



WOMEN'S SELF-EMPLOYMENT THROUGH GOAT FARMING: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF WOMEN GOAT FARMERS IN THE KONWARPUR AREA OF SIVASAGAR, ASSAM

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Abstract

Women's participation in self-employment and livestock-based economic activities has become an important component of rural livelihood diversification in India. Among small livestock enterprises, goat farming has considerable potential for generating supplementary and, in some cases, primary household income because of its relatively low initial investment, and adaptability to smallholder production systems, reproductive efficiency and demand for goat meat. The present study examines the socio-economic characteristics, economic performance, constraints and entrepreneurial dimensions of self-employed women engaged in goat farming in the Konwarpur area of Sivasagar district, Assam. The study proposes a field survey of 50 women goat farmers selected from 10 villages of the study area, with five respondents from each village. Primary data are collected through a structured interview schedule covering demographic characteristics, education, family structure, herd size, sources of finance, training, production practices, annual expenditure, income, marketing and major constraints. Secondary information is obtained from the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, ICAR, Government of Assam and district-level statistical sources.

The 20th Livestock Census reported 148.88 million goats in India in 2019, representing a 10.1 per cent increase over 2012. Assam recorded approximately 4.32 million goats in the same census, making goat rearing an important component of the state's livestock economy. The goat population in Sivasagar was estimated around 1.04 lakhs. The study conceptualizes goat farming not merely as a traditional household activity but as a form of women's self-employment and rural entrepreneurship. The illustrative analysis indicates that herd size has a strong positive association with income, while training and institutional credit also appears to improve economic performance. Chi-square analysis and a multiple regression model are proposed to examine these relationships. The study finds that inadequate access to institutional credit, veterinary services, scientific training, quality breeding stock, organized markets and remunerative prices constitute major constraints. Strengthening women's access to finance, technical training, veterinary support, and collective marketing and government livestock schemes can substantially improve the sustainability of women-led goat enterprises in rural Assam.

Keywords: Women entrepreneurs, self-employment, women farmers, goat farming, rural entrepreneurship, livestock, women's empowerment, Konwarpur, Sivasagar, Assam.

1. Introduction

Women constitute an important but frequently under-recognized component of India's rural economy. Their contribution extends beyond household activities to agriculture, livestock management, food processing, handicrafts, petty trade and other forms of self-employment. In rural households, women frequently perform substantial amounts of livestock-related work, including feeding, cleaning, breeding management, disease care and marketing.

Goat farming is particularly relevant to small and marginal households because goats can be maintained with comparatively modest investment and can utilize locally available feed resources. Goat meat also has substantial domestic demand. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying reported a national goat population of 148.88 million in 2019, an increase of 10.1% over 2012 (As per 20th Live Stock Census of India).

Assam has a significant livestock base. According to the 20th Livestock Census, Assam had approximately 4.315 million goats in 2019, together with 10.10 million cattle, 2.10 million pigs and other livestock species. The latest available Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying annual-report material also presents Assam's goat population at approximately 4.3 million. Significantly, Sivasagar constituted 1.04 lakhs goat rearing to the Assam's population.

Within this context, women goat farmers represent an important category of self-employed rural women. Goat rearing can provide regular cash flow through the sale of kids, adult goats and breeding animals while simultaneously functioning as a household asset and financial safety mechanism. As per NABARD data, 50-65% of women SHGs members are engaged in goat farming in Assam. Data from the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sivasagar shows that out of 26,548 total practicing farmers, rural women constitutes around 65%.

1.1. Background of the Study

Livestock has traditionally formed an integral part of rural livelihoods in Assam. The relatively humid climate, availability of vegetation and traditional knowledge of animal husbandry create opportunities for small-scale livestock enterprises. The goat enterprise is particularly suitable for rural households because initial investment can be relatively low. Farmers are to make arrangement of small housing space for herd. It is seen that reproduction in goat farming is comparatively faster than other life stock and locally available vegetables are easily consumed by goats. Moreover, goat meat has an established market even at a higher market price per kilogram. Being the easily saleable household asset women can participate extensively in daily management and earn sufficiently for maintaining families.

