

Study No. 97

Market Access and Constraints in Marketing of Goats and their Products in Madhya Pradesh



N. Khan
Research Officer

**Agro- Economic Research Centre
for Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh
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PROJECT LEADER

N. Khan

SENIOR SCIENTIST

ASSOCIATES

B.S. PATEL : Junior Research Investigator

Shrikant Upadhye : Junior Computer

C.K. Mishra : Junior Computer

COMPUTER TYPING

SIKANDAR KHAN

&

PREETAM SINGH

PREFACE

The present study has been assigned by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics Ministry of Agriculture Government of India to AERCs Pune Santiniketan, Allahabad & Jabalpur. The four AERCs were under the coordination ship of Agro-Economic Research Centre, Allahabad. This centre took up this study for the state of Madhya Pradesh.

The present study entitled "Market Access and constraints in marketing of goats and their products in Madhya Pradesh" was conducted for goat marketing in two districts viz *Dhar* and *Sidhi* of Madhya Pradesh. The data of this study was collected from 100 goat rearers of two districts. From Dhar district 50 goat rearers were selected for the study whereas 10 respondents each from buyers and sellers and 5 butchers were also selected. Similar methodology was also adopted for Sidhi district.

Marketing of goats in the unorganized markets showed that all the goats were sold to professional traders and butchers only. The net return per goat was Rs.1,764 for male and Rs.1,357 for female goat. Marketing of goats in the organized market showed that the net return per goat was Rs. 1,983 for male and Rs.1,614 for female goat. The highest net return per goat was obtained when the goats were sold to local consumers at the time of festival i.e. (Bakra Id). The figure for net return for sale to local consumers was Rs.2,543 and Rs. 1,824 for male and female goat respectively.

The present study was conducted by Dr. N. Khan Senior Scientist of this Centre and has done field investigation, tabulation and analysis, and drafting of the report. I wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to the officials of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi for entrusting this study to this Centre.

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I hope the findings and suggestions made in the study would be useful to policy makers of the states and Govt. of India.


(N.K. Raghuwanshi)
Hon'y Director

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CHAPTER -I

INTRODUCTION

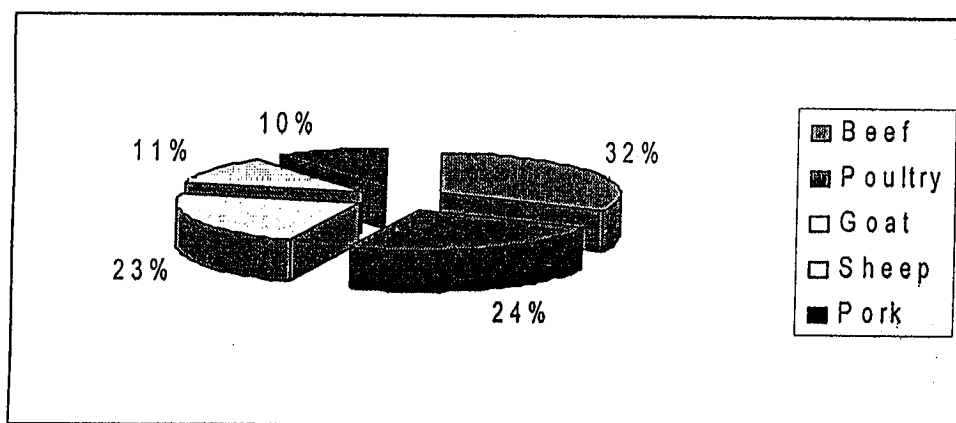
The Indian livestock sector is a high growth trajectory and currently contributes 27 per cent to the Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (Ag GDP). It is of special importance as it has strong backward and forward linkages which promote many industries like livestock based food processing and leather industries. Thus, improving the emphasis on the development of livestock sector will not only increase its share in the agricultural and national GDP but will also assist the sector in becoming one of the major foreign exchange earners in the Indian economy in near future.

This is strengthened by the fact that India has 4,850 lakh livestock (largest in the world), and 4,890 lakh poultry and produces annually approximately 910 lakh tonnes of milk (highest in the world) and 4,52,000 lakh eggs and is a leading producer of many livestock products (Dairy India 2007)

India is a major meat producing country of the world contributing 48.6 per cent, followed by Pakistan, China and Egypt.

To the total meat production of India 32 per cent is contributed by beef, 24 per cent by poultry, 23 per cent by goat meat, 11 per cent by sheep meat and the remaining 10 per cent by pork (Diagram 1)

Indian Meat Production (Category wise share)



Source:- Animal husbandry statistics (2005/2006) DADF

Note: - The data is derived from meat production estimates from the recognized (official) sector and trade flows.

1.1 History of Goat

Goat is one of the first domesticated animals in Western Asia. It is thought to have descended from Pasang in Grecian Ibex, a species of wild goat found in Asia Minor, Persia, and other nearby countries. Old testament verse mentions the goat more than 150 times. In Greek and Roman mythology, Pan, the God of shepherds was half goat Capricornus, the goat, became the tenth sign of the zodiac. Capricorn is a major constellation of southern skies, and the tropic of Capricorn marks the maximum southern deviation of the sun course during the year. (USDA Hand book 8, 1989).

1.1.1 Global Goat Status

According to FAO STAT, 2005, world goat population was 80 crores, up 165 per cent from 48.5 crores in 1985. World goat population has been increasing at about 8 to 10 per cent per year in the last twenty years.

Goats are mostly found in Asia, followed by Africa. The top three countries where goats are found are China, India and Pakistan, all located in Asia (Table 1.1).

Table: 1.1 Countries with major goat population

Country	Number of goats	Percentage to total
China	19,57,58,954	24.2
India	12,00,00,000	14.9
Pakistan	5,67,00,000	7.0
Bangladesh	3,69,00,000	4.6
Nigeria	2,80,00,000	3.5
Iran	2,65,00,000	3.3
Indonesia	1,31,82,100	1.6
Kenya	1,26,00,000	1.6
Tanzania	1,25,50,000	1.6
Mongolia	1,22,38,000	1.5
Mali	1,20,50,000	1.5
Others	28,11,20,946	34.7
Total	80,76,00,000	100.00

Source : FAO STAT, 2005

In 2005, the global goat meat production was 46 lakh MT, up 174 per cent from 20 lakh MT in 1985.

China leads in goat meat production, claiming 42.2 per cent of the world's share, followed by India and Pakistan. (Table 1.1.1)

Table: 1.1.1 Producer countries of goat meat

Country	Goat Meat Production (MT)	Percentage to total
China	19,26,914	42.2
India	4,75,000	10.4
Pakistan	3,70,000	8.1
Nigeria	1,47,066	3.2
Sudan	1,26,000	2.8
Iran	1,05,000	2.3
Indonesia	57,130	1.3
Mali	48,510	1.1
Turkey	45,000	1.0
Greece	43,000	0.9
Nepal	41,698	0.9
Mexico	41,626	0.9
Others	11,35,110	24.9
Total	45,62,054	100

Source : FAO STAT, 2005

Australia leads goat meat exports with 16.431 MT or 49.9 per cent of the total world market. China, France and New Zealand claim 12.0, 7.9 and 3.6 per cent world market respectively. (Table 1.1.2)

Table: 1.1.2 Exporters of goat meat

Country	Goat Meat (MT) Export	Percent to total
Australia	16,431	49.9
China	3,999	12.0
France	2,628	7.9
New Zealand	1,198	3.6
Industrialized countries	8,831	26.6
Total	33,087	100

Source FAOSTAT 2005

1.2 Importance of Goat Farming in India

Contribution of goat has an overwhelming impact when it comes to the rural India. Goats are usually associated with the poorest of poor and many a times the goat has been the only source of income for the family. That is why, it has rightly been called Kamdhenu of the poor or "Poor man's cow" in India.

People who can not afford to keep cows and buffaloes for milk, keep goats. The maintenance cost of goats is very low. Most Indians prefer goat meat to other meat, although it is comparatively costly. Goat milk is popular with many people being highly nourishing. Goat skin is in great demand for leather. Goat hair is used for rope making.

Goat is a multifunctional animal and plays a significant role in the economy and nutrition of landless, small and marginal farmers of the country. Goat rearing is an enterprise which has been practised by a large section of population in rural areas. Goat can efficiently survive on available shrubs and trees in adverse harsh environment in low fertility lands where no other crop can be grown. In pastoral and agricultural subsistence societies in India, goats are kept as a source of additional income and as an insurance against disaster. Goats are also used in ceremonial feasting and for the payment of social dues. In addition to this goat has religious and ritualistic importance in many societies.

In the rural socio-economic scenario of the country, animal husbandry activities provide a valuable supplement to crop farming. The predominant pattern of the rural economy is mixed farming a system of farming that combines crop production with one or more enterprise such as fruit and vegetable farming, raising cattle, sheep, goat, pig, poultry as well as fishing, bee keeping and sericulture. In such a system, the two main components, namely, land and livestock are complementary to each other. In the mixed farming system of land use, farm products and by products are better utilized and fetch more income while family labour is usefully engaged over longer periods of the year.

In spite of the obvious benefits of the mixed farming system under Indian conditions, this system is not being practised in full, perhaps owing to difficulties in the availability of superior livestock with high genetic potential, shortage of feed and fodder, lack of knowledge of proper land use and crop rotations, difficulties in obtaining timely inputs and easy credit facilities and lack of suitable marketing facilities.

In certain tracts such as arid, semi arid and drought prone areas, crop farming alone cannot provide sufficient income for the material welfare of farmers, due to the high aridity,

vagaries of weather and poor productivity of land for crop production. These areas offer excellent scope for the rearing of livestock especially sheep and goats. (The Hindu Survey of Indian Agriculture 1991).

Goats are among the main meat yielding animals in India, whose meat (chevon) is one of the choicest meats and has huge domestic demand. Due to its good economic prospects, goat rearing under intensive and semi-intensive system for commercial production has been gaining momentum for the past couple of years. High demand for goat and its products with potential of good economic returns have been deriving many progressive farmers, businessmen, professionals, ex-servicemen to take up the goat enterprise on a commercial scale. The emerging favourable market conditions and easy accessibility to improved goat technology are also catching the attention of entrepreneurs.

1.3 Goat Breeds of India

The country has been divided into 5 regions for classification goat breeds. The regions are :

1. Temperate
2. North western region
3. Southern region
4. Eastern region
5. Western region

In the temperate region 4 breeds e.g. Gaddi, Changthangi, Chegu and Shingari are meat producers. While the body size of Gaddi variety is medium the remaining three are of small size.

In the north western region both the breeds of Jamunapari and Beetal are milk producers and can be categorised as having large body size. While the coat colour of Jamunapari is white with brown patches, that of Beetal is black or brown.

In the southern region while the Osmanabadi and Malabari breeds are known for milk and meat, Sangamneri breed is better known as meat producer. All the three breeds can be categorized as of medium body size.

In the eastern region four breeds viz Bengal, Ganjam, Assam hill and Jakharana predominate. While the first three breeds are meat producers, Jakharana breed is good milk

producer. Bengal and Assam hill breeds can be classified as of small body size, while Ganjam breed is of medium body size, Jakharana breed is of large body size.

The western region has as many as seven goat breeds. Of these six viz Sirohi, Barbari, Kutchi, Marwari, Mehsana and Zalawadi breeds are known as both milk and meat producers the seventh viz Surti breed is better known as milk producer. While Sirohi breed has large body size all the remaining six breeds can be categorized as of medium body size (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2 Goat Breeds of India

Region/breed	Utility	Body size	Adult Weight (kg)	Description
1	2	3	4	5
1. Temperate				
Gaddi	Fibre	Medium	M 27.45 F 24.72	Coat colour is white but black and brown combination is also seen. Ears medium and drooping, nose convex, udder small and round long white hair
Changthangi	Fibre	Small	M 20.37 F 19.75	Predominantly white but grey, brown or black also found. Large horns. Producing pashmina as under coat
Chegu	Fibre	Small	M 21.39 F 20.45	Coat is usually white mixed with greyish red producing pashmina as under coat
Shingari	Meat	Small	M 25.23 F 20.35	Coat colour varies from white to grey with black or tan patches
2. North-Western Region				
Jamunapari	Milk	Large	M 44.66 F 38.03	Predominantly white with brown patches on neck and face, long and pendulous ears, roman nose, tuff of hair on buttocks, large and developed udder
Bactal	Milk	Large	M 59.07 F 34.97	Coat colour is black or brown with white patches. Face convex, long and flat ears, udder large and well set
3. Southern Region				
Osmanabadi	Milk & Meat	Medium	M 33.66 F 32.36	Coat colour variable black, white or spotted, medium long ears, udder is small, round with short teats
Malabari	Milk & Meat	Medium	M 38.96 F 31.12	Coat colour varies from complete white to complete black, small twisted horns, medium sized ears, udder small and round

1	2	3	4	5
Sangamneri	Meat	Medium	M 38.37 F 28.97	Body colour white, black or brown with spots. Ears are medium and drooping, udder small
4. Eastern Region				
Bengal	Meat	Small	M 32.37 F 18.31	Colour is black, brown or grey, short horns, both sexes have beard, profile, udder very small
Ganjam	Meat	Medium	M 44.05 F 31.87	Tall, laggy. coat is black, white or brown or spotted, medium sized ears, straight long horns, udder poorly developed
Assam Hill	Meat	Small	M 25.45 F 18.31	Small body with short legs, coat colour varies from black to brown and spotted. Ears small and flat
Jakharana	Milk	Large	M 57.80 F 44.48	Coat is predominantly black with white spots on ears, narrow forehead, udder is large with conical teats.
5. Western Region				
Sirohi	Milk & Meat	Large	M 50.37 F 22.54	Compact body, coat colour predominantly brown with light or dark patches, flat ears, udder medium sized and round
Barbari	Milk & Meat	Medium	M 30.8 F 22.56	Body compact, coat colour is white with brown patches, short erect ears, shining eyes, udder well set with small teats
Kutchi	Milk & Meat	Medium	M 43.50 F 39.29	Coat is predominantly black, few with brown or white spots, long hair, long and drooping ears, udder well developed.
Marwari	Milk & Meat	Medium	M 33.18 F 25.85	Predominantly black coat with long hair, few animal with white or brown patches, udder is round and small
Mehasana	Milk & Meat	Medium	M 37.14 F 32.29	The coat is black with white spots at the base of the ears. Leaf like & drooping ears, twisted horns, developed udder.
Zalawadi	Milk & Meat	Medium	M 38.84 F 32.99	Coat is black with long hair, long and drooping ears, long twisted horns, large udder with conical teats.
Surti	Milk	Medium	M 29.50	White in colour, medium sized ears, small horns, very well developed udder.

Source: Central Institute for Research on Goats (CIRG) Makhdoom, Mathura

1.4 This study

The study is titled "Market Access and constraints in marketing of Goats and their products"

1.5 Origin of the study

The study was proposed by Central Institute for Research on Goats (CIRG) Makhdoom, Mathura to the Ministry of Agriculture, GOI. The study proposal was approved by Coordinating Committee for Organisation of Studies (CCOS) on 24-01-2007. In the meeting of the Directors/Officers in-charge of AER Centres/Units held on 13th 14th April, 2007 at ADRT Bangalore the above study was allotted to AER Centres at Allahabad, Jabalpur, Pune and Santiniketan. It was decided that AER Centre, Allahabad would be the Coordinator of the study.

The AER Centre, Allahabad designed the objectives of the study, the sample design, the reference year and chapter scheme and circulated to all concerned AER Centres.

1.6 Need and Importance of the Study

The study is important to know the financial status of weaker sections particularly women, marginal & small farmers & landless labourers who are residing in rural areas, and are rearing goats as subsidiary occupation. It will throw light on marketing systems and marketing access to goat farmers.

1.7 Objectives of the Study

1. To study the goat marketing system and marketing access to goat farmers.
2. To ascertain the constraints in marketing of goats.
3. To identify leverage points for developing a system ensuring fair marketing access and prices of goats.
4. To study the marketing system of goat products.
5. To suggest suitable development strategies for efficient marketing of goats and goat products.

1.8 Research Methodology Adopted

Keeping in view the objectives of the study, a multistage sampling technique has been adopted for the selection of the agro climatic regions, districts, markets, villages and goat keepers.

First of all, two agro climatic regions of the state (Malwa Plateau and Kymore Plateau) were identified and selected on the basis of population of goats in each agro climatic region.

From each region one district having maximum number of goats was selected. The districts were Dhar from Malwa Plateau and Sidhi from Kymore Plateau. (Table 1.3 and 1.4)

Table - 1.3 - Agro Climatic Region Wise Goat Population of Madhya Pradesh (2005-06)

(Unit-Nos.)				
S.No.	Agro climatic region	No of goats one year & above	Under one year	Total goats
1.	Malwa Plateau	8,89,466	7,20,509	16,09,975
2.	Vindhya Plateau	3,02,425	2,18,865	5,21,290
3.	Central Narmada Vally	1,01,351	72,520	1,73,871
4.	Satpura Plateau	2,51,471	1,73,408	4,24,879
5.	Jhabua Hills	2,84,450	1,77,602	4,62,052
6.	Gird Region	5,68,099	4,17,348	9,85,447
7.	Kymore Plateau	7,07,096	5,07,159	12,14,255
8.	Bundelkhand Region	4,66,412	2,26,190	6,92,602
9.	Nimar Vally	4,76,477	2,74,382	7,50,859
10.	Northern Hills of Chhattisgarh	2,58,479	1,55,915	4,14,394
11.	Chhattisgarh Plain	76,844	1,00,889	1,77,733
Madhya Pradesh		43,82,570	30,44,787	77,27,357

Table - 1.4 - District Wise Goat Population of Malwa Plateau and Kymore Plateau (2005-06)

(Unit-Nos.)					
S.No.	Selected agro climatic regions	Districts	No of goats one year & above	Under one year	Total goats
1.	Malwa Plateau	Indore	22,300	93,145	1,15,445
		Dhar	2,06,620	1,20,352	3,26,972
		Shajapur	94,977	81,861	1,76,838
		Mandsour	1,11,161	95,827	2,06,988
		Neemuch	85,295	82,368	1,67,663
		Ratlam	1,24,864	78,235	2,03,099
		Ujjain	77,904	47,070	1,24,974
		Dewas	73,818	48,263	1,22,081
		Rajgarh	92,527	73,388	1,65,915
Region Total			8,89,466	7,20,509	16,09,975
2.	Kymore Plateau	Jabalpur	75,565	41,315	1,16,880
		Katni	50,496	35,216	85,712
		Satna	1,09,002	65,595	1,74,597
		Rewa	1,03,068	64,215	1,67,283
		Sidhi	2,29,117	1,36,550	3,65,667
		Panna	60,065	1,06,265	1,66,330
		Seoni	79,783	58,003	1,37,786
Region Total			7,07,096	5,07,159	12,14,255

From each selected district, two important markets were selected purposively. Two villages, one in the vicinity of the market and the other far-off from the market were selected on the basis of availability of sufficient number of goat keepers in the villages. A list of goat keepers was prepared and classified into 4 groups viz 1-5 goats, 6-15 goats, 16-30 goats and above 30goats. Fifty goat keepers were selected from 4 villages of 2 markets of a district on the basis of probability proportional to the number in the groups. Thus, a total number of 100 goat keepers from two districts were selected.

In order to know the system of goat marketing 5 sellers and 5 buyers of goats were selected from each selected market. Thus, in all 20 sellers and 20 buyers of goat were selected purposively from 4 markets of two districts.

Apart from these, the information on goat products of milk, meat and skin was noted. For this purpose 5 butchers, 5 petty skin merchants and 2 wholesale skin merchants were selected purposively from a selected market. Thus 20 butchers, 20 petty skin merchants and 8 wholesale skin merchants were selected from 4 markets of two selected districts. If these were not available in the selected markets, other markets were selected to get the required number of respondents. In context of export potential of goat products, few processors and exporters of meat and skin were selected from the state to know their views regarding economic viability, problems and prospects of goat products in the years to come. Two important markets one having transaction of goats and another having maximum transaction of skin were also selected to prepare a brief note regarding the problems and prospects of marketing of goats and their products. If these markets are in the selection purview, there is no need to select other markets.

1.9 Reference year The reference year is July, 2007 to June, 2008.

1.10 Constraints of the study The main constraints of the study are as follows.

1. Illiteracy is the major constraint found in both the districts. This resulted in lack of response to our questions and lack of interest in making available required data.
2. Poor financial status of the goat keepers.
3. In both the districts majority of goat keepers reared indigenous breed only (Desi).
4. Majority of goat keepers had no knowledge about improved breeds like Jamunapari, Barbary, Sirohi except in Taloudi village of Kukshi tahsil of Dhar district where they reared Jamunapari breed.
5. In some of the areas like Deosar block of Sidhi district there were unorganized markets or in some places no formal markets existed (Chitrangi tehsil of Sidhi district).

1.11 Review of Literature

P.G. Muralidharan (1991). Goat is mainly reared for meat, milk, hide and skin. India is one of the four privileged countries which produce raw material for Gless kid, leather, which is among the most sought after leather in the international market. In India goat meat is the preferred meat. A goat on hoof (live goat) fetches a better price than a sheep on hoof. In addition to skin, other export items from goat are hair and casings for sausages.

Indigenous breeds of goat being reared in different agro-climatic conditions are efficient converters of scrub material to meat and milk. The Jamunapari, Jhakharana and Parbastar breeds are well known as efficient milk producers. The Black Bengal and White Bengal breeds are favoured for their high quality meat, fecundity and skin.

Frank Pinkerton et al (1993). The present systems of goat production (and marketing) are rather haphazard with substantive variations in animal availability, body weights and condition at slaughter, as well as variable carcass characteristics (lack of standardized) processing techniques and an inadequately developed product distribution system are marketing deficiencies, currently, goat supply is not in close accord with consumer demand across time. Accordingly, there are wide fluctuations in prices paid to producers and paid by consumers which tend to discourage improvements in production and slow increase in demand.

The geographic disparity between areas of goat production and areas of goat processing and consumption adds substantially to marketing costs. More slaughtering in or near present and future production areas could reduce consumer costs and increase demand.

The southeastern area of the U.S. has appreciable, but as yet largely unrecognized, comparative advantages in goat production capability and in proximity to east coast ethnic markets relative to the traditional south western area. These advantages, if properly exploited, could offer the industry markedly over time.

C. Conroy and D.V. Rangnekar (1999). The Survey found that the ranking of constraints tends to vary from village to village from one production system to another, and between men and women. There are also differences in both the ranking and the nature of constraints between agro-ecological zones. In addition, some of the constraints identified (e.g. theft, predators, water scarcity) are ones that are not conventionally addressed by livestock keepers.

These findings point to the need for livestock service agencies in India to have broad mandates and to be flexible, if they are to be effective in helping goat-keepers address production problems. They also highlight the fact that the major constraints tend to be related to insufficient resources (feed, water, labour, cash etc.) rather than information needs per se. Thus, if the needs of poor goat-keepers are to be met, "there is a need rather for appropriate messages based on an understanding of their objectives, options and constraints, or for complementary services to help address the constraints which currently prevent change" (Matthewman and Ashley 1996.)

Arjun Singh (2007). Livestock production has gained significance due to multi products like milk, meat, eggs, wool, skins, hides and fur etc. The livestock sector is noticed as a big source of income and employment for small, marginal farmers and for deprived sections of the society in both rural and urban areas. Due to declining availability of pulses and cereals per capita/day, pulses from 51.2 gms in 1951 to 37.5 gms in 1981 and 31.5 gms in 2005 and cereals recently from 495.4 gms in 1995 to 454.4 gms in 2000, and 422.4 gms in 2005; some other sources like meat fish are required to compensate the diet in case of protein loss and food loss. Indian livestock products specially meat and meat preparation exports have risen at a very impressive annual growth of 14.7 per cent from 1995-96 to 2005-06. Finally India is waiting for another revolution that is pink revolution after success of green, white and blue revolution.

Babu Singh, Ramesh Kumar Singh and Bhupendra Kumar (2007). The study reveals that the producer received the maximum share of consumer's rupee in channel I (64.52 per cent), followed by channel II (61.30 per cent), channel III (59.85 per cent) and channel IV (56.33 per cent). The highest share in channel I was because of the existence of only one intermediary i.e. retailer between producer and consumer. The producer's share was the lowest in channel IV due to long chain of middlemen where village trader, wholesaler and retailer were added before goats are moved from producer to consumer in the form of meat, hides and skin was also observed higher at distant places i.e, at Kanpur market compared to local to Etawah. Amongst the marketing functionaries, retailers got the maximum margin of profit varying from 31.64 per cent to 35.00 per cent in the price paid by consumer in different marketing channels. Since retailers happened to be the processors, the supply of ultimate finished product, i.e., meat to the consumers and hides and skin to the tanneries has got no relation with the price paid for goods and price obtained for the meat and hides and skin received after slaughtering. The margin of profit obtained by village trade in channel II and

channel IV was Rs 50 per male goat (4.03 and 3.52 per cent respectively) while those of wholesale it was Rs 50 (3.52 per cent) each in channel III and IV. From the foregoing discussion it may be concluded that the producers got a lower share in the price paid by the consumer for meat, hides and skin. This was due to presence of long chain of middlemen and higher margin of profit charged by them. The situation of secondary wholesale market at a long distance, lack of transport facilities accompanied by high marketing charges, the producers preferred to sell their goats to village traders or retailer directly at low prices. All these resulted in lower share to the producers. So there is need for an organized marketing system for selling of goats and its meat for ensuring remunerative prices to the producers, regulation of goat markets may solve this problem.

Brahm Prakash, D.K. Sharma, and D.S. Singh (2007). The study revealed that meat production of the country which was 7.64 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 has decreased to 5.74 million tonnes during 2002. Bovine meat contributes the lion's share of about 60 per cent to total meat production followed by meat of sheep and goat, pig, poultry and others. India is the major buffalo meat producing country of the world contributing 48.6 per cent to global production followed by Pakistan, China and Egypt. It ranks second in global goat meat production after China. However its share in the world exports of meat and meat preparations is not encouraging. The vast potential of the country's export potential could not be tapped due to prevalence of foot and mouth diseases, inadequate modern abattoirs facilities, lack of refrigerated trucks and cargo facility, difficulties in traceability and quality enforcement, negative propaganda, lack of pragmatic policy, low pace of modernization and establishment of slaughter houses, lack of value added products, global competitiveness and lack of statistical base are some of the major constraints in boosting exports of meat and meat preparations.

C.P. Singh and J.D. Sharma (2007). Goat seasons faced the problem in goat milk marketing. It was further observed that most of the good seasons faced the problem of water and feed scarcity as a major problem, primarily in dry seasons. The extent of these problems increases in class size of herd. Finally goat rearing enterprise provide a regular flow of cash income to the households.

Sandra G. Solaiman (2007). There is an increased interest in goat meat consumption in the United States. Goats slaughtered in USDA- inspected plants as well as goat meat imported from Australia and New Zealand have sharply increased since 1999. The United States has changed from a net exporter to a net importer during the last decade. Increases in

ethnic populations in the United States, especially Hispanics, Asians and Muslims, have contributed to this development. Also goat meat is healthy meat and fits the designer diets of health-conscious Americans. Goat production is a great opportunity for small farm producers in United States to target these markets and diversify their farm products. There is a great opportunity for value-added products. However, consumer as well as producer education is needed and marketing structure must be strengthened.

Shalander Kumar (2007). Goat rearing was the economic activity of rural resource-poor people has attracted large and progressive farmers, businessman and industrialists due to its economic viability under intensive as well as semi-intensive systems of management for commercial production. The entry of resource-rich people, including poultry farmers, who have better access to technical knowledge, resources and markets, into this activity would help in realizing the potential of this enterprise. It would also encourage the aspirant commercial goat farmers who do not have access to grazing resources.

The lack of good quality breeding stock being a major constraint in commercialization of goat production, the farms managed on scientific lines should be encouraged to become the centre of production of superior quality breeding animals.

Considering good economic potential in commercial goat production, some large industrial houses such as Hind Agro Industries (a major meat exporter of the country) are entering into goat farming business, especially for the export market. The big poultry farmers from Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have also successfully started diversifying their business towards commercial goat farming. However, for availing the benefits of lucrative export market, food safety standards will have to be developed.

The commercial goat farmers can earn best profit by producing and marketing pure breed goats and festive sale during Eid. In the long run, vertical and horizontal integrations would have to be evolved for achieving sustainability of commercial goat production and remaining competitive in the global market. Service centres will have to be established to provide technical knowledge, recommended inputs and market information. Small size modern slaughterhouses need to be established near the production centres (possibly in each development block) to maintain commercialization of goat production. The private sector may be encouraged to create such infrastructure through appropriate policy support and incentives. This would enable the farmers to enhance their productivity and reduce cost of their production.

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CHAPTER – II

BACKGROUND OF THE STATE OF MADHYA PRADESH

The undivided state of Madhya Pradesh was formed on 1st November, 1956 comprising 43 districts: 17 districts of Mahakoshal, 2 districts of Bhopal, 8 districts of Vindhya Pradesh and 16 districts of Madhya Bharat. Subsequently two large districts were bifurcated to have a total of 45 districts. Sixteen more districts were formed in the year 1998. The reorganized (new) state of Madhya Pradesh came into existence on 1st November, 2000 following the bifurcation of the earlier Madhya Pradesh to create a new state of Chhattisgarh comprising 16 districts. The new state of Madhya Pradesh is situated in the heart of the country and is surrounded by Chhattisgarh state in the east, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand in the north Rajasthan and Gujarat in the west and Maharashtra in the south.

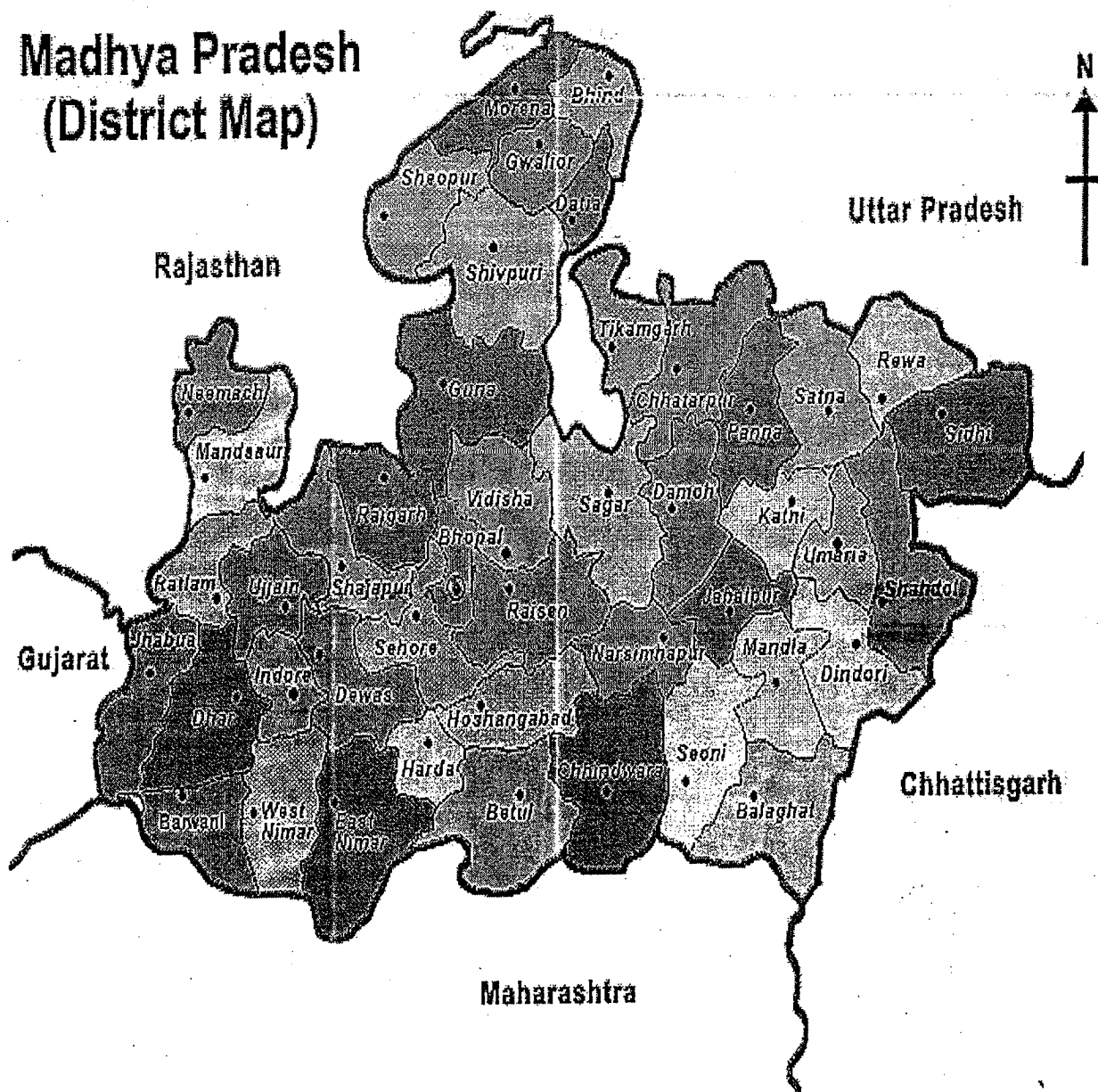
The state of Madhya Pradesh lies between 17°2' N and 26°52'N latitudes and 74°2'E and 84°02'E longitudes. Areawise, it is the second largest state in the country and ranks seventh in terms of population. The general elevation varies from 150 to 600 metres above mean sea level. It receives rainfall mainly from south west monsoon ranging from 800 mm in the north west to 1600 mm in south west.

The state has extensive mineral and forest resources, rich and fertile soil and reasonably abundant water resources. Unfortunately, inspite of the state Government making all efforts, so that it can make rapid strides in the direction of economic and social advancement, the pace of development has been slow so far. The reason for this is partly historical and partly economic. The state has at present 9 revenue divisions, 48 districts, 272 tehsils, 313 Community Development Blocks, including 129 Tribal Development Blocks and 55,393 villages.

2.1 Population

According to the census 2001, the total population of the state is 603.85 lakhs forming 5.88 per cent of the population of the country. Of this the male population was 314.57 lakhs and female population 289.28 lakhs. Thus, the sex ratio of females per thousand males comes to 920 as against 933 for the country. Out of the total population the urban population is 161.02 lakhs and rural population is 442.83 lakhs. Thus, the percentage ratio of rural: urban

Madhya Pradesh (District Map)



population is 73:27. The state is basically rural in nature. The decennial growth rate is 24.34 as against 21.34 for the country as a whole. The density of population is far lower in the state (196 persons per sq. km.) as compared to the all India average of 324. The significant aspect of the state population is the high concentration of tribal population in the state. The percentage of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes population to the total population of the state is 19.9 and 15.4 respectively (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 - General characteristics and population statistics, India and Madhya Pradesh, 2001

(Unit-Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	India	Madhya Pradesh
1.	No of Revenue Divisions	NA	9
2.	No of Districts	585	48
3.	No of Tehsils	NA	272
4.	No of Community Development Blocks	NA	313
5.	No. of villages	6,05,224	55,393
6.	Total population	10,270.15	603.85
	a) Male	5,312.77	314.57
	b) Female	4,957.38	289.28
	c) Urban	-	161.02 (26.67)*
	d) Rural	-	442.83 (73.33)*
7.	Decennial growth rate	21.34	24.34
8.	Density per sq. km.	324	196
9.	Sex Ratio (Females per thousand males)	933.00	920.00
10.	Literacy percentage	65.38	64.11
	a) Male	75.85	76.80
	b) Female	54.16	50.28
11.	Total workers	NA	257.56 (42.65)*
	a) Cultivators	NA	110.59 (42.94)**
	b) Agricultural Labourers	NA	73.80 (28.65)**
	c) Household industry workers	NA	10.10 (3.92)**
	d) Other workers	NA	63.07 (24.49)**

Source: Census of India 2001

Note: * Data in brackets indicates percentage to total population and
 ** Percentage to total workers

The literacy percentage in the state for population above seven years and more is 64.11 as against 65.38 for India. In the matter of male literacy, the state edged a bit better (76.80) than the country as a whole (75.85). In the case of female literacy, however, it lagged bit behind (50.28 per cent) the nation (54.16 per cent). The life expectancy in the state is 57 years for males and 56 years for females, as against 62 years and 63 years respectively for India. (Table 2.1)

2.1.1. Workers

Of the total population 42.65 per cent were workers and the remaining 57.35 per cent, non-workers. The non-workers included children, the old and infirm. The rural background of the state is confirmed by nature of work the population is engaged in. It is noted that of the total workers, 42.94 per cent are cultivators and 28.65 per cent agricultural labourers, together forming 71.59 per cent. This chunk of population can be termed as engaged in agricultural pursuits. While "other" workers formed 24.49 per cent, workers engaged in household industries formed 3.92 per cent (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 - Details of workers, Madhya Pradesh, 2001.

S.No.	Particulars	Number	Percentage
1.	Total Population	6,02,52,739	-
2.	Rural population	4,42,88,038	-
3.	Percentage to total population	-	73.50
4.	Urban population	1,59,64,702	-
5.	Percentage to total population	-	26.50
6.	Total workers	2,57,56,481	-
7.	Percentage to total population	-	42.65
	a) Cultivators	1,10,58,500	-
	percentage to total workers	-	42.94
	b) Agricultural labourers	73,80,878	-
	percentage to total workers	-	28.65
	c) Household industry workers	10,10,067	-
	percentage to total workers	-	3.92
	d) Other workers	63,07,046	-
	percentage to total workers	-	24.49

2.2. Physiography

The state is nearly centrally located in the country. The state is interspersed with hills, plateaus, plains and rivers. It has undulating topography coupled with deep rivers. Major perennial rivers of the state are the Narmada, the Mahi, the Tapti, the Chambal, the Betwa, the Sone, the Wainganga, the Ken, the Pench and the Tawa. These rivers originate in M.P. and flow to the five bordering states. The main hill regions of the state are northern hills region of Chhattisgarh, Satpura hills and Jhabua hills.

2.3 Soils

The soils of the state vary from mixed red and black soil (8 districts) to alluvial soil (4 districts) to shallow and medium black soil (3 districts) and deep medium black soil (maximum number of 33 districts). (Table 2.3)

Table 2.3 - Distribution of soils of Madhya Pradesh

S.No.	Types of soils with Area and Percentage	No of Districts	Names of Districts
1.	Shallow & Medium Black Soil Area 3.06 m. ha or 6.91 per cent	03	Betul, Chhindwara and Seoni
2.	Deep Medium Black Soil Area 16.21 m. ha and (36.53 per cent)	33	Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Harda, Shahdol, Umariya, Jabalpur, Katni, Sagar, Damoh, Vidisha, Raisen, Bhopal, Sehore, Rajragh, Ujjain, Dewas, Shajapur, Mandsaur, Neemuch, Ratlam, Jhabua, Dhar, Indore, Khargone, Barwani, Khandwa, Guna, Shivpuri, Datia, Sidhi, Anuppur, Ashoknagar, and Burhanpur
3.	Alluvial Soil Area 3.35 m. ha or 7.57 per cent	04	Gwalior, Morena, Sheopurkala and Bhind
4.	Mixed Red & Black Soil Area 8.11 m. ha or 18.30 per cent	08	Mandla, Dindori, Balaghat, Rewa, Satna, Panna, Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh

2.4. Agro-Climatic Regions/ crop zones Rainfall, Districts/tehsils covered, Geographical area & percentage to Geographical area.

The state has been divided into 11 agro-climatic regions and 5 crop zones. The state lies in the northern hemisphere and has a hot and dry climate except for the rainy season which is from July to September. The summer is very hot in May and winter is very cold in

Table 2.4 - Agro-climatic Regions and rainfall, Districts/tehsils covered in Madhya Pradesh

S. No.	Agro-climatic Region	Crop Zone	Rainfall Range in mm	District/Tahsil	Geographical area (Lakh ha.)	Percentage to total Geographical area (%)
1.	Northern Hills Region of Chhattisgarh	Rice Zone	1,200 to 1,600	Shahdol, Umariya, Anuppur, Mandla, Dindori, & Singroli	28.17	9.16
2.	Kymore Plateau & Satpura Hills	Rice Wheat Zone	1,000 to 1,400	Jabalpur, Katni, Rewa, Panna, Satna, Sidhi, Seoni, and Gopadbanas & Deosar tehsil of Sidhi District	49.97	16.25
3.	Central Narmada valley	Wheat zone	1,200 to 1,600	Hoshangabad, (Sconi-Malwa & Sohagpur tahsils) Harda, Narsinghpur district, Budhani and Bareli, tahsils of Sehore & Raisen district respectively	17.45	5.67
4.	Vindhya Plateau	Wheat zone	1,200 to 1,400	Bhopal, Vidisha, Sehore, Ashta, Inchhawar Nasrullaganj, tahsils) Raisen, Ghairatganj, Begamganj, Silvani, Goharganj, Udaipura tahsils), Damoh, Guna, Chachora & Raghogarh tahsils) & Sagar district.	42.59	13.85
5.	Chhattisgarh Plain	Rice zone	1,200 to 1,600	Balaghat	9.25	3.00
6.	Gird Region	Wheat Jowar zone	800 to 1,000	Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Shivpurkalan, Guna, (Mungawal and Ashoknagar tahsils) Shivpuri (Shivpuri, Kolaras, Pohari tahsils)	31.85	10.36
7.	Bundelkhand Region	Wheat Jowar zone	800 to 1,400	Tikamgarh, Chhatapur, Datia, district Karela, Pichore tehsil of Shivpuri and Guna tehsil of Guna district	22.82	7.42
8.	Malwa Plateau	Cotton Jowar zone	800 to 1,200	Indore, Dhar (Dhar, Badnawar, Sardarpur tahsils) Shajapur, Mandsaur, Neemuch, Ratlam, Ujjain, Dewas, Rajgarh, districts and Petlawad tehsil of Jhabua district	51.47	16.74
9.	Jhabua Hills	Cotton Jowar zone	800 to 1,000	Jhabua, Jobat, Alirajpur, tahsils of Jhabua district & Kukshi, tehsil of Dhar District	6.88	2.24
10.	Nimar valley	Cotton Jowar zone	800 to 1,000	Khandwa, Khargone, Burhanpur, Barwani, Dhar and Harda district	25.17	8.18
11.	Satpura Plateau	Wheat Jowar zone	1,000 to 1,200	Betul and Chhindwara districts	21.93	7.13
Madhya Pradesh					307.56	100.00

January. The rainfall varies from a minimum of 800 mm in Bundelkhand region and Gird region to a maximum of 1,600 in the Chhattisgarh plains and Northern Hills region of Chhattisgarh. Malwa plateau is the largest region occupying 16.74 per cent of the total area of the state closely followed by Kymore plateau and Satpura hills with 16.25 per cent of the area under it. Vindhya plateau also has a considerable area (13.85 per cent) and Gird region (10.36 per cent (Table 2.4)

2.5. Climate

The climate of Madhya Pradesh by virtue of its location is predominantly moist sub humid to dry sub humid, semi arid to dry sub-humid and semi arid in east, west, and central plateau and hills respectively (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5 - Seasons by months in Madhya Pradesh

Seasons	Period	
	From	To
Rainy	June	September
Post monsoon	October	November
Winter	December	February
Summer	March	May

2.5.1 Rainfall

The annual rainfall received in the state varies from 800 mm in the northern and western regions to 1,600 mm in the eastern districts. In some years rainfall goes much below the normal. Most of rainfall is received in the monsoon season i.e. June to September and about 10 per cent of the rainfall is received in the remaining part of the year.

