

## GOAT REARING : A LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RURAL WOMEN IN JHARKHAND

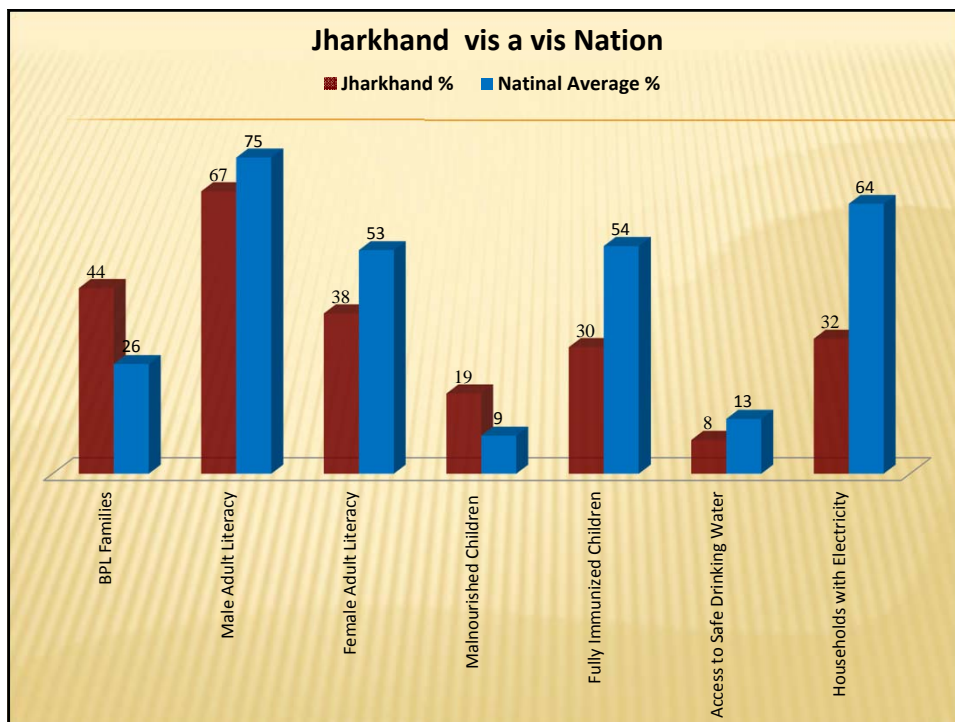


PRADAN, Gumla

## JHARKHAND AT A GLANCE



- Total Population- 329.88 lakh
- ST Population- 26.2%
- SC Population- 13.03%
- Rural population- 76%
- Total District- 24
- Total Block- 260
- Sex Ratio- 948
- Forest area coverage- 29.6%



## GOAT IN JHARKHAND



- Total Goat Population in Jharkhand- 65.92 lakh- contributes ~5% of total country goat population.
  - Male Goat- 23.02 lakh
  - Female Goat- 42.9 lakh
- Highest goat population Districts- Ranchi, Gumla and Simdega
- Fifth position state in meat consumption in India.
- Major consumption points are Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Bokaro, etc.
- Non descriptive breed, predominantly Black Bengal

Huge Meat Demand-Supply gap in Jharkhand-

Production	Availability per capita	Requirement	Deficit	% of Deficit
441.67 lakh kg	7gm/day	657 lakh kg	215.33 lakh kg	32.77 %

