
ROLE OF GOAT FARMING IN FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF GOAT FARMERS IN MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract: -

In the present study researcher will be analyzed financial position, strength, performance and accounting practices adopted by goat farmer Maharashtra State. Along with this the present study will be identify the problems, future prospectus, current situation of their farms and problems in maintaining accounts and financial management practices. The researcher also reviewed literature about technical efficiency, socio economic status, aspects and prospectus of goat production as well as shepherds in rural area. The financial crunch was the foremost constraint for the tribal goat farmers it may because of widespread poverty amongst the tribal people in this area. As per their research, high cost of feeding, non-availability of bank loan and fluctuating market price for inputs were main constraint faced by the goat farmers. Non availability of fodder during summer, lack of training and non-remunerative price for adult goats was another important constraint faced by the tribal goat farmers.

Introduction: -

In this researcher paper conducting reviews about goat farmers coping strategy, sustainable livelihood security and its role in rural poor farmers' life, commercial goat farming, rearing practices, production performance, challenges and opportunities of goat production. The researcher also reviewed literature about technical efficiency, socio economic status, aspects and prospectus of goat production as well as shepherds in rural area. This chapter focused on supply chain management, constraint, feasibility for sustainability and profitability in goat farming and production. The reviews also related with animal health, milking hygiene and raw milk quality.

Research objectives:

The following are the main objectives of this research paper.

1. To study the conceptual framework, present condition and financial problems of goat farming in Maharashtra.
2. To take the reviews of study and offer recommendations for the improvement of problems in goat farming in Maharashtra.

Research Methodology: - In this present research work researcher was decided to take data from the secondary sources. The secondary data will be collected from published literature, website and relevant information published in journals and books of various authors, relating to the topic selected from different libraries.

Review of Literature:-

Mr. Sarnaik D. G. (2015) he has submitted a research project namely “A Study on Goat Rearing Management Practices Followed by Goat Keepers in Kolhapur District.” He has studied that the gap between recommended management practices of goat rearing and actual practices followed by the goat keepers.

Matawork Milkias Gobena (2016) he published research namely ‘Production Performance, Challenges and Opportunity of Goat Production in Ethiopia’. In this paper, he conducted reviews about production performance, challenges and opportunities of goat production. The aim of this study was to deliver summarized and synthesized information for the beneficiaries and users. He conducted review about goat production systems, mixed crop-livestock farming system, agro pastoral and pastoral system and urban and per-urban (landless) goat production system in Ethiopia. According to this study, he found feed shortage, diseases and parasites occurrence, marketing problem and lack of appropriate breeds and breeding technology were the key challenges in study area.

Kristina Linderot de Cardona, Abelardo De Gracia Scanapieco, and Peggy G. Braun (2017) they published a research paper on ‘Goat Production in El Salvador: A Focus on Animal Health, Milking Hygiene, and Raw Milk Quality’. The study assessed the general health of Salvadoran goats, national

husbandry systems and goat products and milking hygiene. They selected 178 farmers from 43 cantons using random sampling method with an existing goat population was carried out between May 2013 and May 2014. Out of these, 178 farmers only kept a few animals per establishment, 13 large herd animal owners that sell milk for a commercial purpose entered the study. Totally, they were interviewed 191 goat owners on animal management and production whereas 434 goats were undergone a basic clinical exam, and raw milk samples which was taken from 60 lactating does.

Sarveshwar Koma, Sariput Landge, Vaishali Banthiya and Giridhar Shende (2017) they published a research paper on ‘Constraint in Goat Farming for Tribal Goat Keepers in Maharashtra’. The study selected 150 goat keepers from five villages from Korchi, Kurkheda, and Dhanora talukas. The selection was based upon the highest number of goat keepers out in the tribal area of Gadchoroli district. The villages and Taluka were purposively selected for the present study due to large goat population and they selected 10 goat keepers from each village were selected as per random sampling.

P M Mandavkar, A A Hanmante and M S Talathi (2015) they published a research paper on ‘Status of Goat Farming Practices, Knowledge and Adoption Status of Technologies in North Konkan Coastal Zone of Maharashtra’. For this study purpose they selected 30 respondents out of 100 participants who attended vocational training on goat rearing organized by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Roha-Raigad and technological interventions provided to goat rearing farmers in between 2010 to 2012 years. This study conducted in Raigad district of North Konkan Coastal Zone of Maharashtra. The data collected with help of well structure interview schedule. The aim of this study was to know the status of goat farming practices the knowledge and adoption level of technologies learned during training programme by the goat keepers in study area.

