SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF GOAT FARMERS IN WESTERN UTTAR PRADESH (INDIA)

SHALU KUMAR, HARENDRA SINGH CHAUHAN, WELDEGERIMA KIDE, A. J. MAYEKAR

Abstract: A field survey was conducted to analyze socio-economic profile of goat famers in Western Uttar Pradesh, India. The data were collected from 147 goat farmers randomly selected from Nanauta block Saharanpur district through pretested and predesigned interview schedule. Regarding socio economic profiles, most of the goat farmers belong to the backward and schedule casts. In this study ten villages were chosen and villages found total 499 goats consisting of 301 adult goats and 198 kids. Among the total 259 female goats milch, dry and pregnant does were 53.66, 21.23 and 25.05 %, respectively. The sex ratios between male and female kids were 1:1.032. Out of total milch goats 139 goats produced only 233 kg milk and the average milk yield per goat/village was 1.66 kg. The milk production 50.66 % of it was sold out by the goat owners for their income. However, remaining milk i.e. 49 per cent was consumed by the members of families of goat owners.

Keyword: Goat famers, Feeding, Milk production, Milk consumption and Socio-economic.

Introduction: Goat sector has potential to create employment in rural areas with least investment as compared to other sectors [1]. The share of goats to the total milk yield and meat production of India was recorded as 3.82 and 69.35 per cent, respectively. The value of the output from goat milk and meat was estimated as Rs 44.3 billion and Rs 71.66 billion, respectively during 2004-05 [2]. India possesses 16.60 % (135.17 million) of the world goat population [3] and rank first in world [4] [5]. The demand for goat milk is progressively increasing as Indian prefers goat milk among all other milk. Uttar Pradesh has 12.94 million goats and ranked 3rd after West Bengal and Rajasthan [6]. The important native breeds of Uttar Pradesh are Barbary (15.50%), Jamunapari (3.33%) and Jaunpuri (1.89%) as per 17th livestock census, 2003. Being the 3rd largest goat populated state, goat farming offers immense opportunities and potential for generating income and employment to land less, resource poor's in state [7]. Keeping in view, a study was conducted on 'Socio Economic Profile of Goat Famers in Western Uttar Pradesh.

Material and Methods: The study was carried out in Nanauta Block, Saharanpur District in Western Uttar Pradesh, India. The district lies between 29° 34' and 30° 21' north latitude and 77° 9' and 78°14' east longitude. The data were collected on dynamics of goat production from primary as well as secondary sources using questionnaire. Door to door survey of 147 households was carried out to find out the flock sizes, breeds, goat farming system, etc. Under the current investigation, the required information for this study was collected, on the basis of various aspects put to the producers during the survey period. Ten representative villages of the Nanauta Block, Saharanpur District was chosen for the survey work. These names are Maheshpur, Dalheri, Bhatpura, Mushkipur, Bargoan, Kalanheri, Jadauda Panda, Hasanpur Lotani, Ambeta Mohan and Baduli.

The study has been carried out on the basis of personal interview and observation in the villages of Nanauta-Block many persons in the villages were contacted individually. It was noticed that the farmers had no proper information about the amount of feeds and grazing hours given to their animal. They could give only rough idea about the feeding, because the producers of goat milk under existing conditions in the villages do not keep record. Nevertheless, it has been observed that some of the producers were quite intelligent as evident from their amazing memory of events and things happening around them.

Results and Discussion: The data collected for the present investigation regarding the socio-economic profile of goat farmers have been presented and discussed in the foregoing pages.

Goats Status: In this study ten villages were chosen. In all 50 households were selected in these villages possessing 499 goats. Goats were divided into three categories i.e. does, bucks and kids. The does were further classified into three groups' viz. milch goats, pregnant and dry goats. Kids were also divided sex-wise into male and female groups. The observations were made on total 499 goats consisting of 301 adult goats and 198 kids. Among the total 259 she goats, the milch does, dry and pregnant does were 139, 55 and 65, respectively, representing in terms of percentage 53.66, 21.23 and 25.05 per cent, respectively. The breeding bucks were found 42 (8.41%) in study area. Breeding bucks were found in large flock (>30 goats), which constituted 5.4 per cent of the total goat keepers. The bucks were predominately selected on the basis of physical appearance followed by pedigree performance. More than 80 per cent bucks for breeding were selected from their own flock[8], [9] and [10] also reported similar breeding practices in field flocks. A total of 198 kids consisting of 97 males (48.98%) and 101 females (50.01%) with a ratio of 1:1.032. The percentage of adult goats and kids in

