

International Journal of Agriculture Extension and Social Development

Volume 7; SP-Issue 5; May 2024; Page No. 12-16

Received: 18-02-2024
Accepted: 23-03-2024

Indexed Journal
Peer Reviewed Journal

Constraints faced by Navinya Purna yojana (NPY) beneficiary goat farmers in western region Maharashtra

¹JM Lokare, ²MP Nande, ²SR Kolhe, ¹CB Achane, ³AY Doiphode and ⁴SM Bhokare

¹Post Graduate Students, Department of Veterinary & A.H. Extension Education, Krantisinh Nana Patil College of Veterinary Sciences, Shirwal, Maharashtra, India

²Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary & A.H. Extension Education, Krantisinh Nana Patil College of Veterinary Sciences, Shirwal, Maharashtra, India

³Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Genetics and Breeding, Krantisinh Nana Patil College of Veterinary Sciences, Shirwal, Maharashtra, India

⁴Assistant Professor, Department of Livestock Production Management, Krantisinh Nana Patil College of Veterinary Sciences, Shirwal, Maharashtra, India

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33545/26180723.2024.v7.i5Sa.634>

Corresponding Author: MP Nande

Abstract

The present study entitled Constraints faced by beneficiary goat farmers under Navinya Purna Yojana (NPY) was carried out in western region Maharashtra to know the constraints faced by beneficiary goat farmers. Total 120 beneficiary goat farmers were selected purposively from Pune, Solapur and Satara district of Maharashtra. The data was collected by interview schedule on four point agreement scale. Constraints were categorized under financial, operational, extension support, socio-cultural, and marketing constraints. Initially heavy investment for the construction of the shed and purchase of kids and Unavailability of credit from banks and other financial institutions to support the scheme were main financial constraints. In operational constraints Difficulty in construction of goat shed was main constraint. However, No training provision under NPY and No exposure visit of selected beneficiaries to nearby successful farms were major extension support constraints. As concern to socio-cultural constraints, Rapidly reducing grazing land for goats was major constraints of goat farmers. Whereas, High bargaining of goat prices by middlemen and High transportation costs to distant marketplaces were the main marketing constraints faced by beneficiary goat farmers. It was suggested that the above said most important constraints must be considered for developing remedial package for goat farmers in study area.

Keywords: Constraint, goat farmer, financial, operational, extension support, socio-cultural, marketing

Introduction

Goat-rearing is the primary or secondary livelihood activity for over 50 lakh poor families across the country. According to the 20th livestock census, the goat population in the country in 2019 was 148.89 million, showing an increase of 10.10 per cent over the previous census, and about 27.80 per cent of the livestock is contributed by goats. Rajasthan has the highest number of goats in the country with 21.07 million, whereas Maharashtra, with 08.44 million goats, ranks sixth in the country. Goat rearing has a tremendous potential for income and employment generation especially in rural areas (Singh *et al.*, 2013) ^[10]. This sector is capable of changing the profile of rural areas if proper attention is paid. Maharashtra Government introduced the Consolidated Goat Scheme as Navinya Purna Yojana in the year 2011-2012 to increase the income of backward families and to increase the production of animal protein by the distribution of goat units (10goat +1buck). Farmers face various hurdles in rearing goats which varies from financial to marketing constraints. Constraints include the financial, socio-cultural,

operational and technological constraints. With regard to marketing of goats, the farmers are being exploited by middlemen and the margin of profit obtained is comparatively low. Hence, to study the constraints faced by the beneficiary goat farmers under NPY, this research work was taken up with the objective to delineate the various constraints faced by the farmers.

Materials and Methods

The study was carried out in the Pune, Satara, and Solapur districts of western Maharashtra. A total of 40 goat farmers were selected from each district by purposive random sampling. They were interviewed with the help of a structured schedule keeping in view the objectives of the study. Thus, a total of 120 respondents were selected from three districts to study the constraints faced by beneficiary goat farmers under Navinya Purna Yojana on the livelihood of beneficiary goat farmers. Four point agreement scales was use for analyzing and identification intensity of constraints. Constraints were categorized under financial,

operational, extension support, socio-cultural, and marketing.

Results and Discussion

The data about profile of Navinya Purna Yojana beneficiary goat farmers presented in table 1 revealed that majority of goat farmers from middle age group (54.16 %) ranging of 36 to 50 years, education up to secondary school level (56.66 %), belonged to SC category (41.67 %) and had

medium family size (88.33 %) in between 4 to 7 family member. In socio-economic character most of the respondents had marginal (50.83 %) land holding, had medium (74.16 %) herd size up to 03 to 15 goats. Most of the goat farmers had agriculture (70.00 %) occupation as the main occupation and goat farming is subsidiary occupation. Majority of beneficiary goat farmers had medium total annual income between Rs. 3225/- to Rs. 75740/- from goat farming.