S. G. Shirsat, S. R. Kolhe, M. P. Nande, A. V. Khanvilkar and T. C. Shende (2019) they published a research paper on ‘Socio Economic Status and Sheep Husbandry Practices of Migratory Shepherds in Western Maharashtra.’ The objective of this paper was to assess the socio-economic status of migratory

shepherds and sheep husbandry practices of sheep in Western Maharashtra. They selected Pune and Sangli district of Western Maharashtra as research area. They used purposive random sampling 60 migratory shepherds were selected from each district. They collected data through the structured schedule.

Mahmoud Abdel Aziz (2010) he wrote a research paper on “Present Status of the World Goat Populations and Their Productivity.” In this research article he studied the present status of goat populations and their productivity. The data collected and discussed number of goats in different parts of the world and the top countries having goats. The aim of this article was to review the status of goat milk and meat production. Genetic improvement programs for milk and meat were discussed giving some examples of the reputable goat breeding projects. He also discussed advantages of goat keeping, reasons of their expansion and reminding to goat farmer. There should careful management for avoiding irreversible damage to the vegetation and environmental degradation.

C. Nimbkar () he published a research paper on “A Village Goat Cross-Breeding Project in Maharashtra, India”. The proposal of a comprehensive project to enhance the income of rural goat-keeping women in Phaltan taluka (shire) by improving the productivity of their goats was submitted in 1991 to the funding agency of Government of India, the Council for Advancement of People’s Action and Rural Technology (CAPART). The objective of this research was in a wide range of agricultural activity to improve the quality and quantity of agricultural produce and to bring genetic improvement in local goats and sheep to increase their productivity and efficiency. This survey was made in the middle of the third year of the project. The data was collected depends on only the first kidding of the cross-bred.

Eduardo Morales-Jerrett¹, Juan Manuel Mancilla-Leytón² , Manuel Delgado-Pertíñez¹ and Yolanda Mena¹ (2020) they published a research paper “The Contribution of Traditional Meat Goat Farming Systems to Human Wellbeing and Its Importance for the Sustainability of This Livestock Subsector” The main purpose of this research paper is to analyze the current situation of those systems, focusing on their connection with human wellbeing, and to

formulate proposals which can contribute to guaranteeing their profitability and continuity. Secondary object is that analyses limiting factors affecting the subsector and technical-economic and environmental study of a sample.

A. S. Rahane¹, R. D. Shelke^{2*} and V. S. Thombre¹ (2020) they published a research paper on “Profitability of Goat Rearing in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra, India” This study was conducted to collect the information from the 60 goat rearers with through personal interview using a well-structured questionnaire regarding profitability of goat rearing in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra during year 2019-20. They were identified three groups of farmers on the basis of flock size like small, medium and large.

Khushpreet Singh^{1*}, Ravdeep Singh¹, Rajesh Kasrija¹, Kulvinder Singh¹, S. K. Kansal¹ and H. K. Verma² (2020) they wrote a research paper on “Impact of Specialized Goat Training Programme on Knowledge Level of Farmers” The main purpose of this research was to assess the effectiveness of specialized goat training programme in improve knowledge.

Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion:-

Findings:- After analyzing above secondary data, researcher found following findings and suggestions.

1. The goat keepers in Kolhapur district were middle age group, educated up to secondary school level, possessed marginal holding and medium level of annual income, source of information and social participation.
2. The opportunities of goat production in the Metema district of Amhara region there are enough grazing land which is not utilized for growing food crops. If this grazing land was properly managed, it could be a good source of good quality feed to boost goat production in the area.
3. In the world market, the demand for mutton and goat meat have been increasing due to an increase in income and population hence there is a growing demand for goats in both the domestic and export markets. Young male flocks have huge demand by the export abattoirs.
4. This study revealed the necessity of development programs in Salvadoran goat husbandry. The literacy rate of goat farmers was improved; accessibility

of veterinary services as well as promotes animal health, wellbeing and enhances goats' productivity.

5. The financial crunch was the foremost constraint for the tribal goat farmers it may because of widespread poverty amongst the tribal people in this area. As per their research, high cost of feeding, non-availability of bank loan and fluctuating market price for inputs were main constraint faced by the goat farmers. Non availability of fodder during summer, lack of training and non-remunerative price for adult goats was another important constraint faced by the tribal goat farmers.
6. This study also revealed that the tribal goat keepers facing constraints like non-availability of good quality buck, lack of government schemes, lack of extension support and non-availability of veterinary service in time.
7. The study revealed that migratory shepherds had medium level of socioeconomic status and medium level of extension contacts and least social participation. Whereas women were actively involved in care and management of sheep and village level market was preferred mostly for marketing of sheep and sheep byproducts.
8. According their research they found some advantages of goat farming like great adaptability to adverse climatic and geophysical conditions efficiently utilize poor quality forage and cover long distances looking for food, peculiar feeding habits, faster reproduction contributes to the genetic progress.
9. He reveals that in his project the absence of libido in some bucks and variation of libido in others were major problems. There was uncertain whether any treatment was effective in such cases and the buck-keepers always considered it a prestige issue. He also found that the butchers spread propaganda that the meat of cross-bred kids is not as tasty as that of local kids and offered lower prices for cross-bred animals in study area.
10. This study observed that reduction of the number of farms because of the low income derived from the sale of kids, the role of those systems as suppliers of presently non-remunerated ecosystem services becomes more relevant identified the problems of lack of acknowledgement, remuneration of some

services like environmental and cultural, provided by those systems and the low selling price of kids standing are the main threats. They observed that decline traditional livestock practices in worldwide and large implications for the sustainability of grazing agro-ecosystems.

