

THESIS ABSTRACTS
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Extension Education

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VIDYAPEETH, PARBHANI**

Title	- Impact of farm pond on its beneficiaries in marathwada region
Researcher	- Supe, Dipak Vitthal
Research Guide	- Kadam, R.P.
Department	- Extension Education
Subject	- Extension Education
Degree	- M.Sc
Thesis No.	- 1709
Krishikosh link	- http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/5810033134
Abstract	-

The present study was conducted mainly with the specific objective to study "Impact of farm pond on its beneficiaries in Marathwada region." For the study Parbhani district was selected and from this district four talukas selected from this talukas five villages selected and from this four beneficiaries were selected on the basis of maximum number of farm pond. For this study 80 respondents are selected. Ex-post facto research design was used for the research study.

Data collected with structured interview schedule by selecting the relevant independent variables viz., farming experience, education, land holding, area under irrigation, family size, social participation, extension contact, economic motivation, risk preferences and dependent variable impact of farm pond. For the purpose of statistical analysis of the coded data various statistical tools were also used viz., frequency and percentage, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, coefficient of correlation and 'Z' test. Majority of selected beneficiaries of farm pond was middle farming experience, secondary education, semi-medium farmers, medium area under irrigation, medium family size, low social participation, medium extension contact, medium economic motivation, medium risk preferences.

The changes occurred due to the development of the farm pond were increased crop production, change in cropping pattern, increased employment, changes in material possession, change in education of family members and changes in farm implement of beneficiaries.

The independent variables namely farming experience, education, land holding, area under irrigation, family size, social participation, extension contact, risk preferences was

positive and highly significant related with impact on farm pond and economic motivation showed non- significant relation with the dependent variable impact of farm pond.

The operational problems perceived by majority of selected farm pond beneficiaries increased labour wages, more cost for J.C.B. than labour, lengthy time required for completing procedure, unavailability of loan, application of polythene paper in farm pond, Fund on cash or in bank account, problem in collecting documents, lack of contact with extension personnel, subsidy only after registration of orchard and yearly working of scheme etc.

Beneficiaries after farm pond were found medium educated, more social participation, medium extension contact, than before. It was also observed that there was no difference in respect of farming experience, family size and land holding after impact of farm pond on its beneficiaries.

Impact of farm pond on its beneficiaries was measured in terms of Technology change, Economic change and Social change. It was observed that at individual level, beneficiaries showed medium change in respect of change in crop production, change in cropping pattern, soil conservation structure, more employment generation opportunities, medium change in material possession implement possession and education of family members as compared than before.

Characteristics of respondents namely farming experience, education, land holding, area under irrigation, family size, social participation, extension contact, and risk orientation were positively and significantly related with technological change, economic change and social change.

Major constraints faced by beneficiaries are unavailability of labour or J.C.B., higher labour wage, inadequacy of capital and lack of proper Leadership.

Title	- Knowledge and attitude of farmers towards crop insurance scheme
Researcher	- Dhande, Snehalrao Jambuvant
Research Guide	- Deshmukh, J.M.
Department	- Extension Education
Subject	- Extension Education
Degree	- M.Sc
Thesis No.	- 1775
Krishikosh link	- http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/5810033615
Abstract	-

The present study was conducted in Renapur, AUSA and Nilanga tahsils of Latur district from Marathwada region of Maharashtra state, with an objective to study the knowledge and attitude of farmers towards crop insurance scheme. Four villages from each tahsil were selected randomly. Total twelve villages were selected for research study. Ten respondents from each village were selected randomly to comprise a sample of 120 respondents. One short case study method of ex-post-facto medium research design was adopted for this study.

It was noticed that majority of beneficiaries were middle age group (69.17%), had education secondary school level (35.83%), had medium farming experience (68.33%), had medium family size, small land holding (56.67%), having medium annual income (66.67%), fair cropping pattern (93.33%), medium use of source of information (71.67%), medium social participation (95.83%), medium economic motivation (81.67%) and medium risk orientation (72.50%).

The important study were that, majority (81.66%) of beneficiaries had medium knowledge regarding crop insurance scheme, 74.16 per cent of them had moderately favourable attitude towards crop insurance scheme.

Independent variables like education and cropping pattern found to be positive and significant relationship with knowledge of farmers about crop insurance scheme. Variables like age, farming experience, family size, land holding, annual income, use of source of information, social participation, economic motivation and risk orientation had positive and highly significant relationship with knowledge of farmers about crop insurance scheme.

Also clearly observed that independent variables like education, cropping pattern, use of source of information, social participation and economic motivation found to be positive and significant relationship with knowledge and attitude of farmers towards crop insurance scheme. Variables like age, farming experience, family size, land holding, annual income, and risk orientation had positive and highly significant relationship with attitude of farmers towards crop insurance scheme.

The major constraint faced by the beneficiaries was individual assessment is not followed in the scheme (73.33%), while 69.16 per cent respondents faced constraint of Crop Insurance is a complicated process. Followed by more than half (65.83 per cent) of the beneficiaries faced constraints that deprived availability of the information regarding Crop Insurance Scheme.

Majority (84.16%) of the respondents had suggestion on individual assessment of the beneficiaries should be followed in the scheme. 74.16 per cent respondents suggested that appointment of survey officer by each financial institution definitely fetch good response towards Crop Insurance Scheme. While 65.00 per cent beneficiaries suggested that, suggest that security level should be raised up to 90 per cent and 63.33 per cent beneficiaries suggested that mass awareness should be followed for better feedback, 60.00 per cent respondents suggested that, bringing transparency in the scheme by means of avoiding corruption is also results good response of the farmers toward Crop Insurance Scheme.

Title	- Marketing behaviour of vegetable growers
Researcher	- Devde, Pradip Uddhavrao
Research Guide	- Suradkar, D.D.
Department	- Extension Education
Subject	- Extension Education
Degree	- M.Sc
Thesis No.	- 1776
Krishikosh link	- http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/5810033616
Abstract	-

The study was conducted in Aurangabad and Sillod tahasils of Aurangabad district of Marathwada region. The sample was constituted of 120 vegetable growers from 10 villages. The respondents were interviewed with the help of specially designed schedule.

Majority of vegetable growers had 'medium' age, annual income, area under vegetable cultivation, yield of vegetable, source of information and utilization pattern. 32.5 percent of vegetable growers had 'secondary' education whereas 50.84 per cent vegetable growers had 'medium' land holding while 79.16 per cent had 'fair' irrigation status and good infrastructure facilities respectively.

Majority (66.67 per cent) of the vegetable growers had 'medium' marketing behaviour. characteristics namely age, education, area under vegetable cultivation, annual income, utilization pattern, sources of information had significant and highly significant while land holding, irrigation status, and infrastructure facilities had double highly significant with marketing behaviour.