general were 60.32 and 39.67, respectively. The percentage distribution of different categories of goats in ten villages indicated that does on milk, dry, pregnant, male kids and female kids ranged from 35.0 to 62.96, 6.85 to 45.00, 14.02 to 31.80, 37.50 to 68.75 and 31.25 to 62.62, respectively (Table 1). The differences in the percentage distribution of different categories of goats between villages were found to be non-significant but between the categories of does within village were significant particularly between pregnant and dry goats. The breed of goat found in these villages were Barbari having resemblance with Jamunapari goat but mostly nondescript.

Farmer Profile: In this study it was noted that the percentage of landless (19.72%) as well as other type labours (19.72%) were more than that of landowner (17.68%), agricultural labours (16.32%), illiterate people (15.64%) and literate people (10.88%). The 80.00 ± 2.31 per cent goat farmer belongs to middle and poor class and only 17.69 ± 20.00 per cent rich class. A cursory view of the percentage of goat that higher number of goat keepers was land owners particularly in village Ambeta Mohan. The villages where land owners were not the goat keepers were found in Maheshpur and Baduli indicating there by the people of these villages have main occupation other than agricultural among landless labours the highest goat keepers belong to Bhatpura (24.13%) followed by Jadauda Panda and Hasanpur Loteni (17.24%), Kalanheri, Maheshpur and other villages. Similarly the agricultural labours were the goat keepers were found maximum in Kalanheri followed by Ambeta Mohan, Bhatpura, Dalheri, Maheshpur. The labours which belong to occupation other than agriculture were also the goat keepers found to be highest in Jadauda panda followed by Bhatpura, Kalanheri, Baduli and Dalheri. The relevant data indicate that the percentage of rich people is more in Ambeta Mohan village (23.07%) against the Kallanheri (19.23%), Jadauda Panda (11.53%), Bargoan (7.69), Dalheri and Mushkipur (3.84%), Bhatpura as well as Hasanpur Loteni (15.38%), but Maheshpur and Baduli villages were not reared rich class community person.

Feeding Practices: The feeding practices of goats were better in Bhatpura, Mushkipur, Jadauda Panda, Ambeta Mohan, Kallanheri, Hasanpur Loteni, and Dalheri villages. Most of the farmers provide grazing with dry roughage, green roughage and concentrate to their goats, whereas Maheshpur, Baduli, and Bargoan villages of Nanauta block only green grass, tree leaves were provided, but all of above villages goat farmers were not provided especial concentrate feed because these famers have not proper knowledge of feeding practices of goats. Results of the present study are in agreement with [11] reported that the most of people fed dry, green roughage and same quantity to their goats.

Milk Production: Goats were kept by backward community for milk production in the villages of Nanuata block of Western Uttar Pradesh. Similar results were found [11] in Bundelkhand region. The trend of goat milk utilization in villages of Nanauta-block indicates that the total milk produced was 233 Kg. The average milk yield per goat/village was 1.66 kg. The highest average milk yield/doe in kg was recorded in village Baduli followed by Jadauda Panda, Bhatpura, Dalheri, Maheshpur, Bargoan, Ambeta Mohan, Mushkipur, Kalanheri and Hasanpur Loteni as 1.92, 1.84, 1.82, 1.72, 1.71, 1.68, 1.66, 1.50, 1.47 and 1.46 kg, respectively. The differences in milk yield were significant. The 50.66 per cent of it was sold out by the goat owners for their income. However, remaining milk i.e. 49.36 per cent was consumed by the members of families of goat owners (Table 2). This indicates that the goat milk sold and consumed was almost nearly in equal quantities. The consumption and disposal of goat milk recorded 50.66 and 49.36 per cent. This may be ascribed to poor socio-economic standards of the goat owners who are living below the poverty line. In general annual income of goats, selling part of goat milk considered as a source of their income.

