

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ADOPTED BY TRIBAL FARMERS IN GOAT FARMING

S. G. Vahora¹, G. N. Thorat² and D. C. Patel³

1 Research Scientist, Animal Nutrition Research Department, AAU, Anand - 388 110

2 Assit. Prof., Pashu Vigyan Kendra, TRTC, AAU, Devgadhi Baria - 389 380

3 Professor & Scheme head, Pashu Vigyan Kendra, TRTC, AAU, Devgadhi Baria - 389 380

Email : safi_anand@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The study was undertaken to know the profile of the tribal farmers and their adoption level of general management practices in goat farming. In Present study, from two district 10 villages .and from each selected villages, 10 tribal farmers having goats were randomly selected making the total sample of 100. The study was revealed that majority of tribal farmers belonged to middle age group having 5.10 to 10.00 years of goat keeping experience, illiterate and belonged to schedule tribal group. Majority of the tribal farmers had joint family with 5 to 8 members in family and possessed kachha house as well as marginal size of land holding. The study revealed regarding adoption of general management practices of goat farming by the tribal farmers that vast majority of the tribal farmers (93.00 per cent) completely adopted regular cleaning of goat shed while majority of the respondents partially adopted proper ventilation & sufficient light in goat shed.

Key words: Adoption, profile, tribal farmer and goat farming

INTRODUCTION

Tribal villages find themselves on the hills and forests and as such they remain more declined from the sources of information. It has been thought that the tribal people should be dragged into the mainstream economy by the government. Noteworthy is the fact that tribal communities are deemed the weakest section of the population in India (Headey, Chiu & Kadiyala, 2012).

Dahod is a tribal dominated district of Gujarat state and their traditional occupation of rearing cattle, buffaloes, goats, and sheep, pig and desi fowls. Evidently, Goat farming is an enterprise which has been practiced by a large section of population in rural areas. Goat is a multifunctional animal and plays a significant role in the economy and nutrition of landless, small and marginal farmers in the country. The estimated value of different types of produce from goat is about Rs. 2612.00 million per year and it also generates about 4.2 per cent rural employment. Goat therefore, has been described as a Poor Man's cow. The centre is in establishment phase, hence it is essential to study the personal and socio-economical characteristic of the tribal farmers so that appropriated training modules can be developed and training programmes can be conducted accordingly and also serve as bench mark for future evaluation of the scheme.

OBJECTIVES

- (a) To study profile of the tribal farmers
- (b) To determine the extent of adoption of general management practices by tribal farmers

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in operational area of PashuVigyan Kendra, Limkheda. Out of eight talukas of Dahod district, two talukas namely Garbada and Dhanpur having highest goat population were purposively selected for the study. 10 villages and from each selected village, 10 tribal farmers having goats were randomly selected making the total sample of 100. Interview schedule was prepared in light of the objectives in consultation with extension experts. The Interview schedule was translated into Gujarati languages and used as the instrument for data collection. The frequency and percentage were worked out on the basis of their responses given.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Profile of the tribal farmers

The profile of the tribal farmers having goats presented in the Table 1

Table 1: Profile of the tribal farmers n=100 (1) Age

Sr. No.	Characteristics of the respondents	Number	Per cent
1	Age		
	Young (Upto 25 years)	13	13.00
	Middle (In between 26 to 50 years)	75	75.00
	Old (Above 50 years)	12	12.00
2	Education level		
	Illiterate	52	52.00
	Primary (1 st to 7 th std.)	38	38.00
	Secondary (8 th to 10 th std.)	08	08.00
	Higher secondary (11 th to 12 th std.)	2	2.00
3	Caste		
	General	00	00.00
	Other Backward Class	11	11.00
	Schedule Caste	08	08.00
4	Experience in Goat farming		
	1 to 5 years of experience	25	25.00
	5.01 to 10 years of experience	47	47.00
	10.01 to 15 years of experience	16	16.00
5	Size of family		
	Small (upto 4 member)	24	24.00
	Medium (In Between 5-8 member)	43	43.00
	Low (above 8 member)	33	33.00
6	Type of family		
	Joint Family	77	77.00
7	Type of house		
	Kachha house	42	42.00
	Pakka house	30	30.00
	Mix house	28	28.00
8	Land holding		
	Landless	11	11.00
	Marginal (up to 1.0 ha)	58	58.00
	Small (1.1 ha to 2.0 ha)	20	20.00
	Medium (2.1 ha to 4.0 ha)	09	09.00
9	Occupation		
	Main (Agri)	74	74.00
	Subsidiary (Dairy)	24	24.00
	Other (Service etc.)	02	02.00
10	Goat Possession		
	Upto 5	68	68.00
	5 to 10	24	24.00
11	Annual Income		
	No Income	06	6.00
	Up to ₹ 25,000/- income	75	75.00
	₹ 25,000/- to ₹50,000/- income	12	12.00
	Above ₹ 50,000/- /- income	07	07.00

(1) Age

The data presented in Table-1, revealed that less than exactly three fourth (75.00 per cent) of the goats keepers belonged to middle age group followed by 13.00 per cent belonged to young age group and 12.00 per cent belonged to old age group.

