RESEARCH ARTICLE

Knowledge of farm women about recommended crop production technology

R.G. PHALPHALE

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Parbhani and Hingoli districts of Maharashtra state. Purna and Parbhani Tahasils of Parbhani district and Aundha and Basmat Tahasils of Hingoli district were selected randomly for the study.Sample of 120 respondents were selected randomly from 8 villages and information pertaining to objective was collected with the help of interview schedule. The simple percentage was worked out to describe profile of farm women.From the study it was observed that majority of respondents had medium age, educated upto Primary level, lower caste,agriculture as main occupation,small land holding,medium farm experience,medium annual income,nuclear type of family, medium level of social participation and medium level of knowledge about recmmonded crop production of *Kharif* jowar, pigeonpea and soybean. As regards relationship, the charactristicts *viz.*, education,occupation,land holding, farm experience,annual income, type of family,size of family and social participation established positive and significant relationship with knowledge.

KEY WORDS : Farm women, Production technology

INTRODUCTION

It was felt necessary to determine the knowledge of farm women about recommended crop production technology with this broad objective in view the following specific objecties in focus to study the personal and socio-economic characteristic of farm women, to study the extent of knowledge of farm women about recommended crop production technology and to study the relationship of personal and socio- economic characteristics with knowledge of recommended crop production technology.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Parbhani and Hingoli districts of Maharashtra state. Eight villages were selected randomly and from each village, 15 respondents were selected for the study. Thus, total 120 respondents were selected. The statistical methods like percentage,frequency and co-efficient of correlation were employed for the analysis of data.

OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSION

The results are summarized below according to objectives of the study :

Personal and socio-economic characteristics of farm women:

A close perusal of the Table 1 indicates that majority of the respondents (78.33%) were from middle age group, while 17.50% and 04.17% were from young and old age groups, respectively. This finding is in confirmation with the earlier reports of Vidhate (2007).

It is depicted from Table 1 that 64.16% farm women were educated upto Primary School followed by 20% upto Secondary School. About 13.34% were illiterate and 2.60% were of higher secondary level. This finding is in confirmation with the earlier reports of Vidhate (2007).

It was noticed fromTable 1 that 50% of farm women belonged to high caste category, followed by 40.83% and 9.17% lower and middle category, respectively. This finding is in confirmation with the earlier reports of Manpadlekar (2006).

A look at Table 1 indicates that most of the farm women 88.34% had agriculture as main occupation and (11.66%) had agriculture with subsidiary as their occupation. This finding is in confirmation with the earlier information of Manpadlekar (2006).

The data from Table 1 revealed that 41.66% of farm women were small land holders, while 37.50% and (16.66%) had marginal and semi medium land holdings,

Correspondence to:
P.G. PHALPHALE, Department of Extension Education, Marathwada Agricultural University, PARBHANI (M.S.) INDIA