

Socio-economic Status of Dog owners in Nagpur city of Maharashtra

A.D.Sawaimul, M.G.Sahare, S.Z.Ali, L.V.Patil, P.E.Taksande, S.S.Ghule

Department of Animal Genetic and Breeding,
Nagpur Veterinary College, M.A.F.S.U.Nagpur-440006 (M.S)
Corresponding author email : aviratdr@yahoo.co.in

Abstract

The survey was carried out to study socioeconomic status of 50 dog owners in Nagpur of Maharashtra. The result revealed the businessmen (38%) are more interested in dog keeping followed by government servants (16%) and student (12%).

Keywords: - socioeconomic status, dog owner, Nagpur, Maharashtra.

Introduction

In recent years peoples have increased their interest in companion animal. In our society dog has evolved as a primary companion animal through out its association with man for long time (Selby *et. al.*, 1981). The breeding and management of dog is depending upon the socioeconomic status of dog owner. Urban population more interested in dog keeping as compare to rural population (Vijay Kumar *et. al.*, 2004).

Materials and Methods

The veterinary hospitals and Dispensaries in city were selected randomly with the help of veterinarian and from these total of 50 dog-owing household were identified randomly and surveyed by multistage stratified random sampling procedures are used. (Hoshmand, 1998). The data were obtained with the help of pre-structured questionnaires and interview during September 2006 to November 2006. The data collected was subjected to percentage analysis and utilize for estimation of chi-square test. (Snedecor and Cochran, 1994).

Results and Discussion

The present study revealed that businessmen were most interested in dog keeping followed by government servant and other these percentage were found to be 38 %, 16 % and 12 % respectively. Students were also interested in dog keeping up to 12 %. No farmers in city has found of dog rearing. While medical and veterinary practitioners have shown less interested in dog keeping which come around 8 %. 80 % of owner keeps dog as a hobby and protection. The percentage of dog owner having house was highest (54%) followed by bungaloes and 22 % resides in other (flats and farm house). The chi square test for profession, income group and residential accommo-dation of dog owner

indicated significant difference. The present study analyzed that dog owner in Nagpur city are businessmen, government servant having more than one lakh rupees annual income resides in independent houses and keeping the dog mostly for hobby and protection.

References

- Hoshmad, R.A. (1998): Statistical Methods for Environment and Agricultural Sciences. 2nd ed. CRC Press. 87-110.
- Selby, L.A and Rhoades, J.D. (1981): Attitudes of the public towards dog and cat companion animal. *J. Small Animal Pract.* 22: 129-137.
- Snedecor G.W. and Cochran W.S. (1994): Statistical methods 9th edition. Low state university press Ame. Iowa.
- Vijay Kumar, P., Xavier Francis and Leena Anil. (2004): Soci-economic profile, selection, training and constraints of dog keeping in Central Kerala. *Indian J. Animal Production and Management* 20(1-4):52-56.

Table 1: percentage of dog owner to their profession, income group, purpose of keeping and residential accommodation.

Factor	Part	Percentage
Profession	Government Servant	16
	Teacher	12
	Medical & Veterinary Practitioner	10
	Businessman	38
	Student	12
Income group	Other	12
	£ 50,000	10
	Rs 50,000 – 1,00,000	12
Purpose	³ 1,00,000	78
	Hobbies and Protection	76
	Breeding	18
	Helper	4
Residential	other	2
	House	54
Accommodation	Bungalows	24
	Other (farm House and Flat)	22