(2) Education

It is evident from the data in Table-1, that more than half (52.00 per cent) of the tribal farmers are illiterate, whereas 38.00 per cent of them had primary level of education and 8.00 per cent of them had secondary level of education. Only 2.00 per cent were educated higher secondary level of education.

(3) Caste

It is observed from data presented in Table-1 that more than fourth fifth of the (81.00 per cent) of the tribal farmers belonged to schedule tribal group, followed by 11.00 per cent were from other backward group, 8.00 per cent were belonged to other schedule caste.

(4) Experience in Goat farming

It can be also observed that 47.00 per cent of tribal farmers were having 5.10 to 10.00 years of goat keeping experience followed by 25.00 per cent with 1.00 to 5.00 years of goat experience 16.00 per cent with 10.10 years to 15.00 years of goat experience and 12.00 per cent with above 15 years of dairy experience.

(5) Size of the family

The data presented in Table-1, clearly indicated that slightly more than two fifth (43.00 per cent) of the tribal farmers had medium size of family i.e. in between 5 to 8 member followed by 33.00 per cent and had large size i.e. more than 8 members, and 24.00 per cent had small size i.e. up to four members of family.

(6) Types of Family

It could be seen from Table1 that more than three fourth (77.00 per cent) of tribal farmers had joint family. Majority of the tribal farmers had joint family with 5 to 8 members in family and possessed kachha house as well as marginal size of land holding.

(7) Types of house

The data depicted in table 1 indicated more than two fifth of the respondents (42.00 per cent) possessed kachha house followed by 30.00 per cent and 28.00 per cent of them had pakka and mix house respectively.

(8) Land holding

It can be observed from the Table-1 that nearly three fifth (58.00 per cent) of the tribal farmers were having marginal size of land holding, while 9.00 per cent of the respondents had small size of land holding and 20.00 per cent had medium size of land holding and 2.00 per cent were having large size of land holding. 11.00 per cent of the livestock keepers were landless farmers.

(9) Occupation

The data regarding occupation, vast majority (74.00 per cent) of the respondents having agriculture as a

main occupation and 24.00 per cent had dairy as subsidiary occupation.

(10) Goat possession

The data presented in Table-1, showed that 68.00 per cent of the tribal farmers possessed up to 5 goats and 24.00 per cent of respondents possessed 5 to 10 goats and only 8.00 per cent keeping more than 10 goats.

(11) Income

The data presented in Table-2, indicates that majority (75.00 per cent) of the tribal farmers having income from goat farming, followed by fifty percent from dairy and 45.00 per cent from agriculture up to Rs. 25.000/-

General management practices adopted by tribal farmers in Goat farming

The management practice in goat farming adopted by tribal farmers presented in Table 2.

Table 2: General management practices of goat farming adopted by tribal farmers n=100

Sr. No.	General Management Practices	Adoption			Total	Mean Score	Rank
		Complete	Partial	No			
1	Keep various of record registered	0 (0.00)	1 (1.00)	99 (99.00)	101	1.01	6
2	Provide proper ventilation & sufficient light in Goat shed.	22 (22.00)	72 (72.00)	06 (6.00)	216	2.16	2
3	Regular cleaning of Goat shed	93 (93.00)	7 (7.00)	0 (00.00)	293	2.93	1
4	Regular cleaning of Goat	10 (10.00)	28 (28.00)	62 (62.00)	148	1.48	4
5	Dehorning of Kid	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	100 (100.00)	100	1	7
6	Use identification marks for animal	27 (27.00)	18 (18.00)	55 (55.00)	172	1.72	3
7	Washing & Grooming of animals	13 (13.00)	13 (13.00)	74 (74.00)	139	1.39	5

Note : Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage

The data presented in Table-2 pertaining to adoption of general management practices goat farming by the tribal farmers. Vast majority of the respondents (93.00 per cent) completely adopted regular cleaning of goat shed while cent percent of tribal farmers not maintain various record of registered and dehorning of kids followed by washing & grooming of animals (74.00 per cent) and regular cleaning of goat (62.00 per cent) practices in goat farming.

Overall observation on adoption o general management practices of goat farming by livestock keepers show that regular cleaning of goat shed with mean score 2.93 ranked first followed by provide proper ventilation &

sufficient light in goat shed. (2.16), use identification marks for animal (1.72), regular cleaning of goat (1.48), washing & grooming of animals (1.39) and keep various of record registered (1.01) with rank II, III, IV, V, and VI respectively.

These findings were similar that of the findings of Lahoti and Chole (2010), Sasane *et.al.* (2012) Ismet Boz (2015), Biradar *et. al.* (2013). Belsare *et. al.* (2015) and Mandavkar *et. al.* (2015).

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded from the above study that majority of the goat keeper respondents had middle age,

illiterate, medium annual income, medium level of goat farming experience, medium family size, having marginal size of land holding and kachha house, agriculture as a main occupation and low level of annual income. Cent percent of tribal farmers not maintain various record of registered and dehorning of kids followed by washing & grooming of animals and regular cleaning of goat practices in goat farming.

The overall improvement in status of goat management practices with respect to enrichment or gain in knowledge and increase in adoption of improved technologies, increase in employment and increase in total income is possible by organizing trainings and technological interventions through diagnostic visits, animal health camp, farm and home visits by the subject matter experts in the rural area at the door step of the poor farmers.

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