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Utility perception of Sangamneri goat and Non-descriptive goat by the rearers

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Abstract

An experiment entitled “Adoption of management practices and utility perception of Sangamneri goat reares and Non-descriptive goat reares-A comparative study” was conducted at Department of Agricultural Extension and Communication, Post Graduate Institute, MPKV, Rahuri, during 2021-22. The study was conducted with a sample size of 160 from the Ahmednagar District to access utility perception of Sangamneri goat and non-descriptive goat rearers. Findings revealed that 68.75% of Sangamneri goat rearers had medium level of perception regarding overall utility perception of goat, whereas 16.25 and 15.00 per cent of them were having low and high level of perception about overall utility perception of goat.

In relation to non-descriptive goat rearers 67.50% respondents were having medium level of level of perception about overall utility perception of goat whereas, 18.75 per cent had low level and 13.75 per cent had high level of perception regarding overall utility of goat.

Keywords: Utility perception, Sangamneri goat, non-descriptive goat

Introduction

Goat Rearing in Maharashtra

The economy of Maharashtra is mainly rural based where 65 per cent of it's population are residing in rural areas. In the rural economy, animal husbandary mostly provides subsidiary means of livelihood to the agriculturist and agricultural labourers and thus, livestock raising has become an integral part of agriculture.

India has 148.88 milion of goats out of that Maharashtra has 10.60 million of goat population. Out of which 7.59 lakh are in Ahmednagar district alone, which contribute 8.25 per cent of the total population in the state. Thus it is at the top position in respect of goat population among the district followed by Solapu (7.7%), Nashik (5.8%), Pune (4.8%), Yevtmal (4.3%), Jalgaon (4.0%), Samgali (3.6%) and Beed (3.5%).

In view of the role of goats in the Indian economy their development and maintenance are essential. Sangamneri is an important breed of goat commonly reared in Ahmednagar, Nashik and part of Pune. Goat milk can be stable source of income. Meat production is usually of greater significance with reference to goat rearing. The goat are one of the most economical producer of meat among farm animals. The extremely low purchasing power of the average farmer in India makes it imperative that these people tend livestock which need very less investment and that time can provide a definite and stable income. The goat meat is more lean (low cholesterol) and proved good for people who prefer low energy diet especially in summer and sometimes goat meat (chevon) is preferred over mutton because of The term utility perception about goat by the rearers has been a problem for a researcher in agriculture. Keeping in view the subjectivity, there was a need to evolve a methodology which would introduce much needed objectivity in the assessment of utility perception of goat. In this content, it is worth mentioning that the study of utility perception about Sangamneri goat and other Non-descriptive goat by the goat rearers is a means to an end of making goat rearing more useful.

Material and Methods

The research was conducted in Ahmednagar district of Western Maharashtra during year 2021-22. Sample size of 160 small farmers distributed from 4 tahsils and 16 villages from Ahmednagar districts of Western Maharashtra. “Ex-post facto” research design was employed in the present research study as the events have already occurred.

The data were collected by interviewing the Sangamneri goat rearers with the help of a pre-tested structured interview schedule developed for the purpose. The data collected from the respondents was scored, tabulated and analysed by using suitable statistical tools such as

Frequency, Percentage, Mean and Standard deviation, Correlation respectively.

Total twenty five scientific statements were taken in to consideration. Analyzed data pertaining to practice wise utility perception of Sangamneri goat rearers and Non-descriptive goat rearers have been presented in Table 1.

Utility perception of Sangamneri goat and Non-descriptive goat by the rearers.

Table 1: Practice wise utility perception of Sangamneri goat rearers and Non-descriptive goat by the rearers.