2.5.2 Temperature

The maximum temperature during extreme summer month of May reaches as high as 47°C and the minimum during winter dips to 5°C. The maximum normal temperature varies between 25°C and 35°C and minimum normal between 10°C to 20°C. The relative humidity ranges from 40 to 70 per cent throughout the year.

2.6 Land Use Pattern

Classification of land use gives an idea of how the land is put to different uses and where intensive cultivation can be adopted in particular and how the limited land available can be put to alternative uses for the development of the area in general without affecting adversely the ecology. Madhya Pradesh occupies a total of 307.56 lakh ha of geographical area. Out of this 150.74 lakh ha (49.01 per cent) is the net area sown with 46.37 lakh ha under double cropped area. The cropping intensity is only 130.76 per cent. The state has 27.93 per cent of the area under forest, 4.42 per cent area under non agricultural land and 3.85 per cent fallow land (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6 - Land use classification of Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

S.No.	Particulars	Area (lakh ha)	Percentage to Geographical Area
1.	Forest	85.89	27.93
2.	Area not available for cultivation	33.89	11.02
3.	Other non agricultural land (excluding fallow land)	13.58	4.42
4.	Culturable waste lands	11.61	3.77
5.	Fallow land	11.85	3.85
6.	Net area sown	150.74	49.01
7.	Geographical Area	307.56	100.00
8.	Double cropped area	46.37	-
9.	Gross Area sown	197.11	-
10.	Cropping Intensity (%)	130.76	-

2.7 Cropping Pattern

As regards the cropping pattern of M.P., total cereals acreage was 7,555.3 thousand hectares (38.33 per cent). Among the cereal crops wheat (19.20 per cent) occupied the highest area followed by paddy (8.68 per cent), maize (4.38 per cent) and jowar (2.97 per cent). Total pulses area was 4,332.2 thousand hectares (21.98 per cent). Among the pulse crops, gram (12.89 per cent) occupied the maximum acreage followed by lentil (2.95 per cent), urad (2.48 per cent), tur (1.64 per cent) and pea (1.11 per cent). Oilseed crop area was

6,055.5 thousand hectares (30.72 per cent). Of the total oilseeds area, the area occupied by soybean was 23.29 per cent and Rapeseed & mustard occupied 4.20 per cent, ground nut 1.06 per cent, Sesamum 0.94 per cent and linseed, 0.67 per cent. The non-food crops occupied 36.97 per cent of the gross cropped area (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7 - Cropping pattern of Madhya Pradesh 2005-06

S.No.	Crop	Area (000' ha)	Percentage to total cropped area (%)	Production (000' tonnes)	Yield (kg/ha)
1.	Wheat	3,784.7	19.20	61.99.7	1638
2.	Paddy	1,710.7	8.68	1,694.3	990
3.	Jowar	584.9	2.97	610.1	1043
4.	Maize	863.5	4.38	1,248.3	1446
5.	Other cereals	611.5	3.10	474.0	775
6.	Total cereals	7,555.3	38.33	10,226.4	1354
7.	Gram	2,540.7	12.89	2,379.9	936
8.	Tur	323.4	1.64	241.7	747
9.	Lentil	581.9	2.95	292.8	503
10.	Pea	219.4	1.11	104.0	474
11.	Torea	48.0	0.24	32.3	673
12.	Urad	489.2	2.48	173.5	355
13.	Moong	80.4	0.41	25.6	318
14.	Kulthi	27.6	0.14	7.8	283
15.	Other pulses	21.6	0.12	2.2	102
16.	Total pulses	4,332.2	21.98	3,257.8	752
17.	Total food grains	11,887.5	60.31	13,484.2	1134
18.	Sugar cane	87.2	0.44	224.1	2570
19.	Total spices	207.6	1.05	-	-
20.	Total fruits and Vegetable	242.1	1.23	-	-
21.	Total food crops	12,424.4	63.03	-	-
22.	Sesamum	184.5	0.94	72.9	395
23.	Linseed	132.4	0.67	53.1	401
24.	Ground nut	208.1	1.06	231.0	1,110
25.	Rapeseed & Mustard	830.7	4.20	856.5	1,031
26.	Soybean	4,590.0	23.29	4,813.9	1,049
27.	Other oilseeds	109.8	0.56	25.2	230
28.	Total oilseeds	6,055.5	30.72	6,052.6	1,000
29.	Total fibers	609.4	3.09	-	1,176
30.	Total Medicinal & Narcotics	15.8	0.08	-	-
31.	Fodder crops	588.5	2.99	-	-
32.	Other Miscellaneous crops	17.1	0.09	-	-
33.	Total Non Food crops	7,286.3	36.97	-	-
34.	Total Food & Non Food crops	19,710.7	100	-	-

2.8 Irrigation Status

The net irrigated area in the state was 5,681 thousand hectares. Among the sources of irrigation open wells were most important and contributed 39.54 per cent. The next important sources were tube wells and contributed 25.51 per cent to the irrigated area, canals contributed 18.13 per cent and other sources 14.46 per cent. It was noted that percentage contribution by different sources to gross irrigated area was nearly same as the percentage of net irrigated area (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8 - Irrigation status of Madhya Pradesh, 2005-06

S.No.	Source of irrigation	Net Irrigated Area (000' ha)	Percentage to total	Gross Irrigated Area (000' ha)	Percentage to total
1.	Open wells	2,246	39.54	23.47	39.93
2.	Tube wells	1,449	25.51	1,494	25.42
3.	Canals	1,030	18.13	1,076	18.30
4.	Tanks	134	2.36	138	2.35
5.	Others	822	14.46	823	14.00
Total		5,681	100.00	5,878	100.00

2.9 Crop wise irrigated area

As regards the crop wise irrigated area in the state wheat crop occupies half of total irrigated area i.e. 50.3 per cent and gram 20.4 per cent. Mustard occupied 7.1 per cent, paddy 3.9 per cent, cotton 3.7 per cent and sugarcane, 1.5 per cent. Other crops covered 11.7 per cent of irrigated area. (Table 2.9)

Table 2.9 - Crop wise Irrigated area in Madhya Pradesh 2005-06

S.No.	Crop	Area	Percentage to Total
1.	Wheat	29,55,645	50.3
2.	Gram	12,04,003	20.4
3.	Paddy	2,31,996	3.9
4.	Mustard	4,16,141	7.1
5.	Cotton	2,17,255	3.7
6.	Sugarcane	86,820	1.5
7.	Barley	35,114	0.6
8.	Soybean	22,973	0.4
9.	Linseed	3,824	0.1
10.	Maize	16,508	0.3
11.	Others	6,88,032	11.7
Total irrigated Area		58,78,311	100.00

2.10 Livestock population

It is noted that the percentage of population of cows decreased gradually from 49.00 to 40.60 from the year 1993 to 1998 to 2003 and to 2006-07. During the same period the percentage of buffalo population increased from 13.61 to 14.62 to 15.59 and to 16.08. The percentage of goat population decreased from 14.30 to 13.83 but increased in the subsequent two reference years to 15.70 and 17.37. (Table 2.10)

Table 2.10 - Livestock population of the state from the year 1993 to 2006-07

Livestock	1993	1998	2003	2006-07
Cows	28,687.0	26,848.3	17,627.7	17,344.3
	(49.00)	(44.76)	(44.54)	(40.60)
Buffaloes	7,969.7	8,771.3	6,168.8	6,870.9
	(13.61)	(14.62)	(15.59)	(16.08)
Goats	5,517.7	8,294.5	6,217.4	7,418.2
	(14.30)	(13.83)	(15.70)	(17.37)
Sheeps	8,358	907.1	735.2	593.2
	(1.43)	(1.51)	(1.86)	(1.39)
Pigs	729.2	839.3	465.2	561.3
	(1.25)	(1.40)	(1.18)	(1.31)
Poultry	11,800.3	14,182.8	8,228.7	9,839.3
	(20.16)	(23.65)	(20.79)	(23.03)
Other Livestock	151.0	138.2	135.8	92.8
	(0.25)	(0.23)	(0.34)	(0.22)
Total Livestock	38,585.4	59,981.5	39,578.8	42,720.0
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Source: Agril. Statistics of M.P., Commissioner, land records & settlement

2.11 Population of Goats in the State

As per the live stock census 1988 the male population in the state was 14.30 per cent. It is observed that it increased to 15.36 per cent in 1993. Further it increased 16.34 per cent in 1998 and to 17.31 per cent in 2003. It shows that during every five years it increased gradually. Regarding the female goat population, the live stock census 1988 reported that it was 49.72 per cent. It increased to 54.03 per cent in 1993. It is noticed that it increased by 4.31 per cent. While it declined in 1998 and then came down to 48.96 and then further

declined to 42.29 per cent in 2003. It indicated that it was negative growth rate by 11.74 per cent.

The population of kids less than a year in 1988 was 35.98 per cent. It went down to 30.61 per cent in 1993. It increased to 34.70 per cent in 1998 and also increased to 40.40 per cent in 2003. It is noticed that the kids population shows declining trend or negative growth rate in 1993 but it increased by 4.09 per cent in 1998 and 5.7 per cent in 2003.

During discussion from goat keepers of the selected area it was noted that female goats were retained for more than five years on the farms than the male goats. The male goats having the age of more than 1 ½ years were sold to butchers or professional traders. The female as well as male kids were also retained by goat keepers upto their maturity to get higher price. (Table 2.11)

Table 2.11 Population of goats in the state

(Unit- thousand no.)

S. No	Goats	Years			
		1988	1993	1998	2003
1	Male more than a year of age	1070.14 (14.30)	1285.48 (15.36)	1409.07 (16.34)	1076.12 (17.31)
2	Female more than a year of age	3721.16 (49.72)	4520.92 (54.03)	4222.63 (48.96)	2629.28 (42.29)
3	Kids less than a year of age	2693.3 (35.98)	2563.6 (30.61)	2992.8 (34.70)	2512.0 (40.40)
Total goat population		7484.60 (100.00)	8370.00 (100.00)	8624.50 (100.00)	6217.40 (100.00)

2.12 Production of milk

It is observed that out of total milk production, bulk quantity of milk was cow milk and buffalo milk 93.74 per cent, Goat milk 6.26 per cent in the year 2002-03. The individual contribution of cow milk was 40.00 per cent, buffalo milk 53.74 per cent and goat milk 6.26 per cent. In the year 2006-07 the picture changed. Cow milk production contribution was 37.46 per cent and buffalo milk contribution was 54.49 per cent & goat milk contribution was 8.05 per cent. It is pointed out that from the year 2002-03 milk production contribution trend of cow decreased from 40.00 per cent to 37.46 per cent in the year 2006-07, while buffalo and goat milk production contribution increased from 53.74 to 54.49 per cent and 6.26 to 8.05 per cent respectively (Table 2.12).

Table 2.12 - Milk production in the state

(Unit – thousand M tonnes)

Years	Cow milk	Buffalo milk	Goat milk	Total milk Production
2002-03	2,137.12 (40.00)	2,871.07 (53.74)	334.35 (6.26)	5,342.54 (100.00)
2003-04	2,162.57 (40.13)	2,887.34 (53.59)	338.30 (6.28)	5,388.21 (100.00)
2004-05	2,276.00 (41.34)	2,890.00 (52.48)	340.00 (6.18)	5,506.00 (100.00)
2005-06	2,373.00 (37.77)	3,402.00 (54.14)	508.00 (8.09)	6,283.00 (100.00)
2006-07	2,387.00 (37.46)	3,472.50 (54.49)	513.30 (8.05)	6,372.80 (100.00)

Source : Directorate of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Bhopal

2.13 Meat production

It is observed that in the state two main meat producing animals buffalo and goat together fulfill the demand of consumers of the state. Buffalo meat formed 46.94 per cent and goat meat formed 46.45 per cent in 2004-05. Sheep meat formed 3.50 per cent and pork formed 3.11 per cent in that year. Meat production in the year 2006-07 was such that the contribution of buffalo meat slightly increased to 48.43 per cent and goat meat slightly decreased to 44.87 per cent. While the share of sheep meat slightly decreased from 3.50 to 2.91 per cent that of pork increased slightly from 3.11 per cent to 3.79 per cent (Table 2.13)

Table 2.13 - Meat production in the state

(Unit – thousand kg)

Type of cattle meat	Years		
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Buffalo meat	7,421.00 (46.94)	9,391.00 (48.27)	9,705.80 (48.43)
Goat meat	7,343.00 (46.45)	8,643.00 (44.43)	8,992.00 (44.87)
Sheep meat	554.00 (3.50)	622.00 (3.20)	582.20 (2.91)
Pork meat	491.00 (3.11)	798.00 (4.10)	759.70 (3.79)
Total meat	15,809.00 (100.00)	19,454.00 (100.00)	20,039.60 (100.00)

Source : Directorate of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Bhopal

2.14 Veterinary hospitals and primary veterinary health centres

It is noted from table number 2.1.3 that in the 1989-90 there were 772 veterinary hospitals and 2,152 primary veterinary health centres. After bifurcation of Madhya Pradesh in the year 2000-2001 to carve a new state of Chhattisgarh the number of both veterinary hospitals and primary veterinary health centres shrunk to 565 veterinary hospitals and 1,742 primary veterinary health centres (Table 2.14)

Table 2.14 - Veterinary hospital and primary veterinary health centres in the state
(Unit – Nos.)

Years	Veterinary Hospitals	Primary Veterinary Health Centre
1989-90	772	2,152
1998-99	772	2,344
2002-03	565	1,742
2007-08	565	1,742

2.14.1 Activities of Veterinary hospitals

Following are the 7 major activities

- 1) Animal health security.
- 2) Animal Nutrition Programme.
- 3) Breed improvement programme through Artificial Insemination.
- 4) Vaccination programme for the protection of animals against diseases.
- 5) Animal insurance
- 6) The programme to provide employment and income to rural youth through gou sevak programme.
- 7) Training programme started for charwaha.

2.15 Goat Development Programme

This programme was started in the year 2007-08 in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh. The main aim of this programme was to include all classes of goat rearers i.e. scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, Other backward castes (O.B.C.) and General castes.

Programme Launched - Goat unit (10+1)/ (20+2) distribution programme on subsidized basis	
1. Objectives	1. Desi breed improvement 2. To enhance the financial status of beneficiaries. 3. To increase milk & meat production.
2. Programme	1. Programme is meant for all classes of beneficiaries. 2. It is necessary that the beneficiaries should have goat rearing experience. 3. This programme is implemented in all the districts of the state.
3. Beneficiaries	All classes of goat keepers

This programme is meant for rural people who are interested to start goat rearing as occupation. In this programme 10 local healthy breed of females + 1 male Jamunapari breed (one unit) or 20 local healthy breed of females + 2 males Jamunapari breed (two unit) is provided on subsidized basis. The necessary condition is to deposit 10% amount of total amount and the remaining amount to be financed through Bank. For one unit the amount provided is Rs. 25,205 and for two units Rs 50,410. The goat rearers who are already doing this occupation and have 10 healthy females of local breed have been provided one Jamunapari male goat in exchange of their local breed of male goat for breed improvement (Table 2.15).

Table 2.15 - Goat unit distribution programme

S. No.	Particulars	(10+1) Goat unit (Rs.)	(20+2) Goat unit (Rs.)
1.	Local healthy female goat breed Rs. 1500/ Female Goat	15,000	30,000
2.	Jamunapari male Goat	3,475	6,950
3.	Insurance premium @ 10.35 per cent for 5 years	1,912	3,824
4.	10 female Goats + 1 Jamunapari male Goat. Feeding charges for 3 months @ 400 gm/day @ Rs. 8/kg	3,168	6,336
5.	Medicine, Deworming, vaccination	1,650	3,300
Total		25,205	50,410

Subsidy - For Scheduled castes/scheduled tribes 50% subsidy and for General class 25% subsidy

Contact - Nearest veterinary hospital

2.16 Livestock market, private, organized or unorganized

Live stock markets in the state are generally unorganized. The system of marketing of livestock in the market is through mutual settlement of both (buyers & sellers). The buyers and sellers come together for buying and selling of animals and the price is fixed by mutual settlement. This market is open on the fixed day of the week.

2.17 Details of goat markets

Generally the goat is sold through livestock market. Specialized goat markets are very few in number in the state. The goat keepers and traders with goats come from 25-30 km, periphery of market for selling of goats and sell these by the mutual settlement and fixed the price and sell their goats.

2.18 Number of slaughter houses

Sheep & Goat slaughter houses

The state has 162 slaughter houses in which government affiliated slaughter houses are 136 and non affiliated, 26.

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CHAPTER – III

MARKETING SYSTEM AND MARKETING ACCESS TO GOAT FARMERS IN THE SELECTED DISTRICTS

INTRODUCTION

Before we discuss various aspects of goat marketing it will be useful to study the background information of the selected districts.

3.1 DHAR DISTRICT

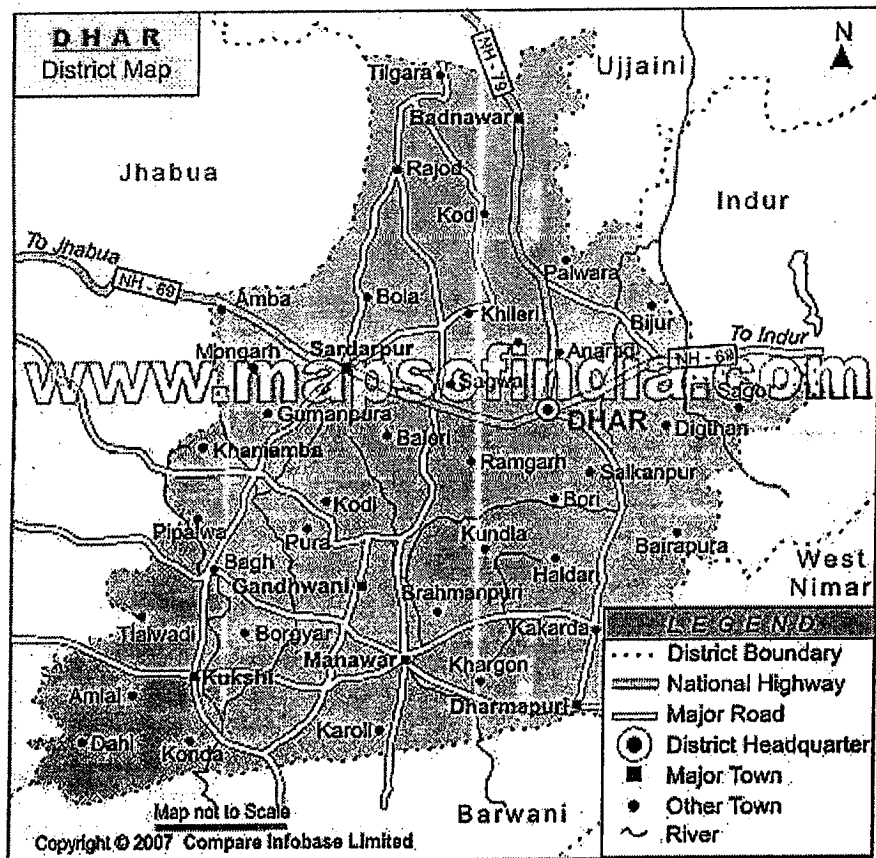
Dhar district occupied an important place through its epoch-ancient, medieval and modern Dhar known as Dhar Nagari in ancient period and Piran Dhar in medieval period, has had the privilege of being of the capital city, both in the ancient and in the early medieval periods.

The Paramaras ruled over a vast territory around Malwa for 400 years from the 9th to the 13th centuries, Vakpati Munja and Bhoja deva were the most famous rulers of this dynasty. Munja was a great general, a poet of repute and a great patron of art and literature. His court was adorned by poets like Dhananjaya, Halayudha, Dhanika Padmagupta, the author of Navasahasanka Charita, Amitagati, etc. He excavated the Munja sagar at Dhar and Mandu, and built beautiful temples at a number of places. He shifted his capital from Ujjain to Dhar, where he established a University for Sanskrit studies. It is known as “Bhojshala”.

The beautiful place for a visitor is “Mandu” and the another great place of national importance is “Bagh” where the caves have been excavated on the rockface of a lofty hill, on the bank of the Bagh river.

Dhar district is situated in south – west corner of Madhya Pradesh. The district has an area 8,153 sq. km. It is a part of Indore division and is 60.8 km. south – west of Indore.

Dhar district lies between latitudes 22°01' to 22°49' North and longitudes 75°06' to 75°42' East. It is bounded by the district of Ratlam to the north, Ujjain to the north east, Indore to the east, Khargone (West Nimar) to the south east, Barwani to the south and Jhabua to the west. The population of the district is 17,40,577 (2001 census) and increased by 24 per cent from its 1991 population of 13,67,412.



The district extends over three physiographic divisions. These are the Malwa in the north, the Vindhya range in central zone and the Narmada valley is again closed up by the hills in the south-western part.

The district is divided into 5 sub divisions. These 5 sub-divisions are further divided into 13 blocks. The district is also divided into 7 tahsils. District is having 669 Gram panchayats and 1,479 villages.

3.1.1 Population Parameters, census 2001

Out of 17.40 lakh total population of the district, rural population was 14.59 lakh (83.86 per cent) and the urban population was 2.80 lakh (16.14 per cent). There were 17.39 lakh (51.16 per cent) males and 8.49 lakh (48.84 per cent) females. The male: female sex ratio was of 920 females per thousand males. The scheduled castes population was 1.13 lakhs (6.49 per cent) whereas scheduled tribes population was 9.48 lakh (54.50 per cent). Literate population of the district was 7.35 lakh (42.25 per cent). The total working force in the district was only 46.62 per cent of total population, out of which farmers were 19.55 per cent, agricultural labourers 7.04 per cent and other workers, 7.15 per cent and non workers were 53.14 per cent.

The total population in Kukshi was 93,361 while in Dahi it was 93,562. In the total population. The male population was 47,153 (50.51 per cent) and 47,341 (50.60 per cent) in Kukshi & Dahi respectively. While the male: female sex ratio in the selected blocks was 989 in Kukshi and 976 in Dahi. The scheduled castes population was 2,889 (3.09 per cent) and 3,067 (3.28 per cent) in Kukshi & Dahi respectively. Scheduled tribes population was 57,453 (6.54 per cent) and 79,920 (85.43 per cent) in Kukshi & Dahi respectively. The farmers were (23.33 per cent) in Kukshi & (27.25 per cent) in Dahi block. (Table 3.1).

Table - 3.1 - Population Parameters, Dhar District, 2001

	District		Blocks			
	Dhar	%	Kukshi	%	Dahi	%
Geographical Area (sq.km.)	4,153	-	343	-	4,82	-
No. of villages	1,474	-	47	-	62	-
No. of Gram Panchayats	762	-	37	-	46	-
No. of Electrified Villages	1,475	-	47	-	61	-
Total Population	17,40,329	100.00	93,361	100.00	93,562	100.00
Males	8,90,386	51.16	47,153	50.51	47,341	50.60
Females	8,49,943	48.84	46,208	49.49	46,221	49.40
Sex ratio	920	-	989	-	976	-
Rural Population	14,59,524	83.86				
Males	7,40,476	42.55	34,739	37.21	47,341	50.60
Females	7,19,084	41.31	34,309	36.75	46,221	49.40
Urban Population	2,80,805	16.14				
Males	1,49,910	8.62	12,414	13.30	0	-
Females	1,30,859	7.52	11,899	12.74	0	-
Population of Scheduled Caste	1,12,976	6.49	2,889	3.09	3,067	3.28
Males	57,839	3.32	1,452	1.56	1,584	1.69
Females	55,137	3.17	1,437	1.53	1,483	1.59
Population of Scheduled Tribes	9,48,434	54.50	57,453	6.54	79,929	85.43
Males	4,78,757	27.51	28,764	3.81	40,415	43.20
Females	4,69,677	26.99	28,689	3.73	39,514	42.23
Literacy		-	-	-	-	-
Literate Population	7,35,243	-	22,919	-	25,079	-
% to total Population	-	42.25	-	24.55	-	26.80
Farmers						
Males	2,21,629	12.73	13,327	14.27	17,654	18.87
Females	1,18,739	6.82	8,456	9.06	7,845	8.38
Agriculture Labourers		7.04	3,044	3.26	3,016	3.22
Males	69,626	4.00	1,649	1.77	1,864	1.99
Females	52,923	3.04	1,395	1.49	1,152	1.23
Home Industry						
Males	6,165	0.35	166	0.18	212	0.23
Females	1,986	0.11	81	0.09	112	0.12
Other Workers						
Male	1,08,952	6.26	1,309	1.40	2,245	2.40
Female	15,566	0.89	263	0.28	658	0.70
Total Main Workers						
Males	4,06,372	23.35	16,451	17.62	21,975	23.49
Females	1,89,214	10.87	10,195	10.92	9,767	10.44
Marginal Workers						
Males	60,949	3.50	2,132	2.28	4,697	5.02
Females	1,54,880	8.90	7,556	8.09	15,442	16.50
Total Workers						
Males	4,67,321	26.85	18,533	19.85	26,672	28.51
Females	3,44,094	19.77	17,751	19.01	25,209	26.94
Non Workers						
Males	4,23,095	24.31	16,156	17.30	20,669	22.09
Females	5,05,819	28.83	16,618	17.80	21,012	22.46

3.1.2 Land Use Pattern

Classification of land use gives an idea about the allocation of land resources and whether where intensive cultivation of the crops has been adopted. Dhar district has 504.50 thousand ha. of net area sown with 134.27 thousand ha. under double cropping. The cropping intensity in the district is only 126.60 per cent. The district has 14.73 per cent of the area under forest, 5.68 per cent non agricultural land, and 0.76 per cent fallow land.

Kukshi and Dahi blocks have 23.27 and 20.18 thousand hectares of net area sown respectively with 1.25 and 2.36 thousand hectares under double cropped area respectively. The cropping intensity of the two blocks is only 107.65 and 111.99 respectively. Both the blocks of Kukshi and Dahi have 3.83 per cent and 33.65 per cent forest land. (Table 3.2)

Table – 3.2 - Land use pattern

Particulars	District Dhar	(Unit- thousand ha)	
		Blocks	
		Kukshi	Dahi
Geographical area	819.54	35.23	48.20
Forest area	120.74 (14.73)	1.35 (3.83)	16.22 (33.65)
Area not available for cultivation	125.97 (15.37)	7.51 (21.32)	9.99 (20.74)
Other non agricultural land (excluding fallow land)	46.62 (5.68)	2.40 (6.80)	1.09 (2.25)
Culturable waste land	15.50 (1.89)	0.40 (1.03)	0.60 (1.24)
Fallow land	6.25 (0.76)	0.34 (0.98)	0.13 (0.26)
Net area sown	504.50 (61.55)	23.27 (66.04)	20.18 (41.86)
Double cropped area	134.27	1.25	2.36
Gross area sown	638.74	25.05	22.60
Net area irrigated	165.98 (2.82)	-	-
Cropping intensity	126.60	107.65	111.99

3.1.3 Number and Area of Operational holdings

The average size of holding in Dhar is 2.80 ha, The number of operational holdings in the district is 187.28 thousand which cover 523.68 thousand ha. Marginal holdings are

highest (28.30 per cent) in number followed by small (27.36 per cent), semi medium (24.11 per cent), medium (16.71 per cent) and large (3.49 per cent). While medium holdings occupy highest area (36.22 per cent) followed by semi medium (24.24 per cent), large (19.68 per cent), small (14.32 per cent) and marginal (5.54 per cent). (Table 3.3)

Table - 3.3 – Number and Area of Operational holdings

S. No.	Category of holdings	Number (000')	Area thousand (ha)	Average size of holding (ha)
1.	Marginal (below 1.0 ha)	53.01 (28.30)	28.99 (5.54)	0.55
2.	Small (1.01 to 2.00 ha)	51.24 (27.36)	74.96 (14.32)	1.46
3.	Semi Medium (2.01 to 4.00 ha)	45.17 (24.11)	126.94 (24.24)	2.81
4.	Medium (4.01 to 10.00 ha)	31.30 (16.71)	189.70 (36.22)	6.06
5.	Large (10.01 ha & Above)	6.54 (3.49)	103.09 (19.68)	15.76
Total		187.28 (100.00)	523.68 (100.00)	2.80

3.1.4 Cropping Pattern

It is noted that in Dhar district the total cereal crops area occupied 29.00 per cent of the gross cropped area. Of the total cereals area, the highest area of 14.40 per cent was under wheat followed by maize (10.38 per cent). As regards pulses the area occupied was 10.22 per cent. Individual contribution of pulse crop showed that, gram contributed 5.03 per cent followed by urad 1.24 per cent. Total percentage area under oilseed crops was 39.00 per cent and nearly cent per cent area was occupied by soybean (38.03 per cent) and a negligible contribution by other oilseed crops. Total percentage area under food crops was 80.45 and non food crops, 19.55 per cent. Looking to the block wise data (Kukshi and Dahi) it was found that, total cereal area was 39.53 per cent in Kukshi and 51.23 per cent in Dahi. The highest contribution among total cereals was 23.59 per cent by maize followed by jowar 7.62 per cent and wheat, 4.66 per cent. Total pulses area was 12.55 per cent in Kukshi and 21.13 per cent in Dahi. Urad crop contributed highest in both the blocks. It was 2.42 per cent in Kukshi and 6.59 per cent in Dahi. The total oilseed crops contributed 6.43 per cent in Kukshi and 4.83 per cent in Dahi. Among the total oilseeds soybean crop occupied higher position 3.98 per cent in Kukshi and 1.74 per cent in Dahi. Total food crops area was 60.05 per cent in Kukshi and 78.81 per cent in Dahi. The percentage of non food crops was 39.95 in Kukshi and 21.29 in Dahi (Table 3.4)

Table - 3.4 – Cropping pattern, Dhar district and Selected blocks, 2005-06

Crop	(Unit – hectare)					
	Dhar		Kukshī		Dahi	
	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage
Paddy	2,257	0.35	46	0.18	6	0.02
Jowar	19,307	2.99	1,955	7.62	2,940	12.19
Maize	67,145	10.38	6,054	23.59	3,465	14.36
Wheat	93,166	14.40	1,195	4.66	2,035	8.44
Other cereals	5,699	0.88	895	3.49	2,912	12.07
Total cereals	1,87,574	29.00	10,145	39.53	12,358	51.23
Gram	32,557	5.03	176	0.69	181	0.75
Tur	3,305	0.52	184	0.72	76	0.32
Urad	8,044	1.24	620	2.42	1590	6.59
Other pulses	22,204	4.43	2240	8.73	3249	13.47
Total pulses	66,110	10.22	3220	12.55	5096	21.13
Sugarcane	1,278	0.20	-	-	-	-
Total fruits	989	0.15	2	-	-	-
Total vegetables	3,390	0.52	34	0.13	25	0.10
Total spices	8,721	1.35	362	1.41	342	1.42
Total food grains	2,68,062	41.45	13,763	53.62	17,821	73.88
Sesamum	341	0.05	17	0.06	2	-
Groundnut	4,349	0.67	611	2.38	743	3.08
Soybean	2,45,913	38.03	1,022	3.98	420	1.74
Other oilseeds	1,609	0.25	-	-	-	-
Total oilseeds	2,52,212	39.00	1,650	6.43	1,165	4.83
Total food crops	5,20,274	80.45	15,413	60.05	18,986	78.81
Cotton	1,07,802	16.67	9,354	36.44	4,968	20.60
Other fibers	183	0.03	5	0.02	9	0.03
Total fibers	1,07,985	16.70	9,359	36.46	4,977	20.63
Tobacco	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other medicinal & Narcotics	293	0.05	2	-	3	0.01
Total medicinal & Narcotics	294	0.05	2	-	3	0.01
Fodder crops	18,154	2.81	891	3.47	156	0.65
Total non food crops	1,26,433	19.55	10,253	39.95	5,136	21.29
Total food & non food crops	6,46,707	100.00	25,666	100.00	24,122	100.00

3.1.5 Source wise irrigated area

Irrigation is very limited in the district. The net area irrigated is only 1,65,980 hectares (2.82 per cent). The main sources of irrigation was open wells (33.22 per cent) followed by tube wells (31.62 per cent), tanks (5.94 per cent) and canals (5.16 per cent)

As regards the source wise irrigated area in Kukshi and Dahi it was found that the main source of irrigation was open wells (55.74 per cent in Kukshi) and (71.59 per cent) in Dahi. The another source was found to be tube wells 26.42 per cent in Kukshi and 16.88 per cent in Dahi block (Table 3.5).

Table - 3.5 - Source wise irrigated area, Dhar District and Selected blocks

S.No.	Irrigation sources	(Unit- Area hectare)		
		District	Block	
		Dhar	Kukshi	Dahi
1.	Open wells	55,139 (33.22)	2,625 (55.74)	2,731 (71.59)
2.	Canals	8,557 (5.16)	16 (0.34)	0 (0)
3.	Tanks	9,867 (5.94)	161 (3.42)	135 (3.54)
4.	Tube wells	52,478 (31.62)	1,244 (26.42)	644 (16.88)
5.	Reservoirs /Others	39,939 (24.06)	663 (14.08)	305 (7.99)
	Total	1,65,980 (100)	4,709 (100)	3,815 (100)

On the other hand crop wise irrigated area in the district showed that **wheat** occupied maximum irrigated area (53.04 per cent) followed by cotton (30.84 per cent), gram (4.99 per cent) and spices (4.69 per cent) (Table 3.6)

Table - 3.6 - Crop wise irrigated area, Dhar District

Crop	(Unit: Area ha)	
	Area	Percentage to total
Wheat	88,042	53.04
Cotton	51,183	30.84
Gram	8,285	4.99
Spices	7,786	4.69
Fruits & Vegetable	3,983	2.40
Maize	2,081	1.25
Soybean	1,235	0.74
Ground nut	29	0.02
Rap seed & Mustard	25	0.02
Other crops	2,943	1.77
Total Irrigated Area under crops	1,65,980	100.00

531 thousand metric tonnes in 2008. Goat milk produced was 63 thousand metric tonnes in 2003 and increased to 88 thousand metric tonnes in 2008. It was also noticed that maximum quantity of milk was produced forming buffalo milk 60.00 per cent and cow milk formed 30.06 per cent and goat milk 9.94 per cent in 2008. (Table 3.9)

Table 3.9 Year wise production of milk in Dhar district

(Unit- thousand metric ton)

Year	Milch live stock			Total
	Cow	Buffaloe	Goat	
2003	190	379	63	632
	(30.06)	(59.97)	(9.97)	(100)
2008	266	531	88	885
	(30.06)	(60.00)	(9.94)	(100)

Figures in brackets show the percentages

3.1.9 Average production of milk per day per animal in Dhar district

The table 3.10 shows that the average production of milk per cow is ranging from 2.5 litres to 3.5 litres. It means the respondents are using improved breeds. In case of buffaloes per day per animal milk produced was 7.5 litres in the year 2003 and increased to 9.5 litres in 2008 and goat milk 0.55 litre in 2003 and decreased to 0.45 litre in 2008. It is because proper feed is not given to goats. This shows that the goat rearers are using indigenous or desi breed and should change desi breeds to improved or exotic breed. Marketing of goat milk in the district was found to be negligible. It was mostly consumed by goat keepers themselves.

Table 3.10 Average production of milk per day per animal in Dhar district

(Unit – Litre per day)

Year	Milch live stock			Total
	Cow	Buffaloe	Goat	
2003	2.5	7.5	0.55	10.55
	(23.70)	(71.09)	(5.22)	(100)
2008	3.5	9.5	0.45	13.45
	(26.02)	(70.63)	(3.35)	(100)

Figures in brackets show the percentages

3.1.10 Price of milk per litre in Dhar district

The table 3.11 shows that the price per litre is gradually increasing from Rs.10 per litre in 2003 to Rs.16 in 2008 of Cows against the price of buffalo milk per litre is also increasing. It increased from Rs.14 per litre to Rs.20 per litre in 2008. In case of goat milk the price per litre increased from Rs.8 per litre to Rs.12 per litre in 2008.

Table 3.11 Price of milk per litre in Dhar district

(Unit – Rs. per litre)

Year	Milch live stock			Average
	Cow	Buffaloe	Goat	
2003	10	14	08	
2008	16	20	12	

3.1.11 Production of Meat in Dhar district

There were only six registered slaughter houses in the district in 2003 and 2008. Most of these were used to slaughter buffaloes. The slaughter houses for goats had never been constructed in any part of the district. Almost all goats were slaughtered in the houses or meat shops. The production of meat of this district was 15.5 thousand kg. in the year 2003 and increased to 17.7 thousand kg. in 2008. The goat meat was not exported from the district. Apart from this there were no processing units of goat meat in the district.

Table 3.12 Production of meat in Dhar district

(Unit – thousand kg.)

Year	No. of slaughter house	Live stock			
		Buffaloe		Goat	
		No.	Qty.	No.	Qty.
2003	06	--	--	11,923	15.5
2008	06	--	--	13,620	17.7

3.1.12 Price of meat

The table 3.13 shows that the price of goat meat per kg. increased from Rs.60 per kg. in the year 1993 to Rs.140 per kg. in 2008. The price of goat meat is increasing at faster rate than other animal meat. It is because of eating preference of people towards the goat meat.

Table 3.13 Year wise rate of meat per kg. in Dhar district

(Unit – per kg.)

Year	Live stock	
	Buffaloe	Goat
1993	16	60
1998	22	80
2003	30	100
2008	38	140

3.1.13 Veterinary hospitals & its activities in Dhar

It is noted that in Dhar district there were 19 veterinary hospitals, 73 veterinary primary health centres and 4 Artificial insemination centres have been established for the proper health care nutrition, vaccination and breed improvement in cattle and develop healthy

livestock population of the district. These institutions have been established purposely to general employment in rural areas by the adoption of these secondary occupation such as Dairy, Goatry, Poultry Piggery & Sheep farming etc.

3.1.14 Number of Slaughter houses in Dhar

Dhar district has 11 slaughter houses for slaughtering of sheep & goat in which 3 are affiliated to the government & remaining 8 are non affiliated.

3.1.15 Extension services, awareness programme in both the district

i) Extension Services for Goat Breeding

On the payment of 20 per cent amount by the beneficiary one male goat of Jamunapari breed is given to a beneficiary. This scheme is applicable to general castes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes beneficiaries.

Supply of Goat Unit

This scheme is for those livestock owners who have experience of goat rearing or those who are currently doing goat rearing. To improve their financial condition the government gave amount through bank loan and on subsidy basis want to supply of goat unit to marginal and small farmers. Under this scheme 10 goats female and 1 male goat (Jamunapari) or 20 goats female and 2 male goats (Jamunapari) are given. The cost of these units is Rs. 25,250 and Rs. 50,410 respectively. Of this amount the beneficiary has to deposit 10 per cent of the unit cost approximately viz. Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 5,000 in the bank and the remaining part is bank loan.

(ii) Vaccination against foot and mouth diseases

This is very serious disease. Although this is not fatal but the productivity and efficiency of the animal are adversely affected. Breeds from other countries and cross breed animal are more prone to these diseases. To protect animals against these diseases the state has arranged vaccination in coordination with the Central Govt. To benefit the livestock owners half of the price of vaccine is provided by the Govt. of India. Thus the livestock owner is required to pay only half of the price of vaccine to the government.

3.1.16 General information of Dhar district

The district has 3 Nagar Palikas and 7 towns. The maximum goats were sold in cattle markets. Twenty two live stock markets existed in the district. The distance from bus stand to live stock markets ranged between 1-15 km. Almost all the goat markets were held once in

a week. Four, un organised exclusive goat market were also reported in the district during reference period (3.14).

Table 3.14 General information of Dhar district

Year	No. of Nagar Palika	No. of Town Area	No. of cattle market and fair		Exclusive Goat market	
			Fair	Market	Organised	Un organised
1993	2	6	--	--	--	--
1998	2	6	--	22	--	3
2003	3	7	--	--	--	3
2008	3	7	--	08	--	4

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3.2 SIDHI DISTRICT

Sidhi a part of Madhya Pradesh has an image of proud history and culture. It forms the north eastern boundary of the state. Sidhi is well-known for its natural beauty, historical importance (Madha caves) and rich cultural roots. Sidhi possesses abundant natural resources with the river Sone draining the district and with coal deposits which feed major industries across the country.

