



ISSN (E): 2277- 7695

ISSN (P): 2349-8242

NAAS Rating: 5.23

TPI 2022; SP-11(1): 20-24

© 2022 TPI

[www.thepharmajournal.com](http://www.thepharmajournal.com)

Received: 13-11-2021

Accepted: 19-12-2021

## Jadhav SB

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Science, College of Agriculture, Latur, VNMKV, Parbhani, Maharashtra, India

## Dr. AT Shinde

Associate Professor, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Science, College of Agriculture, Latur, VNMKV, Parbhani, Maharashtra, India

## Deshmukh MS

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Science, College of Agriculture, Latur, VNMKV, Parbhani, Maharashtra, India

## Corresponding Author

### Jadhav SB

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Science, College of Agriculture, Latur, VNMKV, Parbhani, Maharashtra, India

## Socio-economic status of goat sellers and purchasers in Satara District

Jadhav SB, Dr. AT Shinde and Deshmukh MS

### Abstract

The study was conducted to assess the socio-economic status of goat sellers and purchasers in Karad, Koregaon, Lonand and Mhaswad goat markets of Satara District of Maharashtra state. The data collected from 15 sellers, purchasers and brokers of each market. During study of goat marketing in selected four markets of Satara district, it was observed that percent of sellers (45.00 per cent) and purchasers (48.33 per cent) involved in marketing of goat belong to marginal land holding group (up to 1 ha). The study of annual income of goat sellers and purchasers, it was seen that maximum percent of sellers (60.00 per cent) and purchasers (45.00 per cent) who were involved in marketing of goat had an annual income below 1 lakh. The 46.67 per cent sellers sold their goat due to financial crisis and 20.00 per cent during marketing season as they fetching more price. The reason of purchase of goat indicated that maximum 63.33 per cent purchasers want to start new goat farming and 15.00 per cent want to replace old goat by young one, 13.33 per cent for the reason of replacing costlier goat by cheaper and 06.67 per cent for resale whereas only 01.67 per cent for commercial slaughtering purpose.

**Keywords:** Annual income, goat, marginal, market, price, slaughtering

### Introduction

Goats were among the first farm animals to be domesticated. As indicated by the archaeological evidence, they have been associated with man in a symbiotic relationship for up to 10,000 years (Ensminger and Parker, 1986) [1]. Livestock sector contributes 4.11 per cent GDP and 25.6 per cent of total agriculture GDP. Goat contributes 17.93 per cent of the total GDP from livestock sector. India rank 2<sup>nd</sup> in goat population with 148.88 million and Maharashtra ranks 6<sup>th</sup> in goat population with 10.60 million. Goat population in Satara district is 3,96,276. (20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census). Goats have been associated with human, since beginning of agriculture and domestication of animals, making them socioeconomically, a very important animal providing different products (meat, milk, fibre, hair ) and service to man throughout the world, especially in developing countries. In India, more than 90 per cent of small ruminants are owned by landless and marginal farmers. Goat contributes economically great to the agrarian society, especially in areas where crop and dairy farming are not much economical, and plays a significant role in the livelihood of a large proportion of small and marginal farmers and landless labourers (Gamit *et al.*, 2019) [2]. The adoption of the improved management practices increases the income levels and socio-economic of goat owners (Sabapara. 2016) [10]. The aim of the present study was to assess the socio-economic status of goat sellers and purchasers in satara district of Maharashtra state.

### Material and Methods

#### Selection of markets

Livestock markets mostly controlled by Agricultural produce marketing committees (APMC) and grampanchyat in Satara district were selected for the study. The selected four markets Karad, Koregaon, Lonand and Mhaswad represents whole Satara district.

#### Selection of sellers, purchasers and brokers

15 sellers, purchasers and brokers each from four livestock markets were selected on random sampling basis and they were interviewed.

#### Method of data collection

The information on marketing of goat in Satara district was collected by personal survey interview method.

