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Grazing and housing management of goats in Aurangabad district

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Goats found in the native tract are seems to be reared under different management conditions and therefore, there has a wide variability in the production performance. The present investigation was done on 1008 goats from Aurangabad, Kannad, Paithan and Silod talukas of Aurangabad districts for grazing and housing management. It was revealed that among the surveyed area, out of 138 goat keepers was studied, 79.71 per cent (110) followed grazing system, 20.29 per cent (28) followed semi grazing system and also grazing period ranged from 7.68 + 0.11 hours to 4.08 + 0.22 hours. While, none of the farmers followed stall feeding to their goats. It was observed that the distance walking for grazing and grazing period was more in the grazing system than the semi-grazing system of management. Out of 138 goats keepers, 89.86 per cent (124) goat keepers provided housing only during night hours and hardly 1.45 per cent (2) goat keepers provided housing at day. Also 8.69 per cent (12) provided with both day and night housing. The overall, 82.60 per cent of the goat keepers provided closed housing to their goats, while 17.40 per cent goat keepers provided open and 24.64 per cent goat keepers kept their goats using part of residence. The total 90.57 per cent of the goat keepers provided kuccha house flooring to their goats and only 9.43 per cent goat keepers provided puccha type house system.

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