

**RESEARCH ARTICLE :**

# Training needs of Osmanabadi goat rearers in Marathwada region

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**ARTICLE CHRONICLE :**

**Received :**  
10.07.2017;  
**Accepted :**  
25.07.2017

**SUMMARY :** The present study was conducted with specific objectives to study the “Training Needs of Osmanabadi goat rearers in Marathwada region”. Majority of goat rearers belonged to middle age category, had education upto primary level, medium level of experience in goat keeping, big family size, more than half of the goat rearers belonged to category of joint family, medium flock size, small size of land holding, medium level of annual income, medium use of sources of information, low level of social participation and had medium knowledge. The characteristics viz., age, experience in goat keeping, family size, was negatively significant with their training needs. While education, family type, flock size of goat, use of sources of information, knowledge had positively and highly significant relationship with their training need. Whereas annual income, social participation had positive and significant relationship with their training needs. Size of land holding was non-significant relationship with their training needs.

**KEY WORDS :**

Goat, Joint family,  
Social participation,  
Milk

**How to cite this article :** Khobare, S.G., Suradkar, D.D. and Nigade, D.D. (2017). Training needs of Osmanabadi goat rearers in Marathwada region. *Agric. Update*, 12(TECHSEAR-3) : 713-717; DOI: 10.15740/HAS/AU/12.TECHSEAR(3)2017/713-717.

## BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Goat is one of the important and multipurpose farm animals, known as Minicow which provides milk, meat, skin and hair (fur) as well as manure for soil. Goat is called as “poor man’s cow” because goat farming plays an important role in the economy of small and marginal farmers and cheap and easily available farm animal for rearing. Goats are kept as a source of additional income and as an insurance against disaster in farming. In short, goat rearing is a good enterprise for the following reasons: Initial investment is relatively low as compared to cattle and

buffalo, their hardiness and wider adaptability under extreme climatic conditions. Economically goat is a cheap animal for rearing and suited to landless labour, marginal farmers, and village artisans and also to people who are living below poverty line as a regular source of additional income as well as also supply nutritious and easily digestible milk for their babies. The milk is useful for home remedies good to prefer for person with allergic to cow milk and it is good source of mineral, calcium, vitamins like A, E and B. Goat meat has unique flavor, palatability, less tender hence more demand for this meat. Goat

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meat has low cholesterol and hence useful for the peoples who are suffering from diabetes.

### Objectives :

- To study the profile of osmanabadi goat rearers
- To know the training needs of osmanabadi goat rearers
- Todelineate the relationship of profiles of osmanabadi goat rearers with their training needs

## RESOURCES AND METHODS

The study was conducted in purposively selected Osmanabad district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. Out of eight talukas of Osmanabad district, Tuljapur, Osmanabad, and Kalamb talukas were selected purposively. From each selected talukas four villages were selected purposively on the basis of population of osmanabadi goat. From each village ten respondents were selected randomly for the study comprising the total sample of 120 respondents. The data was collected through personal interview method with the help of pre-tested structured schedule consisting of various items concern with the objective of study. The farmer was contacted personally at their home when they have leisure time.

## OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The data on personal profile were sought, computed and discussed accordingly, nearly three fourth *i.e.* (71.66%) of the respondents were from middle age group, 30.84 per cent of the respondents were educated upto secondary school level, 67.50 per cent of the goat rearers belonged to medium category of experience in goat keeping, 40.00 per cent of the goat rearers belonged to the big family size category, nearly half of the Osmanabadi goat rearers (55.33%) belonged to the category of joint family, 44.17 per cent of the goat rearers had medium flock size, three fourth *i.e.* (75.00%) of the respondents were having small land holding category, 67.50 per cent of the goat rearers from medium level of annual income, 59.17 per cent of the respondents had medium use of sources of information, 80.00 per cent of the goat rearers had low social participation, 65.00 per cent of the goat rearers belonged to medium level of knowledge category.

It was found from Table 2 that, all the respondents were equally suggested the requirement and non-

requirement of training needs of osmanabadi goat rearers in Marathwada region.

