



ISSN (E): 2277-7695

ISSN (P): 2349-8242

NAAS Rating: 5.23

TPI 2023; 12(1): 408-413

© 2023 TPI

www.thepharmajournal.com

Received: 01-11-2022

Accepted: 06-12-2022

Naik SD

Department of Animal
Husbandry and Dairy Science,
College of Agriculture, Vasantrya
Naik Marathwada Krishi
Vidyapeeth, Parbhani,
Maharashtra, India

Bagesar JL

Department of Animal
Husbandry and Dairy Science,
College of Agriculture, Vasantrya
Naik Marathwada Krishi
Vidyapeeth, Parbhani,
Maharashtra, India

Patil SM

Department of Animal
Husbandry and Dairy Science,
College of Agriculture, Vasantrya
Naik Marathwada Krishi
Vidyapeeth, Parbhani,
Maharashtra, India

Corresponding Author:

Naik SD

Department of Animal
Husbandry and Dairy Science,
College of Agriculture, Vasantrya
Naik Marathwada Krishi
Vidyapeeth, Parbhani,
Maharashtra, India

To study the cost of goat in Latur district of Maharashtra

Naik SD, Bagesar JL and Patil SM

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22271/tpi.2023.v12.i1e.18033>

Abstract

To study the cost of goat to suggest the ways and means for cost of goat. Instead of studying all markets, four markets as per geographical distribution of districts were selected viz., Latur, Renapur, Murud and Nalegaon goat markets. Majority of 38.33 percent small and 31.63 percent medium land holders were involved in the sale and purchase of goats. Osmanabadi breed with 83.33 percent black colour of goats were preferred by sellers and buyers mostly local market Latur. Mainly adult goats, 60.00 percent were sold and 73.33 percent purchased by farmers in selected markets of Latur district. Majority of farmers from Latur district adopted 50.00 percent broker method followed by 46.63 percent direct method for marketing of goats. Availability of fodder, drinking water, goat shed was not properly available in the markets. Major reasons for sale of goats were 45.00 percent fodder problem, 26.67 percent financial problem.

Keywords: Osmanabadi breed, market, Latur district

Introduction

Adoption of goat rearing enterprise and its management depends upon the social acceptability and rearing environment. Thus, the system of goat management is mostly a function of social acceptance of community to goat, availability of land, pasture, human resource, capital and economic dependence on livestock in general and goats in particular, etc. Depending upon these factors, the systems of goat management vary from place to place.

The small rearers usually keep their goats in the extended portion of their dwelling houses and even in their kitchens. However, in case of bigger flocks, they are kept in separate shed along with other big ruminants. In such case, as goats share sheds with other livestock, the cost of shed for goat keeping is negligible. Thus, the cost of maintenance of goat rearing is very low.

Main costs of goat rearing are the value of feed cost, which vary largely according to intensive, semi-intensive and extensive systems of goat management. In intensive system, control feeding of goat is practiced and animals are kept in total confinement, whereas in semi-intensive system, controlled and supervised grazing are practiced. The extensive system of goat management is mainly characterized by free grazing. But the intensive system of goat management is economically more feasible than the other two systems, whereas the semi-intensive system is favorable than extensive one.

The marketing of goats is mostly a neglected sector. Sale of goats involves transactions of private nature, which is initially dominated between trader and middleman, then between middleman and wholesaler, middleman and butcher and between middleman – wholesaler and meat processing unit, etc. In this process of marketing, the first sellers 'share in the buyers' rupee varies from 52 – 99 percent (Dixit and Shukla, 1995) [7]. However, for poor rearers, goat is considered to be 'living saving account' and it is sold at the time of financial needs. So the market force has limited effect on marketing of goats.

