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GOAT SPREADING AND CHANGE IN THE SOLAPUR DISTRICT**Mr. Sabale Vilas S.**

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Abstracts

In this research paper analysis of goat is an important small ruminant and used for various purposes like milk and meat. They are usually reared at household level by poor women in the study area. It is emerged as a new option for enhancing the economic power of women irrespective of any social class in rural areas of the district. It is low capital intensive and can be fed on some grasses and straw of crops grown. In the Solapur district goat population is studied from the decade 1980-81, 2010-11 to, 2017-18 there is positive change in total goat population i.e., 58.65 Percent. In this district the highest goat population is recorded in the Malshiras tehsil during 1990-91, 2010-11 to 2017-18 and 53 in this tehsil mostly high positive change of the goat population noted 123.65 Percent. The goat population has increased in the study region because of nomadic tribal community is maximum established so that most of these community people doing traditional occupation and also in this occupation require low capital so more of the peoples in this region diverted to goat farming.

Keyword: goat spreading, standard deviation, mean, decade change of goat

INTRODUCTION: -

Goat is an important small ruminant and used for various purposes like milk and meat. They are usually reared at household level by poor women in the study area. It is emerged as a new option for enhancing the economic power of women irrespective of any social class in rural areas of the district. It is low capital intensive and can be fed on some grasses and straw of crops grown. The demand for goat meat (mutton) is also increasing day by day as it is widely acceptable in all ethnic groups of Indian population unlike beef in the country.

Goat rearing is a traditional occupation of economically weaker sections of society, particularly in rain shadow or drought prone areas. These two species (Goat and sheep) have been a major source of economic sustenance and financial cushioning, especially for economically weaker section of society. Goats are mainly reared under extensive range management system on community rangeland, crop residues and forest lands employing self or family labour. Management of small ruminants does not require special skills. The family labour is profitably working. Financial contributions are much less as associated to other livestock. The market demand for sheep and goat and their products is available throughout the year and there is slight difference in prices obtained.

In inter-breed contrasts, the death fee different into reduction in Sirohi and Osmanabadi than Barbari and Black Bengal. supported empirical evidences, it has been counseled that the medium and large sizes of goats reared below wide gadget for trade got to reap greater than 25-kg frame weight on the age of 6-7 months for attaining their complete financial potential (Singh, 2006)¹

The famous perception is that goats may be economically maintained most effective below semi-extensive and great structures with a provision of grazing in commons. However opposite to that, the goats have been being efficiently reared below extensive gadget of control on forty-six consistent with cent of the industrial goat farms. In the huge category, all of the farms have been retaining their goats below extensive gadget. This locating might inspire the aspirant industrial goat farmers who do now no longer have get admission to grazing resources. Traditionally rural humans of better social and financial reputation have proven inhibitions in task the goat maintaining pastime because of social stigma (Kumar,2007)²

Multifarious roles were performed by means of the goats benefitting rural humans with the aid of availing them with income, meals security, employment, helping crop

manufacturing and mitigating unexpected dangers in farming thereby main to socio-financial empowerment (Singh et al., 2018)³

OBJECTIVE: -

To analysis of distribution and change occupation goat farming in the Solapur district.

RESEARCH METHOD:

Mean and standard deviation: -

The standard deviation is a measure of the amount of variation or dispersion of a set of goat values. A low standard deviation indicates that the values tend to be close to the mean of the set, while a high standard deviation indicates that the values are spread out over a wider range.

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (X - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$$

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION: -

In the Solapur district goat population is studied from the decade 1980-81, 2010-11 to, 2017-18 there is positive change in total goat population i.e., 58.65 Percent. In this district the highest goat population is recorded in the Malshiras tehsil during 1990-91, 2010-11 to 2017-18 and 53 in this tehsil mostly high positive change of the goat population noted 123.65 Percent. Then the Mangalwedha, Sangola, and Pandharpur tehsils also indicated highly positive change. However, in the Akkalkot, Mohol, North Solapur, South Solapur, Karmala and Madha tehsils shows moderate positive change. The goat population has increased in the study region because of nomadic tribal community is maximum established so that most of these community people doing traditional occupation and also in this occupation require low capital so more of the peoples in this region diverted to goat farming, but only in Barshi tehsil is having a negative change in the goat population because of their peoples adopted irrigation facilities, modern cash crops and fruit crops with modern technology and commercial attitudes has been practiced.