The specific aspect wise study of marketing behaviour revealed that cent per cent of the vegetable growers (95.83 per cent) expressed that highly perishable was the major reason for selling vegetables at particular period. Majority of them (81.34 per cent) expressed that they sold their produce to wholesalers through commission agents in market. Cent per cent of the vegetable growers (95.83 per cent) expressed that they sold their produce to the particular agency due to immediate cash payment in respective markets. Around 52.50 per cent of them sold their produce to distant markets, whereas 50.00 per cent of them sold in nearby APMC markets, whereas same per cent (41.46 per cent) sold their produce to nearby bazaars and in their own villages. Around four fifth of the vegetable growers (81.86 per cent)

expressed that they sold their produce at particular markets because of markets were very near to them.

The study was revealed that fluctuation in the market price was the major problem (91.66 per cent), followed by high commission charges (83.50 per cent) and high cost of transportation (91.66 per cent) were the major constraints reported from study area.

The contents of study indicated that majority of the respondents (91.66 per cent) suggested for providing access to market information, 84.17 per cent suggested to display the prices at each market place whereas, 87.50 per cent suggested for fixing minimum price for the produce were the suggestions offered by vegetable growers for marketing their produce in a better way.

Title	- Attitude of farmers towards organic farming
Researcher	- Korde, Vinayak Mahadu
Research Guide	- Deshmukh, J.M.
Department	- Extension Education
Subject	- Extension Education
Degree	- M.Sc
Thesis No.	- 1777
Krishikosh link	- http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/5810033618
Abstract	-

The present study was conducted in Latur, Renapur and Ausa tahsils of Latur district from Marathwada region of Maharashtra state, with an objective to study the attitude of farmers towards organic farming. Four villages from each tahsil were selected randomly. Total twelve villages were selected for research study. Ten respondents from each village were selected randomly to comprise a sample of 120 respondents. One short case study method of ex-post-facto medium research design was adopted for this study.

It was noticed that majority of respondents were middle age group (62.50%), had education primary school level (29.16%), had medium family size (79.16%), had medium annual income (92.50%), having small land holding (51.66%), medium use of source of information (75.00%), medium extension contact (75.84%), medium social participation (90.84%), medium scientific orientation (80.00%) and medium risk orientation (71.67%).

The important study were that, majority (62.50 %) of respondents had a favourable attitude towards organic farming.

Independent variables like social participation found to be positive and significant relationship with attitude of farmers towards organic farming. Variables like age, education, family size, annual income, land holding, use of source of information, extension contact, scientific orientation and risk orientation had positive and highly significant relationship with attitude of farmers towards organic farming.

The major constraint faced by the respondents was inadequate availability of inputs like vermicompost, biofertilizers and organic manures. (79.16 %) while 76.66 per cent farmers don't know about proper method and information about preparation of organic fertilizer. Followed by (75.00 %) of the respondents was regular information is not available regarding use of biofertilizers.

Majority (85.00%) of the respondent of had suggestion on providing subsidies and other financial support followed by making the organic inputs available to small holders like biofertilizer and biopesticide (75.83%), promoting research on organic agricultural and research development (74.16%), developing the domestic market (73.33%), developing strong linkage between producer (71.66%) and improving infrastructural facilities like cold storage and transportation (65.00%).

Title	-	Effectiveness of agricultural programmes of dd kisan channel as perceived by farmers
Researcher	-	Patil, Shrutika Uday
Research Guide	-	Suradkar, D.D.
Department	-	Extension Education
Subject	-	Extension Education
Degree	-	M.Sc
Thesis No.	-	1778
Krishikosh link	-	http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/5810033619
Abstract	-	

The present study was conducted mainly with the objective to study effectiveness of agricultural programmes of DD kisan channel as perceived by farmers. For the study, Latur district was selected randomly as from Marathwada region. Three talukas *viz.*, Latur AUSA and Renapur were selected from Latur district randomly and five villages from each talukas were selected randomly from each village nine farmers were selected. Thus constituting the total sample size was 135 respondents. Ex-post Facto research design was used for the study.

Majority of the respondents i.e. more than three fifth (65.19%) of the farmers were from middle age group and maximum (26.66%) of the farmers had education up to high school level. Slightly more than two fifth (43.70%) of the farmers had medium size of family and majority (45.18%) of farmers possessing small land holding. Further, it could be concluded that majority of the farmers were belongs to medium annual income group i.e. (83.70%) and majority (43.70%) of the farmers had medium social participation while 57.77 per cent of the farmers had farming as a major occupation. Majority (67.42%) of the farmers were belongs to medium extension contact and 80.74 per cent farmers had medium mass media exposure while 58.52 per cent farmers had medium cosmopolitaness.

It was noticed that the five variables namely land holding, annual income, social participation, major occupation, extension contact were positive and significant correlated with perceived effectiveness, where education, mass media exposure had positively and highly significant with the perceived effectiveness. Where other variables age, family size, and cosmopolitaness had non-significant correlated with the perceived effectiveness of DD kisan channel. Farmers expected the presentation of agriculture programmes in the form of demonstration along with relevant information, farmers expected accurate and new information and also increase the telecast time of a programme with special

lectures with coupled with visuals while farmer expected narrating experience of local farmers. They also expect full and complete coverage of information in that use familiar, simple, local words and most important, to reduced commercial breaks.

Title	- Farmers knowledge of climate change in relation to crop management
Researcher	- Chouhan, Goraknath
Research Guide	- Suradkar, D.D.
Department	- Extension Education
Subject	- Extension Education
Degree	- M.Sc
Thesis No.	- 1779
Krishikosh link	- http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/5810033622
Abstract	-

The present study was conducted in Latur, Renapur and Ausa tahsils of Latur district from Marathwada region of Maharashtra state, with an objective to study the farmers knowledge of climate change in relation to crop management. Four villages from each tahsil were selected randomly. Total twelve villages were selected for research study. Ten respondents from each village were selected randomly to comprise a sample of 120 respondents. One short case study method of ex-post-facto medium research design was adopted for this study.

It was noticed that majority of respondents were middle age group (54.16%), had education primary school level (28.35%), had semi medium land holding (47.50%), had joint family (65.84%), had medium farming experience (60.10%), having farming and other occupation (62.50%), medium annual income (91.66%), medium extension contact (75.80%), medium social participation (88.33%), medium economic motivation (65.00%).

The important study were that, majority (74.16%) of respondents had a medium farmers knowledge of climate change in relation to crop management.

