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BASELINE DATA

PART A: FORMAT FOR CHARACTERISATION OF GOAT PRODUCTION SYSTEM

(A) Baseline Information of the Village

- 1 Name of the AICRP Unit/ Agricultural University/Station: _____
- 2 Name of the Identified Cluster: _____
- 3 Block: _____
- 4 District: _____
5. Farmers' Classification:
 - (i) Land less involved in farming: _____
 - (ii) Woman Headed farm families: _____
 - (iii) SC/ST farm families: _____
 - (iv) OBC Families: _____
 - (iv) Tribal farm families: _____
 - (v) Others: _____

6. Farmers Categories:

	Size of Holdings	Farmers No:	%
i)	Small		
ii)	Medium		
iii)	Large		
iv)	Landless		

7. Description of Farming Situations

	Farming Situation	Area (hectare)
i)	Cultivable Land/ Net Sown Area (ha)	
ii)	Total Area (ha)	
iii)	Cropping Intensity (%)	
iv)	Topography	
a)	Plain	
b)	Hilly	
c)	Coastal	
d)	Others	

8. Cropping System

(i) Cropping System 1 _____

(ii) Cropping System 2 _____

(iii) Cropping System 3 _____

Major Crops/ Horticulture Crops/ Agro-forestry	Area (ha)	Varieties grown	Productivity	Major Problems
i)				
ii)				
iii)				
iv)				
v)				

9. Livestock

	Major Livestock Category	Number	Productivity	Major Problems
i)				
ii)				

iii)				
iv)				
v)				

10. Major Problems of the identified Village

Problem Category		Problems
i)	General	
ii)	Agriculture	

11. Organizations working in the Village

	Name of the Organization with address	Brief activity & impact
i)		
ii)		
iii)		

12. Geographical Situation

Name of Agro climate zone	
Altitude	
Latitude	
Rain Fall (cm/Day)	
Temperature Range	
Relative humidity (%)	

PART B: BACKGROUD INFORMATION

1. ABOUT FAMILY

CENTRE : _____ CLUSTER : _____ DISTRICT: _____

VILLAGE : _____ DATE OF SURVEY : _____

Name of Registered Farmer : _____

Members in Family : Male: _____ Female: _____ Total : _____

Education of Family Head : 1. Illiterate 2. Primary 3. Secondary school
Tick (✓) where applicable 4. College 5. Technical

Main Occupation : 1. Agriculture 2. Animal Husbandry 3. Service 4. Labor 5. Others
Tick (✓) where applicable

Economic Status : 1. APL 2. BPL 3. Others
Tick (✓) where applicable

2. LAND TYPE

Land type	Total Land (Acre)	Land under cultivation (Acre)
Irrigated		
Non Irrigated		
Waste land		

3. OWN ASSETS:

Type	Area (Sq. Ft.)	Kachchha / Pucca	How old (No. of Years)	Remarks
House				
shed				
Godown/ Store				
Back Yard etc				

4. SOURCES OF IRRIGATION

Type	In use since when	Area under irrigation (Acre)	
		Seasonal	Round the Year
Well			
Bore well			
Lift Irrigation			
Canal irrigation			
Others			

5. RESOURCE MAPPING (Tick ✓ where applicable)

Agricultural Implements: a) Oil Engine b) Tractor c) Tractor Trolley d) Sprayer Pump e) Chaff cutter f) Bullock cart etc.

