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Abstract: Goat rearing is the most common practice which is gaining popularity day by day in the tribal belt of Jharkhand. During last decade it has been observed that among different areas of live-stock sector, the goatry is coming up with a faster pace. The people who have been engaged in animal husbandry practices are showing their inclination and interest towards goat rearing. The weaker section people of the society are mainly associated with this occupation. Now a day the goat rearing is profitable due to demand of meat, milk, and hide and fiber production. One can also exploit it for other diversified purposes like commercial antiserum production etc. Considering the liking and advantages being taken by the poor rural people from the goat husbandry, several small and large scale goat improvement projects have been launched in the country during the recent past two decades by the government and non-government organizations. But the proper progress in the mission is still insignificant because of the improper and inadequate attention being given towards the health hazards affecting goats during their intensive and semi-intensive rearing. As per livestock census 2003, total goat population of India is 124.36 million. Out of which Jharkhand has 5.03 million goat populations which is 4.05% of India and 11.58 of eastern India goat population. Goat is one of the important animals kept under intensive and mixed farming which is prone to various diseases. The parasites are the common causes of mortality and morbidity in them. The effort can be facilitated by improving health status of goats through early diagnosis of disease occurrence, suitable treatment and implementation of required prophylactic and control measures against various types of parasitic diseases prevalent in goats. The knowledge of prevalence of various parasitic infections in goats represents the most urgent need for control measures of different health hazards. Parasites normally do not cause immediate death of the host but morbidity is high which ultimately affects production (Sahai et al., 1994). Most loss due to parasitic infection occurs due to impairment of growth and production rather than to death. It is not possible to estimate the severity of the infection and hence the production loss, by clinical signs, which may indeed be absent or in most cases, by the use of diagnostic tests. Infestation of ecto and endo parasites in goat are of great economic importance and are responsible for undermining health and production of goat due to blood loss, itching enormous. Detailed information on the prevalence of various ecto and endo parasites of goat in Jharkhand. Among the various parasitic infections in goats, cestodes play an important role in causing heavy morbidity in goats. Therefore, the present study was conducted to know the prevalence of various species of ecto and endo parasites infesting goat in and around Ranchi. Pathogenesis, hematological alterations and control measures with chemicals and herbal compounds against cestode infection were evaluated. Prevalence of common G.I parasites viz. *Haemonchus* infecting goats in and around Ranchi was observed (viz. *Haemonchus* spp., *Strongyloides* spp., *Trichuris* spp., *Paramphistomum* spp., *Monezia* spp. and *Eimeria* spp.). The overall prevalence of G.I parasite was reduced as 87.14%. Goats between the age group of six to twelve months had highest percentage of infection i.e. 92.66 per cent. Goats were more susceptible to G.I parasites (94.23%) in rainy season. Female goats were more susceptible to G.I parasites infection (91.03%). Prevalence of common ecto-parasites in goats was 24.64%. The most common ecto-parasites were *Sarcoptes scabiei* and *Linognathus* spp. In goats of above twelve month of age group, the prevalence of ecto-parasite was highest (31%). Female goats were more susceptible to ecto-parasitic infection (27.71%). Goats were more susceptible to ecto-parasitic infection (38.59%) in summer season. The status of E.P.G in cestode infected goats after treatment in different groups was observed. Based on EPG Praziquantel treated group showed better drug effectiveness to that of Helmex and cow urine. No marked changes in Hb%, PCV%, TEC(x10⁶/cumm), TLC(x10³/cumm), Monocyte(%) and Basophil(%) was recorded in all infected non treated groups as well as treated groups. Minor changes were found in eosinophils count (%) between infected-treated groups and infected non-treated groups of goats. Infected non-treated group showed more eosinophilic count. No major change was recorded in blood-glucose concentration in all infected -treated as well as infected untreated groups of goats. Out of the three drugs tested for anti-parasitic anthelmintic efficacy only Praziquantel was found to be highly effective, rest of the two agent viz. Helmex and cow 4 urine were found ineffective, hence on the basis of above observation it is concluded that Praziquantel may be recommended for anthelmintic use in goats.

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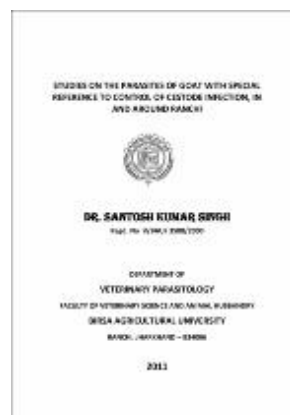
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