Table 1: Distribution of profile of Navinya Purna Yojana beneficiary goat farmers

Sr. No	Variable	Category	Respondents (n=120)	
			Number	Percentage
1	Age	Young age (<35 years)	14	11.67
		Middle age (36-50 years)	65	54.16
		Old age (>51 years).	41	34.16
2	Education	Illiterate	18	15.00
		Primary	10	08.33
		Secondary	68	56.66
		Higher Secondary	16	13.33
		Graduation	08	06.66
3	Category	Schedule Tribe	50	41.67
		Schedule Caste	48	40.00
		Other Backward Class	19	15.83
		General	03	02.50
4	Family size	Small (1-3 members)	07	05.83
		Medium (4-7 members)	106	88.33
		Large (>7 members)	07	05.83
5	Land holding	Landless	41	34.16
		Marginal	61	50.83
		Small	15	12.50
		Medium	03	02.50
		Large	00	00
6	Herd size	Small (up to 2 goats)	13	10.83
		Medium (3-15 goats)	89	74.16
		Large (> 15 goats)	18	15.00
7	Main occupation	Agriculture	84	70.00
		Dairy farming	11	09.16
		Goat farming	25	20.83
8	Income from goat farming	Low (Up to Rs.3225/-)	13	10.83
		Medium (Rs.3225/- to Rs.75740/-)	91	75.83
		High (> Rs.75740/-)	16	13.33
9	Mass media exposure	Low (Up to 7.95)	11	09.16
		Medium (7.95 to 11.84)	85	70.83
		High (> 11.84)	24	20.00
10	Formal source of information	Low (Up to 2)	28	23.34
		Medium (2 to 6)	75	62.50
		High (> 6)	17	14.16
11	Informal Source of information	Low (Up to 5.85)	11	09.16
		Medium (5.85 to 9)	102	85.00
		High (>9)	07	05.83
12	Attitude towards goat farming	Less favourable (Up to 35.47)	20	16.66
		Medium (35.48 to 43.03)	85	70.83
		Highly favourable (> 43.03)	15	12.50
13	Knowledge	Low level (Up to 11.67)	15	12.5
		Medium level (11.67-15.3)	91	75.83
		High level (> 15.3)	14	11.67

As concern to communicational character, majority of respondents had medium mass media exposure, formal and informal source of contact. Large proportion of goat farmers had medium (70.83 %) favourably attitude towards Navinya Purna Yojana and had medium Knowledge about modern goat-rearing practices.

Constraints faced by the beneficiary goat farmers

The evaluation of constraints experienced by goat farmers under the Navinya Purna Yojana (NPY) Garrett's ranking technique. Beneficiaries are surveyed on five main constraint categories: financial, operational, extension support, socio-cultural, and marketing. Within each

category, specific statements are presented, and respondents are tasked with ranking them according to perceived severity. The ranking of the response is categorized based on mean score, the highest score statement within a category is denoted as Rank I, followed by descending ranks. This

method facilitates a comprehensive understanding of the most significant challenges faced by goat farmers, aiding in targeted intervention and support strategies.

Financial constraints

Table 2: Distribution of financial constraints expressed by the beneficiary goat farmers

Sr. No.	Statement	MS	S	LS	NS	Mean	Rank
1	Initially heavy investment for the construction of the shed and the purchase of kids	10	37	69	04	1.43	I
2	Insufficient subsidy from the Government	2	29	53	36	0.98	V
3	Irregular payment of money in different phases	2	36	43	39	1.02	IV
4	Unavailability of credit from Banks and other financial institutions to support the scheme	2	43	47	28	1.18	III
5	Unavailability of finance and loan on time	7	38	48	27	1.23	II

MS- Most serious, S- Serious, LS- Least serious, NS – Not serious

Financial constraints perceived by NPY beneficiary goat farmers are presented in the table 2 it is revealed that Initially heavy investment for the construction of the shed and the purchase of kids' was ranked I with mean score 1.43 and Unavailability of credit from Banks and other financial institutions to support the scheme was ranked II (mean score 1.23), followed by Unavailability of credit from Banks and other financial institutions to support the scheme at third number constraints with mean score 1.18. similar result was observed by Sorathiya (2016) ^[9], Jadoun (2017) ^[2] and Mohanty (2020) ^[3]. The probable reason might be that the NPY beneficiaries of the general category get a subsidy of 50 per cent and the beneficiaries of the SC/ST category get a

subsidy of 75 per cent. The rest of the money has to be managed by the beneficiaries through credit loans from banks and another financial institutes. The hectic process involved in taking loans from banks. The prices for the purchase of goat and buck are also high. So the first, second, and third components ranked by the beneficiaries are related to the money and unavailability of loans. Further, Irregular payment of money in different phases was ranked IV and the statement Unavailability of finance and loan on time was ranked last.