Independent variables like occupation and social participation found to be positive and significant relationship with farmers knowledge of climate change in relation to crop management. Variables like age, education, land holding, family type, farming experience, annual income, extension contact, and economic motivation had positive and highly significant relationship with farmers knowledge of climate change in relation to crop management.

The major information needs of the farmers about climate and weather in relation to crop management is most needed for crop protection (83.3%) and crop production (78.3%) i.e., which may be due to importance of these subject matter for crop management.

Whereas for crop planning information related needs 54.2 per cent of farmers needed somewhat. Similarly for general climate and weather parameters 54.2 per cent viewed that they somewhat needed the information. But in case of post harvest management only 19 per cent perceived as the most needed information.

Most needed training areas of crop management in relation to climate and weather were crop protection (80.8%), followed by crop production (73.3%), the similar results were also found for the information needs of the respondents. Whereas for crop planning training needs for majority (60.0%) of the respondents were somewhat needed. Similarly for training needs general climate and weather parameters for majority of the respondents were somewhat needed. In case post harvest management only 18 per cent of respondents prefer this as the most needed for training.

Title	- Impact of farm pond on beneficiaries
Researcher	- Hyalij, Vishwajit Dagaji
Research Guide	- Deshmukh, J.M.
Department	- Extension Education
Subject	- Extension Education
Degree	- M.Sc
Thesis No.	- 1790
Krishikosh link	- http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/5810033672
Abstract	-

The present study was conducted in Latur, Renapur and Ausa tahsils of Latur district from Marathwada region of Maharashtra state, with an objective to study the impact of farm pond on beneficiaries. Four villages from each tahsil were selected randomly. Total twelve villages were selected for research study. Ten respondents from each village were selected purposively to comprise a sample of 120 respondents. One short case study method of ex-post-facto medium research design was adopted for this study.

It was noticed that majority of respondents were middle age group (63.33%), had education primary school level (29.17%), had medium land holding (80.00%), having high annual income (55.83%), having medium area under protective irrigation (52.50%), medium social participation (58.33%), medium extension contact (75.84%), medium risk preference (67.50%), medium economic motivation (71.67%) and high innovativeness (52.50%).

It was observed that, 73.33 per cent of beneficiaries after farm pond and 68.33 per cent before farm pond were having medium crop productivity for cotton, majority 71.66 per cent of after and 70.00 per cent before having medium crop productivity for sorghum crop. Also observed that majority of beneficiaries 71.66 per cent after farm pond and 55.00 per cent beneficiaries were having medium crop productivity before farm pond for wheat crop and more than half (51.66%) of beneficiaries (after farm pond) and 50.00 per cent of beneficiaries (before farm pond) were having medium crop productivity for red gram.

It was revealed that more than three fifth (65.00%) of beneficiaries (after farm pond) and 40.00 per cent of beneficiaries (before farm pond) were belonged to medium change in cropping pattern.

It was revealed that 75.00 per cent, 63.34 per cent, 55.00 per cent and 38.34 per cent of beneficiaries were done land leveling, graded bunding, broad bed furrow and nala training respectively.

The data showed that 70.00 per cent of beneficiaries (after farm pond) and 56.67 per cent before farm pond were belonged to medium category of employment generation.

It is revealed that more than half (56.67%) of beneficiaries after and 50.00 per cent of beneficiaries before farm pond were present in medium category of material possession.

It was noticed that less than half (46.66%) of beneficiaries after and 41.67 per cent of beneficiaries before were medium category of education of family members.

It was revealed that, majority (65.00%) of beneficiaries after and 40.00 per cent of beneficiaries before farm pond were present medium category of implement possession

91.67 per cent of beneficiaries expressed productive land goes under farm pond was the major constraint expressed by beneficiaries while, 88.34 per cent of beneficiaries expressed high labour wages, whereas, 83.33 per cent of beneficiaries quoted fruit crops are essential for getting subsidy.

Title	- Knowledge and adoption of herbicide among pomegranate growers
Researcher	- Sontakke, Dipak Ukandrao
Research Guide	- Suradkar, D.D.
Department	- Extension Education
Subject	- Extension Education
Degree	- M.Sc
Thesis No.	- 17101
Krishikosh link	- http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/5810033717
Abstract	-

The present study was conducted in Aurangabad district of the Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. Out of eight districts in Marathwada region, one district, Aurangabad was purposively selected considering the convenience of researcher. There were three talukas in Aurangabad districts were selected purposively on the basis of maximum area under pomegranate. Four villages from each selected talukas were selected purposively. From the selected 12 villages ten pomegranate growers from each village were selected purposively. Thus, 120 pomegranate farmers as pomegranate growers were taken as the sample for the study. One shot case study method of ex-post-facto medium research design was adopted for this study.

The majority 65.00 per cent of the pomegranate growers were from middle farming experience, 26.66 per cent of the pomegranate growers were educated up to secondary school level, 75.00 per cent of the pomegranate growers were had medium annual income, 30.00 per cent of the pomegranate growers were had semi medium land holding, 75.00 per cent of the pomegranate growers had medium area under pomegranate, 75.84 per cent were having medium social participation, 69.16 per cent were having medium extension contact, 69.16 per cent were in medium economic motivation, 77.50 per cent of the pomegranate growers were in medium risk orientation category, 62.50 per cent of the pomegranate growers had medium market orientation.

The majority 62.50 per cent of the pomegranate growers were located in medium level of knowledge of herbicide followed by 19.16 per cent and 18.34 per cent of the pomegranate growers were located in low and high knowledge herbicide used in pomegranate, respectively.

The majority 63.33 per cent of the pomegranate growers were located in medium level of adoption of herbicide followed by 14.17 per cent and 22.50 per cent of the pomegranate growers were located in low and high adoption of herbicide used in pomegranate, respectively.

The variables like farming experience, education, annual income, land holding, area under pomegranate, social participation, extension contact, economic motivation, risk orientation and market orientation and had positive and highly significant relationship with knowledge of herbicide used in pomegranate.

The variables like farming experience, annual income, land holding, area under pomegranate, social participation, extension contact, economic motivation, risk orientation and market orientation and had positive and highly significant and with education positive and significant relationship and with adoption of herbicide used in pomegranate.

The major constraints was that they are not getting the proper information about herbicide applications, lack of proper knowledge, constraints of lack of labour for herbicide application, non-availability of money at proper time, herbicide as using seems to be expensive for the farmer, farmer having high labour charges, rains occur after herbicide application not gets the effective results, long gap in monsoon leads to delayed application of herbicide, Spray pump were not available.

