



Study of knowledge of farm women in production of vermicompost

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ABSTRACT

The present study was purposively conducted in Parbhani, Gangakhed, Jintur and Purna Talukas of Parbhani District of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state as the considerable area under vermicompost production existence in order to assess the participation of farm women in production of vermicompost. Three villages from each Taluka were selected randomly. Ten farm women from each village were selected as the respondents for the study. The ex-post-facto-statistical design was used for the present investigation. It was found that characteristics of the respondents like education, land holding, annual income, socio-economic status, source of information, social participation and extension contact had positive and significant relationship with knowledge whereas age showed negatively significant relationship with knowledge in production of vermicompost.

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INTRODUCTION

Women constitute 48 per cent of rural population in India who toil for two-third of worlds working hours receiving one tenth of the worlds income and owning less than one hundredth of the worlds property. Women in the rural framework of India has major role in the settlement of economic condition of family. Women are the most elegant resource of the society and are the dynamic source of power. Women are the backbone of the rural economy.

The aim of modern farming system has to maximize production through use of increased quantities of external inputs such as chemical fertilizers without due consideration to their ill effects. Indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizer causes several problems on farm as well as outside farm. Chemical fertilizers deteriorate the fertility of soil and now our production is stagnated and many efforts are failed to increase the productivity and leads to health hazards (Kharmale,2006).

In order to mitigate health hazards and bring out natural balance in ecosystem, the most logical way to manage long term fertility and productivity of our soils is use of organically originated source of plant nutrients.

The term vermicomposting means use of earthworm as versatile bioreactor for composting organic residues. Vermicompost contains various amino acids, minerals and micro-organisms which humidify organic matter in the surrounding soil and act as bio-fertilizer for plant.

The vermicompost technology not only gives vermicompost but also gives allied product like vermiwash, vermicast etc. The vermiwash has importance for spraying on crops and also help to fetch good price for its produce in market. In organic manures, vermicompost is the highly efficient fertilizer which is made from the farm waste and involves advantages of increase in crop production and improve the quality of agricultural products.

Hence, the present study was undertaken to find out extend of knowledge level of farm women in production of vermicompost with the help of the specific objectives: to study relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of farm women with knowledge in production of vermicompost and to study the knowledge of farm women about production of vermicompost.

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Distress,
labourers, Self
esteem, Social
support.

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