



Goat rearing management practices followed by the goat keepers in western Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT : The present study was conducted in Hatkanangale, Bhudaghar and Radhanagari tahsils of Kolhapur district to investigate constraints faced by the respondents in adoption of goat rearing management practices. All the respondents completely adopted the management practices like purpose of goat breeds, semi-stalled goat rearing methods, maize jowar, bajra as forage crops, selection by heredity, parents giving 2-3 kids, breeding age of buck, culling, heat detection, natural breeding, management of newly born kids, dry and green forage, disease management of black quarter, hemorrhage septicemia, rinder pest and protection from exo-parasites. All the respondents suggested that true to type of breeds should made available, concentrate feeds should be available at the reasonable rates. Bucks of improved breeds for breeding should be made available also. They showed the requirement, of veterinary facilities for goats at local level.

KEY WORDS : Goat management practices, Goat keepers

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INTRODUCTION

The goat was one of the earliest ruminants to be domesticated (before 6700 BC) probably in Palestine or Iran. Harappan toys contain representatives of goats. Goat is recognized as poor mans cow. Goat milk is of medicinal value and easy to digest. Selection and judging of the breeding stock are the first and foremost steps to start with any breeding programme. Appearance of the animal alone is not always a reliable guide to its breeding value as its appearance depends on the inheritance it has received from its parents and on the environment in which it grows up. It is, therefore, necessary to correctly estimate the breeding value of the individual which depends on the accuracy in selecting the animals as per the defined objectives to study the adoption of goat rearing management practices followed by the goat keepers and to study the constraints faced by the goat keepers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted in Hatkanangale Tahsil of College Development Block. In all 10 villages (Sambhapur, Top, Nagaon, Mouje-Vadgaon, Ambapwadi, Manpadle, Alte, Kumbhoj, Birdevwadi and Ghunaki) from College Development Block were selected randomly. From these selected villages, 9 goat keepers from each village were selected randomly. In all 90 goat keepers were interviewed with the help of structured interview schedule personally. The adoptions of goat rearing management practices were studied. The constraints in adoption of management practices were also studied.

The data were tabulated and processed through the primary and secondary tables. The statistical tools like frequency, percentages, and means of the averages were used for interpreting the data and inferences are drawn.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of the present study have been presented under following heads:

Adoption :

Adoption levels of respondents are given in Table 1.

The data of Table 1 further reveal that all the goat keepers completely adopted the management practices like semi-stalled

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