The Pharma Innovation Journal 2023; 12(3): 4582-4585

www.ThePharmaJournal.com

The Pharma Innovation

ISSN (E): 2277-7695
ISSN (P): 2349-8242
NAAS Rating: 5.23
TPI 2023; 12(3): 4582-4585

www.thepharmajournal.com
Received: 01-12-2022
Accepted: 03-02-2023

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To study the extent of adoption of management practices of Sangamneri goat and N on-descriptive goat by the rearers

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Abstract
Goats are considered to have been one of the first animals domesticated by man for agricultunl purposes. They were tamed to provide milk. Meat and skin purposes. Goat rearing is an important source of livelihood for the rural J people partjcularly for women, landless labour and marginal farmers living in the interior areas, who do not have the other means of survivals. An experiment entitled "Adoption of management practices and utility perception of sangamneri goat rearers and Non- descriptive goat rearers -A comparative study was conducted at Department of Agricultural Extension and Commurucation. Post Graduate institute, MPKV, Rahuri. During 202 1-22.The study was conducted with a sample size of 160 from LBE Ahmednagar District to study the extent of adoption of management practices of Sangamneri goat and Non-descriptive goat by the rearers. It was found that nearly two third (60.00%) of goat rearers had medium level of adoption regarding overall management practices of goat, while 21.25 percent of them were having high and 18.75 percent having low level of overall adoption of different goat management practices for goat rearing.

Keywords: Adoption management, sangamneri goal, non-descriptive goat

Introduction
The animal husbandry and livestock sectors are critical for the rural economy, especially the small and marginal farmers. They not only contribute to their income but also best insurance against any naturalist calamity. Animal husbandry is an integral component of Indian agriculture supporting livelihood of more than two-third of the rural population. Next to crop production. Livestock rising ensures maximum employment and thereby is an important source of income to rural population [2]. Animals provide nutrient rich food products, draught power. Dung as organic manure and domestic fuel, HJDES and skin are a regular source of cash income for rural households < 31. Goats were the foremost farm animal Lo be domesticated is indicated by the archaeological evidence: they have been associated with man in a symbiotic relationship for up to 10.000 years.

Goats are reared for milk and meat and manure. Goat is a multi-functional animal plays an imponant role in the economy and nutrition of small and marginal farmers and labouresirn the country. Large section of population in rural areas is engaged in goat rearing enterprise. Goats can efficiently survive w here no crops can be grown, on available shrubs and trees in adverse environment. Goat s were observed throughout the world because of their great adapt ability to changing environ mental conditions and the different nutritional regimes under which they were evolved and subsequently maintained [11]. They were useful to man throughout the ages due to their small size prolificacy, productivity, and non- competiveness among them for food.

Goats make a very valuable contribution in the developing countries especially to the poor section in the rural areas. Therefore goats are known as moving banks of poor man. Importance of this precious genetic resource is misjudged and its extent of contribution to LHE livelihood of the poor is unsatisfactorily understood [14]. Goats are often neglected in comparison with caules and sheep. Reason of this attitude towards the goats can probably be due to recognition of their capability rather any detriment against them. As it is believed that goats are independent, intelligent, acrobatic and tolerant to many diseases and pest para sites and can look after themselves much better Limn other livestock species.

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 tehsils and 1 6 viutages from Ahmednagar districts of Western Maharashtra. - < Ex - post fucto" research design was employed in the present research study as the events have already occurred.

The data were couched by interviewing the sangamneri goat rearers with the help of a pre- tested structured interview schedule developed for LHE purpose. The data objected from U1e respondent s was scored, tabulated and analyzed by using suitable statistical tools such as Frequency, Percentage. Mean and Standard deviation. Correlation respectively.

Result and Discussion

Ex1ent of adoption of management practices of Sangamneri goat and Non-descript the goat by the rearers.

Management practice wise adoption of Sangamoeri goat rearers and Non-descriptive goat rearers.