The Vindhyachal super thermal power station supplies electricity over a wide area. On one side the spectrum of its floristic socio-cultural diversity and ethnic history of tribals, the district has a panoramic view of the Kaimur, Kehejua and Ranimunda hills blazing with flowers of flame of forest and intoxicated by the sweet smell of mahua flowers. The whole of Sidhi district was part of Rewa state.

In the 1800's, there were three separate rulers of Sidhi, ruling three parts of the territory.

- The Chandela rulers from Bardi (khatai)
- Rajasahab of Madhwas. He was a Balan Rajput
- Third was Rajasahab of Singrauli

After these the Rajput Baghelas came from Kasauta, Rewa. They immigrated to Sidhi in early 19th century. They ruled the western Sidhi territory (Churhat/Rampur) from then on till India gained independence. The last ruler of Churhat was Rao Ran Bahadur Singh ji – elder brother of Arjun Singh

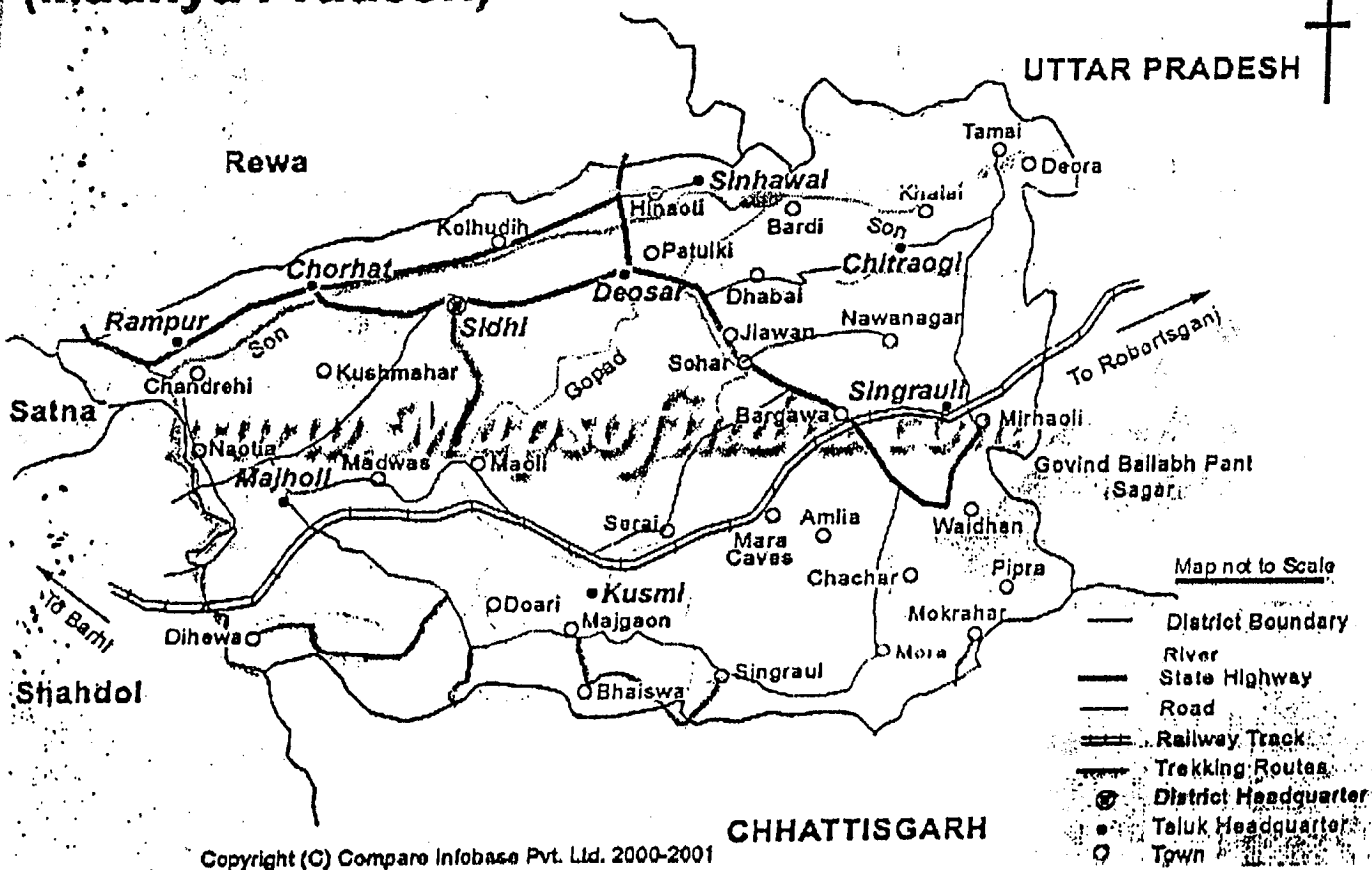
Raja Kant Dev Singh of Bardi Khatai continues to live in the ancestral Haveli located on the banks of the river Sone. He is an active member of the Bhartiya Janta Party.

It was from this royal family that Arjun Singh rose to become first the chief minister of Madhya Pradesh and then proceeded to hold various posts of importance in the central government. Arjun Singh's son Ajay Singh (Rahul) is an important congress leader of the state of Madhya Pradesh.

Sidhi lies between longitudes 81°18' and 82°48' east and latitudes 22°47' and 24°42' north in the north east corner of Rewa division. The district is bounded on the north east and east by Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh on the south by Surguja district, on the west is Rewa and touches Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh and on the north Satna district. Sidhi district has a total population of 18,31,152 sharing (3.03 per cent) of the total population of erst while state of Madhya Pradesh (2001).

Sidhi (Madhya Pradesh)

www.mapsofindia.com



Sidhi district is situated 632 km from the state capital Bhopal and 80 km from divisional head quarters, Rewa.

3.2.1 Population Parameters (census 2001)

Out of the total population of 18.31 lakhs rural population is 15.69 lakhs (85.70 per cent) and the urban population is 2.62 lakhs (14.30 per cent). There are 9.48 lakhs (51.76 per cent) males and 8.83 lakhs (48.24 per cent) females. The male: female sex ratio in the district is 923 females per thousand males. The scheduled castes population was 2.17 lakhs (11.85 per cent) whereas scheduled tribes population was 5.47 lakhs (29.89 per cent). Literate population of the district is 7.63 lakhs (41.70 per cent). The total working force in the district was only 34.67 per cent of the total population. Out of the total workers farmers were 16.27 per cent, agricultural labourers 7.78 per cent and other workers 5.78 per cent and non workers were 42.65 per cent.

The total population of Waidhan block was 4,17,721 and that in Deosar block 2,43,959. The male: female sex ratio in the selected blocks was 906 in Waidhan and 951 in Deosar. The scheduled castes population was 58,231 (13.94 per cent) and 31,080 (12.74 per cent) in Waidhan & Deosar blocks respectively. Scheduled tribes population was 79,399 (19.10 per cent) and 1,03,766 (42.53 per cent) in Waidhan & Deosar blocks respectively. The total working force in Waidhan was 1,47,436 (35.30 per cent) whereas in Deosar it was 89,904 (36.85 per cent) and the total workers farmers were 64,802 (15.51 per cent) in Waidhan and 50,076 (20.53 per cent) in Deosar block. (Table 3.15)

Table-3.15- Population Parameters of Sidhi and selected blocks (2001)

Particulars	District		Blocks			
	Sidhi	%	Waidhan	%	Deosar	%
Geographical Area (Sq.Km.)	10,526	-	1,904	-	1,822	-
No. of villages	1,822	-	272	-	215	-
No. of Gram Panchayat	717	-	104	-	97	-
No. of Electrified Villages	1,303	-	252	-	215	-
Total Population	18,31,152	100.00	4,17,721	100.00	2,43,959	100.00
Male	9,47,830	51.76	NA	-	-	-
Female	8,83,322	48.24	NA	-	-	-
Sex ratio	923	-	906	-	951	-
Rural Population	15,69,235	85.70	NA	-	NA	-
Male	8,06,057	44.02	NA	-	NA	-
Female	7,63,178	41.68	NA	-	NA	-
Urban Population	2,61,917	14.30	NA	-	NA	-
Male	1,41,197	7.71	NA	-	NA	-
Female	1,20,720	6.59	NA	-	NA	-
Population of Scheduled Castes	2,17,026	11.85	58,231	13.94	31,080	12.74
Male	1,11,279	6.08	29,904	7.16	15,792	6.47
Female	1,05,747	5.77	28,327	6.78	15,288	6.27
Population of Scheduled Tribes	5,47,375	29.89	79,399	19.10	1,03,766	42.53
Male	2,80,675	15.33	40,828	9.78	52,658	21.58
Female	2,66,700	14.56	38,571	9.23	51,108	20.95
Literacy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Literate Population	7,63,661	-	1,89,979	-	58,434	-
% to total Population	-	41.70	-	45.48	-	23.95
Farmers	2,98,006	16.27	64,802	15.51	50,076	20.53
Male	2,12,194	11.59	42,049	10.06	36,450	14.94
Female	85,812	4.68	22,753	5.45	13,626	5.59
Agricultural Labourers	1,42,426	7.78	15,723	3.76	15,014	6.15
Male	86,718	4.74	8,873	2.12	9,898	4.06
Female	55,708	3.04	6,850	1.64	5,116	2.09
Home Industry	15,568	0.85	2,095	0.50	1,439	0.59
Male	11,143	0.61	1,692	0.40	1,112	0.46
Female	4,425	0.24	403	0.10	327	0.13
Other Workers	1,05,808	5.78	45,006	10.77	7,719	3.16
Male	95,093	5.19	41,611	9.96	6,846	2.81
Female	10,715	0.59	3,395	0.81	873	0.35
Total Main Workers	5,61,808	30.68	1,27,626	30.55	74,248	30.43
Male	4,05,148	22.13	94,225	22.56	54,306	22.26
Female	1,56,660	8.55	33,401	7.99	19,942	8.17
Marginal Workers	95,020	5.19	19,810	4.74	15,656	6.42
Male	7,131	0.39	1,183	0.28	1,083	0.44
Female	87,889	4.80	18,627	4.46	14,573	5.98
Total Workers	7,57,408	41.38	1,47,436	35.30	89,904	36.85
Male	4,55,278	24.86	95,408	22.84	55,389	22.70
Female	3,02,130	16.50	52,028	12.46	34,515	14.15
Non Workers	10,73,744	58.62	1,66,482	39.85	90,876	37.25
Male	4,92,552	26.90	73,127	17.51	41,958	17.20
Female	5,81,192	31.64	93,355	22.34	48,918	20.05

3.2.2 Land Use Pattern

Sidhi district occupied a total of 1039.80 thousand hectares of geographical area. Out of this 26.50 per cent of area is under cultivation and 104.3 ha area is under double cropping. Due to this the cropping intensity of the district is 137.87 per cent. Out of total geographical area 41.22 per cent area is under forest, which is more as compared to the state.

Waidhan block occupied a total of 190.42 thousand hectares of geographical area, out of which 28.86 per cent of area is under cultivation and 19.01 ha area is under double

cropping. The cropping intensity of Waidhan block is 134.59 per cent. Deosar, the other selected block occupied a total of 184.60 thousand hectares of geographical area of which 30.70 per cent of area is under cultivation and 15.41 ha area is under double cropping. The cropping intensity of Waidhan was 134.59 per cent while in Deosar block it was 127.20 per cent. (Table 3.16)

Table- 3.16 - Land use pattern, Sidhi district and selected blocks 2005-06

S.No.	Particulars	(Unit area – 000'ha.)		
		Sidhi district	Block Waidhan	Block Deosar
1.	Geographical area	1,039.20	190.42	184.60
2.	Forest	433.55 (41.22)	83.92 (44.07)	77.09 (41.77)
3.	Area not available for cultivation	98.33 (9.46)	23.26 (12.21)	18.58 (10.07)
4.	Other non Agricultural land (excluding fallow land)	15.70 (1.51)	2.30 (1.21)	3.08 (1.67)
5.	Culturable waste land	103.37 (10.00)	12.28 (6.45)	12.88 (6.98)
6.	Fallow land	112.34 (10.81)	13.72 (7.20)	16.30 (8.82)
7.	Net area sown	275.40 (26.50)	54.95 (28.86)	56.65 (30.70)
8.	Double cropped area	104.34	19.01	15.41
9.	Gross area sown	379.74	73.96	72.06
10.	Net irrigated area	66.86 (1.14)	-	-
11.	Cropping intensity	137.87	134.59	127.20

3.2.3 Number and Area of Operational holdings

The average size of holding in Sidhi is of 2.09 ha. The number of operational holdings in the district is 203.90 thousand which cover 426.03 thousand ha area. The number of marginal holdings is highest (45.09 per cent) followed by small (21.97 per cent), semi medium (19.82 per cent), medium (10.42 per cent) and large (2.68 per cent). While medium holdings occupy highest area (29.61 per cent) followed by semi medium (24.81 per cent), large (21.22 per cent), small (14.97 per cent) and marginal (9.37 per cent). (Table 3.17).

Table- 3.17 – Number and Area of operational holdings

S. No.	Category	Number (000')	Area (000' ha)	Average size of holding (ha)
1.	Marginal (below 1.0 ha)	91.95 (45.09)	39.94 (9.37)	0.43
2.	Small (1-2 ha)	44.81 (21.97)	63.81 (14.97)	1.42
3.	Semi Medium (2.01 to 4.00 ha)	40.42 (19.82)	105.71 (24.81)	2.62
4.	Medium (4.01 to 10.00 ha)	21.26 (10.42)	126.155 (29.61)	5.93
5.	Large (10.01 & Above)	5.46 (2.68)	90.42 (21.22)	16.55
Total		203.90 (100)	426.03 (100)	2.09

3.2.4 Cropping pattern

It is pointed out that total cereals area in the district was (70.60 per cent) and among the total cereals area paddy occupied highest (25.95 per cent) followed by wheat (18.21 per cent), maize (7.46 per cent) and jowar (3.07 per cent). Total pulses area was (18.85 per cent) of which gram occupied highest area (7.79 per cent) followed by tur (6.80 per cent) and urad (1.68 per cent). Total oilseeds occupied 9.36 per cent and among these sesamum occupied highest area (4.20 per cent) followed by linseed (2.91 per cent), and rape seed and mustard (1.67 per cent). Total food crops occupied 99.87 per cent of the area and negligible contribution was of non food crops (0.13 per cent).

The total cereal crops area was (75.32 per cent) in Waidhan and 70.73 per cent in Deosar block. Of the total cereal crops, highest area was occupied by paddy (26.92 per cent) in Waidhan and 28.11 per cent in Deosar, followed by wheat (18.60 per cent) and (16.26 per cent) in Waidhan & Deosar blocks respectively. Total pulses area was (9.60 per cent) and (11.05 per cent) in Waidhan and Deosar blocks respectively. As regards total oilseeds the percentage of area occupied was 14.32 per cent and 17.51 per cent in Waidhan & Deosar blocks respectively. Total food crops area was 99.74 per cent in Waidhan and 99.77 per cent in Deosar block. (Table 3.18).

3.2.5 Source wise Irrigated Area

Irrigation is very limited in the district and in the selected blocks. The net area irrigated is only 66,863 ha. (1.14 per cent). The main source of irrigation is open wells (42.51 per cent), canals (19.63 per cent) and tube wells (19.06 per cent).

As regards the source wise irrigated area in Waidhan and Deosar blocks it was noted that in both the blocks open wells were main sources of irrigation 59.32 per cent in Waidhan and 36.46 per cent in Deosar. The other sources of irrigation were canals 22.82 per cent in Waidhan and 36.15 per cent in Deosar block. (Table 3.19)

Table- 3.18 - Cropping pattern of Sidhi district and selected blocks (2005-06)

Crops	Sidhi		Waidhan		Deosar	
	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage
Paddy	1,24,631	25.95	18,276	26.92	15,161	28.11
Jowar	14,759	3.07	367	0.54	671	1.24
Maize	35,845	7.46	6,366	9.38	7,461	13.83
Wheat	87,478	18.21	12,630	18.60	8,770	16.26
Other cereals	76,371	15.90	13,493	19.88	6,090	11.29
Total cereals	3,39,084	70.60	51,132	75.32	38,153	70.73
Gram	37,410	7.79	239	0.35	24	0.04
Tur	32,657	6.80	3,519	5.18	4,287	7.95
Urad	8,069	1.68	2,336	3.44	1,406	2.61
Other pulses	12,390	2.58	421	0.62	241	0.45
Total pulses	90,526	18.85	6,515	9.60	5,958	11.05
Sugarcane	30	6.25	7	0.01	4	-
Total fruits	361	0.08	6	0.01	28	0.05
Total vegetables	3,903	0.81	88	0.13	49	0.09
Total spices	837	0.17	243	0.36	179	0.33
Total food grains	4,34,741	90.51	57,991	85.42	44,371	82.26
Sesamum	20,170	4.20	6,917	10.19	6,436	11.93
Groundnut	46	0.01	21	0.03	16	0.04
Linseed	14,014	2.91	1,735	2.55	2,040	3.78
Rapeseed & Mustard	8,017	1.67	1,045	1.54	933	1.73
Soybean	101	0.02	1	-	1	-
Other oilseeds	2,600	0.54	-	-	19	0.04
Total oilseeds	44,948	9.36	9,719	14.32	9,445	17.51
Total food crops	4,79,689	99.87	67,710	99.74	53,816	99.77
Cotton	1	-	-	-	1	-
Other fibers	605	0.13	173	0.26	117	0.23
Total fibers	606	0.13	173	0.26	118	0.23
Tobacco	4	-	-	-	2	-
Other medicinal crops & Narcotics	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total medicinal crops & Narcotics	5	-	1	-	2	-
Other Miscellaneous crops	12	-	3	-	2	-
Total non food crops	623	0.13	177	0.26	122	0.23
Total food & non food crops	4,80,312	100.00	67,887	100.00	53,938	100.00

Table- 3.19 - Source wise irrigated area in Sidhi district and selected blocks

S. No.	Irrigation sources	(Unit- Area in hectare)		
		District	Block	
		Sidhi	Waidhan	Deosar
1.	Canals	12,453 (19.63)	3,627 (22.82)	2,526 (36.15)
2.	Tube wells	12,095 (19.06)	264 (1.66)	0
3.	Open wells	26,970 (42.51)	9,427 (59.32)	2,548 (36.46)
4.	Tanks	1,397 (2.20)	34 (0.22)	83 (1.19)
5.	Other sources (Area)	10,516 (16.57)	2,540 (15.98)	1,831 (26.20)
	Net Irrigated Area by all sources	66,863 (100)	15,892 (100)	6,988 (100)

Wheat occupied maximum irrigated area of 84.23 per cent followed by paddy (7.13 per cent), barley (1.42 per cent), gram (1.12 per cent) and fruits and vegetables (4.70 per cent) (Table 3.20)

Table- 3.20 – Crop wise irrigated area in Sidhi district

Crop	(Unit: Area in ha)	
	Area	Percentage to total
Wheat	56,314	84.23
Paddy	4,768	7.13
Barley	950	1.42
Gram	751	1.12
Fruit & Vegetable	3,144	4.70
Spices	324	0.48
Other pulses	311	0.47
Rape seed	217	0.32
Linseed	50	0.07
Sugarcane	30	0.04
Total Irrigated Area under crops	66,863	100.00

3.2.6 Livestock Population

Livestock population data is available from 1993 onwards at 5 years interval viz. 1993, 1998, 2003 and 2006-07. During this period the percentage of cow and buffalo population showed, in general, decreasing trend, whereas goat population showed increasing trend i.e.

1993 (19.57 per cent) 1998 (20.28 per cent) 2003 (20.98), 2006-07 (20.99). This trend shows that the adoption percentage of this occupation in the district is more due to low maintenance cost. Other livestock (pig and sheep) have shown negligible contribution while poultry population also showed increasing trend during this period Table (3.21)

Table 3.21 Livestock population, Sidhi district

Livestock	1993	1998	2003	2006-07
Cows	835.71 (55.00)	844.64 (53.00)	857.85 (48.73)	784.71 (48.37)
Buffaloes	165.43 (10.89)	163.87 (10.28)	174.27 (9.90)	174.75 (10.77)
Goats	297.44 (19.57)	323.00 (20.28)	369.38 (20.98)	340.58 (20.99)
Sheep	27.21 (1.78)	26.33 (1.65)	22.28 (1.27)	23.45 (1.45)
Pigs	10.90 (0.72)	13.41 (0.84)	13.55 (0.77)	10.98 (0.68)
Poultry	180.98 (11.91)	221.27 (13.88)	322.21 (18.30)	286.94 (17.69)
Other Livestock	1.91 (0.13)	1.25 (0.07)	0.98 (0.05)	0.81 (0.05)
Total Livestock	1,519.57 (100.00)	1,593.77 (100.00)	1,760.52 (100.00)	1,622.22 (100.00)

3.2.7 Block wise Live Stock population in Sidhi

It is seen that among the cattle highest population of cow was found (20.41 per cent) in Waidhan followed by 18.73 per cent in Chitrangi, 17.24 per cent in Deosar, 12.47 per cent in Sinhawal and 10.50 per cent in Sidhi block and so on. Like wise highest population of Buffaloes was also found (24.65 per cent) in Waidhan followed by 16.98 per cent in Chitrangi, 14.63 per cent in Sidhi, 13.89 per cent in Deosar and 13.04 per cent in Sinhawal block. As regards sheep population, highest was found (39.05 per cent) in Chitrangi followed by 21.18 per cent in Waidhan and 10.06 per cent in Rampur Naikin. The secondary data also shows that Goat population block wise was found highest (23.84 per cent) in Waidhan followed by 21.26 per cent in Chitrangi, 16.60 per cent in Deosar and 11.65 per cent in Sidhi block. This is the main reason for the selection of these two blocks (Waidhan & Deosar). Of course in Chitrangi block Goat population was higher than Deosar but market was not available. Hence purposively Chitrangi block was dropped & Deosar was selected for the study. Horse and ponies population was highest (19.89 per cent) in Sidhi followed by 16.94

per cent in Rampur Naikin, 14.66 per cent in Waidhan, 13.44 per cent in Sinhawal and 13.28 per cent in Majholi block (Table 3.22).

Table 3.22 Live stock population block wise in Sidhi (2005-06)

S. No.	Blocks	Population						
		Cow	Buffalo	Sheep	Goats	Horse & ponies	Other live stock	Total
1.	Sidhi	83,832 (10.50)	35,016 (14.63)	1,985 (9.38)	39,785 (11.65)	7 (1.11)	2,193 (19.89)	1,62,818 (11.53)
2.	Rampur Naikin	39,588 (4.96)	10,043 (4.20)	2,129 (10.06)	10,635 (3.11)	9 (1.42)	1,868 (16.94)	64,272 (4.55)
3.	Majholi	76,187 (9.54)	23,487 (9.82)	2,095 (9.89)	25,837 (7.56)	-	1,464 (13.28)	1,29,070 (9.14)
4.	Kusmi	49,141 (6.15)	6,895 (2.88)	-	21,743 (6.37)	7 (1.11)	583 (5.29)	78,369 (5.55)
5.	Sinhawal	99,613 (12.47)	31,203 (13.04)	429 (2.03)	32,832 (9.61)	61 (9.64)	1,482 (13.44)	1,65,620 (11.73)
6.	Deosar	1,37,677 (17.24)	33,237 (13.89)	1,782 (8.41)	56,717 (16.60)	53 (8.37)	1,109 (10.04)	2,30,575 (16.32)
7.	Chitrangi	1,49,603 (18.73)	40,640 (16.98)	8,267 (39.05)	72,606 (21.26)	449 (70.93)	712 (6.46)	2,72,277 (19.28)
8.	Waidhan	1,62,967 (20.41)	58,772 (24.56)	4,483 (21.18)	81,419 (23.84)	47 (7.42)	1,617 (14.66)	3,09,305 (21.90)
All blocks		7,98,608 (100)	2,39,293 (100)	21,170 (100)	2,41,574 (100)	633 (100)	11,028 (100)	14,12,306 (100)

3.2.8 Year wise production of Milk in Sidhi district

The table 3.23 shows that the production of milk from milch animal shows increasing trend in the case of cows, buffaloes but decreasing trend in goat milk production. Cow milk was 133.20 thousand metric tonnes in the year 2003 and increased to 174.80 thousand metric tonnes in the year 2008. Buffalo milk was 161.97 thousand metric tonnes in the year 2003 and increased to 191.84 thousand Metric tonnes and Goat milk was 78.40 thousand metric tonnes in 2003 and increased to 52.58 thousand metric tonnes in 2008. It was also observed that quantity of milk produced by buffalo was 45.76 per cent followed by cow milk, 41.70 and goat milk was 12.54% in 2008. (Table 3.23)

Table 3.23 Year wise production of milk in Sidhi district

(unit- thousand metric ton)

Year	Milch live stock			Total
	Cows	Buffaloe	Goat	
2003	133.20	161.97	78.40	373.54
	(35.65)	(43.36)	(20.99)	(100)
2008	174.80	191.84	52.58	419
	(41.70)	(45.76)	(12.54)	(100)

*Figures in brackets show the percentages***3.2.9 Average production of milk per day per animal in Sidhi district**

The table 3.24 shows that the average production of milk per cow is ranging from 1.04 litre to 1.12 litre per day. In the case of buffaloe the quantity was 3.04 litre in the year 2003 whereas 3.16 litre in 2008 and in the case of goats milk 0.46 litre in 2003 to 0.51 litre in 2008 per day per animal milk production.

Table 3.24 Average production of milk per day per animal in Sidhi district

((Unit – Litre per day)

Year	Milch live stock			Total
	Cow	Buffaloe	Goat	
2003	1.04	3.04	0.46	4.54
	(22.99)	(66.90)	(10.11)	(100)
2008	1.12	3.16	0.51	4.80
	(23.38)	(65.95)	(10.67)	(100)

*Figures in brackets show the percentages***3.2.10 Price of milk per litre in Sidhi district**

The table 3.25 reveals that the price per litre of cow milk is gradually increasing from Rs.12 per litre in 2003 to Rs.14 in 2008. While the price of buffaloe milk per litre was Rs.14 per litre in 2003 it rose to Rs.16 per litre in 2008 and in case of goat milk the price per litre increased from Rs.10 in 2003 to Rs.12 in 2008.

Table 3.25 Price of milk per litre of Milch livestock in Sidhi district

(Unit – Rs./ litre)

Year	Milch live stock			Average
	Cow	Buffalo	Goat	
2003	12	14	10	12
2008	14	16	12	14

3.2.11 Production of Meat in Sidhi district

There were four registered slaughter houses in the district in 2008. The production of meat of this district was 12.40 thousand kg. in the year 1998 and after five year it increase to 13.43 thousand kg. in 2003 and thereafter it rose sharply to 30.63 thousand kg. in 2008 (Table 3.26)

Table 3.26 Production of meat in Sidhi district

Year	No. of slaughter houses		(Unit – thousand kg.) Live stock			
			Goat		Total	
	Buffaloe	Goat	No.	Qty.	No.	Qty.
1998	--	3	94	12.40	94	12.40
	--		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
2003	--	4	10	13.43	100	13.43
	--		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
2008	--	4	249	30.63	249	30.63
	--		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

3.2.12 Price of meat in Sidhi district

The table 3.27 shows that in 2003. The price of goat meat per kg. increased to Rs.60 per kg. in the year 1993 to Rs.140 per kg. in 2008. The price of goat meat is increasing at faster rate than other animal meat. It is because of eating preference of people towards the goat meat.

Table 3.27 Year wise rate of meat per kg. in Sidhi district

Year	(Unit – Rs.per kg.) Live stock	
	Buffaloe	Goat
1993	20	60
2003	28	80
2008	35	120

3.2.13 Veterinary hospitals & its activities in Sidhi district

It is observed that in Sidhi district there were 21 veterinary hospitals, 55 veterinary primary health centres and 63 artificial insemination centres have been established for the proper care of livestock population of the district.

3.2.14 Number of Slaughter houses in Sidhi district

Sidhi district has 18 slaughter houses for slaughter of sheep & goat and all these 18 are non affiliated to the government.

3.2.15 General information of Sidhi district

The district has 2 Nagar Palikas and 4 towns. The maximum numbers of goat were sold in cattle markets. Fifteen live stock markets existed in the district. The distance from bus stand to live stock markets ranged between 1-9 km. Two, unorganised exclusive goat market were also reported in the district during reference period (Table 3.28).

Table 3.28 General information of Sidhi district

Year	No. of Nagar Palika	No. of Town Area	No. of cattle market and fair		Exclusive of Goat market	
			Fair	Market	Organised	Un organised
1993	2	3	--	--	--	--
1998	2	3	--	15	--	2
2003	3	4	--	--	--	2
2008	3	4	--	7	--	2

CHAPTER – IV

SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF SAMPLE FARMERS (GOAT REARERS)

This chapter deals with socio economic status of goat rearers. It includes caste, education, occupation, marketing, income and employment gained from goat marketing. After evaluation of these points we will come to know whether this business is profitable or otherwise for rural people.

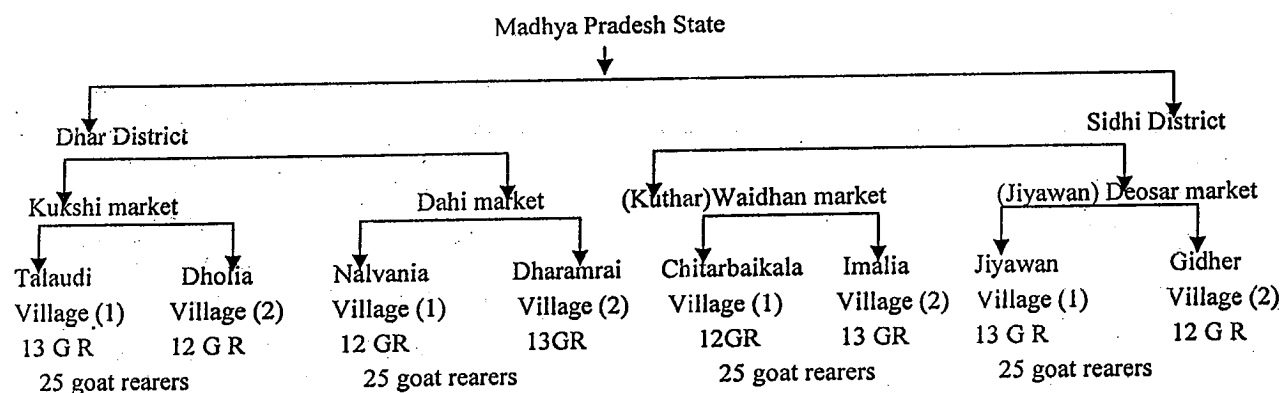
4.1 Sample Design and Sample Number

As mentioned in chapter I the state of Madhya Pradesh comprises 11 Agro-Climatic Regions. For the selection of sample goat rearers, of the 11 agro-climatic regions 2 were selected which had largest and second largest goat population. Accordingly Malwa Plateau (goat population of 16,09,975) and Kymore Plateau (goat population of 12,14,255) were selected. In Malwa plateau, Dhar district (goat population of 3,26,972 highest in Malwa plateau) was selected, Among the districts of Kymore Plateau, Sidhi district had highest goat population of 3,65,667 and was, therefore, selected for the study.

Further, from Dhar district two markets viz Kukshi and Dahi were selected and from Sidhi district Waidhan and Deosar markets were selected. From each market area 2 villages each were selected in which one village was near to the market and the another was far- off the market. Thus a total number of 8 villages formed the sample.

From each market area two villages were selected and from each group of two villages 25 goat rearers were selected. Thus the total sample of goat rearers was 100 (25 goat rearers from a group of 2 villages). Therefore, from 8 villages (4 groups of villages) 100 goat rearers were selected.

Diagrammatic Presentation of Sample



Total sample of goat rearers- 100

G R – Goat Réarers

4.2 Distribution of Sample Households by Size Class of Goat Herds

There were 4 size classes of goats viz 1 to 5, 6-15, 16-30 and above 30. Each size of class had to be of 25 households, But with small adjustment due to reason of availability of sample households, the size of the sample in different size of class had to be as follows.

Table- 4.1 – Distribution of the sample households by size of goat herds

Size class	No of sample goat rearers
1 – 5	25
6 – 15	28
16 – 30	22
Above 30	25
Total	100

Thus the total number of sample households was 100 (Table 4.1)

4.3 Distribution of Sample Households by Castes

The caste wise distribution of sample household shows that 7.00 per cent belonged to scheduled castes and 57.00 per cent or largest percentage belonged to scheduled tribes. 28 per cent belonged to other backward castes and the remaining 8 per cent to other castes.

The scheduled castes households belongs to Sidhi district, whereas, of the 57 scheduled tribes households 42 (73.68 per cent) came from Dhar district. Of the total

Table- 4.1 A - Distribution of the sample households by size classes of goat herds across markets of goats

Size class of goat	District- I Dhar						District- II Sidhi						Total (Both districts)
	Market- I- Kukshi			Market - II - Dahi			Market - I - Waidhan			Market - II - Deosar			
	V1	V2	Sub total	V1	V2	Sub total	V1	V2	Sub total	V1	V2	Sub total	
1-5	3	3	6	2	4	6	3	3	6	4	3	7	25
%	23.08	25.00	24.00	16.67	30.77	24.00	25.00	23.08	24.00	30.77	25.00	28.00	25.00
6-15	4	3	7	3	4	7	3	4	7	3	4	7	28
%	30.77	25.00	28.00	25.00	30.77	28.00	25.00	30.77	28.00	23.08	33.33	28.00	28.00
16-30	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	2	5	3	2	5	22
%	23.08	25.00	24.00	25.00	23.18	24.00	25.00	15.38	20.00	23.08	16.67	20.00	22.00
Above 30	3	3	6	4	2	6	3	4	7	3	3	6	25
%	23.08	25.00	24.00	33.33	15.38	24.00	25.00	30.77	28.00	23.08	25.00	24.00	25.00
Total	13	12	25	12	13	25	12	13	25	13	12	25	100
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Note : Percentage to total													

Note : Percentage to total

Table- 4.2- Distribution of the sample households by castes across markets of goats

Caste	District-I- Dhar						District-II- Sidhi						Total (Both districts)
	Market-I Kukshi			Market-II- Dahi			Market-I- Waidhan			Market-II- Deosar			
	V1	V2	Sub total	V1	V2	Sub total	V1	V2	Sub total	V1	V2	Sub total	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	0	1	1	
SC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33	38.46	24.00	0.00	8.33	4.00	7
%	13	12	25	4	13	17	0	2	2	4	9	13	7.00
ST	100.00	100.00	100.00	33.33	100.00	68.00	0.00	15.38	8.00	30.77	75.00	52.00	57
%	0	0	0	6	0	6	10	6	16	4	2	6	57.00
OBC	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	24.00	83.33	46.15	64.00	30.77	16.67	24.00	28
%	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	5	0	5	28.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.00	8.00	8.33	0.00	4.00	38.46	0.00	20.00	8
%	13	12	25	12	13	25	12	13	25	13	12	25	8.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Note : Percentage to total													

Note : Percentage to total

number of 28 other backward castes households 6 (21.43 per cent) belonged to Dhar district and 22 (78.57 per cent) belonged to Sidhi district.

It is, thus, observed that scheduled tribes households had largest number in the sample followed by other backward castes households. The variation between the selected two districts was such that all the scheduled castes households belonged to Sidhi district, whereas, 73.68 per cent of the scheduled tribes households came from Dhar district. Other backward castes households dominated more in Sidhi district. (Table 4.2).

4.4 Distribution of Sample Households by Main Occupation

As high as 65.00 per cent of the sample households responded that agriculture was their main occupation and second largest percentage of them (13.00 per cent) mentioned that goat rearing was their main occupation. The third important main occupation was dairy and was reported by 7.00 per cent households and the fourth important occupation was labour and was reported by 6.00 per cent households.

However there was considerable variation in two selected districts. While 38 of the 50 households (76 per cent) in Dhar district reported agriculture as their main occupation 27 out of 50 households (54 per cent) in Sidhi district reported so. On the other hand while in Dhar district only 1 out of 50 households (2 per cent) reported goat rearing as its main occupation 12 out of 50 (24.00 per cent) in Sidhi district reported so. While none of households of Dhar district reported their main occupation to be dairy, 14.00 per cent of households of Sidhi reported so. Labour was reported to be main occupation by 8.00 per cent of the households of Dhar district but only 4.00 per cent of the households of Sidhi district mentioned so.

Thus larger percentage of households of Dhar district had agriculture as main occupation. The larger percentage of households of Sidhi district had dairy and goat rearing as main occupations. However, labour was reported to be main occupation by larger percentage of households of Dhar district than of Sidhi district (Table 4.3)

4.5 Distribution of the Sample Households by Secondary Occupations

As regards secondary occupation it was noted that in Dhar district 10.00 per cent of the selected households had agriculture as secondary occupation whereas 28.00 per cent of the Sidhi district households had agriculture as secondary occupation. Labour was secondary occupation

Table - 4.3- Distribution of the sample households by main occupations across markets of goats

Main Occupation	District-I- Dhar										District-II- Sidhi										Total (Both districts)
	Market-I- Kukshi				Market-II- Dahi			Market-I- Waidhan			Market-II- Deosar										
	V1	V2	Sub total		V1	V2	Sub total	V1	V2	Sub total	V1	V2	Sub total								
Agriculture	12	12	24		3	11	14		7	6	13	8	6	14		65					
%	92.31	100.00	96.00		25.00	84.62	56.00		58.33	46.15	52.00	61.54	50.00	56.00		65.00					
Dairy	0	0	0		0	0	0		2	1	3	0	4	4		7					
%	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		16.67	7.69	12.00	0.00	33.33	16.00		7.00					
Goat Rearing	0	0	0		0	1	1		3	3	6	4	2	6		13					
%	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	7.69	4.00		25.00	23.08	24.00	30.77	16.67	24.00		13.00					
Service	1	0	1		1	1	2		0	0	0	1	0	1		4					
%	7.69	0.00	4.00		8.33	7.69	8.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69	0.00	4.00		4.00					
Labour	0	0	0		4	0	4		0	2	2	0	0	0		6					
%	0.00	0.00	0.00		33.33	0.00	16.00		0.00	15.38	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		6.00					
Profession	0	0	0		3	0	3		0	0	0	0	0	0		3					
%	0.00	0.00	0.00		25.00	0.00	12.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		3.00					
Business	0	0	0		1	0	1		0	1	1	0	0	0		2					
%	0.00	0.00	0.00		8.33	0.00	4.00		0.00	7.69	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		2.00					
Others	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0					
%	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00					
All	13	12	25		12	13	25		12	13	25	13	12	25		100					
%	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00					

Note: Percentage to all

Note: Percentage to all

Table-4.4- Distribution of the sample households by Secondary Occupation across markets of goats

Secondary Occupation	District-I- Dhar										District-II- Sidhi						Total (Both districts)
	Market-I- Kukshi			Market-II- Dahi			Market-I- Waidhan			Market-II- Deosar							
	V1	V2	Sub total	V1	V2	Sub total	V1	V2	Sub total	V1	V2	Sub total					
Agriculture	1	0	1	2	2	4	2	3	5	4	5	9					
%	7.69	0.00	4.00	16.67	15.38	16.00	16.67	23.08	20.00	30.77	41.67	36.00					
Dairy	0	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	6	2	5	7					
%	0.00	8.33	4.00	8.33	15.38	12.00	25.00	23.08	24.00	15.38	41.67	28.00					
Goat Rearing	3	5	8	4	0	4	3	5	8	3	2	5					
%	23.08	41.67	32.00	33.33	0.00	16.00	25.00	38.46	32.00	23.08	16.67	20.00					
Service	3	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0					
%	23.08	8.33	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Labour	4	4	8	4	9	13	3	2	5	2	0	2					
%	30.77	33.33	32.00	33.33	69.23	52.00	25.00	15.38	20.00	15.38	0.00	8.00					
Profession	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0					
%	7.69	0.00	4.00	8.33	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Business	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2					
%	0.00	8.33	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00					
Others	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2					
%	7.69	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.38	0.00	8.00					
All	13	12	25	12	13	25	12	13	25	13	12	25					
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00					
Note : Percentage to all													100.00				

Note : Percentage to all

for 28.00 per cent of the selected households. In Dhar district this percentage was 42.00 but in Sidhi the percentage was only 14.00. One fourth of the selected households had goat rearing as secondary occupation. This secondary occupation was of equal importance (50.00 per cent of households) in both the districts. Dairy was more important secondary occupation of Sidhi district households (26.00 per cent) than Dhar district households (8.00 per cent)

Thus it may be concluded that labour was the most important secondary occupation (28.00 per cent) for the selected households. Goat rearing was secondary occupation for 25.00 per cent of the selected households. Agriculture was the third important secondary occupation adopted by 19.00 per cent households. While labour was more important secondary occupation for Dhar district households (42.00 per cent) agriculture (28.00 per cent) and dairy (26.00 per cent) were more important secondary occupations for Sidhi district households (Table 4.4).

