

Knowledge and adoption of home science technologies by the rural women

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted with specific objective to study the “Knowledge and adoption of home science technologies by the rural women” for the study, Aurangabad district was selected purposively and one (KVK) Krishi Vighyan Kendra from Aurangabad were selected, under this KVK ten villages were selected purposively. As regard with the profile rural women majority of the farmers having medium farming experience between 19-32 years, medium annual income, social participation, extension contact, source of information, economic motivation and risk orientation, respectively and education upto primary school level, marginal land holding of the respondents.

INTRODUCTION

The worthiness of any new technology lies in its proper or regular utilization, equally important. As the rural women have to play an integral role in rural development which she has been equipped with needed technology.

Women play an important role in agriculture. Majority of farm women are associated directly or indirectly with agricultural operation. Since, women are using the home science technology in the agricultural work for improving quality of their work and drudgery reduction. Women constitute half of the world's population; accomplish aging a home, includes all the things that concern ourselves, our home, our family member about two-third of its working hours. Receive

one-tenth of the world's income and own less than one-hundredth of the world's property (Gupta, 1987). The contribution of farm women in agriculture is estimated to be 50-60% (Anonymous, 1982) Home science or the science of managing a home, includes all the things that concern ourselves, our home, our family members and our resources. Home science is concerned with home, health and happiness of all the people living in it. As a field of specialization, home science draws its content from courses in both science and art are rightly called as inputs of input. Its importance in getting maximum satisfaction for us and our family members through the efficient and scientific use of your resources. It has been recognized as an integral part of agricultural development for improving resource use efficiency and productivity in agriculture. Improved farm implements perform field

operations speedily, efficiently, uniformly and relieving the farmers from drudgery of the physical work. It means that, with proper use of improved home science technologies women farmers can produce more with minimum labour cost.

Objective of the study :

To study profile of home science technologies of the rural women.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Present study was carried out in purposively selected Aurangabad district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state, because maximum number of respondents use these technologies were in Aurangabad districts. This may be due to the impact of university KVK and also NARP centers in Aurangabad districts. One KVK was selected purposively for the present study. Aurangabad KVK was selected from Marathwada region, because maximum 0 numbers of technology developed by different institute are reaching and transferred by Aurangabad KVK. For selection of villages, firstly the list of the women farmers who had adopted home science technologies from the Aurangabad KVK. According to the list the maximum number of women farmers belonging to particular villages was selected. Ten villages from the KVK were selected purposively for this present study. From each village 12 women respondents were selected purposively, those who were using this technologies transferred by KVK Aurangabad. Thus a total of 120 respondents were selected as sample respondents for this study. The Ex-post facto research design was used in the present study. The data were collected through personal interview method with the help of pretested structured schedule consisting of various items concern with the objective of study. The farmer was contacted personally at their home during their leisure time.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

So as to facilitate the comprehension of the sample and interpretation of results, a set of relevant personal, socio-economic and psychological characteristics of the respondents was included in the study. Therefore, the characteristics viz., Farming experience, Education, Land holding, Annual income, Social participation, Extension contact, Sources of information, Economic motivation

and Risk orientation were included in the study. The data on personal profile were sought, computed and discussed accordingly.

It was found from Table 1 that, was observed from the study that more than two third of the respondents 78.33 per cent were having 19-32 years farming experience, whereas 12.50 per cent of the respondents were having farming experience of more than 33 years. While 9.17 per cent of the respondents were having farming experience less than 18 years. As regard with 46.67 per cent of the respondents were having primary education, followed by 33.33 per cent having illiterate and 13.33 per cent have higher secondary school level. While, there were only 8.00 per cent of the respondents are secondary school level. The result reveals that highest number of respondents was having primary level of education followed by illiterate, higher secondary level, secondary level, respectively. Most of the respondents 75.84 per cent were having marginal land holdings. Further it was observed that 15.00 per cent had landless, while 5.00 per cent of the respondents possessed small size of land holding and 3.33 per cent of the respondents having semi medium land holding category and only 0.83 per cent of the respondents having medium land holding. Whereas none of the respondents found in large land holding category.

Majority of the respondents had medium annual income 80.84 per cent followed by 11.66 and 7.50 per cent of the respondents have high and low level annual income. As regard with social participation that 47.50 per cent of the respondents had medium social participation, 44.17 per cent of the respondents having low level of social participation and 8.33 per cent of them had high social participation. It was observed that extension contact of the respondents was concerned, 46.00 per cent of them had medium extension contact followed by 27 per cent having low extension contact and farmers were having high extension contact. Majority of the respondents used 62.50 per cent had medium level of utilization of sources of information, about 20.00 and 17.50 per cent of the respondents having low and high level of utilization of sources of information. As regard 74.16 per cent of the respondents had medium economic motivation followed by high 15 per cent economic motivation and low 10.84 per cent economic motivation. More than half of the 64.00 per cent respondents had medium level of risk orientation followed by 19.00 and

Table 1 : Distribution of home science technologies by the rural women according to their personal profile (n=120)

Sr. No.	Character	Category	Frequency	Per cent
1.	Farming experience	Experience upto 18 years	11	9.17
		Experience in between 19-32 years	94	78.33
		Experience above 33 years	15	12.50
		Total	120	100.00
2.	Education	Illiterate	40	33.33
		Primary (1-4 std)	56	46.67
		Secondary (5-7 std)	8	6.67
		Higher secondary (7-12 std)	16	13.33
		Total	120	100.00
3.	Land holding	Landless	18	15.00
		Marginal (upto 1 ha)	91	75.84
		Small (1.01 to 2 ha)	6	5.00
		Semi-medium (2.01 to 4 ha)	4	3.33
		Medium (4.01 to 10 ha)	1	0.83
		Large (10.01 ha and above)	0	0.00
4.	Annual income	Low(up to Rs.22936.09)	9	7.50
		Medium (Rs.22936.10-Rs.40680.91)	97	80.84
		High (Rs.40680.92 and above)	14	11.66
		Total	120	100.00
5.	Social participation	Low (upto 1.01)	53	44.17
		Medium (1.02-2.28)	57	47.50
		High (2.29 and above)	10	8.33
		Total	120	100.00
6.	Extension contact	Low (upto 1.29)	32	27.00
		Medium (1.30-3.77)	56	46.00
		High (3.78 and above)	32	27.00
		Total	120	100.00
7.	Sources of information	Low (upto 12.78)	24	20.00
		Medium (12.79-19.25)	75	62.50
		High (19.26 and above)	21	17.50
		Total	120	100.00
8.	Economic motivation	Low (upto 14.85)	13	10.84
		Medium (14.86-24.25)	89	74.16
		High (24.26 and above)	18	15.00
		Total	120	100.00
9.	Risk orientation	Low (upto 14.51)	20	17.00
		Medium (14.52-24.83)	77	64.00
		High (24.84 and above)	23	19.00
		Total	120	100.00

17.00 per cent high and low level risk orientation, respectively (Bunker *et al.*, 2012; Chahande (2012) and Chouhan *et al.*, 2013).

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