

## Factors Related to Promotion of Scientific Goat Farming

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### ABSTRACT

*This study was conducted in four adopted villages i.e. Pauri Shahjadpur, Pohpa Burj, Jalal and Barka Nagla of Block Farah, District Mathura, U.P. where “Multi-disciplinary Project on Transfer of Technology for Sustainable Goat Production System” of CIRG, Makhdoom is being implemented. There were 50 landless, 77 marginal and 04 small (total 131) goat farmers. All the goat farmers of four adopted villages were purposively selected which formed the sample of the study. The present study was undertaken to assess the factors restraining and helping in adoption of scientific goat farming. The factors restraining in the adoption of scientific goat farming in the adopted villages which were taken into account include lack of grazing land, lack of veterinary services in the adopted villages, non-availability of improved breeding bucks, lack of money, non – availability of medicines, lack of sweet water for drinking, non – availability of vaccination facility against contagious diseases, lack of knowledge about improved goat farming, sometimes goats delay in releasing placenta, lack of knowledge about goat diseases, problems of pre-mature delivery/abortion, delay puberty in goats and distant goat market were perceived by the goat farmers as the factors restraining in adoption of scientific goat rearing. Similarly, provision of availability of veterinary doctor in time, grazing land, providing loan on low rate of interest from the nationalized banks, provision of availability of medicines free of cost, improved breeding bucks on low price, providing facility of vaccination against contagious diseases, providing knowledge about improved goat farming, knowledge about goat diseases, training on scientific goat rearing free of cost, arrangement of sweet water for drinking, provision of remunerative price of goats on selling and goat market and transport facility were suggested by the goat farmers as factors helping in the adoption of scientific goat rearing.*

**Key words:** Restraining; Adoption; Goat technology; Contagious diseases;

Adoption of goat husbandry practices is an individual phenomenon in all social system. It is widely recognised fact that the flow of goat husbandry innovations to goat farming community in the rural sector is neither rapid nor smooth. To successfully transfer the goat husbandry technologies, it is necessary to take stock of the felt factors restraining in the adoption of scientific goat farming.

The low level of socio-economic status of villagers is the major hindrance and less number of improved breeds, lack of appropriate feeding of animal and good management points were the inhibitors for the higher production of animal produce i.e. milk (Tiwari *et al* 2003). Similarly, the major factors limiting a meaningful and sustainable improvement in small ruminants productivity in developing countries including India are : seasonally

related low levels of nutrition, high level pre-weaning mortality resulting from parasites and infectious diseases, morbidity losses, uncontrolled breeding, poor marketing opportunities. The constraints are interactive and are often aggravated in traditional husbandry system by lack of flock management (Kumar, *et al*, 2004). Sagar, *et al* (1998) observed that higher adoption of goat production technology is dependent upon the time of organization of health camps for treatment of sick goats, vaccination against contagious diseases and availability of veterinary doctor in time, supply of saplings of fodder trees, training in goat rearing, health and other aspects, provision of remunerative price for goats, easy availability of credit and arrangement of breeding bucks from CIRG, at lower price. These are essential for higher adoption of goat production technology and also increasing the production in terms of meat, milk, etc.

Keeping this in view, the present study was undertaken with the main objectives of studying the factors restraining and helping the adoption of scientific goat farming as perceived by the landless, marginal, small and for all the categories (pooled together) of goat farmers.

## METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in four purposively selected villages of Farah block of Mathura district, Uttar Pradesh where Multi-disciplinary Project on transfer of technology for Sustainable Goat Production System of Central Institute for Research On Goats was implemented. All the goat farmers of selected villages namely Pohpa Burj, Pauri Shahjadpur, Jalal and Barka Nagla were stratified into three categories i.e. landless (no land), marginal (below 1 hectare land) and small (1-2 hectare land). All the goat farmers from each category and in each village were selected purposely, because the population of goat farmers was less in the villages. As such, 50 landless, 77 marginal and 04 small (total 131) respondents were selected which formed the sample of the study.

The respondents were asked through an open-ended question to mention three important factors which in their opinion were the main restraints as well as factors helping in adoption of scientific goat farming. That data were collected through personal interview with help of pre-tested structured schedule. The data were collected from January- March, 2006 and statistical tools like frequency, percentage and rank order were used for logical conclusions.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It may be observed from Table 1 that lack of grazing land (60.31%) was ranked first as the most important restraint by the goat farmers for the adoption of scientific goat farming as a solution to this factor 75.57 per cent of the goat farmers suggested provision of availability of grazing land (Table 2).

