

Original Research Article

Impact Perceived by the Goat Owners in Adoption of Improved Goat Management Practices

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ABSTRACT

This study was an attempt to get the impact of AICRP on Sirohi goat owners in adopting the improved goat management practices. The present investigation was conducted in Rajsamand district of southern Rajasthan. Deogarh Tehsil was selected Out of 7 Tehsil on the basis of maximum beneficiaries covered by AICRP on Sirohi goat project and three villages were selected from one Gram Panchayat on the basis of maximum number of beneficiaries from this project. Out of total 120 respondents 60 beneficiary respondents were selected from comprehensive list of farmers prepared from AICRP project office. Study reveals that out of 60 respondents, after implementation of project heard size increases 37.09 per cent, number of Sirohi goat in per heard increases 81.10 per cent, milk yield of Sirohi goat increases 6.07 per cent increase in per lactation, the body weight of Sirohi breed increases 17.81 per cent and the income increases 34.13 percent after implementation of AICRP on Sirohi goat. In aspect wise impact of goat keepers it was observed that after implementation of project migration (annual) change in decreases of 5.56 per cent, 4.68 per cent increases of improve status, effect of management practices was increased 10.09 per cent, improvement in disease management was increased 1.59 per cent and employment opportunity was increased 4.83 per cent after implementation of AICRP on sirohi goat in the selected area.

Keywords

Impact of AICRP on Sirohi Goat, Adoption, Knowledge, Opinion, Constraints of improved goat management practices

Introduction

The present study was conducted to understand the impact of AICRP on Sirohi goat owners in adopting the improved goat management practices. The All India Coordinated Research Project on Goats was initiated during the IVth Five Year Plan with the main objective to develop new genotypes involving crossbreeding of native goat breeds with high yielding exotic breeds in order to improve the efficiency of production of milk, meat and fibre. The present scheme on Goat Improvement was, therefore, conceived and

initiated during IXth Five year plan with the main emphasis on improvement of goats involving farmer's flock different breeds and selection within the breed. Goat farming is popular among poor farmers. Sirohi breed is considered as the profitable breed for rearing in the goat farm. Present demand of mutton is very high in urban market so meet out this demand, price of mutton has also become high due to shortage of supply. Keeping the above considerations in mind, the present study entitled, 'Impact of AICRP on Sirohi Goat in Rajsamand District of Rajasthan' was undertaken.

Materials and Methods

The present study was conducted in purposely selected Rajsamand district of Rajasthan. There are total 7 tehsils in Rajsamand district of Rajasthan, out of which Deogarh tehsil was selected on the basis of maximum beneficiaries covered by AICRP on Sirohi goat project. Presently AICRP on Sirohi goat project is working in one gram panchayats of Deogarh Tehsil. Three villages were selected from the Gram Panchayat to get 60 beneficiaries (20 from each village) on the basis of maximum number of beneficiaries from this project. Data were collected through tailor made interview schedule. To measure the extent of impact, a two point continuum scale was used *viz.*, to before implementation and after implementation. All the major statements of impact of AICRP on Sirohi goat owners were included in the study. To find out the level of impact of AICRP on Sirohi goat owners total 10 statements were made and all statements were divided into two categories before implementations and after implementations of the project. There after overall score for each respondent was calculated and respondents were categorized into two groups on the basis of overall score obtained by each respondent.

Results and Discussions

The milk yield of Sirohi goat lactation period after implementation of project was 68.10 litter compared to before implementation of project was found that 64.10 litter in this present 6.07 per cent increase in per lactation of milk yield, the body weight of Sirohi breed after implementation of project was 34.83 kg with the compared to before implementation of project was found that 29.57 kg per goat 17.81 per cent body weight increase of goat and after implementation of project income of goat keepers was 892.48rs monthly

income, that it shows that 34.13 per cent increase of goat keepers income.

The present finding are in accordance with the finding of Bhusan (2006) who revealed that Average body weight of Jakhrana breeding females and males increased by 5.57 and 13 kg, respectively at farm within 5 months indicated that Jakhrana breed had adaption capacity to perform well in new habitat and feeding schedule (Table 1).

Aspect-wise impact of the respondents regarding improved goat management practices about non parametric status

A perusal of the Table 2 explicate that the after implementation of project migration (annual) i.e.66.11 as a compared to before implementation of project was found that 70.00, thus it shows that annual migration change in decreases of 5.56 per cent in projected area to extent of after implementation of project improve status i.e.74.44 as a compared to before implementation of project was found 71.11 it shows that 4.68 per cent increases of improve status in the selected area. The next aspect is effect of management practices after implementation of project was 72.78 as a compared to before implementation of project was found that 61.11, thus effect of management practices in breeding, feeding and housing was increasing 10.09 per cent.

The extent impact of improvement in disease management in after implementation of project was 71.11 as a compared to before implementation of project was 70.00 thus improvement in disease management is increase e.i.1.59 per cent The extent of impact regarding employment opportunity after implementation of project was 72.22 as a compared as before implementation of project was found that 68.89 thus employment opportunity is increases is 4.83

per cent. The next aspect is effect of management practices after implementation of project was 72.78 as a compared to before implementation of project was found that 61.11, thus effect of management practices in breeding, feeding and housing was increasing 10.09 per cent. The extent impact of improvement in disease management in after implementation of project was 71.11 as a

compared to before implementation of project was 70.00 thus improvement in disease management is increase e.i.1.59 per cent The extent of impact regarding employment opportunity after implementation of project was 72.22 as a compared as before implementation of project was found that 68.89 thus employment opportunity is increases is 4.83 per cent.

Table.1 Impact perceived by the goat owners in adoption of improved goat management practices

n=60

Aspect	Before Implementation	After Implementation	% Change
Heard size of Sirohi goat	9.75	13.37	37.09
No. of Sirohi goats	2.73	4.95	81.10
Milk yield (Litter per lactation)	64.20	68.10	6.07
Gain of body weight (Kg./Annum)	29.57	34.83	17.81
Income (Rs)	665.38	892.48	34.13

Table.2 Impact perceived by goat owners in adoption of improved goat management practices about non parametric aspect

n= 60

S.N.	Aspect	MPS Before Implementation	MPS After Implementation	Change %
1	Migration (Annual)	70.00	66.11	-5.56
2	Improved Status	71.11	74.44	4.68
3	Effect of management practices	61.11	72.78	19.10
4	Improvement in disease management	70.00	71.11	1.59
5	Employment opportunity	68.89	72.22	4.83

MPS= Mean Per Cent Score

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