Title	- Technological gap in green gram production practices among growers
Researcher	- Shinde, Ajay Hari
Research Guide	- Suradkar, D.D.
Department	- Extension Education
Subject	- Extension Education
Degree	- M.Sc
Thesis No.	- 17104
Krishikosh link	- http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/5810033720
Abstract	-

The present study was conducted purposively selected jalna district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state with an objective to study the technological gap in green gram production practices among growers .Five villages from each tahsil were selected purposively Total twenty villages were selected for research study. Six respondents from each village were selected to comprise a sample of 120 respondents. One short case study method of ex-post-facto medium research design was adopted for this study.

It was noticed that majority of beneficiaries were had medium farming experience (51.66%), had middle school level (25.83%) ,had medium land holding (43.33%), having medium annual income (71.67%), had medium social participation (67.50%), medium use of source of information (60.83%), medium economic motivation (51.67%) had medium risk orientation (63.33%) ,had medium level knowledge (61.67%).

The important study were that, majority (63.33%) of green gram growers had medium technological gap regarding green gram production practices,Independent variables like farming experience found to be positive and highly significant relationship with technological gap about green gram production practices, Variables like land holding, annual income,use of source of information, social participation, economic motivation had negative and highly significant relationship with technological gap, education,risk orientation shows negative and highly significant relationship with technological gap about green gram production practices.

The major constraint faced by the green gram growers was 40.00 per cent and 39.16 per cent green gram growers faced the constraints of nonavailability of sufficient time for preparation of land and non availability of bullock pair, whereas

30.00 per cent non availability of machinery for preparation of land. Regarding fertilizer, (74.17%) green gram growers faced the constraints of high cost of chemical fertilizer and (56.67%) nonavailability of chemical fertilizer at proper time.

Majority 90.83 per cent of the green gram growers were suggested that cost of seed should be reduced and training programme should be organized to improve the knowledge regarding land use and bio-fertilizer followed by detail package of practices (89.16%), whereas farm mechanization should be motivated among the farmers in group by providing machinery on subsidy base(83.33%), pesticide should be provided at low cost suggested by (81.67%) of the green gram growers whereas bio-fertilizer and fungicides for seed treatment should be made available in rural area at proper time suggested by (78.33%) of the green gram growers, while respondents suggested that government should provide NADEP and vermicompost unit (75.83).

Title	- Training needs of dairy farmer in latur district
Researcher	- Rathod, Jaypal Shriram
Research Guide	- Khalge, M.I.
Department	- Extension Education
Subject	- Extension Education
Degree	- M.Sc
Thesis No.	- 17107
Krishikosh link	- http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/5810033723
Abstract	-

The present study was conducted in, Ausa and Chakur tahsils of Latur district from Marathwada region of Maharashtra state, with an objective to study To assess the training needs of dairy farmers about dairy enterprise. Five villages from each tahsil were selected randomly. Total 10 villages were selected for research study. 12 respondents from each village were selected randomly to comprise a sample of 120 respondents. One short case study method of ex-post-fact research design was adopted for this study.

It was noticed that majority of beneficiaries were young age group (60.00%), had education primary (14.17%) , had higher lower cast (68.33%), had , small land holding (5.00%), having medium annual income (70.00%), socio-economical status (73.33%), medium use of source of information (59.16%),low social participation (60.83%), medium knowledge level (46.67%).

The important studies were that, majority (46.67%) of beneficiaries had medium knowledge regarding dairy farming, 41.67 per cent of them had moderately favourable attitude towards dairy farming.

Independent variables like education, cast, annual income,socio-economical status, source of information, social participation, knowledge found to be positive and significant relationship .age found to be negative and annual income found to be non significant .Variables like , education, cast, annual income, use of source of information, social participation, knowledge and had positive and highly significant relationship with knowledge of farmers about dairy farming.

Also clearly observed that independent variables like education, annual income, and socio-economical status, use of source of information, social participation and knowledge level found to be positive and significant relationship with knowledge and attitude of farmers towards dairy farming. Variables like, education, socio-economical status, annual income, and knowledge level had positive and highly significant relationship with attitude of farmers towards dairy farming.

The major constraint faced by the beneficiaries was individual assessment is not followed in the dairy training (73.33%), while 40.16 per cent respondents faced constraint of dairy farming is a complicated process. Followed by more than half (65.83 per cent) of the beneficiaries faced constraints that deprived availability of the information regarding dairy farming.

Majority (76.67%) of the respondents had suggestion on individual assessment of the beneficiaries should be followed in the dairy farming. 80.16 per cent respondents suggested to had training in summer season. While 12.50 per cent beneficiaries suggested to had training in rabi season and only 7.50 per cent suggest to had training in kharif season. security level should be raised up to 90 per cent and 63.33 per cent beneficiaries suggested that mass awareness should be followed for better feedback, 60.00 per cent respondents suggested that, bringing transparency in the dairy farming by means of avoiding corruption is also results good response of the farmers toward dairy farming.

Title	- Knowledge and participation of farmers in agripolyclinicactivities
Researcher	- Pawar, Sushma Uttam
Research Guide	- Deshmukh, J.M.
Department	- Extension Education
Subject	- Extension Education
Degree	- M.Sc
Thesis No.	- 17112
Krishikosh link	- http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/5810033730
Abstract	-

The present study was conducted in Chakur, Renapur, Nilanga and AUSA four tahsils were selected purposively of Latur district from Marathwada region of Maharashtra state, with an objective to study the knowledge and participation of farmers in agripolyclinic activities. Thirty respondents from each tahsils were selected randomly to comprise a sample of 120 respondents. One short case study method of ex-post-facto medium research design was adopted for this study. It was noticed that majority of respondents were middle age group (65.83%), had education secondary school level (23.33%), had Farming experience (67.50%), had independent profession occupation(34.17%), had half of land holding (50.00%), had medium annual income (80.00%), medium social participation (40.83%), more than half extension contact (56.67%), more than half risk orientation (56.67%), majority of respondents were medium economic motivation(67.50%) and had more than innovativeness(56.67%).

The important studies were that, majority (96.67%) of respondents had knowledge about agripolyclinic activities. Majority of respondents were (60.83%) of overall knowledge level of about agripolyclinic activities. The majority of studies were (96.67%) of respondent had participation in agripolyclinic activities. More than half of respondents were (56.67%) overall level participation in agripolyclinic activities.

Independent variables like age, education, occupation, land holding, social participation, risk orientation, innovativeness found to be positive and highly significant relationship with knowledge of agripolyclinic activities. Variables like farming experience, annual income, extension contact, economic motivation had positive and significant relationship with knowledge of agripolyclinic activities.

Independent variables like land holding, found to be positive and highly significant relationship with participation in agripolyclinic activities. Variables like age, education, farming experience, occupation, annual income, social participation, extension contact, risk orientation, economic motivation, and innovativeness had positive and significant relationship with participation in agripolyclinic activities.

