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Role of human resources in goat rearing in Dungarpur district of Rajasthan

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Abstract

In Dungarpur district of Rajasthan, the current study was carried out deliberately chosen, taking into account the fact that the district has the largest population of tribal and goat populations. Two Tehsils out of Five Tehsils, i.e. Bichhiwara and Dungarpur were chosen because of the high population density of goats and the more reliable livelihood of goat farmers. Two villages were selected from each of the panchayats, thereby selecting a total of eight villages. Therefore, 20 respondents from each selected village were selected at random. 160 goat keepers were the total sample size for this analysis. Although the research was conducted on the distribution of management activities such as feeding, washing, milking, grazing, sales of cattle, young stock care, breeding, sick animal care, ecto-parasites and endo-parasites. The results show that women were involved in feeding at home after grazing in 73.13 percent of cases, whereas men and children were involved in 18.75 and 8.12 percent of cases. In case of cleaning women play a major role in shed cleaning at 74.38% for women, 15.62% for men and 10.00% for girls. Women's participation in the milking process was at most 83.75% of the total number of families.

Keywords: Human resources management activities such as feeding, washing, milking, grazing, sales of cattle, young stock care, breeding, sick animal care

1. Introduction

In order to reinforce the backbone of rural prosperity in India, small ruminants play a vital role. In the Rajasthan state of India, goat rearing is a major occupation of most farmers and has become an integral part of their livelihood. For landless, marginal farmers and downtrodden peasants, the tiny ruminants are the indicator of life. Among the other animal species, the goat has inherent characteristics for adaptation to various climatic conditions. The goat population has increased leaps and limits amid frequent marketing and transport of live animals for the purpose of slaughtering to neighboring states due to the ability to endure severe drought conditions and the ability to live on insufficient vegetation.

2. Material and Methods

The present study was conducted in Dungarpur district of Rajasthan selected purposely keeping in view the fact that the district has highest population of tribals and goat population. Dungarpur district accounts 10,89,600 lac total livestock population. In Dungarpur district total goat population is 4,16,729 and contributes around 38.24 per cent (19th Livestock Census Rajasthan-2012), in which Dungarpur tehsil goat population is 1,51,281 and contributes around 36.30 per cent whereas, Bichhiwara tehsil goat population is 94,165 and contributes around 22.59 per cent (Farmers portal, Gram war population- 2015).

Out of Five tehsils two tehsils i.e. Bichhiwara and Dungarpur were selected due to large population density of goats and the more dependability of the farmers on goat keeping for their livelihood. Out of the total 37 gram-panchayats of the Bichhiwara Tehsil and 32 gram-panchayats of the Dungarpur Tehsil, Total 4 gram-panchayats i.e. 2 gram-panchayats from each selected tehsils were selected on the basis of maximum goat population. Two villages were selected from each panchayats thus total eight villages were selected. Therefore 20 respondents were randomly selected from each selected villages. The total sample size for this study was 160 goat keepers.

The data were collected with the help of pretested structured interview schedule by holding personal interview with goat keepers by the researcher.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Role of Human Resources in Goat Rearing

One of the significant components of livestock rearing in India is the use of surplus family

members. Although the study is carried out on the distribution of management activities such as feeding, washing, milking, grazing, animal sales, young stock care, breeding, sick animal care, ecto-parasites and endo-parasites, where findings are presented as follows:

3.1.1 Feeding

The data provided in Table 1 reveals that women were involved in feeding at home after grazing in 73.13 percent of

cases, whereas men and children were involved in 18.75 and 8.12 percent of cases. Tehsils wise data shows that women play a major role in feeding 75.00 and 71.25 percent at Dungarpur and Bichhiwara. Men were feeding goats at Bichhiwara and Dungarpur, on the other hand, at 21.25 and 16.25 percent. The role of children in this operation was very low 7.50 and 8.75 percent. This finding is closely related to the results obtained by Gurjar and Pathodiya (2004) and Pathodiya (2003).