Source: Animal Husbandry Dept., Jharkhand

## OPPORTUNITY (BASIC ARGUMENT)

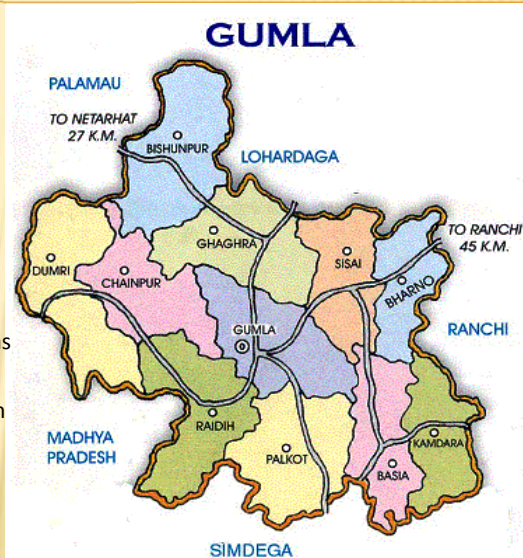


1. Market for goats is large and has high potential for growth
  1. Meat demand in India is growing at 5%, however goat production is dominated by 95%+ smallholders which constrains supply and is leading to rising prices (5%+ per year); In addition, there is substantial potential for latent demand as beef and pork are constrained for cultural reasons
  2. In Jharkhand, goat meat production is further constrained, and it appears that there is a 32.7% deficit in meat consumption which represents a substantial opportunity for growth; Currently demand is met by imports from West Bengal, Rajasthan, UP and Bihar.
  - + Jharkhand is a high potential region for goat production in tribal context
    1. High grazing / forest lands- 29%
    2. Large potential producer base – 70% have access to forest. Goat could be among the highest potential secondary livelihoods for them
    3. Suitable agro-climatic zone-7 for livestock: moderate temperature (Min 5.3°C-Max 43.6°C high rainfall (1100-1300mm))
    4. There is no social taboo.
    5. Goat population has seen a remarkable growth rate of 18 % during 2003 to 2007 in Jharkhand, in spite of a high annual slaughter rate of over 39 %.
2. However current productivity is very low and could be increased by 30-40%
  - Goats are traditionally kept by family for subsistence consumption so as a result, there is little investment in improved practices, services, breed and feed leading to low productivity and high mortality.

## GUMLA DISTRICT PROFILE



- ❑ Blocks : 12
- ❑ Geographical Area : 5327 sq.km.
- ❑ No of villages : 948
- ❑ Panchayats : 159
- ❑ House Hold : 2.53 lakh
- ❑ Population : 10.25 lakhs
- ❑ Population density : 148 per sq. km
- ❑ Rural population : 95.76%
- ❑ Tribal Population : 68%
- ❑ Major tribes : Oraons, Khadias
- ❑ Rural Literacy : 38%
- ❑ Average annual rainfall : ~ 1200 mm
- ❑ Cultivated areas : 35%
- ❑ Small and marginal farmers : ~70%
- ❑ Net Irrigated area : 4.10%



As per 2011 census-Gol

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## OBJECTIVE OF THE PROGRAMME:



To enhance the income of rural poor (forest dweller) families through goat rearing with improved practice and technology.

### Guiding Principle :

*“It is expected that over time, a market based system linking rearer, CSP, veterinary doctor, pharmacy and other nodes in input and output supply chain will evolve. This will reduce PRADAN intervention & also external funding support thus making it a self sustaining activity. All intervention needs to be directed to achieve this end.”*

## ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN THE INITIAL PERIOD :



### High Mortality

- Family mindset of subsistence reduces willingness to invest in: Vet services / vaccinations, infrastructure, commercialization
- No proper husbandry system to prevent diseases.
- Poor management practices

### Low productivity

- Lack of awareness, knowledge about scientific rearing practices.
- Breeding problem- Late castration, Inbreeding....
- Lack of availability of (good breed) bucks.
- Less focus on feed management.
- Poor care and management practices.

### Less Price realization

- Lack of knowledge of families about market condition and prevailing prices
- Village level traders are the only source for marketing
- Sailing taken place only through traditional way of majoring the weight- exploitation.

## POINT OF INTERVENTION:



- ❑ Management and Rearing Practice
- ❑ Vet care service system
- ❑ Breed Improvement
- ❑ Market Linkage

### Indicators-

- Adult mortality- <10%
- Kid mortality- <10%
- Kidding rate- 1.5
- Body weight of adult goat- 20kg/year
- Herd size- Double in 1.5 year
- Income of family (3<sup>rd</sup> year onwards)- Rs 15,000

## PROJECT LANDED:



- ✘ In the year of 2006-07, we started this programme with 120 tribal families, 6 hamlets in Palkot Block under MESO programme.
- ✘ Out of this 1242 family-1202 family are tribals and 40 are from OBC.