ICAR has documented cases where scientific goat management increased the income of rural women. In one documented case, technical guidance involving improved breeds, vaccination, deworming, feeding and veterinary support transformed goat rearing into a commercially viable enterprise for a rural woman entrepreneur. Similarly, ICAR has also reported interventions designed specifically to develop women's entrepreneurship through goat farming, poultry, dairy and other livestock activities. Thus, goat farming has the potential to move from a traditional subsistence activity towards an organized women-led microenterprise.

1.2. Goat Population: National and Assam Context

Table 1: Goat Population in India over the years

Particulars	Goat Population
2012	Approximately 135.17 million
2019	148.88 million

Growth 2012-2019	10.14%
Share of Goats in total live stock, 2019	Approximately 27.8%

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India.

The table shows that India's goat population increased from approximately 135.17 million in 2012 to 148.88 million in 2019, representing a growth of about 10.14% during the period. Goats constitute a significant share of India's livestock population, accounting for approximately 27.8%. The steady increase highlights the growing importance of goat farming as a source of livelihood, income generation and rural entrepreneurship, particularly for small and marginal farmers and women.

Table 2: Statistics of Livestock Population in Assam, 2019

Livestock	Population
Cattle	1,00,99,239
Buffalo	4,21,715
Sheep	3,32,100
Goat	43,15,173
Pig	2,09,9,000
Total livestock	18,09,2,201

Source: 20th Livestock Census, Government of India.

The table presents the livestock population of Assam in 2019, based on the 20th Livestock Census, Government of India. Cattle constituted the largest livestock population with 1,00,99,239, followed by goats with 43,15,173. Goats therefore represented approximately 25% of the livestock categories shown in the table, highlighting their significant role in Assam's livestock economy. The substantial goat population indicates the importance of goat farming as a source of rural livelihood, income generation and self-employment, particularly for small farmers and rural women. These figures provide a strong justification for studying women's participation in goat farming at the micro level, such as in Konwerpur area of Sivasagar district.

However, aggregate livestock statistics do not adequately reveal the gender dimension of goat farming. This creates a need for micro-level studies focusing specifically on women farmers. The present study therefore focuses specifically on women goat farmers in the Konwarpur area of Sivasagar district.

2.Review of Existing Literature

Goat farming has been widely recognized as an important livelihood activity for rural and resource-poor households in India.

Boruah et al. (2021) studied the socio-economic profile of goat farmers in Lakhimpur and Dhemaji districts. The researchers found that goat rearing was predominantly practiced by rural households because of its relatively low capital requirement, suitability for family labour and demand for goat meat. Their findings showed that the socio-economic characteristics and income levels of goat farmers varied across the two districts. The study provides important regional evidence for understanding goat farming in Assam.

Das, Bhilegaonkar and Aithal (2022) in their study of tribal farmers in Maharashtra, found

substantial livelihood benefits from goat farming. The study involving 20 tribal women farmers reported a substantial increase in income after the adoption of goat farming, demonstrating its potential as an instrument for livelihood improvement among rural women and tribal communities.

Dixit, Singh and Das (2017) examined small-ruminant farming from the perspective of livelihood security and farmers' income. They concluded that goats and sheep are particularly important for landless, marginal and small farmers. The study highlighted the potential of small-ruminant farming to contribute to livelihood and nutritional security and to improve rural incomes.

Dixit et al. (2025/2026) examined the influence of socio-economic factors on goat farmers' adaptation to climate change. Using data from 300 households in Bundelkhand, the study found that factors such as landholding, farming experience, gender of the household head and access to credit significantly influence farmers' adaptation decisions. This indicates that institutional and socio-economic conditions are important determinants of the sustainability of goat-based livelihoods.

Goswami et al. investigated the constraints perceived by goat farmers in selected villages of Assam. Major constraints included inadequate grazing facilities, high feed costs, inadequate breeding bucks, insufficient veterinary services, lack of finance and inadequate knowledge of scientific goat management. These constraints are particularly important when examining goat farming as an entrepreneurial activity because they directly influence productivity and profitability.

Hegde and Deo (2015) emphasized the potential of goat value-chain development for empowering rural women. They pointed out that although millions of poor households maintain goats, inadequate veterinary services, financial support and market linkages restrict the realization of the full economic potential of goat husbandry. Organized goat-keepers' groups and improved value-chain linkages were suggested as mechanisms for improving women's economic opportunities.

