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Goat Diversity In Solapur District.

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Abstract

This paper deals with the Diversity of Goat and Economical status of Goat Farming .the Goat diversity situated at Solapur district and Selected few Tahsils in Solapur District .such as Malshirus, Pandarpur, Sangola and Madha tahsil are selected .in Solapur district Maharashtra, India .in Goat Farming is most important for farmers .In Solapur district are 60 % Farmer .Goat farming is most supplementary business of farmers.An Attempt in made in investigating a checklist of goat diversity from the period of 12 months *i.e.* from January 2022 to December 2022 .They are categorized as resident and indoors ,open House .and migratory. In which are noticed in study period .India is first rank in Goat population in world its account 19% are goat population in world .Goat is a one of the animal are adapted in meat and milk production animal in india .Goat are annually contribution 410 metric tones of meat amounting in india .goat are 35% meat production in india in caze of Maharashtra 207 thousand metric tonnes meat produced in various species. in Goat farming in traditional occupation in India .Goat are mostly owned by nomadic or semi nomadic tribes some nomadic tribes .in india has one fifth of world population of goat ranks in the world .and Maharashtra rank fourth in india in having highest total goat population the of goat is increasing . India is endowed with the largest livestock population in the world which included 140.5 million goats in India and 10391 thousands goats in Maharashtra state the agricultural production.

Keywords: Goat Breeds/ Goat Breeding/ Goat Diversity / /Goat Morphology/ Population of Goat

Introduction

Diversity of Goats is one of most important Ecological Roll in local farmer and it as use as Dairy production, skin production ,Leather production, Meat production .in goat farming is a multifunction use of farmer . goat are call as goat are poor man cow. in study of goat diversity in Sholapur district in four thsil such as malshiras ,pandarpur ,sangola and madha.in this thasil are selected few farms this are farming as different breed.

Goat farming is a most important economic source of in world .a goat farming a critical role in agricultural production system by adding nutritional and economic value of food status and agricultural resources .small ruminants like goat are a special class of herbivores of occupying a unique place in farming system of limited area and water resources.

In Goat farming in traditional occupation in India .Goat are mostly owned by nomadic or semi nomadic tribes some nomadic tribes .in India has one fifth of world population of goat ranks in the world .and Maharashtra rank fourth in India in having highest total goat population the of goat is increasing . India is endowed with the largest livestock population in the world which included 140.5 million goats in India and 10391 thousands goats in Maharashtra state. . The daily need of milk of the weaker sections of the society is satisfied by the goats. As well as they gets some regular income from the goat rearing activity by selling kids and adult does and bucks. Goat rearing is not run as a business in the rural area. During the recent past, the goat rearing in the forest area is strictly prohibited. As a result, it is very difficult to enhance this occupation further, even though the occupation plays a significant role in generating employment, income and wealth. Therefore, it is essential to study the various aspects of goat rearing activity in the rural area and to suggest constructive measures to change the traditional goat rearing activity into a business activity .

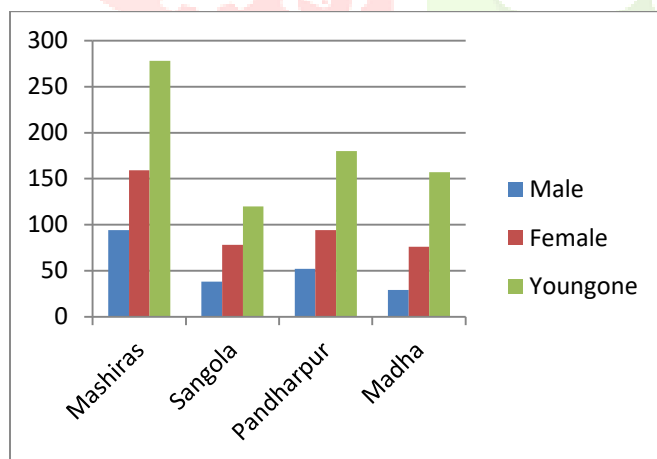
Materials and Methods:

In goat diversity survey carried out from January 2022 to December 2022 .was observation by field .in field use in photography with the help of D-SLR Camera scale tape .during the morning and the evening every week two days. As different filed sites. Identification of the species was done with the help of my guide and veterinary Doctor and local farmers and standard literature –A Text Book of animal Husbandry eighth Edn Banerjee .in this text book was different breeds of Goats.