| Sr. No. | Statements | Sangamneri Goat rearers (n=80) | | | Non-Descriptive Goat rearers (n=80) | | |
|-----------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | Utility Perception | | | | | |
| | | More Utility | Partial Utility | No Utility | More Utility | Partial Utility | No utility |
| A) | Social Utility | | | | | | |
| 1 | There is no religious taboo against goat farming and meat consumption. | 48 (60) | 30 (37.50) | 2 (2.50) | 57 (71.25) | 23 (28.75) | 0 (0.00) |
| 2 | Goat is known as poor man's cow | 68 (85.00) | 12 (15.00) | 0 (0.00) | 74 (92.50) | 6 (7.50) | 0 (0.00) |
| 3 | Goats are treated as members of the family in the society. | 49 (61.25) | 26 (32.50) | 5 (6.25) | 56 (70.00) | 20 (25.00) | 4 (5.00) |
| 4 | Goat rearing is one of the important enterprise for small, marginal farmers and landless labourers. | 52 (65.00) | 25 (31.25) | 3 (3.75) | 36 (45.00) | 42 (52.50) | 2 (2.50) |
| 5 | Goats are kept as insurance against crop disaster | 58 (72.50) | 21 (26.25) | 1 (1.25) | 54 (67.50) | 25 (31.25) | 1 (1.25) |
| B) | Economic Utility | | | | | | |
| 1 | Goat rearing does not require huge investment. | 22 (27.50) | 32 (40.00) | 26 (32.50) | 23 (28.75) | 20 (25.00) | 37 (46.25) |
| 2 | There is less risk even in drought prone areas for goat farming. | 27 (33.75) | 48 (60.00) | 5 (6.25) | 12 (15.00) | 38 (47.50) | 30 (37.50) |
| 3 | Goat production is an excellent livestock enterprise for anyone looking to start a small or part time business. | 19 (23.75) | 44 (55.00) | 17 (21.25) | 26 (32.50) | 32 (40.00) | 22 (27.50) |
| 4 | Goats rearing return of investment ratio is also very good. | 74 (92.50) | 5 (6.25) | 1 (1.25) | 70 (87.50) | 8 (10.00) | 2 (2.50) |
| 5 | Goat farming does not require much equipment's, capital, labour and hard work. | 62 (77.50) | 17 (21.25) | 1 (1.25) | 64 (80.00) | 10 (12.50) | 6 (7.50) |
| C) | Physical Utility | | | | | | |
| 1 | Does give birth to kids within 6 to 8 months. | 39 (48.75) | 40 (50.00) | 1 (1.25) | 40 (50.00) | 38 (47.50) | 2 (2.50) |
| 2 | Goats reach sexual maturity with in their 7 to 8 months of age. | 11 (13.75) | 48 (60.00) | 21 (26.25) | 11 (13.75) | 37 (46.25) | 32 (40.00) |
| 3 | Goats are smaller than other livestock animals. | 32 (40.00) | 46 (57.50) | 2 (2.50) | 42 (52.50) | 26 (32.50) | 12 (15.00) |
| 4 | Dry period is less in goats. | 70 (87.50) | 9 (11.25) | 1 (1.25) | 71 (88.75) | 8 (10.00) | 1 (1.25) |
| 5 | Diseases are less in goats as compare to other domestic animals. | 22 (27.50) | 50 (62.50) | 8 (10.00) | 13 (16.25) | 36 (45.00) | 31 (38.75) |
| D) | Management Utility | | | | | | |
| 1 | Grazing in field helps to minimize fodder cost of goats. | 62 (77.50) | 17 (21.25) | 1 (1.25) | 64 (80.00) | 10 (12.50) | 6 (7.50) |
| 2 | Pastures on the farm are best place to fed goats. | 45 (56.25) | 33 (41.25) | 2 (2.50) | 43 (53.75) | 36 (45.00) | 1 (1.25) |
| 3 | Goats do not require a huge area for housing due to their small size. | 78 (97.50) | 0 (0.00) | 2 (2.50) | 65 (81.25) | 15 (18.75) | 0 (0.00) |
| 4 | Goat rearing can be handle by women and youth. | 74 (92.50) | 6 (7.50) | 0 (0.00) | 70 (87.50) | 10 (12.50) | 0 (0.00) |
| 5 | Most of the goats are easily handle by anybody as compare to other livestock animals. | 27 (33.75) | 48 (60.00) | 5 (6.25) | 12 (15.00) | 38 (47.50) | 30 (37.50) |
| E) | Marketing Utility | | | | | | |
| 1 | There is a continuous and always demand for goat meat. | 74 (92.50) | 6 (7.50) | 0 (0.00) | 76 (95.00) | 4 (5.00) | 0 (0.00) |
| 2 | One can sale a wide variety of goat products like milk, meat, fibre, manure etc. | 68 (85.00) | 11 (13.75) | 1 (1.25) | 62 (77.5) | 18 (22.5) | 0 (0.00) |
| 3 | Goat meat is very tasty, nutritious, healthy and easily digestible. | 72 (90.00) | 7 (8.75) | 1 (1.25) | 65 (81.25) | 15 (18.75) | 0 (0.00) |
| 4 | Goat skin do not plays much crucial role in leather industry as well as complex marketing. | 70 (87.50) | 10 (12.50) | 0 (0.00) | 64 (80.00) | 13 (16.25) | 3 (3.75) |
| 5 | Goat manure is used as a high quality natural fertilizer in crop field which will directly help to maximize crop yield. | 68 (85.00) | 10 (12.50) | 2 (2.50) | 65 (81.25) | 15 (18.75) | 0 (0.00) |

