ABOUT DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION EDUCATION

The mechanism of acquiring and transmitting knowledge involves three aspects which are closely interrelated. First, educating people in agriculture at different levels; second, the acquisition of knowledge through research, and third, the transmission of this knowledge to the farmers in the field. The College of Agriculture, Dapoli has been performing these functions effectively in various disciplines, since its inception i.e. 21st June 1965. The teaching, research and extension education work in the discipline of Extension Education began at College when a separate Extension Wing was attached to it, vide Government Resolution No. AGU/9165/24277/of 66, dated 18th May 1966.

1. Staff Position

The Extension Wing was initially provided with the posts of Professor (1), Assistant Professor (4), Extension Training Officer (1), Livestock Supervisor (1), Agricultural Assistant (6), Audio-Visual Operator (1), Junior Engineer (1) as technical staff and Assistant Superintendent (1), Senior Clerk (1), Junior Clerk (3), Driver (2), Cleaner (2), Fitter (1), Peon (5) and Watchman (1) as supporting staff.

Presently, the Department of Extension Education is having following staff.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dr. P. A. Sawant</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Dr. V. G. Patil</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Dr. K. V. Chorge</td>
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<td>Prof. P. G. Mehta</td>
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<td>Dr. J. R. Kadam</td>
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<td>Prof. S. C. Warawadekar</td>
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<td>Prof. N. S. Sarap</td>
<td>Assistant Professor (English)</td>
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<td>Assistant Professor</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Shri. R. P. Mahadik</td>
<td>Junior Research Assistant (On study leave)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Shri. S. B. Usare</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Shri. A. G. Bhuvad</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Miss Shilpa Naik</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Smt. Geeta Pawar</td>
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2. Education

2.1 Extension Teaching at Undergraduate Level

The College of Agriculture, Dapoli has the semester system of examination with four year degree programme introduced in 1983-84. As per the recommendations of Fourth Dean’s Committee, the revised syllabi have been implemented in the College since 2007-08. The courses offered to the undergraduate level as per the new syllabus are summarized below.

2.1.1 Under Graduate Courses

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2.2 Extension Teaching at Post-Graduate Level

The facility for post-graduate education in Extension Education has been made available at the College since 1977. In all, 197 students have completed post-graduation from this Department till 2008-09. From 2009-10, the common syllabi for PG students have been implemented throughout the country.

2.2.1 Post-Graduate Courses

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# Staff Position

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<th>Recent Photograph</th>
<th>Name of the faculty</th>
<th>Dr. PRAMOD ATMARAM SAWANT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Post Held</strong></td>
<td><strong>Head</strong></td>
<td>Department of Extension Education</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recent Photograph</td>
<td>Name of the faculty</td>
<td>Dr. VIJAY G. PATIL</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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3. Research in Extension Education

The technologies generated by the University are disseminated among the farming community through the extension agencies of the State Government, Panchayat Raj Institutions and also by the private and voluntary organizations. The impact of these technologies on the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiaries, constraints experienced by the farmers in adoption of modern farm technologies, socio-cultural aspects of different communities, use of different communication media and their impact on various categories of extension personnel and farmers and many other areas form the avenues to extension research. Research on these aspects is necessary, because they help in appraising the technology and also provide useful feedback to the research workers. Similarly, such social research helps in updating of the curriculum for agricultural extension and in making it relevant to the changing needs.

Realizing this, an Extension Research Sub-section was attached to the Extension Wing of the College of Agriculture, Dapoli vide Government Resolution No. AGU/ 1068/ 19444 dated 8.6.1969. A team of two investigators and one Junior Statistical Assistant (in the cadre of JRA) led by a Technical Assistant (in the cadre of SRA) was sanctioned for this sub-section. The Extension Research Sub-Section has carried out useful research on various socio-economic aspects of agriculture, horticulture, dairy and other allied occupations in the Konkan region. A total of 94 research projects have been completed on various aspects till now.

The research projects completed during last eight years are listed below.

2004-05
1. Awareness About AoA Under WTO Among Farm Scientists, Extension Workers and Farming Community
2. Feedback of Students and Host Farmers Regarding Rural Work Experience Programme (RWEP)
3. Knowledge and Adoption of Agricultural Technologies of Selected Crops Recommended by DBSSKVK, Dapoli

2005-06
4. Evaluation of Training Programme Organized by Maharashtra State Department of Agriculture
5. A Study of Employment Status of the Graduates of DBSSKVK, Dapoli
6. Benefit of Vanarai Bandharas as Perceived by the Rural People

2006-07
7. Empowerment of Rural Women Through Self Help Group
8. Reading Behaviour of the Readers of ‘Agrowon’ Daily Newspaper
9. Study of Non Cash (Non Monetary) Inputs Adopted by Farmers for Rice and Mango Crops

2007-08
10. Empowerment of Rural Women Through SHGs Engaged in Agrobased Activities
11. A Study on Yield Gap in Nagli
12. Adoption Gap in Coconut Cultivation

2008-09
13. Sustainable Rural Livelihood Security in Backward District of Maharashtra
14. Assessment of Training Needs of farm Families in Adopted Villages

2009-10
15. Participation of woman Grampanchayat members in village development
16. Post training performance of the farmers trained by Dr. BSKKV, Dapoli - An action research

2010-11
17. Leisure Time Activities of Rural Youth
18. Opinion and Expectation of the Members of Farmers –Scientists Forum (FSF) about the Forum
19. Study of Agricultural Entrepreneurs in the Adopted Villages
20. Utility of Konkan Vijay Bandhara as Perceived by the Villagers
21. Entrepreneurial Behaviour of the Members of Woman SHGs
22. Adoption of Recommended PHTs by Selected Entrepreneurs Engaged in Fruit Processing
23. Awareness and Adoption of Recommended Plant Protection Measures by Mango Growers in Ratnagiri District
24. Entrepreneurial Behaviour of Sapota Growers in Thane District

2011-12
25. Impact of NHM on its beneficiaries
26. Marketing behaviour of the farmers growing Betelvine in Thane district
27. Feedback of visitors about sale counter of ATIC

4. Extension Education

Any educational institution has four missions namely, generation and presentation of knowledge, extension of knowledge, training of professional workers and social mission. The agricultural universities in general, and the agricultural colleges in particular, are more concerned with these missions, as they have to generate and diffuse the knowledge for the use of majority of people in the country. At the College of Agriculture, Dapoli, the teaching and research in extension education is undertaken to fulfill the first mission and its extension education is directed towards the achievement of latter three missions has been facilitated by attaching a Development Block to the Extension Wing of the College campus. The Block initially comprised of 70 villages around the College campus. At present the Department has adopted four villages from Dapoli tahsil. The Block is supposed to be the laboratory for the students of extension education and a ground for testing the adaptability of the technologies evolved at the College/University. Different extension education activities are carried out in College Development Block such as Result demonstrations, Method demonstrations, Farmers’ rallies, Field day, Group discussion, Individual contacts, Training programmes, Study tour etc. In addition to this activities like distribution of planting material, tree planting distribution of HYVs seed, vaccination to livestock are also carried out by the field staff of the Department

Special programmes for different target groups are also implemented in the College Development Block
- Fruit processing training programmes for rural women
- Supply of rice seedlings in disaster affected villages
- Construction of ‘Vijay Bandharas’ for conservation of water
- Raising seedlings on raise beds as an alternative to rab method
- Four point cultivation of rice
- Supply of Giriraj birds
- Vaccination of poultry birds in all adopted villages
- Increasing area under pulses
- Promotion of second crop for use of conserved water through construction of Vijay bandhara
- Establishment of Farmers Scientists Forum in adopted villages
RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA – TOT project

From 2011-12 the Department of Extension Education is implementing an ambitious transfer of technology project costing Rs. 2.75 crores in the Konkan region under the scheme Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. Project is sanctioned for three years by the Government of Maharashtra.

Objectives

- To demonstrate recommended technologies on selected farmers field through cluster approach
- To build the capacity of farmers and extension workers
- To organize farmers rally for transfer of technology
- To motivate the farmers in the vicinity by organizing activities like field days and group discussions
- To collect the feedback from farmers and extension workers about University technologies

Students’ Research Projects

M.Sc.(Agri.)

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<td>1.</td>
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<td>Shri. Patil V.G.</td>
<td>1980</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Shri. Deshmukh K.N.</td>
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<td>A study of coconut growers to access the technological gap, level of adoption and cause of non-adoption of recommended practices</td>
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<td>Shri. Devarde S.E.</td>
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<td>A study of impact of canal irrigation on socio-economic conditions and farming system of the farmers from Kal irrigation project in Raigad district.</td>
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THESIS ABSTRACT

Pansare, A.I. (1979) : A study of extent of adoption and causes of non-adoption of some improved practices of rice cultivation

Research Guide : Dr. J. G. Patil
Area of Study : College Development Block, Dapoli
Sample : Farmers (n = 200)

Major objectives
1. To study the extent of adoption of improved practices of rice cultivation.
2. To find out the relationship between personal characteristics to the farmers and number of practices adopted.
3. To study problems and difficulties encountered by the non-adopted in use of improved practices of rice cultivation.

Major findings
All the respondents were aware of the practices namely improved seeds, transplanting of 21 to 30 days old seedlings, use of chemical fertilizers and plant protection measures. Use of improved seed was made by 68.50 per cent respondents. More than 50.00 per cent respondents were using chemical fertilizers, while 38.00 per cent had adopted seed treatment practices. The personal characteristic namely age, educational level were not significantly related and farming experience were significantly related with number of practices adopted. Lack of knowledge, non-availability of agricultural inputs at proper time and at proper rate were the major causes of non-adoption of some improved practices of rice cultivation.


Research Guide : Prof. P. S. Sawant
Area of study : College of Development Block, Dapoli
Sample : Gabar Gas Plant owners (n = 150)

Major objectives
1. To study the utility of gabar gas plant in terms of energy saving and its advantages.
2. To study the problems faced by the gabar gas plant owners at the time of installation of the gas plants and its maintenance.
3. To find out association between personal characteristics of the gobar gas plant owners and their innovativeness.

Major findings
The study revealed that the technology was not adopted by small and marginal households. The gas was not being used for lighting. Majority of the respondents (61.33%) reported that ‘non-availability of accessories/materials’ was the problem at the time of installation. The personal characteristics viz. age and educational level had not influenced the innovativeness of the respondents. Whereas the characteristics namely size of holding, annual income, social participation, live stock owned had influenced the innovativeness of the gobar Gas Plant owners.

Research guide : Dr. J. G. Patil
Area of study : College Development Block, Dapoli
Sample : Rice growers (n=200)

Major objectives
1. To identify the priorities of training needs as preferred by the farmers in main and sub areas.
2. To find out the relationship between different categories of farmers and their training needs in main areas of rice cultivation.
3. To know proper time, suitable places, optimum number of trainees per class and duration of the class in order to make the training more effective.

Major findings
A large majority of farmers (94.00%) had not undergone any training in the past. From the point of view of intensity of training, the respondents ranked the ten major areas as; plant protection measures; seed treatment; fertilizers; high yielding varieties; water management; improved implements; interculturing; nursery management; transplanting and post-harvest technology. A significant association was found between each of the seven main areas of rice cultivation namely, plant protection measures, seed treatment, fertilizers, high yielding varieties, nursery management, transplanting and post – harvest technology and categories of farmers. However, a non-significant association was found between three main areas of rice cultivation namely, water management technique, improved implements and interculturing and the categories of farmers. Majority of the farmers opined that the training should be organized in the months of February; duration of training should be one to three days; training should be conducted in village itself; maximum of 50 farmers should be called for training at a time.

Deshmukh, K. N. (1981) : A study of coconut growers to assess the technological gap, level of adoption and causes of non-adoption of recommended practices
Research guide : Prof. P. S. Sawant
Area of study : Ratnagiri district
Sample : Coconut growers (n = 200)

Major objectives
1. To study the extent of adoption of improved package of practices of coconut cultivation by the coconut growers.
2. To study the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the farmers and extent of adoption of improved package of practices.
3. To study the causes of non-adoption of improved package of practices.
4. To know the problems faces by the farmers in maintaining coconut garden.