Contribution of small ruminants – mainly goat – is remarkable in the rural economy of India. Large sections of rural people are engaged in the rearing of goats. In pastoral and agricultural subsistence societies in India, goats are reared for additional source of income, which considered being a 'live saving account' at time of disaster. For the poor people, goats are also used for the payment of social and ceremonial needs. By nature, goat can easily survive on available grass, shrubs and trees. Among the small ruminants, goat is the most useful animal for providing meat, milk and hide. However, the main product of goat is meat, which is very tasty and preferable against any other types of meat. Goat meat has high protein contents and on the whole, it is highly acceptable to the consumer for its chemical composition, physical texture and microbial profiles.

Goats are distributed across all agro-climatic regions of the country. The density of goat population is highest in the states like West Bengal, Bihar, U.P., Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Jammu and Kashmir. Goat population of India is consists of number of breeds. Some of the breeds produced only fiber, some are reared for meat and milk and some for meat only.

Materials and Methods

The present investigation 'Studies on marketing of goats in Latur district' was be carried out by collecting the information from goat sellers and purchasers of four livestock markets in Latur district of Maharashtra state through filling questionnaires.

1. Selection of markets

Livestock market mostly controlled by Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (APMC) and grampanchayat in Latur district was selected for the study. The four markets selected represented whole districts as per the geographical spread of the district. These markets are as follows.

Markets	Day of Markets
1) Latur	Saturday
2) Renapur	Friday
3) Murud	Tuesday
4) Nalegaon	Tuesday

2. Selection of sellers, purchasers and brokers

After selecting the markets, 15 sellers, 15 purchasers and 15 brokers were selected from each market on random sampling basis and they were interviewed.

3. Method of data collection

The information on marketing of goat in Latur 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 special and questionnaire was designed. The nature of information to be collected from these sources was different from each other.

The information was collected from selected four markets on the weekly market days in the month October, November, December and January.

4. Information about goat

4.1 Breed of animal

This point was consider to know which type of breeds generally comes for marketing in different selected markets of Latur district.

4.2 Age of animal

Mainly the goats were categorized in three different groups depending on age *i.e.* young, adult and old and group wise study was undertaken for the different age groups.

4.3 Period of survey

The goat markets start from October-November to December-January in selected markets. Therefore the survey was carried

out during peak period of market.

4.4 Prices of goat

Fixing of price is the main factor in livestock marketing. The basis of pricing for kids, male and female goat, and point to be considered for pricing in different marketing system of four markets of Latur district was studied during the research work.

4.5 Method of selling

The different channel used for selling of goat in weekly market was studied during research period/work.

5. Information about seller

The information on the following points was collected.

1. Land holding
2. Income
3. Distance from market place
4. Reasons for sale of goat
5. Age of goat
6. Breed of goat
7. Colour of goat
8. Method of selling
9. Preparation of animal for marketing
10. Need of broker
11. Net price of goat
12. Information of goats
13. Constraints in selling of goat

6. Information about purchaser

The following points were considered to get information about purchasers.

1. Land holding
2. Income
3. Distance of market
4. Purpose of purchasing
5. Age of goat
6. Breed of goat
7. Colour of goat
8. Method of purchasing
9. Method of selection of goat
10. Need of broker
11. Net price paid for purchasing of goat
12. Information of goat
13. Constraints in purchasing of goat

7. Information about broker

The points were considered regarding distance from where the broker came to selected markets and their role in the marketing of goats.

8. Method of data analysis

Keeping in view the objectives of study, the data collected through personal interview, which were further tabulated and statistically analyzed by the simple tabulation technique as per Panse and Sukhatme (1971) and the results were interpreted for conclusion.

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Distribution of goat sellers according to the distance of selected markets from their village

Sr. No.	Distance of market from village (km)	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	Short up to 25 km	14 (93.33)	13 (86.67)	13 (86.67)	15 (100.00)	55 (91.67)
2	Medium 25.01-50 km	01 (06.67)	02 (13.33)	02 (13.33)	00 (00.00)	05 (08.33)
3	Long Above 50 km	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)
	Total	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	60 (100)

Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

It is revealed from Table 1, that goat sellers in marketing of goat from medium and long distance i.e 25.0 to 50 and above 50 km from Nalegaon market are nil. That farmers who brought their goat for sale from the radius of 25 km or from short distance in Latur, Renapur, Murud and Nalegaon goat market were 93.33, 86.67, 86.67 and 100.00 percent, respectively whereas, 6.67, 13.33 and 13.33 percent sellers brought their goat from medium distance in Latur, Renapur and Murud goat markets, respectively. While, no one seller from long distance above 50 km group was found in above markets.