Result and Dissection

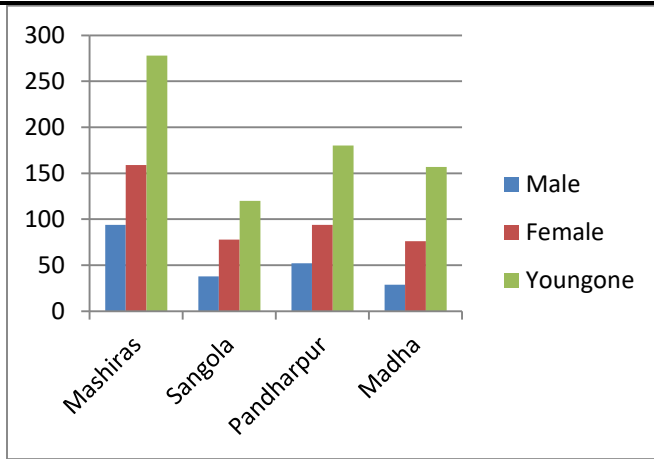
Sr na	Surve of Goat in Sholapur in District in Selected Thshil	Osma naba dhiba dhi Goat	Kokkan Kannal Goat	Shir ohi Goat	Beet al Goa t	Male	Femal e	Youngo nes	Aeg of breed			
									0-3	4-7	8-12	12-36
1	Malshiras	288	94	29	34	120	325	850	240	210	190	210
2	Pandarpur	138	52	24	48	95	167	347	120	90	140	24
3	Sangola	702	38	11	12	223	540	1080	340	189	230	321
4	Madha	220	29	38	66	96	256	540	148	156	80	156

Goat diversity in Solapur District (table-1)