Major findings
The distribution of coconut growers by their adoption revealed that 46.50 percent were in ‘medium’, 38.50 percent were in ‘low’ and 15.00 percent were in ‘high’ category of adoption. Nearly equal number of coconut growers were aware and convinced of the practices namely, use of improved varieties, selection of seedlings, maintaining appropriate spacing, planting of seedlings, irrigation and application of manures. However, remarkable difference was observed in between awareness and conviction of the practices like application of chemical fertilizers and plant protection measures. The personal characteristic viz. age and family size were not associated with the adoption. However, the characteristic viz. education level, caste, size of land holding, annual income, social participation and farming experience were associated with the adoption. Social causes such as lack of knowledge, prejudice and physical causes such as non-availability of agriculture inputs, lack of laboureres were responsible for non-adoption of the practices.

Devarde, S. E. (1981) : A study of practices followed and constraints faced by mango growers in raising mango orchards in Ratnagiri district
**Major objectives**
1. To study the cultivation practices followed by the mango growers in establishing the mango orchard with reference to recommended package of practices.
2. To find out the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the mango growers with adoption and constraints in establishing mango orchards.
3. To assess the constraints of the mango growers in establishing the mango orchard.

**Major findings**
Majority of the mango growers had ensured that the grafts were full grown, healthy and disease free dug and filled pits as per recommendation, proper and careful handing of grafts and pressing the surrounding soil was done by majority of the farmers. Majority of the mango growers watered the grafts at an interval of 12 to 15 days in winter and 7 to 10 days in summer. About three-fifth of the mango growers were found to be using either manures or manures or fertilizers or both. The age of the mango growers was not related with the adoption. However, the characteristics viz. educations, size of land holding, number of mango trees were significantly related with the adoption. The personal characteristics namely, age, education, size of land holding, number of mango trees, income and social participation were not related with the constraints faced by the mango growers in establishing mango orchards. Unavailability of adequate numbers of grafts at one place, lack of knowledge regarding spacing and layout in case of undulating land, non-availability of manures and fertilizers were the major constraint reported by the mango growers.

**Bhavsar, M. A. (1981)**
A study of selected dairy management practices adopted by the farmers in Ratnagiri district

**Major objectives**
1. To know the extent of adoption of dairy management practices.
2. To ascertain the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the dairy farmers and the management practices followed by them.
3. To study the motivational factors related to maintaining the dairy animals.
4. To know the problems faced by the dairymen in maintaining the cross bred animals.

**Major findings**
Of the selected 20 practices, on an average 12 to 13 practices were adopted by the dairy farmers. Only two percent dairy farmers had adopted maximum of eighteen practices, where as only one percent farmers had adopted minimum of seven practices. The characteristics education, size of land holding, annual income, social participation, caste, size of family were significantly associated with level of adoption of dairy management practices. However, the age of the farmers was not associated with the level of adoption of dairy management practices. The farmers were motivated to keep the dairy animals mainly because those acted as a source of additional income and provided valuable organic manure. Unavailability of green fodder throughout the year, need more feed than local cows, cannot graze on mountainous area as that of local animals, climate is not suitable and veterinary aid is required more frequently were the major constraints reported by cross-bred owners.

**Chemte, B. R. (1982)**
A study of watermelon growers in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg district

**Major objectives**
1. To assess the knowledge level of respondents about the recommended package of practices of watermelon cultivation.
2. To study the extent of adoption of recommended package of practices of watermelon cultivation.
3. To study the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristic of the watermelon growers and extent of adoption of recommended package of practice of watermelon cultivation.
4. To study the causes of non-adoption of recommended package of practice of watermelon cultivation.
5. To obtain the suggestions from the watermelon growers about fulfilling their needs in watermelon cultivation.
Major findings
The major source of information regarding watermelon cultivation was ‘extension officers’ ‘government servants’. Maximum number of the respondents had ‘medium knowledgeability and ‘medium’ adoption level. The personal characteristics viz. age, family size land holding and social participation were not associated with the adoption. However, the characteristic viz. education level, caste, annaul income and experience in watermelon cultivation were associated with the adoption. Small size of fruit, not aware of recommended spacing and irrigation interval, did not know the fertilizer requirement, unable to identify the pests and diseases, low yield and vine bears less fruits were the major causes of non-adoption of recommended package of practice of watermelon cultivation.

Desai, A.N. (1982) : A study of few aspects of families wherein migration has resulted
Research guide : Prof. P.S. Sawant
Area of Study : College Development Block, Dapoli
Sample : Families (n = 200)

Major objectives
1. To study few aspects about migrants and migration
2. To study nature of assistance rendered by the migrants to the family for the development of agriculture
3. To obtain opinions of the migrants family regarding migration

Major findings
On an average, three members from each family were migrated. The average monthly income of the migrant was Rs. 447/-. Majority of the migrants left the village for earning mainly through services to the adjacent industrial cities namely Mumbai and Pune. Nearly 43.00 per cent of the respondents got physical assistance from migrants for various activities related to agriculture. Majority of the respondents stated that they were not put to any loss or inconvenience due to migration of young family members and they were in favour of migration.

Research guide : Dr. J. G. Patil.
Area of study : Shahapur block of Thane district.
Sample : Tribal and non-tribal farmers (n = 100+100=200).

Major objectives
1. To study the rice nursery management practice followed by the tribal and non-tribal farmers.
2. To study the economics of the rice nursery by rab practice and raised seed bed method followed by tribal and non-tribal farmers.
3. To study the relationship between the kind of farmers viz. tribal and non-tribal and the extent of adoption of selected rice nursery management practice by them.
4. To know the causes of non-adoption of improved rice nursery management practice of tribal and non-tribal farmers.

Major findings
The study indicated that all the tribals raised the paddy seedlings only by rab method. Majority of the non-tribal farmers had also adopted rab practice. The average area under rice nursery of each tribal and non-tribal respondent was 6 and 16 are, respectively. On an average, tribal and non-tribal farmers used 80.65 and 74.93 kg. seed per hectare, respectively. A highly significant relationship were found between the kind of farmer and their adoption of seed treatment and chemical fertilizers. The relation between the kind of farmer and their adoption of the practices appropriate age of seedling for transplanting was found to be non-significant. The relation between the adoption level of selected rice nursery management practices and kind of farmers was found to be highly significant. Difficulties in ploughing and more emergence of weeds, knowledge about the seed treatment method and no knowledge about reasons to transplant 25-30 days old seedlings were some of the constraints faced by tribal and non-tribal farmers in adopting rice nursery management practices.

Hardikar, D. P. (1982) : A study of sugarcane growers from chiplun area, their problems and aspirations
Research guide : Dr. A. G. Sawant
Area of study : Chiplun block of Ratnagiri district
Sample : sugarcane growers (n = 100)

Major objectives
1. To study the practices followed, constraints experienced in sugarcane cultivation and suggestions thereupon of the sugarcane growers.
2. To study the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristic of the sugarcane growers with the intensity of constraints experienced by them in cultivation of sugarcane crop.
3. To study training needs of the sugarcane growers.
4. To study the aspirations of the farmers in respect of sugarcane cultivation and the sugarcane factory.

**Major findings**

Majority of the respondents were not aware of the sugarcane cultivation practices prior to cultivation of sugarcane by themselves. Agricultural Officer of the sugar factory and the progressive farmers were the two major sources of information to sugarcane growers. It was observed that the relationship of the age and size of the family of the respondents with the intensity of constraints faced by them was non-significant. However, education, land holding, income, experience in sugarcane cultivation were significantly related with the intensity of constraints experienced by the respondents in cultivation of sugarcane. Non-availability of dick harrows for clod crushing, non-availability of seed material, lack of knowledge about the planting of sugarcane, Non-availability of manures, difficulties in remaining the obnoxious weeds, untimely distribution of water and sale of sugarcane, were the major constraints experienced by the respondents had suggested that the training in respect of the sugarcane cultivation should be the important to them by the Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli. Majority of the respondents suggested that the training should be organized at village level with duration of one to two days. All the respondents expressed their desire for sugarcane in near future.


**Research guide** : Prof. P. S. Sawant

**Area of study** : Ratnagiri district

**Sample** : Kitchen gardeners (n = 210)

**Major objectives**

1. To study the utility of kitchen garden in terms of supply of vegetables and fruits for household consumption.
2. To study the types of vegetables and trees grown by the farmers in kitchen garden.
3. To study the problems faced by the kitchen gardeners at the time of establishment and maintenance of a kitchen garden.

**Major findings**

All the respondents were maintaining kitchen gardens in rainy season, while majority of the respondents had maintained kitchen gardens in water season also for getting fresh vegetables or for saving the household expenditure. Most of the respondents from all the three belts (coastal, middle and foothill belts) were having their kitchen garden around their houses. Majority of the respondents from all the three belts fulfilled their total requirements of vegetables and fruits during rainy season through kitchen garden. Banana and mango were the most popular fruit trees grown in all the three belts. All the respondents from all the three belts maintained kitchen gardens during rainy season. Most of them grew like cucurbitaceous vegetables like snake gourd, bottle gourd, pumpkin and bitter gourd. Among the fruit, vegetables, chill, lady’s finger and brinjal were preferably grown. Unavailability of water and seeds/seedlings and lack of guidance about planting were major constraints in establishment of kitchen gardens.


**Research guide** : Dr. A. G. Sawant

**Area of study** : Ratnagiri district.

**Sample** : Trained farmers (n=100)

**Major objectives**

1. To assess the effect of training programme in terms of grafts prepared by the trained farmers and difficulties encountered thereupon.
2. To assess the role of trained farmers as key communicator in communication of technology related to mango stone graft technique to the fellow farmers.
3. To obtain suggestions, if any from the trained farmers to make the training programme more effective.

**Major findings**

It was observed that 90.00 per cent of the respondents had prepared some mango grafts after the training. The number of grafts prepared by the trained farmers increased during subsequent years. Among the eight major steps of the technique, six steps namely, selection of bud stick and selection and filling of polythene bags, selection of seedlings, grafting operation and planting of prepared grafts in polythene bags and keeping the same under shade were adopted by majority of the respondents. Communication of the
technique by the trained farmers with particularly students was more effective during three years under reference, than the fellow farmers, relatives. From the practical utility point of view, majority of the trained farmers opined that sufficient opportunities were given to practice and master the technique during the training period. The duration of training programme is of three days. Majority of the respondents (54.00%) felt this duration as sufficient.

Sabale, V. B. (1982): Study of prospects and constraints in establishing and maintaining mango stone grafts nurseries by Panchayat Samities in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg district
Research guide: Dr. A. G. Sawant
Area of study: Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg district
Sample: Officers (n = 15)

Major objectives
1. To study the success of the Panchayat Samities in achieving the objectives set for establishing the forest cum horticultural nurseries.
2. To study the planning and execution phases of the forest-cum-horticultural nurseries.
3. To study the constraints faces by Panchayat Samities in establishing and maintaining the nurseries.

Major findings
Majority of the officers were found to have ‘medium knowledge level’ and ‘high training needs’ with respect to mango stone graft nursery management practices. Majority of Panchayat Samities had ‘medium level of adoption’ of mango stone graft technique. ‘Farmer’ was the major source for supply of mango stones and scions to all the Panchayat Samities. Insufficient shade, non-availability of scions, non-availability of suitable site, poor germination percentage of mango stones, lack of trained graftsmen and inadequate irrigation facility were the major constraints in establishment of mango stone graft nursery, while in maintaining the mango stone graft nurseries, the Panchayat Samities experienced the constraints such as difficulties in close supervision, insufficient shade and site and lack of irrigation facilities.

Ingale, G. T. (1983): A study of adoption of the practices recommended for the control of rice stem borer in Rajanala area
Research guide: Dr. J. G. Patil
Area of study: Raigad district
Sample: Rice growers (n = 200)

Major objectives
1. To study the awareness and extent of adoption of the practices recommended for the control of rice stem borer.
2. To find out the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the farmers and extent of adoption of the contro measures.
3. To study the causes of non-adoption of the selected practices.

Major findings
Majority of the respondents were aware of the practices namely use of tolerant varieties (94.00%), ‘basal application of the granular insecticides’ (97.00%), ‘collection and burning of stubbles (90.00%)’, ‘use of Vaibhav Sickle’ (87.00%) and ‘early sowing and transplanting’ (85.00%). The recommended practices namely, use of tolerant varieties, basal application of granular insecticides and early sowing/transplanting were adopted by the 93.00 percent, 94.00 percent, 94.00 percent and 78.50 percent of the respondents, respectively. More than 40.00 percent of the respondents were harvesting their rice crop with ‘Vaibhav Sickle’. The association between age, size of family and extent of adoption of the recommended practices, were found to be non-significant. However, characteristics viz., educational level, size of land holding, annual income, caste and social participation were significantly related with extent of adoption of the recommended practices. Non-availability of labourers, spraying of chemicals does not give permanent control and non-availability of Vaibhav Sickles in the market were some of the causes of non-adoption of the recommended practices.

