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KNOWLEDGE AND ADOPTION OF SCIENTIFIC GOAT FARMING

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In project area, goat farming is commonly pursued enterprise by the economically weaker section of the society. It is in vogue with some families since generations. Here, an attempt has been made to know the knowledge level of respondents (Tabie) about goat farming related to its five areas. To test their knowledge on goat farmning, the test developed by Rajkamal (1993) was used. Their extent of knowledge on scientific goat farming pertaining to each area is described as follows :

1. Knowledge about goat breeding practics

Majority of the respondents, from both beneficiaries (70.67%) and non-beneficiaries (41.33%), were found to have medium level of knowledge about goat breeding. More or less equal number of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries (about 16% each) were found to posseses high level of knowledge on goat breeding. Relatively more number of non-beneficiaries (44%) had low level of knowledge on goat breeding as compared to beneficiaries (12.67%).

2. Knowledge about diseases in goats and their control

More than three-fourth of the beneficiaries (77.33%) and 41.33 percent non-benefidaries were found to have medium level of knowledge about disease in goats and their control measures. Relatively less number of beneficiaries (15.33%) and non- beneficiaries (10%) had high level of knowledge about diseases in goats and their control measures. Majority of the non-beneficiaries (48%) had low level of this knowledge, however, few beneficiaries (7.33%) were found to possess low level of knowledge about diseases in goats and their control measures.

3. Knowledge about deworming and control of ectoparasites in goats

More than two-third of the total respondents were falling in the medium category of extent of knowledge about deworming and control of ectoparasites in goats, however the percentage of beneficiaries (76%) was higher than that of non-beneficiaries (60%). Relatively more number of beneficiaries (18%) were found to have high level of knowledge than their counterparts, non-beneficiaries (9,33%) scored high level of knowledge. Non-beneficiaries with low knowledge score were 30 per cent.

The percentage of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries who had low level of knowledge about deworming and control of ectoparasites was 6 and 30, respectively.

4. Knowledge about feeding green fodder

More than a half of the beneficiaries (52.67%) were found to possess medium levei of knowledge about feeding green fodder to goat. However, two-third of the non-beneficiaries were found to possess low level of knowledge about feeding green fodder. Very few non-beneficiaries (2%) had high level of knowledge about feeding green fodder whereas nearly one-fourth of the beneficiaries were found to have high level of knowledge about feeding green fodder.

5. Knowledge about feeding concentrate mixture to goat

Less than a half of the beneficiaries were found to have low and medium level of knowledge about feeding concentrate mixture to goats (40 and 46%, respectively). As many as 86 per cent of the non-beneficiaries had low level of knowledge about feeding concentrate mixture. None of the non-beneficiaries were found to possess high level of knowledge about feeding concentrate mixture. Relatively less number of non-beneficiaries (14%) were found to have medium level of knowledge about feedingconcentrate mixture to goats.

6. Adoption of scientific goat farming practices

The improved or scientific goat husbandry practices are being recommended for their adoption by the farmers to enhance production and productivity and to a great extent to increase the income. Here, an attempt has been made to know the extent of adoption of scientific goat husbandry practices. The distribution of respondents as per their extent of adoption of scientific goat husbandry practices is shown in Table-4.24. It is amply clear from the table that majority of the beneficiaries (70-67%) and non-beneficiaries (60%)

Table 1 : Distribution of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries as per their level of adoption of scientific practices in goat farming.

Sl, No.	Extent of adoption (score)	Beneficiaries	Non-beneficiaries				Pooled
			Project village	Adjacent non-project village	Far-off non-project village	Total	
1.	Low (5-7.35)	9 (6)	2 (1.33)	13 (8.67)	29 (19.33)	44 (29.33)	53 (17.67)
2.	Medium (7.35-IR.75)	106 (70.67)	36 (24)	33 (22)	21 (14)	90 (60)	196 (65.33)
3.	High (18.75-24)	35 (23.33)	12 (8)	4 (2.67)	0 (0)	16 (10.67)	51 (17)
	Total	150	50	50	50	150	300

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage.

were found to belong to medium extent of adoption of scientific goat husbandry practices. Relatively more number of beneficiaries (23.33%) were there in high extent of adoption of scientific goat husbandry practices as compared to non-beneficiaries (10.67%). In contrast, there were relatively more number of non-beneficiaries with low extent of adoption of scientific goat husbandry practices as compared to their counterparts beneficiaries (6%) with low extent of adoption. All respondents taken together, it could be seen that two-third of them were in medium extent of adoption of scientific goat husbandry practices whereas nearly equal number of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries (17% each) were in either low or high extent of adoption of scientific goat husbandry practices.