

RESEARCH PAPER

Status of village goat management practices under home tract of Sangamneri goat

V.S. LAWAR, D.K. DEOKAR, K.G. NIMASE, R.R. HALE AND S.D. MANDAKMALE

Accepted : October, 2008

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to :

S.D. MANDAKMALE

Department of Animal Science
and Dairy Science Mahatma
Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth,
RAHURI, AHMEDNAGAR
(M.S.) INDIA

ABSTRACT

Sangamneri is one of the most versatile dual-purpose goats found in Ahmednagar, part of Pune and Nasik district of Maharashtra. Stratified sample survey on socio-economic, conditions management practices and production performance was carried out in the home tract of Sangamneri goat during 2002-03 and 2003-04. Information was collected through direct contact with goat keepers through questionnaire provided by CIRG, Makhdoom. In all, 938 Sangamneri goat owners were surveyed. Out of the total Sangamneri goat keepers, maximum farmers were from the Hindu community (93.67 %) having average agricultural land holding 3.46 acre and average family size 4.95 members. Most of the goat keepers were labourers (56.93 %) and did not provide housing (78.46 %) and fodder to goats. Majority of the Sangamneri goats were reared under stall feeding (59.79 %).

Key words : Sangamneri goat, Socio-economic, Management practices

In India there are 124.5 million of goats with 3.01 % annual growth in spite of 41 % slaughter every year (FAO, 2003). This is mainly due to the prolificacy and acceptability of goat rearing by poor people under wide range of agro-climatic conditions. However, little efforts have been made to improve the goat performance through directed selection under field conditions. Due to it, the optimum potential of goats has not been achieved. Therefore, there is urgent need to improve the performance through selection, grading up and improved management practices. Sangamneri is one of the most versatile dual purpose goat founds in Ahmednagar, part of Pune and Nasik district. Present study was undertaken for developing strategy for improvement of this breed by considering the socio-economic status of Sangamneri goat keepers, housing and management practices followed by them under field conditions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Stratified sample survey was carried out in the home tract of Sangamneri goat breed spread over adjoining Tahasils of Sangamner viz. Sinnar from Nashik district, Junnar from Pune district and Sangamner, Rahuri, Shirampur, Ahmednagar and Parner from Ahmednagar district. Total of 938 Sangamneri goat owners surveyed in breeding tract of the Sangamneri goat. Information was collected through direct contact with goat keepers through questionnaire, which include socio-economic aspects of goat keepers, housing and feeding management followed by them. For collection of data the questionnaire provided by CIRG was used. Based on the total population, the

percentage was worked out for the various aspects and discussed hereafter. Goat keepers were adequately made aware regarding goat keeping and care to be taken for improvement in their flock. The data were tabulated, analyzed by using standard statistical procedure (Panse and Sukhatme, 1969).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In all, 938 Sangamnerigoat owners were surveyed. It is revealed from Table 1 that out of the total Sangamneri goat keepers, maximum were from the Hindu (93.67 %) community followed by Muslim (5.87 %) and Christian (0.46 %). In the various categories of Sangamneri goat owners, open category was the maximum (56.48 %) followed by NT (14.76 %), SC (12.05 %), OBC (9.64 %) and ST (7.08 %). While, conducting survey, it was observed that most of the farmers from open category kept one or two goats for fulfillment of milk required for home consumption and utilization of crop residue. In NT category, people kept larger flock size of sheep along with some goats. This might be the possible reason for recording the maximum goat keepers from open and NT category. The 'Z' test indicated that differences between Hindu, Muslim and Christian were significant. However, the differences between Christian with Muslim were non-significant.

The difference between type of land i.e. irrigated and unirrigated was ($p < 0.01$). Significant Ghokhale *et al.* (2002) and Rai and Singh (2003) also reported major involvement of small and marginal farmers in goat rearing in Maharashtra and Rajasthan.