Research guide: Dr. A. G. Sawant
Area of study: Thane and Raigad district
Sample: Vegetable growers (n = 200)

Major objectives
1. To find out the cultivation practices followed by the vegetable growers and constraints experienced by them in vegetable cultivation.
2. To study the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the vegetable growers and the constraints experienced by them in vegetable cultivation.

3. To assess the training needs of vegetable growers with respect to vegetable cultivation.

4. To obtain suggestions of the vegetable growers in view of increasing the area under vegetable cultivation in the district.

Major findings

All the respondents had grown local varieties of brinjal like Rabai, Gulabi and other varieties and majority of them had followed the selected practices of brinjal cultivation. More growth of weeds, poor germination of seeds, lack of finance, non-availability of good seedlings, shortage of labour, insufficient water during later stage of crop, inability in identifying pest and diseases, poor prices for the farm produce and lack of transport facilities were the major constraints experienced by majority of the farmers while adopting the selected practices for brinjal cultivation. It was observed that the relationship between age, land holding and income of the vegetable growers and the constraints experienced by them in vegetable cultivation was significant. The relationship between the characteristics of respondents such as education, caste, social participation and experiences in vegetable cultivation of the respondents with constraints faced by them was non-significant.

Research guide: Dr. A. G. Sawant
Area of study: Sindhudurg district
Sample: Sorghum growers (n = 200)

Major objectives

1. To study existing pattern of sorghum cultivation of the farmers.
2. To assess the knowledge level of the sorghum growers regarding improved practices of sorghum growers and their level of knowledge regarding improved practices of sorghum cultivation.
3. To find out the association between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the sorghum growers and their level of knowledge regarding improved practices of sorghum cultivation.

Major findings

The study revealed that all the farmers used the recommended sorghum variety namely, CSH-8 and obtained the seed from Panchayat Samiti. Majority of the farmers carried preparatory tillage operation during second fortnight of November. All the farmers used dibbling method for sowing, weeded the crop-once and applied farm yard manure and chemical fertilizers. More than half of the respondents had medium knowledge level regarding recommended package of practices for sorghum cultivation. The characteristics namely age, education, family type and occupation were found to be associated with the knowledge level. However, the characteristics namely caste, annual income, family size, land holding, social participation and experience in sorghum cultivation were not found to be associated with the knowledge level of the farmers with respect to cultivation of sorghum crop.

Research guide: Prof. P. S. Sawant
Area of study: Sindhudurg district
Sample: Mango growers (n = 200)

Major objectives

1. To study the differential knowledge level of the mango growers about the plant protection measures.
2. To study the level of adoption of plant protection measures by mango growers.
3. To find out existence of association between personal and socio-economic characteristics with adoption of plant protection measures.
4. To analyse the problems in the adoption of plant protection measures.

Major findings

The study revealed that many aspects related to loss of inflorescence, such as cause of losses, diseases and difference between pesticides and fungicides were not known to the low knowledge level respondents. Majority of the mango growers had ‘high’ adoption level, while only 18.50 percent mango growers were having ‘low’ adoption level. The characteristics namely education, family size, income, land holding, socio-economic status, knowledge level, overall modernity, leadership and scientific orientation were found to be associated with the adoption level. However, the characteristics namely age, caste, family type and social participation were not found to be associated with the adoption level of the mango growers. Pesticides are costly, information regarding plant protection measures of mango is not available and lack of finance at the time of spraying operations were the major problems faces by the mango growers.
Research guide : Dr. A. G. Sawant.
Area of study : College Development Block, Dapoli.
Sample : Dairy farmers (n=200)

Major objectives
1. To study some aspects of dairy farming of the dairy farmers and to know the dairy management practices followed by them.
2. To assess the training needs of dairy farmers with respect to main and sub-areas of dairy farming.
3. To find out association if any, between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the dairy farmers and their training needs in dairy farming.

Major findings
The study revealed that the intensity of training needs of dairy farmers in the sequence of importance among the main areas were, veterinary care of dairy animals, management of feeding, care of pregnant animals, rearing of crossbred cows, care of milk animals, care of newly born calf and the management of byre. The major problem in maintaining dairy animal were, low milk rate offered by the dairy co-operatives, non-availability of green fodder throughout the year and crossbred cows were not suitable to the climate of Konkan region. The education, income and land holding of the dairy farmers were found significantly associated with the intensity of training need of dairy farmers in veterinary care of dairy animals while age, caste / religion group, size of family, type of family, number of heads of livestock possessed and experience in dairy farming were not related with the intensity of training need of dairy farmers in respect of veterinary care or dairy animals. The income, land holding and size of family of the respondent dairy farmers was found significantly associated with the intensity of training need in management of feeding the animals. The other characteristics namely, age, education, caste/religion group, type of family, number of heads of livestock possessed and experience in dairy farming of the respondents were not found associated with the intensity of training need of the respondents in the area of management of dairy farmers was found significantly associated with the intensity of training need in management of feeding the animals. The other characteristics namely, age, education, caste / religion group, income, type of family, number of heads of livestock possessed and experience in dairy farming of the respondents were not related with the intensity of training need in the area of care of pregnant animal. The income and expense in dairy farming of the dairy farmers found statistically significant with intensity of training need of the respondents in rearing of crossbred cows. The land holding of the dairy farmers was found significantly associated with the intensity of their training need in case of milk animal. It was found that caste / religion group, income, land holding and experience in dairy farming was found significant with the intensity of training need of dairy farmers in respect of care a newly born calf. The age, education, caste/religion group, type of family and number of heads of livestock possessed by the respondents were found significantly associated with the intensity of training need of dairy farmers with respect to the area of management of byre.

Research guide : Prof. P.S. Sawant
Area of Study : Dapoli tahsil of Ratnagiri district
Sample : Fishermen families (n=300)

Major objectives
1. To study a few aspects of fishing occupation.
2. To know the problems of fishermen about their occupation.
3. To know the aspirations of fishermen about few aspects of living.
4. To study the migration of the members from the fishermen families.
5. To understand religious, cultural and traditional aspect of fishermen community.

Major findings
Majority of the respondents had ‘medium’ socio-economic status and had fishing experience of 19 to 28 years. They were engaged for 6 to 8 months during a year in fishing occupation. Had got necessary facilities and were working independently. Most of them aspire for the education of their boys form 10th to 12th standard and girls should have education up to 4th standard. Almost all the fisherman form village Paj were Hindus and Son Kolis by caste. They followed most of the cultural traits of other castes in Hindu religion.

Sawant, B. N. (1984) : A study of awareness and adoption of different high yielding varieties of rice by the farmers
Research guide : Dr. A. G. Sawant
Area of study : Sindhudurg district
Sample : Rice growers (n = 200)

Major objectives :
1. To study the awareness and adoption of high yielding varieties of rice by the farmers.
2. To find out the relationship between personal, socio-economic and psychological characteristics of the farmers and the adoption of HYVs of rice by them.
3. To study incentives and disincentives in the adoption of high yielding varieties of rice by the farmers.

Major findings
As regards the farmers’ awareness and adoption of high yielding varieties of rice evolved by the Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, 30.50 per cent, farmers were aware of rice variety ‘Ratnagiri-24’, while 25.00 per cent were aware of rice variety ‘Karjat-184’. However, 16.50 per cent farmers had adopted rice variety ‘Ratnagiri-24’ and 15.00 percent, 11.00 per cent and 8.00 percent farmers had adopted the rice varieties namely, Ratnagiri-73, karjat-184 and karjat-14-7, respectively. Among the high yielding verities evolved by the other agricultural research institutions, 27.00 per cent were aware of rice variety ‘Jaya’ and 17.50 per cent farmers had adopted this variety. The association between the characteristics namely age and caste of the farmers and adoption of high yielding varieties of rice by them was found to be non-significant. However, characteristics namely educational, occupation, social participation, size of land holding, scientific orientation, risk orientation, overall modernity and knowledge level of the farmers and adoption of high yielding varieties of rice by them was found to be significant. Higher yield potential of the variety and less straw yield was the major incentive and disincentive of the farmers respectively in adoption of high yielding varieties of rice evolved by KKV.

Research guide : Dr. J. G. Patil.
Area of study : Sindhudurg district
Sample : Farmers (n = 200)

Major objectives 
1. To study the extent of adoption of recommended gall – midge resistant varieties of rice by the farmers.
2. To find out the relationship between personal and socio-psychological characteristics of the farmers and the adoption gall – midge resistant varieties of rice.
3. To find out the information sources used by the farmers.
4. To study the constraints experienced by the farmers in the use of gall – midge resistant varieties of rice and their suggestions.

Major findings
Most of the farmers had medium knowledge about gall-midge, damage caused by it and its control measures. Majority of the farmers (76.50%) were non-adopters. All the adopters had adopted Vikram (RPW 6-13) variety. The relationship between the characteristics namely, age, occupation, caste, family type, family size, socio-economic statues, annul income and extent of adoption was found to be non-significant. The relationship between the characteristics namely, education, social participation, size of land holding, scientific orientation, risk orientation, overall modernity and knowledge and the extent of adaptation was found to be highly significant. Gramsevak was found to be the major source of information. ‘No Knowledge about the availability of the resistant varieties’ was the main constraint for adaptation of gall midge resistant varieties of rice.

Research guide : Dr. J. G. Patil
Area of study : Sindhudurg district
Sample : Farmers (n = 200)

Major objectives :
1. To study the extent of adoption of recommended gall-midge resistant varieties of rice by the farmers.
2. To find out the relationship between personal and socio – psychological characteristics of the farmers and the adoption of gall-midge resistant varieties of rice.
3. To find out the information sources used by the farmers.
4. To study the constraints experienced by the farmers in the use of gall-midge resistant verities of rice and their suggestions.
Major findings

The average knowledge score of the poultry farmers about the poultry management practice was ten. Maximum number (38%) of the poultry farmers and medium knowledge level. The caste, family type, family size, social participation and poultry experience were found to be statistically non-significant. The age, educational level and annual income were found to be statistically significant. Lack of knowledge about various diseases and their control measures, lack of knowledge about control of external parasites, non-availability of inputs and lack of finance were the major constraints experienced by the poultry farmers. The intensity of training needs with respect to the main areas of poultry farming such as diseases of poultry birds and their veterinary care, pre-planning of poultry farming, eggs and their marketing, selection of birds and breeding of high quality chicks was high.

Research guide : Prof. P. S. Sawant
Area of study : Sindhudurg district
Sample : Groundnut growers (n = 150)

Major objectives
1. To know the cultivation practices followed by the groundnut growers.
2. To find out the knowledge level and extent of adopting recommended package of practices of groundnut cultivation.
3. To study the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the groundnut growers and the extent of adoption of recommended package of practices of groundnut cultivation.
4. To study the causes of non-adopter of recommended package of practices of groundnut cultivation.

Major findings

The study indicated that maximum number of the respondents had knowledge about the recommended package of groundnut cultivation namely, preparatory tillage, use of improved varieties of groundnut, seed treatment, date of sowing, seed rate, and irrigation. Adoption of these practices was found to a greater extent. The personal characteristics namely caste, size of family, type of family and experienced in groundnut cultivation were not found to be associated with the extent of adoption. However, the characteristics namely age, educational level, size of land holding, annul income, scientific orientation, knowledge level and social participation and the extent of adoption was found to be statistically significant. Non-availability of iron plough, unawareness the seed treatment procedure, lack of knowledge about recommended seed rate, spacing and NPK dose and inability to identify pests and diseases were the major reasons for non-adopter of recommended practices of groundnut cultivation.

Hatiskar, B. D. (1985) : A study of kharland farmers, their constraints in cultivation and management of kharlands
Research guide : Prof. A. J. Nirban
Area of study : Raigad districts
Sample : Kharland farmers (n=179)

Major objectives
1. To study knowledge level of kharland farmers about cultivation of crops and management of kharlands.
2. To study the association between socio-personal, socio-economic characteristics of the kharland farmers and their knowledge level.
3. To study the constraints experienced by the kharland farmers in crop cultivation and management of kharlands.

