

ADOPTION OF HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES BY TRIBAL GOAT KEEPERS

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ABSTRACT

Goat rearing is a good source of capital storage, income, employment generation and house hold nutrition. Small ruminants are well integrated in the farming systems of the small and marginal farmers of India, who find in goats a vast potential for their socio-economic upliftment. An attempt was made to document goat management practices followed by tribal communities in the Banaskantha district of Gujarat state. The district comprising of semi-arid and arid area with low rainfall. Goat rearing is important farming practices of Amirgadh and Danta talukas of Banaskantha district, therefore theses talukas were selected purposively. Six villages were selected purposively which namely, Balundra, Avala, Khara, Vagdadi, Khemarajiya and Dholiya of Amirgadh taluka and Kanabiyavas, chori, Dalpura, Bhadramal, Kuvarshi and Taleti villages of Danta taluka. From each village ten farmers were randomly selected. Majority of respondents were found in young age group, illiterate and there having no landholding. Majority of respondent were having small size of flock, medium annual income and doing only goat rearing. Majority of (58.33 per cent) respondents Use of local empirical knowledge for goat health care management practices and were ranked first followed by (34.17 per cent) Sanitary condition of shelter/standing place, (28.33 per cent) Practice to control ecto – parasites, (26.67 per cent) Vaccinations of animals and (16.67 per cent) deworming of animals) were ranked second to fifth respectively. Major constraints faced by goat keepers about health care management practices were high mortality rate in adult goat during winter season due to FMD out break (60 per cent), disposal problem for dead animal which spread the infection (48.00 per cent), mortality rate is high in kids during winter season due to CCPP infection (45.00 per cent), high mortality in kids occur due to severe diarrhoea (39.00 per cent), foot rot problem in rainy season is more severe (38.00 per cent), contagious ephayma occur due to feeding of babul pods (37 per cent) and Veterinary first aid is not provided timely (26 per cent) were ranked first to seven respectively.

Keywords: feeding, deworming, goat keepers, respondent

INTRODUCTION

Goat rearing is good source of capital storage, income, employment generation and house hold nutrition. Small ruminants are well integrated in the farming system of small and marginal farmers of India, who find in goats a vast potential for their socio-economic upliftment. Goats offer a strong opportunity to development agencies for suitable interventions including micro-credit, extension, technical and marketing support especially to women, landless and small farmers

The present study was undertaken in Banaskantha district of Gujarat state. This district comprising semi-arid and arid agro-climatic condition with low rainfall. Goat rearing is important farming practices of Amirgadh and Danta

talukas of Banaskantha district, therefore theses talukas were selected purposively. Six villages were selected purposively which namely, Balundra, Avala, Khara, Vagdadi, Khemarajiya and Dholiya of Amirgadh taluka and Kanabiyavas, chori, dalpura, Bhadramal, Kuvarshi and Taleti villages of Danta taluka. From each villages ten farmers were randomly selected.

OBJECTIVES

- (1) To study personal characteristics of respondents
- (2) To study the health care management practices adopted by respondents
- (3) To know the constraints faced in adoption of health care management practices

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 : Distribution of respondent according to personal characteristics of respondents (n=120)

Sr. No.	Personal characteristics of Respondent	No.	Percent
1	Young age group (Up to 35 years)	61	50.83
2	Illiterate	88	73.33
3	Marginal farmers (up to 1.00 ha. of land)	78	65.00
4	Small to medium size of flock (3 to 40 animals)	90	75.00
5	Medium income (From 21,000 to 40,000/-)	91	75.83
6	Goat rearing	66.0	55.00

Majority of respondents were found in young age group, illiterate and there having no landholding. Majority of respondent were having small to medium size of flock, medium annual income and doing only goat rearing

Table 2 : Distribution of respondents according to health care management practices adopted (n=120)

Sr. No.	Particulars	No.	Percent	Rank
1	Vaccinations of animals			VI
	Yes	32	26.67	
	No	88	73.33	
2	Deworming of animals			V
	Regular at 6 months interval	20	16.67	
	Occasional	25	20.83	
	Not practice	75	62.50	

Table 3 : Constraints faced by goat keepers about goat health care management practices

Sr. No.	Constrains	No.	Percent	Rank
1	Contagious ephthayma occur due to feeding of babul pods	31	37	VI
2	Mortality rate is high in kids during winter season due to CCPP infection	38	45	III
3	High mortality rate in adult goat during winter season due to FMD out break	50	60	I
4	Disposal problem for dead animal which spread the infection	40	48	II
5	Veterinary first aid is not provided timely	22	26	VII
6	Foot rot problem in rainy season is more severe	32	38	V
7	High mortality in kids occur due to severe diarrhoea	33	39	IV

The data presented in Table 3 show that major constraints faced by goat keepers about health care management practices were high mortality rate in adult goat during winter season due to FMD out break (60 per cent), disposal problem for dead animal which spread the infection (48.00 per cent), mortality rate is high in kids during winter

Sr. No.	Particulars	No.	Percent	Rank
3	Navel disinfection of kid after birth followed			VI
	Yes	00	0	
	No	120	100	
4	Dehorning of kids followed			VII
	Yes	0	0	
	No	120	120	
5	Practice to control ecto – parasites			III
	Yes	34	28.33	
	No	86	71.67	
6	Sanitary condition of shelter/standing place			II
	Clean (Dry)	41	34.17	
	Dirty(wet)	79	65.83	
7	Treatment of sick animals			I
	Use of local empirical knowledge	70	58.33	
	Veterinary doctor	50	41.67	

The data presented in Table 2. show that majority of (58.33 per cent) respondents Use of local empirical knowledge for goat health care management practices and were ranked first followed by (34.17 per cent) Sanitary condition of shelter/standing place, (28.33 per cent) Practice to control ecto – parasites, (26.67 per cent) Vaccinations of animals and (16.67 per cent) deworming of animals) were ranked second to fifth respectively. None of respondents adopted goat health care management practices viz., Navel disinfection of kid after birth followed and Dehorning of kids.

season due to CCPP infection (45.00 per cent), high mortality in kids occur due to severe diarrhoea (39.00 per cent), foot rot problem in rainy season is more severe (38.00 per cent), contagious ephthayma occur due to feeding of babul pods (37 per cent) and Veterinary first aid is not provided timely (26 per cent) were ranked first to seven respectively.

CONCLUSION

Majority of respondents were found in young age group, illiterate and there having no landholding Majority of respondent were having small to medium size of flock, medium annual income and doing only goat rearing

Majority of (73.33 per cent) respondent followed vaccination to animals, deworming of animals (62.50 per cent), treatment of sick animal (58.33 per cent), Sanitary condition of shelter/standing place (34.17 per cent), Practice to control ecto – parasites (28.33 per cent) of goat health care management practices and were ranked first to fifth respectively.

Major constraints faced by goat keepers about health care management practices were high mortality rate in adult goat during winter season due to FMD out break (60 per cent), disposal problem for dead animal which spread the infection (48.00 per cent), mortality rate is high in kids during winter season due to CCPP infection (45.00 per cent), high mortality in kids occur due to severe diarrhoea (39.00 per cent), foot rot problem in rainy season is more severe (38.00 per cent), contagious ephthayma occur due to feeding of babul pods (37 per cent) and Veterinary first aid is not provided timely (26 per cent) were ranked first to seven respectively.

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