

SUCCESS STORY OF GOAT KEEPERS IN BBG-KOLKAT UNIT, WBUAFS. SUCCESS STORY-1: SMT. KANIKA KAR

Smt. Kanika Kar, w/o Dinabandhu Kar of Jatirampur, GP-Rangabelia, Block- Gosaba, Dist-South 24 Parganas is a registered farmer under Sundarban cluster since 2008-09. She is actively associated with goat rearing apart from her household & agricultural activities. She belongs to SC category with VIth standard educational and 1.5 Bigha land holding.



She developed ordinary Kachcha sheds by using locally available materials. Bamboo platform as well as mosquito net is used within the goat shed. Does were selected based on breed specific characters and mated naturally by superior Bucks distributed from the project. Grazing is a common practice by tethering in road side and after harvesting in paddy field (in summer from 6 am to 10 am & 4 pm to 6 pm and in winter from 8-30 am to 12.30 noon and 3 pm to 4 pm) with supplementary feeding of cuffed paddy straw, tree leaves, plants, grasses, seasonal fodders etc. after returning from field. Concentrate mixture @ 100-150 g is also offered to pregnant as well as lactating does with mineral supplementation. Simple grains (wheat, gram etc) are also given to the goats in addition to rice gruel. Sometimes bottle feeding is also practiced by her. Generally she spent 3 to 4 hours per day in goat rearing activities and other family members including children's are also engaged as and when required basis. She also used anthelmintics for young and adult goats before onset of monsoon and winter, and regularly vaccinates her goats against PPR, Goat Pox and Enterotoxaemia, which leads to very little mortality in her flock. Ad lib fresh water is also offered to the goats from local source (like tap water, well maintained pond). Goats were sold on live weight basis directly to the buyers or in some cases through local market. She uses the goat dung to increase fertility of her paddy field as manure.

Technology adoption:

1. Use of unconventional feed (chiku or safeda)
2. Innovative feeding trough made up of bamboo and net
3. Using of bamboo made platform and wooden cot in goat shed
4. Use of mosquito net
5. Use of chopped straw as unconventional feed source

Impact of Technology:

1. Less mortality
2. Less disease prevalence
3. Higher growth rate
4. Good skin quality
5. Increase interest to goat farming
6. Higher economic return from goat

Economics:

Initially she had flock strength of 3 goats (Doe -1 & Young kids-2) and annual income was only Rs 1500/- from goat selling. With the intervention of AICRP (G) activities, the flock strength is reached to 17 nos. (Doe-3 nos. and young-10 nos. and Kid-4 nos.) in 2015-16 of which 6 nos. of castrated goats were sold and annual income reached Rs 13500/- . Now her flock strength is 11 with proper growth of her animals.