Major findings

On an average, the kharland farmers had medium knowledge about the practices recommended for crop cultivation and management of kharlands. The characteristics namely educational level, annual income, occupation, family size, risk orientation, overall modernity and size of kharland holding were significantly related with knowledge level. However, the characteristics namely age, family type and social participation were found to have no influence on the knowledge level of the kharland farmers. The major constraints in non-utilization of their total kharlands, holding were flooding of the land with sea/creek water and high salinity conditions. In cultivation of rice in the kharlands, the major difficulties experienced by the kharland farmers were non-availability of seed in time and in required quantities, submergence of rice nurseries under flood water high cost of fertilizers and labourious intercultural operations. As regards the management of the kharlands, 'high cost of maintenance of sea dykes', 'sitting of drains and submerged field', were the major constraints.

Jagtap, S. V. (1985) : A study of selected characteristics of arecanut growers from Ratnagiri district
Major objectives
1. To know the cultivation practices followed by the Areca nut growers.
2. To assess the level of knowledge of the Areca nut growers about the recommended practices of Are ca nut cultivation.
3. To assess if there is any association between personal, socio-economic psychological characteristics of the Areca nut growers with their level knowledge about the practices of Areca nut cultivation.
4. To understand the problem experienced by the Areca nut growers in Areca nut cultivation.

Major findings
The study indicated that 48.12 per cent of the respondents had low knowledge, while 51.88 per cent had high knowledge level about the recommended practices of Areca nut cultivation. It was observed that the association between annual income, risk orientation and overall modernity of the Areca nut growers and their level of knowledge about the recommended practices of Areca nut cultivation was significant. However, the characteristics namely, age, education, caste, family size, social participation, farming experience, family type, total land holding and area under Areca nut cultivation were non-significant. Lack of sufficient water, lack of knowledge about the green manures, preparation of compost, the practice of application of fertilizers, incidence of pests and diseases were the major constraints experienced by the Areca nut growers.

Kanherikar, V.G.(1985) : A study of farming pattern of tribal farmers from Jawhar tahsil of Thane district

Research guide : Prof. P.S. Sawant
Area of Study : Jawhar tahsil of Thane district
Sample : Tribal farmers (n=220)

Major objectives
1. To study the farming pattern of the tribal farmers.
2. To study the extent of adoption of improved agricultural practices by the tribal farmers.
3. To find out the association of personal and socio-economic characteristics of the tribal farmers with the extent of adoption of improved agricultural practices.
4. To Study the sources of information used by the tribal farmers.

Major findings
Maximum number of respondents (95.91%) were growing only kharif crops. Among the cereal crops maximum number of respondents (88.18%) were growing local varieties of Nagli crop and Vari (82.72%). Among the oilseed crops, it was seen that the maximum number of respondents (41.81%) were growing local varieties of Niger. It was noticed that about three-fourth (74.09%) of the respondents were using neither organic fertilizers nor inorganic fertilizer. Among those who noticed incidence of pests or diseases on their crops, maximum respondents (76.41%) did not undertake any plant protection measures. The acceptance of improved technology among the tribal farmers was at 'lower' level. Mostly the grass root level agents of change namely, ‘Gramsevak and VEWs of the T and V System’ were utilized as source of information. Lack of irrigation facilities, lack of finance, high cost of inputs, less productivity of land, clumsy procedure in obtaining loans were the major hurdles in increasing production on tribal farms. The characteristics namely age, family type and family size were not significantly related with the extent of adoption. However, the characteristics namely education, major occupation, social participation, annual income, land holding and socio-economic status were significantly related with the extent of adoption.


Research guide : Prof. A. J. Nirban
Area of study : Sindhudurg district
Sample : Rice growers (n = 160)

Major objectives
1. To study the extent of use of chemical fertilizers and a few aspects related to it.
2. To assess the association between personal and socio-psychological characteristics of the rice growers with the extent of fertilizers.
3. To study the constraints experienced by the rice growers for stepping up the fertilizer use.
4. To obtain the suggestion of the rice growers for stepping up the fertilizer use.

Major findings
It was observed that about one-third of the rice growers were using the fertilizers to a "medium" extent. Majority of them used organic manures and chemical fertilizers. The personal and socio-economic characteristics that had not been established the statistically significant association with the extent of use of fertilizers by the rice growers. However, the personal characteristics -- age, caste, and family size -- had not been established the statistically significant association with the extent of use of fertilizers by the rice growers. Non-availability of fertilizers when needed, high cost of fertilizers, and more than two-third of the rice growers suggested that result demonstration be organized in the village.

Nayakwadi, A.N. (1985) : A study of farmers obtaining loan from banks for agricultural development and their constraints

Research guide : Dr. J.G. Patil
Area of Study : College Development Block, Dapoli
Sample : Borrowers (n = 140)

Major objectives
1. To study creditworthiness of the borrowers.
2. To study the association between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the borrowers and their credit worthiness.
3. To study a few aspects of borrowing the loan.
4. To study constraints experienced by the borrowers in borrowing and refunding the loans.

Major findings
Majority of the borrowers had 'medium' asset possession (Rs. 6687/- to Rs. 45466/-) 'medium' liabilities (between Rs. 245/- to Rs. 4280/-) and 'low' creditworthiness. The association between the characteristics namely age, caste and creditworthiness of the borrowers was found to be non-significant. However, the characteristics namely educational level, occupation, size of family, type of family, land holding, annual income, social participation and cosmopolitaness and the creditworthiness of the borrowers was found to be significant. Most of the borrowers were motivated by Gramsevak to borrow loan for crop cultivation and for purchasing the livestock and had availed subsidy facilities. Wastage of money and time for obtaining the required documents, clumsy procedure for obtaining the loans, non-co-operative attitude of bank officials and compulsion of bringing witness were the major constraints experienced by the borrowers. However, limited income from agriculture, compulsion of selling the milk to dairy co-operatives reduced income, due to flood soil and crop washed away, irregular parturition of milch animals were the major constraints in repayment of loans.

Ahir, U. S. (1985) : A study of the categories of the adopters of the rice varieties released by the Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth

Research guide : Prof. A. J. Nirban
Area of study : Konkan region
Sample : Rice growers (Adopters and non-adopters n = 100+100 = 200).

Major objectives
1. To classify the users of the rice varieties released by Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth in suitable categories.
2. To study the extent of use of rice varieties released by Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth.
3. To assess the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the adopters and the extent of use of rice varieties released by Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth.
4. To study the constraints experienced by the adopters in using the rice varieties released by Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth.

Major findings
It was observed that of the respondents, 68.50 per cent were non-adopters and 31.50 per cent were adopters of rice varieties released by the Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth. Majority of the adopters (93.65%) and Non-adopters (79.56%) were growing rice only in Kharif season. The data regarding the varieties used for cultivation indicated that 36.50 per cent of the respondents used exclusively improved varieties, while 30.00 per cent used exclusively local varieties. Findings pertaining to the extent of use of rice varieties released by the Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth revealed that maximum number (42.85%) of the adopters had used these varieties to 'medium' extent. The assessment of the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the adopters and extent of use revealed that the relationship of age, caste, educational level, family type, annual income, risk orientation and extent of use of rice varieties by Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth was significant. However, the characteristics of the adopters namely family size, size of land holdings, occupation and extension participation was found to be not related with the extent of use of
these rice varieties. Of the adopters experienced constraints in using Karjat-14-7 variety; the constraint reported by the maximum number (28.57%) of the adopters was difficult for threshing.

**Shinge S. A. (1986)**: *Role analysis of the Village Extension Workers in training in Training and Visit system of Raigad and Ratnagiri district.*

**Research guide**: Prof. A.J. Nirban.

**Area of study**: Mahad sub-division of Raigad district and Dapoli sub-division of Ratnagiri district.

**Sample**: VEWs

**Contact Farmers**: (N = 50 + 100 = 150)

**Major objectives**:
1. To study the role of VEWs in Training and Visit system.
2. To assess the efficiency of the VEWs in role performance.
3. To find out the personal factors associated with the efficiency of the Village Extension Workers in role performance.
4. To study the constraints experienced by the VEWs while performing their roles and to obtain their suggestions to increase their efficiency.

**Major findings**

It was seen that on an average, the VEWs had five villages and 1314 farm families in their jurisdiction. The VEWs worked for 84.18 hrs in fortnight. Each VEW had distributed improved seed, fruit trees and needed equipments to the farmers. He had also drawn soil samples (on an average 82 soil samples) and motivated farmers to subscribe ‘Shetkari’ magazine. More than one-third, (34.00%) of the VEWs were ‘most efficient’, two-fifth (40.00%) were ‘efficient’ and more than one-fourth (26.00%) were ‘less efficient’ in their role performance. The personal factors namely age, total service experience, educational level, experience in the same circle and knowledge level were significantly related with efficiency in role performance. However, the factors namely, tenure in extension, parent department, marital status and jurisdiction were found to have no influence on the efficiency of the VEWs in role performance. The major constraints encountered by the VEWs while performing their role were ‘constraints in communicating the recommendations and adoption by the farmers’ (90%), ‘farmers are poor’ (71.43%), ‘labourers are not available when required’ (63.27%), ‘input supply is not in time’ (42.85%) and ‘irrigation facilities are not available’ (34.69%). Four-fifth (81.63%) of them suggested to minimize the operation area, 57.14 per cent suggested that the inputs be supplied in time, 51 per cent of them felt they should be delegated with some power and authority, while 36.66 per cent suggested that separate building be provided for office.

**Tarde, V.J. (1986)**: *A study of the local leaders and their role in agricultural development*

**Research guide**: Prof. P.S. Sawant

**Area of Study**: Ratnagiri district

**Sample**: Leaders from 23 villages (n = 100)

**Major objectives**
1. To Study the role performance of the local leaders in agricultural development.
2. To ascertain the factors related to the role performance of local leaders in agricultural development.
3. To assess the training needs of the local leaders regarding agriculture and allied enterprises.
4. To study the problems faced by the local leaders in their role performance.

**Major findings**

The study revealed that 54.00 per cent of the leaders had ‘fair’ role performance in agriculture development and 24.00 per cent of them had ‘good’ role performance. The study revealed that the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the local leaders namely, educational level, occupation, size of land holding, social participation, annual income, mass media exposure, extension contact and adoption level were significantly related with their role performance in agricultural development. However, the personal characteristics of the leaders namely age and caste were not found to be related with their role performance in agricultural development. It was observed that 84.00 per cent of the leaders had expressed their desire to have training about agriculture and allied enterprises. Majority of the leaders needed training on crop protection, balanced fertilizer use, grafting methods, water management, diseases of cattle and poultry, feeds If cattle and poultry and small scale industries depending upon forest trees. The major problems faced by the leaders in their role performance were, 85.00 per cent of leaders had experienced the problem ‘orthodox nature of the farmers’ 70.00 per cent of the leaders had stated the problem ‘drug addiction among the farmers’, 60.00 per cent of the leaders had reported ‘lack of technical and service support from the concerned development agencies’. 
Patil, R.A. (1986): A study of readers of the farm magazine
Research guide: Prof. P. S. Sawant
Area of study: Ratnagiri district
Sample: Readers of the farm magazine (n = 100)

Major objectives:
1. To study the level of knowledge and adoption of selected improved farm practices by the subscribes of ‘Shetkari’
2. To study a few aspects related to subscription and reading of ‘Shetkari’
3. To assess the effectiveness of the ‘Shetkari’ magazine as perceived by its subscriptions
4. To obtain the suggestions of the subscribers regarding various aspects if the ‘Shetkari’ magazine

Major findings:
The study revealed that the subscribers (52.00) had ‘medium’ knowledge level, while equal number of them (23.00) had ‘low’ and ‘high’ knowledge level. Regarding level of adoption, 52.00 per cent subscribers were having ‘medium’ adoption level and 15.00 per cent were having high adoption level. It was revealed that 75.00 per cent of the subscribers were motivated by the Village Extension Workers, while 23.00 per cent were self motivated. Three forth (75.00%) subscribers were regular while 13.00 per cent of them could not read the magazine because of their illiteracy. More than two fifth (42.00%) had preserved some copies, while 12.00 per cent of the subscribers had not preserved the copies of the magazine. The average effectiveness scope of the subscribers was 52.62 per cent which indicated ‘medium’ effectiveness of the magazine as perceived by the subscribers. Suggestions of the subscribers regarding various aspects of the ‘Shetkari’ magazine were, 42.85 per cent subscribers had suggested that the magazine should be published timely, while 37.50 per cent subscribers had suggested to give more coverage to the topics relevant to Konkan region and 23.21 per cent subscribers had suggested to reduce the subscription rate.