Social utility

In context to Sangamneri goat rearers data given Table 1 showed that highest percentage (85.00%) of them agree with goat is known as poor man's cow and near about most of them agreed with goats are kept as insurance against crop disaster (72.50%). Followed by agree with goat rearing is one of the important enterprise for small, marginal farmers and landless labourers (65.00%), goat are treated as member of family in the society (61.25%) and there is no religious taboo against goat farming and meat consumption (60.00%).

In relation to non-descriptive goat rearers Table 1 shows that highest percentage (92.50%) of them agree with goat is known as poor man's cow followed by there is no religious taboo against goat farming and meat consumption (71.25%). While, most of non-descriptive goat rearers (70.00%) have agreed with goat are treated as member of family in the society, followed by goats are kept as insurance against crop disaster (67.50%) and goat rearing is one of the important enterprise for small, marginal farmers and landless labourers (45.00%), respectively.

Economics utility

As far as economic utility perception of Sangamneri goat rearers was concerned, Table 1 showed that almost all of them 92.50 per cent and 77.50 per cent agreed with goats rearing return of investment ratio is also very good and goat farming does not require much equipment's, capital, labour and hard work, respectively. Whereas, some respondents of them i.e. 33.75 per cent of them were agreed with that there is less risk even in drought prone areas for goat farming, followed by goat rearing does not require huge investment (27.50%) and goat production is an excellent livestock enterprise for anyone looking to start a small or part time business (23.75%). While most of them i.e. 60.00 per cent were having partial utility perception about there is less risk even in drought prone areas for goat farming, followed by goat production is an excellent livestock enterprise for anyone looking to start a small or part time business (55.00%), Goat rearing does not require huge investment (27.50%) goat gets good price in the market (40.00%) and goat farming does not require much equipment's, capital, labour and hard work (21.25%) having partial utility perception.

In concerned to non-descriptive goat rearers it is revealed from Table 4.18 that, most of them i.e. 87.50 and 80.00 per cent were agreed with utility of goats rearing return of investment ratio is also very good and goat farming does not require much equipment's, capital, labour and hard work, respectively. Whereas some of them agreed with economic utility of goat as goat production is an excellent livestock enterprise for anyone looking to start a small or part time business (32.50%), goat rearing does not require huge investment (28.75%), and There is less risk even in drought prone areas for goat farming (15.00%). While most of them i.e. 47.50 per cent and 40.00 per cent having partial utility perception of there is less risk even in drought prone areas for goat farming and goat production is an excellent livestock enterprise for anyone looking to start a small or part time business, respectively. Whereas, most of (46.25%) them having no or disagree with the utility perception of goat rearing does not require huge investment.

Physical utility

As far as Sangamneri goat rearers were considered data shows in Table 1 revealed that most of them i.e. 87.50 per cent and

48.75 per cent have agreed with dry period is less in goats and does give birth to kids within 6 to 8 months. Followed by goats are smaller than other livestock animals (40.00%) and diseases less in goats as compare to other domestic animals (27.50%). Whereas most of them having partial utility perception about diseases more less in goats as compare to other domestic animals (62.50%), goats reach sexual maturity with in their 7 to 8 months of age (60.00%), goats are smaller than other livestock animals (57.50%), does give birth to kids within 6 to 8 months (50.00%) and dry period is less in goats (9.00%).

