

Educational and Occupation Scenario of Goats Rearing Farmers in Agra and Aligarh region of sub-tropical zone in India

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Abstract

The goat is a small dairy cow capable of producing milk, meat, hide, fiber and manure at a faster growth rate, making it one of the most important livestock species today. Under the prevailing socio-economic conditions in India. Goats are the economic backbone of small landless farmers and migrant workers. In this case, the animals must survive almost entirely on agricultural by-products. For know Goat keepers Educational and Occupation Scenario the Study was conducted 16 village of Sub-Tropical zones in Agra and Aligarh Commissionery Area. The Total sample consisted of 240 households both Regions. Investigation was done in 8-8 village of both the Region. Data related to caprine and goats keepers was collected from 15-15 respondents from each village. The number of illiterate, primary, middle, high school, intermediate, graduate, and post graduate farmers from in Agra region were 29, 22, 25, 27, 10, 5, and 2, respectively. While in Aligarh region it was 20, 9, 28, 42, 15, 4 and 2 respectively. Graduates, P.G. and middle class farmers were found to be almost equal in both the regions. In Agra region the number of households constituted as farmer, laborer, and service, ex-service and business were found to be 42, 60, 3, 3 and 12 respectively. While in Aligarh region 45, 57, 5, 5 and 8 were found respectively.

Key words: Educational, Goats, Goat Keepers, Occupation, Management practices

Introduction

Goats are hollow-horned ruminants belonging to the order Artiodactyla Mammals, to the suborder Ruminants, family Bovidae and to the genus Capra or Capricus. The distinction between the two genera was initially based on the shape of the horns, but different characters were later genetically confirmed. Goats belonging to the genus Capra probably evolved from the following five wild species: (i) Capra hircus, true goat, including bezoar (ii) Capra ibex, goat (iii) Capra caucasica, Caucasian tur (iv) Capra pyrenaica, Spanish ibex and (v) Capra falconeri.

The current distribution of goats in the world shows that the number of temperate dairy goats is relatively large, and India's genetic resources and quantitative advantages rank second in the world. There are 34 breeds of goats in India. The country's goat population is approximately 148.9 million (27.8 % of

the country's total animal population & 13.61% of the world Goat population). India has got the Ranking 1st in goat population surpassing China. Goat population in India in 2012 was 135.17 million there has been an increase of 10.14 percent in the number of goats in Census 2019 as compared to Census 2012.

Goat keeping is much less risky, especially in drought-prone regions, due to frequent droughts resulting in high mortality and the ability to restore herd size. Goats have far fewer housing requirements and management issues. Women and children are mainly responsible for the grazing, feeding and health care of the goats. As farms shrink, women's participation increases, while men are forced to seek off-farm employment.

Agriculture in India with improved techniques of commercial goat production has high number of goats and low productivity mainly due to low genetic potential due to inadequate levels of husbandry, disease problems and others management gaps at the farmer level. Although India already ranks among the best in terms of milk production, there is still huge untapped potential

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that can be tapped through proper breeding, disease control and other aspects of management.

Goats are the economic backbone of small landless farmers and migrant workers. In this case, the animals must survive almost entirely on agricultural by-products. Research shows that farmers lack the science and technology to keep changing and improving, and many practices have yet to be widely adopted by farmers. Management has been recognized as an important tool in improving goat production.

Materials and Methods

Commissionerate Agra and Aligarh of Uttar Pradesh were selected for this study. Both the regions have been selected from the Sub- Tropical zone. There are four-four districts in both the commissionerate areas. Two-Two villages were randomly selected from each district out of a total of eight districts. Therefore 8-8 villages have been selected from both region and 15-15 households from each village were selected for the presented investigation. Total 16 Villages Selected both region and Total sample consisted of 240 households both Regions.

Agra Region		Aligarh Region	
Villages	No. of Households	Villages	No. of Households
1. Nahil Nagriya	15	1. Malawan	15
2. Uasneedha	15	2. Aaspur	15
3. Nadau	15	3. Ramgarh	15
4. Mudi	15	4. Jarani khurd	15
5. Nagla Dheer	15	5. Nadarmai	15
6. Sonai	15	6. Sherpur	15
7. Jaitpura	15	7. Agsouli	15
8. Ajhaikhurd	15	8. Mohanpura	15

Total Households Agra region 120

Total Households Aligarh region 120

Total sample 240 households in both Regions

These regions were selected purposely because the author is acquainted about the situation and the location of the regions, as well as advanced in the adoption of technology, education and having the facilities of Agriculture institution. Therefore, it was easy to collect the proper and nearly accurate information for study purposes from the selected villages. The villages were randomly selected for the research work.

The primary data were collected from the respondents by using a semi-structured interview schedule, which was pre-tested before actual application. The respondents were interviewed

individually by the investigator.

Results and Discussion

Existing Educational Scenario of Goats Rearing Farmers

To know the educational status of the farmers of the selected villages of both the regions Data has been collected for these villages. Regarding illiteracy, primary, middle high school, intermediate, graduate and post graduate about qualifications for both the commissionerate areas.