The barren/ waste land has been reduced due to the distribution among the poor rural people of backward communities in the villages. Goat farmers may be made aware and trained on the efficient and economic use of available grazing land. Lack of veterinary services in the adopted villages (49.62%) was another important restraint felt by the goat farmers and ranked second. As a solution to this factor goat farmers suggested provision of availability of veterinary doctor in time (82.44%) and ranked first (Table 2) by them.

Non-availability of improved breeding bucks (41.98%) was another important restraint in the adoption of scientific goat farming which was felt by the goat farmers and ranked third (Table 1). As a solution to this factor, the goat farmers suggested that there should be provision of availability of improved breeding bucks on low price (37.40%) and ranked fifth by them (Table 2).

Lack of money (31.33%) was a restraint in the adoption of scientific goat farming which was felt by the goat farmers in the adopted villages and it was ranked fourth by them (Table 1). Adopting modern methods of scientific goat farming to obtain higher goat production required more investment. It is true that the landless, marginal and small goat farmers who had low economic status mentioned lack of money for purchasing of goats, medicines, concentrates and construction of goat shed.

Providing loan on low rate of interest from the nationalized banks (59.54%) was suggested as the factor which would help in adoption of scientific goat farming by the goat farmers who ranked it third by them (Table 2). Non-availability of medicine (19.08%) was another restraint in the adoption of scientific goat farming and it was ranked fifth (Table 1) as important factor by them. As a solution to this restraint the goat farmers suggested that provision of availability of medicines free of cost from CIRG, Makhdoom (Table 2). As a practical and prompt solution to the restraints may be advised and prescribed to the goat farmers on accurate and efficient use of medicines.

Lack of sweet water for drinking (16.03%) was restraint in the adoption of scientific goat farming felt by the goat farmers and it was ranked sixth by them (Table 1). The drinking water is the main problem of this area because the saline water is available in the village for drinking to the rural people as well as animals. As a solution to this problem the goat farmers suggested for arrangement of sweet water for drinking (13.74%) and it was ranked tenth by them (Table 2).

Non-availability of vaccination facility against contagious diseases (13.74%) as the important restraint was perceived by the goat farmers and it was ranked seventh by them (Table 1). As a solution to this restraint the goat farmers suggested providing facility of vaccination against contagious diseases (21.37%) and it was ranked sixth by them (Table 2). Keeping in view of outbreak in their animals the goat farmers wished to save their goats from contagious diseases.

Table 1. Problems faced in goat rearing (N=131)

S.No.	Problems	F	%	Rank
1.	Lack of grazing land	79	60.31	I
2.	Lack of veterinary services in the adopted villages	65	49.63	II
3.	Non-availability of improved breeding bucks.	55	41.98	III
4.	Lack of money	41	31.30	IV
5.	Non-availability of medicines	25	19.08	V
6.	Lack of sweet water for drinking	21	16.03	VI
7.	Non-availability of vaccination facility against contagious diseases	18	13.74	VII
8.	Lack of knowledge about improved goat farming.	16	12.21	VIII
9.	Sometimes goats delay in releasing placenta	15	11.45	IX
10.	Lack of knowledge about goat diseases	11	8.40	X
11.	Problems of pre-mature delivery/ abortion	8	6.11	XI
12.	Delay in puberty in goat	4	3.05	XII
13.	Distant goat market	2	1.53	XIII

Table 2. Suggestions perceived in goat rearing (N =131)

S.No.	Problems	F	%	Rank
1.	Provision of availability of veterinary doctor in time.	108	82.44	I
2.	Provision of availability of grazing land	99	75.57	II
3.	Providing loan on low rate of interest from the Nationalized banks	78	59.54	III
4.	Provision of availability of medicines free of costs from CIRG, Makhdoom.	53	40.46	IV
5.	Provision of availability of improved breeding bucks on low price	49	37.40	V
6.	Providing facility of vaccination against contagious diseases	28	21.37	VI
7.	Providing knowledge about improved goat farming	24	18.32	VII
8.	providing knowledge about goat diseases	20	15.27	VIII
9.	Providing training of scientific goat rearing free of cost	19	14.50	IX
10.	Arrangement of sweet water for drinking	18	13.74	X
11.	Provision of remunerative price of goats selling	15	11.45	XI
12.	Provision of goat market and transport facility	8	6.11	XII

Lack of knowledge about improved scientific goat farming (12.21%) was felt as a restraint in the adoption of scientific goat farming and it was ranked eighth by the goat farmers (Table 1). In order to solve this restraint the goat farmers suggested providing knowledge in improved scientific goat farming (18.32%) and it was ranked seventh by them (Table 2).