Research guide: Dr. N.D. Tawade
Area of study: Thane District
Sample: Janata bio-gas plant owners and Non-adopters (n=100+100 = 200)

Major objectives:
1. To study the innovativeness of the Janata bio-gas plant owners.
2. To study the association between the socio-personal and socio-economics characteristics of the Janata bio-gas plant owners and their innovativeness.
3. To study few aspects related to the Janata bio-gas technology and experiences of the owners.
4. To obtain the suggestions of the Janata bio-gas plant owners for popularizing the bio-gas technology.
5. To study the factors related to the non-adoption of the Janata bio-gas technology.

Major findings:
Majority (46.00%) of the bio-gas plant owners has ‘medium’ innovativeness and maximum number (51.00%) of the owners became aware of technology in the years 1982 – 83. The characteristics of the gas plant owners namely age, education, social participation, annual income and extension contact were positively and significantly related with the innovativeness of the Janata bio-gas plant owners. However, the characteristic of the Janata bio-gas plant owners namely, caste, family size, size of land holding, livestock occupation and mass media exposure were found to be not related with their innovativeness. About three fifth (59.00%) of the bio-gas plant owners were motivated by the Gramsevak for constructing bio-gas plants while all the bio-gas plant owners had constructed the bio-gas plants for saving the expenditure on fuel and for having quality manure. ‘No Corrosiveness’ (89.00%) was manor reason, for preferring Janata bio-gas model over the others. The bio-gas plant owners were using maximum quantity of daily available cow dung for feeding the gas plants (59.61 kg.) and compost making (35.15 kg.) Majority (88.17%) of the gas plant owners used ‘well’ water for preparing slurry. Majority of the gas plant owners costly were the major socio-economic problems. Quite a good number (43.00%) of the bio-gas plant owners had expressed the desire to have training of different aspects of bio-gas technology. Majority of the bio-gas plant owners suggested to increase the amount of subsidy and loan and to provide adequate number of skilled persons and masons. Majority (56.00%) of the non-adopters were using only dry fire-wood as a fuel. In the opinion of non-adopter (26.00%) bio-gas technology was ‘very useful’ Majority (74.00%) of the non-adopters had expressed their desire for installing the Janata bio-gas plant.

Patil, A. Y. (1986): A study of characteristics and constraints in irrigated farming of farmers from Ratnagiri district
Major objectives
1. To study the cropping pattern followed and the productivity of the crops of the farmers in the command areas.
2. To study the extent of utilization of irrigation potential by the farmers.
3. To understand constraints and the gravity of constraints experienced by the farmers in irrigated farming.
4. To obtain suggestions of the farmers to overcome their constraints in irrigated farming.
5. To assess, if there is an association between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the farmers and the gravity of constraints experienced by them in irrigated farming.

Major findings
Rice (99.35%), Nagli (3.87%) and Vari (2.58%) were the important crops grown by the respondents in kharif season. At project level, a wide gap was noticed between the projected potential area prior to construction of bandharas and the actual irrigation potential created after completion of construction of bandharas. This gap varied from 25.91 percent to 76.92 percent with an average gap of 55.46 percent. At farmers level, average utilization of irrigation potential was 26.56 percent. Loss of crop due to stray cattle (78.36%) and no responsible person in the family to cultivate the land (56.52%) were the main causes for reducing the area and for irregular use of area under irrigated farming, stated by the respondents. 'Medium' level gravity of constraints was experienced by 42.58 percent respondents. Majority of the respondents (81.94%) suggested that steps should be taken to control the menace of stray cattle. The association between the various characteristics of the respondent farmers such as education, religion/caste, experience in irrigated farming, main occupation and the gravity of constraints experienced by them in irrigated farming was significant. However, the characteristics namely age, size of the family, size of land holding, annual income and irrigable area were not significantly related with the gravity of the constraints experienced by them in irrigated farming.

Research guide: Dr. A. G. Sawant
Area of study: Ratnagiri districts
Sample: Farmers form the command areas of selected irrigation projects (n=155)

Major objectives
1. To assess the extent of knowledge and adoption of improved poultry management practices by the poultry farmers.
2. To ascertain the association of the personal and socio-economic characteristic of the poultry farmers with the extent of adoption of poultry management practice.
3. To study the utility of poultry in terms of generation of employment and income.
4. To understand the problems faced by the poultry farmers in adopting improved poultry management practiced and to obtain their suggestions.
5. To identify the priority areas of training for the poultry farmers.

Major findings
Majority (55.00%) of the poultry farmers had 'medium' knowledge level, while 22.50 per cent of the poultry farmers had 'low' and 'high' knowledge level. Majority (56.25%) of the poultry farmers had 'medium' extent of adoption, while 27.50 per cent had 'low' extent of adoption of improved poultry management practices. The study revealed that the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the poultry farmers, namely annual income, poultry farm size, poultry farming experience, mass media exposure, extension contact and extent of knowledge were significantly associated with their extent of adoption of family type, family size, social participation and size of land holding were not found to be associated with their extent of adoption of improved poultry management practices. A large number (87.50%) of the poultry farmers managed their poultry units with the help of their family members. Majority (63.75%) of the poultry farmers had earned monthly Rs. 192/- to 532/-. All the poultry farm had utilized the income from poultry for family maintenance. It was observed that majority (55.00%) of the poultry farmers had received training in poultry management. 'Chick grown up birds need to be bought from long distance' was the major problem reported by 66.25 per cent poultry farmers and 68.75 per cent poultry farmers suggested that 'the poultry birds be made available locally'. It was observed that majority (88.63%) had completed training of 15 days duration. The intensity of training with respect to the main areas namely, 'disease of poultry birds and their control', 'breeding of high quality chicks', 'selection of quality birds', 'poultry housing' and 'poultry feeds' was higher.

Research guide: Prof. P. S. Sawant
Area of study: College Development Block, Dapoli
Sample: Poultry farmers (n = 80)

Major objectives
1. To assess the extent of knowledge and adoption of improved poultry management practices by the poultry farmers.
2. To ascertain the association of the personal and socio-economic characteristic of the poultry farmers with the extent of adoption of poultry management practice.
3. To study the utility of poultry in terms of generation of employment and income.
4. To understand the problems faced by the poultry farmers in adopting improved poultry management practiced and to obtain their suggestions.
5. To identify the priority areas of training for the poultry farmers.

Major findings
Majority (55.00%) of the poultry farmers had 'medium' knowledge level, while 22.50 per cent of the poultry farmers had 'low' and 'high' knowledge level. Majority (56.25%) of the poultry farmers had 'medium' extent of adoption, while 27.50 per cent had 'low' extent of adoption of improved poultry management practices. The study revealed that the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the poultry farmers, namely annual income, poultry farm size, poultry farming experience, mass media exposure, extension contact and extent of knowledge were significantly associated with their extent of adoption of family type, family size, social participation and size of land holding were not found to be associated with their extent of adoption of improved poultry management practices. A large number (87.50%) of the poultry farmers managed their poultry units with the help of their family members. Majority (63.75%) of the poultry farmers had earned monthly Rs. 192/- to 532/-. All the poultry farm had utilized the income from poultry for family maintenance. It was observed that majority (55.00%) of the poultry farmers had received training in poultry management. 'Chick grown up birds need to be bought from long distance' was the major problem reported by 66.25 per cent poultry farmers and 68.75 per cent poultry farmers suggested that 'the poultry birds be made available locally'. It was observed that majority (88.63%) had completed training of 15 days duration. The intensity of training with respect to the main areas namely, 'disease of poultry birds and their control', 'breeding of high quality chicks', 'selection of quality birds', 'poultry housing' and 'poultry feeds' was higher.

Tamboli, M.M. (1987): A study of the farmers maintaining poultry units knowledge level and training needs
Research guide: Prof. P. S. Sawant
Area of study: College Development Block, Dapoli
Sample: Poultry farmers (n = 80)
Badgujar, L. C. (1987) : A study of selected characteristics of Rural Televiewers, their views and suggestions on farm telecast

Research guide : Prof. N. D. Tawade
Area of study : Raigad district
Sample : Televiewers [Farm family and Non-farm family (n = 61+39=100)]

Major objectives
1. To study the televiewing behaviour of the rural televiewers in respect of the farm telecast.
2. To assess the association, if any, between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the rural televiewers and their televiewing behavior.
3. To study the opinion of the rural televiewers regarding present farm telecast.
4. To obtain the suggestions of the rural televiewers for improving the present farm telecast.

Major findings
About three-fourth (73.00%) of the televiewers had ‘fair’ televiewing behavior. Maximum number (43.00%) of the televiewers belonged to ‘regular’ viewers while majority (55.73%) of the farm family televiewers were ‘regular’ viewers while majority (64.10) of the non-farm family televiewers were ‘occasional or casual’ viewers. Majority (57.00) of the televiewers viewed the programme by sitting on chair. The farm family televiewers (72.14%) had greater interest in the farm telecasts than the non-farm televiewers (43.59%). Majority of the farm family televiewers had adoption practices namely, high yielding variety seeds (96.55%), chemical fertilizers (93.10%) and plant protection measures. Majority (91.00%) of the televiewers viewed the farm telecast with their family. It was observed that the annual income, social participation, mass-media exposure of the televiewers were significantly related with the viewing behaviour of rural televiewers. There was no significant correlation of the characteristics of televiewers namely age, education, caste, family size and occupation with their televiewing behavior. Majority of the rural televiewers liked the presentation of the farm telecast in the form of ‘discussion between farm scientists and progressive farmers’ (76.00%) and ‘interview of progressive farmers’ (74.00%). Majority (85.00%) of the rural televiewers were satisfied with the present duration, that is, 30 minutes of the farm telecast. Maximum number (66.66%) of those televiewers, who were not satisfied with the present duration of farm telecast, wanted the farm telecast of 45 minutes per day for 3 days in a week.


Research guide : Dr. N. D. Tawade
Area of study : Ratnagiri District
Sample : Dairy farmers (n = 100)

Major objectives
1. To study the dairy management practices followed by the dairy farmers.
2. To understand the constraints experienced by the dairy farmers in managing the dairy enterprise.
3. To ascertain the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the dairy farmers and constraints experienced by them in managing the dairy enterprises.

Major findings
The study revealed that the farmers had adopted few practices as per recommendations, few practices with certain modifications and a more number of local practices. It was found that tow-fifth (40.00%) of the dairy farmers had ‘medium’ constraints, while one-third (34.00%) of the dairy farmers had ‘high’ constraints in managing their dairy enterprise. The study revealed that the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the dairy farmers, namely educational level, annual income, size of land holding, distance from Artificial Insemination Centre, grazing land, experience in dairying, knowledge level and adoption level were significantly related with their constraints in managing the dairy enterprise. All the dairy farmers (100.00 %) suggested that the milk rate should be increased and cattle feed should be made available at concessional rate. Majority of the respondents stated that training for the management of animals be given (74.00%).


Research guide : Dr. N. D. Tawade.
Area of study : Sindhudurg district.
Sample : Farmers (n = 200)

Major objectives
1. To study the aspirations of the farmers about social forestry programme.
2. To study the association between the selected characteristics of the farmers and their aspiration level.
3. To understand the existing status of the forestry on the farmers lands.
4. To study the needs of farmers about planting material, training and service support.

Major findings

Majority (77.00%) of the farmers had ‘medium’ aspiration level. The characteristics namely age, educational level, caste, family type, land holding and social participation were associated with aspiration level, while characteristics such as family size, occupation, annual income, contact with change agent and knowledge level were not associated with the aspiration level.

While characteristics such as family size, occupation, annual income, contact with change agent and knowledge level were not associated with the aspiration level. On an average, the respondents had 48 trees. Majority (75.00%) of the respondents had not received any training regarding forestry. As high as 53.00 per cent of the farmers had expressed their desire to have training on the forestry. Majority of (89.63%) of the farmers expressed their desire to have this training from Social Forestry Department and that it should be conducted at the village level.

Patil, D.P. (1988) : A study of small farmers in relation to their needs and adoption of rice technology
Research guide : Dr. N. D. Tawade
Area of study : Ratnagiri District
Sample : Small farmers (n = 180)

Major objectives
1. To study the extent of adoption of rice technology by the small farmers.
2. To study the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the small farmers and extent of adoption of rice technology by them.
3. To study the needs of small farmers regarding rice technology.

Major findings

About three-fifth (60.55%) of the small farmers had ‘medium’ extent of adoption, while one-fifth (21.67%) of the small farmers had ‘low’ extent of adoption of rice technology. The Relationship of the various characteristic of the small farmers such as education, caste, annual income, size of land holding social participation, extension contact and mass media exposure with that of extent of adoption of size of the small farmers and the extent of adoption of rice technology by them was non-significant. Majority (56.67%) of the small farmers needed early duration varieties with fine grain quality (42.78%) and having tall growing habit (72.78%). More that four-fifth (80.56%) of them needed seed with low percentage of unitized grains, Majority of the small farmers needed varieties yielding better with less fertilized application (83.89 percent ) of the small farmers needed wooden implements which could be easily moved form place to place(82.78%).