The distance from their village to the market plays very important role in marketing of goat. Maximum sellers (91.67%) brought their goat from short distances market for sale. As the distance of market place increases, the number of goat marketing reduced. Those sellers who avoid long distance market place might be selling their goat in a around villages. These certainly affecting the selling prices.

Goat markets were grouped according to distance traveled by buyers from selected market of Latur district to their village were given in Table 2.

Table 2: Distribution of goat buyers according to the distance of their villages from selected markets

Sr. No.	Distance of market from village (km)	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	Short up to 25 km	14 (93.33)	10 (66.67)	11 (73.33)	12 (80.00)	47 (78.34)
2	Medium 25.01 to 50 km	01 (06.67)	03 (20.00)	04 (26.67)	03 (20.00)	11 (18.33)
3	Long Above 50 km	00 (00.00)	02 (13.33)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	02 (03.33)
	Total	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	60 (100)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage

It was seen from Table 2, that buyers from short distance group were 93.33, 66.67, 73.33 and 80.00 percent in Latur, Renapur, Murud and Nalegaon goat market, respectively. While medium distance group were having 6.67, 20.00, 26.67 and 20.00 percent in Latur, Renapur, Murud and Nalegaon goat markets. Long distance group of buyers were 13.33 percent in Renapur goat market of Latur district. Because Renapur market day is Friday and Saturday is Latur market that why long distance farmer were came in Renapur market for purchasing of goat. Maximum goat buyers (78.34%) were from short distance group followed by medium (18.33%) and long distance group (3.33%) in all

selected markets in Latur district. It was indicated that the buyers were like the goat purchasing from the near about area of respective markets.

It was seen from Table 1 and 2 that the few numbers of sellers as well as buyers crossed the distance of 50 km and above. It may be due to costlier transporting goat in vehicle or by foot.

Reasons for sale and purchase of goat

While collecting the information from the goat sellers it was noticed that there were various reasons behind the selling of goat. The major reasons out of those are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Distribution of goat sellers according to the reason for sale

Sr. No.	Reason for sale of goat	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	Financial assistance	05 (33.33)	03 (20.00)	04 (26.67)	04 (26.67)	16.00 (26.67)
2	Fodder scarcity	06 (40.00)	06 (40.00)	08 (53.33)	07 (46.67)	27.00 (45.00)
3	Surplus	01 (06.67)	02 (13.33)	01 (06.67)	03 (20.00)	07.00 (11.67)
4	Closing of enterprise	01 (06.67)	01.00 (06.67)	01 (06.67)	01 (06.67)	04.00 (06.66)
5	Culling	00.00 (00.00)	01.00 (06.67)	00.00 (00.00)	00.00 (00.00)	01.00 (1.66)
6	Age of goat	02.00 (13.33)	00.00 (00.00)	00.00 (00.00)	00.00 (00.00)	02.00 (3.33)

7	It was solely taken for resale	00.00 (00.00)	02.00 (13.33)	01.00 (6.67)	00.00 (00.00)	03.00 (05.00)
8	Marketing season	00.00 (00.00)	00.00 (00.00)	00.00 (00.00)	00.00 (00.00)	00.00 (00.00)
	Total	15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	60 (100.00)

Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

The data from Table 3 showed that maximum 45.00 percent farmers sold their goat due to fodder scarcity, 26.67 percent farmers sold their goat financial assistance. Whereas, 11.63 percent farmer's Surplus, 6.66 percent farmers closing of enterprise, 1.67 percent culling, 3.33 percent farmers were

selling age of goat, 05.00 percent farmers it was solely taken for resale and marketing season was no reason for sale. The opinion of buyers about various reasons for purchase of goat is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Distribution of goat buyers according to the reason for purchase of goat in selected markets

Sr. No.	Reason for buying of goat	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	Need of goat (farming)	12 (80.00)	14 (93.33)	13 (86.66)	11 (73.33)	50 (83.33)
2	Replaced costlier by cheaper	01 (06.67)	01 (06.67)	02 (13.34)	02 (13.34)	06 (10.00)
3	Replaced old by young	01 (06.67)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	01 (06.67)	02 (03.33)
4	For resale	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)
5	Commercial slaughter	01 (06.67)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	01 (06.67)	02 (03.33)
Total		15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	60 (100)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage

It was observed from Table 4 that in all the markets 83.33 percent buyers mentioned the need of goat for farming. It was observed that 10.00 percent buyers replacing costlier goat by purchasing cheaper one. While, 3.33 percent buyers replacing old goat by young one and commercial slaughter and no buyers were found purchasing goat for resale purpose. It can be further explained that the need of goat for farming is the major reason in all four selected markets i.e. Latur,

Renapur, Murud and Nalegaon goat markets. Maximum buyers thought about replacing costlier goat by cheaper one.

4.5 Breeds of goat sold and purchased in goat market

During the survey to the different markets of Latur district breeds of goat sold in the selected markets were studied and data are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Distribution of sellers according to breeds of goat sold in selected markets

Sr.No.	Breeds	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	Sangamneri	01 (06.67)	01 (06.67)	02 (13.34)	02 (13.34)	06 (10.00)
2	Osmanabadi	12 (80.00)	14 (93.33)	13 (86.66)	11 (73.33)	50 (83.33)
3	Non- descript	01 (06.67)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	01 (06.67)	02 (03.33)
4	African Boer	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)
5	Konkan kanyal	01 (06.67)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	01 (06.67)	02 (03.33)
	Total	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	60 (100)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage

From Table 5, it was observed that 83.33 percent of Osmanabadi breed, 10.00 percent Sangamneri, 3.33 percent non- descript breed goat and 3.33 percent Konkakanyal goat were sold by farmers in selected goat markets. While in Renapur goat market 93.33 percent Osmanabadi goat were sold. Whereas, in Murud, Latur and Nalegaon goat markets 86.66, 80.00 and 73.33 percent Osmanabadi goat were sold by farmers, respectively. While, 6.67 percent sellers each from Latur and Nalegaon goat markets were sold non-descript goat. 13.34 percent sellers each from Murud and Nalegaon

goat markets and 6.67 percent sellers each from Latur and Renapur goat markets were sold sangamneri goat. Whereas, 6.67 percent sellers each from Latur and Nalegaon goat markets were sold Konkkan kanyal breed of goat.

It is noticed that no one African boer was sold in all four selected markets. It is observed that maximum percent of Osmanabadi goat were sold in selected goat markets of Latur district. The trend indicates that there was a special priority to have the goat of Osmanabadi, Sangamneri, Non-descript and Konkkan kanyal respectively.

Table 6: Distribution of buyers according to breeds of goat purchased in selected markets

Sr.No.	Breeds	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	Sangamneri	01 (06.67)	02 (13.33)	02 (13.33)	01 (06.67)	06 (10.00)
2	Osmanabadi	11 (73.33)	13 (86.67)	12 (80.00)	13 (86.67)	49 (81.67)
3	Non descript	02 (13.33)	00 (00.00)	01 (06.67)	00 (00.00)	03 (05.00)
4	African boer	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)
5	Konkan kanyal	01 (06.67)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	01 (06.67)	02 (03.33)
	Total	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	60 (100)

Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

From Table 6, it was observed that 86.67 percent buyers each from Renapur and Nalegaon goat markets. While, 80.00 and 73.33 percent buyers from Murud and Latur goat markets were purchased Osmanabadi goat. While, 13.33 percent buyers each from Renapur and Murud goat markets have purchased Non-descript goat and 6.67 percent buyers each from Latur and Nalegaon goat markets preferred Sangamneri goat. Whereas, 13.33 and 6.67 percent of Non-descript goat were purchased by farmers in Latur and Murud goat markets and 6.67 percent buyers each from Latur and Nalegaon goat markets were purchased Konkan kanyal goat.

