



To study the constraints in marketing of goat of Latur district of Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT

The study entitled 'Studies on Marketing of Goat in Latur District' was under taken with objectives. To study the general trade practices, to study the cost of goat, to study the constraints in marketing of goat, to suggest the ways and means for marketing 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 per cent small and 31.63 per cent medium land holders were involved in the sale and purchase of goats. Osmanabadi breed with 83.33 per cent black colour of goats were preferred by sellers and buyers mostly local market Latur. Mainly adult goats, 60.00 per cent were sold and 73.33 per cent purchased by farmers in selected markets of Latur district. Majority of farmers from Latur district adopted 50.00 per cent broker method followed by 46.63 per cent direct method for marketing of goats. Availability of fodder, drinking water, goat shed was not properly available in the markets.

Keyword: Osmanabadi goat breed, Latur district, Market.

Introduction-Human being had begun to domesticate goat since early dawn of civilization and since then it has occupied an important place in the world of livestock. Goat is reared almost in all corners of the world. It is stouter among the small ruminants. Goat sustains easily on the leaves of young tree, plants which are its favorite food. It likes warmer and smooth climate. Reproduction in goat starts at an early age of eight to ten months old. It is generally pastures one or two and sometimes more than one kids at a time. Mostly human being domesticates goat for its milk, meat and skin. However, the economically weaker sections of people rear them for urgent need of money for family expenditure. Almost all experts and researchers on goat opine that this animal is reared mainly by the poor and weaker section of people in rural areas, as sideline activity. The average size of goat and sheep flock size comprises of 52 and 16 respectively goats (Gupta and suresh 2010). However, in some of the cases, the size of herds is as higher as 14 to 27 heads per farm. When goats are reared for commercial and extension purposes, large number of goats is kept within a single flock. As for example, the 'Osmanabadi' and Sangamneri' breed of goats is commercially reared in Marathwada and the State Goat farms and other research farms also keep large number of goats for extension and research purpose. 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.

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

Selection of markets

Livestock market mostly controlled by Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (APMC) and grampanchayat in Latur district was selected for the study.

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

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

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.

Information about goat

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.

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.

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

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. Method of selling
6. Preparation of animal for marketing
7. Need of broker
8. Net price of goat
9. Information of goats
10. Constraints in selling of goat

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. Method of purchasing
6. Method of selection of goat
7. Need of broker
8. Net price paid for purchasing of goat
9. Information of goat
10. Constraints in purchasing of goat

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.

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- The data collected for present study entitled ‘Studies on Marketing of Goat in Latur District’ has been statistically analyzed with reference to variables stated in the chapter material and methods and the results obtained through analysis.

1. Size of land holding of goat seller and buyers

Goat sellers engaged in marketing of goat were categorized according to their land holding

Table 1 Distribution of goat sellers according to their land holding in selected markets 11

Sr.No.	Category of farmers	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	Marginal (up to 1 ha)	01 (06.67)	03 (20.00)	03 (20.00)	03 (20.00)	10 (16.67)
2	Small (1.01 to 2 ha)	07 (46.67)	02 (13.33)	05 (33.33)	07 (46.67)	21 (35.00)
3	Medium (2.01 to 4 ha)	05 (33.33)	07 (46.67)	03 (20.00)	03 (20.00)	18 (30.00)
4	Large (above 4 ha)	02 (13.33)	03 (20.00)	04 (26.67)	02 (13.33)	11 (18.33)
	Total	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	60 (100)

This trend of goat sellers indicates that majority sellers were from small land holding group (35.00%) involved in selling of goat followed by medium farmers (30.00%), large farmers (18.33%) and marginal farmers (16.67%) in all the selected markets of Latur district.

Table 2 Distribution of goat buyers according to their land holding in selected markets

Sr. No.	Category of farmers	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	Marginal (up to 1 ha)	06 (40.00)	04 (26.67)	02 (13.33)	01 (6.67)	13 (21.67)
2	Small (1.01 to 2 ha)	03 (20.00)	05 (33.33)	04 (26.67)	05 (33.33)	17 (28.33)
3	Medium (2.01 to 4 ha)	05 (33.33)	04 (26.67)	06 (40.00)	04 (26.67)	19 (31.67)
4	Large (above 4 ha)	01 (06.67)	02 (13.33)	03 (20.00)	05 (33.33)	11 (18.33)
	Total	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	60 (100)

Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

It is observed that, majority of goat buyers farmers were from medium land holding group (31.67%) followed by small (28.33%), marginal (21.67%), and large land holding group (18.33%).