Vehicles : a) Cycle b) Motor cycle c) Four wheeler (Jeep, Truck, Car)

Information: a) TV b) Radio c) News Paper d) Internet e) Kisan Helpline f) Mobile based

6. GETTING INFORMATION REGARDING TECHNOLOGY/INPUT (Agriculture/Livestock)

Agriculture Department	
Village Level work	
Veterinary Department	
NGO/Developmental agency	
Any Other	

7. LIVESTOCK INVENTORY:

Information about animals: (write down in table as per age group)

Type of Animals	Below 1 year		1 to 3 years		Above 3 years					
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male			Female		
					For Bree ding	Breeding & Agri. purpose	Only for Agri.	In milk	Dr y	Pregnant Animal
Cattle										
Buffaloes										
Goats										
Sheep										
Pig										
Total Herd										

PART C- INFORMATION ABOUT GOAT PRODUCTION SYSTEM

(A) METHODS OF BREEDING:

(1) Natural Service by Bucks

- Fee for service by bucks ₹. ----- or free
- In case of Repeat service ₹. - - - or free
- Which points are considered for selection of Bucks to be used for natural service?

(Breed conservation / Cross breeding / Production / Physical Appearance)

1.	4.
2.	5.
3.	6.

Which aspects are considered at the time of breeding of Animal?

- Age of Animal
- Animal's physical development

Which aspects are considered at the time of breeding of Goats?

- When animal comes on heat first time post-partum
- Fixed time after parturition
- Bred after kidding when the milk production is reduced.

Problems faced in breeding of Animal

Repeat breeding	Yes / No
Difficult birth (Dystokia)	Yes / No
Retention of placenta	Yes / No
Abortion	Yes / No
Any Other (Specify)	Yes / No

(II) Feeding System:

- Whether colostrum fed? Yes / No
If yes, Within how many hours of kidding a) 2 hours b) 2 to 5 hours c) After 6 hours d) after 12 hours
- How colostrums is fed? 1) By bottle 2) By suckling
- Whether navel dressing done? Yes / No Antiseptic solution used
If yes? 1) Using new blades 2) by any other means
- Feeding of milk 1) by suckling 2) separately after pouring in bucket
- If allowed to suckle how many teats? 1) One teat 2) Two teats
- When kid is given milk? 1) After milking 2) Before milking
- If fed after pouring into bucket how much quantity _____ litres?
- How many days kid is allowed to suckle? (round the circle in following table)

30	40	60
75	90	

(III) Feeding of Adult Animals:

- Grazing hour :
- Provided at home: Yes / No
Green fodder / Dry fodder / leaves creepers / fodder trees / Plants
- Name the item and feeding procedure
Dry fodder availability 1) Regularly 2) Occasionally 3) Not available
Green fodder availability 1) Regularly 2) Occasionally 3) Not available
If green fodder is less which type of animals are given and at what rate?
- Concentrate Availability 1) Regularly 2) Occasionally 3) Not available
- Concentrate is given to which type of animals?
 - Milking animals
 - Pregnant animals

- Two months before kidding

6. Whether special feeds given to animals after kidding? _____

7. If mineral mixture fed? Yes / No

If yes, what quantity and how it is fed _____

8. How fodder is fed?

- After chaffing by chaff cutter
- By chaffing by spade
- Without chaffing

9. If sent for grazing? 1. On own land 2. Pasture land 3. In Jungle

If yes – how many hours sent for grazing? _____

10. If feeds offered at night after grazing? Yes / No

If yes in which season 1.Monsoon 2.Winter 3. Summer 4.Round the year

11. If concentrate feed given? Yes / No

12. Method of feeding:

- By pellet/ by Grinding the Grains/ Simple Grains/ Any Other
- At the time of milking/ after milking/ before milking

13. How concentrate feed is offered in Gamela , bucket , in manger or loose on floor /designed feeder

Particulars	Milking	Dry	Pregnant	Young Growing
Concentrate Kg.				
How many days				

14. if pregnant animals given additional concentrates in last two months? Yes / No

Type of feed: Balanced concentrate / Homemade

If homemade, how it is fed:

Components used in homemade concentrate mix	Yes / No & Quantity (kg)
Cake	
Rice bran	
Wheat bran	
Mineral Mixture	
Oil cakes	

15. If Silage used in feeding?

Yes / No

Main fodder used in silage making

16. Seasonal fodder availability

Types of fodder	Summers	Winter	Rain
Name of available Grasses			
Name of available tree lopping			
Name of available dry fodder			
Name of available green fodder			
Any Other			