Dalvi, V. B. (1988) : A study of the knowledge of level of farm women and their nature of association with agricultural and allied occupations
Research guide : Prof. P. S. Sawant
Area of study : College Development Block, Dapoli
Sample : Farm women (n = 118)

Major objectives
1. To know various activities performed by the farm women in farming and allied occupations of the family.
2. To study the association of the knowledge level of the farm women with their personal and family characteristics.
3. To understand the problems faced by the farm women in performing household and farm activities and their suggestions.
4. To assess the training needs of the farm women.

Major findings

As regards the food grain crop cultivation activities, it was observed that collection of dung and waste material (91.53%), seed treatment (97.46%), harvesting of grass (81.36%) were mainly performed by the farm women. In the area of fruit crop cultivation, the activities like, cleaning of compound (85.56%), and watering the plants (61.02%) were performed mainly by the women folk. In respect of the activities related to animal husbandry and dairy, it was noticed that the activities, namely, cleaning the byre (85.58%) milking (75.96%) were mainly performed by the farm women. It was found that the major poultry keeping activity, cleaning of brooders (98.17%) was performed by the farm women. Majority (55.83%) of the farm women had ‘medium’ knowledge level. It was noticed that the characteristics namely education of the farm women and annual income of their family were significantly associated with their knowledge level. The characteristics namely age, caste, family size, family type, social participation, land holding and farming experience were not significantly associated with the knowledge level of the farm women. Majority (85.59%) of the farm women did not experience any problem in performing both the roles at a time. Of the selected farm women, 45.76 per cent had given some suggestions in which ‘agro-based industries’ be established in the village was the important one. Majority (71.85%) of the farm women needed training of 3 to 4 days duration.
Khobragade, M. G. (1988): Technology gap between recommended technology and actual adoption by the farmers cultivating groundnut crop

Research guide: Prof. A. J. Nirban  
Area of study: Sindhudurg district  
Sample: Groundnut growers (n = 150)

**Major objectives**
1. To find out the technological gap between the recommended package of practices and existing practices of groundnut cultivation of farmers.
2. To study the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristic of the groundnut growers and the technological gap in groundnut cultivation.
3. To understand the reasons of non-adoption of recommended practices of groundnut cultivation by the farmers.
4. To obtain the suggestion of the groundnut growers in orders to minimize the technological gap.

**Major findings**
Maximum number (42.67%) of the respondents had ‘medium’ experience in groundnut cultivation and 41.00 per cent of the respondents were having 0.12 ha area under groundnut cultivation. Maximum (68.00%) technological gap was found in ‘irrigation’. Further, 47.83 per cent and 44.13 per cent technological gap was fund in the major practices namely, ‘plant protection’ and ‘sowing’ respectively. It was noticed that 44.00 per cent of the respondents were in the category of ‘medium’ technological gap. It was observed that the characteristics namely, size of land holding, annual income, occupation, social participation, mass media exposure, economic motivation and experience in groundnut cultivation were significantly related with the technological gap. There was no significant relationship of the characteristics namely education, scientific orientation and risk preference with the technological gap in groundnut cultivation. No knowledge about iron plough (54.67%) no knowledge about drilling (100.00%) and lack of knowledge about spraying and dusting (48.67%) were the major reasons of non-adoption recommended practices of groundnut cultivation. ‘Use of seed-drill be demonstrated and tit be made available’ (100.00%) guidance about availability and use of ‘Swastik’ implement be given (100.00%) were the major suggestions made by the groundnut growers for minimizing the technological gap in groundnut cultivation.

Misal, S.P. (1988): A study of the socio-economic conditions of scheduled caste farmers from Thane district of Maharashtra State

Research guide: Dr. N.D.Tawde  
Area of Study: Thane district  
Sample: Scheduled caste farmers (n = 150)

**Major objectives**
1. To know the occupations and employment pattern of SC farmers.
2. To assess the awareness of scheduled caste farmers about the various Government schemes related to socially weaker sections and benefits accrued by them.
3. To study the aspirations of scheduled caste farmers about their children.
4. To understand the problems as perceived by the scheduled caste farmers in their agricultural development.

**Major findings**
It was observed that on an average, the SC farm families owned the assets valued up to Rs. 40,000/- in which land, house and house hold material constituted a major share. Majority (69.33%) of the respondents had saved nothing. The average annual income of the families of the SC farmers was Rs. 4558.32. It was observed that 29.33 per cent of the respondents had borrowed loan for various purposes and from various sources. Majority (88.63%) of the borrowers had borrowed medium term loan and one-half (50.00%) had borrowed the loan for land development followed by for dairy, poultry (18.20%) and purchasing of livestock (16.00%). It was observed that 62.00 per cent of the respondents required capital for improving the existing status of their occupation. On an average, about 0.12 persons from each family were migrated. It was observed that almost all (95.23%) migrants had migrated in search of job. It was observed that at an overall level, on a average, there were three working members in SC farm families; 2.24 of them were engaged in agriculture, while 0.49 of them were engaged in service. It was noticed that a majority (64.92%) of the working members was employed for a period of 3-6 months with an average of 136 days. Out of the fifteen schemes sponsored by the State Government, awareness about the three schemes namely, ‘Scheme for concession in admission, term and examination fees to SC students’ (80.00%), Scheme for supply of text books’ (74.66%) and Special Component Scheme (65.33%) was highest. It was found that 71.54 per cent of the SC farmers had medium level of aspiration about education of their children.
Lack of interest of the community in agriculture (68.66%) and lack of irrigation facilities (70.00%) were the major hurdles in agricultural development of the SC farmers.


**Research guide**: Dr. N. D. Tawade.

**Area of study**: Ratnagiri District.

**Sample**: Beneficiaries (n = 160).

**Major objectives**:

1. To study the information sources used for and motivational factors behind taking benefits of soil conservation-cum-horticultural development scheme.
2. To study the relationship of personal and socio-economic characteristics of the beneficiaries with the extent of benefits accrued by them.
3. To study the impact of the scheme on the beneficiaries in terms of its objectives.
4. To study the difficulties faced by farmers in receiving full benefits of the scheme and to obtain their suggestions for maximizing the benefits of the scheme.

**Major findings**:

The major sources of information were the Agricultural Assistant of Soil Conservation Department (50.63%) and Village Extension Workers of Training and visit system (22.50%). The major motivational factors were also the Agricultural Assistant of Soil Conservation Department (57.50%). Nearly three-fifth (58.12%) of the beneficiaries were benefited by fencing and majority (97.50%) of the beneficiaries namely education and extent of land use were significantly related their extent of benefits accrued. The other characteristics namely age, caste, family size, family type, annual income, occupation, social participation, mass media exposure and size of land holding were non-significantly related with their extent of benefits accrued. The specific problems of the beneficiaries were, shortage of labourers (94.53%), very late payment of work charges (92.16%). The major suggestions of the beneficiaries were, irrigation facilities should be made available (85.16%) and financial assistance should be made available before starting the scheme (77.34%).


**Research guide**: Dr. N. D. Tawade

**Area of study**: Sindhudurg district

**Sample**: Farmers (n = 150)

**Major objectives**

1. To study the nature and extent of utilization of varkas land by the farmers.
2. To assess the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of farmers and extent of utilization of varkas land.
3. To understand the constraints experience by the farmers in cultivation of varkas land.
4. To obtain the suggestions of the farmers to overcome the problems faced by them.

**Major findings**

Maximum number (49.33%) of the respondents had utilized their varkas land to a ‘medium extent’. Maximum number (43.33%) of the respondents were growing local varieties of nagli corp. It was noticed that only 13.33 per cent of the respondents were not aware about any Government schemes for soil conservation and horticultural development, whereas 34.00 per cent of the respondents accrued some benefits of these scheme. A big majority (82.66%) of the respondents had kept some part of their land fallow for some years. The average area per farm of cultivable varkas land was 2.45 hectares with an average of four fragments. It was observed that the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the farmers having varkas land namely, social participation, extension contacts, risk preference and annual income, size of land holding were significantly related with the extent of utilization of varkas land. The other characteristics namely age, education, caste, family size family type, mass media exposure and cropping pattern were non-significantly related with extent of utilization of varkas land. The major constraints faced by the farmers was lack of irrigation (42.00%) and the major suggestion of farmers was that provision of irrigation facilities be made (42.00%).

**Palkar, V.A. (1989)**: A study of Ex-Servicemen with respect to their participation in various agricultural development activities in Ratnagiri district

**Research guide**: Prof. P.S. Sawant

**Area of Study**: Ratnagiri district

**Sample**: Ex-Servicemen (n = 135)
Major objectives
1. To study the extent of participation of ex-servicemen in various agricultural development activities.
2. To study the relationship of personal and socio-economic characteristics of the ex-servicemen with their extent of participation in agricultural development activities.
3. To study the problems of ex-servicemen in participation in agricultural development activities.
4. To obtain the suggestions of the ex-servicemen to overcome the problems in participation in agricultural development programme.

Major findings
Majority (57.78%) of the ex-servicemen had ‘fair’ extent of participation and about one-fifth (18.52%) of them had ‘good’ extent of participation. The study revealed that the characteristics of the ex-servicemen namely, mass media exposure, social participation and adoption level were significantly related with their extent of participation in agricultural development activities. However, the other characteristics namely, age, period after retirement, education, caste, family size, family type, annual income and occupation were not found to be related with their extent of participation in agricultural development activities. Majority (85.93%) of the ex-servicemen had the problem, inability to participate actively in the development activities due to old age. ‘Orthodox nature of the farmers’ (77.03%) ‘factions in the village’ (68.15%) were the major problems reported by the ex-servicemen. Majority (91.43%) of the ex-servicemen suggested that ‘demonstrations about agriculture be arranged for ex-servicemen’, while 89.52 per cent of the ex-servicemen suggested that training and credit facilities be made available for starting agro-based cottage industries.

Research guide: Dr. A. G. Sawant.
Area of study: Raigad district.
Sample: Contact farmers and fellow farmers (n = 100+100 = 200).

Major Objectives:
1. To study the awareness of the contact farmers and fellow farmers about functioning of Training and Visit System.
2. To study the operational impact of Training and Visit System with reference to rice technology on the contact farmers and fellow farmers.
3. To study the relationship between the operational impact of Training and Visit system and personal and socio-economic characteristics of farmers belonging to both the categories.
4. To study the problems experienced by the contact farmers and fellow farmers in receiving the messages.

Major findings:
All the contact farmers (100.00%) and fellow farmers (100.00%) were aware of the existence of ‘Training and Visit System’. Majority of the contact farmers (96.00%) and fellow farmers were aware of the objectives ‘to convince farmers for adoption’. Majority (82.00%) of the fellow farmers were aware of the name of contact farmers in their village or hamlet. Majority of the contact farmers (77.00%) and fellow farmers (71.00%) were in the ‘medium’ operational impact of ‘T’ and ‘V’ system, While family type, scientific orientation and mass media exposure were positively and significantly related with the operational impact of ‘T’ and ‘V’ system. However, the characteristic of the farmers from both the categories, namely caste, family size, size of land holding, social participation, urban contact, extension contact and easy in input availability were found to have no association with the operational impact of ‘T’ and ‘V’ system. More than one-half of the contact farmers had gained knowledge and adopted the practices namely, ‘seed (64.17%), ‘transplanting’ (52.97%), ‘fertilizer application’ (51.67%) due to Training and Visit system, irregular visits of ‘Village Extension Worker’ was the major problem in receiving the messages as reported by 59.90 per cent of the contact farmer. Contact farmers are not providing the information (60.49%) was the major problem in receiving the messages as reported by the fellow farmers.

Kadam, J. R. (1989) : A study of the farm women labourers from Ratnagiri district
Research guide: Dr. A.G. Sawant
Area of Study: College Development Block, Dapoli
Sample: Farm woman labourers (n = 139)

Major objectives
1. To study the nature and period of employment of the farm women labourers.
2. To find out the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the farmwomen labourers and their employment in terms of person days.
3. To study the existing daily wage rate pattern and the knowledge level of the farm women labourers regarding the minimum wage rate act of the Government.
4. To study the problems faced by the farm women labourers in performing labour work.
5. To obtain the suggestions of the farm women labourers regarding essential facilities needed at the work site.

