



## 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

**HOW TO CITE THIS PAPER :** Sasane, G.K., Bhingardev, S.D. and Patil, S.S. (2012). Goat rearing management practices followed by the goat keepers in western Maharashtra, *Res. J. Animal Hus. & Dairy Sci.*, 3(2) : 105-107.

### 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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**Table 1 : Distributions of goat keepers according to adoption of goat rearing management practices (n=90)**

Sr. No.	Management practices	Adoption		No.
		Complete	Partial	
1	<b>Goat rearing methods</b>			
	Conventional /Traditional	-	-	-
	Semi-stall fed	90 (100.00)	-	-
	Stall fed	-	-	-
2	<b>Breeding management</b>			
	Selection by heredity judging	90 (100.00)	-	-
	Selection of parents giving 2-3 kids	90 (100.00)	-	-
	One buck for herd of 25 goats	42 (46.67)	48 (53.33)	-
	Age of buck-2 to 7 years	06 (06.67)	64 (71.11)	20 (22.22)
	Age of buck for breeding-18 month	90 (100.00)	-	-
3.	<b>Management of goats in gestation period</b>			
	Drying 6-8 weeks before parturition	90 (100.00)	-	-
	Getting help of Veterinary doctor in case of complicated parturition	-	38 (42.22)	52 (57.78)
	Parturition completes with expulsion of placenta-	90 (100.00)	-	-
4	<b>Management newly born kids</b>			
	Removal of Mucous like substance from openings	90 (100.00)	-	-
	Colostrums Feeding- 10% of body wt.	90 (100.00)	-	-
	Cutting Naval Cord- 3' from stomach	90 (100.00)	-	-
	Avoid weaning	-	-	90 (100.00)
	Feeding cow milk	-	-	90 (100.00)
	Castrating male kids after 2-2.5 months	90 (100.00)	-	-
5	<b>Feed management</b>			
	<b>Goats</b>			
	Green forage-3 to 5 kg /day	12 (13.33)	78 (86.67)	-
	Dry forage- 0.75 to 1 kg / day	12 (13.33)	78 (86.67)	-
	Ground nut cake-200 to 250 gms/day	48 (53.33)	42 (46.67)	-
	Use of mineral mixture/ brick	09 (10.00)	-	81 (90.00)
	<b>Pregnant goat</b>			
	Groundnut cake-350 to 400 gms/day	48 (53.33)	42 (46.67)	-
	Feeding VAF (Jowar/Bajra flour +1/2 lit. water +Jaggry+oil)	90 (100.00)	-	-
	<b>Kids</b>			
	At 1.5 to2 months age 50 to 80 gms of G. nut cake	12(13.33)	78(86.67)	-
	<b>Bucks</b>			
	Green forage-5 to 6 kg /day	90 (100.00)	-	-
	Dry forage- 1 to 1.5 kg / day	90 (100.00)	-	-
	Ground nut cake-300 g/day	42(46.67)	48(53.33)	-
	<i>Ambone</i> for a week at age of breeding	90 (100.00)	-	-
6.	<b>Disease management</b>			
	Black quarter ( <i>farrya</i> )- alum ppt. BQ vaccine	90 (100.00)	-	-
	Hemorrhagic septicemia ( <i>Ghatsarpa</i> )- alum ppt. HS vaccine	90 (100.00)	-	-
	Rinderpest( <i>Bulkandya</i> )- Tissu culture vaccine	90 (100.00)	-	-
	Protection from exo-parasites	14(15.56)	-	76(84.44)
7.	<b>Care taken during vaccination</b>			
	To be done in early morning	11(12.22)	79(87.78)	-
	After age of 3 months	11(12.22)	79(87.78)	-
	Avoid reuse of vaccine vile	90 (100.00)	-	-
	Vaccination through local veterinary officer	90 (100.00)	-	-
8.	<b>Marketing</b>			
	Buck castration	90 (100.00)	-	-
	Pricing as per weight	08(08.89)	82(91.11)	-
	Marketing at age of 8 month	17(18.89)	73(81.11)	-
	Culling of unhealthy nonproductive animals	-	-	90 (100.00)
9.	<b>Credit facilities</b>			
	Institutions providing loan	14(15.56)	76(84.44)	-
	Goat and Sheep devp. Corp. provides 50% subsidy	12(13.33)	-	78(86.67)
10.	<b>Insurance policies</b>	12(13.33)	-	78(86.67)

\* Figures in parenthesis indicates percentage

Sr. No.	Constraints	No. of goat keepers	Percentage
1.	Unavailability of true type breeds	90	100.00
2.	Concentrated feeds are very costly	90	100.00
3.	Stall method is expensive	88	97.78
4.	Lack of knowledge about advanced goat rearing practices.	86	95.56
5.	Credit supply for goats	86	95.56

Sr. No.	Particulars	No. of goat keepers	Percentage
1.	True type breeds should made available	90	100.00
2.	Breeding bucks of improved breeds should be made available	90	100.00
3.	Reasonable ration rates	90	100.00
4.	Subsidies for goat rearing	82	91.11
5.	Veterinary facilities for goats at local level	82	91.11

goat rearing methods, 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 were not adopting management practices like sprouted beans for bucks, culling of unhealthy and non-productive goats and feeding cow milk.

#### Constraints:

Constraints faced by the respondents in goat rearing management are depicted in Table 2.

It is revealed from Table 2 that all the goat keepers focused the constraints of unavailability of true type breeds and, unavailability of true type cross breeds and local breeds and lack of credit supply. Large majority of goat keepers faced the constraints as lack of complete knowledge of advanced goat rearing occupation and unavailability of bucks of improved breeds for breeding.

#### Suggestions:

Suggestions made by goat keepers regarding their constraints in goat management are given in Table 3 and it is observed that all the goat keepers suggested that true type of breeds should be made available. Concentrate feeds should be available at the reasonable rates, bucks of improved breeds for breeding should made available also. They showed the requirement of veterinary facilities for goats at local level. Lohar and Patil (1980) and Babar and Lohar (2001) have also made

some contributions on the goat management practices.

#### Conclusion:

All the goat keepers completely adopted the management practices like semi-stalled goat rearing methods, selection by heredity, parents giving 2-3 kids, breeding age of buck, culling, heat detection, natural breeding, management of newly born kids, disease management of black quarter, hemorrhage septicemia, rinder pest and protection from exo-parasites.

All the goat keepers suggested that true type of breeds should be 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.

#### Implication:

- Emphasis should be given to make available the breeding bucks of improved cross breed.
- Veterinary facilities for goats should be provided at local level.

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*Received : 21.05.2012; Revised: 20.11.2012; Accepted : 29.11.2012*