17. Feeds Availability & Prevalent Rates

Type of fodder	Green fodder	Rate per quintal (₹.)	Dry fodder	Rate per quintal (₹.)
Different grasses				
Lucerne				
Cow pea				
Berseem				
Oat				
Concentrate component				Rate per kg. (₹.)
Groundnut cake				
Mustard Cake				
Readymade concentrate				
Others				



(a) Kid Rearing

- ### **(b) Adult Animal Management**

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(c) Buck Management

1. Specially fed with concentrate: _____
2. Any Special feed: _____
3. Any other special case: _____

(IV) ANIMAL HEALTH SYSTEM:

Main Diseases	Yes	No	Mortality (Adults stock)	Mortality (in young stock)
FMD				
HS				
ET/ PPR/ GOAT POX				
Parasitic Diseases				
Poisoning				
Other illness				

i) Is there incidence of tick and ectoparasites? Severe / Medium / No

ii) Use of anti ecto-parasite medicines 1) Regularly 2) Occasionally 3) Never

iii) Which medicine is used? _____

iv) If any traditional medicine is used for removal of ecto-parasites _____

(v) Incidence of Mastitis More / Less / No

(vi) If treatment of mastitis undertaken? Yes / No

(vii) If males are castrated? Yes / No

(viii) Number of kid death

Upto 15 days : _____ Upto 3 Months: _____

Upto 1 month: _____ Upto 6 Months: _____

Above 6 Months: _____

(ix) Number of death :

Summer: _____

Winter : _____

Raining : _____

(V) REPRODUCTION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM:

At the time of parturition, what is done for expulsion of retained placenta?

- ☐ Wait till it is expelled naturally.
- ☐ Local (traditional) medicines are used.
- ☐ Veterinarian is called after 3 hours' time.
- ☐ Veterinarian is called immediately.

How placenta is disposed of?

- ☐ Kept as it is.
- ☐ Buried in manure pit.
- ☐ Thrown in open area.
- ☐ Allowed to be eaten by animals.
- ☐ other way

Methods of milking:

- ☐ Whether udder is cleaned? Yes / No
- ☐ How milking is done : Full hand milking / By thumb
- ☐ Whether Milk utensils are cleaned? Yes / No

Use of milk produced (% Usage)

- ☐ Home consumption
- ☐ For sale
- ☐ For making milk products

Price for Treating Animals

Type of Treatment (for the herd)	Amount Rs.
Vaccination	₹
Expenses on medicines, doctor's visit fee etc	₹
Insurance fee if animal is insured	₹

Any idea regarding anthelmintic resistance:

- ☐ How do know about worm load
- ☐ Do you examine feeder sample
- ☐ Any other method

(VI) ANIMAL SALE / CULLING SYSTEM:

- ☐ Whether owner is taking technical advice? Regularly / Occasionally / Never
- ☐ Changes in flock size envisaged in next 12 months

PARTICULARS	YES	NO
Want no change		
Want to increase flock size		
Want to decrease flock size		

- ⊙ How sale/purchase of animals is done?
- ⊙ Who takes decision for sale of adult / young and male /female animals as well as what are the criteria for that?
- ⊙ How sale/purchase of animals is done? 1) through Local Market 2) Through Agents 3) others
- ⊙ Who takes decision for sale of adult / young and male /female animals as well as what are the criteria for that?

Price of Goat sale (as per age & breed)

Below one year		1 to 3 years	
Male	Female	Male	Female

Other by products like vermi compost etc is used?

How goat dung and urine are used?

- For making dung cakes
- For making organic manure
- Other use

How above items are utilized?

- Used in one's own field
- Sold to other farmers

(VII) MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:

How many hours are spent on labor work?

Work done by	How many hours / which type of work
Owner	
Owner's wife	
Children	
Other members of family	
Hired laborers	

Does the owner keep records?

