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## Constrain in management practices of goat farming in Sirohi tehsil of Sirohi district, Rajasthan

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### Abstract

Total 80 respondents from Sirohi tehsil of Sirohi district from 4 randomly selected villages were used for this study. Total 80 respondents were used in this study. Results showed that high cost of breeding buck was most severe constraint among the breeding practices and get first rank (MPS=92.13). Among the feeding practice, high price of the concentrate most severe constraints to adopt the feeding practices. The high cost of construction of housing was the major constraint to adopt the housing and management practices (MPS=92.33). Parasitic problem in goat was major constraints of health care practices (MPS=86.26). Low market price of goat and buck was the most severe constraint of marketing practices (MPS=89.98).

**Keywords:** management practices, constrain, goat, Sirohi

### Introduction

Rajasthan is having 3 well known breeds of goats viz.: Jakhrana, Sirohi, and Marwari breeds. The goat population of Rajasthan is more than 216 million. Goat, being a valuable and renewable resource, occupy an important position in livestock sector of the country. Rearing of Goat contributes greatly to the agrarian economy, especially in areas where crop and dairy farming are not economical, and plays an important role in the livelihood of a large proportion of small and marginal farmers and landless laborers. Goat can be raised profitably with low investment by the economically weaker and socially backward section of the society (Bhatia *et al.*, 2005). Goats (*Capra hircus*) have occupied a place of honors in their long association with man over millions of years, being the earliest ruminant to be domesticated. In developing countries, a large number of small and marginal farmers, and landless laborers maintain goats for their sustenance. Goats play an important role in the rural economy of our country. The small size of the animal along with its excellent adaptation to different agro-climatic and ecological conditions provide the farmers with significant managerial, biological and economic advantages. They are mainly maintained for meat and milk even though, they provide skin, fiber and manure. Slaughter house byproducts are also important sources of economic returns from goats. The demand for goat meat is high throughout the tropics and the inadequacy of supplies result in relatively high price. Twenty per cent of the world's goat population is in India. Nearly 16 per cent of chevon and 21.5 per cent of goat milk produced in the world is from India. In spite of these significant contributions, goats have been a 'misunderstood' animal and considered as the 'enemy of forest'. Also, this species has not figured prominently in the development plans of the country. A major constraint that critically affects the production performance of goats is the inadequate feed resource base. The systems under which goats are reared, especially in the tropics, do not match potentially high productivity.

### Research Methodology

The study was conducted in Sirohi District, Rajasthan, which was selected purposively. The district comprised of 5 tehsils, out of which one tehsils Sirohi was selected. Further, four villages selected from tehsil were identified. From each village 20 respondents were selected randomly. Thus, the entire sample consists of 80 respondents from selected four villages in Sirohi tehsil of Sirohi District, Rajasthan. A list of goat owners of selected villages was prepared with the help of village Sarpanch and Patwari with the criteria to select from all strata, was divided in three

categories according to herd size viz. small, medium, large. The interview method used for data collection. Interview schedule was divided into major parts. First section included profile of respondents and second section was I question related to management practices of goat owners.

## Results and Discussions

### Constraints in adoption of various management practices

Various management practices are important for the health and production of animals. There are some constraints varying from area to area and farmer to farmer. Hence an attempt was made to study the management constraints of goat owners. The goat owners were asked about the nature and type of constraints faced by them in various management practices.

### Breeding Constraints

The data presented in (Table 1) visualize the breeding constraints causing concern to goat keepers of the study area. It was observed that on overall basis the respondents perceived constraints due to high cost of breeding buck (MPS=92.13), repeat breeding (MPS=89.67) and delay in puberty (MPS=87.33) which were ranked as first, second and third severe constraints by a fair majority of the respondents. Further lack of knowledge in selecting breeding buck (MPS=86.11) and lack of knowledge about breeding practices (MPS=78.33) were also perceived as severe impediment as in adoption of scientific breeding practices by the goat owners which were placed at fourth and fifth priority constraints. Similarly low productivity local breeds was also causing concern to significant number of respondents (MPS=72.44) and placed at last priority by the respondents.

**Table 1:** Constraints of scientific breeding practices by the goat farmers

S. No	Breeding Constraints	MPS	Rank
1	Delay in puberty	87.33	III
2	Repeat breeding	89.67	II
3	Lack of knowledge about breeding practices	78.33	V
4	Low productivity of local goats	72.44	VI
5	High cost of breeding buck	92.13	I
6	Lack of knowledge regarding selection of breeding buck	86.11	IV

### Feeding Constraints

The data presented in (Table 2) visualize the feeding constraints causing concern to goat keepers of the study area. It was observed that on overall basis the constraints due to high price of concentrate (MPS=97.18), lack of knowledge about balance feeding (MPS=92.33) and lack of knowledge about mineral mixture (MPS=91.66) which were ranked as first, second and third severe constraints by a fair majority of the respondents. Further non availability of green fodder (MPS=87.12), shortage of feed and fodder (MPS=86.33), lack of preservation of feed and fodder (MPS=84.11), high price of mineral mixture (MPS=80.00), shortage of grazing land (MPS=74.56) were also perceived as severe impediment as in adoption of scientific feeding practices by the goat owners which were placed at fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth priority constraints. Similarly lack of access to land for fodder production was also causing concern to significant number of respondents (MPS=67.50) and placed at last priority by the respondents.

