International Journal of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry

ISSN: 2456-2912
VET 2024; SP-9(1): 445-448

www.veterinarypaper.com
Received: 16-10-2023
Accepted: 20-11-2023

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Traditional medical regimens used in goat rearing in the southern Rajasthan

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Abstract
The present investigation was conducted to study goat health management practices of 180 respondents of 12 villages of Bilara, Nagaur and Sojat Tehsils of Jodhpur, Nagaur and Pali Districts of Marwar Region of South-Western Rajasthan. Frequencies were work out for each attribute and percentages were calculated to draw inferences. Majority of goat owner practiced vaccination (92.22%) with the Frequency of vaccination in every year (47.78%) followed by two time vaccination per year. Ectoparasitic control practices were followed by 95 percent farmers. isolate the sick animals to prevent the diseases were followed by (59.44%) while treatment of sick animals was performed by (71.11%). Disposal of carcass carcasses by throwing out the village premises was practiced by 88.33 percent. Disinfection of naval cord and hair clipping were practicized16.67 percent followed by 85.56 percent of total goat owners. Hoof trimming practiced by 76.11 percent goat owners and Disposal of placenta done by 64.44 percent of total respondent properly. Milking method 22.22 and 4.45 percent respondents used full hand milking and stripping method respectively and deworming practiced by 85% goat owners.

Keywords: Marwar region, Goat and Health practices

Introduction
The goat farming through holds immense importance in regional rural economy; it is still a household enterprise. The modern veterinary options are in most cases are cost intensive as well as several issue as that of accessibility, availability, regularity etc. are involved (Dudi and Meena, 2015) [2]. Major challenges in goat husbandry are shrinking grazing land, shifting goat population and their utility, livelihood security of poor farmers, early disposal of kids, increasing demand and price of chevon, milk and import of meat from other countries etc.
The modern veterinary options are in most cases are cost intensive as well as several issue as that of accessibility, availability, regularity etc. are involved. The government veterinary aid available in the region is two measures to support all the goat keepers. This all have ultimately led to development of an alternative knowledge base among the goat owners of the region for the treatment of their goat which is commonly called as indigenous or traditional knowledge. This traditional method of treatment besides being cheaper, accessible and prepared from locally available material, are also better adapted to the local condition.

Materials and Methods
The present study was conducted in Jodhpur, Nagaur and Pali districts of Marwar region of South-Western Rajasthan. In this field study, desired observations on various Goat Management Practices in Marwar Region of South-Western Rajasthan were recorded during the period of three months (August 2019 to October 2019) by using interview schedule, interview guide and direct observations method.
To select the respondents, initially a list of all goat keepers was prepared separately for all selected villages of identified Tehsils In preparing the list, the help of revenue personnel and patwari (supervisor) of the concerned area was taken for authenticity of information. Following the procedure laid down above a sample of total 15 respondents from every selected village was taken. Thus, the study sample for the present investigation was comprised of 180 respondents.

This section was developed to know the existing goat health management practices in the district. It consisted the data of subsections *viz*. feeding, housing and management, vaccination, control measures adopted against endo or ectoparasitic infestation, trimming of hooves, grooming and carcass disposal was collected by conducting personal interview. For collection of data face to face interview was done by researcher himself.

Results and Discussion

In the present study the data obtained on different health care practices in study area from 180 respondents are summarized in (Table 1).

Existing Health Care Practice

In the present study the data showed that the majority of total respondent 92.22 percent follow vaccination schedule in their goats for good health and disease prevention while 7.78 percent do not follow vaccination practice in the study area. Lower observations were recorded by Sharma *et al*., (2007) [9], Deshpande *et al*. (2009) [1], Jana *et al*. (2014) [5], Mordia (2017) [7] and Gameti (2018) [3]. The majority of total respondent (47.78%) followed two time vaccination per year while 30 percent of total respondents follow three time vaccination per year, 14.44 percent were follow vaccination one time in year while 7.78 percent do not follow vaccination practice in the study area due to lack of scientific knowledge about infectious diseases. These finding are closely associated with the results obtained by Deshpande *et al*. (2009) [1] and Gameti (2018) [3].