Major findings

Majority (52.52%) of the farm women labourers were employed for 3 to 6 months in a year. It was noticed that the characteristics namely caste and annual income of the farm women labourers were significantly related with their employment in terms of person days. The characteristics of the farm women labourers namely age, education, family size, family type, land holding, Marital status, occupation and knowledge level about minimum Wage rate Act of the Government of Maharastara were not significantly related with the employment in terms of person days. The number of respondents engaged in ‘harvesting of grass’ was more (100.00%). Majority (85.61%) of the farm women labourers had employment in their ‘own village’. Majority (86.33%) of the women labourers received low wages, that is Rs. 11.10 per day. Quite a large majority (87.77%) of the farm women labourers did not get different wage rates for different type of farm operations. A large number (86.33%) of the farm women labourers had no knowledge about Minimum Wage Rate Act of the Government. All (100.00%) the farm women labourers had faced some problems in performing the work of which ‘low wage rate’ (97.84%) was the most important one. Of the sampled farm women labourers, 94.24 per cent expressed their desire for important facilities at work site in which ‘drinking water’ (99.23%) and ‘concession during feminine sickness’ (93.89%) were important.

Lavate, S. B. (1987) : A study of the listening behaviour of the farmers in relation to rural broadcasts on All India Radio Ratnagiri
Research guide : Prof. A. J. Nirban
Area of study : Konkan region
Sample : Radio owning farmer (n =150).

Major objectives
1. To study the listening behavior of the farmers with special reference to farm radio programmes.
2. To assess the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the farmers and their listening.
3. To study the opinion and suggestions of the farmers for improving the quality of farm radio programmes.

Major findings
All (100.00%) the radio listeners tuned the radio ‘regularly’ for entertainment purpose. Almost all (96.60%) the listeners were aware of the mornings broadcast ‘Konkan Krishivani’. Less than two-third (64.00%) of the radio listeners had ‘fair’ listening behavior. More than three-fifth (61.33%) of the radio listeners were listening the programmers ‘every day’. Majority (53.33%) of the radio listeners were giving full attention at the time of listening the farm radio programmers. It was observed that the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the radio listeners namely education, size of land holding, social participatoin, extension contact, mass media exposure, risk preference and annual income were significantly related to their listening behavior. The other characteristics of the radio listeners namely, age, caste, occupation, family size, family type, economic motivation and credibility were non-significantly related with their listening behavior. Maximum number of listeners would like the presentation of farm broadcast in the form of ‘lectures’ (40.00 per cent) and ‘discussion’ (32.00%). Majority (58.00%) of the listeners were not satisfied with the presentation duration. Majority (68.18%) of them suggested that use of difficult technical words should be avoided.

Masurkar, H. B. (1990) : A study of fuel consumption pattern in rural area
Research guide : Prof. A. J. Nirban
Area of study : Ratnagiri district
Sample : Rural households (n = 150)

Major objectives
1. To study the types and quantities of fuel used by the rural households and expenditure incurred there upon.
2. To study the existing practices of the rural households regarding selected aspects of firewood consumption.
3. To study the problems experienced by the rural households in the use of fuel in general and firewood, in particular.
4. To obtain the suggestions from the rural households to overcome the fuel problem.
5. To assess the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of rural people and per capita fuel consumption.
Major findings

All the respondents (100.00%) from the three belts (costal belt, central belt and foothills) were using firewood. On an average, monthly fuel consumption of the rural households was 961 thousand K. cal. Each rural household spent on an average Rs. 110/- per month for meeting the needs of cooking energy. At overall level, the rural people used an average of 207 kg of firewood per month, while average firewood consumption of the respondents from coastal, central and foothill belts was 211 kg, 231 kg and 179 kg, respectively. The characteristics of the rural people namely, age, caste, family size, annual in come, occupation, social participation, land holding, herd size, fruit trees, owned and types of fuel used were significantly related with the per capita fuel consumption. However, education and number of forest trees owned by the respondents were not found to be related were per capita fuel consumption. Majority (80.00%) of the rural people were collecting firewood from their own farms and at overall level, equal numbers (50.00%) of the rural households were storing the firewood in the house shed, as well as, in separated shed. The major problems reported by the rural people regarding the use of the firewood were poor quality firewood creates smoke (100.00%) ‘unavailability of firewood in time’ (62.00%). In the opinion of more than three-fourth (77.33%) of the respondents, ‘deforestation should be stopped’, while less than three-fifth (58.67%) of the people suggested to ‘find our alternative for firewood.’

Research guide : Dr. N. D. Tawade.
Area of study : Ratnagiri District.
Sample : Beneficiaries. (n = 138).

Major objectives :
1. To understand the nature and extent of benefits occurred by the beneficiaries under IRDP.
2. To assess the change occurred in economic status of the beneficiaries due to IRDP schemes.
3. To study the relationship of the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the beneficiaries with change occurred in their economic status.
4. To identify the constraints faced by the beneficiaries and to obtain their suggestions for better functioning of the IRD programme.

Major findings :

Majority (36.24%) of the beneficiaries had taken loan dairy development. Three-fifth (60.57%) of the beneficiaries had borrowed ‘medium’ loan and nearly same number (59.42%) had got ‘medium’ subsidy. Majority (94.20%) of the beneficiaries had made proper utilization of loan. ‘Medium’ change had occurred in the economic status of majority (70.29%) of the beneficiaries. It was observed that the characteristics of the beneficiaries namely education, size of land holding, annual income, mass media exposure, extension contact and risk preference were significantly related with change occurred in their economic status. The relationship between other characteristics of the beneficiaries namely education, size of land holding, annual income, mass media exposure, extension contact and risk preference were significantly related with change occurred in their economic status. The relationship between other characteristics of the beneficiaries namely age, caste, social participation and economic motivation and change occurred in their economic status was not significant. Maximum number (41.30 per cent) of the beneficiaries were found in the group, ‘Rs. 3501/- to Rs. 4800/-’ before taking the loan. ‘Complex procedure of financing’ (56.52 per cent) and ‘delay in sanctioning the loan’ (52.90 per cent) were the major constraints faced by the beneficiaries by the beneficiaries before taking beneficiaries of IRDP scheme.

Dharmale, B. D. (1990) : A study of training needs of the rural women in farm and home pursuits
Research guide : Prof. A. J. Nirban
Area of study : College Development Block, Dapoli
Sample : Farm women (n=150)

Major objectives
1. To assess the training needs of the rural women in respect of selected farm and home pursuits.
2. To ascertain the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the rural women and their intensity of training need.
3. To understand the problems of rural women in general, and in receiving training, in particular.
4. To obtain the suggestions of the rural women about facilities for and during training.

Major findings

It was observed that three-fifth (60.00%) of the rural women had high intensity of training needs. Among nine main areas of farm pursuits, the intensity of training needs of the rural women with respect to crop protection, seed treatment, manures and fertilizers, high yielding varieties and nursery management
were very high. Of the nine main areas of home pursuits, the training needs of the rural women with respect
to poultry management, livestock management, child care, post harvest technology for fruits and vegetables
and use of energy were very high. It was noticed that the characteristics namely, age, education, caste and
family income of the rural women were significantly related with their intensity of training needs. The
characteristics of the rural women namely, family size, family type, land holding, social participation, farming
experience and marital status were not significantly associated with their intensity of training needs. ‘Lack of
technical knowledge’ (95.09%) and ‘lack of training facilities’ (87.25%) were the major problems
experienced by the women. Majority (75.33%) of the rural women suggested to have training organized in
their own village. Maximum number (46.67%) of the rural women opined that the months of ‘February and
March’ would be convenient to conduct the training classes. Less than three –fifth (59.33%) of the rural
women needed training of ‘2 to 3 days’ duration.

Workers for agriculture information
Research guide : Prof. A. J. Nirban
Area of study : Dapoli Sub-division of Ratnagiri district
Sample : Village Extension Workers, Contact farmers, non-contact farmers
(n=41+41+41 =123)

Major objectives
1. To study the interpersonal communication behavior of the VEW and farmers.
2. To ascertain the relationship between personal and communication variables of VEWs and the farmers
and their interpersonal communication behavior.
3. To find out the constraints faced the VEWs and the farmers in seeking, processing and transferring the
scientific agriculture information.
4. To obtain the suggestions of the VEWs and farmers for improving their interpersonal communication
behavior

Major findings
All (100.00%) the VEWs were in the category of ‘high’ interpersonal communication behavior
whereas, majority of contact farmers (58.54%) and non-contact farmers (87.80%) were in ‘low’ interpersonal
communication behavior category. It was observed that the characteristics namely, training received ,
information transformation, formation processing and media for information transfer were significantly and
positively related with the interpersonal communication behavior of the VEWs. As regards the contact
farmers ,the correlation of the characteristics namely, education, source perception, communication element,
message perception, channel perception, information input through persons ,information input through
media, information input, information storage, information evolution, information processing, clients for
information transfer and information output with their interpersonal communication behavior was significant.
In case of the non-contact farmers it was observed that their characteristics namely , education, source
perception, communication element perception, information input through media, information input,
information storage, information evolution, information processing, clients for information transfer, media for
information transfer, information output , message perception, channel perception and receiver perception
were significantly related with the interpersonal communication behaviour . ‘Lack of time’ , ‘Lack of
communication facilities in the village’ were the problems reported by maximum number of the respondents
in seeking the information on scientific agriculture. according to VEVs, ‘lack of interest on the part of clients’,
‘illiteracy’ and traditionalism among the farmers were the constrains, while ‘lack of time’, ‘illiteracy among the
farmers’ were major constrains reported by the contact farmers and non-contact farmers in information
transfer. ‘Printed literature be made available’, ‘training programmes be organized in the village’ and
‘publicity campaign be organized in the villages’ were the major suggestions of the respondents so as to
improve their interpersonal communication behaviour. the contact farmers had suggested to ‘arrange
training in use of communication aids’, ‘close supervision be made on VEWs visits’ was the main suggestion
of the farmers for farmers for improving the feedback mechanism.

Area of study : Konkan region.
Sample : Shetinistha farmers (n = 60).

Major objectives :
1. To study the temporal changes in the personal, economic and agricultural situation of the
‘Shetinistha’ farmers.
2. To identify the motivational factors which led the ‘Shetinistha’ farmers to achieve the award.
3. To study the aspirations of the ‘Shetinistha’ farmers after achieving the award and their effects to
fulfill the same.
4. To analyze the role of the ‘Shetinistha’ farmers as communicators of farm technology and as the opinion leaders.

Major findings:
It was revealed that the ‘Shetinistha’ farmers had taken the management of their farm in hand when they were young (24 years), they received the award at the average age of 41 years and were of 49 years of age in the year of study. It was observed that ‘farming’ was the major occupation of more than 83.00 per cent of the farmers at all the stages, which indicated no much change in respect of this attribute. Liking for agriculture (58.33%), family occupation (43.33%) and domestic situation (33.33%) were the main reasons behind taking up farming occupation by the ‘Shetinistha’ farmers. Less than one-half (48.33%) of the farmers reported that some persons had motivated them for award. It was observed that 41.67 per cent of the farmers had no aspiration. Radio (88.33%), farm magazines (78.33%), newspaper (68.33%) and television (50.00%) were the frequently used mass media by the ‘Shetinistha’ farmers. It was noticed that 73.33 per cent of the ‘Shetinistha’ farmers had not participate in training programme before achieving the award, while 88.33 per cent had not received training after the award. It was observed that 88.34 per cent of the ‘Shetinistha’ farmers had been guiding the fellow farmers before achieving the award. The ‘Shetinistha’ farmers were found participating in the agricultural development of the village by way of solving field problems of fellow farmers (93.33%), guiding the fellow farmers regarding new farm technology and skills of agriculture (91.67%). Majority of them were found participating new farm technology and skills of agriculture (91.67%). Majority of them were found participating actively in the village development activities in the areas of social, economical, family welfare, health and small savings.

Sable, S. M. (1991) : Constraints in cashewnut cultivation in Sindhudurg district
Research guide : Dr. A. G. Sawant
Area of study : Sindhudurg districts
Sample : Cashewnut growers (n=150)

Major objectives:
1. To study the nature and severity of constraints experienced by the cashewnut growers in cashewnut cultivation.
2. To ascertain the relationship of personal and socio-economic characteristics of the cashewnut growers with constrains in cashewnut cultivation.
3. To obtain the suggestion of the cashewnut growers for overcoming the constrains in cashewnut cultivation.