Table 1: Role of human resources for feeding operation at home

Tehsils	Men		Women		Children		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Bichhiwara	17	21.25	57	71.25	6	7.50	80	100.00
Dungarpur	13	16.25	60	75.00	7	8.75	80	100.00
Overall	30	18.75	117	73.13	13	8.12	160	100.00

3.1.2 Cleaning

The data indicate that women play a major role in shed cleaning at 74.38% for women, 15.62% for men and 10.00% for girls. Wise data from the Tehsils showed that the role of

women in cleaning was predominant compared to men and children (Table 2). The results of the theses are consistent with the results of Pathodiya (2003) and Gurjar and Pathodiya (2004).

Table 2: Role of human resources for cleaning sheds

Tehsils	Men		Women		Children		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Bichhiwara	14	17.50	57	71.25	9	11.25	80	100.00
Dungarpur	11	13.75	62	77.50	7	8.75	80	100.00
Overall	25	15.62	119	74.38	16	10.00	160	100.00

3.1.3 Milking

It was clear from the data in Table 3 that women's participation in the milking process was at most 83.75% of the total number of families. In 11.25 percent of house holdings, man and very few 5.00 percent of children in the surveyed region conducted the process of milking goats. The

role of females was dominant in the milking of both tehsils. Children in the tehsils surveyed did not play much part in the milking of goats. In addition, the position of children in milking in both tehsils was almost negligible. These comparable findings were reported by Gurjar and Pathodiya (2004) and Pathodiya (2003).

Table 3: Role of human resources for milking operations

Tehsils	Men		Women		Children		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Bichhiwara	9	11.25	68	85.00	3	3.75	80	100.00
Dungarpur	9	11.25	66	82.50	5	6.25	80	100.00
Overall	18	11.25	134	83.75	8	5.00	160	100.00

3.1.4 Grazing

The findings from Table 4 show that men grazed goats in 74.38 per cent of households, while women and children grazed goats in 9.37 and 16.25 per cent of cases, respectively (Table 4). At 75.00 and 73.75 percent, the men were

interested in grazing goats in Dungarpur and Bichhiwara tehsils. The role of women in goat grazing was much lower, at 9.37%. The present observation of the results is comparable to the Samanta (2002) and Rangnekar and Rangnekar studies (1992).

Table 4: Role of human resources for grazing operations

Tehsils	Men		Women		Children		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Bichhiwara	59	73.75	8	10.00	13	16.25	80	100.00
Dungarpur	60	75.00	7	8.75	13	16.25	80	100.00
Overall	119	74.38	15	9.37	26	16.25	160	100.00

3.1.5 Sale of animals

The data shown in Table 5 indicates that men play an important role in the selling of animals (88.75 percent), while 8.13 percent of women and 3.12 percent of children play a

very small role. Among the tehsils surveyed, the highest percentage of men in Bichhiwara tehsils was 90.00 percent. These results are closely related to the findings of Gurjar and Pathodiya (2004) and Pathodiya (2003).

Table 5: Role of human resources for sale of animals

Tehsils	Men		Women		Children		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Bichhiwara	72	90.00	6	7.50	2	2.50	80	100.00
Dungarpur	70	87.50	7	8.75	3	3.75	80	100.00
Overall	142	88.75	13	8.13	5	3.12	160	100.00

3.1.6 Care of young stock

From the data provided in table 6, it was evident that a total of 62.50 per cent of women played a part in the care of young goat stocks, followed by 26.88 per cent of men and very few of 10.62 per cent of children in the care of young goat stocks. The Tehsils wise data show that at Bichhiwara and Dungarpur tehsils 68.75 and 56.25 percent, women play a major role in

the treatment of young stock. On the other hand, 31.25 and 22.50 percent of the young stock of goats at Dungarpur and Bichhiwara were taken care of by men. The position of children in this activity was very poor at 12.50 and 8.75 per cent at Dungarpur and Bichhiwara. These results are in line with Pathodiya's findings (2003).