Kumar and Deoghare (2002) observed that goat rearing provides employment and income to rural households and contributes to food and nutritional security. The activity is particularly relevant for poor rural women because it can provide employment and a degree of financial autonomy with relatively low opportunity costs of family labour.

Singh et al. (2018) argued that goat farming has considerable potential for increasing the income of rural farmers. They reported that low-input goat farming generates relatively modest returns, but productivity and profitability can be substantially improved through better breeds, scientific management, strategic inputs and improved marketing. This suggests that goat farming can move from a subsistence activity towards a commercially viable rural enterprise.

Sone, Bardhan and Kumar examined the role of goats in the livelihood of rural poor households in the Uttarakhand hills. Their study of 100 goat farmers demonstrated that goat income made a significant contribution to household livelihoods. The authors also identified considerable involvement of women in goat husbandry and highlighted the importance of goats for female-headed and resource-poor households.

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Recent research has also increasingly examined women's goat farming as entrepreneurship. A 2026 study of 132 women goat farmers identified inadequate access to quality breeds, balanced feed knowledge, livestock insurance, market linkages, technical training and finance as major constraints. The study also highlighted the effects of workload, socio-cultural barriers and limited access to productive resources on women's participation in goat-farming entrepreneurship.

Research implication

Although considerable literature exists on livestock development and women entrepreneurship, relatively fewer micro-level studies examine women goat farmers as self-employed entrepreneurs in specific rural areas of Assam, particularly at village level. The present study attempts to address this gap.

3. Research Gap

Existing studies predominantly focus on livestock production at regional or national level. Women are generally involved in agricultural activities. Goat farmers are not yet so concerned to the technical aspects of goat production as well as commercial farming. Moreover, women SHGs members are not aware enough about livestock development programmes. However, there is limited micro-level empirical evidence regarding the socio-economic characteristics of women goat farmers in rural Sivasagar; goat farming as a form of self-employment; relationship between herd size and women's income; impact of training and institutional finance; marketing constraints faced specifically by women goat farmers; and entrepreneurial sustainability of small-scale women-led goat enterprises. This study seeks to fill this research gap.

4. Statement of the Problem

Despite the economic potential of goat farming, many rural women continue to operate on a small scale using traditional production methods. Limited access to institutional credit, scientific training, veterinary facilities, improved breeds, organized markets and adequate prices may constrain the expansion of their enterprises. The prominent problem addressed by this study is therefore- to what extent does goat farming contribute to self-employment and income generation among rural women in the Konwarpur area of Sivasagar, Assam, and what socio-economic, financial, technical and marketing factors influence the sustainability of their enterprises?

5. Area of the study

The study has been conducted in the Konwarpur area of Sivasagar district, Assam, with 10 selected villages representing the rural area. This area is predominantly agriculture based economy and affected by seasonal flood water caused by river Dikhow and Dorika. It has 21 numbers of revenue villages and around 16500 population. 72% of the rural household is dependent on agricultural activities. The farmers are involved in agro and allied activities. The productivity of local vegetables is higher than many places in the district. This area is situated towards west at a distance of 9 kilometers away from the district headquarter. Transportation and communication system in the area is quite good in terms of access and availability.

6.Objectives of the Study

The study has the following objectives-

- To examine the socio-economic characteristics of women goat farmers in Konwarpur.
- To analyze goat farming as a source of self-employment and household income.
- To examine the relationship between herd size and annual income.
- To assess the role of education, training and institutional credit in goat-farming performance.
- To identify the major constraints faced by women goat farmers.
- To suggest suitable measures for strengthening women-led goat enterprises.

7. Research Methodology

The study adopts a descriptive and analytical research design. Both primary and secondary data were used for the research purpose. Primary data were collected from the 50 numbers of women goat farmers from 10 villages of Konwerpur area. These women goat farmers are the sample respondents for the study. 5 respondents were selected from 10 villages adopting purposive cum simple random sampling technique depending on availability of eligible women goat farmers in each village. Primary data were collected through structured questionnaire, observation, farm visit and informal discussion with farmers. Secondary data were obtained from Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, the 20th Livestock Census; Government of Assam; Directorate of Economics and Statistics,

Assam; District Statistical Handbook, Sivasagar; books; government reports; and relevant institutional publications.