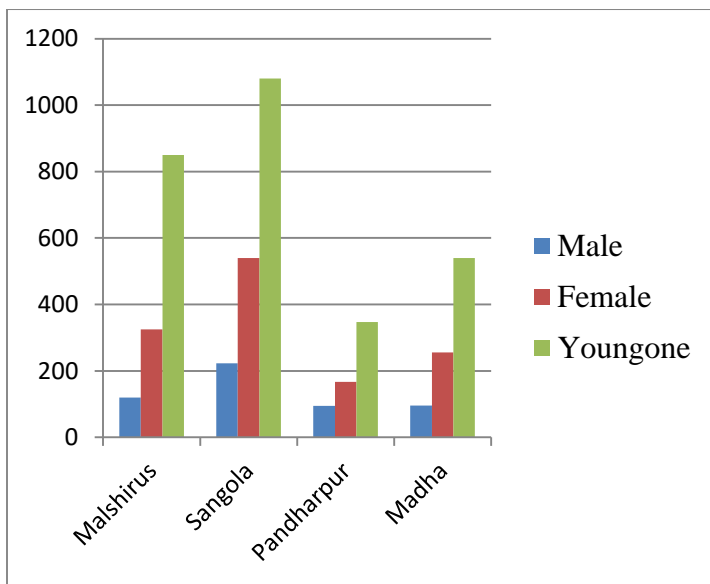
graph-1

Osmanabadhi Goat Diversity in Solapur District



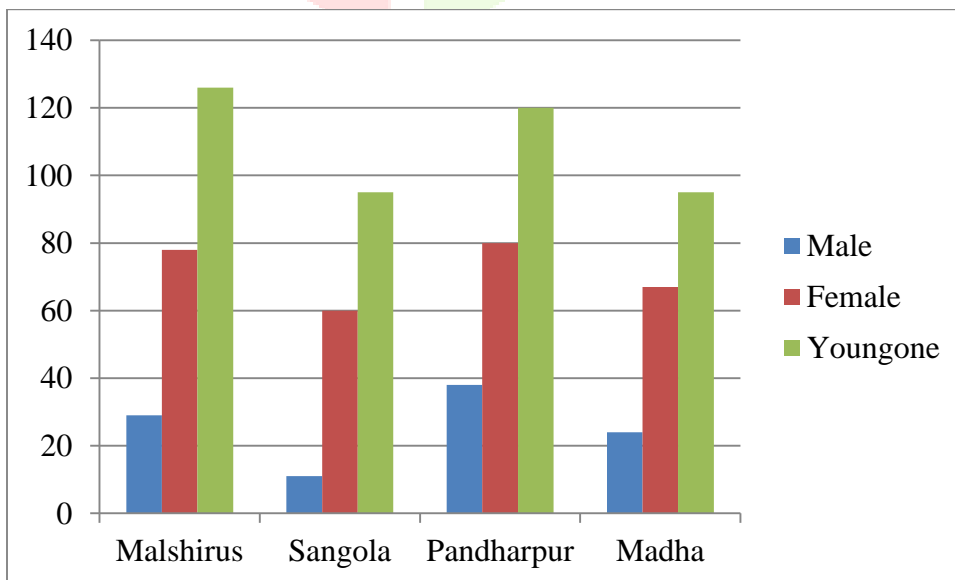
graph-2

Kokkan Kannal Goat Diversity in Solapur District



graph-3

Beetal Goat Diversity in Solapur District



graph-4

Shirohi Goat Diversity in Solapur District

Table No. 2

Goat diversity in Malsiras tahsil

Sr na	Name of farmer	Name of village	Goat breed				Male	Femal e	Young ones	Total
			O	B	S	K				
1	Ragunath patil	Neware	12	06	00	04	03	15	12	30
2	Raju patil	Kondarpt a	30	00	00	06	05	24	18	47
3	Sangita Gade	Akluj	26	00	00	02	04	22	10	36
4	RamaCha van	Bondale	45	00	00	00	08	37	22	67
5	Uddav Shendge	Ganeshgo w	35	00	10	00	10	35	17	62
6	Klel Amol	Malshurs	20	02	00	07	04	18	10	32
7	Ravindr kamble	Malshurs	15	00	00	11	03	13	08	23
8	Mahadev Gorad	Goradvad i	50	06	00	06	12	40	28	78
9	Amar Wagmode	Kondbavi	20	05	05	08	06	24	15	45
10	Dilip Pawar	Velapur	35	00	00	08	06	28	17	53

Table No. 3

Pandarpur Thasil. Selected Goat farmers

Sr na	Name of farmare	Name of village	Goat breed				Male	Female	Young ones	Total
			O	B	S	K				
1	Avi Tate	Dhondev adi	20	00	00	03	06	18	08	28
2	Denesh Gavali	Bhalvani	40	00	12	04	08	16	25	78
3	Rahul Chavan	Dhondev adi	00	00	10	06	02	08	04	14
4	Tana Survase	Bhandi shegav	25	00	00	00	08	15	17	43
5	Mahesh Karape	Suste	00	00	05	08	01	04	03	08
6	Balu Nagtilak	Kautali	35	00	00	06	05	30	25	60
7	Shamrao kankal	Hole	00	05	05	03	02	08	07	17
8	Vasant Dumal	Kavtali	00	00	12	04	02	10	07	22
9	Tatya Sarade	Selave	00	11	00	07	01	10	08	19
10	Nitin Dubal	Ajansond	18	00	00	06	03	15	10	28

Table No. 4

Sangola Thasil. Selected Goat farmers.

Sr na	Name of farmare	Name of village	Goat breed				Male	Female	Young Ones	Total
			O	Be	Sh	K				
1	PAH GOV	Mahud	57 9	00	00	00	18	422	139	718
2	Arjun Chandanshi ve	Junoni	30	00	00	08	06	22	17	47
3	Raju kambale	Gardi	18	00	06	06	06	18	17	42
4	Bhiva Jadhav	Mahim	25	00	06	07	08	23	19	52
5	Rama kadam	Sonke	35	12	00	08	05	42	35	82
6	Vital Shingade	Sonke	15	05	05	09	08	16	20	45

Table No. 5

Madha Thasil. Selected Goat diversity.