4.6 Distribution of the Sample Households by Operated Land

It was noted that only 9.00 per cent of selected households had more than 4 hectares of land each. The remaining 91.00 per cent of the households were either landless (7.00 per cent) or owners of small pieces of land (84.00 per cent). This can be further classified as 37 per cent (marginal), 24 per cent (small), and 23 per cent (medium). There was only marginal difference between the two districts as far as distribution of households according to size class of operated land (Table 4.5)

4.7 Livestock Owned by Size of Farms

As far as livestock position, it was noted that there was no sheep in both the districts. The total number of livestock on the selected farms were 2,352. Of this population 1,872 or 79.59 per cent were goats and 134 (5.70 per cent), Cows, Buffaloes, were 112 (4.76 per cent) and others 234 (9.95 per cent). It was noted that the number of livestock per farm increased with the increase in the size of farms. This was true with respect to goats, cows, buffaloes and other animals. However there was no relationship between the size of farms and value per livestock (Table 4.7)

4.8 Livestock Owned by the Size of Flocks of goats on the Sample Farms in July, 2007

If we consider the number of different kinds of livestock by size of flocks of goats it will be observed that the picture for two districts taken together was such that the number of livestock

Table-4.5 - Distribution of the sample households by the operated land across markets of goats

Size class of operated land (hect.)	District-I- Dhar						District-II- Sidhi						Total (Both districts)
	Market-I- Kukshi			Market-II- Dahi			Market-I- Waidhan			Market-II- Deosar			
	V1	V2	Sub total	V1	V2	Sub total	V1	V2	Sub total	V1	V2	Sub total	
Landless	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	1	1	1	0	1	7
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.67	0.00	20.00	0.00	7.69	4.00	7.69	0.00	4.00	7.00
Up to 1	7	1	8	4	7	11	4	5	9	7	2	9	37
%	53.85	8.33	32.00	33.33	53.85	44.00	33.33	38.46	36.00	53.85	16.67	36.00	37.00
1 - 2	5	6	11	0	4	4	3	2	5	1	3	4	24
%	38.46	50.00	44.00	0.00	30.77	16.00	25.00	15.38	20.00	7.69	25.00	16.00	24.00
2 - 4	1	3	4	1	2	3	5	4	9	3	4	7	23
%	7.69	25.00	16.00	8.33	15.38	12.00	41.67	30.77	36.00	23.08	33.33	28.00	23.00
Above 4	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	3	4	9
%	0.00	16.67	8.00	16.67	0.00	8.00	0.00	7.69	4.00	7.69	25.00	16.00	9.00
Total	13	12	25	12	13	25	12	13	25	13	12	25	100
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Note : Percentage to total													

Table-4.7- Overall livestock position of sample households

Categories of farms (ha)	Goats		Sheep		Cow		Buffaloes		Other		Total Livestock
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.
Landless	83 4.43 (93.25)	1289	0	0	4 2.99 (4.50)	3500	2 1.79 (2.25)	7000	0	0	89 3.78 (100.00)
Marginal below 1- ha.	650 34.72 (81.04)	1115	0	0	44 32.84 (5.49)	3320	31 27.68 (3.87)	9032	77 32.91 (9.60)	7677	802 34.10 (100.00)
Small 1-2 ha.	429 22.92 (76.47)	1221	0	0	46 34.32 (8.20)	4670	26 23.21 (4.63)	8423	60 25.64 (10.70)	7720	561 23.85 (100.00)
Medium 2-4 ha.	493 26.34 (83.00)	1114	0	0	14 10.45 (2.36)	3943	32 28.57 (5.39)	7144	55 23.50 (9.25)	6418	594 25.26 (100.00)
Large above 4 ha.	217 11.59 (70.91)	1257	0	0	26 19.40 (8.50)	5231	21 18.75 (6.86)	8410	42 17.95 (13.73)	8052	306 13.01 (100.00)
All	1872 100.00 (79.59)	1163	0	0	134 100.00 (5.70)	4225	112 100.00 (4.76)	8198	234 100.00 (9.95)	7459	2352 100.00 (100.00)

Table-4.8 -Livestock position by the size of Flocks of Goats on the sample farms in July, 2007

Goats on the sample farms in July, 2007																													
District-I (Dhar)															District-II (Sidhi)														
Size of Flock	Goat					Sheep	Cows	Buffaloes	Other/Bulllocks	Goat					Sheep	Cows	Buffaloes	Other/Bulllocks	Goat					Sheep	Cows	Buffaloes	Other/Bulllocks	Total Livestock	
	Male	Female	Kids	total	Male					Female	Kids	total	Male	Female					Kids	total									
1-5	17	28	14	59	0	7	5	20	15	30	14	59	0	16	13	28	32	58	28	118	0	23	18	48	207				
%	10.83	5.88	6.93	7.07	0	12.73	12.82	17.09	7.61	5.80	4.35	5.69	0	20.25	17.81	23.93	9.04	5.84	5.33	6.30	0	17.16	16.07	20.51					
6-15	24	74	39	137	0	11	6	30	32	78	51	161	0	24	20	33	56	152	90	298	0	35	26	63	422				
%	15.29	15.55	19.31	16.41	0	20.00	15.38	25.64	16.24	15.09	15.79	15.53	0	30.38	27.40	28.21	15.82	15.31	17.14	15.92	0	26.12	23.21	26.92					
16-30	52	104	61	217	0	17	12	28	49	135	84	268	0	14	18	26	101	239	145	485	0	31	30	54	600				
%	33.12	21.85	30.20	25.99	0	30.91	30.77	23.93	24.87	26.11	26.01	25.84	0	17.72	24.66	22.22	28.53	24.07	27.62	25.91	0	23.13	26.79	23.08					
above 30	64	270	88	422	0	20	16	39	101	274	174	549	0	25	22	30	165	544	262	971	0	45	38	69	1,123				
%	40.76	56.72	43.56	50.54	0	36.36	41.03	33.33	51.27	53.00	53.87	52.94	0	31.65	30.14	25.64	46.61	54.78	49.90	51.87	0	33.58	33.93	29.49					
All	157	476	202	835	0	55	39	117	197	517	323	1037	0	79	73	117	354	993	525	1872	0	134	112	234	2,352				
%	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100				
Note : Percentage to all																													

Note : Percentage to all

Table 4.8 A - Livestock position for the total farmers

S.No.	Type of Livestock	Dhar		Sidhi		Total	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
1	Goats						
	a. Male	157	18.80	197	19.00	354	18.91
	b. Female	476	57.90	517	49.85	993	53.05
	c. Kids	202	24.19	323	31.15	525	28.04
	Total Goats	835	79.83	1,037	79.41	1,872	79.60
2	Cows	55	5.26	79	6.05	134	5.69
3	Buffaloes	39	3.73	73	5.59	112	4.76
4	Others	117	11.18	117	8.95	234	9.95
	Total	1,046	100.00	1,306	100.00	2,352	100.00

increased with the size of flock of goats from 207 in the smallest size to 1,123 in the flocks size group with above 30 flocks. This was so in the case of all kinds of livestock (Table 4.8)

The total number of livestock on the sample farms in July, 2007 was 2,352. Of this number, the largest (1,872 or 79.60 per cent) were goats, 5.69 per cent cows and 4.76 per cent buffaloes. The percentage number of different kinds of livestock was near about same in the selected districts. In the goat population the percentage of females was 53.05 and that of kids, 28.04. In the two districts the variation was such that the percentage of females was higher (57.90) in Dhar district than in Sidhi district (49.85). However the percentage of kids was lower (24.19 per cent) in Dhar district than Sidhi district (31.15 per cent). The percentage of males was about equal in both the districts. (Table 4.8 A)

4.9 Annual Income from Different Sources on Sample Farms

In both the districts agriculture was the most important source of income. The percentage of agricultural income was 58.82 in Dhar district and 41.49 in Sidhi district. In Dhar district the second important source was labour (11.50 per cent) and the third was trade (11.19 per cent). The fourth was goat rearing (11.10 per cent). However, it may be noted that the contribution of second, third and fourth sources of income was only marginally different. It was around 11 per cent in these three sources. In Sidhi district the second important source of income was dairy (24.13 per cent) followed by goat rearing (20.62 per cent). The contribution of labour was only 6.18 per cent. Thus, it will be noted that in Dhar district agriculture was of distinctly higher importance than other sources, whereas, in Sidhi district besides agriculture, dairy and goat rearing assumed significant importance.

In Dhar district the percentage of income from different sources across the size of farms showed that with the increase in size the contribution of agricultural income increased and those of other sources like dairy, goat rearing and labour decreased with marginal variation in size groups. This holds true in the case of Sidhi district also (Table 4.9)

4.10 Annual Income from different sources on sample farms across markets

The percentage contribution by different sources of income in two markets of Dhar district showed that there was no significant difference between market I and market II as far as income from agriculture, dairy and goat rearing was concerned. In the case of income from labour the difference was obvious (6.70 per cent in market I and 17.54 per cent in market II). On the other hand other

Table-4.9- Annual income from different sources on the different size groups of sample farms

Size of farm(ha)	District-I (Dhar)										District-II (Sidhi)										Total Income of both districts
	Sources										Sources										
	Agri.	Dairy	Goat rearing	Labour	Profession	Trader/others	Total	Agri.	Dairy	Goat rearing	Labour	Profession	Trader/others	Total							
Landless	0	0	31085	48400	0	82800	162285	0	15300	21044	10000	0	4000	50344	212629						
No. of households	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7						
per H.H.	0	0	6217	9680	0	16560	32457	0	7650	10522	5000	0	2000	25172	30376						
%	0.00	0.00	19.15	29.82	0.00	51.02	100.00	0	30.39	41.80	19.86	0.00	7.95	100.00							
Up to 1	403700	110865	151122	266610	11700	222500	1165997	284300	223100	214569	88500	31812	50400	892681	2058678						
No. of households	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	37						
per H.H.	21247	5835	7954	14032	616	11711	61368	15794	12394	11921	4917	1767	2800	49593	55640						
%	34.32	9.51	12.96	22.87	1.00	19.08	100.00	31.85	24.99	24.04	9.91	3.56	5.65	100.00							
1 - 2	807650	88850	134467	142900	20000	114265	1308132	203940	170250	142354	42500	0	20000	579044	1867176						
No. of households	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	24						
per H.H.	53643	5923	8964	9527	1333	7618	87209	22660	18917	15817	4722	0	2222	64338	85778						
%	61.74	6.79	10.28	10.92	1.53	8.73	100.00	35.22	29.40	24.58	7.34	0.00	3.45	100.00							
2 - 4	362100	23580	156629	115400	0	139003	796709	517730	257160	192091	45900	12000	72000	1096881	1893590						
No. of households	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	23						
per H.H.	51729	3369	22376	16486	0	19857	113816	32358	16073	12006	2869	750	4500	68555	82330						
%	45.45	2.96	19.66	14.48	0.00	17.45	100.00	47.20	23.44	17.51	4.18	1.09	6.56	100.00							
Above 4	1359950	113840	80082	0	0	0	1553872	297500	92400	77787	7200	48000	0	522887	2076759						
No. of households	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	9						
per H.H.	339988	28460	20021	0	0	0	388468	59500	18480	15557	1440	9600	0	104577	230751						
%	87.52	7.33	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	56.90	17.67	14.88	1.38	9.18	0.00	100.00							
Total	2933400	337135	553385	573310	31700	556065	4986995	1303470	758210	647845	194100	91812	146400	3141837	8128632						
No. of households	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	100						
per H.H.	58668	6743	11068	11466	634	11161	99740	26069	15164	12957	3882	1836	2928	62837	81288						
%	58.82	6.76	11.10	11.50	0.64	11.19	100.00	41.49	24.13	20.62	6.18	2.92	4.66	100.00							
Percentage to total income with in district / H.H.																					

Percentage to total Income with in district / H.H.

Table - 4.10 - Annual income from different sources on the sample farms across the markets

Source of Income		District-I										Total of the district	District-II						Total of the district		Total of both districts
		Market-I					Market-II						Market-I			Market-II					
		V-I	V-II	Total	V-I	V-II	Total	V-I	V-II	Total	V-I		V-II	Total	V-I	V-II	Total				
Agriculture	Per household	69630	74015	72109	54173	63406	57950	65187	27375	23681	25528	28433	29133	28783	27156	45558					
	%	55.97	61.53	59.07	60.59	56.12	58.50	58.82	43.42	45.49	44.35	39.95	38.57	39.24	41.49	52.12					
Dairy	Per household	8632	21840	13034	7449	7458	7454	9916	20457	16438	18565	12100	31436	23295	21061	15648					
	%	6.94	6.98	6.96	5.77	7.33	6.50	6.76	24.33	21.05	22.85	11.33	38.15	25.14	24.13	13.47					
Goat rearing	Per household	9651	19055	14353	10231	7179	8705	11529	12999	10729	11864	17696	11089	14524	13221	12384					
	%	9.31	14.62	12.27	10.56	8.47	9.59	11.10	20.62	20.61	20.61	26.94	14.68	20.63	20.62	14.78					
Labour	Per household	26638	16888	21221	17686	64630	34756	28666	7333	7000	7182	11011	5333	9592	8439	17847					
	%	8.56	5.40	6.80	10.65	25.42	17.54	11.50	5.82	5.60	5.72	11.60	1.77	6.54	6.18	9.44					
Profession	Per household	11700	20000	15850	0	0	0	31700	12000	8000	10000	31812	40000	35906	22953	24702					
	%	0.94	1.28	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.64	1.59	1.28	1.45	3.72	4.41	4.08	2.92	1.52					
Trader	Per household	0	45625	45625	18000	0	18000	31813	10667	18650	13860	13775	22000	15420	14640	17502					
	%	0.00	2.92	1.62	1.55	0.00	0.83	1.28	4.23	5.97	5.02	6.45	2.43	4.38	4.66	2.58					
Other	Per household	45480	37867	42625	25288	27000	25573	35317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35317					
	%	18.28	7.26	12.14	10.88	2.66	7.04	9.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.08					
All	Per household	29621	39093	34241	24730	28247	26255	30224	17595	15618	16642	18171	22662	20236	18481	24265					
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00					
Per household & percentage contribution of different sources to total income																					

sources contributed much higher percentage (12.14) in the case of market I than market II (7.04 per cent).

In Sidhi district agriculture contributed higher percentage (44.35) in market I than market II (39.24). However, the contribution of dairy was higher (25.14 per cent) in market II than market I (22.85 per cent). In the case of other sources the contribution was nearly equal in both the markets (Table 4.10)

4.11 Annual Income from goat rearing by size of flocks of goats

The average annual income from goat rearing on the selected farms was Rs. 12,012. It was Rs. 11,068 in Dhar district and Rs. 12,957 in Sidhi district. It increased with size of flocks of goats. In the smallest size it was Rs. 2,947 and increased to Rs 6,261 in the next higher group. In the third size group it was Rs. 13,983 and further increased to Rs 25,784 in the fourth group. In Dhar district it increased from Rs. 3,306 in the smallest size group to Rs. 24,521 in the largest size group with gradual increase from smaller to larger size groups. In the case of Sidhi district the income was Rs. 2,616 in the smallest group. It increased from one group to another with the increase in size to be ultimately Rs. 26,950 in the largest size group. Among the four markets the income was lowest in market II of Dhar district (Rs. 8,357) and highest in market II of Sidhi district (Rs. 14,525) (Table 4.11 and Table 4.11 A)

4.12 Employment in different Occupations on the Sample Farms

It was noted that the total number of days of employment per household came to 197. The maximum percentage of employment was in goat rearing (31.75 per cent) followed by agriculture (25.88 per cent). The third important occupation was dairy on which the percentage of employment days spent was 18.87. Labour required 10.94 per cent of the total days of employment. In Dhar district the pattern of employment was such that goat rearing was the most important occupation of employment (37.49 per cent) followed by agriculture (22.96 per cent), dairy (18.86 per cent) and labour (8.43 per cent) in the order of importance. In Sidhi district the order of importance of occupations was different. In that district agriculture was of prime importance (29.77 per cent) followed by goat rearing (24.11 per cent), dairy (18.86 per cent) and labour (14.29 per cent) Thus it may be concluded that four occupations viz goat rearing,

Table - 4.11 - Annual income from goats rearing by size of flocks of goats

Size of flocks	District-I						Total of the district	District-II						(Amount in Rupees)	
	Market-I			Market-II				Market-I			Market-II				
	V-I	V-II	Total	V-I	V-II	Total		V-I	V-II	Total	V-I	V-II	Total		
1 - 5	18400	4871	23271	12060	4340	16400	39671	3873	7498	11371	11859	10779	22633	34004	73675
6 - 15	21794	23977	45771	11290	20495	31785	77556	15179	22365	37544	33421	26799	60220	97764	175320
16 - 30	14047	80767	94814	25025	22063	47088	141902	51539	37118	88657	55174	21890	77064	165721	307623
> 30	61567	119042	180609	74395	39252	113647	294256	85398	61764	147162	129596	73598	203194	350356	644612
All	115808	228657	344465	122770	86150	208920	553385	155989	128745	284734	230045	133066	363111	647845	1201230

Note : (i) Village near the market, (ii) Village off the market

Note : (i) Village near the market, (ii) Village off the market

Table 4.11 A Annual income per household from goat rearing by size of flocks of goat

Annual income per household from goat rearing by size of flocks of goat															(Amount in Rupees)	
Size of flocks	Dhar					Total for Dhar District	Sidhi					Total for Sidhi District	HH No	Total Both of District		
	HH No	Market I	HH No	Market II	HH No		Market I	HH No	Market II	HH No						
1 - 5	6	3,879	6	2,733	12	3,306	6	1,895	7	3,233	13	2,616	25	2,947		
6 - 15	7	6,539	7	4,541	14	5,540	7	5,363	7	8,603	14	6,983	28	6,261		
16 - 30	6	15,802	6	7,848	12	11,825	5	17,731	5	15,413	10	16,572	22	13,983		
> 30	6	30,102	6	18,941	12	24,521	7	21,023	6	33,866	13	26,950	25	25,784		
All	25	13,779	25	8,357	50	11,068	25	11,389	25	14,525	50	12,957	100	12,012		

Table - 4.12 - Employment days in rearing of Goats by the size of Flocks of Goats

Size of flocks	District-I												District-II												(Unit - Days)											
	Market												Market												Both Districts											
	Near the Village						Off the village						Near the Village						Off the village						Days of the district											
	M	F	C	T	M	F	C	T	M	F	C	T	M	F	C	T	M	F	C	T	M	F	C	T	M	F	C	T	M	F	C	T	G. Total			
	Days of the district																																			
1 - 5	1024	315	0	1339	1327	622	0	1449	3288	240	153	0	390	250	70	0	320	710	2841	1157	0	3998	3998	2841	1157	0	3998	3998	2841	1157	0	3998	3998			
6 - 15	1651	432	0	2083	1279	525	0	1804	3887	517	100	0	617	653	160	0	813	1430	4100	1217	0	5317	5317	4100	1217	0	5317	5317	4100	1217	0	5317	5317			
16 - 30	1442	518	0	1960	925	448	0	1373	3333	597	150	0	747	843	160	0	1003	1750	3867	1276	0	5083	5083	3867	1276	0	5083	5083	3867	1276	0	5083	5083			
>30	1836	440	0	2276	863	495	0	1358	3634	1425	100	0	1525	1133	260	0	1393	2918	5257	1295	0	6552	6552	5257	1295	0	6552	6552	5257	1295	0	6552	6552			
All	5953	1705	0	7658	4394	2090	0	6484	14142	2779	500	0	3279	2879	650	0	3529	6808	16005	4945	0	20950	20950	16005	4945	0	20950	20950	16005	4945	0	20950	20950			
Percentage to total																																				

Percentage to total

Note : M = Male, F = Female, C = Child , T = Total

Table -4.12 A - Employment days in rearing of Goats by the size of flocks of Goats

Size of flocks	District-I						District-II						Average male days of both districts					
	Market						Market						Average Days of the District					
	Near the village			Off the village			Near the village			Off the village			Total Male			Total Male		
	Total Male	Total Male	Total Male	Total Male	Total Male	Total Male	Total Male	Total Male	Total Male	Total Male	Total Male	Total Male	Total Male	Total Male	Total Male	Total Male	Total Male	Total Male
	Days of the district	Days of the district	Days of the district	Days of the district	Days of the district	Days of the district	Days of the district	Days of the district	Days of the district	Days of the district	Days of the district	Days of the district	Days of the district	Days of the district	Days of the district	Days of the district	Days of the district	Days of the district
1 - 5	1,234	1,742	1,488	30.10	23.11	10.92	584	18.76	697	22.93	950	824	319	904	319	904	319	904
%	17.41	30.10	23.11	30.10	23.11	10.92	584	18.76	697	22.93	950	824	319	904	319	904	319	904
6 - 15	1,939	1,629	1,784	1,629	1,784	584	18.76	697	22.93	950	824	319	904	319	904	319	904	319
%	27.35	28.14	27.71	28.14	27.71	18.76	697	22.93	950	824	319	904	319	904	319	904	319	904
16 - 30	1,787	1,224	1,506	1,224	1,506	22.39	1,492	39.44	3,312	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
%	25.21	21.15	23.38	21.15	23.38	22.39	1,492	39.44	3,312	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
>30	2,129	1,193	1,665	1,193	1,665	1,492	39.44	3,312	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
%	30.03	20.61	26.80	20.61	26.80	47.93	3,113	3,312	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
All	7,089	5,788	64,38	5,788	64,38	3,113	3,312	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
%	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

agriculture, dairy and labour were important in both the districts with the order of importance varying slightly between the two districts. (Table 4.12 and Table 4.12A)

4.13 Employment Days in Rearing of Goats by the Size of Flocks of Goats

Employment days spent on rearing of goats for the two districts averaged 4,826. For Dhar district the days required were 6,438 and for Sidhi district the days numbered 3,213. Since the days were calculated on the basis of size of flocks, the days increased from the smallest size to the largest size with the increase in the size of flocks. Of the total days calculated the largest size group contributed 31.71 per cent and second size group 25.45 per cent. The smallest size group contributed 18.72 per cent and the third size group 24.13 per cent (Table 4.13)

4.14 Fixed Assets for the Purpose of Goats on the Sample Farms

Fixed assets on sample farms included goat shed, farm equipments and cage for kids. The total value of assets on farms of both the districts taken together was Rs. 2,554.15. The per farm value of assets varied from Rs. 2,264.55 to Rs. 2,879.78. The value has no relationship with the size of flocks. In Dhar district the per farm value of assets was Rs. 8,539.20 and that in Sidhi district Rs. 1,653.70. In the two districts also the per farm value of assets had no relationship with the size of flocks (Table 4.14)

4.15 Access to livestock on the Sample Goat Rearers and Changes in the Number and Value of different kinds of Livestock

On the sample farms the number of livestock increased by 0.51 per cent and the value increased by 22.59 per cent. If we consider this for different kinds of livestock it would be observed that in the case of cows and buffaloes both number and value increased during one year period. Further in the case of male goats although the number increased by 12.43 per cent, the value decreased by 5.93 per cent. However in the case of female goats, kids and bullocks although the number decreased by 0.50, 6.86 and 1.72 per cent respectively, the value increased by 0.50, 3.58 and 4.51 per cent respectively.

In Dhar district the number and value of cows and buffaloes increased during one year period. In the case of male goats although the number increased by 7.64 per cent the value decreased by 6.90 per cent. In the case of female goats both number and value decreased. In the case of goat kids although the number decreased the value increased.

Table - 4.13- Employment in different occupations on the sample Farms

Name of Occupation		District - I			District - II			Total of both districts			(Days)
		Market			Market			Market			
		Near Village	Off the village	Total	Near Village	Off the village	Total	Near Village	Off the village	Total	
Agriculture	Per household	168	217	192	190	160	175	179	188	183	
	%	21.24	24.58	22.96	30.46	28.98	29.77	25.40	26.37	25.88	
Dairy	Per household	199	216	209	121	172	148	157	194	177	
	%	16.40	21.15	18.86	13.76	24.61	18.86	15.21	22.55	18.87	
Goat rearing	Per household	317	270	294	137	141	139	227	204	215	
	%	41.86	33.37	37.49	21.92	26.57	24.11	32.86	30.61	31.75	
Labour	Per household	104	203	159	195	146	175	159	177	168	
	%	5.14	11.51	8.43	18.21	9.87	14.29	11.04	10.84	10.94	
Profession	Per household	180	0	180	365	118	241	264	113	229	
	%	1.79	0.00	0.86	4.88	1.77	3.42	3.18	0.72	1.95	
Traders	Per household	345	360	353	230	363	270	244	363	284	
	%	1.90	1.85	1.87	10.76	8.21	9.56	5.90	4.43	5.17	
Others	Per household	236	293	256	0	0	0	236	293	256	
	%	11.67	7.54	9.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.40	4.48	5.44	
All	Per household	219	237	228	170	162	166	194	199	197	
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Percentage to all/per household											

Table - 4.14 Fixed Assets for the purpose of goats on the sample farms

Size of flocks		Districts - I										Districts - II										T.V.O.D				
		Assets										Assets														
		Goat shed		Farm equipment		Grazing land		Cage for kids		Others		Total value		Goat shed		Farm equipment		Grazing land		Cage for kids			Others		Total value	
No	Value	No	Value	No	Value	No	Value	No	Value	No	Value	No	Value	No	Value	No	Value	No	Value	No	Value	No	Value			
1-5	25	7	5642.9	1	8000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1818.60	2377.10
6-15	28	13	7653.8	2	10500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1234.40	2264.55
16-30	22	12	6250	1	20000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1733.50	2496.30
> 30	25	12	11500	3	11500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1819.90	2879.78
All	100	44	8000	7	11929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1653.70	2554.15
(Per farm value of asset)																										

Table- 4.14 A- Access to Livestock on the sample goat rearers

Livestock		District - I						District II						Both Districts					
		Jul' 07-Dec. 07		Jan' 08- June. 08		Addition/depletion from July 2007 to June 2008 (in %)		Jul' 07-Dec. 07		Jan' 08- June. 08		Addition/depletion from July 2007 to June 2008 (in %)		Jul' 07-Dec. 07		Jan' 08- June. 08		Addition/depletion from July 2007 to June 2008 (in %)	
No.	Animal	No.	Value (Rs.)	No.	Value (Rs.)	No.	Value	No.	Value (Rs.)	No.	Value (Rs.)	No.	Value (Rs.)	No.	Value (Rs.)	No.	Value (Rs.)	No.	Value (Rs.)
1	Goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i.	Male	157	331600	169	308710	7.64	-6.90	197	268270	229	255570	16.24	-4.73	354	599870	398	564280	12.43	-5.93
ii.	Female	476	741620	417	671800	-12.39	-9.41	517	611430	571	687980	10.44	12.52	993	1353050	988	1359780	-0.50	0.50
iii.	Kid	202	112910	201	124800	-0.50	10.53	323	111700	288	107850	-10.84	-3.45	525	224610	489	232650	-6.86	3.58
2	Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Cows	55	158100	63	178400	14.55	12.84	79	408000	80	423700	1.27	3.85	134	566100	143	602100	6.72	6.36
4	Buffaloes	39	401600	40	462200	2.56	15.09	73	516600	76	584000	4.11	13.05	112	918200	116	1046200	3.57	13.94
5	Bullocks	117	1000500	113	1050500	-3.42	5.00	115	739016	115	767500	0.00	3.85	232	1739516	228	1818000	-1.72	4.51
6	Donkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6300	2	6000	0	0	2	6000	2	6000	0.00	0.00
7	Camels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Total	1046	2746330	1003	2796410	-4.11	1.82	1306	2661016	1361	3832600	4.21	44.03	2352	5407346	2364	6629010	0.51	22.59
Percentage to total																			

In Sidhi district the number and value of female goats, cows and buffaloes increased during one year. In the case of male goats although the number increased by 16.24 per cent the value decreased by 4.73 per cent. In the case of goat kids both number and value decreased during one year (Table 4.14 A)

It can be concluded that during one year both number and value of cows and buffaloes increased.

4.16 Rearing of Goats on the Sample Households by Age (Desi breed)

Mainly desi breed was reared on the selected households. Only in one village viz Taloudi, Jamunapari breed was reared. Of the 1,769 goat stock at the beginning of the year 34.14 per cent were more than 1.5 years of age and 27.25 per cent were less than 6 months in age. At the end of the year the number of goat stock was 1,768. At the end of the year also largest percentage (29.86) of stock was more than 1.5 years of age and 27.04 per cent was less than 6 months in age. The per goat value increased with the increase in age group. The average per goat value in the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,115 and at the end of the year Rs. 1,068. The per goat value increased from Rs. 427 in the smallest size group to Rs. 1,505 in the largest size group in the beginning of the year. At the end of the year the per goat value increased from Rs. 456 in the smallest size group to Rs. 1,413 in the largest age group (Table 4.15 and 4.15 A)

4.17 Rearing of Goats on the Sample Households by Age of Jamunapari Breed Goats

Besides desi breed there existed only one breed Jamunapari on the selected households. All the goats of this breed were locally produced and none was purchased. At the beginning of the year there were 103 in number and increased marginally to 107 at the end of the year. Of the 103 goats at the beginning of the year 43 (41.75 per cent) were kids and 20 (19.42 per cent) were between 7 to 12 months of age. Nine goats (8.74 per cent) were between 1 to 1.5 years and the remaining 31 (30.10 per cent) were above the age of 1.5 years. Age wise distribution of goats at the end of the year was similar to that at the beginning of the year with only marginal differences. Per goat value at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,992.82 and Rs. 1,960.79 at the end of the year (Table 4.17)

4.18 Rearing of Goats of the Sample Households by Age all breeds of Goats

There were 1,872 goats with the selected households at the beginning of the year. The number was 1,875 at the end of the year. Age wise distribution for the goats averaging at the

Table- 4.15- Rearing of goats on the sample households by age (Desi breed)

Particulars	< 6 month			7-12 month			1-1.5 years			> 1.5 years			Total	
	Jul' 07 Dec'07	Jan' 08- June' 08	July'07- Dec' 07	Jan' 08- June' 08	July' 07- Dec' 07	Jan' 08- June' 08	July' 07- Dec' 07	Jan' 08- June' 08	July' 07- Dec' 07	Jan' 08- June' 08	July' 07- Dec' 07	Jan' 08- June' 08	July' 07- Dec' 07	Jan' 08- June' 08
Desi														
No.	482	478	329	402	354	360	604	528	1769	1768				
%	27.25	27.04	18.60	22.74	20.01	20.36	34.14	29.86	100.00	100.00				
Weight	2045	2240	3748	4426	4699	4750	9009	7464	19501	18880				
Present value	205765	217965	379540	445850	478070	478200	908895	746210	1972270	1888225				
Per goat value	427	456	1154	1109	1350	1328	1505	1413	1115	1068				
Number home product	482	478	329	402	354	360	604	528	1769	1768				
%	27.25	27.04	18.60	22.74	20.01	20.36	34.14	29.86	100.00	100.00				
Purchased (nos)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Purchased (value)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				

Percentages of number of goats to total goats and value per goat

Table- 4.15 A - Rearing of Goats on the sample households by age and breed

Age group	July 07			July 07		
	No	%	Per goat value	No	%	Per goat value
Below 6 months	482	27.25	427	478	27.04	456
7 - 12 months	329	18.60	1,154	402	22.74	1,109
1 to 1.5 years	354	20.01	1,350	360	20.36	1,328
Above 1.5 years	604	34.14	1,505	528	29.86	1,413
Total/Percentage	1,769	100.00	1,115	1,768	100.00	1,068

Table- 4.17- Rearing of goats on the sample households by age of Jamunapari goats

Name of the breed	< 6 months			7-12 months			1-1.5 years			> 1.5 years			Total
	Jul' 07-Dec'07	Jan'08-June' 08		July' 07-Dec' 07	Jan' 08-June' 08		July' 07-Dec' 07	Jan' 08-June' 08		July' 07-Dec' 07	Jan' 08-June' 08		
Jamunapari													
No.	43	29		20	28		9	31		31	19		
%	41.75	27.10		19.42	26.17		8.74	28.97		30.10	17.76		107
Weight	264	183		390	553		262	706		950	569		100.00
Present value	29040	19215		42900	53870		28820	74130		104500	62590		1981
Per goat value	675.35	662.59		2145.00	1923.93		3202.22	2391.29		3370.97	3294.21		209805
Number home product	43	29		20	28		9	31		31	19		107
%	41.75	27.10		19.42	26.17		8.74	28.97		30.10	17.76		100.00
Purchased (nos)	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
Purchased (value)	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0

Percentages of number of goats to total goats and value per goat

Table- 4.19- Rearing of goat of the sample households by age and breed of goat (All Breed)

All breed	< 6 months			7-12 months			1-1.5 years			> 1.5 years			Total	
	Jul' 07 Dec'07	Jan' 08- June' 08		July' 07- Dec' 07	Jan' 08- June' 08		July' 07- Dec' 07	Jan' 08- June' 08		July' 07- Dec' 07	Jan' 08- June' 08		July' 07- Dec' 07	Jan' 08- June' 08
No.	525	507		349	430		363	391		635	547		1872	1875
%	28.04	27.04		18.64	22.93		19.39	20.85		33.92	29.17		100.00	100.00
Weight	2309	2423		4138	4949		4961	5456		9959	8033		21367	20861
Present value	234805	237180		422440	499720		506890	552330		1013395	808800		2177530	2098030
Per goat value	447.25	467.81		1210.43	1162.14		1396.39	1412.61		1595.90	1478.61		1163.21	1118.95
Number home product	525	507		349	430		363	391		635	547		1872	1875
%	28.04	27.04		18.64	22.93		19.39	20.85		33.92	29.17		100.00	100
Purchased (nos)	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0
Purchased (value)	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0

Percentages of number of goats to total goats and value per goat

beginning and at the end year was such that about 27 to 28 per cent were below 6 months (kids), 19 to 23 per cent were between 7 to 12 months, 19 to 20 per cent were between 1 to 1.5 years and the remaining 31 per cent were more than 1.5 years of age. Per goat value at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,163.21 and decreased to Rs. 1,118.95 at the end of the year. Entire goat stock (both desi and Jamunapari) was locally produced and none was purchased (Table 4.19)

4.19 Rearing of Goats on the Sample Households by Breed and Sex of Goats

As mentioned earlier there were only two breeds of goats viz desi and Jamunapari. At the beginning of the year among desi goats 335 (18.94 per cent) were males, 952 (53.81 per cent) were females and 482 (27.25 per cent), kids. At the end of the year the sex composition of goats was such that 368 (20.81 per cent) were males, 940 (53.17 per cent) were females and 460 (26.02 per cent) were kids. It would thus be seen that the sex composition of the goat stock was similar at the beginning and at the end of the year. Per goat value at the beginning of the year for males, females and kids was Rs. 1,584, Rs. 1,325 and Rs. 406 respectively. Per goat value at the end of the year for males, females and kids was Rs. 1,273, Rs. 1,286 and Rs. 455 respectively. Thus while per goat value of male and female goats decreased, that of kids increased during the year. All the desi goats were locally produced and none was purchased (Table 4.20)

4.20 Rearing of Goats on the Sample Households by Breed and Sex of Goats

All the Jamunapari goats were locally produced and none was purchased. On the selected households Jamunapari goats were 103 at the beginning of the reference year and 107 at the end of the year. Per goat value for male, female and kid was Rs. 3,647, 2,243 and 672 respectively at the beginning of the year. It was Rs 2,611, 2,122, 1,083 for male, female and kid at the end of the year respectively (Table 4.22)

4.21 Rearing of Goats on the Sample Households by Breed and Sex of Goats

As regards rearing of goats of all breeds (Desi & Jamunapari), it was noted that the number of all breeds was 1,872 at the beginning of the year. Of this 354 were males, 993 females and 525 kids and the per goat value was found to be Rs 1,695, 1,363 and 428 for males, females and kids respectively. It was also observed that the number of all breeds was 1,875 at the end of year. Of this 398 were males 988 females and 489 kids. The per goat value was Rs. 1,374, 1,326 and 492 for males, females and kids respectively (Table 4.24)

Table- 4.20- Rearing of goats on the sample households by breed and sex of goats

Name of the breed	July 07 - Dec. 07			Jan 08 - June 08		
Desi	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids
No.	335	952	482	368	940	460
Weight	4924	12642	2001	4559	12177	2169
Value	530570	1261070	195735	468640	1208570	209255
Per goat value	1584	1325	406	1273	1286	455
Home produced	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number	335	952	482	368	940	460
Value	530570	1261070	195735	468640	1208570	209255
Per goat value	1584	1325	406	1273	1286	455
Purchased (nos)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purchased (value)	0	0	0	0	0	0

(i). Percentage of home produced and purchased to number of goats

(ii). Value of per goat

Table- 4.22 Rearing of goats on the sample households by breed and sex of goat

Breed	July 07 - Dec. 07			Jan 08 - June 08		
Jamunapari	Male	Female	Kid	Male	Female	Kid
No.	19	41	43	30	48	29
Weight (Kg)	630	876	275	712	970	299
Present value (Rs.)	69300	91980	28875	78320	101850	31395
Per goat value (Rs.)	3647	2243	672	2611	2122	1083
Home product	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number	19	41	43	30	48	29
Value	69300	91980	28875	78320	101850	31395
Per goat value	3647	2243	672	2611	2122	1083
Purchased (nos)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purchased (value)	0	0	0	0	0	0

(i). Percentage of home produced and purchased to total number of goats

(ii). Value of per goat

Table- 4.24 Rearing of goats on the sample households by breed and sex of goat

Breed	July 07 - Dec. 07			Jan 08 - June 08		
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids
All breeds	0	0	0	0	0	0
No.	354	993	525	398	988	489
Weight (Kg)	5554	13542	2271	5271	13122	2468
Present value (Rs.)	599870	1353050	224610	546960	1310420	240650
Per goat value (Rs.) Home product	1695	1363	428	1374	1326	492
Number	354	993	525	398	988	489
Value (Rs.)	599870	1353050	224610	546960	1310420	240650
Purchased (nos)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purchased (value)	0	0	0	0	0	0

(i). Percentage of home produced and purchased to total number of goats

(ii). Value of per goat

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the President's policy on the issue of slavery in the territories.

CHAPTER – V

MARKET ACCESS

5.1 Brief Note on Marketing of Goats on the Sample Farms

Marketing of goats and that of other commodities like grains has basic differences. While the grains can be stored for long time and can be stored till there is a boom in demand and prices, animals like goats can not be kept without disposal for long periods. Diseases and health problems reduce the demand of goats and there by the prices. Moreover a small number of goats of the herd had to be sold at regular intervals, so that income flow continues. No doubt there is boom in demand and prices during some festivals and seasons, but these are occasional and last for few weeks only.

Retaining goats without marketing need to be fed and looked after their health. Moreover taking the goats to the slaughter houses involves cost of transportation. Taking two or three goats to the market is inconvenient and not practicable since many purchasers prefer a definite number goats (say 10) in a lot. In such a situation the goat keeper is left with no alternative but to sell goats to the professional traders at door at the price of the purchasers' command.

A study of marketing of goats on the sample farms has put forth many facts/conclusions.

1. The value of male goat is higher than that of female goat, other things remaining the same
2. When the goats are sold at door the value of goats is more if sold to local consumer or other customer than that sold to professional trader.
3. Kid goats are not sold.
4. Jamunapari breed goats are not sold at door. Only desi breed goats are sold at door.

5. On the selected households of the total number of goats sold 36.87 per cent were sold at door and 63.13 per cent were sold in the market. It was also noted that goats sold in the market fetched higher price than the goats sold at door. On an average the price received in the market was Rs 1,809 and that received at door was Rs 1,289.
6. In Dhar district the net gain per goat was highest (Rs 2,159) when sold to "others". It was lowest (Rs 1,559) when sold to professional trader. It was observed that net gain per goat was higher in Dhar district than Sidhi district.
7. The percentage of goats sold in the market to total goat population in different flock sizes increased with the increase in the flock size. In Dhar district the percentage of goats sold at door decreased with the increase in the size groups. On the other hand the percentage of goats sold in the market increased with the increase in the size group. In Sidhi district however there was no relationship between the percentage of goats sold in the market with the size of flock of goats.
8. It was noted that General Castes households sold least percentage of goats at door. The percentage was higher for SC/ST households and was highest for OBC households. Inversely the percentage of households selling goats in the market was lowest for OBC. The percentage was higher in the case of SC/ST households and highest for General Castes households.
9. As regards market access by size of farms, it was noted that in Dhar district the percentage of goats sold at door decreased with the increase in the size of farms and conversely the percentage of goats sold in the market increased with the increase in the size of farms. However in Sidhi district the opposite relationship was noted.
10. The percentage of goats sold at door and in the market by the size of flocks indicated that there was no significant relationship between the percentages of goats sold at door and size of flocks. However, the

percentages of goats sold in the market increased with the increase in the size of flocks.

11. Out of the total number of 1,872 goats 1,769 were desi and 103 were Jamunapari. It was noted that no Jamunapari breed goat was sold by the selected households at door. The value per Jamunapari goat was quite higher (Rs 1,846) than desi goat (Rs 1,123).
12. Sale of goats at door between July, 2007 to December, 2007 showed that the value per goat (both male and female) sold to local consumer was higher than that sold to professional trader.
13. The sale of goats at door between January, 2008 to June, 2008 indicated that of the total goats sold at door 92.59 per cent male goats were sold to professional traders and the remaining 7.41 per cent to local consumers. The female goats on the other hand were sold only to professional traders.
14. The sale of goats at door between July 2007 to June 2008 showed that value of male goats was higher than the female goats and value of goats sold to local consumers was higher than sold to professional traders.
15. Sale of goats at door by weight between July 2007 to December 2007 demonstrated that all the male goats belonging to weight groups of 5 to 10 kg and 10 to 15 kg were sold to professional traders. In the weight group of above 15 kg 95.56 per cent male goats were sold to professional traders only 4.44 per cent were sold to local consumers.
16. Sale of goats at door by weight between January 2008 and June 2008 indicated that all the male and female goats in the weight group of 5 to 10 kg were sold to professional traders. Similarly all the female goats in the weight groups of 10 to 15 kg and 15 kg and above were sold to professional traders. The remaining male and female goats in different weight groups were sold to local consumers.
17. Sale of goats at door by weight between July 2007 and June 2008 (one year period) showed that all the male goats in the weight group of 5 to 10

kg and all the female goats in the weight group of 15 kg and above were sold to professional traders. The remaining male and female goats in the other weight groups were sold to local consumers. It was noted that value per goat was more for male goats than female goats and value per male and female goats were more in the case of goats sold to local consumers than the professional traders.