Sometimes goats delay in releasing placenta (11.45%) was felt as restraint by the goat farmers in adoption of scientific goat farming and it was ranked ninth by them (Table 1). To solve this problem goat farmers of the operational area should contact to the reproduction scientist of CIRG, Makhdoom or near by veterinary doctor of the area.

Lack of knowledge about goat diseases (8.40%) was felt as a restraint in the adoption of scientific goat farming by the goat farmers and it was ranked tenth by them (Table 1). In order to solve this restraint the goat farmers suggested providing knowledge about goat diseases (15.27%) and it was ranked eighth by them. Further they also suggested providing training on scientific goat rearing free of cost (14.50%) and ranked ninth by them (Table 2). As a practical solution, CIRG, Makhdoom has been organizing a national training programmes on commercial goat farming for ten days for the goat farmers, unemployed youth, school dropouts, farm women and entrepreneurs on the basis of payment. Time to time scientist of CIRG organize the on and off campus training programme on scientific goat farming free of cost for the goat farmers of the adopted villages to make them aware in the adoption of scientific goat rearing.

Problems of pre-mature delivery/ abortion (6.11%) and delay puberty in goats (3.05%) as the restraints which had created hindrance in adoption of scientific goat farming felt by the goat farmers and they were ranked eleventh and twelfth respectively by them (Table 1). The goat farmers do not know about the gynaecological problems of the animals. In order to solve these problems the goat farmers should contact the veterinary doctor. The goat farmers of the adopted villages should consult the veterinary doctor/ scientist of CIRG to overcome such type of problems.

Distant goat market (1.53%) as a restraint in the adoption of scientific goat farming which was felt by the goat farmers and it was ranked thirteenth (Table 1) by them. As a solution to this factor the goat farmers suggested provision of goat market and transport facility and it was ranked twelfth (Table 2) by them.

The need for 'provision of remunerative price of goats on selling (11.45%) was suggested by the goat farmers and it was ranked eleventh by them (Table 2). Remunerative price is one of the important incentives for enhancing the adoption of scientific goat farming as well as goat production ( in terms of milk, meat,etc.) on a sustained basis, goat farmers are to be confident remunerative price for their higher adoption as well as goat production.

## CONCLUSION

On the basis of findings the following conclusion and implications were drawn from the study. Non-availability of improved breeding bucks was ranked as the important restraint in the adoption of scientific goat farming. As a solution of this factor, the goat farmers suggested that there should be provision of availability of improved breeding bucks on lower price. Non-availability of medicines was indicated as another important restraint in the adoption of scientific goat farming. In order to solve this problem the goat farmers suggested that provision of availability of medicines from CIRG. As a practical and prompt solution to this restraint it may be advised and prescribed to the goat farmers on accurate and efficient use of medicines. The goat

farmers felt lack of knowledge about goat diseases. As a solution to this restraint ,the goat farmers suggested providing knowledge about goat diseases and training on scientific goat rearing. To solve this problem, CIRG Makhdoom has been organizing a national training programme on commercial goat farming for ten days for the goat farmers, unemployed youths, school drop outs, farm women and entrepreneurs on the basis of payment. Time to time Scientists of CIRG organize the on and off campus training programme on scientific goat rearing free of cost for the goat farmers of the adopted villages to make them aware for the adoption of scientific goat farming. Provision of remunerative price of goats on selling was suggested by the goat farmers and is one of the important incentives for adoption of scientific goat farming. To enhance the adoption of scientific goat farming as well goat production ( in terms of milk meat etc.) on a sustained basis, goat farmers are to be confident remunerative price for their higher adoption as well as goat production. Problems of premature delivery/abortion and delay puberty in goats as the restraints which were created hindrance in adoption of scientific goat farming felt by the goat farmers. The goat farmers do not know the gynecological problems of the animals.

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