For collection of information from sellers, purchasers, brokers and agricultural produce marketing committees the separate interviews were scheduled on the weekly market days in the month January, February, March and April, 2021 and questionnaire was specially designed.

### Method of data analysis

According to the objectives of study, the data collected through personal interview, which were further tabulate and statistically analyzed by simple tabulation technique as per

Panase and Sukhatme (1967)<sup>[8]</sup> and the results were interpreted for conclusion.

### Results and Discussion

#### Size of land holding of goat seller and purchaser

Goat sellers engaged in marketing of goat had been classified according to their land holding (Table 1 and Table 2) as marginal (up to 1 ha), small (1.01 to 2 ha), medium (2.01 to 4 ha) and large (above 4 ha).

**Table 1:** Distribution of goat sellers according to their land holding in selected markets

Sr. No.	Category of farmers	Markets				Total
		Karad	Koregaon	Lonand	Mhaswad	
1	Marginal (up to 1 ha)	08 (53.33)	07 (46.67)	05 (33.33)	07 (46.67)	27 (45.00)
2	Small (1.01 to 2 ha)	04 (26.67)	04 (26.67)	06 (40.00)	05 (33.33)	19 (31.67)
3	Medium (2.01 to 4 ha)	02 (13.33)	03 (20.00)	02 (13.33)	02 (13.33)	09 (15.00)
4	Large (above 4 ha)	01 (06.67)	01 (06.67)	02 (13.33)	01 (06.67)	05 (08.33)
	Total	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	60 (100)

Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

The data regarding distribution of goat sellers according to their land holding is presented in Table 1. Among four different goat markets the percent goat sellers in Karad market (53.33 per cent) are of marginal farmers and their number was highest. Whereas in Lonand market (40.00 per cent) small farmer group involved in marketing was less as compared to marginal farmer group. While in Koregaon market (20.00 per cent) medium farmer group involved in selling goat was less than marginal and small farmer group. However in Lonand market (13.33 per cent) large farmer group involved in marketing was less in number than marginal, small, medium and large farmer group respectively.

From the results it was revealed that the maximum goat sellers involved in marketing of goat were from marginal farmer group (45.00 per cent) followed by small farmer (31.67 per cent), medium (15.00 per cent) and large (08.33 per cent) in all the selected markets of Satara district. The results of the study correlates with Kumar (2007)<sup>[5]</sup>, who reported that more than 70 per cent landless, marginal and small farmers rear the goat in India and involved in marketing as sellers. Khatun *et al.* (2012)<sup>[4]</sup>, majority of the farmers in the study areas are landless, marginal or small farmers reared goat and sold more goats to local market and were the large contributors of goat in the market.

**Table 2:** Distribution of goat purchasers according to their land holding in selected markets.

Sr. No.	Category of farmers	Markets				Total
		Karad	Koregaon	Lonand	Mhaswad	
1	Marginal (up to 1 ha)	08 (53.33)	06 (40.00)	07 (46.67)	08 (53.33)	29 (48.33)
2	Small (1.01 to 2 ha)	02 (13.33)	05 (33.33)	04 (26.67)	04 (26.67)	15 (25.00)
3	Medium (2.01 to 4 ha)	02 (13.33)	02 (13.33)	03 (20.00)	02 (13.33)	09 (15.00)
4	Large (above 4 ha)	03 (20.00)	02 (13.33)	01 (06.67)	01 (06.67)	07 (11.67)
	Total	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	60 (100)

Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

The data regarding distribution of goat purchasers according to their land holding is presented in Table 2. From the results it was revealed that the maximum goat purchasers involved in marketing of goat were from marginal farmer group (48.33 per cent) followed by small farmer (25.00 per cent), medium farmer (15.00 per cent) and large farmer (11.67 per cent) in all the selected markets of Satara district. The study indicated that large land holding group (above 4 ha) was least involved in selling and purchasing of goat. The results of the study correlates with Thombre *et al.* (2010)<sup>[12]</sup>, stated that majority of the goat rearers were marginal farmers and small farmers

with 1 to 5 acres land followed by landless labours. Sabapara (2016)<sup>[10]</sup>, it was found that 66 per cent of the goat rearers had no land while, 29.2 per cent had up to 2.5 acres of land, 3.2 per cent had 2.5 to 5 acres of land and 1.6 per cent had above 5 acres of land.