Table No. 1
Distribution of Goat in Solapur Districts

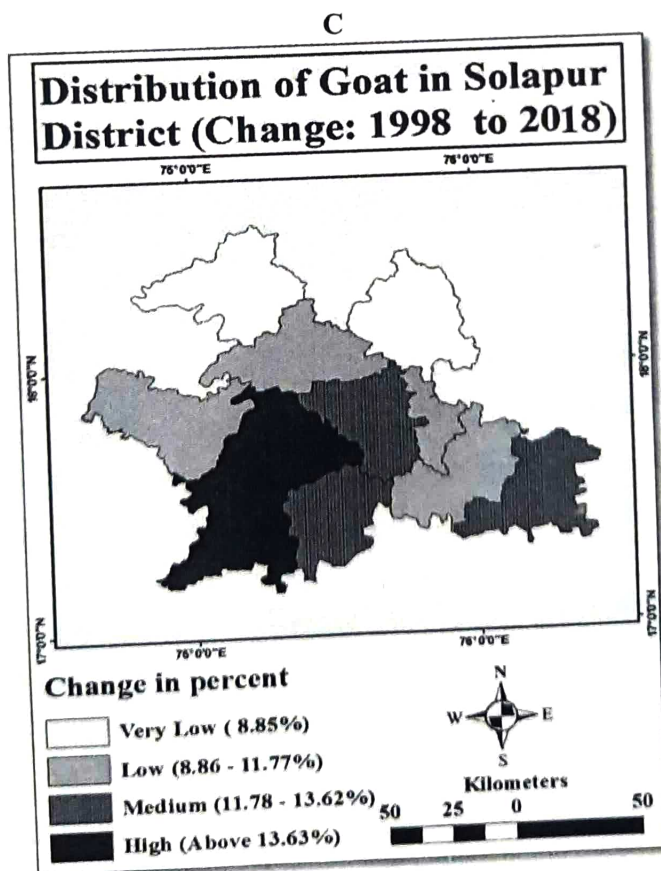
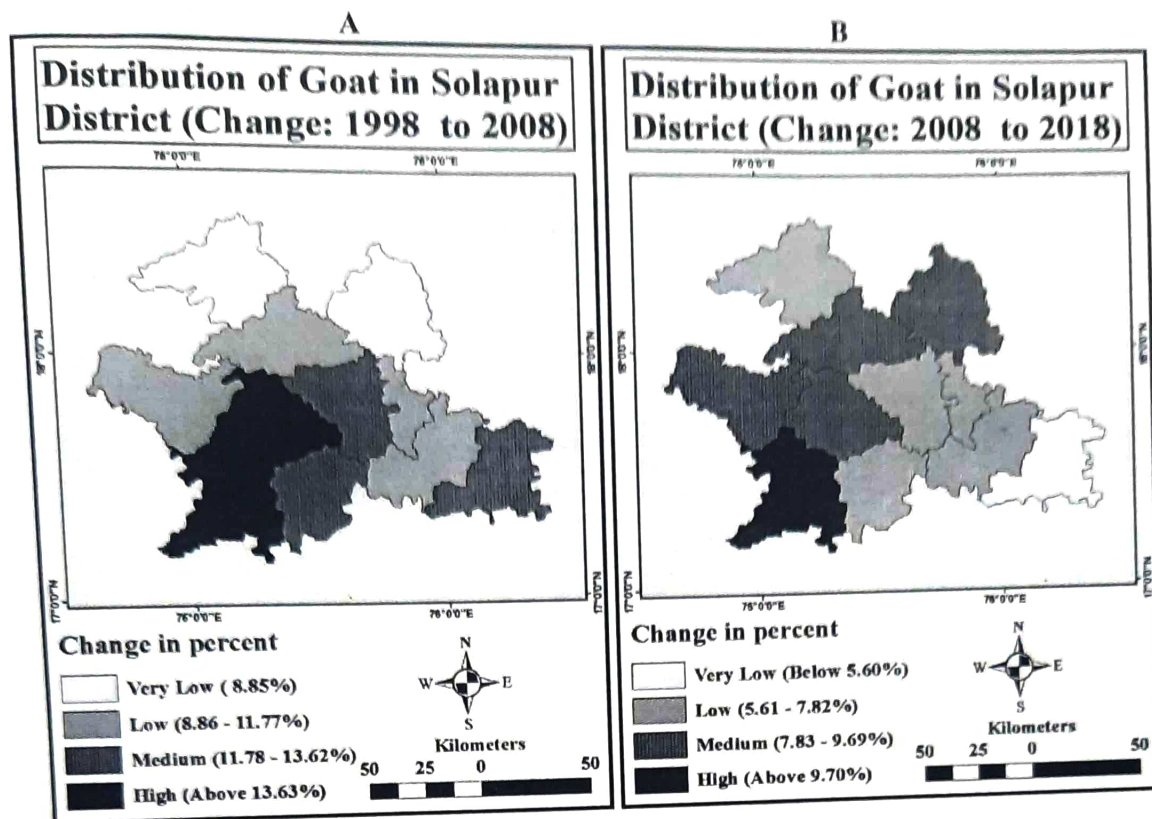
Sr. No.	Tahsil	Goat			Change in Percent		
		1998	2008	2018	1998-08	2008-18	1998-18
1	North Solapur	31288	32836	22519	10.49	6.85	27.78
2	South Solapur	43787	48792	35332	11.14	7.24	24.78
3	Mohol	62789	79073	51446	12.59	6.50	24.40
4	Barshi	63712	55864	47508	8.76	8.50	26.82
5	Madha	69369	79165	69986	11.41	8.84	19.82
6	Sangola	66066	97457	122112	14.75	12.52	10.82
7	Pandharpur	69630	107371	89442	15.42	8.33	15.56
8	Mangalwedha	59699	81358	54172	13.62	6.65	22.04
9	Malshiras	105888	124678	120874	11.77	9.69	17.52
10	Akkalkot	58189	73011	40938	12.54	5.60	28.42
11	Karmala	75166	66549	52077	8.85	7.82	28.86
	Total	705583	846154	706406	11.99	8.34	19.97
	S.D.	18644.8	26381.8	33221.94	2.15	1.89	5.89
	Mean	31288	32836	22519	8.76	5.60	10.82

