

## REACTION OF TRIBAL FARMERS TOWARDS GOAT FARMING UNDER NAIP - III

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### ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in ten adopted villages viz., Masotia, Nokala, Devlia and Sageta of block Talwara, and Sagwaria, Deyana, Sundni, Jantora, Bhudanpura, Vajakhara of Block Garhi District Banswara, Rajasthan. Total 62 goat rearing farmers were selected because 62 Goat Units were given to tribal in NAIP component III by KVK Banswara. The study was undertaken after conducting transfer of technology programs on different improved goat rearing practices in above adopted villages. Majority of the selected respondents learnt more skill on use of lime for sanitation followed by 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 fodder trees/grasses, use of mineral mixture or khadia, and so on. 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 98.38, 96.77, 88.77, 80.64, 72.58 and 100 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, children education and Mobile phone reported by the 56.45, 48.38, 80.64, 32.25, 8.06, 27.41 and 25.17 percent selected respondents goat farmers as status of family's assets, respectively.

### INTRODUCTION

The Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Banswara had made extensive efforts for transferring the improved goat rearing practices to the end users. These efforts were done in one ICAR funded project namely "Livelihood and nutritional security of tribal dominated areas through integrated farming system and technology models". 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 rearing 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 farmers.
3. To study the status of family's assets of selected goat farmers.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted in ten doped villages viz, *Masotia, Nokala, Devlia and Sageta of block- Talwara, and Sagwaria, Deyana, Jantora, Bhudanpura, Vajakhara of Block Garhi Distt. Banswara, Rajasthan*. These all villages were adopted by KVK under NAIP Project. The investigation was undertaken after providing one unit of goat (Two goats with kids) and conducting transfer of technology programmes on different improved goat rearing practices in above adopted villages. Fifteen improved goat rearing 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.

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## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings on the socio-economic impact of the transferred improved goat rearing 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 rearing practices

Fifteen practices in goat rearing as recommended/ demonstrated by Krishi Vigyan Kendra on Goats in ten adopted villages were considered for assessing the skill improvement. The Data generated on this aspect were analyzed and presented in Table 1.

**Table 1. Distribution of selected goat farmers according to skill improvement in improved goat rearing practices (n= 62)**

(Acquisition of skill by Goal reares)

S. No.	Improved Goat rearing practices	Freq- uency	Per cent
1	Use of lime for sanitation	57	91.93
2	Use of vaccine like, PPR, ET, FMD etc.	56	90.32
3	Proper housing management for keeping goats.	55	88.70
4	Use of salt in diet.	54	87.10
5	Deworming of goats.	53	85.48
6	Feeding of colostrums to kids in time.	52	83.87
7	Keeping improved bucks.	50	80.64
8	Plantation/keeping of fodder trees/grasses.	47	69.35
9	Use of mineral mixture or khadia.	45	72.58
10	Dipping of goats to control ectoparasite.	42	67.74
11	Preparation of goat milk ghee.	21	32.87
12	Use of Berseem culture.	21	32.87
13	Keeping of appropriate proportion between male and female.	20	32.25
14	Making of pelleted feed.	7	11.3
15	Weeding in fodder crops.	4	6.45

It could be seen from Table1 that 15 practices recommended /demonstrated by KVK Banswara in goat rearing in adopted villages. The majority of the selected respondents acquired more skill on use of lime for sanitation (91.93%), followed by use of vaccine like, PPR, ET, FMD etc., (90.32%), proper housing management for keeping goats (88.77%), use of salt (87.1%), deworming of goats (85.48%), feeding of colostrum to kids in time (83.87%), keeping improved bucks (80.64%), plantation/ keeping of fodder trees/grasses (69.35%). Less skill could be acquired by the respondents in practices like making of pelleted feed & weeding in fodder crops.

### Socio-economic indicators

The socio-economic indicators of respondents were selected, tabulated and presented in Table2.

**Table 2: Distribution of selected goat rearing farmers with respect to socio-economic indicators (n=62)**

Sr. No.	Socio-economic indicators	f	%
1	Goat has been a ready cash riding dependence on high cost private credit.	61	98.38
2	Increased share of income from goat to family's total income	60	96.77
3	Increase profit/goat /annum	55	88.70
4	Increased awareness about commercial goat farming and its advantages	50	80.64
5	Increased access to goat milk for family consumption.	45	72.58
6	Increase in employment generation through goats.	62	100

It is clear from Table 2 that majority of the selected respondents goat farmers (98.38%) 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 (96.77%), increase profit/ goat/ annum (88.70%), increased awareness about commercial goat farming and its advantages (80.64%), increased access to goat milk for family consumption (72.58%) and increase in employment generation through goats

(100%). Similar results were also reported by Kumar and Singh (2005) who 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 are presented in Table 3.

**Table 3. Distribution of goat farmers based on status of family's assets (n=62)**

Sr. No.	Family assets	f	%
1	Purchased Bicycle.	35	56.45
2	Construction of house.	30	48.38
3	Construction of goat shed.	50	80.64
4	Television/ Radio	20	32.25
5	Scooty /Motor Cycle.	5	8.06
6	Children Education	17	27.41
7	jewellery.	3	4.8
8	Mobile Phone.	15	25.19

It may be seen from Table 3 that majority of the respondents (80.64%) could be able to construct shed for goats. However, about half of the respondents (56.45%) were able to purchase bicycle & similarly 48.34% per cent respondents constructed their houses. Very few respondents were having jewellery, scooty/motorcycle. The results are in line with Acharya and Singh (1992) who also highlighted the crucial role of the goats in livelihood security of resource poor rural households.

#### CONCLUSION

The study indicated that the majority of the selected respondents acquired 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 case of socio-economic indicators, majority of the selected respondents 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 (80.64%) had constructed goat shed as assets.

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