18. The average value per goat in Dhar district was Rs 1,739 and that in Sidhi district, Rs 1,268. While all the goats in Dhar district were sold to local consumers all the goats in Sidhi district were sold to professional traders.

19. In Dhar district with the increase in the flock size the percentage of female goats to total sold goats increased in the case of village near the market. In the case of Sidhi district percentage of goats sold in the village near the market decreased with the increase in flock size.

20. In Dhar district all the ten goats were sold to local consumers. The value per goat was 1,739. In Sidhi district a total number 216 goats were sold and all these to professional traders. The value per goat was Rs. 1,268. During the period July 2007 to December 2007, 38 goats were sold, all to professional traders. The value per male goat was Rs 1,869 and female goat, Rs 1,425. The return per male goat came to Rs 1,832 and that per female goat to Rs 1,362. When the goats were sold in the organized markets the return per goat was Rs 2,070 for male goat and Rs 1,628 for female goat. The return per goat was highest for both male (Rs 2,662) and female (Rs 1,868) goats when sold to local consumers on the occasion of Bakraidd & Deepawali festivals.

The returns per goat were higher for both male and female goats when sold in organized sector than unorganized sector. Moreover the returns per goat were higher when sold to local consumers and others.

21. If we consider sale of goats in unorganized sector for one year from July 2007 to June 2008, only desi breed goats were sold. The return per goat was Rs 1,764 for male goats and Rs 1,358 for female goats. The return per

goat was highest when sold to local consumers because no intermediary was involved. Secondly all the Jamunapari goats fetched higher price were sold through this channel. The return per goat was much higher in the case of organized markets than the unorganized markets.

22. Marketing of goats in the unorganized markets for one year showed that all the goats were sold to professional traders. The net return was Rs 1,764 for male and Rs 1,357 for female goats. In the organized sector the net return per goat was Rs 1,983 for male and Rs 1,614 for female goats. The net return per goat was highest when the goats were sold to local consumers. The net return per goat was Rs 2,543 for male goats and Rs 1,824 for female goats
23. Price received by goat keepers when sold at door was Rs 1,316. For male goats price received in the market was Rs 2,104. Similar was the case with female goats.
24. The net gain per goat was higher in Dhar district than Sidhi district.

In Dhar district the net gain in the case goats sold at markets away from the villages was more than for those sold near the market. In Sidhi district the net gain was more for villages nearby market than those far off market.

The number of goats at the beginning of a period suffered a loss in number due to death of goats. There was no loss due to theft in any of the selected two districts.
25. The most important item of maintenance of goats was the imputed value of grazing. Among the recurring items of cost grains was most important and accounted for 68.19 per cent taken for both the districts taken together. It was 61.82 per cent during the first six months period and 76.30 per cent during the latter half of the year. It was observed that maintenance cost of male goats was higher than the female goats.
26. Income from sale of goats formed 53.76 per cent of the total income from goats. The next important item of income was value of milk and formed

41.26 per cent of the total income. Value of dung formed only 4.98 per cent.

27. Of the total milk produced 50.62 per cent was consumed and 49.38 per cent was sold. As regards manure 96.57 per cent was used by owners of goats and only 3.43 per cent was sold.

5.2 Market Access by the size of flock of Goats

If we consider the percentage of goats sold at door and percentage of goats sold in the market, to total goat population it is revealed that 12.07 per cent were sold at door and 20.67 per cent were sold in the market. The percentage of goats sold at door to that of total goat population varied between 11.41 to 13.20 in different size groups without having any relationship with the size of flock. However, the percentage of goats sold in the market to total goat population in different flock sizes increased with the increase in the size of flocks. It was 11.02 per cent in the smallest size group and increased with the size of flock to 25.75 per cent in the largest group. Thus it can be concluded that with the increase in the size of flocks the preference for sale in market showed an increasing trend.

In Dhar district the percentage of goats sold at door was 1.20 per cent to total population. It was also revealed that the percentage was 5.08 in the smallest size group and decreased with the increase in size to nil in the largest size group. The percentage of goats sold in the market, on the other hand, was 33.29 and increased from 15.25 in the smallest size group to 44.08 in the largest group with the increase in the size group. Thus preference for sale in the market to sale at door increased with the size. In Sidhi district the percentage of goats sold at door was 20.83. It increased from 18.64 per cent in the smallest size group to 19.25 in the second size group and further to 22.39 in the third group. It, however, decreased slightly to 20.77 in the largest group. The percentage of goats sold in the market was 10.51. The percentage had no significant relationship with the size of flocks of goats (Table 5.1)

Table-5.1 - Market Access by the size of flock of goats

Size of Flock	District - I												District - II												(Nos.)
	Population of goats						Sold in the market						Population of goats						Sold at door						
	M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T	
1-5	17	28	14	59	17.65	0	0	5.08	41.18	7.14	0	15.25	15	30	14	59	60.00	6.67	0	18.64	20.00	3.33	0.00	6.78	
6-15	24	74	39	137	8.33	1.35	0	2.19	70.83	10.81	0	18.25	32	78	51	161	53.13	17.95	0	19.25	37.50	11.54	0.00	13.04	
16-30	52	104	61	217	1.92	2.88	0	1.84	61.54	25.00	0	26.73	49	135	84	268	69.39	19.26	0	22.39	26.53	5.19	0.00	7.46	
> 30	64	270	88	422	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	90.63	47.41	0	44.08	101	274	174	549	61.39	18.98	0	20.77	35.64	10.22	0.00	11.65	
All	157	476	202	835	3.82	0.84	0	1.20	72.61	34.45	0	33.29	197	517	323	1037	61.93	18.18	0	20.83	32.49	8.70	0.00	10.51	
Note: M= Male, F= Female, K= Kids, T= Total																									

Note: M= Male, F= Female, K= Kids, T= Total

Percentage sale at door and markets to total population of goats

Cont.....

Both districts																	
Population of goats						Sold at door						Sold in the market					
M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T	M	T
32	58	28	118	37.50	3.45	0	11.86	31.25	5.17	0	11.02	31.25	5.17	0	11.02	31.25	5.17
56	152	90	298	33.93	9.87	0	11.41	51.79	11.18	0	15.44	51.79	11.18	0	15.44	51.79	11.18
101	239	145	485	34.65	12.13	0	13.20	44.55	13.81	0	16.08	44.55	13.81	0	16.08	44.55	13.81
165	544	262	971	37.58	9.56	0	11.74	56.97	28.68	0	25.75	56.97	28.68	0	25.75	56.97	28.68
354	993	525	1872	36.16	9.87	0	12.07	50.28	21.05	0	20.67	50.28	21.05	0	20.67	50.28	21.05

5.3 Market Access by Castes

The selected households were divided into 3 groups according to castes viz, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (grouped together), Other Backward Castes (OBC) and General Castes. It was noted that the percentage of goats sold at door by SC/ST households was 10.09 and increased to 20.00 in the case of OBC households. In General Castes households, the percentage was only 8.28. As against this the percentages of goats sold in the market were 22.03 in the case of SC/ST households and decreased to 13.58 in the case of OBC households but again increased to 27.22 per cent for the General Castes households. It can be concluded that General castes households sold least percentage of goats at door (8.28). The percentage increased to 10.09 for SC/ST households and was highest (20.00) for OBC households. Inversely, the percentage of households selling goats in the market was lowest (13.58) for OBC. The percentage increased to 22.03 in the case of SC/ST households and further to 27.22 for general castes households.

The percentage of trend of selling goats at door and market by different castes was more or less similar in the selected two districts (Table 5.2)

5.4 Market Access by the size of farms

As regards percentage of sale at door and in the market by different size classes of farms there was no definite relationship between the data of two districts taken together. However, data for Dhar district throws such a relationship that the percentage of goats sold at door decreased from 2.17 and 2.26 in the first two groups to 1.06 in the third size group and to 0.00 in the medium and large size groups. On the other hand percentages of goats sold in the market increased from 15.22 in the landless group to 28.06 in the marginal size group to 29.10 and 46.07 in small and medium size groups respectively. In the large size group it decreased to 41.41 but in general higher than first three size groups. It can, therefore, be concluded that in Dhar district the percentage of goats sold at door decreased with the increase in the size of farms and conversely the percentages of goats sold in the market increased with the increase in the size of farms. Surprisingly opposite results (not trends) were noted in Sidhi district. In this district the percentages of goats sold at door were higher on large size groups and percentages of goats sold in the market were higher on smaller size group. (Table 5.3)

Table- 5.2 - Market Access by Castes

(Nos.)

Castes	District - I										District - II										(Nos.)					
	Population of goats					Sold in the market					Population of goats					Sold at door						Sold in the market				
	M	F	K	T		M	F	K	T		M	F	K	T		M	F	K	T			M	F	K	T	
SC/ST	132	377	188	697		3.79	1.06	0	1.29	76.52	34.48	0	33.14	119	305	177	601	58.82	17.05	0	20.30	28.57	6.89	0	9.15	
OBC	14	35	14	63		7.14	0.00	0	1.59	35.71	28.57	0	23.81	62	161	119	342	69.35	22.98	0	23.39	33.87	11.80	0	11.70	
General	11	64	0	75		0.00	0.00	0	0.00	72.73	37.50	0	42.67	16	51	27	94	56.25	9.80	0	14.89	56.25	9.80	0	14.89	
Total	157	476	202	835		3.82	0.84	0	1.20	72.61	34.45	0	33.29	197	517	323	1037	61.93	18.18	0	20.83	32.49	8.70	0	10.51	

Note: M= Male, F= Female, K= Kids, T= Total

Percentage sale at door and markets to total population of goats

Cont.....

Both districts													
Population of goats					Sold at door					Sold in the market			
M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T	M	F	M	F	K	T
251	682	365	1298	29.88	8.21	0	10.09	53.78	22.14	0	22.03	0	22.03
76	196	133	405	57.89	18.88	0	20.00	34.21	14.80	0	13.58	0	13.58
27	115	27	169	33.33	4.35	0	8.28	62.96	25.22	0	27.22	0	27.22
354	993	525	1872	36.16	9.87	0	12.07	50.28	21.05	0	20.67	0	20.67

Some explanation to this phenomenon can be sought from the comments made by selected households during the field investigation.

The comments are:-

1. Lack of knowledge of prevailing prices at a given point of time in the market. There is a risk involved in the market with goats to find that the prices were lower than the expectation.
2. The payment for goats sold at door is immediate and in cash whereas the purchaser or the middleman in the market does not make payment immediately and may ask to come a week or 10 days later to collect payment. Thus the seller is not sure of payment immediately.
3. In Deosar block (Jiyawan market) the transactions are through a monopolist buyer who purchases a minimum number of ten goats. The sellers are required to wait till a quota of 10 goats is collected with the buyer.
4. In Jiyawan village previously the goats grazed in the forest department area. That area has now been fenced and forbidden for grazing. In the absence grazing area the goats are getting physically weak and losing weight. These weak goats are fetching lower prices in the market as compared to other goats. Therefore the households are selling the goats in the village itself which may be termed as distress sale.

5.5 Goats sold at door or in the market by the size of flock of goats

It was noted that the data in the tables for two districts if taken together the percentages of goats sold at door varied between 11.41 to 13.20 in different size groups according to size of flocks. There was no significant relationship between the percentages of goats sold at door and size of flocks. However, the percentages of goats sold in the market did have relationship with size of flocks. The percentages increased from 11.02 in the smallest size group to 15.44 in the second group and further to 16.08 and 25.75 in the subsequent two groups indicating clearly that the percentage of goats sold in the market increased with the increase in size of flocks. In the case of Dhar district both the percentages of goats sold at door and that of sold in the market had definite relationship

with the size of flocks. It was noted that the percentage of goats sold at door decreased from 5.08 in the first group to 2.19 in the second group to 1.84 in the third group to nil in the fourth group. The percentage of the goats sold in the market was 15.25 in the smallest size group and increased to 18.25 in the second group to 26.73 in the third group and to 44.08 in the largest group. It is, therefore, concluded that in Dhar district the percentage of goats sold at door decreased with the increase in the size of flock and that of percentage of goats sold in the market increased with the increase in the size of flock.

In Sidhi district the percentage of goats sold at door increased from 18.64 in the smallest group to 19.25 in the second group to 22.39 in the third group but slightly decreased to 20.77 in the largest group. It may be said that the percentage was higher on larger groups. However the percentage of goats sold in the market had no relationship with the size of flock (Table 5.4)

5.6 Breed wise goats sold at door

The total goat population on the selected households was 1,872. The population in district Dhar was 835 and that in Sidhi it was 1,037. Of the total goat population 226 goats were sold at door. Thus the percentage of male goats sold at door was 36.16 and that of female goats was 9.87. While the percentage of goats sold at door was 1.20 in Dhar district that in Sidhi district it was 20.83. It was noted that out of the total number of 1,872 goats 1,769 were desi and 103 were Jamunapari. It was noted that no Jamunapari breed of goats were sold by the selected households at door.

The value per goat was Rs 1,421 in Dhar district and Rs 956 in Sidhi district. The value per Jamunapari goat was quite higher i.e. 1,846 than desi goat i.e. Rs 1,123 (Table 5.5)

5.7 Sale of goats at door between July, 2007 to December, 2007

It was noted that of the total goats sold at door 97.30 per cent male goats were sold to professional traders and the remaining 2.70 per cent to local consumers. Out of the female goats sold at door 88.57 per cent were sold to professional traders and 11.43 per cent to local consumers. The value per goat (both male and female) sold to local consumers was higher than that sold to professional traders (Table 5.6)

Table- 5.4 - Goats sold at door and in the market by the size of flocks

Size of Flock of goats		District - I										District - II														
		Population of goats					Sold at door					Sold in the market					Population of goats					Sold at door				
		M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T	
1 - 5	Number	17	28	14	59	17.65	0.00	0	5.08	41.18	7.14	0	15.25		15	30	14	59	60.00	6.67	0	18.64				
	Value	32610	47950	7390	87950	5890	0	0	5890	24420	3400	0	27820		20780	35400	4600	60780	11650	2470	0	14120				
6 - 15	Number	24	74	39	137	8.33	1.35	0	2.19	70.53	10.81	0	18.25		32	78	51	161	53.13	17.95	0	19.25				
	Value	71280	123765	26165	221210	4590	1000	0	4690	43950	10400	0	54350		44600	91850	18050	154540	22200	17390	0	39590				
16 - 30	Number	52	104	61	217	1.92	2.88	0	1.84	61.54	25.00	0	26.73		49	135	84	268	69.39	19.26	0	22.39				
	Value	109160	160265	34225	303650	2010	3900	0	5910	87500	42830	0	130430		68070	164120	28010	260200	44370	33300	0	77670				
> 30	Number	64	270	88	422	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	90.63	47.41	0	44.08		101	274	174	549	61.39	18.98	0	20.77				
	Value	118550	409640	45130	573320	0	0	0	0	134950	190250	0	325200		134820	320020	61040	515880	77740	64740	0	142480				
All	Number	157	476	202	835	3.82	0.84	0	1.20	72.61	34.45	0	33.29		197	517	323	1037	61.93	18.18	0	20.83				
	Value	331600	741620	112910	118613	12490	4900	0	17390	290920	246880	0	537800		268270	611430	111700	991400	155960	117900	0	273860				

Note: M= Male, F= Female, K= Kids, T= Total

Note: M= Male, F= Female, K= Kids, T= Total

Percentage sale at door and markets to total population of goats

Cont.....

District - II		Both the districts																	
		Sold in the market									Population of goats								
		M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T	M	F	M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T
20.00	3.33	0	6.78	0	5200	32	58	28	118	37.50	3.45	0	11.86	0	11.86	31.25	5.17	0	11.02
4000	1200	0	5200	53390	83350	11990	148730	17540	2470	0	20010	28420	4600	0	33020				
37.50	11.54	0	13.04	56	298	90	152	90	298	33.93	9.87	0	11.41	0	11.41	51.79	11.18	0	15.44
14680	10600	0	25280	115880	215655	44215	375750	26790	18390	0	45180	58630	21000	0	79630				
26.53	51.85	0	7.46	101	239	145	485	145	485	34.65	12.13	0	13.20	0	13.20	44.55	13.81	0	16.08
16900	8000	0	24900	177230	324385	62235	563850	46380	37200	0	83580	104500	50830	0	155330				
35.64	10.22	0	11.66	165	544	262	971	262	971	37.58	9.56	0	11.74	0	11.74	56.97	28.68	0	25.75
48090	33320	0	81410	253370	729660	106170	1089200	77740	64740	0	142480	183040	223570	0	406610				
32.49	8.70	0	10.51	354	993	525	1872	525	1872	36.16	9.87	0	12.07	0	12.07	50.28	21.05	0	20.67
83670	53120	0	136790	599870	1353050	224610	2177530	168450	122800	0	291250	374590	300000	0	674590				

Table- 5.5 - Breed wise goats sold at door

Name of Breed	District - I														District - II									
	Population of goats							Villages							Population of goats					Villages				
								Near the market												Near the market				
	M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T
Desi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	138	435	159	732	2.90	0.23	0	0.68	1.45	0.69	0	0.68	1.20	0.68	0	0.68	1.20	0.68	0	0.68	1.20	0.68	0	0.68
Value	262300	649640	84035	995975	7390	1000	0	8390	5100	3900	0	9000	17390	9000	0	9000	17390	9000	0	9000	17390	9000	0	9000
Barbari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamunapari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	19	41	43	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value	69300	91980	28875	190155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	157	476	202	835	2.55	0.21	0	0.60	1.27	0.63	0	0.60	1.20	0.60	0	0.60	1.20	0.60	0	0.60	1.20	0.60	0	0.60
Value	331600	741620	112910	1186130	7390	1000	0	8390	5100	3900	0	9000	17390	9000	0	9000	17390	9000	0	9000	17390	9000	0	9000

Note: M= Male, F= Female, K= Kids, T= Total

Cont.....

District - II				Total	Both Districts							
Villages					Population of goats				Sold			
Off the market												
M	F	K	T		M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T
0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.66	5.42	0	4.73	20.83	335	952	482	1769	38.21	10.29	0	226
22860	32800	0	55660	273860	530570	1261070	195735	1987375	168450	122800	0	291250
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	19	41	43	103	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	69300	91980	28875	190155	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.79	42.42	0	49	20.83	354	993	525	1872	36.16	9.87	0	12.07
22860	32800	0	55660	273860	599870	1353050	224610	2177530	168450	122800	0	291250

Table- 5.6- Marketing of goats by their breed (At door) through different channels July, 2007-December, 2007

Marketing Items	Type of Buyers						No. Sold to local consumers & other for July 07 to Dec. 07						No. Sold to all buyers for July 07 to Dec. 07					
	No. Sold to goat keeper for July 07 to Dec. 07			No. Sold to local Butcher for July 07 to Dec. 07			No. Sold to professional traders for July 07 to Dec. 07			No. Sold to local consumers & other for July 07 to Dec. 07			No. Sold to all buyers for July 07 to Dec. 07			No. Sold to all buyers for July 07 to Dec. 07		
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids
Breed-Desi																		
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	31	0	2	4	0	74	35	0			
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	97.30	88.57	0	2.70	11.43	0	100	100	0			
Barbari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Jamunapari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Total No. sold	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	31	0	2	4	0	74	35	0			
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	97.30	88.57	0	2.70	11.43	0	100	100	0			
Total value (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	94414	35839	0	5500	4900	0	99914	40739	0			
Value/No. of goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1311	1156	0	2750	1225	0	1350	1163	0			

Note : Percent share of different channels.

5.8 Sale of goats at door between January, 2008 to June, 2008

It was observed that of the total goats sold at door 92.59 per cent male goats were sold to professional traders and the remaining 7.41 per cent to local consumers. On the other hand 100 per cent female goats were sold to professional traders. The value per male goat sold to local consumer was higher (Rs 1,748) than that sold to professional traders (Rs 1,332). The value per female goat was found to be Rs 1,222 (Table 5.6 A)

5.9 Sale of goats at door between July, 2007 to June, 2008

If we consider sale of goats at door during the one year period, it would be observed that 95.31 per cent of the male goats were sold to professional traders and only 4.69 per cent to local consumers. During the same period 95.92 per cent of female goats were sold to professional traders and the remaining 4.08 per cent to local consumers. Two things were noted, firstly value of male goats was higher than female goats and secondly value of goats sold to local consumers was higher than that to professional traders (Table 5.6 B)

5.10 Sale of goats at door by weight through different channels between July, 2007 to December, 2007

There were 4 weight groups of goats viz below 5 kg, 5 to 10 kg, 10 to 15 kg and above 15 kg. It was noted that all the male goats belonging to weight groups of 5 to 10 kg and 10 to 15 kg were sold to professional traders. In the weight group of above 15 kg 95.56 per cent male goats were sold to professional traders and only 4.44 per cent were sold to local consumers. In the case of female goats 66.67 per cent in the weight group 5 to 10 kg were sold to professional traders and the remaining 33.33 per cent to local consumers. In the case of weight group 10 to 15 kg 87.50 per cent were sold to professional traders and the remaining 12.50 per cent to local consumers. However all the female goats in the weight group of 15 kg and more were sold to professional traders. It was also noted that the value per goat of male was higher than female and value per goat sold to local consumers for both males and females was higher than those sold to professional traders (Table 5.7)

Table- 5.6A- Marketing of goats by their breed (At door) through different channels January, 2008- June, 2008

Marketing Items	Type of Buyers											
	No. Sold to goat keeper for Jan. 2008 to June 2008			No. Sold to local Butcher for Jan. 2008 to June 2008			No. Sold to professional traders for Jan. 2008 to June 2008			No. Sold to local consumers & other for Jan. 2008 to June 2008		
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids
Breed-Desi												
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	63	0	4	0	0
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	92.59	130	0	7.41	0	0
Barbari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamunapari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. sold	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	63	0	4	0	0
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	92.59	100	0	7.41	0	0
Total value (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	66610	76997	0	6990	0	0
Value/No. of goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1332	1222	0	1748	0	0

Note : Percent share of different channels.

Table- 5.6B - Marketing of goats by their breed (At door) through different channels July, 2007- June, 2008

Marketing Items	Type of Buyers											
	No. Sold to goat keeper for July, 2007 to June 2008			No. Sold to local Butcher for July, 2007 to June 2008			No. Sold to professional traders for July, 2007 to June 2008			No. Sold to local consumers & other for July, 2007 to June 2008		
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids
Breed-Desi												
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	94	0	6	4	0
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	95.31	95.92	0	4.69	4.08	0
Barbari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamunapari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. sold	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	94	0	6	4	0
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	95.31	95.92	0	4.69	4.08	0
Total value (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	161024	112836	0	12490	4900	0
Value/No. of goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1320	1200	0	2081	1225	0

Note: Percent share of different channels

Table- 5.7 - Marketing of Goats-at door by their weight through different channels from July, 07 to December, 07

Marketing Items	Type of Buyers											
	No. Sold to goat keeper for July. 2007 to Dec. 2007			No. Sold to local Butcher for July. 2007 to Dec. 2007			No. Sold to professional traders for July. 2007 to Dec. 2007			No. Sold to local consumers & other for July. 2007 to Dec. 2007		
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids
Wt. > = 5 Kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 5 -10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 (100)	2 (66.67)	0	0	1 (33.33)	0
> 10 -15	0	0	0	0	0	0	27 (100)	21 (87.50)	0	0	3 (12.50)	0
> 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	43 (98.56)	8 (100)	0	2 (4.44)	0	0
Total no. sold	0	0	0	0	0	0	72 (97.30)	31 (88.57)	0	2 (2.70)	4 (11.43)	0
Total value (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	94414	35839	0	5500	4900	0
Value/no. of goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1311	1156	0	2750	1225	0

Note : Percent share of different channels.

**5.11 Sale of goats at door by weight through different channels between
January, 2008 to June, 2008**

In the above reference period all the male and female goats in the weight group of 5 to 10 kg were sold to professional traders. Again, all the female goats in the weight groups of 10 to 15 kg and 15 kg and above were sold to professional traders. However slightly less percentage of male goats in the two groups were sold to professional traders. In the case of weight group of 10-15 kg, 94.59 per cent were sold to professional traders and remaining 5.41 per cent to local consumers. In the case of male goats in the weight group of above 15 kg 92.31 per cent were sold to professional traders and the remaining 7.69 per cent to local consumers. Value per male goat sold to local consumers was more than that sold to professional traders. The value per male goat was higher than the female goat for the goats sold to professional traders. (Table 5.7 A)

**5.12 Sale of goats at door by weight through different channels
July, 2007 to June, 2008.**

If we consider the sale of goats at door by weight for the entire year it would be seen that all the male goats in the weight group of 5 to 10 kg and all the female goats in the weight group of 15 kg and above were sold to professional traders. Of the male goats in the weight group of 10 to 15 kg 95.38 per cent were sold to professional traders and the remaining 4.62 per cent to local consumers. Male goats in the weight group of 15 kg and above were largely (94.83 per cent) sold to professional traders and only 5.17 per cent to local consumers. Among female goats 80.00 per cent in the weight group of 5 to 10 kg were sold to professional traders and the remaining 20.00 per cent to local consumers. Among the female goats in the weight group of 10 to 15 kg 94.44 per cent were sold to professional traders and only 5.56 per cent to local consumers.

It was noted that the value per goat was more for male goats than female goats. It was also noted that values per male and female goats were more in the case of goats sold to local consumers than the professional traders. (Table 5.7 B)

Table- 5.7A - Marketing of Goats at door by their weight through different channels from January, 08 to June, 08

Marketing Items	Type of Buyers											
	No. Sold to goat keeper for Jan. 08 to June 08			No. Sold to local Butcher for July. Jan. 08 to June 08			No. Sold to professional traders for Jan. 08 to June 08			No. Sold to local consumers & other for Jan. 08 to June 08		
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids
Wt. > = 5 Kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 5 -10	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	0
> 10 -15	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	30	0	2	30	0
> 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	31	0	1	31	0
Total no. sold	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	63	0	3	63	0
Total value (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(94.34)	(100)	0	(5.66)	(100)	0
Value/no. of goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	66610	76997	0	4240	76997	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1332	1222	0	1413	1222	0

Note : Percent share of different channels.

Table- 5.7B - Marketing of Goats by their breed (At door) through different channels July, 07 to June, 08

Marketing Items	Type of Buyers											
	No. Sold to goat keeper for July 07 to June 08			No. Sold to local Butcher for July 07 to June 08			No. Sold to professional traders for July 07 to June 08			No. Sold to local consumers & other for July 07 to June 08		
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids
Wt > = 5 Kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 5 -10	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	5	5	0
> 10 -15	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	51	3	65	54	0
> 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	39	3	58	39	0
Total no. sold	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	94	6	128	98	0
Total value (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	161024	112836	12490	173534	117736	0
Value/no. of goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1320	1200	2082	1356	1201	0

Note : Percent share of different channels.

5.13 Marketing of goats at door by sex and type of buyers

It was observed that a total number of 226 goats were sold at door. Of these 10 goats (6 males and 4 females) were from Dhar district and 216 (122 males and 94 females) from Sidhi district. The average value per goat in Dhar district was Rs 1,739 and that in Sidhi district Rs 1,268. It was also noted that while all the goats in Dhar district were sold to local consumers, all the goats in Sidhi district were sold to professional traders. (Table 5.8)

5.14 Village wise marketing by flock size

As mentioned earlier, in the selected two districts two markets were selected. For each market two villages were selected in such a way that one was near the market and the another far off from the market. The selected households were divided into four groups according to flock size of goats. It was observed that in Dhar district with the increase in the size of flock the percentage of goats to total sold goats increased in the case of village near market. In the case of Sidhi district on the other hand, percentage of goats sold in the village near the market decreased with increase in flock size. (Table 5.9)

5.15 Marketing of Goats at door by type of buyers

There were 5 types of buyers. These were 1. Goat keepers 2. Butches 3. Professional traders 4. Local consumers and 5. Others. However in the selected villages only two types of buyers existed viz professional traders and local consumers. As mentioned earlier in Dhar district a total number of 10 goats were sold and all these to local consumers. The value per goat was Rs 1,739. In Sidhi district, on the other hand, a total number of 216 goats were sold and all of these to professional traders. The value per goat sold was Rs 1,268. The two districts taken together showed that a total number of 226 goats were sold, 10 in Dhar district and 216 in Sidhi district. The average value per goat came to Rs 1,289 (Table 5.10)

Table- 5.8 - Marketing of Goats at door by sex and type of buyers

Types of buyers	District I												District II														
	Male			Female			Kids			Total			Male			Female			Kids			Total			Both the districts		
	No.	Value		No.	Value		No.	Value		No.	Value		No.	Value		No.	Value		No.	Value		No.	Value		No.	Value	
Goat keepers	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
Butchers	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
Traders	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		122 (56.50)	1321		94 (43.50)	1200		0	0		216 (100)	1268		216 (100)	1268	
Local consumers	6 (60)	2082		4 (40)	1225		0	0		10 (100)	1739		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		10 (100)	1739	
Others	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
Total	6 (2.66)	2082		4 (1.76)	1225		0	0		10 (4.42)	1739		122 (53.98)	1321		94 (41.59)	1200		0	0		216 (95.58)	1268		226 (100)	1289	

Note: Value of per goat

Table- 5.9 - Village-wise marketing by the flock size

(Nos)

Size of flocks	District - I			District - II			Both districts		
	Villages			Villages					
	Near market	Off Market	Total sold	Near market	Off Market	Total sold	Near market	Off Market	Total sold
1 - 5	3 (21.43)	10 (71.43)	13 (46.43)	11 (78.57)	4 (28.57)	15 (53.57)	14 (100)	14 (100)	28 (100)
6 - 15	12 (26.67)	15 (33.33)	27 (36.00)	18 (60.00)	30 (66.67)	48 (64.00)	30 (100)	45 (100)	75 (100)
16 - 30	28 (47.46)	33 (55.93)	61 (42.66)	56 (63.67)	26 (44.07)	82 (57.34)	84 (100)	59 (100)	143 (100)
30 > & above	99 (62.26)	88 (55.35)	187 (50.95)	109 (52.40)	71 (44.65)	180 (49.05)	208 (100)	159 (100)	367 (100)
All	142 (51.26)	146 (52.71)	288 (46.98)	194 (57.74)	131 (47.29)	325 (53.02)	336 (100)	277 (100)	613 (100)

Note: Percentage share to total sold goats

Table- 5.10 - Marketing of Goats at door by type of buyers

Size of flocks	Districts I						Districts II						Both districts					
	Villages						Villages						Villages					
	Near market		Off market		Total sold		Near market		Off market		Total sold		Near market		Off market		Total sold	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Goat keepers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butchers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional traders	0	0	0	0	0	0	167 (77.31)	1322	49 (22.68)	1083	216 (100)	1268	167 (77.31)	1322	49 (22.68)	1083	216 (100)	1268
Local consumers	4 (40)	2098	6 (60)	1500	10 (100)	1739	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 (40)	2095	6 (60)	1500	10 (100)	1739
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	4 (1.77)	2098	6 (2.65)	1500	10 (4.42)	1739	167 (73.90)	1322	49 (21.68)	1083	216 (95.58)	1268	171 (75.66)	1340	55 (24.34)	1128	226 (100)	1289
Value per goat																		

5.16 Off marketing of goat by their Breed (Unorganized market)

July, 2007 to December, 2007

During the period July 07 to December 07 a total number of 38 goats (22 males and 16 females) were sold all to professional traders in unorganized markets. It may be mentioned that unorganized markets are those on which Govt. has no control and therefore no restrictions are put on these. The value per male goat was Rs 1,869 and the value per female goat was Rs 1,425. The different costs involved in marketing were transport cost, imputed family labour, feeding charge and other cost. These items total up to Rs 820 for male goats and Rs 640 for female goats, When these costs were divided by the number of goats sold we get cost per goat. Ultimately by subtracting cost per goat from value per goat we get return per goat. It was noted that the return per male goat came to 1,832 and that per female goat Rs 1,362. Thus it is concluded that the return per goat on female goat was Rs 1,832 and 1,362 respectively for Desi breed of goat sold in the unorganized markets to professional traders during the period from July 07 to December 07 (Table 5.11a)

5.17 Off marketing of goat by their breed (Organized market)

July, 2007 to December, 2007

When it came to marketing of goats in the organized markets the picture was different. The number of buyers was more. The buyers included goat keepers, local butchers, professional traders and local consumers. It was also noted that the return per goat for all the buyers taken together was Rs 2,070 for male goats and Rs 1,620 for female goats. This was higher than the unorganized markets (Rs 1,832 & Rs 1,362 respectively). The second observation was that the return per goat was highest for both male (Rs 2,662) and female (Rs 1,868) goats when sold to local consumers.

It may be concluded that the return per goat was higher for both male and female goats when sold in organized markets than the unorganized markets. Secondly the return per goat was higher when sold to local consumers and others. This may be due to the fact that these included Jamunapari breed – the costly and precious breed (Table 5.11b)

Table- 5.11A - Off marketing of goats by Breed (Unorganized markets) July, 07 to December, 07

Marketing Items/ breed	Type of Buyers											
	No. Sold to goat keeper from July 07 to Dec. 07			No. Sold to local Butcher from July 07 to Dec. 07			No. Sold to professional traders from July 07 to Dec. 07			No. Sold to local consumers & other from July 07 to Dec. 07		
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids
Breed-Desi	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	16	0	0	16	0
Barbari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamunapari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total no. sold	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	16	0	0	16	0
Total value of goat (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	41110	22810	0	0	22810	0
Value/No. of goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1869	1425	0	0	1425	0
Marketing costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loading-unloading charges (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport cost (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	160	0	0	160	0
Imputed family labour value	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	400	0	0	400	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	80	0	0	0	0
Total cost (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	820	640	0	0	640	0
Returns per goats	0	0	0	0	0	0	1832	1362	0	0	1362	0

Table- 5.11B - Off marketing of goats by Breed (Organized markets) July, 07 to December, 07

Marketing items/ breed	Type of Buyers											
	No. Sold to goat keeper from July 07 to Dec. 07			No. Sold to local Butcher from July 07 to Dec. 07			No. Sold to professional traders from July 07 to Dec. 07			No. Sold to local consumers & other from July 07 to Dec. 07		
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids
Breed-Desi	1	0	0	35	53	0	24	13	0	32	33	0
Barbari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	0
Jamunapari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total no. sold	1	0	0	35	53	0	24	13	0	50	33	0
Total value of goat (Rs.)	2400	0	0	63000	83665	0	36110	19590	0	135705	63600	0
Value/No. of goat	2400	0	0	1800	1579	0	1505	1507	0	2714	1927	0
Marketing costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loading-unloading charges (Rs.)	10	0	0	85	25	0	75	55	0	40	10	0
Transport cost (Rs.)	20	0	0	530	785	0	390	220	0	660	470	0
Imputed family labour value	30	0	0	590	690	0	440	370	0	330	210	0
Others	45	0	0	1845	2033	0	455	335	0	1565	1264	0
Total cost (Rs.)	105	0	0	3050	3533	0	1360	990	0	2595	1954	0
Returns per goats	2295	0	0	1713	1512	0	1448	1431	0	2662	1868	0

5.18 Off marketing of goats by Breed (Unorganized markets)

January, 2008 to June, 2008.

As regards marketing of goats in unorganized markets from January, 2008 to June, 08 the picture was similar to that for the period July, 07 to December, 07 for unorganized markets. There was only one buyer i.e. professional traders. The return per goat was Rs 1,518 for male goat and Rs 1,303 for female goat (Table 5.11c)

5.19 Off marketing of goats by Breed (Organized markets)

January, 2008 to June, 2008

As regards marketing of goats in organized markets from January, 2008 to June, 2008 the picture was similar to that of period July, 2007 to December, 2007 for organized markets. The number of buyers was higher. In organized markets besides desi breed Jamunapari breed was sold. It was noted that return per goat for all the buyers taken together were Rs 1,698 for males and Rs 1,588 for females. These were higher than those obtained in unorganized markets (Rs 1,578 and Rs 1,303 respectively for male and female goats). It was also noted that the return per goat was highest when sold to local consumers and others. This might be so because the very costly variety of Jamunapari goats was sold to local consumers and others. (Table 5.11d)

5.20 Off marketing of goats by Breed (Unorganized markets)

July, 2007 to June, 2007

If we consider sale of goats in unorganized markets for one year i.e. from July, 2007 to June, 2008, it would be noted that only desi breed of goats were sold and that the sale price was Rs 1,764 for male goats and Rs 1,358 for female goats (Table 5.11e)

5.21 Off marketing of goats by Breed (Organized markets)

July, 2007 to June, 2008

On considering the sale of goats of all breeds in organized markets during the one year period from July, 2007 to June, 2008, it was noted that all the four types of buyers were involved. It was further noted that the lowest return per goat was obtained when the goats were sold to professional traders. The return per male goat was Rs 1,379 and

Table- 5.11C - Off marketing of goats by Breed (Unorganized markets) January, 08 to June, 08

Type of Buyers																
Marketing Items/ breed	No. Sold to goat keeper from Jan. 08 to June 08			No. Sold to local Butcher from Jan. 08 to June 08			No. Sold to professional traders from Jan. 08 to June 08			No. Sold to local consumers & other from Jan. 08 to June 08			No. Sold to all buyers from Jan. 08 to June 08			
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	
Breed-Desi	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	6	8	0	
Barbari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jamunapari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total no. sold	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	6	8	0	
Total value of goat (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	9410	10680	0	0	0	0	9410	10680	0	
Value/No. of goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1568	1335	0	0	0	0	1568	1335	0	
Marketing costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Loading-unloading charges (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Transport cost (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	80	0	0	0	0	60	80	0	
Imputed family labour value	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	150	0	0	0	0	200	150	0	
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	30	0	0	0	0	40	30	0	
Total cost (Rs.) per goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	260	0	0	0	0	300	260	0	
Returns per goats	0	0	0	0	0	0	1518	1303	0	0	0	0	1518	1303	0	

Table-5.11D- Off marketing of goats by Breed (Organized markets) January, 08 to June, 08

Marketing Items/ breed	Type of Buyers											
	No. Sold to goat keeper from Jan. 08 to June 08			No. Sold to local Butcher from Jan. 08 to June 08			No. Sold to professional traders from Jan. 08 to June 08			No. Sold to local consumers & other from Jan. 08 to June 08		
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids
Breed-Desi	1	0	0	13	39	0	13	6	0	13	28	0
Barbari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamunapari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total no. sold	1	0	0	13	39	0	13	6	0	15	39	0
Total value of goat (Rs.)	1400	0	0	22370	57895	0	16770	8460	0	33630	71600	0
Value/No. of goat	1400	0	0	1720	1484	0	1290	1410	0	2242	1836	0
Marketing costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loading-unloading charges (Rs.)	0	0	0	25	15	0	65	30	0	80	120	0
Transport cost (Rs.)	20	0	0	140	560	0	130	60	0	305	465	0
Imputed family labour value	30	0	0	260	390	0	200	250	0	210	180	0
Others	55	0	0	392	1210	0	100	120	0	835	1185	0
Total cost (Rs.)	105	0	0	817	2175	0	495	460	0	1430	1950	0
Returns per goats	1295	0	0	1658	1421	0	1252	1333	0	2147	1786	0

Table- 5.11E- Off marketing of goats by Breed (Unorganized markets) July, 07 to June, 08

Marketing items/ breed	Type of Buyers											
	No. Sold to goat keeper from July 07 to June 08			No. Sold to local Butcher from July 07 to June 08			No. Sold to professional traders from July 07 to June 08			No. Sold to local consumers & other from July 07 to June 08		
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids
Breed-Desi	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	24	0	0	24	0
Barbari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamunapari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total no. sold	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	24	0	0	24	0
Total value of goat (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	50520	33490	0	0	33490	0
Value/No. of goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1804	1395	0	0	1395	0
Marketing costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loading-unloading charges (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport cost (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	240	0	0	240	0
Imputed family labour value	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	650	0	0	550	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	110	0	0	110	0
Total cost (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1120	900	0	0	900	0
Returns per goats	0	0	0	0	0	0	1764	1358	0	0	1358	0

that for female goat Rs 1,400. Higher return per goat was obtained when the goats were sold to local butcher. The figure for return per male goat was Rs 1,698 and female goats was Rs 1,477. Still higher return per male goat (Rs 1,795) was obtained when the goats were sold to goat keepers. The highest return per goat was obtained when the goats were sold to local consumers and others. The figure for net return for sale to local consumers was Rs 2,543 for male goats and Rs 1,824 for female goats. Two things emerged: firstly the return per goat was highest when sold to local consumers because no intermediary was involved in this sale. Secondly all the Jamunapari breed goats which are attractive to consumers and therefore fetch higher price were all sold through this channel. It also showed that when sales through all the buyers were combined together it was noted that net return per goat was much higher in the case of organized markets than the unorganized markets. The figures for unorganized markets were Rs 1,764 per male goat and Rs 1,358 per female goat. On the other hand the figures for organized markets for male goats was Rs 1,983 and that per female goat Rs 1,614. (Table 5.11f)

5.22 Off marketing of goats by Breed (All markets) July, 2007 to June, 2008

If the results of both unorganized and organized markets are combined the outcome was slightly different. In the case of unorganized markets no sale was effected to goat keepers and local butchers. Therefore the results obtained for organized markets for these two purchasers got repeated. Similarly sale to local consumers was absent in unorganized markets and therefore the results of the combined markets unorganized and organized were same as those of organized markets. Professional traders existed in both unorganized as well as organized markets and therefore the results of the combined markets were noticed to be between the two types of markets.

