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Resource productivity and resource use efficiency in production of young goats

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ABSTRACT : The study was conducted in Osmanabad district of Maharashtra in the year 2010-11. About 60 goat rearers were randomly selected from ten villages of two Tehsils of Osmanabad district of Maharashtra. Cross sectional data were collected from goat rearers with the help of pretested schedule by personal interview method. Data were related to young goats as output and herd size of invested goats, dry fodder, green fodder, concentrate and human labour were used as resources. Cobb-Douglus production function was fitted to the data. The results revealed that, partial regression coefficient of invested goat was 0.419 followed by that of green fodder (0.010) which were positive and significant. Regression coefficient with respect to concentrate (0.150) and human labour (0.390) were positive but non-significant. Marginal product due to invested goat was 0.9530 produced goat followed by that of human labour (0.0274 produced goat), concentrate (0.0161 produced goat), dry fodder (0.0014 produced goat) and green fodder (0.0005 produced goat). MVP to price ratio with respect to concentrate was 2.43 followed by that of invested goat (1.24). Hence, the use of concentrate as well as invested goat could be increased on priority basis. Optimum use of invested goats was found to be 16.65 in numbers.

KEY WORDS : Invested goats, Produced goats, Elasticity, Marginal product, Optimum resource

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INTRODUCTION

Goat is earliest domesticated animal and long association with human beings. In Maharashtra, Osmanabadi goat breed is popular. Osmanabad is one of the districts where goat rearing business has been practiced by farmers as an important enterprise. Goat flock is known as goat herd which consists with invested goats and produced goats. Invested goat which is female with age ranging from one to eight years is considered as capital goats for further production purpose. Produced goat either male or female with below the age limit of one year is considered as young goat for slaughtering purpose (Pawar and Thombre, 1995). Climate is favourable for Osmanabadi goat rearing in the study area. In goat rearing business, invested goats, dry fodder, green fodder, concentrate and human labour are important resources. Dry fodder includes pods of babul and dry leaves of jowar. Green fodder includes leaves of ber, babul, pipal and neem, shevri branches and other so many plants. In production process, some of the resources are either over utilization or underutilization. By keeping in view the above aspects, the present study had been undertaken in order to determine the optimum utilization of resources in goat rearing business.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Multistage sampling design was used for the selection of district, Tehsils, villages and goat rearers. In first stage, Osmanabad district was purposely selected because of more goat population. In second stage, Tuljapur and Osmanabad Tehsils of Osmanabad district were selected on the basis of highest goat population. In third stage, from each selected Tehsil, five villages were selected on the basis of highest number of goat rearers. The villages were namely, Bembali, Dhuta, Kangara, Palaswadi and Sarola from Osmanabad Tehsil. The villages were namely Ganjewadi, Jalkotwadi, Kati, Kemwadi and Savargaon from Tuljapur tehsil. In fourth stage, separate