

Training needs of goat keepers

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted during 2002-03 in Parbhani district (M.S.) to identify the training needs of goat keepers. In this study, 120 goat keepers from 6 villages were interviewed personally with the help of well structured and pre-tested interview schedule. The investigation revealed that majority of respondent perceived superlative degree of importance to have training in meat marketing and its export (75.00 %), vaccination given to goat (62.50 %), increasing twinning and triplet percentage in birth (61.67 %), stall feeding of goat (55.00 %) and fodder storage (51.46 %). Regarding training duration, season and place, majority of respondents and preferred training of one week duration (51.67 %) during summer season (60.84 %) at their own village (58.33 %), respectively. These findings will be useful for effective planning and implementation of various training aspects in goat farming which will help in promoting goat keeping as a successful agribusiness enterprise.

INTRODUCTION

Goat keeping in India is predominant occupation of farming community. Goat population in India is about 123 million which is 20 % out of total global population (Chandra, 2002), in Parbhani district itself is more than 5 lakh. In this area, goat keepers by and large carry out goat keeping as their way of life still in traditional way. Training could prove effective if planned and imparted on specific needs (Sharma, 1995).

It is essential to impart training to the goat keepers on various technologies of goat keeping which enable them to rear goat economically. This will help in promoting goat keeping as successful agribusiness enterprise. However, for the training to be effective, it must be planned on the basis of their perceived training needs. Keeping the above facts in view, the study was undertaken with the specific objectives to identify the training needs of goat keepers in selected goat keeping practices and to know the duration, place and season need for training programme as expressed by goat keepers.

METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out in 6 purposively selected villages of Parbhani district which are leading in goat population. A total number of 120 respondents (goat keepers) were selected randomly.

According to recommended goat keeping practices, five major practices, were taken for

study *viz.*, health and disease control, goat care and management, goat breeding, feeding and meat production. Training needs of the selected goat keepers were identified on all the sub areas of above these major practices. Responses of goat keepers regarding their training need were collected on a three point continuum scale namely, most important, important and not important with score 2, 1 and 0, respectively. The frequency of responses from each of three columns of a specific area were tabulated and multiplied by concerned score value. Then they were added together which gave the total score. Then ranking was done on the total score obtained. The data were collected through a structured interview schedule. Simple statistics *viz.*, frequency, percentage and ranks were utilized to draw meaningful conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Distribution of goat keepers on the basis of their responses on degree of training need:

From Table 1 it was observed that out of all the five training need items related to goat health and disease control *i.e.* vaccination given to goat and disease control were the most important training need demanded by 62.50 and 47.50 % respondent, respectively. The probable reason might be that there is high mortality percentage of goats due to lack of knowledge regarding time and type of vaccination and control measures against the diseases frequently occurring in goats. Data

Key words :

Training needs,
Duration, Place,
Season, Goat
keepers.

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