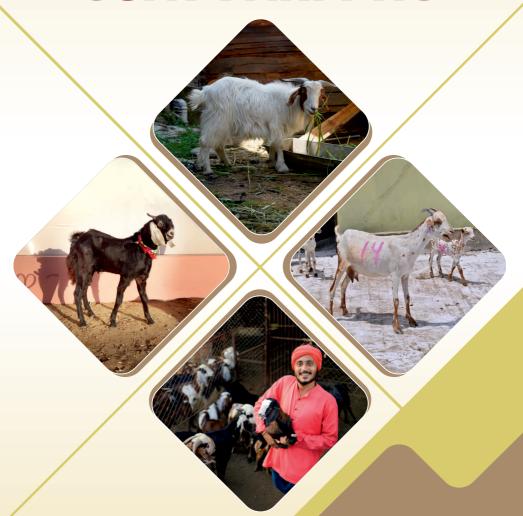


Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying Government of India

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT OF

GOAT FARMING

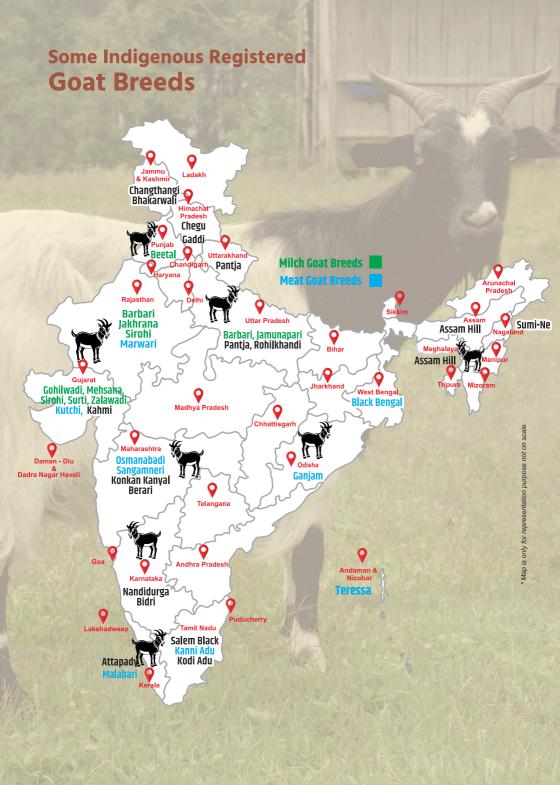


Goat Farming:

Goats are a very important species of livestock in India. They are highly prolific, have a short generation interval, and their products are easily marketable. Goats have become a good option for farmers who cannot keep large animals due to the shrinking fodder base. As per

the 20th Livestock Census, the goat population in India is 148.88 million, showing an increasing trend. Goats are known for their adaptability and resilience, an essential resource for small and marginal farmers, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions.





Feed Management:

Categories of Goats:

Category of Goat	Approximate Body Weight (kg)	Concentrate (g)	Green Fodder (kg)
Growing (6-12 months)	15-20	300-400	1-2
Adult Goats	25-30	200-300	2-3
Breeding Bucks	30-40	400-500	3-5

Age of Kid (Days)	Approximate Body Weight (kg)	Quantity of Milk to be Given (g)	Quantity of Kid Starter to be Given (g)	Quantity of Green Fodder to be Given (g)
Birth to 4 days	1-2	Colostrum	-	-
5-30 days	2-3	300-500	Small quantity	Small quantity
31-60 days	3-5	400-600	50-100	Small quantity
61-90 days	5-7	500-750	100-200	250-500
90-120 days	7-10	-	200-250	500-750
5th and	10-15	-	250-300	750-1000
6th month				

Breeding Management:

Effective breeding involves selecting high-yielding bucks and does. Cross-breeding with superior breeds can improve growth rates and milk production.

Selection Criteria:

Does: The age of attainment of puberty in goats is 7 months to one year, but mating is at the age of 9 – 10 months of age. The oestrous cycle duration is 18-21 days and duration of heat is 12 – 36 hours.

Bucks: Bucks can be used for breeding from nine months onwards and they can be used for 6-8 years on a rotational basis.



Pregnancy Diagnosis:

Physical methods like external palpation, abdominal ballotment, recto-abdominal palpation and bi-manual palpation, biological methods like estrone sulphate test, pregnancy specific proteins, and progesterone test, ultrasonography and radiography are the various techniques used for pregnancy diagnosis in goats.

Health Management:

Common Diseases in Goats

Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR):

A viral disease causing high mortality rates. Regular vaccination is crucial for control.

Goatpox:

A contagious viral disease affecting skin and internal organs. Vaccination and biosecurity measures are essential.

Lungworm Infections:

Parasitic infections causing respiratory issues. Preventive vaccination and deworming are recommended.



The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is providing free PPR vaccination under LHDCP (Livestock Health and Disease Control Program). This program aims to eradicate PPR by 2030 by vaccinating all goats.

Health Management Practices:

Vaccination:

Follow a regular vaccination schedule for common diseases like Goatpox, PPR, FMD.

Deworming:

Regular deworming to control internal parasites.

Biosecurity:

Implement biosecurity measures to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases.

Health Monitoring:

Regularly monitor animals for signs of illness and take prompt action.

Housing Management:

Construction Details of Model Mini Goat Shed

Dimensions:

Length:	20 feet
Breadth:	2 feet
Slat:	6 feet
Central Height:	13 feet
Side Height:	10 feet
Height of Slatted Floor from Ground:	2.5 feet
Height from Slat to Roof:	5 feet
Space between Slats:	16 mm
Size of Wooden Planks:	2.5 x 2 cm
Total Floor Area:	240 sq. ft.
Total Slatted Area:	120 sq. ft.

Housing should have:

Ventilation: Ensure good airflow to prevent respiratory diseases.

Space: Provide adequate space to avoid overcrowding.

Flooring: Use non-slippery, easy-to-clean materials for flooring.