PARTICULARS	Yes	No
Milk production		
Feeds and feeding		
Financial matter		

Awareness about farmers on:

Does he aware about the following

PARTICULARS	Yes	No
Proper feeding systems		
Estrous cycle and symptoms of heat		
Pregnancy diagnosis		
Diseases spread due to ecto parasites		
Preventive measures for ecto parasite		
Coccidiosis		

Reasons for keeping animals

-
-
-
-
-

ECONOMIC DETAILS MILKING ANIMALS:-

- ⊙ Rate of Goat milk sold ₹ Per litre : _____
- ⊙ Rate of Cow milk sold ₹ Per litre : _____
- ⊙ Amount of milk kept for home consumption litres: _____
- ⊙ Purchase rate of cow milk in market ₹ per litre: _____
- ⊙ Purchase rate of buffalo milk in market ₹ per litre: _____
- ⊙ Labor charge rate for male labor ₹. _____
- ⊙ Labor charge rate for female labor ₹. _____
- ⊙ Hours for labor : _____

MORTALITY

- ⊙ Number of Goats in the year: : _____
- ⊙ Number of Kids born: _____
- ⊙ Number of Animals sold : _____
- ⊙ Number of Adult Animals died: _____
- ⊙ Number of Kid died (0-3 M): _____

INCOME FROM ANIMALS

PARTICULARS	TOTAL AMOUNT Rs.
Sale of Kid	₹
Sale of heifers	₹
Sale of Buck	₹
From sale of buffaloes	₹
From buffalo heifers	₹
From buffalo males /bulls	₹
From sale of sheep, if having	₹
Sale of manure	₹
If above manure used in own field, amount saved due to less quantity purchase of chemical fertilizers	₹
Sale of empty gunny bags	₹
Sale of dead animals	₹
Other income	₹

PART D: TRADITIONAL MEDICINE USED AGAINST GOAT ILLNESS

Illness/diseases	Local ingredient used and method of application in brief	Period since using	Experience (Recovery score 1-5)
Diarrhoea			
Pneumonia			
Ectoparasite			
Internal Parasite			
Wound Management			
Fever			

PART E: ECONOMICS OF GOAT REARING

A. Feed and fodder quantity consumed and cost: Per goat per day(₹)

Feed	Name of feed/ fodder	Summer	Rainy	Winter	Average price (₹./Kg)
Adult Doe (> 1yr)					
Green fodder					
Dry Fodder					
Concentrates					
Other if any					
Adult Male (>1yr)					
Green fodder					
Dry Fodder					
Concentrates					
Other if any					
Kids: 3M-1 Year					
Milk (<3 Months)					
Green fodder					
Dry Fodder					
Concentrates					
Other if any					

B. Labour Cost :

Hired Labour (No.) _____

Wages (₹/month or year) _____

C. Activities performed by family labour (No. of hours spent per day)

Work performed	Men	Women	Kid
Feeding and watering of animals			
Bringing grass from field			
Grazing of animals			
Cleaning of animals			
Milking of animals			

D. Veterinary Care Cost (₹.) _____

E. Mortality:

- Number of kids died _____
- Number of adult died _____
- Price received from butcher for dead Animal ₹. _____

F. What are the constraints in goat rearing in your area: give the rank:-

1.	Unavailability of feed and fodder	
2.	Unavailability of veterinary care	
3.	Unavailability of quality buck	
4.	Unavailability of Goat Market	
5.	Lack of credit facility for goat farming	
6.	If other please specify	

PART F: INNOVATION IN GOAT PRODUCTION

1. Name of innovation:

2. Detail of innovation

3. Category of Innovation:

Sr	Goat Health	Goat Housing	Milk & Meat Processing	Goat Nutrition	Goat Management	Buck Selection	Others
1.							
2.							
3.							

4. Use of innovation:

5. How you know about this innovation:

6. From how many years, used this innovation?

7. It can be commercialized?

YES

NO

8. Approximate cost of innovation:
