



SCOPING STUDY OF LIVESTOCK INSURANCE IN SAILANA BLOCK OF RATLAM DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Livestock is a second highest agriculture allied activity in rural India, but there are several risks presents related to the livestock, for coping up with the risk insurance is one and only effective way. This study mainly focused on the scope of livestock insurance in the block, apart from that study help to analyse how livestock is playing an effective role in poor people's life and risk related to that. The study was totally done by sample survey, FGD and PRA (Participatory Rural appraisal) method. 100 samples are selected under which 35 of goat, 35 of cattle and 30 buffalo growers were taken. The sampling has chosen by stratified random sampling. Madhya Pradesh is having the third largest livestock population in India, which clearly indicates that livestock is an important part of people's life. According to past experience and information water is a very big problem for the people and due lack of irrigation water facilities sometimes crop failure is also occur, due to that the agriculture which is the backbone of rural India is got effected. So, the community focuses on different solution of getting income through livestock. So, the livestock is playing an important role in people's life so insurance is also important to protect their surviving bread.

Highlights: In this study risk, important and scope of livestock insurance is highlighted in a detailed manner.

KEYWORDS: Livestock, Risk, Importance, Insurance

Livestock is a most important productive asset in the rural India and an insurance mechanism for the farmers to cope up with household related shocks (Ahuja et al., 2000; World Bank, 1999; LID, 1999; de Haan, et al., 2001). Livestock sector plays an eminent role in Indian's economy and also the welfare of the rural and tribal population. According to the Indian council of agriculture research there are 15 agro climatic zones in India, so the environmental variance has created its role in the creation of region-specific breeds.

Livestock is a second highly adopted activity after crop cultivation. So, it is notice that crop and livestock farming are mixed activities. As per the data of NAS 2020 livestock farming contributes more than 28% of the agricultural and allied sector output in India. Livestock is not only providing income for family; it is mostly for the women also who is getting income from that. Livestock production in India is largely in the domain of women, and thus helps empower rural women (Jaya and Birthal 2015). For poor people it is act like a valuable asset and during risk time they are using it for mitigation.

Livestock producers face several risks or constraint's related to animal health, nutrition and breeding in improving livestock productivity because of climate change. There are several kinds of livestock risk are present starting from water unavailability to health infrastructure availability and other thing. For coping up with all those risk insurance is coming out as one of the best mitigation strategies.

This study mainly focused on the scope of livestock insurance in the selected block. It will help to analyse how livestock is playing an effective role in poor people's life. What are the problem and risk associate with the livestock, and how people are using available resource for coping up with those risk? It could able to find the scope of insurance in those villages, and what is their mind-set regarding to insurance.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. Understanding the potential, existing risk and coping mechanism of livestock followed by the people.
2. Understanding status of the livestock insurance status of the selected village.
3. To assess the scope of insurance for livestock in selected village.



METHODOLOGY

The study was completed at Sailana block of Ratlam district, Madhya Pradesh, and the survey was completed during the time of June and July of 2022.

Selection of village- The study holistically covered the Kalanjiam (SHG) members. Criteria for selection of villages are as follows:

1. Tribal villages are selected as they have unique practices for rearing livestock. More number of members are having livestock in their house.
2. Livestock is a secondary source of income.

Data collection process – 2 type of data collection process were adapted:

1. Primary data collection
2. Secondary data collection

Secondary data collection – All the secondary data was collected from the Veterinary hospital of the study location, and from insurance company, from the farmer portal.

Primary data collection – Two type of primary data collection method was used. PRA (participatory rural appraisal) and Survey.

Research type – Qualitative and quantitative method of research

Target group - Only focus on Kalanjiam (SHG) members those who are having livestock.

Selected villages - Whole study was conducted in selected 6 villages those villages are Amliapada Bid, Ambakudi, Bhada, Bherugata, Kotada and Dhamnod.

Sample size- Number of samples collected 100.

Survey method - Stratified random sampling was conducted (35 those who are having goat, 35 who are having cattle, 30 those who are having buffalo).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Madhya Pradesh is the third biggest state in India for livestock rearing. As per the 2011 census Madhya Pradesh is the first state which having highest number of ST population in India, and as the tribal settlement is high the number of livestock rearing is also high in this State. From the collected data during the study, it was found that the average income of the area is nearly Rs.30000 – 40000/ year/ family, only few people are getting the income more than 1 lakh/ year/ family. Around 59% people are involved in Agriculture and labour work and 27% people's main occupation is Agriculture, labour and migration. During the study it was observed that all the people are depend on agriculture only, as it is the main source of income. Almost 27% people are going for migration to different state, for working in factory or construction work. According to past experience and information water is a very big problem for the people and due lack of irrigation water facilities some times crop failure is also occur, due to that the agriculture which is the backbone of rural India is got effected. So the community focuses on different solution of getting income through livestock.



Existing status of livestock

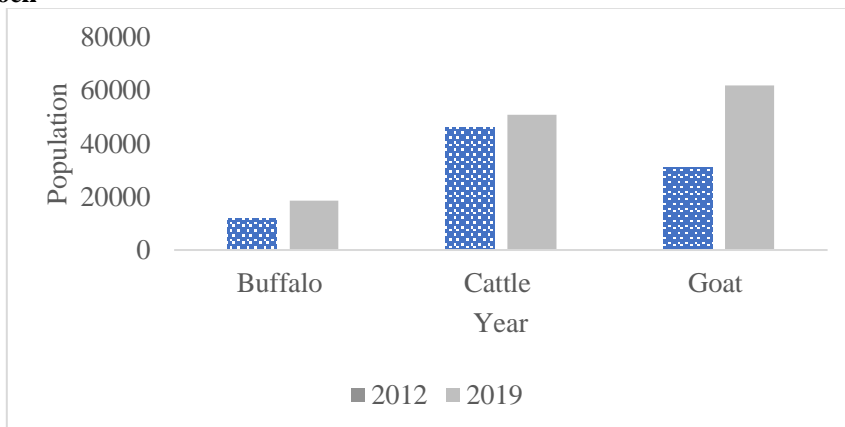


Figure 1 Livestock status of the Sailana Block

(Source – Farmer portal and veterinary hospital)

From the above chart it is inferred that livestock population is increasing over the year but the goat population has increase more. From the FGD (Focus group discussion) it came to know over the year market demand of the goat has increase more and the price of the meat has increase, because of this reason people are going more goat rearing.

Table 1 Livestock status in selected village

Year	2012			2019		
	Cattle	Buffalo	Goat	Cattle	Buffalo	Goat
Village Name						
Kotada	513	87	409	351	75	454
Bhada	185	58	105	105	13	122
Ambakudi	29	97	114	89	18	164
Bherugata	276	43	69	147	45	152
Amlipada	125	50	99	113	38	228
Dhamnod(Ratlam block)	2953	1456	1059	2200	830	800
Total	4081	1791	1855	3005	1019	1920

(Source- Veterinary Hospital)

From the above table it is depicted that at village level livestock population has decrease over the year mostly the cattle and buffalo population has decrease. But in the other hand goat population has increase in village level because of high market demand and increased meat prices.

Livestock buying location and source of fund

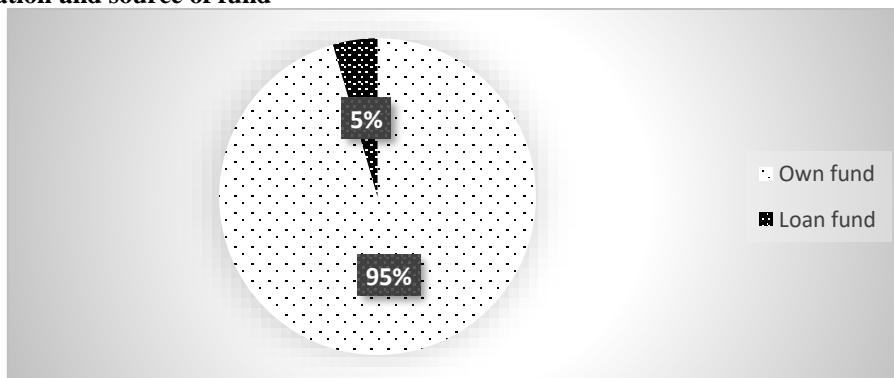


Figure 2 Source of fund for buying livestock

(Source – Sample survey)

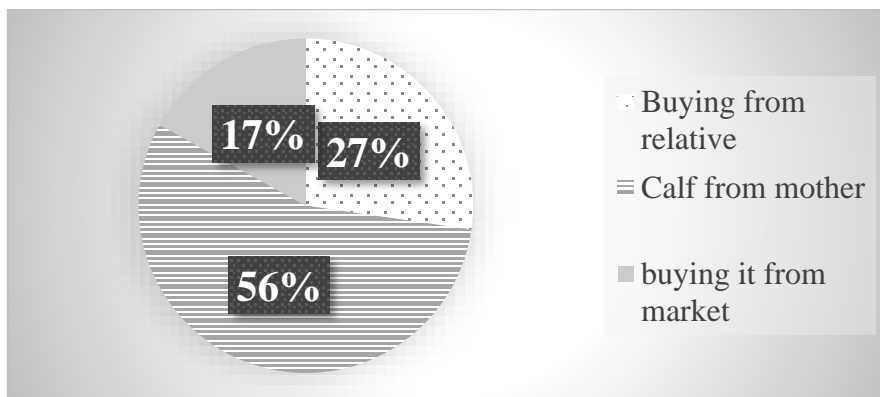


Figure 3 Source of buying livestock

(Source – Sample survey)

As per the survey analysis it understood that more than 50% people are not buying livestock, that all are new born baby from the existing livestock. 27% people are buying livestock from the relative under which 62% people are not paying any money for buying the livestock. Only 17% people are buying livestock from the market and out of them 95% are buying livestock with their own fund only 5% buying livestock with loan fund. Most of the people are taking loan from the private dairy sector or from the big land holder with the minimum interest rate of 2 to 5%.

Risk related to livestock

For any kind of insurance risk analysis is the most important part. So, for livestock insurance also risk related finding have to be understood. So, this section is going to focus on the risk relate to the livestock including disease, mortality rate and etc.

Table 2 Diseases of livestock

Livestock	Disease high in season	Expenditure in one time checkup (Private)
Buffalo	Summer season	Rs.1000 - 2000
Goat	Rainy season	Rs.100 - 500
Cattle	Rainy season	Rs.700 - 1500

(Source – Livestock calendar, Participatory rural appraisal method)

Table 3 Common disease in livestock

Livestock	Common disease
Buffalo	HS (Hemorrhagic septicemia)- Bacterial disease, BQ (Black quarter)
Goat	Brucellosis – bacterial diseases,
Cattle	Brucellosis, Mastitis

(Source – Veterinary hospital)

From the livestock calendar season wise information of the livestock disease and mortality was analysed. So, from above table it is inferred that buffalo are having high number of diseases in summer season because of the heat. Cattle and goat are having high number of diseases in the rainy season. As per the discussion with the community it came to know that goat is having more risk during rainy days. In rainy days they started eating new leaf of the grass and for grazing they are staying in water more time so they are easily got effected by some food related problem. Due to this reason over the year mortality rate of goat is also increased. As per the community more no of goat are dying because of the disease called dast (means diarrhoea).

From veterinary department the data has collected regarding to the common disease. For one check-up in the private hospital, they are paying around Rs.1000 – Rs.2000.



Mortality rate

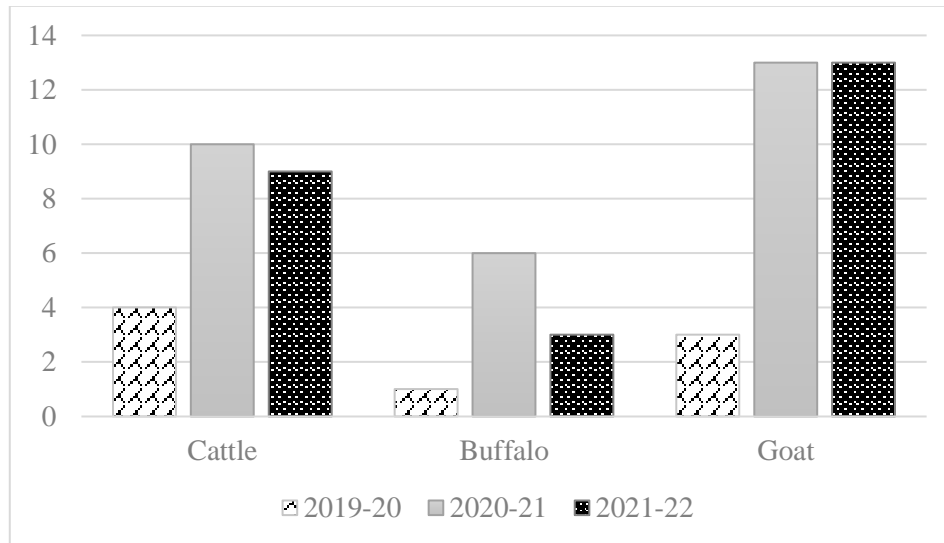


Figure 4 Mortality rate of livestock over the year
 (Source – Sample survey)

From the above chart it is found that over the year the mortality rate has increase for the Goat population because of the goat population increased. But it is depicted that over the year mortality has not increase more so it is good that they can go for insurance.

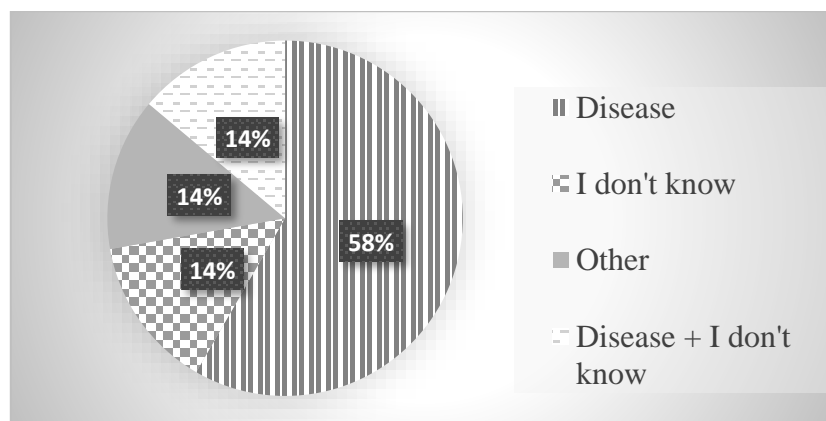


Figure 5 Cause of death in livestock
 (Source – Sample survey)

From the above chart it is found that more no of livestock has died because of death so as per the insurance rule they will provide the money if the livestock has died on disease. So, from this it is understood that they can go for insurance.

