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Perceived constraints in goat rearing at Hatkanangale Tehsil of Kolhapur District

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Abstract

The present study entitled “Constraints faced by goat owners in Hatkanangale tehsil of Kolhapur district” was carried out by randomly selecting 200 goat owners from ten villages and were classified in four different flock size groups i.e., very small (1-10 goats), small (11-25 goats), medium (26-50 goats) and large (above 50 goats). The findings indicated that, the reason behind non-adoption of major practices are low benefits from goat rearing due to the major constraints like lack of knowledge of silage and hay making for 100 per cent followed by high cost of medicines 83.00 per cent, lack of capital to start goat farm 46.50 per cent, non-availability of loan facility 28.50 per cent goat owners.

Keywords: Constraints, lack of knowledge, silage

Introduction

India is predominantly an Agricultural country and about 70% of its population depends upon agriculture only. One of the major problems faced by India is to feed its increasing population with balanced diet. This fact has been termed by the researchers as the downward structural change in agriculture. These necessities the importance of subsidiary occupation like goat rearing to increase the income and employment to the rural poor people's there by improves their standard of living. India ranks first contributing over 20.3% of the total world goat population. The goat population of the world is 921.431 million and that of India is one fifth of the world that is 148.88 million goats annually produces about 586500, 4300000 and 136000 tonnes of meat, milk and skin, respectively. The goat population in Maharashtra was 109.81 lakhs (Economic survey of Maharashtra 2019-20). There are approximately 351 breeds of Goats found in world, majority of which are found in arid and semi-arid regions. About 26 breeds of goats were observed in India. Jamunapari, Beetal, Sangammeri, Osmanabadi, Barbary, Black Bengal, Malabar, and Kashmiri are considered to be the important milch and meat purpose breeds of goats in India. Due to explosive population growth, the shrinkage in land holding in the country has a striking effect on the economy of the people. The increase in population has led to a very high pressure on cultivable land especially in rural areas. In between various classes of the livestock, goat constitutes a major source of supplementary income to those who cannot afford to maintain dairy cattle or other species of livestock for milk and meat etc. Total goat population in the country is 148.88 million farming 25.45% of the livestock population and 109.81 lakh goats are reared in the state. The total livestock population in the Pune division is near about 575905 and out of this 130053 goats' population exist in Kolhapur district (Economic survey of Maharashtra, 2019-20).

Material and Methods

The present entitled “Studies on goat rearing practices in Hatkanangale tehsil of Kolhapur district” was undertaken during the year 2021-2022. The data was collected from different goat owners in Hatkanangale tehsil by randomly selecting 200 goat owners from 10 villages on the basis of highest goat population under which 20 goat owners from one respective village were selected for the study.

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Constraints faced in feeding and management practices adopted by goat owners

Sr. No.	Constraints	Very small (N=22)	Small (N=125)	Medium (N=35)	Large (N=18)	Total (N=200)
A) Feeding and management practices						
1	High cost of feed fodder and green fodder	14 (63.63)	84 (67.20)	30 (85.71)	16 (88.88)	144 (72.00)
2	Inadequate pasture and grazing land	14 (63.63)	80 (64.00)	27 (77.21)	13 (72.22)	134 (67.00)
3	Lack of knowledge of silage and hay making	22 (100)	125 (100)	35 (100)	18 (100)	200 (100)
4.	High cost of concentrate	8 (36.36)	70 (56.00)	15 (68.18)	13 (72.22)	106 (53.00)
5	High cost of mineral mixture	10 (45.45)	80 (64.00)	18 (51.42)	12 (66.66)	120 (60.00)
6	Lack of capital to start goat farm	8 (36.36)	57 (45.60)	18 (51.42)	10 (55.55)	93 (46.50)
B Breeding practices						
1	Non-availability of pure breed buck	13 (59.09)	81 (64.80)	22 (62.85)	12 (66.66)	120 (60.00)
2	Lack of knowledge about breeding practice	5 (22.72)	30 (24.00)	10 (28.57)	6 (33.33)	51 (25.50)
3	Lack of technical guidance	14 (63.63)	85 (68.00)	18 (51.42)	6 (33.33)	123 (61.50)
C Housing management practices						
1	Inadequate space for tying pregnant animal	9 (40.90)	43 (34.40)	11 (31.42)	6 (33.33)	69 (34.50)
2	Lack of knowledge about housing management	2 (9.09)	23 (18.40)	9 (25.71)	3 (16.16)	37 (18.50)
3	Non-availability of loan facility	7 (31.81)	43 (34.40)	8 (22.85)	5 (27.77)	63 (31.50)
D Health care practices						
1	Lack of knowledge about health care practices	8 (36.36)	53 (42.42)	19 (54.28)	6 (33.33)	57 (28.50)
2	Inadequate veterinary aids	12 (54.54)	92 (73.60)	30 (85.71)	12 (66.66)	146 (73.00)
3	High cost of medicine	17 (77.27)	106 (84.80)	28 (80.00)	15 (83.33)	166 (83.00)