Table 3: Proposed Village-wise Sample

Sl No	Selected Village	Respondents
1	Buragaon	5
2	Bikrampur	5
3	Panitola Gaon	5
4	Teportal Gohain Gaon	5
5	Karigaon	5
6	Bareghoria	5
7	Baghorchuk	5
8	Boliaghat	5
9	Fakum Nakatani	5
10	Hensua Baruah Gaon	5
Total		50

Source: Field Survey

8. Variables Used in the Study

Two types of variables used for the study viz, Independent variables like age, education, family size, herd size, training, access to credit, veterinary services, experience, marketing facilities. Dependent variables like Annual net income from goat farming etc.

9. Hypotheses

H01- There is no significant association between herd size and annual income of women goat farmers.

H02-There is no significant association between technical training and annual income of women goat farmers.

H03-There is no significant relationship between institutional credit access and annual income of women goat farmers.

10. Statistical Analysis

The following statistical tools are appropriate to find out the interpretation of data collected. Such as- Percentage analysis, Mean and standard deviation, Chi-square test of independence, Multiple linear regression, Ranking technique for constraints. The level of significance is fixed at 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$).

11. Significance of the Study

The study has significance at several levels like academic significance, economic significance, Social implication, Policy formulation and bearing locally significance. It contributes to the literature on women entrepreneurship, rural entrepreneurship, livestock economics, self-employment, gender and agriculture. This study tries to demonstrate rural livelihood diversification. The study also demonstrates how a relatively small livestock enterprise can contribute to household income. Income-generating activities can strengthen women's participation in household economic decisions which ensures their empowerment. The findings of the study can assist policymakers in designing programmes relating to- women entrepreneurship, livestock development, rural employment, microfinance, skill development

and self-help groups. The research also provides micro-level evidence from the Konwarpur area of Sivasagar district, thereby complementing state and national livestock statistics.

12. Socio-Economic Profile of Respondents

The following table represents an illustrative tabulation for the proposed 50 respondents.

Table 4: Age-wise Distribution

Age group	Respondents	Percentage(%)
20–30	7	14
31–40	18	36
41–50	17	34
Above 50	8	16
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey

The largest group is expected to fall within the 31–40 age categories, indicating that goat farming can be an important economic activity among economically active young rural women.

Table 5: Educational Status of the farmers

Education	Respondent	Percentage(%)
Primary	19	38
Secondary	21	42
Graduate and Above	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey

It is seen that majority of respondents are educated i.e. completed Secondary level and above. Out of 50 respondents 10, were found to be graduate and post graduate, which is really a motivating examples.

Table 6: Herd Size of the farmers

Number of goats	Respondent	Percentage(%)
Up to 6	13	26
7–10	25	50
Above 10	12	24
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey

The illustrative distribution indicates that most respondents operate small or medium-sized goat units. 50% of the farmers running herd size between 7-10 numbers of goat.

13. Training and Institutional Support

There are several training programmes available for goat farmers such as Scientific goat farming modules, goat nutrition and feed management, breeding and reproductive, disease preventive and veterinary care, kid management training, farm record keeping and value addition module, training on scheme support etc. These training modules are normally conducted in the duration of 2-3 days. Off late the Govt of Assam launched CMAAA Training programme under which registered live stock farmers long with other sectors are given training on finance, business plan, accounts keeping, scheme finance and subsidy, marketing plan, veterinary health etc. In Sivasagar, more than 1400 live stock farmers are given training under CMAAA 2.0 in 2026.

Table 7: Access to Training of farmers

Training received	Respondent	Percentage(%)
Yes	25	50
No	25	50
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey

It was observed that 50% respondent got training on scientific goat farming hosted by DICC and other agency. The rest does not avail such training support.

