

GOAT REARING

Goat is a multi-functional animal and plays a significant role in the economy and nutrition of landless, small and marginal farmers in the country. Goat rearing is an enterprise which has been practiced by a large section of population in rural areas. Goats can efficiently survive on available shrubs and trees in adverse harsh environment in low fertility lands where no other crop can be grown. In pastoral and agricultural subsistence societies in India, goats are kept as a source of additional income and as an insurance against disaster. Goats are also used in ceremonial feastings and for the payment of social dues. In addition to this, goat has religious and ritualistic importance in many societies.



Package of Common Management Practices Recommended for Goat rearing

Modern and well established scientific principles, practices and skills should be used to obtain maximum economic benefits from goat rearing. Some of the recommended practices are given here under:

Housing management:

- a. Construct shed on dry and properly raised ground.
- b. Avoid water-logging, marshy areas.
- c. In low lying and heavy rainfall areas the floors should be preferably elevated.
- d. The floor may be made of wood.
- e. The shed should be 10 ft. high and should have good ventilation.
- f. Bucks should be housed in individual pens.
- g. Does can be housed in group's upto 60 per pen.
- h. Provide proper shade and cool drinking water in summer.
- i. Dispose of dung and urine properly.
- j. Give adequate space for the animals.
- k. Avoid over stocking or crowding

Selection of breeding stock and its management:

1. Purchase the stock from a reliable breeders or from nearest livestock market.
2. Animals in good health and having good physical features must be purchased in consultation with Veterinarian/ Bank's technical officer.
3. Purchase animals which are ready to breed and in prime stage of production.
4. Identify the newly purchased animals by suitable identification mark.
5. Vaccinate the newly purchased animals against the diseases
6. Keep the newly purchased animals under observation for about 15 days and then mix with the general flock.

7. Unproductive animals should be culled promptly and should be replaced by the newly purchased animals or farm born one
8. Animals are to be bred at the interval of 8-9 months for maximum productivity.
9. Cull the old animals at the age of 6 years and above.
10. Avoid the kidding during peak periods of summer and winter.

Feeding management:

1. Ensure Bushes/shrubs for browsing of animals
2. As an alternative to above, supply of cultivated fodder from own farm or from surrounding farms may be ensured.
3. Offer roughages. As a thumb rule 2/3rds of the energy requirements should be met through roughages. Half of the roughages should be leguminous green fodders and rest half should be grasses/tender tree leaves.
4. In the absence of good quality green fodders, concentrates must be considered to replace them.
5. Kids should be fed colostrum upto 5 days of age. Later on they can be put on Kid starter rations.
6. Green leguminous fodders should be offered adlib to kids from 15 days onwards.
7. Provide salt and water to kids at all times
8. Additional concentrates should be given to bucks and does during breeding season.
9. Care should be taken to meet the nutrient requirements as recommended

Marketing:

The marketable products of goat farming includes the fattened kids, manure, culled animals. Marketing avenues for the above products are slaughter houses and individual meat consuming customers and agriculture farms. Therefore availability of either slaughtering facilities or traders who will purchase live animals should be ensured to convert the fatteners into wholesome meat and meat products. Further, demand for manure from nearby agriculture farms must also be ensured.

Propagation of Malabari Goat

The aim is to support small breeding units in selected areas so as to propagate Malabari breeds among farmers. Propagation of Malabari goat by adding 2 does to the breeding stock for backyard goat rearing. The scheme aims to provide 2 does to the beneficiaries already rearing goats/ new ones. An assistance of Rs.7,350/- will be given for the procurement of 2 does.

Selection of beneficiaries will be by constituting of a selection committee and 10 % from SC/ST Beneficiaries. Interested farmers will be trained and their track records maintained. The beneficiaries will be selected by organizing a selection committee will President of that local body, Chairman standing committee and local Veterinary surgeon as members.

Applications will be invited by giving wide publicity. BPL families will be considered for selection and in their absence beneficiaries from APL will also be

considered. 30% will be allotted to women beneficiaries and 10 % beneficiaries will be from SC/ST families.

No.	Cost	Beneficiary	Assistance given
1	Cost of animals (3500 x 2=7,000)		3,500x 2 = 7,000/-
2	Construction of temporary shed @ Rs 60 per sq.ft x 40 sq.ft	Rs 3150	
3	Transportation cost		350/-
4	Feeding cost	Will be met by the beneficiary	
	Total	Rs 3150 + feeding cost	Rs 7350/-

Major livelihood activities

The scheme aims to provide a unit of 15 goats to the beneficiaries consisting of 3 – 5 members. An assistance of Rs. 52,500/- will be given.

No.	Particulars	Amount
1	Cost of animal(3500 x 15)	52,500
2	Construction of shed	45,000
3	Transportation cost	2,500
4	Feeding cost	Will be met by the beneficiary
5	Insurance (200 x 25)	5,000
	Total	1,05,000

Mode of implementation

The scheme will be implemented through veterinary institutions of the concerned local body. The subsidy can be either loan linked one or without bank loan.