

Socio-Economic Impact of the Improved Goat Farming Practices in Adopted Villages

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in five adopted villages viz., Gadaya, Pingri, Sanora, Bhai and Jhandipur of block-Farah, Distt. Mathura, U.P. Total 83 goat farmers were selected at random from Gadaya (29), Pingari (21), Sanora (19), Bhai (8) and Jhandipur (6). The study was undertaken after conducting transfer of technology programmes on different improved goat production practices in above adopted villages. Majority (97.59%) of the selected respondents goat farmers learnt more skill on use of lime for sanitation followed by use of vaccine like, PPR, ET, FMD etc., (97.50%), proper housing management for keeping goats (92.77%), use of salt (90.30%), deworming of goats (90.36%), feeding of colostrum to kids in time (79.52%), keeping improved bucks (73.49%), plantation/keeping fodder trees/grasses (73.49%), use of mineral mixture or khadia (54.22%), dipping of goats to control ectoparasite (44.58%), preparation of goat milk paneer (32.53%), use of berseem culture (25.30%), keeping of appropriate proportion between male and female (9.64%), making of pelleted feed (7.23%) and weeding in fodder crops (6.02%). Goat has been a ready cash riding dependence on high cost private credit, increased share of income from goat to family's total income, increase profit/goat/annum, increased awareness about commercial goat farming and its advantages, increased access to goat milk for family consumption and increase in employment generation through goats reported by the 92.77, 74.70, 72.29, 59.04, 42.17 and 37.35 percent selected respondents goat farmers as socio-economic indicators respectively. Similarly, bicycle, construction of house, construction of goat shed, television, radio, scooter/motor cycle, jewellery and phone reported by the 81.93, 40.96, 39.76, 20.48, 20.48, 2.41, 1.20 and 1.20 percent selected respondents goat farmers as status of family's assets, respectively.

Key words: Socio-economic; Impact of goat practices; Adopted villages

Central Institute for Research on Goats (CIRG), Mathura (U.P.) has made extension efforts for transferring the improved goat production practices to the end users. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct impact study of these practices for guiding need based research and development of appropriate production systems. With this ideology in view, an attempt has been made to study the socio-economic impact of the transferred improved goat production practices in adopted villages with the following objectives:

1. To study the skill improvement of selected goat farmers.
2. To study the socio-economic indicators of selected goat farmers.
3. To study the status of family's assets of selected goat farmers.

METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted in five adopted villages viz, Gadaya, Pingari, Sanora, Bhai and Jhandipur of block-Farah, Distt. Mathura, U.P. Total 83 goat farmers were selected at random from Gadaya (29), Pingari (21), Sanora (19), Bhai (8) and Jhandipur (6). The investigation was

undertaken after conducting transfer of technology programmes on different improved goat production practices in above adopted villages. Fifteen improved goat production practices, six socio-economic indicators and eight status of family's assets were identified with the help of experts and goat farmers for this study. The data were collected through personal interview with the help of pre-tested structured schedule. The data collected were tabulated and statistical tools like frequency and percentage were used for logical conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings on the socio-economic impact of the transferred improved goat production practices in adopted villages are presented and discussed in terms of skill, socio-economic indicators and status of family's assets.

Practice wise skill improvement in recommended/demonstrated improved goat production practices : Fifteen practices in goat rearing as recommended/demonstrated by Central Institute for Research on Goats (CIRG), Mathura (U.P.) in five adopted villages were considered for assessing the skill improvement. The data

generated on this aspect were analysed and presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Distribution of selected goat farmers according to skill improvement in improved goat production practices (N= 83)

S. No.	Learnt more skill on	f	%
1.	Use of lime for sanitation.	81	97.59
2.	Use of vaccine like,PPR,ET,FMDetc.	81	97.59
3.	Proper housing management for keeping goats.	77	92.77
4.	Use of salt.	75	90.36
5.	Deworming of goats.	75	90.36
6.	Feeding of colostrum to kids in time.	66	79.52
7.	Keeping improved bucks.	61	73.49
8.	Plantation/keeping of fodder trees/grasses.	61	73.49
9.	Use of mineral mixture or khadia.	45	54.22
10.	Dipping of goats to control ectoparasite.	37	44.58
11.	Preparation of goat milk Paneer.	27	32.53
12.	Use of Berseem culture.	21	25.30
13.	Keeping of appropriate proportion between male and female.	8	9.64
14.	Making of pelleted feed.	6	7.23
15.	Weeding in fodder crops.	5	6.02