As regards the breeds of goat, majority of buyers (81.67%)

has purchased Osmanabadi breed of goat. It may be due to knowledge and availability of Osmanabadi goat. It is observed from the Table 10 that no goats of African boer breed were purchased by farmers. There were 10.00 percent Sangamneri breed of goat, 5.00 percent Non-descript goat and 3.33 percent Konkan kanyal goat were selected by buyers.

Age of goat

Goat sold in selected markets were categorized into three groups according to their age i.e. young (7 to 8 month), adult (9 to 12 month) and old (5 yrs) and details are presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Distribution of sellers according to the age of goat sold in selected goat markets

Sr.No.	Age of goat	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	Young (7 month 8)	05 (33.33)	03 (20.00)	03 (20.00)	06 (40.00)	17 (28.33)
2	Adult (9 month 12)	08 (53.33)	09 (60.00)	11 (73.33)	08 (53.33)	36 (60.00)
3	Old (above 5 yrs)	02 (13.33)	03 (20.00)	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

From the Table 7, it can be seen that 33.33 percent young goat, 53.33 percent adult and 13.33 percent old goat were sold in Latur goat market by sellers. In Renapur goat market 20.00 percent young goat, 60.00 percent adult goat and 20.00 percent old goat were sold. In Murud goat market 20.00 percent young goat, 73.33 percent adult goat and 6.67 percent old goat were sold. In Nalegaon goat market 40.00 percent young goat, 53.33 percent adult and 6.67 percent old goat were sold by sellers.

Majority of sellers in Latur district 60.00 percent sale their adult goat, followed by 28.33 percent sellers sale young goat and 11.67 percent were observed selling their age old goat. The farmers or sellers sold young and adult goat to earn more income from selling while, old goat are sold to replace the new goat (Table 7). Pandit and Dhaka (2005) ^[18, 19] reported that majority (58.6%) of the goat in sample of present study were more than two and half years of age as consumer preferred the meat of young goat because its tenderness.

Table 8: Distribution of buyers according to the age of goat purchased in selected goat markets

Sr. No.	Age of goat	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	Young (7 month 8)	03 (20.00)	03 (20.00)	01 (06.67)	04 (26.66)	11 (18.33)
2	Adult (9 month 12)	11 (73.33)	10 (66.67)	13 (86.66)	10 (66.67)	44 (73.33)
3	Old (above 5yrs)	01 (06.67)	02 (13.33)	01 (06.67)	01 (06.67)	05 (08.34)
	Total	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	60 (100)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage

Goat buyers in selected markets of Latur district were grouped according to the age of goat (Table 8). The age groups of goat were formed as young, adult and old.

From the Table 8, it was observed that in Latur goat market 20.00 percent young, 73.33 percent adult and 6.67 percent old goat were purchased. In Renapur goat market 20.00 percent young goat, 66.67 percent adult and 13.33 percent old goat were preferred by buyers. In Murud goat market 6.67 percent young age goat, 86.66 percent adult and 6.67 percent old goat were purchased. In Nalegaon goat market 26.66 percent young, 66.67 percent adult and 6.67 percent old goat were purchased by farmers or buyers.

Similarly in total buyers, 73.33 percent buyers preferred purchasing adult goat followed by 18.33 percent young and 8.34 percent old goat.