In the case of combined markets the return per goat was lowest in the case of professional traders. It was higher for local butcher and still higher (only male goats) in the case of goats sold to goat keepers. It was of course, highest in the case of goats sold to local consumers and others (5.11g)

Table-5.11 F - Off marketing of goats by Breed (Organized markets) July, 07 to June, 08

Marketing items/ breed	Type of Buyers											
	No. Sold to goat keeper from July 07 to June 08			No. Sold to local Butcher from July 07 to June 08			No. Sold to professional traders from July 07 to June 08			No. Sold to local consumers & other from July 07 to June 08		
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids
Breed-Desi	2	0	0	48	92	0	37	19	0	45	61	0
Barbari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamunapari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	11	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total no. sold	2	0	0	48	92	0	37	19	0	65	72	0
Total value of goat (Rs.)	3800	0	0	85370	141560	0	52880	28050	0	169335	135200	0
Value/No. of goat	1900	0	0	1779	1539	0	1429	1476	0	2605	1878	0
Marketing costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loading-unloading charges (Rs.)	10	0	0	110	40	0	140	95	0	120	130	0
Transport cost (Rs.)	40	0	0	670	1345	0	520	280	0	965	935	0
Imputed family labour value	60	0	0	850	1080	0	640	620	0	540	390	0
Others	100	0	0	2237	3243	0	555	455	0	2400	2449	0
Total cost (Rs.)	210	0	0	3837	5708	0	1855	1450	0	4025	3904	0
Returns per goats	1795	0	0	1698	1477	0	1379	1400	0	2543	1824	0

Table- 5.11 G - Off marketing of goats by Breed (All Markets) July, 07 to June, 08

Marketing Items/ breed	Type of Buyers											
	No. Sold to goat keeper from July 07 to June 08			No. Sold to local Butcher from July 07 to June 08			No. Sold to professional traders from July 07 to June 08			No. Sold to local consumers & other from July 07 to June 08		
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids
Breed-Desi	2	0	0	48	92	0	65	43	0	45	61	0
Barbari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamunapari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	11	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total no. sold	2	0	0	48	92	0	65	43	0	65	72	0
Total value of goat (Rs.)	3800	0	0	85370	141560	0	103400	61540	0	169335	135200	0
Value/No. of goat	1900	0	0	1779	1539	0	1591	1431	0	2605	1878	0
Marketing costs	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loading-unloading charges (Rs.)	10	0	0	110	40	0	100	95	0	120	130	0
Transport cost (Rs.)	40	0	0	670	1345	0	800	520	0	965	935	0
Imputed family labour value	60	0	0	850	1080	0	1340	1170	0	540	390	0
Others	100	0	0	2237	3243	0	695	565	0	2400	2249	0
Total cost (Rs.)	210	0	0	3867	5708	0	2935	2350	0	4025	3904	0
Returns per goats	1795	0	0	1698	1477	0	1546	1377	0	2543	1824	0

5.23 Off marketing of goats by breed (Unorganized markets)

July, 2007 to December, 2007

As regards sale of goats in unorganized markets for the period July, 2007 to December, 07, it was noted that a total number of 22 males and 16 females were sold and all them to professional traders. The net return per goat was Rs 1,832 for male goats and Rs 1,385 for female goats (Table 5.12 a)

5.24 Off marketing of goats by Breed (Organized markets)

July, 2007 to December, 2007

If we take into consideration marketing of goats for the period July, 2007 to December, 2007 in organized markets it would be noted that the net return per goat was lowest when sold to professional traders (Rs 1,340 and Rs 1,431). It was higher (Rs 1,713 and Rs 1,512) when sold to local butchers. It was still higher (Rs 2,295 for male goats) when sold to goat keepers. It was highest (Rs 2,662 and Rs 1,868) when sold to local consumers and others. When we consider the sale of goats to all the buyers the net return per goat came to Rs 2,070 and Rs 1,620 (Table 5.12 b)

5.25 Off marketing of goats by Breed (Unorganized markets)

January, 2008 to June, 2008

Sale of goats in unorganized markets from January 2008 to June 2008 demonstrated that all the goats were sold to professional traders only. The goats were 6 males and 8 females in number. The net return per goat was Rs 1,518 for males and Rs 1,303 for females (Table 5.12 c)

5.26 Off marketing of goats by Breed (Organized markets)

January, 2008 to June, 2008

As far as sale of goats in the organized markets for the period January, 2008 to June, 2008, it was observed that the net return per goat was Rs 1,698 for male goat and Rs 1,588 for female goat. The lowest net return per goat was for sale to professional traders i.e. Rs 1,252 and Rs 1,333 respectively for male and female goats. It

Table- 5.12 A- Off marketing of goats by Breed (Unorganized markets) July, 07 to December, 07

Weight	Type of Buyers											
	No. Sold to goat keeper from July 07 to Dec. 08			No. Sold to local Butcher from July 07 to Dec. 08			No. Sold to professional traders from July 07 to Dec. 08			No. Sold to local consumers & other from July 07 to Dec. 08		
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids
Weight > = 5kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 5-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
> 10-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	0	6	8	0
> 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	6	0	14	6	0
Total no. sold	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	16	0	22	16	0
Total value of goat (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	41110	22810	0	41110	22810	0
Value/No. of goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1869	1425	0	1869	1425	0
Marketing costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loading-unloading charges (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport costs (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	160	0	220	160	0
Imputed family labour value	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	400	0	500	400	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	80	0	100	80	0
Total cost (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	820	640	0	820	640	0
Net return per goats	0	0	0	0	0	0	1832	1385	0	1832	1385	0

Table- 5.12 B - Off marketing of goats by Breed (Organized markets) July, 07 to December, 07

Weight	Type of Buyers														
	No. Sold to goat keeper from July 07 to Dec. 08			No. Sold to local Butcher from July 07 to Dec. 08			No. Sold to professional traders from July 07 to Dec. 08			No. Sold to local consumers & other from July 07 to Dec. 08			No. Sold to all buyers from July 07 to Dec. 08		
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids
Weight > = 5kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 5-10	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
> 10-15	0	0	0	12	22	0	8	7	0	9	14	0	29	43	0
> 15	1	0	0	22	30	0	15	4	0	41	19	0	79	53	0
Total no. sold	1	0	0	35	53	0	24	13	0	50	33	0	110	99	0
Total value of goat (Rs.)	2400	0	0	63000	83665	0	36110	19590	0	135705	63600	0	234815	166855	0
Value/No. of goat	2400	0	0	1800	1579	0	1505	1507	0	2714	1927	0	2135	1685	0
Marketing costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loading-unloading charges (Rs.)	10	0	0	85	25	0	75	55	0	40	10	0	210	90	0
Transport costs (Rs.)	20	0	0	530	785	0	390	220	0	660	470	0	1600	1475	0
Imputed family labour value	30	0	0	590	690	0	440	370	0	330	210	0	1390	1270	0
Others	45	0	0	1845	2033	0	455	335	0	1565	1264	0	3910	3632	0
Total cost (Rs.)	105	0	0	3050	3533	0	1448	980	0	2595	1954	0	7110	6467	0
Net return per goats	2295	0	0	1713	1512	0	1340	1431	0	2662	1868	0	2070	1620	0

Table- 5.12 C - Off marketing of goats by Breed (Unorganized markets) January, 08 to June, 08

Weight	Type of Buyers														
	No. Sold to goat keeper from Jan. 08 to June 08			No. Sold to local Butcher from Jan. 08 to June 08			No. Sold to professional traders from Jan. 08 to June 08			No. Sold to local consumers & other from Jan. 08 to June 08			No. Sold to all buyers from Jan. 08 to June 08		
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids
Weight > = 5kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 5-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 10-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
> 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	4	5	0
Total no. sold	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	6	8	0
Total value of goat (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	9410	10680	0	0	0	0	9410	10680	0
Value/No. of goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1568	1335	0	0	0	0	1568	1335	0
Marketing costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loading-unloading charges (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport cost (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	80	0	0	0	0	60	80	0
Imputed family labour value	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	150	0	0	0	0	200	150	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	30	0	0	0	0	40	30	0
Total cost (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	260	0	0	0	0	300	260	0
Net return per goats	0	0	0	0	0	0	1518	1303	0	0	0	0	1518	1303	0

was highest when sold to local consumers and others (Rs 2,147 and Rs 1,786 respectively (Table 5.12 d)

5.27 Off marketing of goats by Breed (Unorganized markets)

July, 2007 to June, 2008

Marketing of goats in the unorganized markets for one year (from July, 2007 to June, 2008) showed that all the goats were sold only to professional traders. The number of goats was 28 males and 24 females. The net return per goat from such transaction was Rs 1,764 for male goat and Rs 1,357 for female goat (Table 5.12 e)

5.28 Off marketing of goats by Breed (Organized markets)

July, 2007 to June, 2008

On the other hand marketing of goats in the organized markets for one year period from July, 2007 to June, 2008 showed that a total number of 152 males and 183 females goats were sold. The net return per goat was Rs 1,983 for male goats and Rs 1,614 for female goats. The lowest net return per goat was when the goats were sold to professional traders. It was Rs 1,379 for male goats and Rs 1,400 for female goats. The net return per goat was highest when the goats were sold to local consumers and others. The net return per goat was Rs 2,543 for male goats and Rs 1,824 for female goats (Table 5.12 f)

5.29 Marketing of Goats by size class of goats

Marketing of goats by size class of goats showed that the percentage of total goats sold to total goat population increased with the size class. The percentage was 22.88 in the smallest size class and increased with the increase in the size and was 32.49 in the largest size group. This relationship was noticed in the case of female goats sold but not in the case of male goats sold although it can be generally said that the percentage was higher on larger size class of goats (Table 5.13)

5.30 Price received by Goat keepers in different markets

Prices received by goat keepers when goats were sold at door and sold in market indicated that the price received in market was higher than that received at door. The price received per male goat at door was Rs 1,316 and when sold in the market Rs 2,104.

Table- 5.12 E - Off marketing of goats by Breed (Unorganized markets) July, 07 to June, 08

Weight	Type of Buyers											
	No. Sold to goat keeper from Jan. 08 to June 08			No. Sold to local Butcher from Jan. 08 to June 08			No. Sold to professional traders from Jan. 08 to June 08			No. Sold to local consumers & other from Jan. 08 to June 08		
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids
Weight > = 5kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 5-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0
> 10-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	11	0	0	8	0
> 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	11	0	0	11	0
Total no. sold	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	24	0	0	24	0
Total value of goat (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	50520	33490	0	0	50520	0
Value/No. of goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1804	1395	0	0	1804	0
Marketing costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loading-unloading charges (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport costs (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	240	0	0	280	0
Imputed family labour value	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	500	0	0	700	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	110	0	0	140	0
Total cost (Rs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1120	900	0	0	1120	0
Net return per goats	0	0	0	0	0	0	1764	1357	0	0	1764	0

Table- 5.13 - Marketing of Goats by size class of goats

Size of Farms	Total Number of Goats				Sold at door				Sold in the market				Total sold			
	M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T	M	F	K	T
1 - 5	32	58	28	118	37.50	3.45	0	11.86	31.25	5.17	0	11.02	68.75	8.62	0	22.88
6 - 15	56	152	90	298	33.93	9.87	0	11.41	51.79	11.18	0	15.44	85.71	21.05	0	26.85
16 - 30	101	239	145	485	34.65	12.13	0	13.20	44.55	13.81	0	16.08	79.21	25.94	0	29.28
30 >	165	544	262	971	37.58	9.56	0	11.74	56.97	28.68	0	25.75	94.55	38.24	0	37.49
All	354	993	525	1872	36.16	9.87	0	12.07	50.28	21.05	0	20.67	86.44	30.92	0	32.75

Percentage share of door and markets to population

In the case of female goats the price received at door was Rs 1,253 and when sold in the market it was Rs 1,435. Thus the difference in prices was Rs 788 in the case of male goats and Rs 182 in the case of female goats. The reasons for this happening were many. Firstly when goat was sold at door it is presumed that the goat would pass through the hands of many middlemen to reach the consumer. This also means the purchaser at door would offer the lowest possible price. Secondly the goat sold at door would incur many costs like transportation, feeding mandi tax, commission etc. Thirdly sale in market may fetch higher price due to competition among buyers, whereas, the goat sold at door commands monopoly of purchaser (Table 5.14)

5.31 Purchase of goats by different buyers in the markets from

July, 2007 to June, 2008

Purchases of goats in the markets from July, 2007 to June, 2008 (one year) in Dhar district showed that the average value per goat was Rs 1,928. The value per male goat was Rs 2,263 and that for female goat Rs 1,688. In the villages near the market the value per male and female goat was Rs 1,702 and Rs 1,574 respectively. The value per goat in villages for off the market was Rs 2,806 and Rs 1,813 for male and female goats respectively. In Sidhi district the average value per goat was Rs 1,263, much lower than that in Dhar district. The figure for male and female goat was Rs 1,315 and Rs 1,194 respectively. In Sidhi district also the value per goat for villages near the market was lower (Rs 1,037) than that off the market (Rs 1,599). In Sidhi district no goat was sold to either goat keeper or local consumer. The value per goat was higher when sold to trader (Rs 1,269) than those sold to butcher (Rs 1,182) (Table 5.15 and 5.16)

5.32 Variation in the prices of sold goats between at door and in the markets on the sample farms by weight of goats

A study in variation in the prices of goats sold at door and in the market showed that a total number of 613 goats were sold in the selected districts. Of these 226 (36.87 per cent) were sold at door and 387 (63.13 per cent) were sold in the market. We observe that the goats sold in the market fetched higher price than those at door. For the goats sold the price received was Rs 1,809 and that received at door was Rs 1,289.

Table-5.14 - Price Received by Goat Keepers in Different Markets

Size of Farms	Sold at door						Sold in the market						Difference in the price between both markets								
	Male			Female			Kids			Male						Female			Kids		
	No.	Value		No.	Value		No.	Value		No.	Value		No.	Value		No.	Value		No.	Value	
1 - 5	12	1462	2	1235	0	0	10	2842	3	1533	0	0	1380	298	0						
6 - 15	19	1410	15	1226	0	0	29	2022	17	1235	0	0	612	9	0						
16 - 30	35	1325	29	1283	0	0	45	2322	33	1540	0	0	997	258	0						
30 >	62	1254	52	1245	0	0	94	1947	156	1433	0	0	693	188	0						
All	128	1316	98	1253	0	0	178	2104	209	1435	0	0	788	182	0						
Value per goat																					

Table- 5.15 - Purchase of goats by different buyers in the markets From July, 2007 to June, 2008

Type of buyers	Districts I												
	Villages				Villages								
	Near the market				Off the market				Total				
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		
	Total	Kids	Total	Kids	Total	Kids	Total	Kids	Total	Kids	Total	Kids	
Goat keepers													
Number	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2
%	(50)			(50)	(50)				(50)	(100)			(100)
Value	2400	0	0	2400	1400	0	0	0	1400	1900	0	0	1900
Butchers													
Number	25	75	0	100	11	9	0	0	20	36	84	0	120
%	(20.83)	(62.5)		(83.33)	(9.17)	(7.5)			(16.67)	(30)	(70)		(100)
Value	1802	1588	0	1368	2139	1211	0	0	1722	1905	1548	0	1655
Local Consumers & others													
Number	25	11	0	36	44	67	0	0	111	69	78	0	147
%	(17)	(7.48)		(24.49)	(29.93)	(45.58)			(75.51)	(46.94)	(53.06)		(100)
Value	1591	155	0	1577	3135	1899	0	0	2389	2576	1849	0	2190
Traders													
Number	8	2	0	10	5	4	0	0	9	13	6	0	19
%	(42.10)	(10.53)		(52.63)	(26.31)	(21.05)			(47.37)	(68.42)	(31.58)		(100)
Value	1649	1220	0	1563	1660	1741	0	0	1696	1653	1568	0	1626
All													
Number	59	88	0	147	61	80	0	0	141	120	168	0	288
%	(20.49)	(30.55)		(51.04)	(21.18)	(27.77)			(48.96)	(41.67)	(58.33)		(100)
Value	1702	1574	0	1625	2806	1813	0	0	2243	2263	1688	0	1928

Note: Value per goat

Table- 5.16 - Purchase of goats by different buyers in the markets From July, 2007 to June, 2008

Type of buyers	Districts II											
	Villages						Villages					
	Near the market						Off the market					
	Male	Female	Kids	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Kids	Total	Male	Female
Goat keepers												
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%												
Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butchers												
Number	4	2	0	6	8	6	0	0	0	14	12	8
%	(20)	(10)		(30)	(40)	(30)				(70)	(60)	(40)
Value	1170	1195	0	1178	1159	1215	0	1183	1163	1210	0	1182
Local Consumers												
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%												
Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traders												
Number	112	76	0	188	62	55	0	117	174	131	0	305
%	(36.72)	(24.92)		(61.64)	(20.33)	(18.03)		(38.36)	(57.05)	(42.95)		(100)
Value	1048	1010	0	1032	1829	1446	0	1649	1326	1193	0	1269
All												
Number	116	78	0	194	70	61	0	131	186	139	0	325
%	(35.70)	(24)		(59.70)	(21.54)	(18.77)		(40.31)	(57.23)	(42.77)		(100)
Value	1052	1015	0	1037	1752	1423	0	1599	1315	1194	0	1263

Note : Value per goat

Table- 5.17- Variation in the prices of sold goats between at door and in the markets on the sample farms by the weight of goats

Weight of Goats	District- I				Difference in the price	%	District- II				Difference in the price	%	Both of Districts				Difference in the price	%
	At door (sold)		In the market				At door (sold)		In the market				At door (sold)		In the market			
	Total sold (no)	Price received	Total sold (no.)	Price received			Total sold (no)	Price received	Total sold (no.)	Price received			Total sold (no)	Price received	Total sold (no.)	Price received		
> 5 Kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5 - 10	1	800	1	1000	200	25.00	9	890	11	1020	130	14.61	10	881	12	1018	137	15.59
> 10-15	6	1525	76	2109	584	38.28	113	970	56	1240	270	27.84	119	998	132	1740	742	74.37
> 15	3	2480	201	1873	- 607	-24.46	94	1662	42	1946	284	17.11	97	1687	243	1886	199	11.78
All	10	1739	278	1935	196	11.24	216	1268	109	1490	222	17.52	226	1289	387	1809	521	40.41

Note: Percentage difference in prices

Thus the price received in the market was 40 per cent more than the price received at door. However in Dhar district, in the weight group of 15 kg and above, the price received at door was more than the price received in the market (Table 5.17)

5.33 Marketing cost & net gain through different channels of marketing of goats by the sample goat keepers in district (I)

Figures of net gain in Dhar district in different channels of marketing demonstrated that net gain per goat was highest (Rs 2,159) when sold to "others". It was Rs 1,845 when sold to goat rearers. The net gain in the case of goats sold to butchers was Rs 1,600 and that when sold to professional traders was Rs 1,559 (Table 5.18)

5.34 Marketing cost & net gain through different channels in marketing of goats by the sample goat keeper in district (II)

In Sidhi district the net gain per goat was Rs 1,463 when sold to professional traders. It was Rs 1,360 when sold to butchers.

It was thus observed that net gain per goat was higher in Dhar district than Sidhi district for different channels (5.18 A)

5.35 Marketing cost, value and net gain in marketing of goats in the markets

In the selected two districts a total number of 387 goats were sold in the market. In Dhar district the number was 278 and in Sidhi district the number stood at 109. As mentioned earlier the villages selected were one each near the market and another away from the market. Thus in Dhar districts 143 goats were sold near market and 135 away from the market. In Sidhi district out of the total number sold 60 were near the market and 49 away from the market. As regards marketing cost, price received and net gain it was observed that for both the districts taken together, for goats sold near the market the marketing cost was Rs 10,625 and price received was Rs 3,19,975. Therefore the net gain came to Rs 3,09,350. For the goats sold at markets away from the villages, the marketing cost was Rs 11,090 whereas the price received was Rs 3,75,500 resulting in the net gain of Rs 3,64,410. Thus the net gain in the case of goats sold at market away from the village was Rs 55,060 more than for those sold near the market. This was true for Dhar district where the net gain was higher for goats sold in far off market was Rs 75,310

Table- 5.18 - Marketing cost & net gain through different channels in marketing of goats by the sample goat keepers in the district (I)

	Particulars	Channels				
		Goat keeper to goat rearers	Goat keeper to butchers	Goat keepers to professional traders	Goat keepers to local consumers	Goat keepers to others
1	Total no. of goats sold	2	120	19	0	137
2	Marketing costs	0	0	0	0	0
i	Transport	20	2400	380	0	2740
ii	Loading & unloading	0	0	0	0	0
iii	Market fee	20	2230	190	0	2535
iv	Feeding charge	10	440	130	0	1140
v	Miscellaneous chare	60	1585	570	0	2320
	Total marketing costs	55	55	67	0	64
	Price received	1900	1655	1626	0	2223
	Net gain	1845	1600	1559	0	2159

Table- 5.18A - Marketing cost & net gain through different channels of marketing of goats by the sample goat keepers in the district (II)

Particulars		Channels				
		Goat keeper to goat rearers	Goat keeper to butchers	Goat keepers to professional traders	Goat keepers to local consumers	Goat keepers to others
1	Total no. of goats sold	0	20	89	0	0
2	Marketing costs	0	0	0	0	0
i	Transport	0	200	870	0	0
ii	Loading & unloading	0	0	0	0	0
iii	Market fee	0	100	145	0	0
iv	Feeding charge	0	120	300	0	0
v	Miscellaneous chare	0	730	2480	0	0
	Total marketing costs	0	58	43	0	0
	Price received	0	1418	1506	0	0
	Net gain	0	1360	1463	0	0

Table- 5.19 - Marketing cost, value and net gain in marketing of goats in the markets

Type of Goats	District- I										District- II			
	Village					Off the market					Near the market			
	Near the market		Total sold in the market			Off the market		Total sold in the market			Off the market		Near the market	
	Marketing cost	Price received	Net gain	Total sold in the market	Net gain	Marketing cost	Price received	Net gain	Total sold in the market	Net gain	Marketing cost	Price received	Net gain	Total sold in the market
Male	2780	100395	97615	55		4075	162190	158115	38		1786	58740	56954	26
Female	4905	130150	125245	80		5010	145065	140055	22		1154	30690	29536	23
Kids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7685	230545	222860	135		9085	307255	298170	60		2940	89430	86490	49

Cont.....

Both the districts														
Village					Villages									
Off the market		Near the market			Total sold in the market		Off the market			Total sold in the market		Off the market		
Marketing cost	Price received	Net gain	Marketing cost	Price received	Net gain	Marketing cost	Price received	Net gain	Total sold in the market	Marketing cost	Price received	Net gain	Marketing cost	Price received
1092	37120	36028	97	4566	159135	154569	81	5167	199310	194143				
913	31125	30212	106	6059	160840	154781	103	5923	176190	170267				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	68245	66240	203	10625	319975	309350	184	11090	375500	364410				

more that market close to village. In Sidhi district, however, opposit phenomenon was experienced where the net gain was more for villages nearby market by Rs 20,250 than far off market.

It was observed that for both districts taken together net gain was higher (Rs 23,876) for male goats than female goats for market away from villages. The net gain for villages near the market, however, was more for female goats (Rs 212) than the male goats. For Dhar district the net gain for female goats was higher by Rs 27,630 for market near the villages. However for villages far off the market the net gain for male goats was higher by Rs 18,060. In the case of Sidhi district the net gain for male goats was higher than female goats in both the types of markets. While it was Rs 27,418 for villages near the market it was Rs 5,816 for villages far off from the market. (Table 5.19)

5.36 Survival position of rearing Goats

It was noted that a total number of 3,747 goats existed at the beginning of the year. There were 282 deaths during the year resulting in the balance of 3,465 goats at the end of the year. There was no loss of goats due to thefts.

In the first 6 months of the reference year the total number at the beginning of the year was 1,872. The number got reduced to 1,705 due to the death of 167 goats during the 6 months.

During the latter 6 months period the number at the beginning was 1,875. However due to death of 115 goats during the six months, the number at the end of the six months period remained 1,760 goats. In both six months periods there was no case of theft.

It was observed that the cases of deaths were more prevalent in females and kids than male goats (Table 5.20)

Table 5.20 Survival position of rearing goats

Goat	No. of goat survived for July 07 to December 07				No. of goat survived for Jan. 08 to June 08			
	Total (No.)	Death (No.)	Theft (No.)	No. Survived	Total (No.)	Death (No.)	Theft (No.)	No. Survived
Male	354	12	0	342	398	30	0	368
Female	993	63	0	930	988	39	0	949
Kids	525	92	0	433	489	46	0	443
Total	1872	167	0	1705	1875	115	0	1760

Summary Table - 5.20-A

S.No	Items of maintenance	July 07 to Dec. 07		Jan. 08 to June 08		July 07 to June 08	
		Cost (Rs.)	Percentage	Cost (Rs.)	Percentage	Cost (Rs.)	Percentage
1.	Grain	29.86	61.82	31.09	76.30	30.47	68.19
2.	Fodder	0.40	0.83	0.93	2.28	0.65	1.45
3.	Salt	2.32	4.80	2.70	6.63	2.50	5.59
4.	Medicine	3.65	7.56	3.18	7.80	3.42	7.65
5.	Others	12.07	24.99	2.85	6.99	7.65	17.12
	Total	48.30	100.00	40.75	100.00	44.69	100.00
	Grazing Imputed value	147.39		183.80		164.85	

5.37 Maintenance of Goats

The most important item of maintenance was "imputed value of grazing". Among the remaining items of maintenance, grains was the most important claiming between 62 to 77 per cent of the cost. "Others" formed between 6.99 to 24.99 per cent and the third important item was medicines which constituted between 7.56 to 7.80 per cent of the maintenance cost.

It was noted that there was no significant difference in percentages formed by different items in two six months period and that for the entire year.

It was seen that the maintenance cost of male goats was higher than female goats.

In the earlier six months period the maintenance cost of female goats was higher than kids. In the latter six months period and for the entire one year period the maintenance cost was higher for kids than females (Table 5.21, 5.21A and 5.21B)

5.38 Income from goats and their products of the sample goat rearers

Income from goats included the value of milk, value of manure and value of goats sold. It is evident from the earlier discussion that goats are reared for their ultimate sale at door or in the market. Therefore the value of goats sold formed the highest percentage of income. For the entire one year period the income from sale of goats formed 53.76 per cent of the total income. The next important source of income was value of milk and contributed 41.26 per cent to total income. For the entire one year period value of dung formed 4.98 per cent. The order of importance of the sources of income remained similar for the earlier six months and latter six months period. (Table 5.22)

5.39 Production and disposal of goat products

Out of the total milk produced nearly 54 per cent was produced in the first 6 months period and about 46 per cent in the second 6 months period. Of the total milk used for house consumption half of the quantity as well as value was shared by the two six months periods. As far as the quantity of milk sold slightly more than 55 per cent was sold in the first six months period and slightly less than 45 per cent in the second six months. As regard production of manure about equal value of manure was produced in first and second six months periods. Nearly entire manure produced was used by

Table- 5.21 - Maintenance of goats of the sample goat rearers From July, 07 to December, 07

Type of goat	No.	Maintenance										
		Grains		Fodder		Salt		Medicines		Others		Total
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	
Male	354	1.41	8.79	0	0.05	0.10	0.74	0	0.96	0	4.22	14.76
Female	993	3.73	23.45	0	0.20	0.27	1.88	0	2.92	0	14.80	43.25
Kids	525	5.10	30.82	0	0.86	0.31	2.08	0	4.05	0	0	37.80
Total	1872	4.81	29.86	0	0.40	0.34	2.32	0	3.65	0	12.07	48.30
Note: Per goat maintenance costs												
												147.39
												50.62
												162.52
												37.67
												147.39

Table- 5.21 A - Maintenance of goats of the sample goat rearers From January, 08 to June, 08

Type of goat	No.	Maintenance										
		Grains		Fodder		Salt		Medicines		Others		Total
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	
Male	355	6.75	44.34	0	0.85	0.61	4.23	0	6.55	0	6.76	62.73
Female	893	3.25	21.48	0	0.67	0.29	2.01	0	1.83	0	2.80	25.43
Kids	474	6.25	39.30	0	1.48	0.40	2.84	0	3.22	0	0	46.83
Total	1722	4.80	31.09	0	0.93	0.39	2.70	0	3.18	0	2.85	40.75
Per goat maintenance costs												
												183.84
												290.19
												218.80
												38.31
												183.84

Table- 5.23 - Production and disposal of goat products

Period of production	Items of product											
	Production milk		Milk (self conserved)		Milk sold		Production of manure		Self used		Sold	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
July 07 to Dec. 07	40269	404382	18258	195160	22011	209222	0	45730	0	44265	0	1465
% to total	53.88	53.13	49.78	50.65	57.83	55.66	0	49.84	0	49.95	0	47.03
Jan. 08 to June 08	34473	356789	18421	190141	16052	166648	0	46030	0	44380	0	1650
% to total	46.12	46.87	50.22	49.35	42.17	44.34	0	50.16	0	50.08	0	52.97
Total	74742	761171	36679	385301	38063	375870	0	91760	0	88615	0	3115
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	100.00	0	100.00	0	100.00

Note: Share of different disposal to total production

Table - 5.23 A – Production and disposal of goat products

Items	July 07 to Dec. 07		Jan. 08 to June 08		July 07 to June 08	
	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage
Milk consumed	195160	48.26	190141	53.29	385301	50.62
Milk sold	209222	51.74	16664.8	46.71	375870	49.38
Total milk produced	404382	100.00	356789	100.00	761171	100.00
Manure used on own farm	44265	96.80	44380	96.42	88615	96.57
Manure sold	1465	3.20	1650	3.58	3115	3.43
Total manure produced	45730	100.00	46030	100.00	91760	100.00

Table-5.24 - Production and disposal of goat products on the sample farms

Product Goat		District - I						District - II					
		Villages			Villages			Villages			Villages		
		Near the market			Off the market			Near the market			Off the market		
		July 2007 to Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008 to June 2008	Total July 2007 to June 2008	July 2007 to Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008 to June 2008	Total July 2007 to June 2008	July 2007 to Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008 to June 2008	Total July 2007 to June 2008	July 2007 to Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008 to June 2008	Total July 2007 to June 2008
1	Milk												
	Total Production (Kg)	7900	8261	16161	7388	7731	15119	10986	9430	20416	10122	9924	20046
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Value (Rs.)	94800	99132	193932	81268	85041	166309	109230	91240	200470	101220	99240	200460
	Self Consumed (Kg)	3845	3975	7820	4233	4758	8991	5701	4796	10497	4737	4634	9371
	%	48.67	48.12	48.39	57.30	61.54	59.47	51.89	50.86	51.42	46.80	46.69	46.75
	Sold (Kg)	4055	4286	8341	3155	2973	6128	5285	4634	9919	5385	5290	10675
	%	51.33	51.88	51.61	42.70	38.46	40.53	48.11	49.14	48.58	53.20	53.31	53.25
	Value (Rs.)	48660	51432	100092	34705	32703	67408	53950	44900	98850	47370	46340	93710
2	Dung												
	Production (Kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Value (Rs.)	9975	9500	19475	8435	9510	17945	15085	13200	28285	12235	13820	26055
	Self used (Rs.)	8510	7850	16360	8435	9510	17945	15085	13200	28258	12235	13820	26055
	Sold (Kg)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Value (Rs.)	1465	1650	3115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Percentage of disposal to production

Cont.....

Table- 5.24 - Production and disposal of goat products on the sample farms					
Both the districts					
Villages			Villages		
Near the market			Off the market		
July 2007 to Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008 to June 2008	Total July 2007 to June 2008	July 2007 to Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008 to June 2008	Total July 2007 to June 2008
29872	27121	56993	27632	27579	55211
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0	0	0	0	0	0
15247	13567	28814	13707	14026	27733
0	0	50.56	0	0	50.23
14625	13559	28179	13925	13553	27478
0	0	49.44	0	0	49.77
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
25060	22700	47760	20670	23330	44000
23595	21050	44645	20670	23330	44000
0	0	0	0	0	0
1465	1650	3115	0	0	0

the owners on their farms and only small quantity was sold. (Table 5.23)

5.40 Production and disposal of Goat products on the sample farms

Of the total milk produced in the entire period of one year 50.62 per cent milk was consumed and 49.38 per cent was sold. In the first six months period 48.26 per cent of the total milk produced was consumed by producers and 51.74 per cent was sold. In the second six months period 53.29 per cent was consumed at home and 46.71 per cent was sold. About the manure it was noted that in entire period of one year 96.57 per cent was used on own farm and only 3.43 per cent was sold. In the first six months period the quantity used on own farm formed 96.80 and the remaining 3.20 per cent was sold. In the second six months period 96.42 per cent was used on own farm and only 3.58 per cent was sold (Table 5.24)

5.41 Survival position of rearing Goats

It was noted that a total number of 3,747 goats existed at the beginning of the year. There were 282 deaths during the year resulting in the balance of 3,465 goats at the end of the year. There was no loss of goats due to thefts.

In the first 6 months of the reference year the total number at the beginning of the year was 1,872. The number got reduced to 1,705 due to the death of 167 goats during the 6 months.

During the latter 6 months period the number at the beginning was 1,875. However due to death of 115 goats during the six months, the number at the end of the six months period remained 1,760 goats. In both six months periods there was no case of theft.

It was observed that the cases of deaths were more prevalent in females and kids than male goats (Table 5.25)

Table- 5.25 - Survival Position of rearing goats

Goat	No. of goat survived for July 07 to December 07				No. of goat survived for Jan. 08 to June 08			
	Total (No.)	Death (No.)	Theft (No.)	No. Survived	Total (No.)	Death (No.)	Theft (No.)	No. Survived
Male	354	12	0	342	398	30	0	368
Female	993	63	0	930	988	39	0	949
Kids	525	92	0	433	489	46	0	443
Total	1872	167	0	1705	1875	115	0	1760

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Table- 5.25 - Survival Position of rearing goats

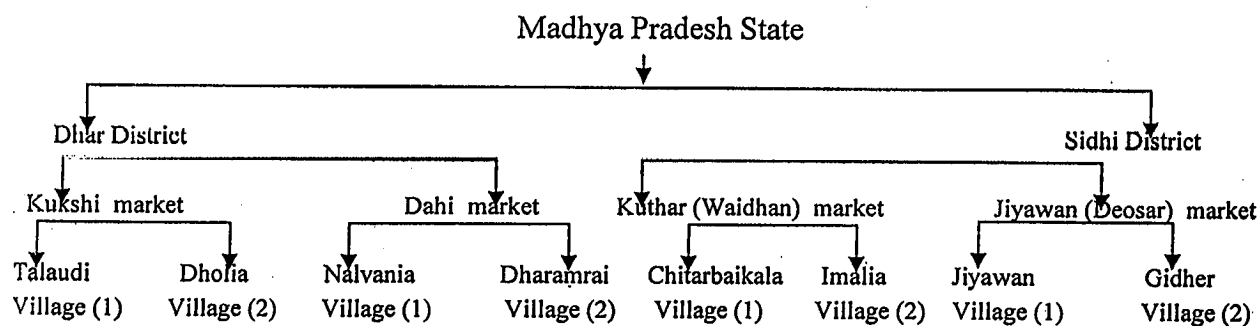
Goat	No. of goat survived for July 07 to December 07				No. of goat survived for Jan. 08 to June 08			
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Male	354	12	0	342	398	30	0	368
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Total	1872	167	0	1705	1875	115	0	1760

CHAPTER – VI

MARKETING SYSTEM OF LIVE GOATS AND THEIR PRODUCTS

6.1 Details of Selected Markets

As mentioned in chapter I the state of Madhya Pradesh has 11 Agro-Climatic Regions. For the selection of sample goat rearers, of the 11 agro-climatic regions 2 were selected which had largest and second largest goat population. Accordingly Malwa Plateau (largest goat population of 16,04,975) and Kymore Plateau (second largest goat population of 12,14,255) were selected. Among the districts of Malwa Plateau, Dhar district had largest goat population and was therefore selected. Among the districts of Kymore Plateau, Sidhi district had largest goat population and was, therefore, selected. Thus Dhar and Sidhi districts were selected. Further from Dhar district two markets viz Kukshi and Dahi were selected. From Sidhi district Waidhan and Deosar markets were selected. From the coverage area of each market 2 villages each were selected in which one village near the market and another, far off from the market was selected. Thus a total number of 8 villages formed the sample.



6.1.1. Area of the Selected Markets

The area of Kukshi market was 1.6 hectares and that of Dahi market 0.80 hectare. The area of Kuthar (Waidhan) market and Jiyawan (Deosar) market was 0.80 hectare each. Kukshi

goat market was regulated market and was held along with other livestock market also are Dahi and Waidhan market. Deosar market was unorganized exclusive market.

Kukshi market was located at a distance of 127 km from Dhar and Dahi market is located further at a distance of 167 km. Waidhan market was located at a distance of 142 km. and Deosar at a distance of 94 km. The working hours of all the four markets are from 7.00 to 12 a.m. Kukshi market is held on every Tuesday and Dahi market on every Thursday. In Sidhi district Waidhan market is held on Wednesday and Deosar market is held on every Tuesday. Thus all the four markets are held on four to five days of the month.

6.1.1.1 Salers and Buyers in Kukshi Market

On an average 842 goats arrived on a market day in kukshi market. Of these 685 goats were sold on a market day. Among the salers of goats, goat keeper formed 42 per cent, Butchers, 5 per cent and Traders, 53 per cent. Among buyers 2 per cent were goat keepers butchers 17 per cent, and professional traders 81 per cent.

6.1.1.2 Salers and Buyers in Dahi Market

On an average 407 goats arrive on the market day. Of these 340 goats sold in a day. Among the salers 80 per cent were goat keepers and 20 per cent traders. Of the total buyer 3 per cent were goat keepers, 15 per cent butcher and 82 per cent were professional traders.

6.1.1.3 Salers and Buyer in Kuthar (Waidhan) Market

In Kuthar (Waidhan) market on an average 946 goats arrived on a market day. Of these 832 goats were sold. Among the salers 80 per cent were goat keepers, 5 per cent butchers and 15 per cent traders. Of the buyers 5 per cent were goat keepers, 34 per cent butchers and 61 per cent were traders.

6.1.1.4 Salers and Buyers in Jiyavan (Deosar) Market

In Jiyavan (Deosar) market on an average 522 goats arrived. Of these 428 goats were sold. Among the salers 11 per cent were goat keepers, and 89 per cent were trader. Among buyers all were professional traders.

6.1.1.5 Market Fee

A market fee of Rs.5 per goat was charged from both salers and buyers (Table 6.1).

6.2 Infrastructure facilities of selected markets

All the four markets were located on roads of the four markets. Excepting Deosar the remaining 3 months had proper boundary. There was no proper lighting arrangements. Since the goats markets work between 7.00 am to 12.00 a.m. there was no need for lighting arrangement. There were platforms in all the four markets. Except Waidhan market other markets had shelter. Feeding facilities existed in all the four markets and all the four markets had middlemen. All the four markets had transport facilities (Table 6.2).

6.3 Breed wise sale of goats in the selected markets

As mentioned earlier in all the 4 markets only desi breed of goats were sold and purchased. Of the purposes of purchase the most important was to sell the goats outside. Thus in Kukshi and Dahi markets out of the goats purchased 81 and 82 per cent respectively were meant for sale outside. In Waidhan market 61 per cent of the total goats purchased were for sale outside and in Deosar market the entire lot purchased was for sale outside. As far the arrival of goats in markets in Kukshi and Dahi markets, 95 and 98 per cent goats respectively came from within the district. In the case of both the markets of Sidhi district it was noted that the entire lot came from Sidhi district only (Table 6.3).

6.4 Availability of some basic facilities respondents view

Besides availability of infrastructure facilities availability of some of the basic facilities is discussed in the following paragraphs.

It was noted that 92 per cent goat keepers reported non availability of proper breed and were using desi breed. Only 8 per cent goat keepers reported availability of proper breed like Jamunapari. About availability of feed at reasonable prices it was observed that for 51 per cent respondents feed was not available at reasonable prices while 49 per cent respondents reported that feed was available at reasonable prices. A total of 67 per cent respondents reported that they had no knowledge about diagnosis of diseases when goats become ill but only 33 per cent respondents reported that they had knowledge of diseases and could diagnose the diseases.

Table 6.1- General information of selected goat markets

Name of the market	Type of market	Distance from HQ (Km.)	Coverage area (Km.)	Area of market (H.G.)	Weekly/fortnightly/monthly	Number of days held in a month	Arrival of goats on market day	Average No. of goat sold on market day	Type of Sellers in %			Type of buyers in %				Market fees paid by per goat	
									Goat keepers	Butchers	Traders	Goat keepers	Butchers	Prof. Traders	Others	Sellers	Buyers
District Dhar Kukshi	Regulated with live stock market	127 km	35 km.	4 acre	Weekly (Tuesday) Timing 7.00 to 12.00 AM	4	842	685	42%	5%	53%	2%	17%	81%	-	Rs.5	Rs. 5
Dahi	Regulated with live stock market	167 km	40 km.	2 acre	Weekly (Thursday)	4	407	340	80%	-	20%	3%	15%	82%	-	Rs.5	Rs.5
District Sidhi Kuthar Waidhan	Regulated with live stock market	142 km.	40 km.	2 acre	Weekly (Wednesday)	4	946	832	80%	5%	15%	5%	34%	61%	-	Rs.5	Rs.5
Jiyawan Deosar	Un, organise exclusive goat market	94 km.	60 km.	2 acre	Weekly (Tuesday)	4	522	428	11%	-	89%	-	-	100%	-	-	-

Table 6.2- Infrastructure facilities of selected markets

Particulars	District – 1 st Dhar		District- II nd Sidhi	
	Market		Market	
	Kukshi	Dahi	Kuthar	Jiyavan
1. Market on road				
Yes	1	1	1	1
No				
2. Boundary				
Yes	1	1	1	
No				1
3. Lighting				
Yes	1	1	1	
No				1
4. Platform				
Yes	1	1	1	1
No				
5. Shelter				
Yes			1	
No	1	1		1
6. Feeding facilities				
Yes	1	1	1	1
No				
7. Presence of middlemen/ broker				
Yes	1	1	1	1
No				
8. Transport facility				
Yes	1	1	2	
No			1	1
9. Others				
Yes				
No				

Per cent would be of yes response.