Total twenty six scientific statements were taken in to consideration. Analyzed data pertaining to management malice wise adoption of Sangamneri goat rearers and Non-descriptive goat rearers have been presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Management practice wise adoption of goat rearers

Sr. No.	Improved Management Practices	Expected	Goat rearers(n=160)		
			Complete	Partial	No
l	Which are the dual purpose breeds of goats?	Osmanabadi, Sangamneri	52(32.50)	00(00.00)	108(67.50)
2.	What are the different rearing systems used forgot?	Grazing Semi-stall feeding Stall feeding	160(100)	00(00.00)	00(0.00)
A.	Kidding management				
a.	Which is the proper stage forcing the pregnant does	It *is* necessary to dry the pregnant does at least 6 to 8 weeks before due date of kidding	98(61.25)	58(36.25)	6(3.75)
b.	What is to be done after retention f placenta?	Do not pull out the placenta by forcely mke the help of eterinary doctor	46(28.75)	J06(66.25)	8(5.00)
B.	Kid management				
-	Do you know the presence of thin mucus membrane on nostrils of kids? lf present what is to be done?	lf him mucus membrane should be removed from nostrils of newly born kids	10-l (65.00)	56 (35.00)	00(00.00)
.	Is it correct to allow the does for licking the newly born kids of just after kidding?	Does should be allowed for licking new born kids. Because of this, kids are leaned and does can identify their own kids	I"	36(22.50)	02 (1.25)
-	What care should be taken while cutting the naval cord of kid just after birth	Cut the naval cord to I.5" from body of kids with UJE help of sterilized blade and apply tincture iodine	22(13.75)	66(41.25)	72(45.00)
	Is *it* necessary to offer colostrum to newly hom kid? Within bow much Lime?	b is essential to feed oloslrum to kids within 1-2 hour after birth	134(83.75)	22(13.75)	4(2.50)
.	! Breeding management				
-	How t11e selection of breeding male and female is made?	election of male and female is made from the kids begin good genetic !potentiality and Jennies	84(52.50)	32(20.00)	44(27.50)
·	For how many does one buck is used ?	Maintain I buck for 20-25 female does	32(20.00)	88(55.00)	40(25.00)
c.	What should be the age of male buck used for breezily ?	Generally age of breeding buck shou ld be above 2 up 7 years	30(18.75)	J06(66.25)	24(15.00)
	What should be the age and weight female kid used for breeding	Generally age of female should be above 12 months and weight 22 kg	4(2.50)	80(50.00)	*16*(47.50)
.	Which is the best method of Reading natural or artificial insemination? FEEDJ 112 management (Nu I Kids l'ccdinJ!	Natural method is t11e best method of Brcedillig striation)	160(100.00)	00(00.00)	00(00.00)
-	What percem of milk is to be offered to LHE small kids according to their body weight *'!*	Offer milk ten percent of LHE body weight of kid up to LHC age of 2 months and reduce to *5%* after 2months	20(12.50)	ll2(70.00)	28(17.50)
-	t what age fodder is offered for kids?	Stan feeding of green fodder when kids awaited 12 to 20 days age Feeding o£ does (adult goat)	54(33.75)	86(53.75)	20(12.50)
-	How much per day fodder is offered for doe?	GeneraUy 3 to 5 kg/day green fodder is of freed for oe	14(8.75)	78(48.75)	68(42.50)
"·	How much dry fodder is offered per doe?	Generally 750 g to I kg dry fodder should be fed pray per doe	36(22.50)	86(53.75)	38(23.75)
1	How much quantity of concentrates is offered per day pekoe?	200 to 250 g of concentra1es should be offered per day per doe	(2.50)	94(58.75)	62(38.75)
	How much quantity of concentrates offered to pregnant/day?	350 to 400 g of concentrates along with fodder should be OI Treed	2(J.25)	44(27.50)	H4(7 1.25)
.	How much green and dry fodder should be offered to bucks?	Feeding of bucks Generally 5 to 6 kg of green fodder and I to II A kg dry fodder should be offered pray per buck	24(15.00)	92(57.50)	44(27.50)
-	How much quantity of concentrates should be offered to buck per day?	300g of concentrates should be offered per day per buck	00(00.00)	44(27.50)	116(72.50)

Kidding Management

In relation to Sangamneri goat rearers Table J shows that most of the respondents (61.25%) expressed their adoption of management practice to dry the pregnant does at least 6 to 8 weeks before due date of kidding. Followed by 28.75 percent of them were agreed to do not pull out the placenta by forcely take the help of veterinary doctor. Whereas, 66.25 percent of them have partway agree-d with kidding management practice of do not pull out the placenta by forcedly take the help of veterinary doctor.