It could be seen from Table 1 that 15 practices recommended /demonstrated by Central Institute for Research on Goats, Mathura (U.P.) in goat rearing in adopted villages. The majority of the selected respondents goat farmers learnt more skill on use of lime for sanitation (97.59%), use of vaccine like, PPR, ET, FMD etc., (97.59%), proper housing management for keeping goats (92.77%), use of salt (90.36%), deworming of goats (90.36%), feeding of colostrum to kids in time (79.52%), keeping improved bucks (73.49%), plantation/ keeping of fodder trees/grasses (73.49%) and use of mineral mixture or khadia (54.22%). Anthalt (1994) reported that the skills are required by the extension agents to diagnose farmers problems and the willingness to do so effectively, listen to and learn from farmers and the willingness to do so, communicate effectively with farmers and farmers groups, present options based on principles of science and good agricultural practices which widen the real choices available to farm families and work under complex and fluid circumstances with little supervision.

The skill level seemed to be poor in the areas of dipping of goats to control ectoparasite preparation of goat milk paneer, use of berseem culture, keeping of appropriate proportion between male and female, making of pelleted feed and weeding in fodder crops. Trainability refers to a person's ability to acquire the skills, knowledge or behaviour necessary to perform a job at a given level

and to achieve these outcomes in a given time (Robertson and Downs, 1979).

Socio-economic indicators

The socio-economic indicators of selected respondents goat farmers were selected, tabulated and presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Distribution of selected goat farmers with respect to socio-economic indicators (N=83)

S. No.	Particulars	f	%
1.	Goat has been a ready cash riding dependence on high cost private credit.	77	92.77
2.	Increased share of income from goat to family's total income.	62	74.70
3.	Increase profit/goat /annum.	60	72.29
4.	Increased awareness about commercial goat farming and its advantages.	49	59.04
5.	Increased access to goat milk for family consumption.	35	42.17
6.	Increase in employment generation through goats.	31	37.35

It is clear from Table 2 that majority of the selected respondents goat farmers (92.77%) reported that goat has been a ready cash riding dependence on high cost private credit followed by increased share of income from goat to family's total income (74.70%), increase profit/goat/ annum (72.29%), increased awareness about commercial goat farming and its advantages (59.04%), increased access to goat milk for family consumption (42.17%) and increase in employment generation through goats (37.35%). Kumar and Singh (2005) also observed that the goats have become steadily important in the rural economy particularly in the arid, semi-arid and mountainous regions of the country. Similarly, goat provided an opportunity for efficient utilization of family labour (Kumar and Deoghare, 2003).

Status of family's assets : The status of family's assets of selected respondents goat farmers presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Distribution of goat farmers based on status of family's assets (N=83)

S.No.	Particulars	f	%
1.	Bicycle.	68	81.93
2.	Construction of house.	34	40.96
3.	Construction of goat shed.	33	39.76
4.	Television.	17	20.48
5.	Radio.	17	20.48
6.	Scooter /Motor Cycle.	2	2.41
7.	Jewellery.	1	1.20
8.	Phone.	1	1.20

It may be seen from the Table 3 that 81.93 percent of the selected respondents goat farmers had possessed bicycle and construction of house and goat shed reported

by 40.96 and 39.76 percent, respectively. 20.48 percent of each possessed television and radio. There were fewer respondents having scooter/motor cycle, jewellery and phone. Acharya and Singh (1992) also highlighted the crucial role of the goats in livelihood security of resource poor rural households.

CONCLUSION

The study indicated that recommended /demonstrated practices in goat rearing, the majority of the selected respondents goat farmers learnt more skill on use of lime for sanitation, use of vaccine like, PPR, ET, FMD etc.,

proper housing management for keeping goats, use of salt, deworming of goats, feeding of colostrum to kids in time, keeping improved bucks, plantation/ keeping of fodder trees/ grasses and use of mineral mixture or khadia. In the case of socio-economic indicators, majority of the selected respondents goat farmers had reported that the goat has been a ready cash riding dependence on high cost private credit, increased share of income from goat to family's total income, increase profit/goat/annum and increased awareness about commercial goat farming and its advantages. Most of the selected respondents goat farmers (81.93%) had possessed bicycle as status of family's asset.

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