**Table 2:** Constraints of scientific feeding practices by the goat owners

S. No	Feeding constraints:	MPS	Rank
1	Non availability of green fodder	87.12	IV
2	Shortage of feed and fodder	86.33	V
3	High price of concentrate	97.18	I
4	Lack of access to land for fodder production	67.50	IX
5	Lack of knowledge about balance feeding	92.33	II
6	Shortage of grazing land	74.56	VIII
7	High price of mineral mixture	80.00	VII
8	Lack of preservation of feed and fodder	84.11	VI
9	Lack of knowledge about mineral mixture	91.66	III

### Housing Constraints

The data presented in (Table 3) visualize the housing constraints causing concern to goat keepers of the study area. It was observed that the constraints due to high cost of construction (MPS=92.33), lack of own capital (MPS=87.67) and separate housing problem (MPS=85.44) which were ranked as first, second and third severe constraints by a fair majority of the respondents. Further lack of knowledge about scientific goat housing (MPS=62.18) were also perceived as severe impediment as in adoption of scientific housing and management practices by the goat owners which were placed at fourth priority constraints. Similarly improper ventilation was also causing concern to significant number of respondents (MPS=54.56) and placed at last priority by the respondents.

**Table 3:** Constraints of scientific housing practices by the goat owners

S. No	Housing Constraints	MPS	Rank
1	Lack of own capital	87.67	II
2	Lack of knowledge about scientific goat housing	62.18	IV
3	High cost of construction	92.33	I
4	Separate housing problem	85.44	III
5	Improper ventilation	54.56	V

### Health care constraints

The data presented in (Table 4) visualize the health care constraints causing concern to goat keepers of the study area. It was observed that the constraints due to parasitic problem in goat (MPS=86.26), costly veterinary treatment (MPS=84.67) and long distance about veterinary hospital (MPS=83.33) which were ranked as first, second and third severe constraints by a fair majority of the respondents. Further lack of veterinary services in the village (MPS=79.18) and lack of knowledge about deworming (MPS=76.25) were also perceived as severe impediment as in adoption of scientific health care practices by the goat owners which were placed at fourth and fifth priority constraints. Similarly lack of knowledge about health care was also causing concern to significant number of respondents (MPS=58.33) and placed at last priority by the respondents.

**Table 4:** Constraints of scientific health care practices by the goat owners

S. No	Health care constraints:	MPS	Rank
1	Parasitic problem in goat	86.26	I
2	Lack of knowledge about deworming	76.25	V
3	Lack of veterinary services in the village	79.18	IV
4	Costly veterinary treatment	84.67	II
5	Long distance about veterinary hospital	83.33	III
6	Lack of knowledge about healthcare	58.88	VI

### Marketing constrains

The data presented in table no. 5 visualize the marketing constraints causing concern to goat keepers of the study area. It was observed that on overall basis the constraints due to low market price of goat and buck (MPS=89.98), lack of organized market for buck sale infrastructure (MPS=88.33) and less transportation and communication facility (MPS=86.67) which were ranked as first, second and third severe constraints by a fair majority of the respondents. Further lack of co-operative society in village (MPS=85.12) were also perceived as severe impediment as in adoption of scientific marketing practices by the goat owners which were placed at fourth priority constraints. Similarly lack of knowledge about marketing points was also causing concern to significant number of respondents (MPS=83.88) and placed at last priority by the respondents.

**Table 5:** Constraints of scientific Marketing practices by the goat owners

S. No	Marketing constrain	MPS	Rank
1	Low market price of goat and buck	89.98	I
2	Less transportation and communication facility	86.67	III
3	Lack of organized market for buck sale infrastructure	88.33	II
4	Lack of co-operative society in village	85.12	IV
5	Lack of knowledge about marketing points	83.88	V

### Conclusion

It may be concluded that high price of concentrate, high cost of construction of housing, low market price of goat and buck and parasitic problem in goat are the major constraints causing concern to goat keepers in the study area. It's seems that almost all these problems are related to finance involve in following the recommended goat management practices there for its suggested that government including concern agencies should be formulated friendly policy for the goat keepers so as to make the goat rearing easy and feasible for poor goat keepers. In order to promote and make goat keeping a profitable venture a provision of free ship and sub city can be intendance in the study area.

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