Table 6.3- Breed wise of goats in the selected markets

(Figures in percentage)

Particulars	District – 1 st Dhar			District- II nd Sidhi			Markets of both districts
	Market			Market			
	Kukshi	Dahi	Total	Kuthar	Jiyavan	Total	
1. Breed wise sell							
i) Desi	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
ii) Barbari	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
iii) Jamunapari	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
iv) Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2. Purpose of purchase							
i) Rearing	2	3	--	5	--	--	--
ii) Slaughter	17	15	--	34	--	--	--
iii) Sell for the out side	81	82	--	61	100	--	--
3. Arrival of goats							
i) With in block	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ii) With in district	95	98	--	100	100	--	--
iii) Outside the district	5	2	--			--	--

About visits of veterinary doctors 76 per cent respondents opined that the visits were not frequent. A very large majority of 93 per cent respondents said that availability of medicines was not satisfactory. Free medicines were not available, reported all the respondents. About the availability of grazing land 74 per cent respondents replied in the affirmative and the remaining 26 per cent expressed that grazing land was not available. As regards availability of sufficient space for keeping goats. 78 per cent respondents expressed that sufficient space was available but 22 per cent expressed that sufficient space was not available.

6.5 Market Structure and Infrastructure respondents view

As far as the availability of market structure 24 per cent respondents said that it was appropriate and the remaining 76 per cent said that it was adequate. About the availability of market infrastructure it was observed that only 20 per cent had favourable opinion and a very large proportion (80 per cent) had unfavourable opinion. When asked to comment on the availability of transport facilities 92 per cent had a favourable opinion and only 8 per cent had opposite opinion.

6.6 Socio Economic Activities of Sellers

6.6.1 Sample number of marketing agents of goats

As mentioned in paragraph 1.8 Research Methodology Adopted, 5 sellers and 5 buyers of goats were selected from each selected market. Thus in all 20 sellers and 20 buyers of goats were selected purposively. Besides this, 5 butchers were to be selected from each selected market. Unfortunately no butcher could be selected from Deosar market of Sidhi district. Therefore, only 15 butchers were selected as sample. Further, no skin trader, skin wholesaler and skin processor was available in the selected districts. The reason being that no person pursuing these businesses was available in the selected districts. The goat skins from Dhar district were sent to Gujarat and Mumbai and goat skins from Sidhi district were sent to Allahabad, Mirzapur, Lucknow, Kanpur and Kolkata. From Dhar and Sidhi districts a goat skin was stuffed with 1 kilogram of salt to preserve it from degeneration and decay. Therefore, sample was restricted to 20 sellers, 20 buyers and 15 butchers (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4 - Sample number of marketing agents of goats

Name of marketing agent of goat	District - I		District - II		Total
	Market -I	Market -II	Market -I	Market -II	
Seller	5	5	5	5	20
%	33.33	33.33	33.33	50.00	36.36
Buyer	5	5	5	5	20
%	33.33	33.33	33.33	50.00	36.36
Butcher	5	5	5	0	15
%	33.34	33.34	33.34	0	27.28
Skin trader	0	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0	0
Skin whole saler	0	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0	0
Skin processor	0	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15	15	15	10	55
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Percentage distribution among the marketing of agents.

6.6.2 Distribution of salers by castes

The distribution of sellers by castes showed that 25 per cent belonged to scheduled castes, 10 per cent belonged to scheduled tribes, 15 per cent to other backward castes and 50.00 per cent to General Muslim castes, all of them belonging to Deosar market of Sidhi district (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5 - Distribution of sellers by caste

Category of the caste	District - I		District - II		Total
	Market -I	Market -II	Market -I	Market -II	
SC	2	2	1	0	5
%	40.00	40.00	20.00	0	25.00
ST	0	0	2	0	2
%	0.00	0.00	40.00	0	10.00
OBC	1	2	0	0	3
%	20.00	40.00	0.00	0	15.00
General Muslim	2	1	2	5	10
%	40.00	20.00	40.00	100.00	50.00
Total	5	5	5	5	20
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note : Percentage of castes

6.6.3 Sale of Goats from July, 2007 to December, 2007

The goat sellers were either goat keepers, professional traders or butchers. A total number of 863 goats were sold : 46 by goat keepers, 808 by professional traders and 9 by butchers. The total price received was Rs.10,24,340 or Rs. 1,187 per goat. The price received per male goat was Rs.1,196 and that per female goat, Rs.1,169 (Table 6.6).

Table 6.6 - Sale of goats by the type of sample sellers – July, 07 to December, 07

Type of seller	Number of goats sold during July 07 to Dec. 07			Price Received			Total goats sold	Total price received
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids		
Goat keepers	27	19	0	44,810	28,925	0	46	73,735
Per goat value	0	0	0	1,660	1,522	0	0	1,603
Professional traders	550	258	0	6,40,000	2,94,475	0	808	9,34,475
Per goat value	0	0	0	1,164	1,141	0	0	1,157
Butchers	8	1	0	14,630	15,000	0	9	16,130
Per goat value	0	0	0	1,829	15,000	0	0	1,792
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per goat value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	585	278	0	6,99,440	3,24,900	0	863	10,24,340
Per goat value	0	0	0	1,196	1,169	0	0	1,187

Note: Per goat value

6.6.4 Sale of goats from January, 2008 to June, 2008.

During this period a total number of 1,062 goats were sold: 25 by goat keepers 1,022 by professional traders and 15 by butchers. The total price received was Rs.12,83,385 or Rs.1,208 per goat. The price received per male goat was Rs.1,220 and that for female goat Rs.1,185 (Table 6.7).

Table 6.7 - Sale of goats by the type of sample sellers – January, 08 to June, 08

Type of seller	Number of goats sold during January, 08 to June, 08			Price Received			Total goats sold	Total price received
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids		
Goat keepers	10	15	0	15,780	24,070	0	25	39,850
Per goat value	0	0	0	1,578	1,605	0	0	1,594
Professional traders	697	325	0	8,40,480	3,76,020	0	1,022	12,16,860
Per goat value	0	0	0	1,206	1,157	0	0	1,191
Butchers	13	2	0	21,575	5,100	0	15	26,675
Per goat value	0	0	0	1,660	2,550	0	0	1,778
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per goat value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	720	342	0	8,78,195	4,05,190	0	1,062	12,83,385
Per goat value	0	0	0	1,220	1,185	0	0	1,208

6.6.5 Sale of goats from July, 2007 to June, 2008

During one year period the total goats sold were 1,92,571 by goat keepers, 1,830 by professional traders and 24 by butchers. The total price received was Rs.23,07,725 or Rs. 1,199 per goat. The price received per male goat was Rs.1,209 and that for female goat was Rs.1,178 (Table 6.8).

Table 6.8 - Sale of goats by the type of sample sellers – July, 2007 to June, 08

Type of seller	Number of goat sold during July 07 to June 08			Price Received			Total goats sold	Total price received
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids		
Goat keepers	37	34	0	60,590	52,995	0	71	1,13,585
Per goat value	0	0	0	1,638	1,559	0	0	1,600
Professional traders	1,247	583	0	14,80,840	6,70,495	0	1830	21,51,335
Per goat value	0	0	0	1,188	1,150	0	0	1,176
Butchers	21	3	0	36,205	6,600	0	24	42,805
Per goat value	0	0	0	1,724	2,200	0	0	1,784
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per goat value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,305	620	0	15,77,635	7,30,090	0	1925	23,07,725
Per goat value	0	0	0	1,209	1,178	0	0	1,199

Note: Per goat value

6.6.6 Marketing cost of sample sellers

In the process of goat marketing of goats the sellers have to incur following costs.

1. Transport charges
2. Feeding charges
3. Mandi fee
4. Value of family labour
5. Other charges

As regards the total cost of the two 6 months periods the cost during the first 6 months period (July, 2007 to December, 2007) was 46.29 per cent and the second 6 months period (January, 2008 to June, 2008) was 53.71 per cent. It was observed that the cost on all items was higher during the second six months period than the first six months period.

The most important item of cost was "other charges and contributed 33.86 per cent to the total cost. A slightly less important item was feeding cost and formed 32.86 per cent to the total cost. The third important item was value of family labour and contributed 14.17 per cent to the total cost. Transport charges was the fourth important item claiming 12.07 per cent of the total cost (Table 6.9).

Table 6.9 - Details of marketing cost of the sample seller

Period of selling goat	Item of costs involved (Rs.)							Total
	Transport charge	Loading/ Unloading	Feeding costs	Mandi Fess	Value of family labour	Charges of hired labour	Others	
July 07 to Dec. 07	4,455	0	11,255	2,530	5,340	0	11,700	35,280
%	48.42	0	44.94	47.16	49.44	0	45.34	46.29
Jan. 08 to June 08	4745	0	13,790	2,835	5,460	0	14,105	40,935
%	51.58	0	55.06	52.84	50.56	0	54.66	53.71
Total	9,200	0	25,045	5,365	10,800	0	25,805	76,215
%	100.00	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	100.00	100.00
Average amount for both the period	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,07,725
Net return	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2231510

Note: Percentage of different costs

6.7 Socio Economic activities of Buyers

6.7.1 Distribution of buyers by castes

The selected number of buyers had to be 20 (5 per market). However from Deosar market of Sidhi district only 3 buyers could be contacted. Thus a total number of 18 buyers were contacted. Of the 18 buyers 1 buyer belonged to scheduled castes and 3 to scheduled tribes, 1 belonged to OBC and 13 belonged to general muslim castes. The one scheduled caste buyer was from Waidhan market and all the 3 buyers (Scheduled tribe) were from Dahi market of Dhar district. The only 1 OBC buyer was from Waidhan market. The 13 general muslim caste buyers were well spread in the 4 market areas : 5 from Kukshi market, 2 from Dahi market, 3 from Waidhan market and equal number from Deosar market (Table 6.10).

Table 6.10 - Distribution of buyers by caste

(Nos.)

Name of the caste	District - I		District - II		Total
	Market -I	Market - II	Market -I	Market - II	
SC	0	0	1	0	1
%	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
ST	0	3	0	0	3
%	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
OBC	0	0	1	0	1
%	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
General Muslim	5	2	3	3	13
%	38.49	15.38	23.08	23.08	100
Total	5	5	5	3	18
%	27.78	27.78	27.78	27.78	100

Note : Percentage distribution of castes

6.7.2 Distribution of buyers by Educational levels

Distribution of 18 buyers by their educational levels showed that 2 (11.11 per cent) were illiterate, 5 (27.78 per cent) were educated upto primary level, 6 (33.33 per cent) were educated from primary to secondary level, 4 (22.22 per cent) upto higher secondary level non was educated upto graduate level and 1 (5.56 per cent) was educated upto post graduate level (Table 6.11)

Table 6.11 - Distribution of buyers by their educational level

(Nos.)

Level of education	District - I		District - II		Total
	Market -I	Market -II	Market -I	Market -II	
Illiterate	0	1	1	0	2
%	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	100.00
Up to primary	3	1	0	1	5
%	60.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	100.00
Primary to higher secondary (9 th)	0	2	3	1	6
%	0.00	33.33	50.00	16.67	100.00
Higher secondary	1	1	1	1	4
%	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	100.00
Graduate	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Above graduate	1	0	0	0	1
%	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Note: Percentage distribution of education level

6:7.3 Detail of goats purchased from July, 2007 to December, 2007

During the period July, 2007 to December, 2007 a total number of 14, 891 goats were purchased. The per goat value was Rs.1,238. Of the total goats purchased 1,527 (10.25 per cent) were by butchers and the remaining 13, 364 (89.75 per cent) by traders. The per goat value for the goats purchased by butchers was Rs.1,105 and for goats purchased by professional traders was Rs.1,253. Price paid per male goat was Rs.1,258 and that for female goat was Rs.1,188 (Table 6.12).

Table 6.12- Goats purchased by the sample buyers by the type of goat – July, 07 to December, 07

Type of buyers	Number of goats purchased during July 07 to December 07			Price paid			Total goats purchased	Total price paid
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids		
Butcher	1,152	375	0	12,07,993	4,79,010	0	1,527	16,87,003
Per goat value	0	0	0	1,049	1,277	0		1,105
Trader	9,394	0	0	1,20,63,479	46,81,695	0	13,364	1,67,45,174
Per goat value	0	0	0	1,284	1,179	0	0	1,253
Commission agent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per goat value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goat keeper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per goat value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whole saler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per goat value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per goat value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	10,546	4,345	0	1,32,71,472	51,60,705	0	14,891	1,84,32,177
Per goat value	0	0	0	1,258	1,188	0	0	1,238

Note: Per goat value

6.7.4 Details of Goats Purchased from January, 2008 to June, 2008

During the period January, 2008 to June, 2008 a total number of 14,582 goats were purchased. The price paid per goat was Rs.1,290. The price paid per male goat was Rs.1,331 and that for female goat Rs.1,138. Of the total number of goats purchased 1,399 were purchased by butchers and 13,183 by traders. For the goats purchased by the butchers the price paid was Rs.1,284 and price paid by traders was Rs.1,291. Price paid for male goat was Rs.1,331 and that for female goat was Rs.1,138 (Table 6.13).

Table 6.13- Goats purchased by the sample buyers by the type of goat – January, 08 to June, 08

Type of buyers	Number of goats sold during January, 08 to June, 08			Price paid			Total goats purchased	Total price paid
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids		
Butcher	1,023	376	0	13,04,210	4,91,945	0	1,399	17,96,155
Per goat value	0	0	0	1,275	1,308	0	0	1,284
Trader	8,977	4,206	0	1,20,02,641	50,20,500	0	13,183	1,70,23,141
Per goat value	0	0	0	1,337	1194	0	0	1,291
Commission agent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per goat value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goat keeper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per goat value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whole saler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per goat value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per goat value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	10,000	4,582	0	1,33,06,851	55,12,445	0	14,582	1,88,19,296
Per goat value	0	0	0	1,331	1,138	0	0	1,290

Note: Per goat value

6.7.5 Details of goats purchased by butchers

During the entire one year period a total number of 29,473 goats was purchased. Of these 2,926 were purchased by butchers and 26,547 by traders. The per goat value was Rs.1,264. The price paid by butchers was Rs.1,190 and that by traders Rs.1,272. The price paid for male goat was Rs.1,294 and that for female goat Rs.1,196 (Table 6.14).

Table 6.14- Goats purchased by the sample buyers by the type of goat – July, 07 to June, 08

Type of buyers	Number of goat sold during January, 08 to June, 08			Price paid			Total goats purchased	Total price paid
	Male	Female	Kids	Male	Female	Kids		
Butcher	2,175	751	0	25,12,203	9,70,955	0	2,926	34,83,158
Per goat value	,0	0	0	1,155	1,293	0	0	1,190
Trader	18,371	8,176	0	2,40,66,120	97,02,195	0	26,547	3,37,68,315
Per goat value	0	0	0	1,310	1,187	0	0	1,272
Commission agent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per goat value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goat keeper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per goat value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whole saler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per goat value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per goat value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	20,546	8,927	0	2,65,78,323	1,06,73,150	0	29,473	3,72,51,473
Per goat value	0	0	0	1,294	1,196	0	0	1,264

Note: Per goat value

6.7.6 Details of goats purchased by buyers during one year

During the entire one year period the total number of 29,473 goats, all desi goats, were purchased by sample buyers at an average price of Rs.1,264. Of the total goats purchased 2,926 goats were purchased by butchers and 26,547 by traders. The price paid by butchers per goat was Rs.1,190 and the price paid by traders was Rs.1,272 (Table 6.15).

Table 6.15- Goat purchased by the sample buyers by the type of goat – July, 07 to June, 08

Type of buyers	Number of goat sold during January, 08 to June, 08				Price paid				Total goats purchased	Total price paid
	Desi	Jamun apari	Barbari	Others	Desi	Jamun apari	Barbari	Others		
Butcher	2,926	0	0	0	34,83,158	0	0	0	2,926	34,83,158
Breed wise value	0	0	0	0	1,190	0	0	0	0	1,190
Trader	26,547	0	0	0	3,37,68,315	0	0	0	26,547	3,37,68,315
Breed wise value	0	0	0	0	1272	0	0	0	0	1272
Commission agent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breed wise value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goat keeper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breed wise value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whole saler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0Breed wise value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breed wise value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	29,473	0	0	0	3,72,51,473	0	0	0	29,473	3,72,51,473
Breed wise value	0	0	0	0	1,264	0	0	0	0	1,264

Note : Breed wise value of goat

6.7.7 Marketing cost and net return during one year

During the entire one year period the total marketing cost came to Rs. 28,67,489. Thus the average amount for both the periods came to 14,33,774.50. Thus the net return came to Rs.12,75,50,216 (Table 6.16).

Table 6.16- Details of marketing cost of the sample buyers

Period of selling goat	Item of costs involved (Rs.)							
	Transport charges	Loading/ Unloading charges	Feeding cost	Mandi/ marketing fee	Others			Total
July, 07 to December 07	12,54,996	17,154	1,02,022	98,355	1	2	3	14,72,527
January, 08 to June, 08	11,83,839	16,624	99,222	95,277	0	0	0	13,94,962
Total	24,38,835	33,778	2,01,244	1,93,632	0	0	0	28,67,489
Average amount for both the periods	12,19,418	16,889	1,00,622	96,816	0	0	0	1,43,37,445
Net return -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,75,50,216

6.8 Socio economic activities of butchers

6.8.1 Distribution of butchers by caste

Distribution of butchers by castes showed that all the 15 selected butchers belonged to General Muslim castes (Table 6.17).

Table 6.17- Distribution of butchers by castes

Name of the caste	District - I		District - II		Total
	Market -I	Market - II	Market -I	Market -II	
SC	0	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0	0
ST	0	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0	0
OBC	0	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0	0
Others Muslim	5	5	5	0	15
%	33.33	33.33	33.34	0	100
Total	5	5	5	0	15
%	33.33	33.33	33.34	0	100

Note : Percentage distribution of castes

6.8.2 Distribution of Butchers by age

Distribution of butchers by age showed that 2 butchers (13.33 per cent) belonged to age group of 18 to 25 years, 3 (20.00 per cent) belonged to the age group of 25 to 35, 9 (60.00 per cent) belonged to 35 to 50 years and only 1 (6.67 per cent) belonged to the age group of 50 years and above (Table 6.18).

Table 6.18- Distribution of butchers by age

Distribution of butchers by age	District - I		District - II		Total
	Market -I	Market -II	Market -I	Market - II	
18- 25 years	0	1	1	0	2
%	0.00	20.00	20.00	0	13.33
> 25-35	1	2	0	0	3
%	20.00	40.00	0.00	0	20.00
> 35-50	4	1	4	0	9
%	80.00	20.00	80.00	0	60.00
> 50	0	1	0	0	1
%	0.00	20.00	0.00	0	6.67
Total	5	5	5	0	15
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	100.00

Note : Percentage distribution by age

6.8.3 Shade Structures of Butchers

It was enquired as to what kind of shade structures the butchers used to do the business. It was reported that 10 butchers (66.67 per cent) of them had a pucca structures, 4 (26.17 per cent) had semi pucca structures and 1 (6.67) per cent operated from a hut (Table 6.19).

Table 6.19- Type of shade structures of the butchers

Type of shade	No. of shades				
	District - I		District - II		Total
	Market -I	Market -II	Market -I	Market -II	
Pucca	2	4	4	0	10
%	40.00	80.00	80.00	0	66.67
Semi-pucca	3	1	0	0	4
%	60.00	20.00	0.00	0	26.67
Kutchra	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
Hut	0	0	1	0	1
%	0.00	0.00	20.00	0	6.67
Total	5	5	5	0	15
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	100.00

Note: Percentage distribution

6.8.4 Condition of shade structures of Butchers

About the condition of shade structures it was noted that 9 (60.00 per cent) had a better conditioned structures and 6 (40.00 per cent) had structure of good quality (Table 6.20).

Table 6.20- Condition of shade structures of the butchers

Condition of shade Structure	No. of shade				
	District - I		District - II		Total
	Market -I	Market -II	Market -I	Market -II	
Better	4	2	3	0.00	9
%	80.00	40.00	60.00	0.00	60.00
Good	1	3	2	0.00	6
%	20.00	60.00	40.00	0.00	60.00
Bad	0	0	0	0.00	0.0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
Tôtal	5	5	5	0.00	15
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

Note: Percentage distribution of shade structure

6.8.5 No. of goats purchased and slaughtered

During the one year period a total number of 8,660 goats were purchased. Of these 7,896 goats were slaughtered. Among male goats 93.04 per cent were slaughtered. Among female

86.43 per cent were slaughtered. Therefore it is noted that larger percentage of male goats were slaughtered than female goats. Kids were neither purchased nor slaughtered (Table 6.21).

Table 6.21- Purchased and disposal of goats and their products (butcher's) July, 07 to June, 08

(Nos.)

Period of disposal	Type of the goat purchased								Number of slaughtered			
	Male		Female		Kids		Total		Male	Female	Kids	Total
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value				
July, 07 to December, 07	3,248	39,43,840	943	12,75,855	0	0	4,191	52,19,645	3,022	815	0	3,837
%	0	1,214	0	1,353	0	0	0	1,245	78.76	21.24	0	0
January, 08 to June, 08	3,521	42,48,170	948	14,45,355	0	0	4,469	56,93,525	3,276	783	0	4,059
%	0	1,207	0	0	0	0	0	1,274	80.71	19.29	0	0
Total	6,769	81,92,010	1,891	27,21,210	0	0	8,660	10,91,3170	6,298	1,598	0	7,896
%	0	1,210	0	1,439	0	0	0	1,260	0	0	0	0

Note: 1. Per cent of slaughtered

2. Per goat value

6.8.6 Sale of meat to different purchasing agencies

During the entire one year period 1,11,299 kg. of meat was purchased. Of this quantity 1,09,647 kg. was sold to consumer and 1,752 kg. to hotels. Thus bulk of meat was sold to consumers (Table 6.22).

Table - 6.22- Purchase and disposal of goats and their products (butcher's) July, 07 to June, 08

Period of disposal	Disposal of meat, legs, head and intestine							
	Consumer		Hotel		Others		Total meat	
	Kg.	Value	Kg.	Value	Kg.	Value	Kg.	Value
July, 07 to December, 07	53,740	72,88,986	829	97,415	0	0	54,569	7,38,641
%	98.48		1.52		0	0		
Jan. 08 to June 08	55,907	76,89,055	823	97,600	0	0	56,730	77,86,655
%	98.55		1.45		0	0		
Total	1,09,647	1,49,78,041	1,652	1,95,015	0	0	1,11,299	1,51,73,056
%	98.51		0.48		0	0		

Note: Percentage distribution of meat etc. to total production among the customers

6.8.7 Sale of quantity and value of skin

• Sale of skin was 9,156 amounting to the value of Rs.5,27,290 and could be stored for 7-15 days (Table 6.23).

• Table -6.23 – Storage of unsold meat (Kg.) (Butcher's)

Period of disposal	Weight (K.g.) of unsold meat stored in					No.	Value (Rs.)	Duration from slaughter to sale (days)
	Ice box	Air condition	Refrigerator	Others	Total			
July, 07 to December 07	0	0	0	0	0	4,436	2,52,010	7- 15
January, 08 to June, 08	0	0	0	0	0	4,720	2,75,280	7- 15
Total	0	0	0	0	0	9,156	5,27,290	7- 15

6.8.8 Details of cost incurred by Butchers

During the entire one year period the cost incurred by butchers was Rs1,31,155. Of this 6.18 per cent was feeding charges, 25.14 per cent was value of family labour, 3.35 per cent was license fee 12.45 per cent was municipal and other charges 38.43 per cent was rent of shop and 14.41 per cent was water and electricity charges. Thus the most important charge was rent of shop. The second important charge was value of family labour. The third and fourth important items were water and electricity charges and charges of municipality (Table 6.24).

Table 6.24- Cost incurred (Rs.) by Butchers

Item of cost	July, 07 to Decemer,2007	January, 08 to June, 08	Total from July 07 to June 08
Feeding charges	3,260	4850	8,110
	5.21	7.07	6.18
Salt	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other costs	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00
Value of family labour	14,390	18,580	32,970
	23.01	27.08	25.14
Hired labour	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00
Licensed fee	2,200	2,200	4,400
	3.52	3.21	3.35
Charges of Municipal/other administrative body	8,050	8,325	16,375
	12.87	12.13	12.49
Rent of shop	25,200	25,200	50,400
	40.29	36.73	38.43
Cost of water electricity, etc.	9,450	9,450	18,900
	15.11	13.77	14.41
Other Charges	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	62,550	68,605	1,31,155
	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Percentage distribution of different cost items to total costs

6.8.9 The Net Income Per Household and per goat value

The cost of goats was Rs.1,10,44,325. The value of goats was Rs.1,09,13,170. Therefore, the total charges paid were Rs.1,31,155. The total value of meat and skin was Rs.1,53,43,005. Therefore the net income was Rs.42,98,680. The per household income was Rs.2,86,579 and per goat income was Rs.544 (Table 6.25).

Table 6.25- Costs & Income in Rupees

Costs & Income		July, 07 to December, 07	January, 08 to June, 08	Total from July, 07 to June, 08
A	Total Costs	52,82,195	57,62,130	1,10,44,325
1	Price of goats	52,19,645	56,93,525	1,09,13,170
2	Total charge paid	62,550	68,605	1,31,155
B	Income	0	0	0
1	Meat	74,36,320	73,79,395	1,48,15,715
2	Skin	2,52,010	2,75,280	5,27,290
	Total income	76,88,330	76,54,675	1,53,43,005
	Net income	24,06,135	18,92,545	42,98,680
	Per Household Income	1,60,409	1,26,170	2,86,579
	Per Goat Income	627	466	544
	Total Households	15	15	15
	No. of Goats	3,837	4,059	7,896

Note: Per household Income, Per goat Income

CHAPTER – VII

CONSTRAINTS IN MARKETING OF GOATS AND THEIR PRODUCTS AND LEVERAGE POINTS FOR DEVELOPING A SYSTEM FOR MARKETING ACCESS AND PRICES OF GOATS

This chapter deals with the problems in marketing of goats and their products so that the policy will be made to protect the goat keepers on the basis of these points.

7.1 Opinion of the respondents about availability of proper breed

It was noted that 92 per cent goat keepers reported non availability of proper breed and were using Desi breed. Only 8 per cent goat keepers reported availability of proper breed like Jamunapari and were benefitting from this.

In Dhar district 84 per cent goat keepers reported non availability of proper breed while only 16 per cent goat keepers reported that they had proper breed Jamunapari. On the other hand in Sidhi district 100 per cent goat keepers reported non availability of proper breed. (Table 7.1)

7.2 Opinion of the respondents about availability of feed at reasonable price

It was observed that for 51 per cent respondents feed was were not available at reasonable price while 49 per cent respondents reported that feed was available at reasonable price.

The district level pictures were opposite to each other. In Dhar district 62 per cent respondents reported non availability of feed at reasonable price while 38 per cent goat keepers reported the feed was available at reasonable price.

On the other hand in Sidhi district 60 per cent goat keepers reported that feed was available at reasonable price while 40 per cent reported that the feed was not available at reasonable price. Generally the goat keepers used feed like maize, jowar, wheat etc. These things were available in village level markets at low price. (Table 7.2)

Table - 7.1 - Opinion of the respondents about availability of proper breed

Availability of proper breed	Dhar						Sidhi						Total
	Kukshi		Dahi		Sub Total	Waidhan		Deosar		Sub Total			
	V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II		V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II				
Yes (No.)	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8		
%	0.00	66.67	0.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00		
No (No.)	13	4	12	13	42	12	13	13	12	50	92		
%	100.00	33.33	100.00	100.00	84.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	92.00		
Total (No.)	13	12	12	13	50	12	13	13	12	50	100		
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		

Table - 7.2 - Opinion of the respondents about availability of feed at reasonable price

Availability of feed at reasonable price	District-I						District-II					
	Market-I		Market-II		Sub Total	Total	Market-I		Market-II		Sub Total	Total
	V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II			V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II		
	Yes (No.)	%	Yes (No.)	%			Yes (No.)	%	Yes (No.)	%		
Yes (No.)	4	2	7	6	19	8	8	8	3	11	30	49
%	30.77	16.67	58.33	46.16	38.00	66.67	61.54	23.08	91.67	60.00	49.00	49.00
No (No.)	9	10	5	7	31	4	5	10	1	20	51	51
%	69.33	83.33	41.67	53.85	62.00	33.33	38.41	76.92	8.33	40.00	51.00	51.00
Total (No.)	13	12	12	13	50	12	13	13	12	50	100	100
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

7.3 Opinion of the respondents about availability of knowledge and diagnosis of disease

A total of 67 per cent respondents reported that they had no knowledge about diagnosis of diseases when goats became ill but only 33 per cent respondents reported that they had knowledge and they diagnosed the diseases of goats and take full care of goats during illness to save the goat from diseases. Between the two selected districts it was noted that the knowledge of Dhar district goat keepers was better than the Sidhi district goat keepers (Table 7.3)

7.4 Opinion of the respondents about availability of proper treatment from veterinary hospital

About visits of veterinary doctors 76 per cent respondents did opine that the visit was not frequent in their villages. A very large majority (93 per cent) of respondents expressed that availability of medicines, was not satisfactory. There was nothing like free availability of medicines reported all the respondents. Again, 15 per cent respondents expressed that prices of medicines were high. In the opinion of 28 per cent respondents mortality of goats was high. Also 23 per cent respondents opined that intensity of diseases was high. (Table 7.4)

7.5 Opinion of the respondents about availability of grazing land

About the availability of grazing land 74 per cent out of the total respondents in two districts replied in the affirmative and the remaining 26 per cent expressed that grazing land was not available. In Dhar district the opinion on this aspect was nearly equal (pro and against) on the availability of grazing land. In Sidhi district all the respondents expressed that there was grazing land available (Table 7.5)

Table - 7.3 - Opinion of the respondents about availability of knowledge and diagnosis of diseases

Availability of knowledge & diagnosis of diseases	District-I					District-II					Total
	Market-I		Market-II		Sub Total	Market-I		Market-II		Sub Total	
	V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II		V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II		
Yes (No.)	4	10	3	6	23	2	3	4	1	10	33
%	30.77	83.33	25.00	46.15	46.00	16.67	23.08	30.77	8.33	20.00	33.00
No (No.)	9	2	9	7	27	10	10	9	11	40	67
%	69.23	16.67	75.00	53.85	54.00	83.33	76.92	69.23	91.67	80.00	67.00
Total (No.)	13	12	12	13	50	12	13	13	12	50	100
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table - 7.4 - Opinion of the respondents about availability of proper treatment from veterinary hospital

Availability of proper treatment from Veterinary hospital	Frequent visit of doctors	Availability of medicine form hospital	Availability of free medicine	Whether prices of medicine is high	Whether mortality is high	Whether intensity of disease of goat is high
Yes (No.)	24	7	0	15	28	23
%	24.00	7.00	0.00	15.00	28.00	23.00
No (No.)	76	93	100	85	72	77
%	76.00	93.00	100.00	85.00	72.00	77.00
Total (No.)	100	100	100	100	100	100
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table – 7.5 - Opinion of the respondents about availability of grazing land

Availability of grazing land	District-I						District-II						Total
	Market-I		Sub Total	Market-II		Sub Total	Market-I		Sub Total	Market-II		Sub Total	
	V-I	V-II		V-I	V-II		V-I	V-II		V-I	V-II		
Yes (No.)	0	12	12	12	0	12	12	12	13	12	12	25	74
%	0.00	100.00	48.00	100.00	0.00	48.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	74.00
No (No.)	13	0	13	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
%	100.00	0.00	52.00	0.00	100.00	52.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.00
Total (No.)	13	12	25	12	13	25	12	13	25	13	12	25	100
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

7.6 Opinion of the respondents about availability of sufficient place for keeping goats

As regards availability of sufficient space for keeping goats 78 per cent of the respondent expressed that sufficient space was available but 22 per cent expressed that this was not available. The opinions varied in the selected two districts. In Dhar district all the respondents expressed that sufficient space was available. In Sidhi district, however, 60 per cent said that the space was available but 40 per cent said that it was not available (Table 7.6)

7.7 Opinion of the respondents about availability of market structure

As far as the availability of market structure 24 per cent of the total respondents said that it was appropriate and remaining majority of 76 per cent said that it was adequate. In Dhar district 28 per cent opined that market structure was appropriate and the remaining large majority of 72 per cent opined that it was adequate. In Sidhi district only 20 per cent expressed that market structure was appropriate and the 80 per cent expressed that it was adequate (Table 7.7)

7.8 Opinion of the respondents about availability of market infrastructure

Opinion of the respondents about availability of market infrastructure indicated that only 20 per cent had favourable opinion and a very large proportion (80 per cent) had unfavourable opinion. In Dhar district the 72.00 per cent of respondents had unfavourable opinion. In Sidhi district barring only 12 per cent, 88 per cent had unfavourable opinion (Table 7.8)

7.9 Opinion of the respondents about availability of transport facility

When asked to comment on the availability of transport facility, 92 per cent had a favourable opinion and only 8 per cent had opposite opinion. While Dhar district respondents had unanimously given favourable response about transport facilities in Sidhi district 68.00 per cent respondents gave favourable opinion and the remaining 32.00 per cent had given unfavourable response. (Table 7.9)

Table – 7.6 - Opinion of the respondents about availability of sufficient place for keeping goats

Availability of sufficient place for keeping goats	District-I										District-II						Total
	Market-I			Sub Total	Market-II			Sub Total	Market-I			Sub Total	Market-II			Sub Total	
	V-I	V-II			V-I	V-II			V-I	V-II			V-I	V-II			
	V-I	V-II		V-I	V-II		V-I	V-II		V-I	V-II		V-I	V-II			
Yes (No.)	13	12		25	12	13	25	4	9	13	7	8	15				
%	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	33.33	69.23	52.00	53.85	66.67	60.00			78.00	
No (No.)	0	0		0	0	0	0	8	4	12	6	4	10			22	
%	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.67	30.77	48.00	46.15	33.33	40.00			22.00	
Total (No.)	13	12		25	12	13	25	12	13	25	13	12	25			100	
%	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00			100.00	

Table – 7.7 - Opinion of the respondents about availability of market structure

Table - 7.7 - Opinion of the respondents about availability of market structures													
Availability of market structure	District-I						District-II						Total
	Market-I			Market-II			Market-I			Market-II			
	V-I	V-II		V-I	V-II		V-I	V-II		V-I	V-II		
	V-I	V-II		V-I	V-II		V-I	V-II		V-I	V-II		
Appropriate	4	2		3	5	14	5	5	0	0	10	24	
%	30.77	16.67		25.00	38.46	28.00	41.67	38.46	0.00	0.00	20.00	24.00	
Adequate	9	10		9	8	38	7	8	13	12	40	76	
%	69.23	83.33		75.00	61.54	72.00	58.33	61.54	100.00	100.00	80.00	76.00	
Total	13	12		12	13	50	12	13	13	12	50	100	
%	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

Table – 7.8 - Opinion of the respondents about availability of market infrastructure

Comparison on the respondents about availability of market infrastructure																				
Availability of market infrastructure		District-I										District-II								
		Market-I		Sub total		Market-II		Sub total		Market-I		Sub total		Market-II		Sub total				
		V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II			
Yes (No.)	5	4	9	3	2	5	3	3	23.08	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	20			
%	38.46	33.33	36	25	15.38	20.00	25.00	9	10	19	24.00	0	0	0	0	0	20.00			
No (No.)	8	8	16	9	11	20	9	9	76.92	13	25	13	12	25	25	100	80			
%	61.54	66.67	64.00	75.00	84.62	80.00	75.00	12	13	25	76.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	80.00			
Total (No.)	13	12	25	12	13	25	12	12	13	25	25	13	12	25	25	100	100			
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00			

Table – 7.9 - Opinion of the respondents about availability of transport facility

Availability of market infrastructure	District-I										District-II										Total
	Market-I				Sub Total	Market-II				Sub Total	Market-I				Sub Total	Market-II				Sub Total	
	V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II		V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II		V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II		V-I	V-II				
Yes (No.)	13	12	25	12	13	25	12	13	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	25	9	8	17	92		
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	69.23	66.67	68.00	92.00		
No (No.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	8	8		
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.77	30.33	32.00	8.00		
Total (No.)	13	12	25	12	13	25	12	13	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	13	12	25	100		
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		

7.10 Opinion of the respondents about availability of credit

Opinion of respondents was sought about the availability of bank credit. The opinion was sought on following four points

1. General availability of bank credit
 2. The sufficiency of amount
 3. Easy accessibility to bank
 4. Rate of interest
1. The general availability of bank credit was opined to be favourable by all the respondents in the two districts taken together and taken each district independently.
 2. Twenty nine per cent of the respondents of the two districts taken together affirmed that the amount available was sufficient but 71 per cent had opposite opinion i.e. for them the amount available was not adequate. Opinions expressed by respondents of two districts deferred to some extent. While in Dhar district the ratio of respondents opining about availability of amount was 34:66 that in Sidhi district it was 24:76.
 3. Easy accessibility to bank was confirmed by 40 per cent of the respondents. However, the remaining 60 per cent had opposite opinion on this aspect. In Dhar district nearly 50:50 (in fact 48:52) respondents had favourable and unfavourable opinions. In Sidhi district the ratio became 32:68. Thus respondents of Sidhi district were not favoured customers of banks.
 4. The selected respondents were overwhelmingly of the opinion that the interest rate of banks was high. As much as 72 per cent responded so. In Dhar district 62 per cent had same opinion. In Sidhi district as high as 82 per cent expressed same opinion (Table 7.10)

Table – 7.10 - Opinion of the respondents about availability of credit

	Yes/No	District-I						District-II						G. Total
		Market-I			Market-II			Market-I			Market-II			Sub Total
		V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II	
Availability of credit	Yes (No.)	13	12	12	13	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	12	13	13	12	50
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	No (No.)	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (No.)	13	12	12	13	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	12	13	13	12	50
Availability of amount	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Yes (No.)	6	4	4	3	33.33	23.08	33.33	38.46	4	5	2	1	12
	%	46.15	33.33	33.33	23.08	33.33	23.08	33.33	38.46	15.38	8.33	15.38	8.33	24.00
	No (No.)	7	8	8	10	66.67	76.92	66.67	61.54	8	11	11	11	38
	%	53.85	66.67	66.67	76.92	66.67	76.92	66.67	61.54	84.62	91.67	84.62	91.67	76.00
Easy accessibility to bank	Total (No.)	13	12	12	13	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	12	13	13	12	50
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Yes (No.)	8	5	7	4	58.33	30.77	58.33	50.00	6	3	5	2	16
	%	61.54	41.67	58.33	30.77	58.33	30.77	58.33	50.00	38.46	16.67	38.46	16.67	32.00
	No (No.)	5	7	5	9	38.46	41.67	41.67	50.00	8	10	8	10	34
Whether the interest rate is high	%	38.46	58.33	41.67	69.23	41.67	69.23	41.67	50.00	61.54	83.33	61.54	83.33	68.00
	Total (No.)	13	12	12	13	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	12	13	13	12	50
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Yes (No.)	7	8	9	7	53.85	53.85	75.00	91.67	11	12	10	8	41
	%	53.85	66.67	75.00	53.85	53.85	53.85	75.00	91.67	92.31	66.67	76.92	66.67	82.00
Whether the interest rate is high	No (No.)	6	4	3	6	46.15	46.15	25.00	8.33	1	1	3	4	9
	%	46.15	33.33	25.00	46.15	46.15	46.15	25.00	8.33	7.69	33.33	23.08	33.33	18.00
	Total (No.)	13	12	12	13	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	12	13	13	12	50
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

7.11 Opinions of the respondents about availability of market information and amenities

Regarding market information and amenities in the market, the facilities were grouped into following three categories

1. Telephone, T.V., Price chart etc.
2. Market information in general
3. Modern Amenities

1. As far as Telephone, T.V., and Price chart etc. all the selected respondents reported that there were no such amenities in the goat markets.
2. About market information 46 per cent had some information but slightly larger per cent (54) had no information about market. In Dhar district respondents having knowledge of market information were larger in percentage (56) than those not having it (44). In Sidhi district the percentage of respondents having no market information was much more (64) than of those having it (36).
3. The respondents were unanimous in stating that modern amenities were totally absent in the goat markets (Table 7.11)

7.12 Opinion of the respondents about the reason for selling at door

As described earlier the goat keepers either sold the goats at door step or in the goat markets. At times the respondents got better prices for goats when sold in markets but preferred to sell it at door steps. It was investigated to know the reasons for selling goats at door steps. The analysis (multiple reasons analysis) showed that the most conspicuous reason was "dominance of traders in the market" (51 per cent). The next important reason was "less bargaining capacity" (44 per cent). The third important reason was "far long distance from home to market" (41 per cent). In Dhar district the reasons were same with the same order of importance. In Sidhi district, the most important reason was, of course, "dominance of trader in the market" (48 per cent). It was very closely followed by

Table - 7.11 - Opinion of the respondents about availability of market information and amenities

Opinion of the respondents about availability of market information and amenities												
Availability of market information and amenities	Yes/No	District-I				District-II				Sub total	G. Total	
		Market-I		Market-II		Market-I		Market-II				
		V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II			
Telephone T.V. Price Chart, etc.	Yes (No.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	No (No.)	13	12	12	13	12	13	13	12	50	100	
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
	Total (No.)	13	12	12	13	12	13	13	12	50	100	
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Market information	Yes (No.)	6	8	5	9	4	3	6	5	18	46	
	%	46.15	66.67	41.67	69.23	33.33	23.08	46.15	41.67	36.00	46.00	
	No (No.)	7	4	7	4	8	10	7	7	32	54	
	%	53.85	33.33	58.33	30.77	66.67	76.92	53.85	58.33	64.00	54.00	
	Total (No.)	13	12	12	13	12	13	13	12	50	100	
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Modern amenities	Yes (No.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	No (No.)	13	12	12	13	12	13	13	12	50	100	
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
	Total (No.)	13	12	12	13	12	13	13	12	50	100	
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

Table - 7.12 - Opinion of the respondents about the reasons for selling goat at door

Opinion of the respondents about the reasons for selling goat at door											
Reasons for selling goat at door	District-I				District-II						G. Total
	Market-I		Market-II		Sub total	Market-I		Market-II		Sub total	
	V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II		V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II		
Far long distance	0	7	1	10	18	1	9	2	11	23	41
%	0.00	58.33	8.33	76.92	36.00	8.33	69.23	15.38	91.67	46.00	41.00
Less bargaining capacity	3	6	5	7	21	5	4	8	6	23	44
%	23.08	50.00	41.67	53.85	42.00	41.67	30.77	61.54	50.00	46.00	44.00
Lack of transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominance of trader in the market	7	9	6	5	27	9	7	5	3	24	51
%	53.85	75.00	50.00	38.46	54.00	75.00	53.85	38.46	25.00	48.00	51.00
High transport charge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Un-economic for small number	2	4	5	7	18	0	0	6	5	11	29
%	15.38	33.33	41.67	53.85	36.00			46.15	41.67	22.00	29.00
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	13	12	12	13	50	12	13	13	12	50	100
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table – 7.13 - Opinion of the respondents about the assistance for marketing of goat from institutions/goat departments

Opinion of the respondents about the assistance for marketing of goat from institutions/goat departments											
Availability of assistance for marketing of goat from	District-I				District-II				G. Total		
	Market-I		Market-II		Market-I		Market-II				
	V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II	Sub total	V-I	V-II	V-I	V-II	Sub total	
Central/State Govt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Panchayat	12	10	11	11	44	10	11	11	10	42	86
%	92.3	83.33	91.67	84.62	88.00	833.33	84.62	84.62	83.33	84.00	86.00
Community body	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rural development programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bank/Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Veterinary Department	9	5	8	6	28	2	2	2	2	8	36
%	69.23	41.67	66.67	46.15	56	16.56	15.38	15.38	16.66	16.00	36.00
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	13	12	12	13	50	12	13	13	12	50	100

"less bargaining capacity" (46 per cent) and "far long distance from home to market" (again 46 per cent) (Table 7.12)

7.13 Opinion of the respondents about the assistance for marketing of goat from different Agencies

In the marketing of goats the respondents expected some agencies/institutions to render help to them. The largest number of respondents expected assistance from grampanchayats (86 per cent) and 36 per cent from veterinary department. In Dhar district 88 per cent respondents expected assistance from grampanchayats and 56 per cent from veterinary department. In Sidhi district 84 per cent respondents expected assistance from grampanchayats and 16 per cent from veterinary department (Table 7.13).