Sr na	Name of farmer	Name of village	Goat breed				Male	Female	Young ones	Total
			O	B	SH	K				
1	Milind Nichal	Venegav	30	00	00	00	06	24	23	53
2	Anil Bagvale	Temburni	00	22	00	04	02	20	16	38
3	Vikas Bhohte	Shevare	45	00	10	06	12	43	27	74
4	Bapu Mitkal	Mitkalva ddi	00	00	05	07	01	04	05	11
5	Soma Yerkarkad	Ahircav	10	00	07	00	04	18	19	36
6	Aoml Mahalingde	Ahircav	00	17	00	06	02	15	09	26
7	Sambaji Tarle	Dahivali	35	00	00	04	08	22	19	54
8	Prabhu Shinde	Tambave	00	00	11	00	01	10	07	17
9	Dada kadam	Sapatne	00	22	00	02	02	18	11	33
10	Prshant Jadhav	Ambad	00	05	05	00	02	08	03	13

(O- Osmanabadi,k-kokkan kannal, SH- Shirol, B- Beetal)

Goat breeds

A local breed has the best chance of resistance and adaptability to the diseases and the diet of the area, selecting a local breed is always the best place to start a healthy goat herd. Goat breeds can be divided into three categories:

1. **Indigenous breeds** which have been naturally selected for adaptability to harsh environments and which are generally used for meat production, but are also important for cultural purposes
2. **Meat breeds** which have been specifically bred for meat producing characteristics. Such breeds available in South Africa include Boer Goats, Savanna Goats and Kalahari Red Goats. It is generally accepted that they are more susceptible to disease than non-improved goats
3. **Dairy breeds** which are all imported breeds and include mainly Saanen goats and Toggenburg goats. These are breeds which have been selected for milk production and are used for the production of milk and processed milk products such as cheese and yoghurt. It is generally accepted that these breeds are very susceptible to diseases and parasites

	<p>Osmanabadi Goat This goat breed found in Osamanabad district in Maharashtra . in maharastra Most imported in osmanabadi goat has body meat. It has body characteristics like rough hair; short and pointed nose; flat, long and weaker ears; sharp, upward and backward faced kids weigh 2.5 weighs 50- Kg at.</p>
	<p>(Kokan kannal Goat) This goat are fund in maharastra, India and imported milk and body meat. It characteristics like rough hair; short and pointed nose; flat, long and weaker ears; sharp, kids weigh 2.5 weighs 50- Kg at lives.,</p>

Fig-1



	<p>Sirohi Goat. This goat found in Rajasthan, it is Indian domestic breed and imported has body meat and milk. Its breed characteristics like fair hair; long and pointed nose; flat, long and weaker ears; sharp, horns are back curved. Kids weigh 2.5 kg at birth, red and brown spotted colour.</p>
	<p>Beetal Goat. It is bred for milk and meat type of breed. Origin Punjab and Haryana. Characteristics by short and thin tail and backward horns, The adult is 50-60 kg weight the average of yield. Per day milk 2.0 to 2.25 kg in per yield of lactation period.</p>

Fig-2

In during the present field survey was in a Solapur district as selected four sub district. Are observed red in this different Thasil are found in four different breeds are farming in Solapur district. Few species are local and other are migratory. In case the large number species Osmanabadi, second number was local (gavran-kocan kanyl), third shirohi, fourth Beetal in this species are found in Solapur district are different thasil in this period of 12 months i.e from January 2022 to December 2022 was recorded for selected 36 goat farms for different thasil. Each farmer has 10 goats are farming and different breed and different location.

Conclusion:

Total 4 goat species belong to 64 farms recorded for different Thasil in Solapur district. During the 12 months period of from January 2022 to December 2022. The large number of species Osmanabadi, second number was local (gavran-kocan kanyl), third shirohi, fourth Beetal in this species are found in Solapur district are different Thasil in this period of 12 months i.e from January 2022 to December 2022 was recorded for selected 64 goat farms for different Thasil. Each farmer has 10 goats are farming and different breed. In case observed that the total species, male, female young ones, and types of shelter.

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