Table: 2 Goat Milk Productions and Utilization in Nanauta Block.	
Particular	**Frequency (%)**
Number of Villages	10
Total number of House Holds	50
Total number of She Goats (Does)	259
Total Goat milk (Kg)	233 (100)
Goat milk Sold in villages (Kg)	118 (50.66)
Goat milk consumed by Owner (Kg)	115 (49.36)

(Figure in parenthesis indicate per cent)

Conclusion: It may be concluded from the present investigation that in general the goat is better suited for milk production. Their potentialities for further higher production by proper breeding, feeding and scientific management practices are generally ignored by the local farmers. Thus, the success in overcoming on these obstacles extension activities should be undertaken to educate and encourage the goat keepers for scientific management of goats and to exploit the genetic potentialities of the goats in villages of Nanauta-block for increasing the milk production which can offer immense opportunity for

income and employment generation to landless, poor and weaker section of society.

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Shalu Kumar/Ph.D. Scholar/Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Science/
Dr. B.S.K.K.V. Dapoli, Maharashtra - 415712/shalukumar18@rediffmail.com
Harendra Singh Chauhan[2]/Ph.D. Student/Department of Animal Husbandry /S.V.B.P.U.A.T. Meerut, Uttar Pradesh - 250110/Harendrachauhan89@gmail.com
Weldegerima Kide[3]/Post Graduate Student/ Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Science/Dr. B.S.K.K.V. Dapoli, Maharashtra - 415712/kideweldegerima@gmail.com
A.J. Mayekar[4]/Assistant Professor/ Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Science/
Dr. B.S.K.K.V. Dapoli, Maharashtra - 415712/ahds718@gmail.com

(Figure in parenthesis indicate per cent)

Para meter	Total	Maheshpur	Dalheri	Bhatpura	Mushkipur	Bargoan	Kallen-Hari	Jadauda-Panda	Hashanpur -Loteni	Ambeta -Mohan	Baduli
TABLE 1: STATUS OF GOAT IN VILLAGES OF NANAUTA BLOCK.											
Total Goats	499 (100)	44 (8.81)	33 (6.61)	65 (13.02)	36 (7.21)	59 (11.82)	58 (11.62))	70 (14.02)	51 (10.22)	57 (11.42)	26 (5.21)
Adults	301 (60.32)	26 (59.09)	19 (57.57)	33 (50.77)	27 (73.33)	43 (72.88)	30 (51.72)	40 (57.14)	30 (58.82)	35 (61.45)	18 (69.24)
Kids	198 (39.67)	18 (40.90)	14 (42.43)	32 (49.23)	09 (27.27)	16 (27.12)	28 (48.27)	30 (42.85)	21 (41.19)	22 (38.30)	08 (30.76)
She Goats	259 (51.90)	20 (7.72)	15 (5.79)	31 (11.59)	25 (9.65)	38 (14.67)	27 (10.42)	38 (14.67)	23 (8.88)	29 (11.19)	13 (5.02)
Milk	139 (53.66)	07 (35)	09 (60.00)	17 (54.83)	12 (50)	19 (50)	17 (62.96)	19 (50.00)	13 (56.52)	18 (62.06)	08 (61.53)
Dry	55 (21.23)	09 (45)	02 (13.34)	06 (19.35)	07 (18.18)	09 (23.68)	06 (22.22)	09 (23.68)	03 (13.04)	02 (06.85)	02 (15.38)
Pregnant	65 (25.09)	04 (20)	04 (26.66)	08 (25.82)	06 (31.81)	10 (26.32)	04 (14.02)	10 (26.32)	07 (30.44)	09 (31.05)	03 (23.09)
Buck	42 (8.41)	06 (14.28)	04 (9.52)	02 (4.76)	02 (4.76)	05 (11.90)	03 (07.14)	02 (4.76)	07 (16.66)	06 (14.28)	05 (11.90)
Kids	198 (39.67)	18 (09.9)	14 (07.07)	32 (16.16)	09 (04.54)	16 (08.08)	28 (14.14)	30 (15.16)	21 (10.60)	22 (11.11)	08 (4.04)
Male	97 (48.98)	08 (44.44)	06 (42.85)	22 (68.75)	03 (37.77)	06 (37.50)	13 (46.42)	14 (46.66)	10 (47.61)	12 (54.45)	03 (37.50)
Female	101 (51.01)	10 (55.56)	08 (57.14)	10 (31.25)	06 (62.63)	10 (62.50)	15 (53.57)	16 (53.33)	11 (52.39)	10 (45.45)	05 (62.50)