**Annual income of goat sellers and purchasers:** Goat sellers and purchasers were grouped according to their annual income *viz.*, having income below 1 lakh, 1 lakh to 2 lakh, 2 lakh to 3 lakh and above 3 lakh.

**Table 3:** Distribution of goat seller according to their annual income in selected markets.

Sr. No.	Annual income (Rs.)	Markets				Total
		Karad	Koregaon	Lonand	Mhaswad	
1	Below 1,00,000	10 (66.67)	09 (60.00)	06 (40.00)	11 (73.33)	36 (60.00)
2	1,00,001 to 2,00,000	03 (20.00)	02 (13.33)	07 (46.67)	01 (06.67)	13 (21.67)
3	2,00,001 to 3,00,000	01 (06.67)	03 (20.00)	02 (13.33)	02 (13.33)	08 (13.33)
4	Above 3,00,000	01 (06.67)	01 (06.67)	00 (00.00)	01 (06.67)	03 (05.00)
	Total	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	60 (100)

Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

The highest percent (73.33 per cent) sellers from income group below 1 lakh were observed in Mhaswad markets, similarly (46.67 per cent) sellers from 1 lakh to 2 lakh income group in Lonand market which was comparatively more than Karad, Koregaon and Mhaswad markets. While maximum (20.00 per cent) from income group 2 lakh to 3 lakh in Koregaon market involved in marketing and its no was increase than other selected markets. Whereas, i.e. 06.67 per cent seller above 3 lakh income group was observed in Karad, Koregaon and Mhaswad goat markets. From the results it was revealed that the maximum goat seller (60.00 per cent) involve in marketing from annual income group below 1 lakh. Followed by annual income 1 lakh to 2 lakh (21.67 per cent),

annual income 2 lakh to 3 lakh (13.33 per cent) and annual income above 3 lakh (05.00 per cent) in all the selected markets of Satara district. The study among four different markets indicated that more goat sellers were from income group below 1 lakh. However, very few sellers (05.00 per cent) of income above 3 lakh was involved in marketing of goat. The results of the study are similar with Sharma *et al.* (2007) [11], who reported that majority of the goat reares had an annual income ranging between Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 30,000. Thombre *et al.* (2010) [12], stated that majotity of the goat reares had an annual income ranging between Rs. 36,000 to Rs. 60,000 in their study areas.

**Table 4:** Distribution of goat purchasers according to their annual income in selected markets.

Sr. No.	Annual income (Rs.)	Markets				Total
		Karad	Koregaon	Lonand	Mhaswad	
1	Below 1,00,000	08 (53.33)	06 (40.00)	07 (46.67)	06 (40.00)	27 (45.00)
2	1,00,001 to 2,00,000	06 (40.00)	05 (33.33)	06 (40.00)	08 (53.33)	25 (41.67)
3	2,00,001 to 3,00,000	01 (06.67)	03 (20.00)	00 (00.00)	01 (06.67)	05 (08.33)
4	Above 3,00,000	00 (00.00)	01 (06.67)	02 (13.33)	00 (00.00)	03 (05.00)
	Total	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	60 (100)

Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

The data through personal interview is presented in Table 4 showed classification of goat purchasers according to their annual income. From table it is noticed that the annual income group 2 lakh to 3 lakh in Lonand market and above 3 lakh in Karad whereas Mhaswad markets not singal purchaser involved in goat market. The study indicated that majority of purchasers in Karad and Mhaswad (53.33 per cent) belongs to annual income group below 1 lakh and 1 lakh to 2 lakh. The goat purchaser participated in goat marketing with annual income 2 lakh to 3 lakh from all four markets are less than 20.00 per cent. Whereas, 13.33 per cent purchasers participated in goat marketing with annual income above 3 lakh. While from annual income group 2 lakh to 3 lakh and above 3 lakh, not singal purchasers involved in goat