With respect to identifying of oestration sign, knowing of best pregnancy method, selection of superior male for breeding, knowing of proper breeding time, rebreeding training after kidding, identifying pregnancy sign were found to be requirement of training needs as expressed by 65.00, 76.67, 62.50, 56.66, 66.67 and 54.17 per cent goat rearers, respectively.

In care and management of a determining of green fodder availability for each goat, caring of goat for better health, shelter for pregnant goat, caring for handling of pregnant goats and disinfection of shed were found to be requirement of training needs as expressed by 54.17, 56.67, 68.33, 48.33, and 37.50 per cent goat rearers, respectively.

In caring of Goats (before and after Kidding), caring before kidding, caring after kidding, water availability for goat, knowing of proper condition of kids during kidding, Time requirement for removal of placenta, concentrate given at the time of kidding, Determining of green fodder requirement, and Dry fodder requirement were found to be requirement of training need as expressed by 55.83, 40.83, 56.67, 55.83, 37.50, 69.17, 63.33 and 75.00 per cent goat rearers, respectively.

In kid management training, cleaning the mouth of kid, respiration of the kid, cutting of noval cord, determining colostrum quantity to the kid, determining milk quantity to the kid, and green fodder concentrate quantity, were found to be requirement of training as expressed by 66.67, 55.83, 70.83, 64.17, 62.50 and 58.33 per cent goat rearers, respectively.

In shelter management training, selection of site, place, shelter for goat, needs and facilities of shed, shed cleaning, and ecto parasite control were found to be requirement of training as expressed by 54.17, 65.00, 70.83, 61.67, and 74.17 per cent goat rearers, respectively.

In health management training, identifying the different diseases, control of ecto and endo parasites, care of ill animals, need of clean drinking water, detection of primary sign of ill animal, and cleaning of goats were found to be requirement of training as expressed by 62.50, 63.33, 54.17, 60.00, 68.23, and 50.00 per cent goat rearers, respectively.

In water management training, daily drinking water requirement, precaution of drinking water, storage of

<b>Table 1 : Distribution of goat rearers according to their personal profile</b>				<b>(n=120)</b>	
Sr. No.	Character	Category	Frequency	Per cent	
1.	Age	Young age (Upto 33 years)	16	16.34	
		Middle age (34 to 55 years)	86	71.66	
		Old age (56 years and above)	18	15.00	
		Total	120	100.00	
2.	Education	Illiterate	02	01.66	
		Primary (Upto 4 <sup>th</sup> std.)	39	32.50	
		Secondary (5 <sup>th</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup> std.)	37	30.84	
		Higher secondary (11 <sup>th</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup> std.)	23	19.16	
		Graduation / Post graduation (13 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> std.)	19	15.84	
		Total	120	100.00	
3.	Experience in goat keeping	Low (Upto 13 years)	20	16.67	
		Medium (14 to 30 years)	81	67.50	
		High (31 years and above)	19	15.85	
		Total	120	100.00	
4.	Family size	Small (Upto 4 members)	40	33.33	
		Medium (5 to 7 members)	32	26.67	
		Big (8 members and above)	48	40.00	
		Total	120	100.00	
5.	Family type	Joint family (1)	53	44.67	
		Nuclear family (2)	67	55.33	
		Total	120	100.00	
6.	Flock size of goats	Small flock size (Upto 11 goats)	39	32.50	
		Medium flock size (12 to 42 goats)	53	44.17	
		Large flock size (43 goats and above)	28	23.33	
		Total	120	100.00	
7.	Land holding	Small (Upto 2.00 ha.)	90	75.00	
		Semi-Marginal (2.01 ha to 4.00 ha)	18	15.00	
		Marginal (4.01 ha to 10.00 ha)	10	08.33	
		Large (10.01 ha and above)	02	01.67	
		Total	120	100.00	
8.	Annual income	Low (Upto 1,19,664)	17	14.17	
		Medium (1,19,665 to 3,08,133)	81	67.50	
		High (3,08,134 and above)	22	18.33	
		Total	120	100.00	
9.	Sources of information	Less use (Upto 17)	24	20.00	
		Medium use (18 to 25)	71	59.17	
		More use (26 and above)	25	20.83	
		Total	120	100.00	
10.	Social participation	Low (Upto 1)	96	80.00	
		Medium (2)	17	14.17	
		High (3 and above)	07	05.83	
		Total	120	100.00	
11.	Knowledge	Low (Upto 19)	20	16.67	
		Medium (20 to 24)	78	65.00	
		High (25 and above)	22	18.33	
		Total	120	100.00	