(Source- Livestock Census Report, 1992, 2011, 2018, Compiled by researcher)

DISTRIBUTION OF GOAT IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT: - 1998 TO 2018

1. High (Above 13.63percent): -

In the map shows, high distribution of goat in Pandharpur and Sangola tahsil as since that, goats are well adapted to high temperature and dry climatic conditions of these districts, there is more demand for goat meat from rural and urban human population. Therefore, there is more scope for goat rearing.



2. Medium (11.78 to 13.62percent): -

Map No. B shows that, Mohol, Mangalwedha and Akkalkot tahsil indicate medium distribution of goat since that, the area of these districts is known as drought prone area. This drought prone region is also profitable for goat rearing compared to other livestock which may be attributed to low cost of maintenance

3. Low (5.15 to 11.77percent): -

B. Map shows that the number of cows low in 1998 to 2008 as, the growth rate of working animals has decreased Madha, Malshiras, North Solapur, South Solapur tahsil, as the most parts of these area are covered by forests and they are now prohibited are as for the grazing of goats because their habit of nibbling of plants causes great damage to areas under afforestation .

4. Very Low (Below 5.14percent): -

Karmala, and Barshi tahsil indicate since, many people are engaged in dairy farming than the other business related to farming, such that poultry, farming, fishery in research area.

The decline in number of goat and their indexes is mainly due to squeezing of common grassland/pastureland where grass is grazed by either children or female or female members of households. The consumption of buffalo beef is growing high due to changing food habits in the entire region. The growing income level is also one of the major causes of the farmer's motivation towards buffalo husbandry at the place of goat husbandry. Secondly the increasing female education also discouraged the attention of women to goat rearing in rural areas. Besides, the increasing participation of females, in horticultural production and dairy farming is also a discouraging factor for growth of goat rearing in study area. However, this is a low input-low output activity which support to most of the poor section of the society comprising the landless women and small and medium farmers.

Despite the increasing importance of goat as it is low capital intensive and is consumed by all ethnic groups, the number of cattle as well as density of goat/unit area and density of goat per thousand populations both at district and block level is decreasing. This is mainly because of the squeezing of common grass land/pastureland. The growing income level is also one of the major causes of farmer's motivation towards buffalo husbandry at the place of goat husbandry. Secondly the increasing female education also discouraged the women's attention to goat rearing. Besides, the increasing participation of females in horticultural production and dairy farming are also responsible for negative growth of goat rearing in study area.

Dairy development has an important role to play. The programme of dairy development in the district aims to provide hygienically treated milk to people at rational rates and also to deliver a secondary occupation to farmers. In accordance with the upstairs purposes, two schemes, namely, town milk source arrangement at Solapur and assistance to milk unions and federations are being implemented during the Fourth Five-year Plan.

CONCLUSION:

Goat rearing, which become the economic activity of rural resource-terrible human beings has attracted massive and modern farmers, businessman and industrialists because of its financial viability beneath Neath in depth in addition to semi-in-depth structures of control for business manufacturing. The access of resource-wealthy human beings, which include rooster farmers, who've higher get admission to technical knowledge, assets and markets, into this pastime could assist in understanding the ability of this enterprise. It could additionally inspire the aspirant business goat farmers who do now no longer have get admission to grazing assets. The loss of excellent exceptional breeding inventory being a chief constraint in commercialization of goat manufacturing, the farms controlled on medical strains ought to be endorsed to emerge as the facilities of manufacturing of advanced exceptional breeding animals The loss of excellent exceptional breeding inventory being a chief constraint in commercialization of goat manufacturing, the farms controlled on medical strains ought to be endorsed to emerge as the facilities of manufacturing of advanced exceptional breeding animals.

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