In the present study the recorded data showed that 85 percent of total respondents follow deworming practice in their goats for endo parasitic control while, 15 percent did not follow deworming practice in the study area. In the study area revealed that most of the respondent were aware about production losses due to worms. These results are opposite with the findings of Rai and Singh (2004) [8], Mordia (2017) [7] and Gameti (2018) [3]. The majority of total respondent (47.22%) follow two time and 29.45 percent follow three time deworming while 8.33 percent followed one time deworming other hand 15 percent not follow deworming practice in the study area every year. Most of respondents were feed Neem leaves containing tannin for deworming in the study area. These results are in agreement with the findings of Gurjar (2006) [4] and Gameti (2018) [3].

In the present study the data showed that 95 percent of total respondents follow ectoparasitic control while 5 percent did not follow ectoparasitic control in study area. These results are in line with the findings of Sharma *et al*. (2007) [9], Mordia (2017) [7] and Gameti (2018) [3]. The majority of total respondents (57.78%) controlled ectoparasite by spray method and 17.22 percent by dipping tank, 20 percent control ectoparasite by dusting insecticide powder while 5 percent by other method in the study area. These results are in line with the findings of Gurjar (2006) [4] and Gameti (2018) [3].

In the present study the data obtained from the majority of total respondents (59.44%) isolate the sick animals to prevent the diseases whereas, 40.56 percent goat owners isolated their sick animals from the rest of the flock. Results are similar to Gameti (2018). The majority of total respondents (71.11%) do treatment for sick animals by Veterinary Doctor/LSA while, 28.89 percent used local empirical knowledge due to long distance from Veterinary hospital and costly veterinary treatment. Similar results were recorded by Mordia (2017) [7] and Gameti (2018) [3].

In the present study the data recorded on table 1 showed that disposal of carcasses by throwing out the village premises was practiced by 88.33 per 87 cent of total respondent while, 11.67 percent by deep burial method. Contradictory result was recorded by Gameti (2018) [3]. Where 64.44 percent of total respondent dispose the placenta properly while 35.56 percent do not dispose the placenta in study area. These results are lower with the findings of Sorathiya (2015) [10] and Mordia (2017) [7].

Table 1: Existing health-care practices in the study area

S. No.	Breeding practice	Jodhpur		Nagaur		Pali		Total	
		F%	F %	F%	F %	F %	F %	F %	F %
1	**Vaccination**								
	Yes	56	93.33	59	98.33	51	85	166	92.22
	No	04	06.67	01	01.67	09	15	14	07.78
2	**Frequency of vaccination per year**								
	Once	03	05	15	25	08	13.33	26	14.44
	Twice	27	45	28	46.67	31	51.67	86	47.78
	Three	26	43.33	16	26.67	12	20	54	30
	No	04	06.67	01	01.67	09	15	14	07.78
3	**Deworming**								
	Yes	56	93.33	43	71.67	54	90	153	85
	No	04	06.67	17	28.33	06	10	27	15
4	**Frequency of deworming per year**								
	Once	02	02.33	04	06.67	09	15	15	08.33
	Twice	30	50	19	31.67	36	60	85	47.22
	Three	24	40	20	33.33	09	15	53	29.45
	No	04	06.67	17	28.33	06	10	27	15
5	**Ectoparasites control**								
	Yes	56	93.33	60	100	55	91.67	171	95
	No	04	06.67	0	0	05	08.33	09	05
6	**Method of ectoparasitic Control**								
	By dipping tanks	12	20	09	15	10	16.67	31	17.22
	By spray method	29	48.33	38	63.33	37	61.67	104	57.78
	By dusting insecticides Powder	15	25	13	21.67	08	13.33	36	20