Title - Attitude of agricultural students towards computer usage

Researcher - Priyanka

Research Guide - Suradkar, D.D.

Department - Extension Education

Subject - Extension Education

Degree - M.Sc

Thesis No. - 17113

Krishikosh link - <http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/5810033801>

Abstract -

The total 120 respondents were randomly chosen from two colleges of Parbhani and Latur town of Marathwada region. The data pertaining to the study were collected by interview schedule. Results shows that, majority 49.16 per cent of the students had taken MS-CIT computer course. Majority 61.00 per cent of the respondents belongs to nuclear family. 57.5 per cent of the students were medium sized family. 38.00 per cent of the respondents had family education above degree. 56.67 per cent of the parents were semi professionals like school teacher, businessmen, agriculturists, clerk, and accountant. 40.00 per cent of the respondents were daily users, 67.5 per cent of the respondents were regularly internet browsers with 72.5 per cent of the respondents were spent time above two hours. 35.00 per cent of the respondents were never faced any health problems while using internet and 65.83 per cent of the students family had high level (Rs.1.26-4.99 lakh) of annual income. Knowledge of students towards computer use shows that, Majority of the students 45.83 per cent had high level of knowledge. Attitude of the students towards computer usage shows, 67 per cent of the respondents were felt comfortable for using computer. The results concluded from the constraints that, 23.3 per cent of the respondents were lack in basic computer knowledge, 13 per cent of the respondents were unaware of how to use computer, cent per of the students unable to use computer due to high cost, 87.5 per cent of the students were not used computers due to lack of time, 10 per cent of the students had lack of interest due to more using of mobile, 90.83 per cent of the students were faced problem of irregular electricity supply, 96.66 per cent of the students accepted that lack of computer and internet facilities due high cost and the students(36.66%) were faced problem other than these that most of computers were not working properly and even not had basic applications like MS Word, Excel and PDF converter. Regarding knowledge, out of eight independent variables,

professional education, family education, family occupation and extent of computer usage had positively significant with knowledge. Family type, family size, health problems and annual family incomes were non- significant. Regarding attitude of the respondents out of eight independent variables, professional education, family type, family occupation, extent of computer use, annual family income had positively significant with attitude of students. Family size, family education, health problems were non-significant with attitude of the students towards computer use.

Title	- Aspirations of rural youth
Researcher	- Gandhale, Amit Amar
Research Guide	- Khalge, M.I.
Department	- Extension Education
Subject	- Extension Education
Degree	- M.Sc
Thesis No.	- 17117
Krishikosh link	- http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/5810033810
Abstract	-

The present study was conducted in Aurangabad, Sillod and Kannad tahsils of Aurangabad district from Marathwada region of Maharashtra state, with an objective to study the Aspirations of rural youth. Four villages from each tahsil were selected purposively. Total twelve villages were selected for research study. Ten respondents from each village were selected randomly to comprise a sample of 120 respondents. One short case study method of ex-post-facto medium research design was adopted for this study.

It was noticed that majority of respondent had education up to graduate and post graduate level (50.00%), respondents fathers educated up to secondary school level (24.17%), respondents mother educated up to middle school level (29.18%), and respondents family occupation is farming (45.84%).

It was noticed that respondents had medium annual income (77.50%), had medium utilization of mass media (74.16%), had medium level of social participation (86.67%), had medium level of achievement motivation (50.83%) and had medium level of economic motivation (73.33%).

The important study were that, majority (86.67%) of respondent shad medium educational aspiration, 79.16 per cent of them had medium

political aspiration, 90.00 per cent had medium agricultural aspiration and 87.50 per cent had medium social participation.

Independent Variables namely Annual income, Mass media utilization, Achievement motivation, Economic motivation found to be positive and significant relationship with educational aspiration of rural youth. While variables namely Respondents education and had positive and highly significant relationship with educational aspiration of rural youth.

Also clearly observed that independent variables namely Family occupation, Mass media utilization and Achievement motivation found to be positive and significant relationship with agricultural aspiration of rural youth. Variables namely Respondents education, Fathers education and Mothers education found to be positive and highly significant relationship with agricultural aspiration of rural youth.

Variables namely Mass media utilization and social participation found to be positive and significant, where as Respondents education found to be positive and highly significant relationship with social aspiration of rural youth at 0.01 per cent probability.

Also for political aspiration variables namely Mothers education found to be negative and significant relationship with political aspiration of rural youth. Variables like, Respondent's education, Fathers education and Mass media utilization had negative and highly significant relationship with political aspiration of rural youth.

It was observed that, majority of respondents were faced the constraint lack of knowledge about improved agriculture technology (53.33%), village leader were not cooperative 47.50 per cent. The groups/conflicts among the people in the village were reported as a constraint by 44.16 per cent respondents, followed by lack of knowledge about higher education discipline were reported by 37.50 per cent respondents

Title	-	Perception of farmers about indigenous technical knowledge in plant protection
Researcher	-	Londhe, Shital Madhukar
Research Guide	-	Deshmukh, J.M.
Department	-	Extension Education
Subject	-	Extension Education
Degree	-	M.Sc
Thesis No.	-	17118
Krishikosh link	-	http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/5810033812
Abstract	-	

The present study was conducted in Latur, Ausa and Renapur tahsils of Latur district from Marathwada region of Maharashtra state, with an objective to study the Perception of farmers about ITK in plant protection. Four villages from each tahsil were selected randomly. Total twelve villages were selected for research study. Ten respondents from each village were selected randomly to comprise a sample of 120 respondents. One short case study method of ex-post-facto medium research design was adopted for this study.

It was noticed that more than half (60.84%) of respondents had medium farming experience, less than half (32.50%) of respondents educated up to primary school level, more than three fourth (77.50%) of respondent had medium size of family, less than half (47.50%) respondents had semi medium land holding, most (90.83%) respondents had medium annual income, 74.17 per cent of respondents had medium use of source of information, 75.00 per cent of respondents had medium extension contact, 89.17 per cent of respondents had medium social participation, 83.33 per cent had medium risk orientation and more than half (71.67%) had medium innovativeness. Also it was observed that majority (66.67%) of respondents had favourable perception about ITK in plant protection.

Independent Variables like Family size, Source of information, Extension contact, Risk orientation and Innovativeness found to be positive and significant relationship with perception of respondents about indigenous technical knowledge in plant protection. While variables like Farming experience, Education, Size of land holding and Social participation found to

be positive and highly significant relationship with perception of respondents about indigenous technical knowledge in plant protection

It was observed that major factor influencing respondents of Latur district were more labour and time require (91.66%) followed lack of sufficient knowledge on indigenous farming practices for younger generation (80.00%), lack of training about indigenous knowledge (79.16%), lack of support from govt. authorities (75.00%), weak linkage between government and respondent (70.00%), low yielding nature of traditional packaging practices (68.33%).