**Table 2 : Distribution of respondents according to their practice wise training needs about Osmanabadi goat rearers**

Sr. No.	Training programme	Yes		No	
		Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
1.	Training needs of Breeding management				
	Identifying of oestrations sign	78	65.00	42	35.00
	Knowing of best pregnancy method	92	76.67	28	23.33
	Selection of superior male for breeding	75	62.50	45	37.50
	Knowing of proper breeding time	68	56.67	52	43.33
	Rebreeding training after kidding	80	66.67	40	33.33
2.	Identifying pregnancy signs	65	54.17	55	45.83
	Training regarding to the care and management of a pregnant goat				
	Determining of green fodder availability for each goat	65	54.17	55	45.83
	Caring of goat for better health	68	56.67	52	43.33
	Shelter for pregnant goats	82	68.33	38	31.67
	Caring for handling of pregnant goats	58	48.33	62	41.67
3.	Disinfection of shed	45	37.50	75	62.50
	Training need about caring of animal (before and after Kidding )				
	Caring before kidding	67	55.83	53	44.17
	Caring after kidding	49	40.83	71	59.17
	Water availability for goats	68	56.67	52	43.33
	Knowing of proper condition of kids during kidding	67	55.83	53	44.17
	Time requirement for removal of placenta	45	37.50	75	62.50
	Concentrate given at the time of kidding	83	69.17	37	30.83
	Determining of green fodder requirement	76	63.33	44	36.76
	Dry fodder requirement	90	75.00	30	25.00
4.	Kid management training				
	Cleaning the mouth of kid	80	66.67	40	33.33
	Respiration of the kid	67	55.83	53	44.17
	Cutting of noval cord	85	70.83	35	29.17
	Determining colostrum quantity to the kid	77	64.17	43	35.83
	Determining milk quantity to the kid	75	62.50	45	37.50
5.	Green fodder Concentrate quantity	70	58.33	50	41.67
	Shelter management training				
	Selection of site	65	54.17	55	45.83
	Place, Shelter for goats	78	65.00	42	35.00
	Needs and facilities of shed	85	70.83	35	29.17
6.	Shed cleaning	74	61.67	46	38.33
	Ectoparasite control	89	74.17	31	25.83
	Health management training				
	Identifying the different diseases	75	62.50	45	37.50
	Control of ecto and endo parasites	76	63.33	44	36.67
	Care of ill goats	65	54.17	55	45.83
7.	Need of clean drinking water	72	60.00	48	40.00
	Detection of primary sign of ill goats	82	68.23	38	31.67
	Cleaning of goats	60	50.00	60	50.00
	Water management training				
	Daily drinking water requirement	62	41.67	58	48.33
	Precaution of drinking water	65	54.17	55	45.83
	Storage of drinking water	58	48.33	62	41.67
	Supplying of clean drinking water	76	63.33	44	36.67

**Table 3 : Relationship between the profiles of Osmanabadi goat rearers with their training needs**

Sr. No.	Independent variables	Co-efficient of correlation "r"
1.	Age	-0.224*
2.	Education	0.426**
3.	Experience in goat keeping	-0.240*
4.	Family size	0.249*
5.	Family type	-0.251*
6.	Flock size of goat	0.413**
7.	Land holding	0.189 <sup>NS</sup>
8.	Annual income	0.299**
9.	Sources of information	0.505**
10.	Social participation	0.208*
11.	Knowledge	0.423**

\* and \*\* indicate significance of values at P=0.05 and 0.01, respectively

NS= Non-significant

drinking water and supplying of clean drinking water were found to be requirement of training as expressed by 41.67, 54.17, 48.33 and 63.33 per cent goat rearers, respectively.

It was observed from Table 3 that, age, experience in goat keeping, family size, was found negatively significant relationship with their training needs.

While education, family type, flock size of goat, use of sources of information, knowledge found positively and highly significant relationship with their training need.

While annual income, social participation was found positive and significant relationship with their training needs.

Size of land holding was found non-significant relationship with their training needs.

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