Kid Management

To context to goat rearers data given Table I shows that highest percentage (83.75%) of them agree with it is essential to feed colostomy to kid s within 1-2 half after birth as best kid management practice. Followed by Does should be allowed for licking new born kid s. Because of this, kids are cleaned and do can identify their own kids (76.25%) and Thin mucus membrane should be removed from nostrils of newly born kids (65.00%).While, some of goat rearers (45.00%) bad partially agreed with cut LBE naval cord I" to 1.5" from body of kids with the BELP of sterilized blade and apply tincture iodine as best kid management practice.

Breeding Management

As far as goat rearers were considered data shows *in* Table revealed that all respondent i.e. I00.00 percent have completely agreed with Natural metl1od is the best method of breeding. Followed by Selection of male and female is made from the kids having good genetic potential and alertness (52.50%) as best breeding practice adopted by gom rearers. Whereas most of them partial agreed with age of breeding buck should be above 2 up to 7 years (66.25%), followed by Mai: main I buck for 20-25 female does (55.00%) and age of female should be above 12 montJ1s and weight 22 kg (55.00%) as most adoptive breeding management practices.

Feeding Management

As far as feeding management concern it is divided into three parts as kids feeding, feeling of does and feeding of bucks. In context to the kids feeding management of goat rearers was concerned, Table I show most of the respondents parlay agreed with offer milk ten percent of the body weight of kid up lo the age of 2 months and reduce to *5%* after 2 months (70.00%), followed by Start feeding of green fodder when kids attained 12 10 20 days age (53.75%). Whereas. maximum respondents of them i.e. 58.75 percent of them were paruauy agreed with 200 to 250 g of concentrates should be offered per day per doe, followed by generally 750 g to I kg dry fodder should be fed per day per doe (53.75%) and generally 3 to 5 kg/day green fodder is offered for doe (48.75%) were major adopted management practice s for feeding of does. Whereas most (7 1.25%) of them having no or disagree with the does feeding management practice of 350 to 400 g of concentrates along with fodder.

FN concerned to feeding of bucks it is revealed film Table 1 that, most of them i.e. 57.50 percent were partially agreed with adoption of feed mg management practice for bucks as a generally 5 to 6 kg of green fodder and I to l'A kg dry fodder should be offered per day per buck. W11ereas most (72.50%) of them having no or disagree with the statement of feeding of 300g of concentrates should be offered per day per buck.

Health Management

In case of adoption of health management practices of goat rearers the data enlis1ed in Table 1 notice that MOL of the respondents (78.25%) have partway agreed with adoption of hearth management practices for goat as admin iterate the animal with laxatives like edible oils, paraffin or castor oil. While most (86.25%) of them have no or disagree with statement that vaccinate the goat against B.Q. and died animal should be buried deep by using Lime powder. followed by Carryout deworming after every three months for prevention of end on parasites (80.00%), Vaccinate the animals with render pest tissue culture vaccine in three years interval (78.75%) and Vaccinate for the goats H.S. as a preventive measure and treat the infected animal with sulpha ant idiotic medicines under guidance of veterinarians (70.00%).

Marketing Management

TI1e data related to adoption of marketing management of goat rearers is given in Table L shows that 67.50 percent of them have agreed with statement i.e. it is economical to sale the bucks at the age of 6 to 8 months, followed by Fix the price according to live weight of goats (30.00%). Whereas 60.00 percent were partially agreed with the statements fix the price according to live weight of goats followed by It is economical to sale the bucks at the age of 6 to 8 months (23.75%).

Overall adoption of management practices

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to overall adoption

Sr. No.	Category	Goal rearers (n=160)		
		Score	F	%
I.	Low	Up LO 83	30	18.75
2.	Medium	84 to LOJ	96	60.00
3.	High	102 & above	34	21.25
		Total	160	100.00
		Mean	92.27	
		SD	9.54	

The data presented in the Table 2 revealed that, nearly two third (60.00%) of goat rearers had medium level of adoption regarding overall management practices of goat, while 21.25 pierce of them were having high and 1 8.75 percent having low level of adoption about overall management practices adopted for goat.

Conclusions

It was found that nearly two third (60.00%) of goat rearers had medium level of adoption regarding overall management practices of goal. While 21.25 percent of them were having high and 18.75 percent having low level of overall adoption of different goat management practices for goat rearing.

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