Operational constraints

Table 3: Distribution of operational constraints expressed by the beneficiary goat farmers

Sr. No.	Statement	MS	S	LS	NS	Mean	Rank
1	Difficulty in construction of goat shed	18	54	41	7	1.68	I
2	Unavailability of feed supplements in nearby area	1	27	76	16	1.11	III
3	Non-availability of improved breeds of goat under Navinya Purna Yojana (NPY)	9	48	48	15	1.43	II

MS- Most serious, S- Serious, LS- Least serious, NS – Not serious

It was observed from Table 3 that among three operational constraints. There is Difficulty in construction of goat shade was most serious constraints at rank I with mean score 1.68. Similar finding found in line with Sabapara (2014) ^[18]. The beneficiaries get Rs.15750/- for the construction of 225 sq. ft shed, which is insufficient for the construction of the shed. Therefore the workers are not ready for the construction of shed in such meager amount it will lead them to a lower profit margin hence, the constraint related to the construction goat shed is ranked first. Non-availability

of improved breeds of goat under Navinya Purna Yojana (NPY) was rank II constraints of goat farmers (mean score 1.43). The goat breeds provided under the NPY include the Sangamneri or Osmanabadi breed of goat or a local breed of goat. The money for the purchase of goats is less therefore the farmers have to buy goats of lower quality and the constraint had ranked second.

Extension Support Constraint

Table 4: Distribution of extension support constraint faced by the beneficiary goat farmers

Sr. No.	Statement	MS	S	LS	NS	Mean	Rank
1	No training provision under NPY	8	45	51	16	1.37	I
2	No exposure visit of selected beneficiaries to nearby successful farms	4	49	43	24	1.28	II
3	No extension literature is distributed among the farmers	3	35	54	28	1.12	IV
4	Lengthy and hectic process for applying for the NPY Scheme	4	43	45	28	1.21	III
5	No regular visits of Officials after the selection	2	28	49	41	0.95	VI
6	Unawareness about the procedure of implementation of the scheme	4	24	57	35	1.01	V
7	Poor communication between beneficiaries and staff of the AH Department	2	18	55	45	0.85	VII

MS- Most serious, S- Serious, LS- Least serious, NS – Not serious

Extension Support Constraints perceived by the beneficiary goat farmers are summarized in the table 4 revealed that No training provision under NPY' was major extension support constraints (Mean score 1.37) followed by No exposure visit

of selected beneficiaries to nearby successful farms with second ranked constraints (Mean score 1.28). Similar finding found with Jadoun (2017) ^[2] and Mohanty (2020) ^[3]. The statement Lengthy and hectic process for applying for

the NPY Scheme was ranked III (Score 1.21). The beneficiaries selected under NPY mostly follow the traditional methods of goat farming. This leads to lower profit output from the goat and eventually cutting down the profits. There is need provision of the training and exposure visit to the farmers under NPY. The beneficiaries considered it as the most serious constraint ranking it first.

No extension literature is distributed among the farmers (Mean score 1.12) and Unawareness about the procedure of implementation of the scheme (Mean score 1.01) was ranked IV and V respectively. No regular visits of Officials after the selection were ranked VI (Mean score 0.95) and

Poor communication between beneficiaries and staff of the AH Department was ranked VII with mean score 0.85. Most of the beneficiaries are not educated therefore they considered the hectic process for applying for the scheme ranked third. The visit of the LDO to the beneficiary farmer is mandatory under the scheme and officials advise the farmer when they are visiting therefore no regular visits of officials after the selection and poor communication between beneficiaries and staff of the AH Department are ranked VI and VII respectively.

Socio-cultural Constraints

Table 5: Distribution of socio-cultural constraints expressed by the beneficiary goat farmers

Sr. No.	Statement	MS	S	LS	NS	Mean	Rank
1	Goat farming is considered the occupation of low-caste people	7	37	66	10	1.33	III
2	Certain beliefs about goat-keeping in the house will restrict the prosperity of the family.	2	22	55	41	0.88	IV
3	Unavailability of professional butchers for slaughtering goats in rural areas	12	48	54	6	1.46	II
4	Rapidly reducing grazing land for goats	23	43	33	21	1.58	I

MS- Most serious, S- Serious, LS- Least serious, NS – Not serious

The socio-cultural constraints perceived by beneficiary goat farmers are summarised in table 5. Table revealed that rapid reducing grazing land for goat was the most important constraints (I) with mean score 1.58. Similar findings were noted by Nimbkar *et al.* (2010)^[4] and Patbandha (2018)^[5]. NPY farmers raise their goats mainly through the semi-intensive type of rearing and the beneficiaries mostly belong to the marginal or landless category so they prefer grazing the goat on the local grazing land but due to urbanization and low rainfall, beneficiaries considered rapidly reducing land as most serious constraint. Unavailability of professional butchers for slaughtering goats in rural areas was rank II constraints of goat farmers with mean score 1.58.