Title	-	Content analysis of agrowon daily with special reference to horticulture information
Researcher	-	Kadam, B.D.
Research Guide	-	Kadam, R.P.
Department	-	Extension Education
Subject	-	Extension Education
Degree	-	M.Sc
Thesis No.	-	17152
Krishikosh link	-	http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/5810034010
Abstract	-	

The present study regarding location, space covered by the horticultural information and identification of different types, forms of presentation of horticultural information published in Marathi newspaper 'Agrowon' from Aurangabad edition of Maharashtra.

52 issues of 'Agrowon' published from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2106 was selected and studied with the help of specially designed proforma for collection and analysis of the contents of 'Agrowon'. The data was presented in the form of percentage and frequencies. The results of the present investigation are as follows.

The non-horticultural information occupied very large space (82.1 %) as compare to horticultural information (17.9 %). Agricultural outlook topped in terms of frequency (40.90 %) of total horticultural information. Photo news on farming (25.19 %) was the common form of presenting horticultural information. Any other (16.64 %) occupied the high space followed by Agricultural articles (15.52 %) out of total horticultural space. Most of the horticultural information published on right side (68.42 %) of the newspaper. Flush left (16.70%) and cross line (15.00 %) types of heading were common.

Most of the horticultural information had heading, body and illustration but more than half of the horticultural information had lead. Length of the horticultural information was up to 100 words. Most (41.70 %) of the horticultural information had less than 5 per cent of difficult words, 1 to 5 per cent of technical words (82.20 %) and majority (75.00 %) of horticultural information had more than 80 per cent of simple words. About 55.55 per cent of horticultural information had up to 17 words per sentence. Most (67.80 %) of the horticultural information had one sentence in the heading, while 1 to 10 sentences in the body (56.66 %).

Title	-	Knowledge and adoption of recommended cultivation practices of onion by the growers
Researcher	-	Khating, Suresh Madhavrao
Research Guide	-	Kapse, P.S.
Department	-	Extension Education
Subject	-	Extension Education
Degree	-	M.Sc
Thesis No.	-	17157
Krishikosh link	-	http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/5810034019
Abstract	-	

The present study was conducted mainly with the objective to study knowledge and adoption of recommended cultivation practices of onion by the growers. For present study Aurangabad district was selected purposively on the basis of maximum area of onion production. From Aurangabad districts two tahsils were selected for the study on the basis of maximum onion production in districts. Viz. Vaijapur and Gangapur taluka on the basis of maximum area under onion cultivation was selected. From the each selected takulas three villages were selected, from each of the village twenty numbers of the respondents selected. Thus 120 were selected for Ex-Post Facto study method was used for research study.

It was noticed that majority of the respondent had maximum percent belong to middle age group, educated up to high school education school level, medium sized land holding, medium area under onion cultivation, medium annual income, medium social participation, medium level of source of information, medium extension contact, medium economic motivation, medium market orientation, medium risk orientation, medium knowledge level, medium level of adoption.independent variable of respondent namely Education, Land holding, Area under onion cultivation, Annual income, social participation, source of information, Extension contact, Economic motivation, Market orientation and Risk orientation are positively and significantly correlated with knowledge of protected onion cultivation. Whereas Age does not shows any relation with knowledge of protected onion cultivation.

Independent variables namely education, land holding, annual income, social participation, source of information, economic motivation, and risk orientation are positively

and significantly correlated with knowledge of onion cultivation. Age does not show any relation with knowledge of protected onion cultivation.

Whereas area under onion cultivation, extension contact, market orientation are positively and highly significantly relationship with knowledge of the respondents above onion cultivation.

It was indicated that 80.84 per cent of the respondents had knowledge about one deep ploughing and two to three harrowing recommended as preparatory tillage operation, whereas 70.84 per cent respondents known about application of FYM/compost. In case of seed and sowing practices it is evident from Table 14 that 80.84 per cent and 75.00 per cent of the respondent had knowledge about recommended planting distance for onion in *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons respectively. Whereas 75.00 per cent and 50.00 per cent of them known about recommended seed rate and seed treatment. Only 41.67 per cent of the respondents had knowledge about recommended varieties of onion.

It was evident that adoption of the respondent ploughing 29.20 per cent and 41.60 per cent of the respondents fully and partially adopted cultivation of onion in medium to heavy drainage soil, whereas 35.00 per cent and 41.66 per cent of the respondents fully and partially adopted application of 40-50 cart load of manure for onion cultivation per hectare while 51.66 per cent and 31.66 per cent of the respondents fully and partially adopted one deep ploughing and 2-3 harrowings as a preparatory tillage operation, respectively.

It regards constraints respondent revealed that 96.66 per cent of the respondents faced the constraints such as like costly laboring charge, 92.50 per cent unavailability of FYM/compost, 90.00 per cent high cost of ploughing , 66.66 per cent unavailability of labor at proper time.

Title	- Cropping pattern followed by awardee farmers in marathwada region
Researcher	- Mergewar, Ajay Ramesh
Research Guide	- Deshmukh, P.R.
Department	- Extension Education
Subject	- Extension Education
Degree	- M.Sc
Thesis No.	- 17186
Krishikosh link	- http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/5810034088
Abstract	-

The present study was conducted with specific objectives to study the “Cropping pattern followed by awardee farmers in Marathwada region” for the study from eight district namely, Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Beed, Nanded, Latur, Osmanabad and Hingoli of the Marathwada region of Maharashtra. The list of awardee farmers from 2003 to 2015 was obtained from the Joint Department of Agriculture (JDA), Latur & Aurangabad districts During 2003 to 2015 total 120 farmers from the eight districts of Marathwada region were honoured with the title of “Krushibhushan”, “Shetinishtha”, “Jijamata Krishibhushan”, “Udyan-pandit”, “Shetimitra” by the Government of Maharashtra. All these awardee farmers were considered for the study. However, only 120 farmers could be interviewed during the study. ‘Ex-post facto’ research design is worthy to apply when the independent variables have already acted upon. Hence, this design was used in the present study.

Majority of the respondents were from old age, had education higher secondary school level, medium farming experience, big size of land holding, medium area under irrigation, majority of the respondents had agriculture of their occupation, medium annual income, short duration (1 to 2 days) trainings received, all the respondents received state level awards, majority of the respondents received other awards from private organization, NGO’s etc. medium level of information seeking behavior, high management orientation, medium productivity level.

Majority of the respondents were from fair cropping pattern and cropping pattern of awardee farmers were quite diversified as they were found cultivating different crops.