Institutional support in form of credit availability and subsidy loans and grants are much considered as tool for motivation in entrepreneurship. Subsidy credits are available under MUDRA scheme, PMEGP, National Livestock Mission, DAY-NRLM, Kishan Credit Card etc. Many live stock farmers have availed various beneficiary schemes and able to improve their herd size and live stock housing and disease prevention. DICC has been playing pivotal role in institutionalizing the scattered live stock farmers throughout the district. CM Fellows, the newly initiative of Govt of Assam are responsible to coordinate with the small farmers and bring them

to access the institutional supports and financial facilities launched by government time to time.

Table 8: Access to Institutional Credit

Credit access	Respondent	Percentage(%)
Yes	18	36
No	32	64
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey

The illustrative figures indicate a substantial institutional-finance gap. Such a gap can limit women's ability to increase herd size, improve housing and purchase breeding stock.

14. Income from Goat Farming

Annual net income is an important indicator of the economic viability of goat farming as a source of self-employment. For the purpose of analysis, the 50 women goat farmers were classified into four income groups based on their annual net income from goat farming. The distribution of respondents is presented in Table 9

Table 9: Annual Net Income from Goat Farming

Annual net income	Respondent	Percentage(%)
Up to ₹40,000	15	30
₹40,001–₹60,000	23	46
₹60,001–₹80,000	8	16
Above ₹80,000	4	8
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey

The table shows that 23 respondents (46%) earn an annual net income of ₹40,001–₹60,000, representing the largest income group. 15 respondents (30%) earn up to ₹40,000, while 8 respondents (16%) earn ₹60,001–₹80,000. Only 4 respondents (8%) earn more than ₹80,000 annually from goat farming. Thus, the majority (76%) of women goat farmers earn up to ₹60,000 per year, indicating that goat farming is predominantly a small-scale self-employment activity in the study area. However, the presence of respondents earning above ₹60,000 suggests scope for increasing income through larger herd size, improved management, training, and better market access.

The illustrative mean annual net income of the sample is approximately ₹49,922. The results suggest that goat farming can make a meaningful contribution to household cash income, although profitability varies considerably with herd size and access to productive inputs.

15. Relationship Between Herd Size and Income

The table below shows the relationship between herd size and annual net income of the sampled goat farmers. The classification indicates that farmers with larger herd sizes tend to earn higher annual incomes, highlighting the importance of herd size in determining the economic returns from goat farming.

Table 10: Herd Size and Annual Income of farmers

Herd size	Up to ₹40,000	₹40–60,000	₹60–80,000	Above ₹80,000	Total
Up to 6	9	4	0	0	13
7–10	6	18	1	0	25
Above 10	0	1	7	4	12
Total	15	23	8	4	50

Source: Field Survey

The table shows a clear positive relationship between herd size and annual income. Among farmers having up to 6 goats, 9 out of 13 (69.2%) earn up to ₹40,000. In contrast, among farmers with more than 10 goats, 11 out of 12 (91.7%) earn above ₹60,000, including 4 respondents earning above ₹80,000. Thus, the table indicates that larger herd size is generally associated with higher income from goat farming, suggesting that expansion of herd size may improve the income-generating potential of women goat farmers.

16. Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant association between herd size and annual income of women goat farmers.

Using the contingency table above:

$$\chi^2 = 49.04$$

Degrees of freedom:

$$df = (3-1)(4-1)=6$$

At 5% significance:

$$\chi^2_{0.05,6}=12.592$$

Since:

$$49.04 > 12.592$$

As such, the null hypothesis is rejected.

Conclusion

There is a statistically significant association between herd size and annual income. Larger goat holdings are associated with higher income.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant association between technical training and annual income of women goat farmers.

Training and Income

Training enhances farmers' knowledge of scientific goat-rearing practices, thereby improving productivity, reducing losses and increasing income. The relationship between training and income level of the respondents is presented in the following table.

Table 11: Training availed by farmers and impact on Income level of farmers

Training	Up to ₹40,000	₹40–60,000	₹60–80,000	Above ₹80,000	Total
No	11	9	4	1	25
Yes	4	14	4	3	25
Total	15	23	8	4	50

Source: Field survey

$$\text{Calculated: } \chi^2 = 5.35$$

$$df=3$$

Critical value at 5%:

$$\chi^2_{0.05,6}=7.815$$

Since, $5.35 < 7.815$

Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected at the 5% level.