7.14 LEVERAGE POINTS FOR DEVELOPING A SYSTEM FOR BETTER ACCESS TO GOAT MARKETING

In the earlier pages the constraints or problems or difficulties faced by the goat rearers were narrated. The other side of the constraints may give the clue of leverage points for developing a system for marketing access.

1. As mentioned elsewhere in the report the prime difficulty in goat rearing and marketing is of proper breed with only 8 per cent of goat rearers, rearing improved breed like Jamunapari one can see the poor base of the marketing access. The prices of Jamunapari goats are much higher than the desi goats.

The only way out is improving the breed of goats by supplying 10 female goats and 1 male goat of improved breed. The earlier the programme succeeds the better it is.

2. It was noted during investigation that feed was not available at reasonable prices. The solution to this problem is to supply feed at subsidized prices by the department.

3. We have mentioned elsewhere in the report that training of goat rearers be organized to impart knowledge to them about correct ways of feeding, diagnosis of

common diseases and to do medication in the cases of such disease and treatment of goats in the cases of epidemics. The proper knowledge of vaccination will avoid the occurrence of such diseases.

4. This is true when there are sporadic cases of diseases. In the case epidemics there needs mass communication and larger levels of antidotes.

5. The problem of availability of grazing land can be solved by veterinary department, forest department and Revenue department.

6. Un like grains or vegetables markets a goat market is held only for a few hours of the morning and therefore does not need elaborate market structure. Goats are huddled in the open and are sold to middlemen. There is not much that can be done.

7. Being the owners of marginal and small pieces of land the goat rearers do not command larger assets to mortgage for the availability loans from bank. Moreover they expressed that the rate of interest was high. We suggest that special rules should be made applicable for this section of goat rearers.

8. Un like regulated markets the information on goat market is not available at the push button. At least the information should be available at panchyat level.

9. Respondents need assistance in marketing of goats from panchyats and veterinary department.

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CHAPTER – VIII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Indian livestock sector contributes 27 per cent to the Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (Ag GDP). This sector promotes livestock based food processing and leather industries. India is a major meat producing country of the world contributing 48.6 per cent. The 32 per cent total meat production of India is contributed by beef, 24 per cent by poultry, 23 per cent by goat meat, 11 per cent by sheep meat and the remaining 10 per cent by pork.

8.1.1 Goat is one of the first domesticated animals in western Asia. World goat population was 48.5 crores in 1985. It rose to 85 crores in 2005. The top three countries where goats are found are China, India and Pakistan. The global meat production was 20 lakh metric tonnes in 1985 and increased to 46 lakh metric tonnes in 2005.

8.1.2 Goats are reared for milk, meat and skin, by landless, marginal and small farmers as goats do not need fodder but survive on available shrubs and tress grown on low fertility lands. Goats are kept as a source of additional income and as an insurance against disaster. Goats are used in ceremonial feasting and religious rituals. Animal husbandry activities provide a valuable supplement to crop farming also known as mixed farming.

8.1.3 The country has been divided into 5 regions for classification of goat breeds. The regions are :-

1. Temperate 2. North West region 3. Southern region 4. Eastern region and 5. Western region

8.1.4 This study "Market access and constraints in marketing of goats and their products" was proposed by Central Institute for Research on Goats (CIRG), Makhdoom Mathura to the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. The

study was allotted to AER Centres at Allahabad, Jabalpur, Pune and Santiniketan.

It was decided that AER Centre, Allahabad would be coordinator of the study and would design the study and decide on the objectives, sample design, the reference period and chapter scheme.

8.1.5 The objectives of the study were

1. To study the goat marketing system and marketing access to goat farmers.
2. To ascertain the constraints in marketing of goats.
3. To identify leverage points for developing a system ensuring fair marketing access and prices of goats.
4. To study the marketing system of goat products.
5. To suggest suitable development strategies for efficient marketing of goats and goat products.

8.1.6 In Madhya Pradesh two Agro climatic regions viz Malwa Plateau and Kymore

Plateau were selected on the basis of goat population in each region. One district each viz Dhar from Malwa Plateau and Sidhi from Kymore Plateau were selected.

From each selected district two important markets were selected purposively.

Two villages, one in the vicinity of the market and the other far off from the market were selected on the basis of availability of sufficient number of goat keepers in the villages. A list of goat keepers was prepared and classified into 4 groups viz 1 to 5 goats, 6 to 15 goats, 16 to 30 goats and above 30 goats. Fifty goat keepers were selected from 4 villages of 2 markets of a district on the basis of probability proportional to the number in the groups. Thus a total of 100 goat keepers from two selected districts were selected. In order to know the system of goat marketing 5 sellers and 5 buyers of goats were selected from each selected market. Thus in all 20 sellers and 20 buyers were selected purposively from 4 markets of two districts. The information on goat products of milk, meat and skin was noted. For this purpose 5 butchers, 5 petty skin merchants and 2 wholesale skin merchants were selected purposively from a selected market. Thus 20

butchers, 20 petty skin merchants and 8 wholesale skin merchants were the respondents from 4 markets of two selected districts.

8.1.7 The reference year of the study is July, 2007 to June, 2008. The main constraints of the study are :-

1. Illiteracy among respondents.
2. Poverty of the respondents.
3. Most of the goat keepers reared desi breeds of goats.
4. Absence of organized markets in some areas and in some areas only informal markets existed.

8.2 The state of Madhya Pradesh came into existence on 1st November, 1956 with 43 districts. With the reorganization and bifurcation of some of the districts the state had 61 districts by 1998. The reorganized state of Madhya Pradesh came into existence on 1st November 2000 following the bifurcation of earlier Madhya Pradesh to create a new state of Chhattisgarh comprising 16 districts. The present state of Madhya Pradesh is situated in the heart of the country and is surrounded by Chhattisgarh state in the east, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand in the north, Rajasthan and Gujarat in the west and Maharashtra in the south. Area wise it is the second largest state of the country and ranks seventh in terms of population. The state has 9 revenue divisions, 48 districts, 272 tehsils, 313 Community Development Blocks including 129 Tribal Developments Blocks and 55,393 villages.

8.2.1 As per the census 2001 the total population of the state is 603.85 lakhs forming 5.88 per cent of the population of the country. The sex ratio of females per thousand males is 920 as against 933 for the country. The percentage ratio of rural : urban population is 73 : 27. The density of population is far lower in the state (196 persons per sq. km) as compared to all India average of 324. The percentage of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes population to total population of the state is 19.9 and 15.4 respectively. The literacy percentage in the state is 64.11 as against 65.38 for India.

8.2.2 Of the total population 42.65 per cent are workers and the remaining 57.35 per cent, non workers. Of the total ~~workers 42.94~~ per cent are cultivators and 28.65 per cent agricultural labourers, together forming 72.59 per cent. This percentage of workers can be termed as engaged in agriculture "Other workers formed 24.49 per cent, workers engaged in household industries formed 3.92 per cent.

8.2.3 The state has undulating topography coupled with rivers. The soils of the state vary from red and black soil (8 districts) to alluvial soil (4 districts) to shallow and medium block soil (3 districts) and deep medium black soil (33 districts). The state has been divided into 11 agro-climate regions and 5 crop zones. The seasons of Madhya Pradesh are, rainy, post monsoon, winter and summer. The annual rainfall of the state varies from 800 mm in the northern and western region to 1600 mm in the eastern region. Madhya Pradesh occupies a geographical area of 307.56 lakh hectares. Of the total area 49.01 per cent is the net sown area and 27.93 per cent forest area. The area under non agricultural land is 4.42 per cent and fallow land 3.85 per cent.

8.2.4 Of the gross cropped area 38.33 per cent was under cereals. Among cereals, wheat (19.20 per cent) occupied highest area followed by paddy (8.68 per cent). Total pulses area was 21.98 per cent and gram was the most important pulse (12.89 per cent). Area under oilseeds was 30.72 per cent. The area under soybean was 23.29 per cent. The non-food crops occupied 36.97 per cent of the gross cropped area.

8.2.5 The net irrigated area in the state was 5,681 thousand hectares. Open wells were the most important sources and contributed 39.54 per cent. The next important sources were tubewells and contributed 25.51 per cent. Canals contributed 18.13 per cent and other sources 14.46 per cent. Among the irrigated crops wheat occupied half of the total irrigated area. Gram occupied 20.40 per cent, mustard 7.10 per cent and paddy 3.90 per cent.

8.2.6 The percentage of population of cows decreased from 49.00 to 40.60 from the year 1998 to 2003 and to 2006-07. During the same period the percentage of buffalo population increased from 13.61 to 14.62 to 15.59 to 16.08. The percentage of goat population decreased from 14.30 to 13.83 but increased in the

subsequent two reference years to 15.70 and 17.37. As regards milk production from the year 2002-03 milk production contribution trend of cow decreased from 40.00 per cent to 37.46 per cent in the year 2006-07, while buffalo and goat milk production contribution increased from 53.74 to 54.49 per cent and 6.26 to 8.05 per cent respectively.

8.2.7 Buffalo meat formed 46.94 per cent and goat meat formed 46.45 per cent in 2004-05, sheep meat formed 3.50 per cent and pork, 3.11 per cent. In 2006-07 the contribution of buffalo meat slightly increased to 48.43 per cent and goat meat slightly decreased to 44.87 per cent. While the share of sheep meat slightly decreased from 3.50 to 2.91 per cent, that of pork increased slightly from 3.11 per cent to 3.79 per cent.

8.2.8 The number of veterinary hospitals in the state was 565 and the number of veterinary health centres was 1742. The activities of veterinary hospitals were

1. Animal health security 2. Animal nutrition programme 3. Artificial insemination 4. Vaccination 5. Animal insurance 6. Gau Sevak Programme 7. Training programme for Charwahas.

In the goat unit distribution programme 10 local healthy breed of females + 1 male of Jamunapari breed or 20 local healthy breed of females + 2 males of Jamunapari breed are provided on subsidized basis. The necessary condition is to deposit 10% amount of total amount and remaining amount is to be financed by bank. For one unit the amount provided is Rs 25,205 and for two units Rs 50,410. The state has 162 slaughter houses of which government affiliated are 136 and non affiliated are 26 in number.

8.3.1 Dhar district is situated in south west corner of Madhya Pradesh. Out of 17.40 lakh total population of the district rural population was 14.59 lakh (83.86 per cent) and the urban population was 1.76 lakh (16.14 per cent). The male: female sex ratio was 920 females per thousand males. The scheduled castes population was 6.49 per cent and scheduled tribes population was 54.50 per cent. The literacy percentage of the district was 42.25. The average size of holding in Dhar

is 2.80 ha. Marginal holdings are highest (28.30 per cent) in number followed by small (27.36 per cent) and semi medium (24.11 per cent)

- 8.3.2** The total cereal crops area occupied 29.00 per cent. Of the total cereals area highest percentage (14.40) was under wheat followed by maize (10.38 per cent). The pulses area occupied was 10.22 per cent. Of this area gram contributed 5.03 per cent. The percentage area occupied by oilseeds was 39.00 and nearly entire area was under soybean. Of the two selected blocks the percentage of cereals area was 39.53 per cent in Kukshi and 51.23 per cent in Dahi block, Maize, Jowar and wheat were the main cereals. Urad contributed highest percentage of area to total pulses area in both the blocks. Soybean was the most important oilseed in both the blocks. Irrigation is very limited in the district. The net irrigated area is only 2.82 per cent. The main source of irrigation was open wells, tube wells tanks and canals in the district and the selected blocks. Wheat occupied slightly more than half (53.04 per cent) of the irrigated area. Cotton, gram and spices were other irrigated crops.
- 8.3.3** The percentage of population of cows has been decreasing and that of buffalos, increasing. The percentage population of poultry shows increasing trend. The district has 11 slaughter houses of which 3 are affiliated to Government and 8 are not affiliated.
- 8.3.4** Sidhi district forms north eastern boundary of the state. It has a total population of 18,31,152. Of the total population 85.70 per cent is rural population and 14.30 per cent is urban population. The male: female ratio in the district was 923 females per 1000 males. The scheduled castes population was 11.85, whereas scheduled tribes population was 29.89 per cent. Literacy percentage was 41.70.
- 8.3.5** Sidhi district has 1039.80 thousand hectares of geographical area. Out of this 26.50 per cent area was under cultivation. The forest area was 41.22 per cent. Waidhan block occupied a total area of 190.42 thousand hectares of geographical area out of which 28.86 per cent area is under cultivation. Deosar block has 184.60 thousand hectares of geographical area out of which 30.70 per cent is under cultivation. The average size of holding in Sidhi is 2.09 ha. The

percentage of marginal holdings is 45.09 followed by small holdings (21.97 per cent) and semi medium (19.82 per cent) holdings.

8.3.6 The total cereals area in the district was 70.60 per cent of the gross cropped area. Among cereals paddy occupied 25.95 per cent followed by wheat (18.21 per cent). The percentage of pulses area was 18.85. Gram occupied highest area (7.79 per cent) followed by tur (6.80 per cent). Oilseeds occupied 9.36 per cent. Sesamum, Linseed and Mustard were important oilseeds. In Waidhan cereal crop area was 75.32 per cent and in Deosar it was 70.73 per cent. Among cereals paddy and wheat were important. The net irrigated area is only 1.14 per cent. The main sources of irrigation were open wells, canals and tube wells. In the selected blocks also the net irrigated area was very low and the sources of irrigated were open wells and canals.

8.3.7 Wheat occupied 84.23 per cent of irrigated area followed by paddy (7.13 per cent). The percentage of cow and buffalo population showed in general decreasing trend from 1993 to 2006. On the other hand goat population showed increasing trend. Poultry population also showed increasing trend. In Sidhi district there were 21 veterinary hospitals, 55 veterinary primary health centres and 63 artificial insemination centres. The district has 18 slaughter houses and all of them are non affiliated to the government.

8.4.1 Madhya Pradesh has 11 agro-climatic regions. Of the 11 regions, 2 were selected which had largest and second largest goat population. Accordingly Malwa Plateau and Kymore Plateau were selected for the study. In Malwa Plateau Dhar district which had highest goat population was selected. In Kymore Plateau Sidhi district which had highest goat population was selected. From Dhar district Kukshi and Dahi markets were selected. From Sidhi district (Kuthar) Waidhan and (Jiyawan) Deosar markets were selected. From each market area two villages each were selected in which one village was near the market and other was far off the market. Thus a total number of 8 villages formed the sample.

From each market area two villages were selected and from each group of two villages 25 goat rearers were selected. Thus the total sample of goat rearers was

100 (25 goats rears from a group of 2 villages). Therefore, from 8 villages (4 groups of villages) 100 goats rearers were selected. There were 4 size classes of goat herds viz 1 to 5, 6 to 15, 16 to 30 and above 30. Each size class had to be of 25 house holds.

8.4.2 Of the 100 households 7.00 per cent belonged to scheduled castes, and 57.00 per cent to scheduled tribes. Twenty eight per cent belonged to other back ward castes and the remaining 8 per cent to other castes. As high as 65.00 per cent of the sample households replied that agriculture was their main occupation. Second largest percentage (13 per cent) of them said that goat rearing was their main occupation. The third important main occupation was dairy (7.00 per cent) and the fourth occupation was labour (6.00 per cent). As regards secondary occupation it was noted that in Dhar district 10.00 per cent had agriculture as a secondary occupation whereas 28.00 per cent in Sidhi district had agriculture as secondary occupation. Labour was secondary occupation for 28.00 per cent of the selected households. In Dhar district this percentage was 42.00 but in Sidhi district the percentage was only 14.00. Twenty five per cent of the selected households had goat rearing as secondary occupation. This secondary occupation was of equal importance (50.00 per cent) in both the districts. Dairy was more important secondary occupation for Sidhi district households than Dhar district households.

8.4.3 As far as the operated land was concerned only 9.00 per cent households had more than 4.00 hectares of land each. The remaining 91.00 per cent of the households were either landless (7.00 per cent) or owners of small pieces of land (84.00 per cent). This can be further classified as 37 per cent (marginal), 24 per cent (small) and 23 per cent (medium). There was only marginal difference between the two districts as far as size of operated land. The total number of livestock on the selected farms was 2,352. Of this 1,872 or 79.60 per cent were goats and 134 (5.70 per cent) cows. Buffaloes were 112 (4.76 per cent) and other animals 234 (9.95 per cent). The number of livestock per farm increased with the increase in the size of farms. The number of livestock increased with the size of flock of goats from 207 in the smallest size to 1,123 in the largest flock size group.

8.4.4 Regarding sources of income it was noted that agriculture was the most important source of income in both the districts. The percentage of agricultural income was 58.82 in Dhar district and 41.49 in Sidhi district. In Dhar district the second important source of income was labour (11.50 per cent) and third was trade (11.19 per cent). The fourth was goat rearing (11.10 per cent). In Sidhi district the second important source of income was dairy (24.13 per cent) followed by goat rearing (20.62). The contribution of labour was only 6.18 per cent. In both the districts the percentage contribution of agricultural income increased with the increase in the size of farms and those of dairy, goat rearing and labour decreased with marginal variation in farms size groups.

8.4.5 Income from different sources in two markets of Dhar district did not show variation as far as income from agriculture, dairy and goat rearing was concerned. Income from labour was lower (6.70 per cent) in market I than market II (17.54 per cent). On the other hand other sources contributed much higher percentage (12.14) in the case of market I than market II (7.04). In Sidhi district agriculture contributed higher percentage (44.35 in market I than market II (39.24). The average annual income from goat rearing was Rs 12,012. It increased with the increase in the flock size of goats. Among the four markets the income was lowest in market II of Dhar district and highest in market II of Sidhi district. The total number of days of employment per household came to 197. The maximum percentage of employment was in goat rearing (31.75) followed by agriculture (25.88). The third important occupation was dairy (18.87 per cent). Labour claimed 10.94 per cent of total days of employment. In Dhar district goat rearing was most important occupation (37.49) of employment. This was followed by agriculture (22.96 per cent) dairy (18.86 per cent) and labour (8.43 per cent). In Sidhi district agriculture was of prime importance (29.77 per cent) followed by goat rearing (24.11 per cent), dairy (18.86 per cent) and labour (14.29 per cent). Thus from employment point of view four occupations viz goat rearing, agriculture, dairy and labour were important in both the districts with order of importance varying slightly between the two districts.

- 8.4.6 Employment days spent on rearing of goats for the two district averaged 4,826. For Dhar district the days required were 6,438 and for Sidhi district the days numbered 3,213. Since the days were calculated on the basis of size of flocks, the days increased from the smallest size to the largest size with the increase of size of flocks. Fixed assets on the sample farms included goat shed, farm equipments and cage for kids. The per farm value of the assets of all respondents was Rs 2,554.15. The value had no relationship with the size of flocks. In Dhar district the per farm value of assets was Rs 8,539.20 and that in Sidhi district Rs 1,653.70.
- 8.4.7 The number of livestock increased by 0.51 per cent and the value increased by 22.59 per cent. In the case of cows and buffaloes both number and value increased during the one year period. In the case of male goats although the number increased by 12.43 per cent the value decreased by 5.93 per cent. In the case of female goats, kids and bullocks although the number decreased by 0.50, 6.86 and 1.72 per cent respectively the value increased by 0.50, 3.58 and 4.51 per cent respectively. About the Jamunapari goats it was observed that at the beginning of the year there were 103 goats and increased marginally to 107 at the end of the year. Of the 103 goats at the beginning of the year 41.75 per cent were kids and 19.42 per cent were between 7 to 12 months of age. About 9 per cent were between 1 to 1.5 years and the remaining 30.10 per cent were above the age of 1.50 years. The age wise distribution of goats at the end of the year was similar to that at the beginning of the year. Per goat value at the beginning of the year was 1,992.82 and Rs 1,960.79 at the end of the year.
- 8.4.8 As regards rearing of goats of all breeds (Desi and Jamunapari) the number was 1,872 at the beginning of the year. The per goat value was Rs 1,695, 1,363 and 428 for male, female and kid respectively. At the end of the year the number was 1,875. The per goat value was Rs 1,374, 1,326 and 492 for male, female and kids respectively.
- 8.5.1 It was noted that 12.07 per cent goats were sold at door and 20.67 per cent were sold in the market. The percentage of goats sold at door varied between 11.41 and 13.20 in different size groups without having any relationship with the size of

flocks. However, the percentage of goats sold in the market to total goat population in different flock sizes increased with the increase in the size of flock. In Dhar district percentage of goats sold decreased from 5.08 in the smallest size group and decreased with the increase in the size to nil in the largest size group. The percentage of goats sold in the market was 33.29 and increased from 15.25 in the smallest size group to 44.08 in the largest group with the increase in size. In Sidhi district the percentage of goats sold in the market had no significant relationship with the size of flock of goats.

8.5.2 Market access by castes showed that the General castes households sold least percentage of goats at door. The percentage increased to 10.09 for SC/ST households and was highest 20.00 for OBC households. Inversely the percentage of households selling goats in the market was lowest (13.58) for OBC. The percentage increased to 22.03 in the case SC/ST households and further to 27.22 for general castes households. Market access by the size of farms for Dhar district indicated that the percentage of goats sold at door decreased with the increase in the size of farms and conversely the percentage of goats sold in the market increased with the increase in the size of farms. In Sidhi district the percentages of goats sold at door were higher on the large size group and percentages of goats sold in the market were higher on smaller size group.

Some explanation can be sought from the comments made by selected households.

1. Lack of knowledge of prevailing prices in the market.
2. The payment received for goats sold at door is immediate whereas the purchaser or the middleman in the market may ask to come a week or 10 days later.
3. In Jiyawan market of Deosar block the transactions are through a monopolistic buyer who purchased a minimum number of ten goats.
4. In Jiyawan village the goats are forbidden to graze in forest department area resulting in falling health of goats. This compelled the owners of the goats to sell goats at door as distress sale.

In Dhar district the percentage of goats at door decreased with the increase in the size of flock and that of percentage of goats sold in the market increased with the increase in the size of flock. In Sidhi district the percentage of goat sold at door was higher on larger groups. No Jamunapari breed of goat was sold at door. The value per Jamunapari goat was Rs 1,846 and that of desi goat Rs 1,123. Sale of goats between July, 2007 to December, 2007 showed that of the total goats sold at door 97.30 per cent were sold to professional traders and the remaining 2.70 per cent to local consumers.

8.5.3 The data on sale of goats during one year period showed that 95.31 per cent of male goats were sold to professional traders and only 4.69 per cent to local consumers. As regards female goats 95.92 per cent were sold to professional traders and 4.08 per cent to local consumers. The value of male goats was higher than female goats and value of goats sold to local consumers was higher than to professional traders. Sale of goats at door by weight for the entire year showed all the male goats in the weight group of 5 to 10 kg and all the female goats in the weight group of 15 kg and above were sold to professional traders. Of the male goats in the weight group of 10 to 15 kg 95.38 per cent were sold to professional traders and the remaining 4.62 per cent to local consumers. Male goats in the weight group of 15 kg and above were largely (94.83 per cent) sold to professional traders and only 5.17 per cent to local consumers. Among female goats 80.00 per cent in the weight group of 5 to 10 kg were sold to professional traders and the remaining 20.00 per cent to local consumers. Among the female goats in the weight group of 10 to 15kg 94.44 per cent were sold to professional traders and only 5.56 per cent to local consumers.

8.5.4 At door there were 5 types of buyers :

1. Goat keepers 2. Butchers 3. Professional traders 4. Local consumers and 5. Others. However, in the selected villages only two types of buyers existed viz professional traders and local consumers. In Dhar district all the goats were sold to local consumers. In Sidhi district all the goats were sold to professional traders. The value per goat in Dhar district was Rs 1,739 and in Sidhi district,

Rs 1,268. The returns per goat were higher for both male and female goats when sold in organized markets than the unorganized markets. The returns per goat were higher when sold to local consumers and others. This may be due to the fact that these included Jamunapari breed – the costly and precious breed. Sale of goats in unorganized markets for one year showed that only desi breed goats were sold and the sale price was Rs 1,764 for male goats and Rs 1,358 for female goats. The sale of goats of all breeds in organized markets during one year showed that the lowest returns per goat were obtained when goats were sold to professional traders. The returns per male goat was Rs 1,379 and that of female goat Rs 1,400. The return per goat was highest when sold to local consumers.

The Jamunapari breed goats which fetched higher price were all sold through organized markets. The return per goat was much higher in the case of organized markets than the unorganized markets

8.5.5 The return per goat was lowest in the case of professional traders. It was higher for local butcher and still higher in the case of goat sold to goat keepers. It was highest in the case of goats sold to local consumers and others. Marketing of goats in the unorganized markets for one year showed that all the goats were sold to professional traders. The net return per goat was Rs 1,764 for male goat and Rs 1,357 for female goat. Marketing of goats in the organized market for one year showed that the net return per goat Rs 1,983 for male goat and Rs 1,614 for female goats. The net return per goat was 2,543 for male goat and Rs 1,824 for female goats. The price received in the market was higher than the price received at door. The price received per male goat at door was Rs 1,316 and when sold in the market Rs 2,104. In the case of female goats the price received at door was Rs 1,253 and when sold in the market it was Rs 1,435. Purchase of goat by different buyers in the markets from July, 2007 to June, 2008 in Dhar district showed that value per male goat was Rs 2,263 and that for female goat was Rs 1,688. In both the districts the value per goat for villages near the market was lower.

8.5.6 The price received in the market (Rs 1,809) was higher than price received at door (Rs 1,289). In Dhar district net gain per goat was highest (Rs 2,159) when sold to "others" It was Rs 1,845 when sold to goat rearers. The net gain was Rs 1,600 when sold to butchers and Rs 1,559 when sold to professional traders. In Sidhi district the net gain was Rs 1,463 when sold to professional traders. It was Rs 1,360 when sold to butchers. The net gain per goat was higher in Dhar than Sidhi district. Marketing cost, value and net gain showed that figures taken for both the districts for goats sold near the market the cost was Rs 10,625 and price received was Rs 3,19,975. Therefore the net gain came to 3,09,350. For goats sold away from markets the net gain was Rs 3,64,410. Thus the net gain for goats sold away from villages was Rs 55,060 more than for those sold near the market. This was true for Dhar district where the net gain was higher for goats sold away from villages was Rs 75,310 more than that market close to villages. In Sidhi district, however, the net gain was more for villages nearby market by Rs 20,250 than far off market.

8.5.7 It was noted that a total number of 3,747 goats existed at the beginning of the year. There were 282 deaths during the year resulting in balance of 3,465 goats at the end of the year. The most important item of maintenance was "imputed value of grazing". Among the remaining items of maintenance, "grains" was most important claiming between 62 to 77 per cent of the cost. "Others" formed between 6.99 to 24.99 per cent and the third important item was medicines which constituted between 7.56 to 7.80 per cent of the maintenance cost. The maintenance cost of male goats was higher than female goats.

8.5.8 Income from goats included value of milk, value of manure and value of goats sold. The value of goats sold formed the highest percentage of income. For the entire one year period income. The next important source of income was value of milk and contributed 41.26 per cent to total income. The value of dung formed 4.98 per cent. Of the total milk produced 50.62 per cent worth was consumed in the houses and 49.38 per cent worth was sold. Of the total manure produced manure worth 96.57 per cent was used on own farms and 3.43 worth manure was sold.

8.6.1 In Madhya Pradesh Dhar and Sidhi district were selected on the basis of highest goat population in their respective agro- climatic regions. From Dhar district kukshi and Dahi markets were selected, whereas, from Sidhi district Kuthar (Waidhan) and Jiyavan (Deosar) markets were selected. From the coverage area of each market 2 villages each were selected. Thus a total of 8 villages were selected.

8.6.2 More than 90 per cent of the selected goat rearers said that no improved breed of goat was available and therefore, desi breed was used. About feed for goat 51 per cent commented that feed was not available at reasonable prices. Sixty seven per cent respondents had knowledge about diagnosis of goat diseases. Seventy six per cent selected goat rearers said that visits of veterinary doctors were not frequent. Medicines were not available easily. Seventy four per cent respondents replied in the affirmative to the question whether grazing land was available.

8.6.3 About the availability of market structure 24 per cent respondents commented that it was appropriate but 76% said that it was adequate. For only 20 per cent respondents the market infrastructure was satisfactory but the remaining 8 per cent had unsatisfactory opinion about transport facilities. From each selected market 5 sellers and 5 buyers were selected. Thus a total number of 20 sellers and 20 buyers were selected. As no butcher was available in Deosar market only 15 butchers from three selected market could be selected. No skin trader, skin whole saler and skin processor was available in the selected districts.

8.6.4 Half of the sellers were of general muslim castes. During July 2007 and December 2007 a total number of 863 goats were sold. The price per goat was Rs.1,187. The price per male goat was Rs. 1,196 and that per female goat, Rs.1,169. During the period January, 2008 to June, 2008 a total number of 1062 goats were sold. The price received per goat was Rs.1208 per goat. The price received per male goat was Rs.1220 and that per female goat was Rs.1,199. The price received per male goat was Rs.1,209 and that per female goat was Rs.1,178. It was observed that marketing cost during the second six month was higher than

the first six month period. The most important item of marketing cost was "other cost" and contributed 33.86 per cent to the total cost. A slightly less important item (32.86 per cent) was feeding cost. The other important cost items were family labour (14.17 per cent) and transport charges (12.07 per cent).

8.6.5 In Deosar market only 3 buyers could be contacted. Thus the total sample borrowers were 18. Distribution of 18 buyers by their educational levels showed that 2 were illiterate, 5 were educated upto primary level, 1 was educated upto post graduate level. During the period July, 2007 to December, 2007 a total number of 14,891 goats were purchased. The per goat value was Rs.1238. Price paid per male goat was Rs.1258 and that for female goat was Rs.1,188. During January, 2008 to June, 2008 the price paid per goat was Rs.1,290. For male goat it was Rs.1,331 and that for female goat it was Rs.1,138. During the entire one year period a total number of 29,473 goats were purchased. The per goat value was Rs.1,264. The price paid traders was more than that by butchers. For male goat it was Rs.1,294 and that for female goat Rs. 1,196.

8.6.6 During the entire one year period a total number of 29,473 goats were purchased by buyers. The price per goat was Rs.1,264. The price paid by traders was more than the price paid by butchers. Distribution of butchers by caste showed that all the 15 selected butchers belonged to muslim caste. The maximum number of butchers (9 or 60.00 per cent) belonged to 35 to 50 years age group. About the shade structure used by butchers it was noted that 10 butchers (66.67 per cent) have pucca structure and only 1 of them operate from a hut. About the condition of the shade structure 9 (60.00 per cent) had better conditioned structure and 6 (40.00 per cent) had structure of good quality. During the one year period 7896 goats were slaughtered. Among male goats 93.04 per cent were slaughtered. Among females 86.43 per cent were slaughtered. During the one year period 2,23,197 kg. of meat was purchased. Of this 99.22 per cent was sold to consumers and only 0.78 per cent was sold to hotels.

8.6.7 During the entire one year period the cost incurred by butchers was Rs.1,31,155. The most important item of cost was Rent of shop (38.43 per cent). The second

important item was value of family labour (25.14 per cent). The third important item was water and electricity charges (14.41 per cent) and the fourth item was municipal charges (12.49 per cent).

The per household net income from goats was Rs.2,86,579 and per goat income was Rs.544.

8.7.1. Ninety two per cent goat keepers reported non availability of good breed. Only 8 per cent goat keepers and 16 per cent goat keepers of Dhar district reported availability of improved breed. In Sidhi district 100 per cent goat keepers reported non availability of improved breed. It was noted that for 51 per cent respondents feeds were not available at reasonable price whereas 49 per cent reported that feeds were available at reasonable price. In Dhar district only 38 per cent respondents reported feed was available at reasonable price. In Sidhi district 60 per cent goat keepers reported that feed was available at reasonable price.

8.7.2. As regards knowledge and diagnosis of disease only 33 per cent respondents reported that they had knowledge about diagnosis of diseases. Opinion on this aspect was better in the case of respondents of Dhar district than Sidhi district. About visits of the veterinary doctors 76 per cent respondents opined that the visits were not frequent. The availability of medicines were not satisfactory commented 93 per cent of the respondents. All the respondents reported that no free medicines were available. A total of 15 per cent respondents commented that prices of medicines were high. The mortality of goats was high opined 28 per cent respondents. Seventy four per cent respondents replied the grazing land was available but the remaining 26 per cent expressed that grazing land was not available. In Dhar district the opinion on this aspect was nearly equal (pro and against). In Sidhi district all the respondents expressed that the grazing land was available.

8.7.3. For keeping the goats sufficient space was available expressed 78 per cent respondents. In Dhar district all the respondents expressed that sufficient space was available. In Sidhi district, however, 60 per cent said that the space was available but 40 per cent opined that the space was not available. About the

market structure 24 per cent respondents said that it was appropriate and the remaining 76 per cent said that it was adequate. In Dhar district 28 per cent opined that the market structure was appropriate. In Sidhi district only 20 per cent expressed so. The remaining respondents in both the district were of the opinion that it was adequate. Opinion about availability of market infrastructure only 20 per cent had favourable opinion and the remaining 80 per cent had unfavourable opinion. In Dhar district 72 per cent and in Sidhi district 88 per cent respondents had unfavourable opinion. About the availability of transport facility 92 per cent had a favourable opinion. In Dhar district the respondents gave unanimously favourable response. In Sidhi district 68 per cent gave favourable opinion.

- 8.7.4. The opinion of respondents was sought on general availability of bank credit and was found to be favourable with all of them. About the sufficiency of bank credit twenty nine per cent had favourable opinion but the remaining 71 per cent opined that the bank credit was not sufficient. While in Dhar district the ratio of respondents opining about sufficiency of amount was 34:66 that in Sidhi district it was 24:76. Easy accessibility to bank was confirmed by 40 per cent of respondents. In Dhar district nearly 50:50 respondents had favourable and unfavourable opinions. In Sidhi district the ratio became 32:68. The selected respondents overwhelmingly expressed that the interest rate of the bank was high.
- 8.7.5. All the selected respondents said that there were no facilities like telephone, T.V., price chart etc. in the goat markets. Forty six per cent respondents had market information. In Dhar district the respondents having market information were 56 per cent. In Sidhi district the percentage of such respondents was only 36. All the respondents narrated that modern amenities were totally absent in the goat markets.
- 8.7.6. The goat keepers either sold the goats at door step or in the market. It was also noted that goat keepers got better prices when sold in the markets. When an attempt was made to investigate the reasons for sale at door the main reason was found to be "dominance of trader in the market" (51 per cent). The next important reason was "less bargaining capacity" (44 per cent) Third reason was "far long

distance from home to market (41 per cent). In Dhar district the reasons were same with the same order of importance. In Sidhi district the most important reason was "dominance of trader in the market (48 per cent) It was very closely followed by "less bargaining capacity" (46 per cent) and "far long distance from home to market" (46 per cent).

8.7.7. The goat rearers expected some agencies/institutions to help them in marketing of goats. The largest number of respondents expected assistance from gram panchayats (86 per cent) and 36 per cent from veterinary department. In Dhar district 88 per cent respondents expected help from gram panchayats and 56 per cent from veterinary department. In Sidhi district 84 per cent expected assistance from gram panchayats and 16 per cent from veterinary department.

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Appendix I

COMMENTS ON DRAFT STUDY REPORT

General Comments

The study is well drafted and has covered all the objectives of the study. The prescribed research design of the study has also been fully adopted. The quality of report is satisfactory.

Suggestions for improvement

Chapter – I

The details of production and marketing of skin, leathers etc. are also required in this chapter.

Chapter – II

- (i) Table 2.11 and 2.12 require the source data and foot notes of figures denoted in the brackets of tables.
- (ii) Year wise details of livestock/goat markets and animal fairs are also needed in tabular form in this chapter to know the market structure in the state.

Chapter – III

- (i) The year wise production of milk of milch live stock average production of milk, per litre price of milk, per kg. price of meat etc. have not been mentioned in this chapter (both selected district) are needed in this chapter.
- (ii) The general information of both districts related to live stock markets etc. have not been discussed in details in this chapter. These are needed in this chapter to know the potential of the selected districts.

Chapter – IV

This chapter has been narrated very broadly but few clarifications are required.

- (i) Please mention the reasons as to why none of the sample goat keeper has not purchased the male/ female goats during the reference year.
- (ii) The value of a male goat as well as female goat has decreased at the end of reference year (page no.82) what are the reasons?

Chapter – V

- (i) This chapter is quite satisfactory. Even then, each table of this chapter requires number of goats sold along with its percentage (at door/ in the markets). It is very necessary in the preparation of consolidated report.

Chapter – VI

This chapter has been very well analyzed. Each and every aspect of market functionaries has been covered. There is some doubt with regard to the production of meat and its price. The production of meat per slaughtered goat has been estimated at 28.267 kg. while the price of per kg. meat is only Rs.66.38 Please check again these figures.

Chapter – VII

The summary and conclusion chapter of the study is satisfactory. However, the policy implications aspects have not been covered. Beside this, the market access and constraints in marketing of goats and their products need more prominence than other aspects in this chapter.

The important analytical tables should also be inserted at appropriate places in this chapter).

The report is acceptable only after incorporation of the above Comments)

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Appendix – II

ACTION TAKEN REPORT

Date of draft report dispatched : 30.12.2009

Date of received comments : 06.02.2010

Title of the Study “MARKET ACCESS AND CONSTRAINS IN MARKETING OF GOAT AND THEIR PRODUCTION IN MADHYA PRADESH”.

Reference year : The field survey for this study in Madhya Pradesh has been conducted during the period (July 2007 to June 2008 including both rounds) and the same has been noted in official record. Therefore, field survey period has been taken as above and mentioned in the study.

Chapter wise Comments

Chapter – I The required information is not available.

Chapter – II Foot notes has been given as suggested.

Chapter – III Incorporated and analysed.

Chapter – IV (i) The sample goat keepers were found to be of SC & ST and they had very poor economic status and because of that they could not purchase any goat.

(ii) The main reason as discussed with the goat keepers of the area was that during the reference period (July to December) the demand increases because of the festivals like “Bakraidd” Deepawali” and New Year Celebration.

Chapter – V Incorporated and analysed.

Chapter – VI Suggested tables have been incorporated and analysed.

Chapter – VII Necessary changes have been made in this chapter.

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Appendix – II

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