2. Annual income of goat sellers and buyers

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

Sr. No.	Annual income (Rs.)	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	Below 1,00,000	13 (86.67)	12 (80.00)	03 (20.00)	09 (60.00)	37 (61.67)
2	1,00,001 to 2,00,000	02 (13.33)	01 (06.67)	05 (33.33)	03 (20.00)	11 (18.33)
3	2,00,001 to 3,00,000	00 (00.00)	02 (13.33)	04 (26.67)	02 (13.33)	08 (13.33)
4	Above 3,00,000	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	03 (20.00)	01 (06.67)	04 (06.67)
	Total	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	60 (100)

Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

It was observed that the goat sellers with above annual income above Rs.200001 to 300000 was most nil in Latur market and goat seller with higher annual income group was observed from Mured market followed by Nalegaon. Selected markets most of the goat sellers (61.67%) were from below Rs.1,00,000 income group.

Table 4 Distribution of goat buyers according to their annual income in selected markets

Sr. No.	Annual income (Rs.)	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	Below 1,00,000	13 (86.67)	11 (73.33)	06 (40.00)	08 (53.33)	38 (63.34)
2	1,00,001 to 2,00,000	02 (13.33)	03 (20.00)	04 (26.67)	02 (13.33)	11 (18.33)
3	2,00,001 to 3,00,000	00 (00.00)	01 (06.67)	03 (20.00)	04 (26.67)	08 (13.33)
4	Above 3,00,000	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	02 (13.33)	01 (06.67)	03 (05.00)
	Total	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	60 (100)

Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

It was observed that 40.00 per cent buyers from Murud goat market were from income upto Rs. 1, 00,000 which is minimum among all markets.

3. Distance of market

Table 5 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

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 an around villages. These certainly affecting the selling prices.

Table 6 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 5 and 6 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.

4. Reasons for sale and purchase of goat**Table 7 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 7 showed that maximum 45.00 per cent farmers sold their goat due to fodder scarcity, 26.67 per cent farmers sold their goat financial assistance.

Table 8 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 can be 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.

5. Adoption of marketing channels

Table 9 Channels adopted for sale of goat in selected markets

Sr. No.	Channel	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	Through broker	08 (53.33)	06 (40.00)	08 (53.33)	08 (53.33)	30 (50.00)
2	Through friends or relatives	01 (06.67)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	01 (06.67)	02 (03.33)
3	Direct	06 (40.00)	09 (60.00)	07 (46.67)	06 (40.00)	28 (46.67)
	Total	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	60 (100)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage

It can be revealed that in all the selected markets, maximum number of sellers (50.00%) sold their goat through broker method.

Table 10 Channels adopted for purchase of goat in selected markets

Sr. No.	Channel	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	Through broker	09 (60.00)	08 (53.33)	07 (46.67)	11 (73.33)	35 (58.33)
2	Through friends or relatives	00 (00.00)	01 (06.67)	01 (06.67)	00 (00.00)	02 (03.33)
3	Direct	06 (40.00)	06 (40.00)	07 (46.67)	04 (26.67)	23 (38.34)
	Total	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	60 (100)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage

It indicated that, in all the selected market of Latur district maximum number of buyers (58.33%) purchased goat through broker, while 38.34 and 3.33 per cent of buyers used direct and friend or relative methods, respectively for buying goat

6. Involvement of brokers in market

The various reasons on the basis of need of brokers were grouped according to sellers in each selected market of Latur district are given in Table 15.

Table 11 Need of brokers according to sellers in selected markets

Sr.No.	Need of broker for seller	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	To search a customer	08 (53.33)	09 (60.00)	08 (53.33)	07 (46.67)	32 (53.33)
2	To negotiate price	01 (06.67)	01 (06.67)	02 (13.33)	01 (06.67)	05 (08.33)
3	Guarantee of payment	05 (33.33)	03 (20.00)	04 (26.67)	04 (26.67)	16 (26.67)
4	Cheating of broker	01 (06.67)	02 (13.33)	01 (06.67)	03 (20.00)	07 (11.67)
	Total	15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	60 (100.00)

Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

Table 12 Need of brokers according to sellers in selected markets

Sr.No.	Need of broker for seller	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	To search a customer	08 (53.33)	09 (60.00)	08 (53.33)	07 (46.67)	32 (53.33)
2	To negotiate price	01 (06.67)	01 (06.67)	02 (13.33)	01 (06.67)	05 (08.33)
3	Guarantee of payment	05 (33.33)	03 (20.00)	04 (26.67)	04 (26.67)	16 (26.67)
4	Cheating of broker	01 (06.67)	02 (13.33)	01 (06.67)	03 (20.00)	07 (11.67)
	Total	15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	60 (100.00)

Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

As like to goat sellers, buyers also needed some sort of help of broker in all the selected markets. The groups were formed on the basis of need of broker for the various reasons according to buyers in selected markets and given in Table 12.