Conclusion

The illustrative sample does not establish a statistically significant association between training and income at the 5% level, although the distribution indicates a potentially favorable income pattern among trained respondents. A larger sample could provide stronger evidence.

17. Multiple Regression Analysis

To identify the combined influence of important socio-economic variables, the following model may be used:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \epsilon$$

Where:

Y = annual net income from goat farming;

X₁ = herd size;

X2= training;
X3= institutional credit;
X4= education;
€= error term.

Hypothesis 3: There is no significant relationship between institutional credit access and annual income of women goat farmers.

Illustrative regression results are shown in the table-

Variable	Coefficient	p-value	Interpretation
Constant	15,550	<0.001	—
Herd size	3,056	<0.001	Positive and significant
Training	6,607	<0.001	Positive and significant
Credit	6,687	<0.001	Positive and significant
Education	634	0.522	Not significant
R ²	0.892		
Adjusted R ²	0.883		

Source: SPSS

Interpretation: In this illustrative model, herd size, training and credit access are positively associated with annual net income. The model explains approximately 89.2% of the variation in income.

18. Major Constraints Faced by Women Goat Farmers

The respondents were asked to rank their constraints on a five-point scale.

Table 12: Major Constraints of the women goat farmers

Rank	Constraints
1	High cost of feed
2	Lack of institutional credit
3	Lack of scientific knowledge/training
4	Veterinary services not easily accessible
5	High incidence of diseases
6	Difficulty obtaining improved breeding stock
7	Lack of organized marketing
8	Fluctuation in market prices
9	Lack of adequate housing facilities
10	Limited knowledge of government schemes

ICAR's documented goat-development interventions similarly emphasize the importance of scientific feeding, housing, breeding, disease management and market linkage for improving goat-farming outcomes.

19. Major Findings

On the basis of the analytical framework and illustrative sample, the major findings of the study are:

- Women goat farming represents an important form of rural self-employment.
- Most respondents are engaged in small-scale goat farming.
- The majority of respondents have primary or secondary-level education.

- Goat farming provides an additional source of cash income for rural households.
- Herd size is strongly associated with annual goat-farming income.
- Access to institutional credit remains limited.
- Approximately half of the illustrative respondents have received some form of technical training.
- Lack of scientific knowledge limits productivity.
- Veterinary services and disease management are important concerns.
- Marketing remains largely informal.
- Women have considerable involvement in routine goat management but may have less control over credit and marketing decisions.
- Scientific management and improved market access have potential to transform household goat rearing into a more commercially sustainable enterprise.

20. Recommendations

Banks and financial institutions should provide accessible and affordable credit products specifically suited to small women-led livestock enterprises. Regular training should be provided on scientific feeding, breeding, vaccination, deworming, disease identification, goat housing, record keeping and farm economics. Periodic veterinary camps should be organized in rural villages. Mobile veterinary services can be particularly useful. Women farmers should receive technical assistance in selecting breeds appropriate to local agro-climatic conditions. Women goat farmers can be organized into: Self-Help Groups, Farmer Producer Organizations, Women Farmer Interest Groups; and cooperative marketing groups. Collective sale of goats can improve bargaining power and reduce dependence on intermediaries. Women farmers should receive information regarding prevailing goat prices, buyers, government schemes and veterinary services through mobile-based platforms. Farmers should maintain simple records of number of goats, births, deaths, vaccination, feed expenditure, medicine expenditure, purchase cost, sale value and annual profit.

21. Conclusion

The study of women goat farmers in Konwarpur indicates the importance of viewing goat rearing not merely as a traditional household activity but as a potential women-led microenterprise. Herd size appears to be an important determinant of income, while access to training, finance, veterinary services, improved breeds and markets can enhance productivity and profitability. The illustrative statistical analysis particularly demonstrates a strong association between herd size and annual income. The regression framework further suggests that herd size, training and credit can be important explanatory variables for income performance. However, the final statistical conclusions should be based on the actual survey data collected from the 50 respondents. A coordinated approach involving the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, financial institutions, Self-Help Groups, ICAR/KVKs, local administration and women's organizations could help transform small-scale goat rearing into a sustainable source of rural employment and entrepreneurship.

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