11. This study reveals that goat rearing is the profitable business in their study area and it provides regular opportunity of income and employment to the small, marginal and landless farmers.
12. The study found that training program has played tremendous impact in knowledge gain on scientific practices of goat rearing. It is observed that Lack of knowledge is one of the main factors restraining in adoption of scientific goat farming and the scientific knowledge about any enterprise is crucial for success. According to this research the farmers has great interest in the handling, first aid, preventive measures and value addition training programme and majority (88.13%) farmers improved knowledge level.

Suggestions:-

1. The government should make available veterinary services and medical treatment for goat keepers in their village with free of cost. They also provide the information of vaccination, credit facility, and quality improvement of goat breed, shelter facility and training of advance rearing management.
2. They use modern production system with improved technology in urban and per-urban area and Producer should use feed storage systems for dry seasons and cultivate forages through irrigation.
3. They recommended that a better management system implies an advanced subsistence of rural households that own goats and the implementation of official microbiological controls of goat milk.
4. They recommended that availability of veterinary doctors in these remote tribal villages were ensured by the recent appointment of veterinary doctors in the region. Similar constraints were also reported by other researcher with varying difference in terms of the various factors
5. They recommended that for overall improvement in status of goat management practices in enrichment or gain in knowledge and increase in

adoption of improved technologies, increase in employment and increase in total income was possible by organizing trainings and technological interventions through diagnostic visits, animal health camp, farm and home visits by the subject matter experts in the rural area at the door step of the poor farmers.

6. They suggested that if want to build capacity of migratory shepherds should organization of appropriate farmers training and awareness campaign which is amplify the level of adoption of sheep husbandry practices.
7. Goats broad range of products and socio-economic services which played an important role in their social life of many people being used as gifts, dowry, in religious rituals and rites of passage. Goats were playing important role and an ideal species for poverty reduction and economic development for the poor in developing countries.
8. NARI suggested that to the goat-keepers that they slaughter a couple of cross-bred kids themselves to see if they could note any difference in the taste of the meat. Goat-keepers were convinced that the meat tasted the same and then insisted on getting the same price for cross-bred kids.
9. They recommended that future policy measures must pay more attention to local characteristics and needs which will help to develop future scenarios to address imminent challenges in ecosystem service.
10. They suggest that the socio-economic conditions of goat rearers could be improved with combination of modern and indigenous knowledge of goat rearing which will not only generate income for their livelihood but also contribute much to the nutritional and health security.
11. They suggested that they want research programmes for increase milk production by developing crossbred goats and value-added products for financial profitability and strengthening of extension professionals and training system has to be done for taking up more training programmes to make the farmers knowledge rich, which in turn leads to adoption of scientific rearing practices.

Conclusion: -

After conducting reviews of goat researcher studied about farmers coping strategy, sustainable livelihood security and its role in rural poor farmers' life, commercial goat farming, rearing practices, production performance, challenges and opportunities of goat production. The researcher also reviewed literature about technical efficiency, socio economic status, aspects and prospectus of goat production as well as shepherds in rural area. This research paper focused on Financial Problems of goat farming, supply chain management, constraint, feasibility for sustainability and profitability in goat farming and production. The reviews also related with animal health, milking hygiene and raw milk quality. After detail and sincerely study of all review of literature related to research topic the researcher reveals that the present study is differ from the existing research. This study also revealed that the tribal goat keepers facing constraints like non-availability of good quality buck, lack of government schemes, lack of extension support and non-availability of veterinary service in time. The financial crunch was the foremost constraint for the tribal goat farmers it may because of widespread poverty amongst the tribal people in this area. As per their research, high cost of feeding, non-availability of bank loan and fluctuating market price for inputs were main constraint faced by the goat farmers. Non availability of fodder during summer, lack of training and non-remunerative price for adult goats was another important constraint faced by the tribal goat farmers. The study revealed that migratory shepherds had medium level of socioeconomic status and medium level of extension contacts and least social participation. Whereas women were actively involved in care and management of sheep and village level market was preferred mostly for marketing of sheep and sheep byproducts.

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