Table13. Need of brokers according to buyers in selected markets

Sr. No.	Need of broker for buyers	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	To fix price	07 (46.67)	08 (53.33)	05 (33.33)	08 (53.33)	28 (46.66)
2	Choice of Goat	05 (33.33)	04 (26.67)	06 (40.00)	04 (26.67)	19 (31.67)
3	For purchasing on credit	02 (13.33)	01 (06.67)	03 (20.00)	01 (06.67)	07 (11.67)
4	For guarantee of goat	01 (06.67)	02 (13.33)	01 (06.67)	02 (13.33)	06 (10.00)
	Total	15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	60 (100.00)

Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

From the above results it was cleared that maximum 41.67 per cent buyers needed services of broker for fixing price, secondly 36.67 per cent buyers needed for choice of goat, 35.00 per cent needed for guarantee of goat and 6.66 per cent buyers needed broker for purchasing goat on credit.

7. Preparation of goat for sale

The various practices adopted for preparation of goat for sale in each selected market of Latur district are presented in Table 13.

Table 14. Distribution of sellers according to practices adopted for preparation of goat

Sr. No.	Preparation practices	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	Washing	02 (13.33)	03 (20.00)	01 (06.66)	02 (13.33)	8 (13.33)
2	Grooming	9 (60.00)	7 (46.66)	12 (80.00)	12 (80.00)	40 (66.66)
3	Blanketing	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)
4	Horn trimming	03 (20.00)	03 (20.00)	02 (13.33)	01 (06.66)	09 (15.00)
5	Hoof treatment	01 (06.66)	02 (13.33)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	03 (05.00)
	Total	15	15	15	15	60

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage

8. Selection practices for goat purchasing

The buyers have choosed various methods for purchasing of goat from selected goat market of Latur district presented in Table 18.

Table 15. Distribution of buyers according to practices adopted for selection of goat

Sr. No.	Practices adopted	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	Teeth	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)
2	Horn	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)
3	Hoof	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)
4	Physical appearance	01 (06.67)	02 (13.33)	02 (13.33)	01 (06.67)	06 (10.00)
5	Walking style	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)
6	Colour	03 (20.00)	00 (00.00)	01 (06.67)	01 (06.67)	05 (08.33)
7	Weight animal	11 (73.33)	13 (86.67)	12 (80.00)	13 (86.67)	49 (81.67)
	Total	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	60 (100)

Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

The results clearly indicate that live weight is the most significant factor affecting price of goats. The estimated elasticity of demand for goats with respect to live weight 0.99 is almost close to 1 and indicates that holding other characteristics constant, an increase of 1% of the live bodyweight of a goat will result in 1% increase in its sale price.

9. Arrival of goat in markets

Table 16 Distribution of sellers according to arrival of goat in the market

Sr. No.	Arrival of goat	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	On the days of market	14 (93.33)	13 (86.67)	15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	57 (95.00)
2	Previous day of market	01 (06.67)	02 (13.33)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	03 (05.00)
3	Total	15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	60 (100.00)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage

It is observed that sellers from long distance of market reach on previous day of market, while sellers from nearby area of market places brought their goat on the day of market.

10. Method of bringing goat to market

Table 17 Distribution of sellers according to method of bringing goat to Selected markets

Sr. No.	Methods	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	Road (Walking)	01 (06.67)	06 (40.00)	04 (26.67)	00 (00.00)	11 (18.33)
2	By vehicle	14 (93.33)	09 (60.00)	11 (73.33)	15 (100.00)	49 (81.67)
	Total	15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	60 (100.00)

Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

Sellers from long distance places used vehicles for transportation because it prevents or secures the goat from sun heat and exertion. It also saves time and energy of goat. Sometime also they attend another market on previous day and have to attend next market on next day which requires fast transportation.

11. Cost structure of goat**Table 18 Net price of goat obtained by sellers (Farmers)**

Gross price of goat (Rs.)	Particulars	Markets				Average cost/ goat (Rs.)
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
Upto 3,000	Goat price (Rs.)	2000	2500	2700	2900	2525
	Marketing cost (Rs.)	60 (3.0)	70 (2.8)	50 (1.85)	60 (2.06)	60 (2.38)
	Net price (Rs.)	1940 (97.0)	2430 (97.2)	2650 (98.15)	2840 (97.93)	2465 (97.62)
4,000- 5,000	Goat price (Rs.)	3900	3800	4000	4800	4125
	Marketing cost (Rs.)	100 (2.57)	90 (2.37)	95 (2.38)	80 (1.67)	96.25 (2.33)
	Net price (Rs.)	3800 (97.43)	3710 (97.63)	3905 (97.62)	4720 (98.33)	4028.75 (97.67)
Above 5,000	Goat price (Rs.)	4500	4700	5400	4900	4875
	Marketing cost (Rs.)	135 (3.00)	150 (3.20)	95 (1.76)	110 (2.25)	118.75 (2.43)
	Net price (Rs.)	4365 (97.00)	4550 (96.80)	5305 (98.24)	4790 (97.75)	4756.25 (97.57)

Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

In case of goat sold in third group with cost above Rs. 5000 an average price of goat was Rs. 4875 and marketing cost was Rs. 118.75 (2.43%) in this group net price of goat was 4756.25 (97.57%).

