



### Goat (poor man's cow):

- ❖ Goat is treated as insurance because it acts as the shock absorber in the scarcity period and fulfills the economic need.
- ❖ The average meat production per goat in Odisha is only 8.95 Kg..
- ❖ As per recent livestock census there are 20 small ruminants per 100 persons in the state.
- ❖ 90% of the animals are with other backward classes, scheduled tribe and scheduled castes.

## Major issues in Goat Rearing practice in Odisha :



- ❖ There is no practice for quality breeding
- ❖ Scarcity of quality goats in the villages and surrounding areas.
- ❖ Continuous inbreeding within the area leading to inferior quality of breeds
- ❖ Forests are the most common sources of fodder. Unavailability of fodder in rainy season.
- ❖ Mineral blocks and external feed is rarely used.
- ❖ No agency available to offer skill training on better goat rearing practices which leads to higher mortality rate.
- ❖ There is lack of awareness about finances available for goat rearing.
- ❖ Almost 70% rearers are unaware about animal insurance services. Insurance claim process is very complex.

## Interventions needed in the goat sector in Odisha:



### Breed Development :

- ❖ Though Odisha has a sound breeding policy it is important to ensure comprehensiveness while emphasizing implementation.
- ❖ Enhance supply of breeding bucks through government farm and farm level initiatives.
- ❖ Ensure supply of quality breeding bucks
- ❖ Ensure regular rotation of bucks between distant villages.



### Health :

- ❖ Formalize the role of CAHW.
- ❖ Provide health services to the goat rearers by training a cadre of CAHW.
- ❖ Improve supply of medicines/vaccines, cold chain and diagnostic facilities at field level as well as at state level.



### Extension :

- ❖ Enhance efficiency of the existing infrastructure through extensive training and orientation of the extension workers and departments on small ruminants.
- ❖ Enhance awareness regarding various aspects of goat management breeding practices, health, feed management, housing, and marketing.

### Feed and Fodder :

- ❖ Promote plantation of fodder trees on bunds and wasteland of farmers.
- ❖ Train farmers on best practices like straw enrichment, Azolla feed supplementation, silage making to improve quality of fodder for livestock.
- ❖ Educate farmers on use of feeding supplements for pregnant does and breeding bucks.



### Marketing :

- ❖ Develop infrastructure and regulate livestock markets in rural areas and cities.
- ❖ Ensure sale of goats at appropriate weight/age to get optimum returns.
- ❖ Support sale of goats by weighing rather than estimation.
- ❖ Enhance market information through marketing extension.
- ❖ Strengthen relations between goat rearers and buyers including traders, retailers, processors.

### Housing :

- ❖ Create awareness on best practices in shed construction like use of locally available materials and raised flooring within the shed.



## Formation and strengthening of peoples organization :

The holistic development of stakeholder, why is that not happening is it because our approach is fragmented ?

Giving some thought to this we are trying to develop the capacity of the primary stake holder in decision making, prioritizing their requirement by organizing them into a producer company, organizing different trainings and exposing them to the outside world.

The registration of a community led goat rearers producer company called **Dulal** is under process.

### Marketing :

- ❖ Use of weighing machine
- ❖ Linkages with buyers

## Holistic development through corner stone training.



	Passing on the Gift		Genuine need and justice
	Accountability		Gender and family focus
	Sharing and caring		Improving the environment
	Sustainability and self reliance.		Full participation
	Improved animal management		Training and education
	Nutrition and Income		Spirituality



### EFFORTS :

- ❖ 30 tribal women have been trained as Pasu Sathi on improved animal management.
- ❖ Among them 17 are skilled and doing deworming, vaccination and minor health check ups with the advise of paravets.



- ❖ 6 Community Animal Health Worker (CAHW) are catering to all small ruminants of 100 villages. Among them one is a woman who is doing successfully the vaccination and artificial insemination to cattle.



Fodder :

- ❖ Azolla cultivation in every household.
- ❖ Preparation and Use of Mineral block
- ❖ Napier Grass cultivation





### Photos on Improved Practices :



**Passing on ceremony :**  
**Passing on the gift is the process which enables the individual to enjoy the dignity of giving so that the beneficiary becomes the benefactor.**



**Photographs of passing on ceremony :**