Sl. No.	Blocks	Family
1	Palkot	246
2	Raidih	691
3	Gumla	225
4	Ghaghra	50
	Basia	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1242</b>

Schemes/ Programme	No of Family
TWC (MESO)	226
SGSY	70
Spl. SGSY	120
Own Contribution	826
<b>Total Family</b>	<b>1242</b>

## GOAT MODEL : UNIT COST PER FAMILY



Item	Particulars	Cost (Rs)
Does	5 Local Does (Black Bengal)	5,000.00
Buck	1 Crossbreed Buck	4,000.00
Housing renovation	Shed, Floor, Roof	5,000.00
Fodder	Cultivation of fodder in 0.03 acre area	1,000.00
Veterinary services	Vaccination and Medication	500.00
Consumables	Water tub, Ropes, Lime etc..	500.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>16,000.0</b>
<i>Own Contribution</i>	<i>Family</i>	<i>2,500.00</i>
<i>Financial support</i>	<i>Grant from Govt.</i>	<i>13,500.00</i>

## PROCESS AND SYSTEM OF WORK:



### (A) Management & Rearing Practice-

- 5 Doe (Local) and one Buck (Beetel / Sirohi /Black Bengal) per two family.
- Separate house with elevated platform(Machan) system, ventilation, proper lightening and drainage system to maintain hygiene.
- Every day the family member cleans the shed and floor by using phenyl and lime application is once in a month.
- Two time grazing to the near by forest and giving some supplementary feed to ensure balance diet- also fodder cultivation- special focus on summer- subabool, barsem, maize.
- Before induction of new herd, all older has vaccinated and special care to kids, pregnant and ill goats.
- Designed training to rearers about management and the scientific practice regularly- seasonally and annually.



## CONTINUED.....



### (B) Vet care Service Delivery System-

- Village level trained para-vets provides door step vet care services- vaccination and medication follow up by veterinarian.
- Clear cut vaccination schedule round the year against PPR, POX, Enterotoxaemia, HS&BQ, etc. - non negotiable
- All the medicines are kept in a separate box in each hamlet- maintain stock and member ledger for each family.
- Castration of male kids within 3-4 months.

### (C) Breed Improvement-

- Induction of good breed bucks like Sirohi, Beetal, Black Bengal and crossed with local black bengal doe for high body weight gain of kids and improvement of breeds.

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- In one year the live body weight of local breed goat is 10-12kg where in this cross breed gains 18-20kg.

### (D) Market Linkage-

- After doing some market survey and value chain analysis, finalize the rate for sale of adult male goats by using the weighing machine.
- After knowing the actual price of the goat, family can negotiate with the trader which reduced the exploitation.
- Most of the medicine and vaccines are now available at district and some block premises also.





## REVIEW & MONITORING PROCESS:



### (A) Community Level-

- ❑ Weekly goat activity group (GAG) meeting at village level in presence of paravet/CSP for peer review and learning- discussion about the issues and problems and plan, weekly data sheet filled up and sent to block office.
- ❑ Monthly cluster meeting including all the rearers in a geographical area in presence of paravet/CSP, veterinarian & professionals- peer review among all GAGs, peer learning, review of CSP, detail out about one disease and planning.
- ❑ Regular field visit of professionals, veterinarians and CSPs and continues engagement with the family.

### (B) Office level-

- ❑ Weekly review meeting of paravets/CSP at block office with professional & veterinarian- data compilation and analysis.

## CONT....

- ❑ Monthly review and peer learning, planning meeting among all the paravets at district level.
- ❑ Monthly compilation of all the data and worked upon it- focusing mortality, kidding, sale, etc..
- ❑ Quarterly review meeting at team level among professionals.
- ❑ Annual census data of each family and analysis and action point setting in annual planning meeting.
- ❑ Training and review meeting with the leaders from each GAG in each month at block level- Professional.

## TRAINING AND AWARENESS:



## RIPPLE EFFECT:



- ❖ Average heard size 15-17 per family- (range 4-38)
- ❖ About 400 families earned an average Rs.12,000-15,000 (range Rs7500-48000)
- ❖ 8-10 kg body weight in 90 days and 18-22 kg in one year.
- ❖ Adult mortality- <10%.
- ❖ Kid mortality <5%
- ❖ Timely vaccination- fully paid by community.
- ❖ 826 family is starting this activity with own contribution.
- ❖ Vibrancy and ownership among the SHG members- around another 500 families are interested to do also.
- ❖ Most of the medicines are available now at block premises.
- ❖ 55 families doing vermicomposting with the excreta.
- ❖ A total 21 para-vets working in Gumla
- ❖ Engagement of young youth in this activity.

## ISSUES AND CONCERNS



- ❖ Availability of vaccine – POX.
- ❖ Maintaining cold-chain for vaccines
- ❖ Mortality – wild animals attack.
- ❖ Strong MIS and analysis of data.
- ❖ Proper system setting for future aspects- Peoples institution, Federation !



THANK YOU