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## To document the problems and suggestions of goat rearers

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### Abstract

The present study was carried out to document the problems and suggestions of goat rearers in Osmanabad district of Maharashtra. The primary data was collected with the help of pre-tested schedule. The required data for problems faced by the goat rearers were collected for the year 2019-20. The result of the study revealed that in regard to major problems faced by goat rearers in goat rearing enterprise were high cost of concentrates, non-availability of weighing facilities, lack of market information, lack knowledge about goat management practices, problems in timely payment for sale, sanitary management practices and high sale price. Regarding suggestions, goat rearers suggested that availability of credit facility, provide training about management practices, arrangement of vaccination programme, better price for improve goat breeds.

**Keywords:** Document, pre-tested schedule, weighing facilities, regard

### 1. Introduction

Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi had given a dignified position to goats in India's rural economy and called them as "poor man's cow". He believed that goat farming has a tremendous ability to generate employment opportunities and improve the standard of living of the rural people. Goat provides direct and indirect employment to people belonging to different sectors of the economy and thereby increases the growth of economy of the country

Goat is a multi-purpose animal producing meat, milk, hide, fiber and manure in hilly areas. It plays a significant role in providing supplementary income and livelihood to millions of resource poor farmers and landless labours of rural India. They serve as a vital source of income by not just producing meat and milk, but also value-added products such as cheese and butter. Pashmina shawls, Mohair and Kashmiri carpets are in great demand and fetch high price in the market. Goats are easily available with friendly disposition, cheaper to maintain and even fits well in mixed farming. It requires low maintenance cost, has comparatively lower risk and provides short term return that is better suited for small and marginal farmers. It can thrive even under conditions where cows and buffaloes cannot sustain.

Present population of goat in the world is around 861.9 million. India ranks second in World Goat Production. Among the Asian countries, China ranks first in goat population with 182.89 million goats followed by India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nigeria. China contributes 18.19 per cent of the total world goat population. According to the 20<sup>th</sup> livestock census in 2019, goat population in India is around 148.88 million. Total goat population has increased by 10.14 per cent over previous Livestock Census (2012). In India, sheep and goat together contributes 20 per cent out of total meat production out of which goat alone contributes a share of 65 percent. Major goat meat producing states are Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, UP, Gujarat, Hilly regions of North and East Himalayas. In the state of Maharashtra, 10.60 million goats are present. Out of this 218268 goats are present in Osmanabad District.

### 2. Materials and Methods

Multistage sampling design is adopted for the selection of district, tehsils, village and goat rearers. A sample of 32 goat rearers was drawn from selected villages randomly. From each village 8 goat rearers were selected. Problems faced by goat rearers were collected through personal interviews and ranked by using frequency table method.

### 3. Results and Discussion

Major problems faced by the goat rearers of Osmanabad district in goat production are presented in table 3.1. With their percentage and their ranks.

The result of the study revealed that the first and most severe problem in goat rearing faced by the goat rearers of Osmanabad district was high cost of concentrates which was registered at 81.25 per cent.

This might be due to the inability of goat rearers to pay high price for the concentrates.

Lack of knowledge about goat management practices ranked the 2<sup>nd</sup> position at 78.12 per cent because goat rearers had inadequate knowledge about new science and technology which are related to goat management practices. Another Sanitary management practices problem ranked at 3<sup>rd</sup> position with 65.62 per cent due goat rearers had improper knowledge about sanitation of goats and their cleaning/grooming and cleaning of cattle shed.

After that lack of credit facilities, high mortality rate during

rainy season in traditional flocks and diseases and parasites attacks this all of three problems ranked at same 4<sup>th</sup> position with 56.25 per cent. This problem might be occurred due to goat rearers had lack information about different policies, schemes which are sponsored by the government for goat rearers and goat rearers had lack knowledge about diseases and their management, isolation of sick animals.

At 5<sup>th</sup> rank lack of veterinary services and irregular vaccinations of goats are present with 46.87 per cent. This problem might be due to high cost of veterinary treatments which was not affordable to the goat rearers. The last problems faced by the goat rearers in lack of grazing land which is ranked at 6<sup>th</sup> position with 31.25 per cent. This problem might be occurred due to freely availability of land in this area.

**Table 3.1:** Problems in production

Sr. No.	Constraints	Percent	Rank
1	Lack of Credit facilities	56.25	IV
2	Lack of grazing land	31.25	VI
3	High mortality rate during rainy season	56.25	IV
4	Lack of knowledge about goat management practices	78.12	II
5	Lack of veterinary services	46.87	V
6	High cost of concentrates	81.25	I
7	Diseases and parasites attack	56.25	IV
8	Irregular vaccination	46.87	V
9	Sanitary management practices	65.62	III

**Table 3.2:** Problems in marketing

Sr. No.	Particulars	Percent	Rank
1	Low sale price	53.12	III
2	Non availability of weighing facilities	68.75	I
3	Transportation problems	46.87	IV
4	High commission charges	53.12	III
5	Lack of organized marketing facilities	34.37	V
6	Lack of market information	65.62	II

Table 3.2. Showed the marketing problems observed by goat rearers and it was concluded that non availability of weighing facilities was observed to be the foremost problem at 68.75 per cent followed by lack of market information at 65.62 per cent.

Low sale price and high commission charges ranked the third

among the marketing problems at 53.13 per cent. Fourth rank among marketing problems was occupied by transportation problems at 46.88 per cent. Lack of organized marketing facilities ranked the fifth position among the marketing problems at 34.37 per cent.

**Table 3.3:** Suggestion suggested by farmers

Sr. No.	Suggestions	Percent	Rank
1	Availability credit facilities	68.75	I
2	Increase grazing land	34.37	V
3	Reduce the cost of concentrates	68.75	I
4	Arrangement of vaccination programme	65.62	II
5	Provide training about goat management practices	68.75	I
6	Provide adequate veterinary services	56.25	IV
7	Better prices for improve goat breeds	59.37	III

Suggestions for enhancement table 3.3.indicate that the goat farmers of the study area of Osmanabad district were examined to recommend some possible way out to the problems such as availability of credit facility, reduce the cost of concentration and provide training about goat management practices by Government ranked the 1<sup>st</sup> among suggestions suggested by the goat rearers at 68.75 per cent.

Arrangement of vaccination programme ranked the 2<sup>nd</sup> position among suggestions suggested by the goat rearers at 65.62 per cent. Better prices for improve goat breeds ranked

the 3<sup>rd</sup> position at 59.37 per cent. 4<sup>th</sup> rank among suggestions recommended by goat rearers were occupied by provides adequate veterinary services at 56.25 per cent. The last suggested given by goat rearers that was increase of grazing land ranked 5<sup>th</sup> position at 34.37 per cent.

#### 4. Conclusion

1. The major problem faced by the goat rearers of Osmanabad district in goat production was high cost of concentrates and with regard to marketing; it was non

availability of weighing facilities.

2. The suggestions offered by the goat rearers are availability of credit facility followed by reducing the cost of concentration, provide training about goat management practices, arrangement of vaccination programme, better prices for improved goat breeds, provides adequate veterinary services and increase of grazing land.

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