According to the present investigation Shows Table 1 & Fig. 1 to know the education status of goat rearing farmers in both the regions, divided into seven categories such as illiterate, primary, middle, high school, intermediate, graduate and post graduate. 24.16% in Agra region and 16.66% in Aligarh region were found illiterate, the farmers of Aligarh regions were found to be more literate as compared to Agra regions.

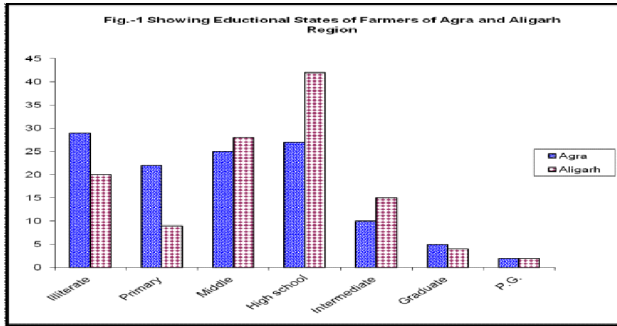
Table 1: Educational status of the farmers in Agra and Aligarh Region for selected households

Category	Agra Region (N=120)		Aligarh Region (N=120)	
	f	%	f	%
Illiterate	29	24.16	20	16.66
Primary	22	18.33	9	7.50
Middle	25	20.83	28	23.33
High School	27	22.50	42	35.00
Intermediate	10	8.33	15	12.5
Graduate	5	4.16	4	3.33
Post Graduate	2	1.66	2	1.66

In Agra region 18.33 percent and in Aligarh region 7.5 percent primary were found, in middle Agra region 20.83 percent and in Aligarh region 23.33 percent farmers were found. High school pass farmers were found in 22.5 percent in Agra region and 35 percent in Aligarh region. Farmers in Aligarh region were more high school pass-outs than in Agra region.

Intermediate 8.33 percent and graduate 4.16 percent farmers were found in Agra region, and intermediate 12.5% and graduate 3.33% farmers were found in Aligarh region. Post graduate farmers were found to be equally 1.66 percent in both the regions. Mohan and Deoghare (2004) and Bhattachrya N K. (2002) report support on some points.

The number of illiterate, primary, middle, high school, intermediate, graduate, and post graduate farmers from in Agra region were 29, 22, 25, 27, 10, 5, and 2, respectively. While in Aligarh region it was 20, 9, 28, 42, 15, 4 and 2 respectively. Graduates, P.G. and



middle class farmers were found to be almost equal in both the regions.

To maintain the standard of living commercial farmers plays an important role. So the data has been collected regarding the occupation of the farmers. The status of the farmers from the selected villages of both the regions has been marked. Data was collected on various aspects viz. Farmers, laborers, service, and business and ex-service from both the regions.

According to the present investigation Shows Table 2 & Figure 2 to know the occupation status of goat rearing households in both the regions, divided into five categories such as farmer, Labour, Service man, Ex-Service man, and Business man. In Agra region, 35% farmers and 37.5% farmers in Aligarh region were found to be almost similar in goat rearing.

In Agra region, the number of labor men in goat rearing was 50 percent, while in Aligarh region it was found to be 47.5 percent. Both Service man and Ex Service man were found to be 2.5 percent in goat rearing in Agra region. And in Aligarh region both Service man and Ex Service man got 4.16 percent in goat rearing. Business men were found to be 10 percent and 6.66 percent respectively in Agra and Aligarh regions. P.S.Tanwar et al (2008), Dharmendra kumar et al. (2018) and Chander M. et al (2010) report support on some points.

The result is presented in Table 2 along with the corresponding graphical representation in Figure 2

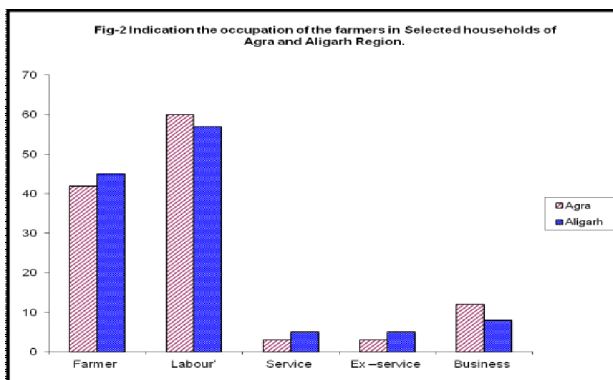


Table 2: Occupation of selected households in Agra and Aligarh Region

Category	No. of Respondents			
	Agra Region (N=120)		Aligarh Region (N=120)	
	f	%	f	%
Farmer	42	35.00	45	37.50
Labour	60	50.00	57	47.50
Service	3	2.50	5	4.16
Ex- Service	3	2.50	5	4.16
Business	12	10.00	8	6.66

In Agra region the number of households constituted as farmer, laborer, and service, ex-service and business were found to be 42, 60, 3, 3 and 12 respectively. While in Aligarh region 45, 57, 5, 5 and 8 were found respectively. Currently the young generation is interested in adopting goat farming as their business.

Vijayavinashilingam (2005) reported that majority of the tribal dairy Respondents (39.54 %) were having “dairying with agriculture” as their main followed by “dairying and government jobs” (25.53 %) and “dairying with Wage (13.49%)”.

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