Reference

1. Ayele G, Jabbar MA, Teklewold H, Mulugeta E, Kebede G. Seasonal and inter-market differences in prices of small ruminants in Ethiopia. *Journal of Food Products Marketing*. 2006;12(4):59-77.
2. Amaledegn A. Marketing Your Sheep and Goats. Sheep and goat production handbook for Ethiopia. Ethiopia Sheep and Goat Productivity Improvement Program (ESGPIP), Technical Bulletin. 2011;44:2-3.
3. Ayele G, Jabbar MA, Teklewold H, Mulugeta E, Kebede G. Seasonal and inter-market differences in prices of small ruminants in Ethiopia. *Journal of Food Products Marketing*. 2006;12(4):59-77.
4. Banda LJ, Dzanja JL, Gondwe TN. Goat Marketing Systems and Channels in Selected Markets of Lilongwe District in Malawi. *Journal of Agricultural Science and Technology*. 2011;54(1):1200-1203.
5. Boogaard BK, Waithanji E, Poole EJ, Cadihon J. Smallholder Goat Production and Marketing: a Gendered Baseline Study from Inhassoro District Mozambique. *NJAS-Wageningen. Journal of Life Science*. 2015;74:51-63.
6. Diwakar GD. Livestock Rearing and Marketing Pattern in Western Rajasthan in India. *Asian Livestock*. 1990;15(4):42-46.
7. Dixit AK, Shukla BD. Efficiency of Different of Marketing Channels for Goat in Etawah district of Uttar Pradesh. *Indian J Anim. Sci*. 1995;50(3):331-333.
8. Dossa LH, Rischkowsky B, Birner R, Wollny C. Market Potential for the Local Djallonke Goat in Southern Benin: Empirical Evidence from Two Rural Markets. *Livestock Research for Rural Development*. 2008;20(5):1-10.
9. Francis PA. Small Ruminant Marketing in Southwest Nigeria. *Agriculture Economics*. 1990;4(2):193-208.
10. Hailemariam T, Getachew L, Dawit A, Asfaw N. Determinants of Livestock Prices in Ethiopian Pastoral Livestock Markets: Implications for Pastoral Marketing Strategies. Contributed Paper Prepared for Presentation at the International Association of Agricultural Economists Conference, Beijing, China, 2009, 16-22.
11. Kailas CT. Goat Marketing: Channels and Constraints in Maharashtra. *Artha Vijana*. 2011;LIII(2):182-192.
12. Khatun MA, Alam MR, Amin MR, Khan M. Marketing of Goat at Different Age and Weight by Different Categories of Farmers in Selected Areas of Bangladesh. *Bangladesh Journal of Animal Science*. 2012;41(1):55-59.
13. Kocho T, Abebe GTA, Gebremedhin B. Marketing Value-Chain of Smallholder Sheep and Goats in Crop-Livestock Mixed Farming System of Alaba, Southern Ethiopia. *Small Ruminant Research*. 2011;96(2-3):101-105.
14. Kumar S, Kareemulla K, Rama Rao CA. Goat Marketing System in Rajasthan. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Marketing*, 2009;23(3):150-167.
15. Lavania P, Singh PK. Goat Marketing Practices in Southern Rajasthan. *Indian Journal of Small Ruminants*. 2008;14(1):99-102.
16. Meena PC, Reddy GP, Babu D. Supply Chains and Marketing of Livestock in Andhra Pradesh. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Marketing*. 2011;25(1):133-146.
17. Okewu J, Iheanacho AC. Profitability of Goat Marketing in Benue State, Nigerira: A Study of Local Gov. Area in International Academic Journal of African Journal of Agricultural Research. 2015;7(1):54-74.
18. Pandit A, Dhaka GP. Efficiency of Male Goat Markets in the Central Alluvial Plains of West Bengal. *Agricultural Economics Research Review*. 2005;18(2):197-208.
19. Pandit A, Dhaka JP. Factors Affecting Market Price of Male Goats: A Study in Central Alluvial Plains of West Bengal. *Indian Journal of Small Ruminants*. 2006;12(1):82-85.