



Adoption of goat farming technology by goat keepers

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ABSTRACT : The main focus of study was on adoption of goat farming technologies by goat keepers. It was observed that the characteristics namely, age, education, family size, annual income, social participation, source of information, knowledge, scientific orientation, economic motivation, and proximity to urban area had positive and significant relationship with adoption level. However, the relationship between land holding and herd size with adoption level were found non-significantly related. The major problems faced by goat keepers in adoption of goat farming technology were lack of knowledge regarding improved breeds, non-availability of improved breeds, lack of training centres, lack of grazing land, high mortality in kids, lack of markets and non-availability of veterinary hospitals and doctors near to villages.

KEY WORDS : Goat farming, Technology, Adoption

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INTRODUCTION

Goat is the backbone of economy of small and landless farmers in India. It is an insurance against crop failure and provides alternate source of livelihood to farmers all the year round. Goat plays an important role in income generation, capital storage, employment generation and improving household nutrition. Being smaller in size they are easier to manage, require less space and can be easily handled by women and children.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was carried out in Chandur Railway Panchayat Samiti of Amravati district in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State. The study was mainly confined to Chandur Railway Tahsil, because Chandur Railway is hilly area and there is ample of grazing land and fodder available for goats. A sample of 120 respondents was drawn from 10 selective villages dominant in goat rearing activity from Chandur Railway Tahsil of Amravati district.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It was observed from Table 1 that the characteristics namely, education, social participation, source of information, knowledge, scientific orientation, economic motivation and proximity to urban area had positive and significant relationship with adoption level of the respondents at 0.01 per cent level of significance, while age, family size and annual income had also positive and significant relationship with adoption level of the respondents at 0.05 per cent level of significance.

However, the relationship between other characteristics of respondents namely, land holding and herd size and their adoption level were found non-significant.

The findings of the present study are similar with the results of Khalache *et al.* (2007) and Wadkar *et al.* (2009).

Problems faced by the respondents while adoption of goat farming technology:

The problems which are based on different type of difficulties faced by respondents are presented in the following table in nine groups.

From Table 2 it was observed that 64.16 per cent of the respondents expressed lack of knowledge regarding improved breeds of goats and 75.00 per cent of the respondents faced the problem about non availability of improved and prolific breeds of goat in local market. Regarding the training centres

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