The relationship of the characteristics of the awardee farmers namely farming experience, land holding, area under irrigation, occupation, annual income, training received, award received, information seeking behavior, management orientation and productivity level

with cropping pattern was found to be positive and significant. It was however, observed that the relationship between age and education of the respondents and the cropping pattern was non-significant.

Maximum number of the respondents suggested for 'training about new technology should be provided', 'government should provide minimum support prices to all the crops'. Another important suggestions were 'need of proper irrigation facilities', 'subsidised prices of fertilizers, pesticides etc', 'crop insurance scheme should provide for all crops', 'credit institutions should be made available to farmers', and 'proper marketing network should be established in rural areas' for the improvement of the crop production. This clearly indicates that farmers are very much enthusiastic and interested towards improved cultivation practices and if they were trained very well regarding these aspects and provided all the facilities needed, then definitely they can achieve better.

Title	- Training needs of sweet orange growers in marathwada region
Researcher	- Bandagar, Supriya Shivaji
Research Guide	- Ekale, J.V.
Department	- Extension Education
Subject	- Extension Education
Degree	- M.Sc
Thesis No.	- 17195
Krishikosh link	- http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/5810034123
Abstract	-

The Present study was conducted in Nanded District with a view to know the training need of sweet orange growers. The specific objectives of the study were to study the profile of sweet orange growers. To assess the knowledge of sweet orange growers. To find out the training needs of sweet orange growers. To explore the relationship between profiles of sweet orange growers with their training needs. To study the constraints faced by the growers in sweet orange cultivation practices and obtain their suggestion to overcome the problems.

The Nanded and Hadgoan talukas of Nanded district were purposively selected for the study. In all 120 respondents were purposively selected from these villages and information pertaining to objectives was collection by using schedule prepared. The percentage, frequency was worked out to describe the profile of sweet orange grower.

Most of the 75 per cent respondents were having medium (5 to 15 years) farming experience, Majority of sweet orange growers were education upto only read and write, 33.33 per cent having medium (4.01 to 10.00 ha) land holding, 41.67 having small (upto1.00 ha) area under sweet orange cultivation and having medium (Rs 1, 50, 000 to 4, 00,000) annual income and 40 per cent low social participation, and also 61.67 per cent medium having extension contact,78.33 per cent having medium economic motivation, 74.16 per cent having medium risk orientation and 80.83 per cent having medium market orientation.

The result should that most of respondents (69.17 per cent) were hailing in Medium level of training needs on sweet orange cultivation.

According to correlation analysis, it was found that the variables namely area under sweet orange cultivation, social participation, extension contact, economic motivation, risk orientation found to be positive and significant relationship with training needs of sweet orange growers and farming experience education, land holding, annual income and market orientation had positively and highly significant relationship with training needs.

According to multiple regression analysis it was found that education, extension contact are negatively non significant to training needs. Farming experience is positively highly significant and market orientation is positively significant.

It was found that all of the sweet orange growers faced the constraint like load shading of electricity, more labour wages lack of labour, costly inorganic fertilizer, pesticide and insecticides, non availability of the regulated market, non availability of sufficient water for irrigation, lack of skilled labour for training and pruning, non availability of good seedling, expensive land leveling.

Title	- Entrepreneurial attributes of nursery owners in marathwada region
Researcher	- Shewale, Ashok Shivajirao
Research Guide	- Ahire, R.D.
Department	- Extension Education
Subject	- Extension Education
Degree	- M.Sc
Thesis No.	- 17200
Krishikosh link	- http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/5810034134
Abstract	-

A nursery is a starting point for successful flower, ornamental and sapling production. The history of civilization is rich with verses pertaining to agriculture. Almost all of them candidly connote the nature of agriculture as a “food obtaining activity” and nothing more. But with the advent of civilization, agriculture has grown in length and breadth. It’s now a diversified activity.

Nursery raising is one of the highly economic enterprise in horticulture sector. The nursery management gained status of commercial venture as the demand for high quality planting material is steadily increasing due to interest in vegetable gardening, fruit cultivation, social forestry, agro-forestry and plantation crops.

Now it is felt that, the economic growth and development of advanced countries is largely due to entrepreneurship among their community rather than capital. In today’s changing scenario, skill entrepreneurial developments have become more important. Many entrepreneurial opportunities are emerging in various fields such as computer, electronics, medicine, agriculture, food technology, etc. entrepreneurship development is an art and science which requires skills of communication, management and marketing to any entrepreneur.

As Marathwada region is the national hub of education and service sector the demand of ornamentals, floriculture and fruit sapling is increasing day by day. Therefore ornamental and flower nurseries have been developed around Aurangabad and Jalna districts and now it has become a major ornamental and floriculture nursery growing area.

Majority (50.00%) of respondents were from middle age group, followed by young age group (22.22%) and old age group (27.78%) respectively.

Majority 42.23 per cent of respondents were educated up to college level, where as one third 25.55 per cent up to secondary level. About 21.11 per cent respondents educated up to Higher secondary level and very few 08.88 per cent was found in primary where as 02.22 per cent of the respondents are illiterate.

Majority 50.00 per cent of the nursery owners had medium experience in nursery business for a period ranging between 8 to 24 years., followed by one third 33.33 per cent of respondents had low experience in the nursery business for a period ranges up to 7 years., The 16.67 per cent of the respondents had high experience in the nursery business for a period ranging between 25 and above years.

Majority of 46.66 per cent of the nursery owners belonged to category of small land holding between 1.01 to 2.00 ha. Followed by 22.23 per cent of respondents who belonged to category of semi-medium land holding possessing land between 2.01 to 4.00 ha., 16.66 per cent of the respondents belonged to marginal land holding category up to 1.00 ha., 14.45 per cent respondents belonged to medium category between 4.00 to 10.00 ha. and nobody was found in big land holding category which is above 10.01 hectares.

Majority of nursery owners (50.00 per cent) living in medium size family followed by (38.88 per cent) living in small size family and remaining of them (11.12 per cent) living in big family size.

More than half 62.23 per cent of respondents had medium annual income. The high annual income respondents were 28.88 per cent whereas, 08.89 per cent had low annual income.

Majority 57.78 per cent of respondents uses medium sources of information followed by High 25.56 per cent and Low category of sources of information 16.66 per cent respectively.

Majority 62.22 per cent of the respondents had medium risk bearing ability. Whereas, 16.66 per cent had low and 21.12 per cent of respondents had high level of risk bearing ability.

Majority of 53.33 per cent of the nursery owners had medium social participation, while, 31.11 per cent of nursery owners were having low level of social participation. Only, 15.56 per cent of them had high social participation.

Majority of 83.88 per cent of the respondents were expressed financial constraints like high investment and working capital. Whereas 69.16 per cent of the respondents expressed

non availability of inputs like good quality planting material, micronutrients, chemical fertilizers, and electricity.