marketing from Lonand, Karad and Mhaswad markets. In this study majority of the goat purchasers (45.00 per cent) were from annual income group below 1 lakh followed by income group 1 lakh to 2 lakh, 2 lakh to 3 lakh and above 3 lakh were 41.67, 08.33 and 05.00 per cent respectively. Mondal *et al.* (2009) [6], who reported that the contribution of goat enterprise to the total income was 8.27 per cent for landless labours, 8.33 per cent for marginal farmers and 3.47 per cent for small farmers.

**Reasons for sale and purchase of goat:** While collecting the information from the goat sellers it is noticed that there are various reasons behind the selling of goat. The major reasons were focused and data collected is presented in Table 5.

**Table 5:** Distribution of goat sellers according to the reason for sale.

Sr. No.	Reason for sale of goat	Markets				Total
		Karad	Koregaon	Lonand	Mhaswad	
1	Financial assistance	10 (66.67)	06 (40.00)	06 (40.00)	06 (40.00)	28 (46.67)
2	Fodder scarcity	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	01 (06.67)	04 (26.67)	05 (08.33)

3	Surplus	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)
4	Closing of enterprise	01 (06.67)	00 (00.00)	01 (06.67)	00 (00.00)	02 (03.33)
5	Culling	00 (00.00)	01 (06.67)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	01 (01.66)
6	Age of goat	02 (13.33)	02 (13.33)	01 (06.67)	01 (06.67)	06 (10.00)
7	It was solely taken for resale	00 (00.00)	01 (06.67)	03 (20.00)	02 (13.33)	06 (10.00)
8	Marketing season	02 (13.33)	05 (33.33)	03 (20.00)	02 (13.33)	12 (20.00)
	Total	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	60 (100)

Figures in parentheses indicates percentages

It was observed that maximum (47.67 per cent) sellers sold their goat for financial assistance, 20.00 per cent sellers sold their goat due to marketing season. Whereas 10.00 per cent sellers were selling due to over age of goat and goat were taken with reason to resale. While, 08.33, 06.67 and 03.00 per cent sellers sold their goat due to fodder scarcity, culling and sellers decided to close the enterprise. However, not single seller found for the reason of surplus in selected markets. The results of the study correlates with Ramesh *et al.* (2012) [9],

who reported that majority of the respondents (85 per cent) sold their animals when they needed money for home consumption. Naik (2017) [7], reported that majority 45.00 and 26.33 per cent sellers sold their goat due to fodder and financial assistance respectively. Whereas, 11.63, 2.66, 1.66, 3.33 and 5.00 per cent sellers sold goat due to surplus, closing of enterprise, culling, age of goat and it was solely taken for resale.

**Table 6:** Distribution of goat purchasers according to the reason for purchase of goat in selected markets.

Sr. No.	Reason for purchasing of goat	Markets				Total
		Karad	Koregaon	Lonand	Mhaswad	
1	Need of goat (farming)	13 (86.67)	10 (66.67)	11 (73.33)	04 (26.67)	38 (63.33)
2	Replaced costlier by cheaper	00 (00.00)	02 (13.33)	02 (13.34)	04 (26.67)	08 (13.33)
3	Replaced old by young	02 (13.33)	03 (20.00)	01 (06.67)	03 (20.00)	09 (15.00)
4	For resale	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	04 (26.67)	04 (06.67)
5	Commercial slaughter	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	01 (06.67)	00 (00.00)	01 (01.67)
	Total	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	60 (100)

Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

The opinion of purchasers about various reasons for purchase of goat is presented Table 6. It was found that majority (86.67 per cent) purchasers purchase goat for goat farming in Karad market. While in Karad and Mhaswad markets (20.00 per cent) purchasers purchase goat for replace of old goat by young followed by (26.67 per cent) purchased goat for replacing costlier goat by cheaper one in Mhaswad market. Whereas, 26.67 and 06.67 per cent purchaser purchased goat for resale and commercial slaughter purpose in Mhaswad and Lonand markets. The present study showed in Satara district that maximum 63.33 per cent purchasers want to start new goat farming. While, 15.00 per cent purchasers replaced old goat by young one followed by 13.33, 06.67 and 01.67 per cent purchasers involved in market for replacing costlier goat by cheaper, purchase goat for resale and also commercial slaughter purpose. The results of the study similar with Naik (2017) [7], reported that in all goat markets of Latur district, majority 83.33 per cent buyers had purchased goat as a need of goat for goat farming. Gavit (2018) [3], who reported that in all markets of Osmanabad district, majority 86.67 per cent buyers had purchased goat as a need of goat for goat farming. Followed by 10.00 and 3.33 per cent buyers were purchased goat for replacement of costlier by cheaper one and replacing

old goat by young one.

### Conclusions

It was concluded from the results of the present study as, during marketing of goat in selected four markets of Satara district, it was observed that percent of sellers (45.00 per cent) and purchasers (48.33 per cent) participated in marketing of goat belong of marginal land holding (up to 1 ha). Goat sellers and purchasers were grouped according to their annual income, it was seen that maximum percent of sellers (60.00 per cent) and purchasers (45.00 per cent) who involved in marketing of goat had an annual income below 1 lakh because their main occupation are rearing and selling of goats. It was found that, majority (46.67 per cent) of sellers were sold their goat due to financial crisis and 20.00 per cent sellers sold because of marketing season. During marketing season sellers fetching more price. It was seen that maximum 63.33 per cent purchasers want to start new goat farming. However, 15.00 per cent purchasers want to replace old goat by young one followed by 13.33 per cent purchasers for the reason of replacing costlier goat by cheaper, 06.67 and 01.67 per cent purchased goat for resale and commercial slaughtering purpose.

**References**

1. Ensminger ME, Parker RO. Sheep and Goat Science, Fifth Edition. Danville, Illinois: The Interstate Printers and Publishers Inc. 1986.
2. Gamit VV, Patbandha TK, Bariya AR, Gamit KC, Patel AS. Socio-economic status and constraints confronted by goat and goat farmers in Saurashtra region. *Journal of Entomology and Zoology Studies*. 2019;8(1):644-648.
3. Gavit SK. Studies on marketing of goat in osmanabad district. (Master's Thesis). Vasantao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani 2018.
4. Khatun MA, Alam MR, Khan M. Marketing of goat at different age and weight by different categories of farmers in selected areas of Bangladesh. *Bang. J Animal Science*. 2012;41(1):55-59.
5. Kumar S. Commercialization of goat farming and marketing of goats in India. *Agricultural Economics Research Review*. 2007;20:503-520.
6. Mondal RC, Sinha A, Chattopadhyay K. Market access and constraints in marketing of goats and their products in west Bengal. *Agro Economic Research Centre Visva – Bharati shantiniketan*. 2009, 23-42.
7. Naik SD. Studies on marketing of goat in Latur district. (Master's Thesis). Vasantao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani, 2017.
8. Panse VG, Sukhatme PV. *Statistical Methods for Agricultural Workers*. Second Edn. ICAR, New Delhi 1967.
9. Ramesh D, Meena HR, Meena KL. Analysis of small ruminant market system in different agro-climatic zone of southern India. *Vet. World*. 2012;5(5):288-293.
10. Sabapara GP. Socio-economic profile of goat rearers and marketing practices of goats in southern Gujarat, India. *Livestock Research International*. 2016;4(2):83-87.
11. Sharma MC, Pathodiya OP, Jingar SC, Gaur M. A study on socio-economic status of goat rearers and adoption of management practices. *Indian Journal of Agriculture Science*. 2007;13(1):75-83.
12. Thombre BM, Suradkar DD, Mande JV. Adoption of improved goat rearing practices in Osmanabad district. *Indian Journal of Animal Research*. 2010;44(4):260-264.