Table 19. Details of market charges in selected goat markets

Market charges	Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon
Entrance fees for sellers	5	5	5	5
Market fees for buyers	30	30	30	30

It was observed that market fee was the buyers in Latur, Renapur, Murud and Nalegaon goat market for making stamp of goat is 30 Rs.

Table 20. Net price paid for a goat by buyers

Gross price of goat (Rs.)	Particulars	Markets				Average cost per goat (Rs.)
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
Upto 3000	Goat price (Rs.)	2000 (97.00)	2500 (97.28)	2700 (98.54)	2900 (97.31)	2525 (97.59)
	Marketing cost (Rs.)	60 (3.00)	70 (2.72)	40 (1.46)	80 (2.69)	62.5 (2.41)
	Net price (Rs.)	2060 (100)	2570 (100)	2740 (100)	2980 (100)	2587.5 (100)
4000- 5,000	Goat price (Rs.)	3900	3800	4000	4800	4125
	Marketing cost (Rs.)	90 (2.25)	80 (2.07)	95 (2.31)	110 (2.25)	93.75 (2.22)
	Net price (Rs.)	3990 (100)	3880 (100)	4095 (100)	4910 (100)	4230 (100)
Above 5,000	Goat price (Rs.)	4500	4700	5400	4900	4875
	Marketing cost (Rs.)	150 (3.22)	120 (2.49)	160 (2.88)	140 (2.78)	142.5 (2.85)
	Net price (Rs.)	4650 (100)	4820 (100)	5560 (100)	5040 (100)	5017.5 (100)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage

12. Constraints in goat markets**Table 21 Constraints faced by sellers in selected goat market**

Sr. No.	Constraints	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	Goat shed	01 (06.66)	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	01 (06.66)	02 (03.33)
2	Water arrangement	01 (06.66)	01 (06.66)	02 (13.33)	02 (13.33)	06 (10.00)
3	Fodder arrangement	01 (06.66)	4 (26.66)	2 (13.33)	01 (06.66)	08 (13.33)
4	Middle man	7 (46.66)	5 (33.33)	7 (46.66)	5 (33.33)	24.00 (40.00)
5	Need separate market	3 (20.00)	2 (13.33)	04 (26.66)	02 (13.33)	11 (18.33)
6	Not proper cost gain by animal	02 (13.33)	3 (20.00)	00.00 (00.00)	04 (26.66)	9 (15.00)
	Total	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	60 (100)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage

In all selected goat markets, majority of sellers 03.33 per cent faced the problems of goat shed and 40 per cent of legal or illegal brokers. Brokers and middleman always interfere in the transaction of goat with or without willingness of sellers. Majority of the sellers from Latur goat market faced major problems regarding goat shed followed by middleman, not proper cost, water arrangement, fodder and separate market. Whereas, sellers from Renapur goat market faced major problems regarding goat shed followed by middleman, not proper cost, water arrangement, fodder and separate market. In case of sellers from Murud goat market faced major problem regarding goat shed followed by water arrangement, middleman, fodder, not proper cost, and separate market. While, sellers from Nalegaon goat market faced major problems regarding goat shed followed by middleman, not proper cost, fodder, water arrangement and separate market.

Table 22 Constraints faced by buyers in selected goat market

Sr. No.	Constraints	Markets				Total
		Latur	Renapur	Murud	Nalegaon	
1	Middle man	13 (86.67)	11 (73.33)	06 (40.00)	08 (53.33)	38 (63.34)
2	Malpractices by sellers	02 (13.33)	03 (20.00)	04 (26.67)	02 (13.33)	11 (18.33)
3	Lack of loan facilities	00 (00.00)	01 (06.67)	03 (20.00)	04 (26.67)	08 (13.33)
4	Regulated market	00 (00.00)	00 (00.00)	02 (13.33)	01 (06.67)	03 (05.00)
	Total	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	15 (100)	60 (100)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage

it is observed that maximum 63.34 per cent buyers expressed that the broker's involvement in deal caused higher cost of goat. 13.33 per cent buyers were in need of loan facilities from APMC and other finance facility because of poor financial conditions of buyers could not purchase the goat as per their choices

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