

Research Note**FACTOR AFFECTING THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF FARMERS TOWARDS REARING CROSS-BRED GOAT IN JAIPUR DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN**K.C. Asiwali¹, I.M.Khan² & G.S.Bangarva³

Even though the country possesses impressive number of goat population (119 million) with first rank in the world, yet their yielding capacity is very low due to poor feeding, breeding and management practices. If their breeding, feeding and management aspects are effectively supervised, the country can become one of the highest milk and meat producing nation of the world. There fore improvement in the existing goats population is essential. The production of milk per goat can only be increased by rearing the cross-bred goats. The cross-breeding with exotic breeds can boost the milk production. This may also be done through adoption of selective breeding, judicious feeding and effective management practices by the dairymen. In the adoption of cross-bred goats and the improved practices of feeding, breeding and management of goats, the knowledge and attitude of the farmers play an important role. So it seems necessary to know the factors affecting the knowledge and attitude of the farmers about rearing corss-bred goats. With this view in mind the present study entitled "Factors the knowledge and attitude of farmers towards rearing affecting cross-bred goats in Jaipur district of Rajasthan" was under taken.

METHODOLOGY :

The study was conducted in panchayat samiti Sambhar Lake of Jaipur district in Rajasthan. This panchayat samiti was having highest cross-bred goat rearing farmers as compared to other panchayat samities of Jaipur district. Panchayat samiti Sambhar lake is comprised of 44 gram panchayats, out of which 5 gram panchayats were selected by simple random sampling. From each selected gram panchayat two villages were selected randomly and ten farmers were selected randomly from each selected village. Thus by this procedure a total sample of 100 respondents was selected for the study purpose.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION :**Table 1. Factors affecting the knowledge of farmers about rearing cross-bred goats.**

N=100		
S.No.	Independent variables	Simple order correlation coefficient (r)
1.	Age	0.229*
2.	Education	0.574**
3.	Size of land-holding	0.237*
4.	Size of family	0.484**
5.	Socio-economic status	0.431**
6.	Sources of information utilized	0.102

* Significant at 0.05 level of probability. ** Significant at 0.01 level of probability.

A critical examination of the data presented in Table-1, reveals that the respondents

education, socio-economic status and size of family were positively and significantly associated with the knowledge of farmers about rearing cross-bred goats at 1% level of significance. Whereas their age and size of land holding were found to be positively and significantly associated with the knowledge of farmers about rearing of cross-bred goats at 5% level of significance. The sources at information utilized was not found significantly associated with the knowledge level of farmers.

Table 2. Factors affectivity the attitude of farmers towards rearing cross-bred goat.

N = 100

S.No.	Independent variables	Simple order correlation coefficient (<i>r</i>)
1.	Age	0.331**
2.	Education	0.447**
3.	Size of land-holding	0.332**
4.	Size of family	0.184
5.	Socio-economic status	0.246*
6.	Source of information utilized	0.128
7.	Knowledge	0.591**

* Significant at 0.05 level of probability. ** Significant at 0.01 level of probability.

A critical examination of the data presented in Table-2, reveals that the farmers, age, education, size of land holding and knowledge about rearing cross-bred goat were positively and significantly associated with their attitude towards rearing cross cross-bred goats at 1% level of significance. Whereas, their socio-economic status was found to be positively and significantly associated with their attitude towards rearing of cross-bred goats at 5% level of significance. The size of family and the sources of information utilized were not found associated with the attitude of farmers towards rearing cross-bred goats.

CONCLUSION :

The knowledge of farmers about rearing cross-bred goat was found positively and significantly associated with their age, education, size of land holding, socio-economic status and size of family whereas the attitude of farmers towards rearing cross-bred goat was found to be associated positively and significantly with their age, education, size of land holding, socio-economic status and knowledge about rearing cross-bred goats.

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