	No	04	06.67	0	0	05	08.33	09	05
7	**Isolate of sick animal**								
	Yes	34	56.67	38	66.33	35	58.33	107	59.44
	No	26	43.33	22	36.67	25	41.67	73	40.56
8	**Treatment of sick animal**								
	Use of local empirical Knowledge	14	23.33	11	18.33	27	45	52	28.89
	By veterinary doctor / LSA	46	76.67	49	81.67	33	55	128	71.11
9	**Dispose carcass**								
	Throwing out the village Permises	54	90	59	98.33	46	76.67	159	88.33
	Deep burial	06	10	01	01.67	23.67	21	11.67	86
10	**Disinfection of naval cord**								
	Yes	03	05	21	35	06	10	30	16.67
	No	57	95	39	65	54	90	150	83.33
11	**Hair clipping**								
	Yes	53	88.33	43	71.67	58	96.67	154	85.56
	No	07	11.67	17	28.33	02	03.33	26	14.44
12	**Regular hoof trimming**								
	Yes	56	93.33	41	68.33	40	66.67	137	76.11
	No	04	06	19	31.67	20	33.33	43	23.89
13	**Grooming practice**								
	Yes	24	40	19	31.67	16	26.67	59	32.78
	No	36	60	41	68.33	44	73.33	121	67.22
14	**Disposal of placenta**								
	Yes	53	88.33	28	46.67	35	58.33	116	64.44
	No	07	11.67	32	53.33	25	41.67	654	35.56
15	**Milking method**								
	Full hand milking	25	41.66	0	0	15	25	40	22.22
	Knuckling	34	56.67	57	95	41	68.33	132	73.33
	Stripping	01	01.67	03	05	04	06.67	08	04.45
F=frequency, %=percent,									

Management Practices

The results of the current study showed that, although 16.67% of respondents in the study region adhered to the procedure of disinfecting naval cords, 83.33 percent of all respondents did not do so because they lacked expertise. According to reports by Gameti (2018) [3] and Kumar and Bais (2016) [6], the current observation is less than those. The 85.56 percent of total goat owners practice hair-clipping while, 14.44 percent did not practice hair-clipping method in the study area. They were clipping the hair of their goats by scissor; the hair was removed to control ectoparasite particularly fleas. These results are in line with the findings of Sorathiya (2015) [10] and Gameti (2018) [3].

In the present study the recorded data showed that trimming of hoof in goats was practiced by 76.11 percent goat owners while, 23.89 percent do not practice hoof-trimming in the study area. They were using hoof cutter for trimming of hoof in survey area. Lower observation was recorded by Gameti (2018) [3]. The majority of total respondent 67.22 percent do not grooming the goat due to lack of knowledge and 32.78 percent goat owner grooming of goats for removal of dust and parasite before milking time. Higher observation was recorded by Gameti (2018) [3].

In the present study the data showed that majority of total goat owners (73.33%) used knuckling method for milking while, 22.22 and 4.45 percent respondents used full hand milking and stripping method respectively due to lack of knowledge regarding clean milk production in the study area. These results are in line with the findings of Tanwar *et al*., (2008) [11] and lower result recorded by Gameti (2018) [3].

Conclusion

In present study we found that most of goat owner follow scientific and technical methods used in health care management practices include vaccination, deworming, ectoparasite control, carcass disposal, sick animal management, grooming, trimming etc. Which help them to increase economic profit and less investment in treatment cost. All these practice help in improve socio-economic status of poor famer and goat owner.

There exists tremendous adoption gap in almost all the goat management practices in the study area. These may be due to lack of awareness, orientation and training to the goat keepers it is therefore suggested that a greater number of training program should be organized for the client system so as to improve their skills in performing significant goat management practices it must be understood properly that all the goat management practices are equally important and if they are not practiced properly, we have adverse effect on production and productivity of the goat.

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