In relation to non-descriptive goat rearers, from Table 4.18 it was found that most of them i.e. 88.75 per cent and 52.50 per cent have agreed with dry period is less in goats and goats are smaller than other livestock animals, respectively. Followed by 50.00 per cent and 16.25 per cent of them have agreed with does give birth to kids within 6 to 8 months and diseases less in goats as compare to other domestic animals, respectively. While 13.75 per cent of them agreed with goats reach sexual maturity with in their 7 to 8 months of age. Whereas most of them i.e. 47.50 per cent and 46.25 per cent having partial utility perception about does give birth to kids within 6 to 8 months and goat require less space for rearing and goats reach sexual maturity with in their 7 to 8 months of age, respectively.

Management utility

In case of management utility perception of Sangamneri goat rearers the data enlisted in Table 1 notices that nearly equal percentage i.e. 97.50 per cent and 92.50 per cent of Sangamneri goat rearers have agreed with management utility of goat in case of management of goat is goats do not require a huge area for housing due to their small size and Goat rearing can be handle by women and youth, respectively. Followed by 77.50 per cent of them were agreed with statement grazing in field helps to minimize fodder cost of goats. Further majority (56.25%) of respondents have agreed with pastures on the farm are best place to fed goats. While some (33.75%) of them agreed with statement that most of the goats are easily handle by anybody as compare to other livestock animals.

In the context to the non-descriptive goat rearers, the data given in the Table 4.18 shows that more than half (87.50%) of the respondents were agreed with the statement that goat rearing can be handle by women and youth, followed by goats do not require a huge area for housing due to their small size (81.25%). Whereas, most of them i.e. 47.50 per cent having partial utility perception about most of the goats are easily handle by anybody as compare to other livestock animals and pastures on the farm are best place to fed (45.00%).

Marketing utility

The data related to marketing utility of Sangamneri goat rearers is given in Table 1 shows that most (92.50%) of them have agreed with there is a continuous and always demand for goat meat followed by goat meat is very tasty nutritious, healthy and easily digestible (90.00%), goat skin do not plays much crucial role in leather industry as well as complex marketing (87.50). Whereas an equal percentage of them i.e. 85.00 per cent were agreed with the statements that one can sale a wide variety of goat products like milk, meat, fibre, manure etc. and goat manure is used as a high quality natural fertilizer in crop field which will directly help to maximize crop yield, respectively.

In relation to non-descriptive goat rearers, the data in Table 1 revealed that majority of them i.e. 95.00 per cent were agreed with there is a continuous and always demand for goat meat, followed by goat meat is very tasty, nutritious, healthy and easily digestible and goat manure is used as a high quality natural fertilizer in crop field which will directly help to maximize crop yield with equal percent of 81.25. Followed by goat skin do not plays much crucial role in leather industry as

well as complex marketing (80.00%) and one can sale a wide variety of goat products like milk, meat, fibre, manure etc. (77.50%). Whereas, some (22.50%) of them were expressed partial utility perception about one can sale a wide variety of goat products like milk, meat, fibre, manure etc.

Overall utility perception

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to overall utility perception

| Sr. No. | Category | Sangamneri Goat rearers (n=80) | | | Non-Descriptive Goat rearers (n=80) | |
|---------|----------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| | | Score | F | % | F | % |
| 1 | Low | Up to 71 | 13 | 16.25 | 15 | 18.75 |
| 2 | Medium | 72 to 84 | 55 | 68.75 | 54 | 67.5 |
| 3 | High | 85 & above | 12 | 15 | 11 | 13.75 |
| | | Total | 80 | 100 | 80 | 100 |
| | | Mean | 76.71 | | 74.61 | |
| | | SD | 6.32 | | 6.21 | |

The data presented in the Table 2 revealed that, nearly two third (68.75%) of Sangamneri goat rearers had medium level of perception regarding overall utility perception of goat, whereas 16.25 and 15.00 per cent of them were having low and high level of perception about overall utility perception of goat.

In relation to non-descriptive goat rearers the data given in Table 2 shows that, two third (67.50%) respondents were having medium level of level of perception about overall utility perception of goat whereas, 18.75 per cent had low level and 13.75 per cent had high level of perception regarding overall utility of goat.

These results might be due to the fact that the Sangamneri goat rearers have more knowledge about the goat management, social participation, annual income and use of sources of information than non-descriptive goat rearers which help them to know the more utility of goat.

These results were in line with Ainlawar (2012) and Pawar (2013).

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