Feeding and management practices

It was observed that, 100 per cent goat owners had lack of knowledge of silage and hay making. 72.00 per cent goat owners faced constraints on high cost of feeds and fodder, inadequate pasture and grazing land were constraints faced by 67.00 per cent goat owners, 53.00 per cent goat owners faced constraints on high cost of concentrates, high cost of mineral mixture were constraints faced by 60.00 per cent goat owners and 46.50 per cent goat owners had lack of capital to start goat farm.

These findings are accordance to those reported earlier by Mohan *et al.* (2009) and Thorat *et al.* (2012) [7], who found that 60.31% and 70.67% respondents had lack of grazing land as a major constraint, respectively. Tanwar (2011) [5] stated that lack of knowledge about balanced feeding (94.17%), high cost of feeds and fodder (82.08%), non-availability of green fodder (74.58%) and lack of knowledge about importance of mineral mixture (72.50%) was constraints for goat keepers in their study areas. Koli and Koli (2016) [4] who revealed that lack of knowledge regarding improved breeds, non-availability of improved bucks, lack of training centers, lack of grazing land, high mortality in kids, lack of markets and seasonal variation in goat prices, non-availability of credit facilities, high cost and non-availability of concentrate mixtures, non-availability of veterinary hospitals and doctors near to villages were the major problems faced by goat keepers

Breeding practices

It was observed that, 25.50 per cent of goat owners had lack of knowledge about breeding practices. About 61.50 per cent goat owners had lack of technical guidance and 60.00 per cent goat owners had major constraint about non-availability of pure breed buck. These findings are accordance to those reported earlier by Gujar and Pathodiya (2008) [3] who stated lack of improved breeding buck (81.66%) as a major constraint. Tanwar (2011) [5] stated that inadequate availability of breeding bucks (73.75%), lack of knowledge about breeding practices (71.67%) and indiscriminate breeding (61.67%) was constraints for goat keepers.

Housing management

It was observed that, 18.50 per cent goat owners did not have knowledge about housing management, 34.50 per cent goat owners had inadequate space for tying pregnant animal, and 31.50 per cent goat owners have non-availability of loan facility. These findings are supported to those reported earlier by Gujar and Pathodiya (2008) [3] who stated lack of credit facility as major constraint in their study areas.

Health care practices

It was observed that, 83.00 per cent goat owners were facing high cost of medicine, whereas, 73.00 per cent goat owners had inadequate veterinary facilities 28.50 per cent goat owners had no knowledge about caring their animals.

Thombre *et al.* (2010) ^[6] reported that 76.38% of the respondents had the constraint of costly veterinary services and Tanwar (2011) ^[5] stated that high cost of treatment (75.00%), lack of knowledge about housing management (68.75%) were major constraints for goat keepers.

Conclusions

It is concluded that from the results of this study, the constraints involved high cost of green fodder, dry fodder, concentrates, mineral mixture, inadequate pasture and grazing land, non-availability of pure breed bucks, lack of knowledge about breeding practices, lack of loan facility, lack of scientific knowledge and technical guidance, lack of knowledge about housing management, inadequate veterinary aids, high cost of medicines etc.

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