Goat slaughtering and dressing is an extremely skilled and professional activity. It is not possible to just slaughter a goat and sell it for meat. Due to this reason hardly a village has access to expert butchers. Thus majority of the time farmers sell their goats to middlemen, who then resell them to professional butchers, and the statement Unavailability of professional butchers for slaughtering goats in rural areas was ranked second. Goat farming is considered the occupation of low-caste people and was ranked III. Certain beliefs about goat-keeping in the house that would restrict the prosperity of the family were ranked IV.

Marketing Constraints

Table 6: Distribution of marketing constraints expressed by the beneficiary goat farmers

Sr. No.	Statement	MS	S	LS	NS	Mean	Rank
1	High bargaining of goat price by middlemen	46	29	42	3	1.97	I
2	Inability to sell the goats at the doorstep	6	55	46	13	1.45	IV
3	High transportation cost to distant market place	21	37	51	11	1.57	II
4	Unregulated marketing	16	43	43	18	1.49	III
5	Seasonal fluctuation in goat meat price.	7	39	48	25	1.26	V

MS- Most serious, S- Serious, LS- Least serious, NS – Not serious

The marketing constraints noticed by NPY beneficiary goat farmers are summarized in table 6. It is revealed that the High bargaining of goat prices by middlemen was ranked I with total mean score 1.97, followed by High transportation costs to distant market places (II) with mean score 1.57 and Unregulated market was third constraints (mean score 1.49). similar results were stated by Ravikumar (2017)^[7], Patbandha (2018)^[5], Raja (2018)^[6]. As the beneficiary goat farmers are engaged in agriculture and other goat farming activities (such as grazing and cleaning the shed, bringing the fodder for animals and other family commitments) and depend on middleman for marketing of their goats in the distant market, they are not involved in the marketing and they were paid less price for the goats and hence they felt low price for goats as the major constraint. Inability to sell the goats at the doorstep were ranked IV (mean score 1.45). Seasonal fluctuation in goat meat price was ranked V.

Conclusion

Goat farmers face major constraints of high bargaining of goat prices by middlemen and high transportation cost. Exploitation of middleman could be controlled through organization of local goat farmers. Further, difficulty in construction of goat shade to overcome this constraints government could be increase subsidiary amount along with total size of goat unit for better development of beneficiary goat farmers.

References

1. Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries. 20th livestock census of India; c2019.
2. Jadoun YS, Jha SK, Bhadauria P, Kale RB. Analysis of constraints faced by beneficiaries of integrated Murrah development scheme (IMDS) in Haryana. Buffalo Bulletin. 2017;36(1):207-213.

3. Mohanty M, Das BC, Nanda SM. Constraints faced by goat farmers of Nabarangpur district of Odisha. *Journal of Entomology and Zoology Studies*. 2020;8(1):445-448.
4. Nimbkar C, Unaune KP, Chavan KM, Ghalsasi PM. A scheme for improvement of smallholder goat production in Indian villages. *Advances in Animal Biosciences*. 2010;1(2):406-407.
5. Patbandha T, Gamit V, Odedra M, Garg D, Sabapara G, Parikh S. Constraints in goat farming under extensive production system in western Gujarat. *Indian Journal of Animal Production and Management*. 2018;34(3-4):1-6.
6. Raja T, Prabu M, Serma Saravana Pandian A, Thirunavukkarasu P. Factors influencing the constraints perceived by the small scale backyard goat farmers. *International Journal of Livestock Research*. 2018;8(12):175-181.
7. Ravikumar, Kumaravel P. Constraint analysis of goat farmers in Tamil Nadu, India. *International Journal of Current Research in Microbiology and Applied Sciences*. 2017;6(9):594-599.
8. Sabapara GP, Sorthiya LM, Kharadi VB. Constraints in goat husbandry practices by goat owners in Navsari district of Gujarat. *International Journal of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine*. 2014;2(3):31-36.
9. Sorathiya LM, Tyagi KK, Raval AP, Patel MD. Analysis of constraints faced by Ahir goat keepers in heavy rainfall zone of Gujarat. *Indian Journal of Veterinary Sciences and Biotechnology*. 2016;11(4):35-39.
10. Singh MK, Dixit AK, Roy AK, Singh SK. Goat rearing: A pathway for sustainable livelihood security in Bundelkhand region. *Agricultural Economics Research Review*. 2013;26(347-2016-17095):79-88.