It is suggested that, provision of loans at cheaper interest rate on long term basis, Proper technical guidance regarding control of pest and diseases by the experts and scientist.

Title	-	Knowledge and adoption of kharif maize production technology among the growers
Researcher	-	Wadge, Sharda Kaluram
Research Guide	-	Kapse, P.S.
Department	-	Extension Education
Subject	-	Extension Education
Degree	-	M.Sc
Thesis No.	-	17202
Krishikosh link	-	http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/5810034157
Abstract	-	

Kharif maize is one of the most crucial and strategic crops in the world. It is third to wheat and rice in area under production but in productivity, it surpasses all cereals. In world among all cereals, occupies the fifth largest in area, fourth largest in output and third largest in yield. It is called as queen of cereals due to its great importance in human, animal diet and high yielding ability.

The present study was conducted in Aurangabad district from Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. Two tahsils and four villages from each tahsil were selected purposively. Fifteen *kharif* maize growers from eight villages were selected to comprise a sample of 120 respondents were interviewed, personally to collect the data with the help of structured and pretested interview schedule. The collected data were processed and statistically analyzed. The coefficient of correlation was used to find out the relationship between the selected independent and dependent variables.

The study revealed that higher proportion of the *kharif* maize growers had medium farming experience 7 to 33 years were educated up to secondary school level, had semi-medium size of land holding and marginal land holding about area under *kharif* maize. Majority of them had annual income of Rs.1,10,164 to 3,40,135/-. Majority of the *kharif* maize growers were having medium social participation, extension contact, sources of information, economic motivation and risk orientation. It was observed that the majority of the *kharif* maize growers had medium level of knowledge and adoption of *kharif* maize production technology among the growers. Study revealed that with the increased levels of farming experience, education, land holding, annual income, social participation, extension contact, sources of information, economic motivation and risk orientation, level of knowledge and adoption of *kharif* maize production technology among the growers also increased. The study portrayed that the most

of *kharif* maize growers reported the inconvenient storage conditions, problem of price fluctuation, shortage of FYM/compost, high of cost fertilizers. Most of the *kharif* maize growers followed problem about high wages charges. Majority of *kharif* maize growers having knowledge about production technology of *kharif* maize. And they suggested regarding MSP of maize should be increased, subsidy on drip irrigation system should be increased, transportation charges should be reasonable, information should be provide timely about pest and disease management.

Title	- Impact of self help groups on their beneficiaries in meghalaya
Researcher	- Kharsati, Ladeiphi
Research Guide	- Deshmukh, P.R.
Department	- Extension Education
Subject	- Extension Education
Degree	- M.Sc
Thesis No.	- 17209
Krishikosh link	- http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/5810034168
Abstract	-

The present study was conducted in Myllem and Mawphlang tehsils of East Khasi Hills district from Meghalaya state, with an objective to find out impact analysis of self-help groups on their beneficiaries in Meghalaya. Five villages from each tehsil were selected purposively. Total ten villages were selected for research study. Six beneficiaries and six non-beneficiaries were selected as respondents from each village randomly to comprise a sample of 120 respondents. One short case study method of ex-post-facto medium research design was adopted for this study.

The objectives of the study were to study the profile of the self-help group beneficiaries, to study the impact of self-help groups on their beneficiaries in Meghalaya, to study the relationship between profile of the beneficiaries and impact, and to study the problems faced by the self-help group beneficiaries and their suggestions to overcome them.

The majority (68.33 per cent) of the beneficiaries and majority (71.67 per cent) of non-beneficiaries were from middle age category, 28.33 per cent and 25.00 per cent of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries respectively were educated upto middle school, majority (81.67 per cent) and (73.33 per cent) beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries respectively were married, majority of the beneficiaries (78.33 per cent) and non-beneficiaries (85.00 percent) had a medium family size, majority (85 per cent) of the beneficiaries and (96.67 per cent) of non-beneficiaries had a nuclear family type, cent per cent (100%) of the beneficiaries and the non-beneficiaries are belonging to the lower caste category (ST/SC), that majority (28.33per cent) of the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries are engaged in cultivation, majority (66.67 per cent) of the beneficiaries and 71.67 percent of the non-beneficiaries had medium social-participation, majority 60.00 per cent of beneficiaries

and 66.67 per cent of the non-beneficiaries fall under medium annual income category, majority (98.33 per cent) of the beneficiaries had been exposed to more than four training programs while a negligible 1.67 per cent had no training exposure, majority of the beneficiaries (90.00 percent were motivated by to improve standard of living, majority (90.00 per cent) of the beneficiaries and 88.33 per cent of the non-beneficiaries were found in medium level of extension contact, majority (75.00 per cent) beneficiaries and 50.00 percent non-beneficiaries had medium mass media exposure, majority (76.67 per cent) and (85.00 per cent) of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries respectively exhibited medium information seeking behaviour.

It can be observed that variables like annual income, training, sources of motivation, mass media exposure, extension contact, social participation and information seeking behaviour was found to have a positive and significant relationship with impact of self-help groups on their beneficiaries. Variables like age, education, marital status and occupation had a positive and non-significant with impact of self-help groups on their beneficiaries. While, variables family type and family size had a negative and non-significant correlation with impact of self-help groups on their beneficiaries while category had no correlation with impact of self-help groups on their beneficiaries.

Multiple regression analysis was carries out for determining the contributions of independent variables with impact of Self Help Group of beneficiaries. The study revealed that the variables viz., category, training, source of motivation, extension contact and information seeking behaviour show a positive and significant relationship with impact of self-help groups on their beneficiaries, while the variables viz., category, training, sources of motivation, extension contact and information seeking behaviour had a positive significant relationship at 0.05 level of probability with impact of self-help groups on beneficiaries, while age, marital status, occupation and social participation had a positive non-significant relationship with impact of self-help groups on their beneficiaries. Variables like education, family type, family size, annual income and mass media exposure had a negative and non-significant relationship with impact on impact of self-help groups on their beneficiaries.

The Z value of difference between the mean of two samples was found highly significant at one percent level of probability.

The overall impact of SHG on their beneficiaries revealed that medium overall impact was on the majority of the beneficiaries (78.33 per cent) followed by high overall impact (23.33 per

cent) and low overall impact (21.67 per cent) for beneficiaries. As for non-beneficiaries, medium overall impact (55.00 per cent) was followed by low overall impact (13.33 per cent) and high overall impact of self-help groups (8.33 per cent). The Z Value of difference between the mean of two samples was found to be highly significant at one percent level of probability. Hence, there was significant difference amongst impact means score of both types of respondents