Health practices

Table 4 Details about the health practices

Particular	Yes (%)	No (%)
Vaccination	73	27
Bathing	49	51
Deworming	0	
AI (Artificial insemination)	29	71
Following traditional method	0	
Frequency of your visit	11 (moderately)	89 (V.L)

(Source – Sample Survey)

From the above table it came to know that out of 100 people 73% respondent yes that they are providing vaccination to their livestock. So, from this it can analyse that people are aware about the vaccination, it will be easy to convince them about the



insurance status. Regarding to animal care 49% gave response yes about the animal bathing. And no one is going for traditional method so it can understand people are very much aware about the health check-up, all people are going to the veterinary doctor. So, any kind of awareness camp can be arranging with the help of those doctor which will be easy to convince the people for taking livestock insurance.

Existing status of livestock insurance

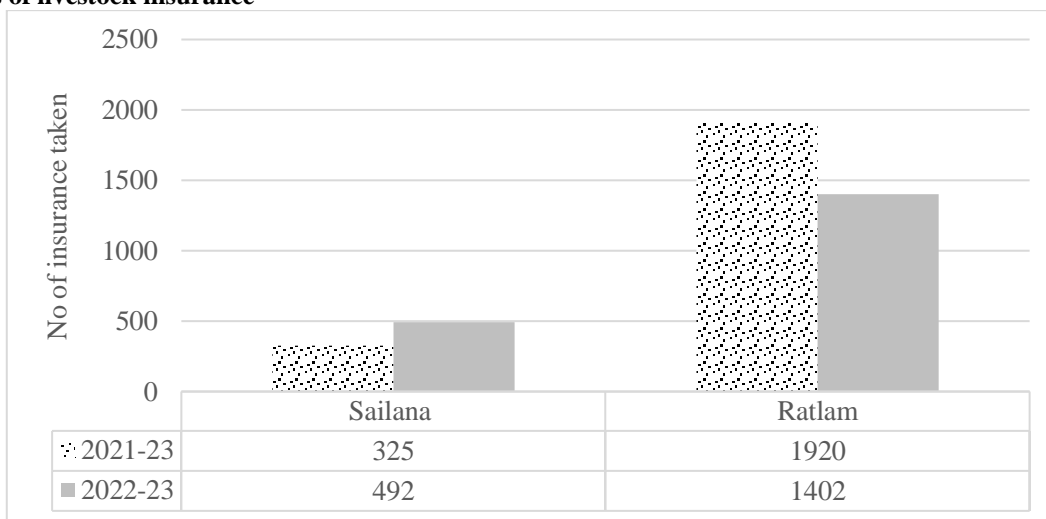


Figure 6 Status of livestock insurance in block

(Source – Veterinary hospital)

All the insurance was done under Pashu Dhan Bima Yojana. Under this yojana all the doctors are getting the target of 100 insurances each year. In Sailana veterinary hospital total no of doctor is 6 and they have completed 492 insurances so average insurance done by the doctors are 82. Under this yojana previous year 50 claims were come and this year 70 claims are there. During the discussion with the doctor, it came to know that 90% people are going for one-year insurance. And depending on their capability and companies' policy people are taking those insurance.

CONCLUSION

The research study is help to understood the tribal context, as well as the importance of livestock in their life. From the whole study it was found that livestock is the most important agriculture allied activity, and for few people it is their primary source of income. There are several risks present related to the livestock and depending on the agro climatic zone as well as the market availability also the livestock rearing pattern are changed. So, for coping up with those risk insurance will be the best way.

All the suggestion and way forward are given on the basis of the research and the tribal context.

- 49% people are going to the formal sector for health check-up so there is as chance that awareness programme can be create with the help of the Doctor's to convince the people.
- More than 50% people are going for livestock rearing for income purpose only, so it will be the scope for the livestock insurance because convincing those people will be easy.
- 22% people are using the goat for additional income so for them also the scope of goat insurance is there.
- More no of livestock was died because of disease only. As per the criteria of the Insurance people can get their claim, if livestock will die because of disease.
- Frequency of the visit to the veterinary hospital is less from this it was understood the status of disease has less it is good they can go for insurance.
- 86% people told yes for future livestock rearing it will be good for insurance.

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