Table 6: Role of human resources for care of young stock

Tehsils	Men		Women		Children		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Bichhiwara	18	22.50	55	68.75	7	8.75	80	100.00
Dungarpur	25	31.25	45	56.25	10	12.50	80	100.00
Overall	43	26.88	100	62.50	17	10.62	160	100.00

3.1.7 Breeding operation

The overall data indicates that women in 61.88 percent of households played a significant role in breeding operations. Men played a 27.50 per cent role in breeding operations, while children only played a 10.62 per cent role in breeding operations. The Tehsils wise data showed that 62.50 per cent of women in Dungarpur tehsils were higher than 61.25 per

cent in Bichhiwara tehsils. At only 27.50 and 10.62 percent of households, the position of men and children was very poor. The percentage of men engaged in goat breeding was marginally higher than children (Table 7). The present observation findings are comparable to the Deoghare (1992) and Pathodiya studies (2003).

Table 7: Role of human resources breeding operations

Tehsils	Men		Women		Children		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Bichhiwara	23	28.75	49	61.25	8	10.00	80	100.00
Dungarpur	21	26.25	50	62.50	9	11.25	80	100.00
Overall	44	27.50	99	61.88	17	10.62	160	100.00

3.1.8 Care of sick animal

Treatment of sick animals was carried out at 78.13 percent by women. The proportion of men and children was just 15.62 and 6.25 per cent of households, respectively. The wise results of the Tehsils showed that 75.00% of Dungarpur women and 81.25% of Bichhiwara played a major role in the

treatment of sick animals, while women play a prominent role in this operation in the district of Dungarpur (Table 8). At 6.25 percent, the position of children in this activity was very poor. These findings are in line with the results of Gurjar and Pathodiya (2004) and Pathodiya (2003).

Table 8: Role of human resources for care of sick animals

Tehsils	Men		Women		Children		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Bichhiwara	11	13.75	65	81.25	4	5.00	80	100.00
Dungarpur	14	17.50	60	75.00	6	7.50	80	100.00
Overall	25	15.62	125	78.13	10	6.25	160	100.00

3.1.9 Ecto-parasites

Overall results, regardless of tehsils, showed that 73.75 percent of all women played a role in ectoparasite regulation, followed by men at 19.37 percent and children at 6.88

percent. Wise data from the tehsils showed that women play a major role in preventing and controlling ectoparasitic infestation (Table 9). Sagar and Deoghare registered these comparable findings (2000).

Table 9: Role of human resources for ecto-parasites

Tehsils	Men		Women		Children		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Bichhiwara	13	16.25	62	77.50	5	6.25	80	100.00
Dungarpur	18	22.50	56	70.00	6	7.50	80	100.00
Overall	31	19.37	118	73.75	11	6.88	160	100.00

3.1.10 Endo-parasites

In 77.50 percent of households, women played an important role in managing goat endoparasites, while males played 15.00 percent and children played 7.50 percent. In both

tehsils, the major role of women in controlling endoparasites in goats was observed (Table 10). These findings are consistent with the results of Sagar and Deoghare (2000).

Table 10: Role of human resources for endo-parasites

Tehsils	Men		Women		Children		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Bichhiwara	11	13.75	64	80.00	5	6.25	80	100.00
Dungarpur	13	16.25	60	75.00	7	8.75	80	100.00
Overall	24	15.00	124	77.50	12	7.50	160	100.00

4. Summary and Conclusion

Research on the distribution of management activities such as feeding, washing, milking, grazing, cattle sales, young stock care, breeding, sick animal care, ecto-parasites and endo-parasites has been performed. The findings indicate that in 73.13 percent of cases, women were involved in feeding at home after grazing, while in 18.75 and 8.12 percent of cases, men and children were involved.

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