Major findings:
It was observed that the most severe constraints were, ‘needed more amount of investment’, ‘ineffective supervision due to distant location of orchard’, ‘lack of transport facilities’, ‘high cost of grafts’, ‘unavailability of labourers’, ‘lack of knowledge about scientific planting method’, ‘unavailability of required quantity of organic manure’, ‘high cost of pesticides/fungicides’, ‘theft the cashewnut’, ‘difficulty in storing the cashew apple’ and lack of training about preservation and processing of cashew apple. It was observed that the characteristics of the cashewnut growers namely, education, family type, annual income, mass media exposure, social participation and infrastructural experiences were having significant relationship with constraints experienced in cashewnut cultivation. The relationship of other characteristics of the cashewnut growers namely age, caste, family size, land holding and risk preference was non-significant. The major suggestions of the cashewnut growers for overcoming the constraints in cashewnut cultivation were ‘proper rates be given to cashewnut’ (92.00%), ‘Government to provide assistance for fencing’ (84.67%) and cashew processing factories be opened in the nearby places (84.67%).

Research guide : Dr. N. D. Tawade.
Area of study : Thane district.
Sample : Dairy beneficiaries (n = 135).

Major objectives:
1. To study the change occurred in socio-economic conditions of the dairy farmers due to IRDP benefits.
2. To ascertain the relationship of the personal, socio-economic and entrepreneurial characteristics with degree of change in socio-economic conditions of IRDP beneficiaries.
3. To study the problems encountered by the dairy farmers in receiving the benefits through IRDP.
4. To obtain the suggestions of the dairy farmers for effective functioning of their enterprise and IRDP.

Major findings:
The study conclusively pointed out that the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiaries from both the blocks had changed considerably after taking the benefits of IRDP. Many of the beneficiaries had crossed the poverty line. They had made improvement in their occupations namely, dairy and agriculture which ultimately had raised their standard of living. It was observed that the characteristics namely age, caste, annual income, size of land holding, herd size, size of grazing land, extension contact, risk preference, experience in dairying, family occupation, knowledge level and adoption level were significantly and positively related with the change occurred in socio-economic conditions of the tribal block beneficiaries. As regard the non-tribal block beneficiaries, the correlation of the characteristics namely education, annual income, size of land holding, caste, extension contact, family occupation, herd size, size of grazing land, social participation, risk preference, experience in dairying, knowledge level and adoption level with the change in their socio-economic condition was significant. At overall level, major problems faced by the dairy beneficiaries while receiving the benefits through IRDP were, complex procedure of financing (65.18 per cent), inadequate amount of loan (57.78 per cent) and inadequate veterinary aids (34.81 per cent). Major suggestions offered by the dairy farmers for effective functioning of their enterprises were milk rate should be increased (100.00 per cent) and cattle feed should be made available at concessional rate (78.52 per cent). For effective functioning of IRDP, the major suggestions of the dairy farmers were, adequate loan be made available (69.63 per cent) and loaning procedure be simplified.

Shinde, S.B. (1991) : A study of local leaders and their problems with reference to agricultural development activities in Ratnagiri district

Research guide : Dr. N.D.Tawde
Area of Study : Ratnagiri district
Sample : Local leaders (n = 136)

Major objectives
1. To study the nature and extent of the problems encountered by rural local leaders with respect to agriculture development activities.
2. To find out whether the characteristics of the local leaders are associated or otherwise with the extent of problems.
3. To obtain the suggestions of the rural local leaders to overcome the problems faced by them.

Major finding : Majority (62.50%) of the leaders had experienced ‘medium’ extent of problems. The important severe social problem was impact of traditional system on the farmers. Among the economic problems, poverty among the farmers, was most severe problems, while most severe situational problems were lack of irrigation facilities, followed by small and fragmented holdings. ‘Costly technologies’ was the only severe technological problem. As regards the extension problems, inadequate training facilities, lack of timely guidance and low frequency of visits of extension workers were severe. It was observed that the characteristics of the local leaders namely, education, overall modernity, extension contact were significantly related with their extent of problems. The relationship between other characteristics of the local leaders namely, age, caste, occupation, annual income, size of land holding, social participation, mass media exposure and scientific orientation and their extent of problems in agricultural development activities was not significant. The major suggestions of the rural local leaders to overcome the social problems were ‘agricultural officers should exert more in conviction of improved technologies’ (55.88%), whereas in economic problems ‘beneficiaries of various Government schemes should be properly selected by the concerned agencies’ (69.85%). ‘The extension worker should visit regularly’ (58.08%) was the major suggestion of the rural local leaders in extension agencies.

Pimpley, Y. A. (1991) : A study of level of knowledge and adoption of improved practices of brinjal cultivation by the farmers of Thane district

Research guide : Dr. A. G. Sawant
Area of study : Thane district
Sample : Brinjal growers ( n = 150 )

Major objectives
1. To assess the level of knowledge and adoption of the recommended package of practices of brinjal cultivation by the growers.
2. To study the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the brinjal growers and their level of adoption of recommended package of practices of brinjal cultivation.
3. To study the causes of non-adoption of recommended package of practices of brinjal cultivation by the brinjal growers.
4. To obtain the suggestion of the brinjal growers for overcoming the problems in adoption of recommended practices of brinjal cultivation.
Major findings

It was observed that maximum number (60.00%) of the respondents had knowledge about recommended ‘spacing’ while about two-fifth of the respondents had knowledge about symptoms of pests of brinjal, split application of nitrogenous fertilizers and symptoms of disease of brinjal. The finding in respect of adoption was found maximum in respect of the practices namely, spacing, split application of nitrogenous fertilizers, seed rate. It was observed that the relationship between age, education, caste, size of land holding, annual income, social participation, mass media exposure and occupation and level of adoption was significant. Relationship of the variable namely, size of family and experience in brinjal cultivation with level of adoption was found to be negative and non-significant. Lack of knowledge about the recommendation was the major was the major reason reported by majority of the non-adopters for non-adapting the practices namely, high yielding varieties (77.69%) seed rate (93.00%) ‘Information of the recommended varieties should be given’ was the major suggestion in respect of high yielding varieties (50.00%) while quality seed should be made available by the government agencies’ was the major suggestion about seed rate (48.00%).

Mohod, S. G. (1991) : A study of location of village on the knowledge level of farmers
Research guide : Prof. A. J. Nirban
Area of study : Ratnagiri district
Sample : Farmers [AV group and LAV group (n=100+100=200)]

Major objectives
1. To study the knowledge level of the farmers from the accessible and less accessible villages regarding selected innovations of the Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli.
2. To ascertain the effect of personal and socio-economic characteristics and infrastructural experience on the knowledge level of farmers.

Major findings

It was observed that more than third-fifth (64.00%) of the Accessible villages (AV groups) farmers and 47.00 per cent of Less Accessible villages (LAV group) farmers had ‘medium’ knowledge level. Majority (90.00%) of the farmers from AV group and 82.00 per cent of the farmers from LAV group had knowledge about use of ‘Vaibhav Sickle’ for harvesting rice. It was observed that the characteristics namely, education, annual income, size of land holding, social participation, extension contact, mass media exposure, cosmopolitaness and overall modernity were significantly and positively related with knowledge level of the farmers from AV group and at overall level. As regards, the farmers from LAV group, the characteristics namely education, size of land holding, social participation, extension contact, mass media exposure, cosmopolitaness and overall modernity were significantly related with knowledge level. It was observed that the experience about the village panchayat, state Government’s farms/nursery and research station/farm of Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth were significantly related with the knowledge level of the farmer from AV group. As regards the farmers from LAV group, correlation coefficients of the experiences about co-operative society, extension personnel, research station/farm of Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, village panchayat and primary school were significantly related with knowledge level.

Chorge, K. V. (1991) : A study of farmer’s perception about three village institutions in terms of agricultural development.
Research guide : Dr. A. G. Sawant.
Area of study : Ratnagiri district.
Sample : Farmers (n = 180).

Major objectives :
1. To study the types of agricultural activities performed by the village panchayat, village co-operatives and village schools.
2. To study the perception of farmers about the extend of contribution of village panchayat, village co-operatives and village schools in the development of agriculture.
3. To study the difficulties experienced by the village panchayat, village co-operatives and village schools in performing agricultural development activities.

Major findings :

Majority (94.74) of the village panchayat and co-operatives had provided technical guidance to the farmers. Three-fourth (73.68%) of the village panchayat and 94.74 per cent of the villages co-operatives had provided agricultural inputs to the farmers. More than two-third (67.78%) and more than three-fourth (76.67%) of the farmers had ‘fair’ perception about contribution of village panchayats and village co-operatives, respectively. A large majority (91.11%) of the farmers had ‘poor perception about the contribution of village school in agricultural development of the village. ‘Impact of traditions on the farmers’ was the major difficulty faced by village panchayats (36.84%) and by the village co-operatives (26.32%). ‘Inputs be supplied in adequate and at proper time’ was the major suggestion offered by the farmers with respect to village panchayat (59.55%) and the village co-operatives (80.00%).

Research guide : Dr. N. D. Tawade.

Area of study : Konkan region.

Sample : TRYSEM beneficiaries (n = 150).

Major objectives:
1. To study the effects of ‘TRYSEM’ on the creation of non-farm employment opportunities, generation of additional income and overall economic development of the beneficiaries.
2. To find out the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristic of the ‘TRYSEM’ beneficiaries and their overall economic development.
3. To study the weakness in implementation of the ‘TRYSEM’ programme as perceived by the beneficiaries.
4. To obtain suggestions of the beneficiaries for better performance of ‘TRYSEM’.

Major findings:
Maximum (40.00%) number of the beneficiaries had received training in ‘tailoring’. Most accepted source of motivation was “Gramsevak” (54.00%) for taking the benefits of the TRYSEM scheme. ‘Medium’ change had occurred in the overall economic development of majority (77.34%) of the beneficiaries after taking benefits of TRYSEM scheme. It was observed that the characteristic of the beneficiaries, namely age, education, annual income, family occupation, innovativeness and achievement motivation were having positive and significant relationship with the overall economic development. The relative ship between other characteristic of the beneficiaries, namely age, land holding, social participation, risk performance and extension contact and overall economic development was not significant. Major weakness after taking the benefits of TRYSEM were inadequate amount of loan (35.33%) and poor post-training guidance in project related from the beneficiaries for better performance of TRYSEM scheme were, stipend be increased.


Research guide : Dr. N.D.Tawde

Area of Study : Sindhudurg district

Sample : Rural youth (n = 200)

Major objectives:
1. To understand the vocational interests and aspirations of the rural youth.
2. To study the factors influencing the vocational interests and aspirations of rural youth.
3. To know the efforts of rural youth for meeting their vocational interests and aspirations.
4. To analyze the constraints experienced by the rural youth in meeting their vocational interests and aspirations.

Major findings:
It was observed that 46.50 per cent of the respondents were interested in Government Services, while 40.00 per cent of them were interested in different types of trades/business. About the aspirations, majority (76.00%) of the respondents ‘aspired to earn money’ 22.50 per cent desired ‘to support the family financially’. The characteristics of the respondents namely, annual income, education and mass media exposure were significantly related with their vocational interests and aspirations. However, the characteristics namely age, caste, education of parents, family type, family size, land holding, parents occupation and urban contact were not significantly related with their vocational interests and aspirations. It was observed that 81.00 per cent (n = 162) of the respondents had made some efforts for meeting their vocational interests and aspirations. Out of that, Maximum number (30.86%) of the respondents had ‘appeared for interviews’. Only 9.50 per cent (n = 19) of the respondents received help from the institutions amongst which ‘Grampanchayat’ (63.15 per cent) and ‘Co-operative Societies’ (52.64%) were important. One fifth 19.00 per cent (n = 38) of the respondents had stated the reasons for not making the efforts to: meet their vocational interests and aspirations. Out of that majority (86.84%) of the respondents did not make any efforts due to ‘incomplete education’. It was observed that 85.50 per cent of the respondents (n = 165) proposed some efforts for meeting their vocational interests and aspirations. Out of that majority (28.23%) of the respondents proposed ‘ to raise the capital’. The major constraints faced by the respondents were, increasing unemployment condition, (35.00%), ‘lack of sufficient capital’ (30.50%) and ‘lack of sufficient employment opportunities’ (21.00%).

Research guide : Dr. N. D. Tawade.
Area of study : Ratnagiri district.
Sample : Village extension workers (n = 150).

Major objectives :
1. To understand the nature and extend of barriers encountered by the village extension workers in role performance.
2. To ascertain the association of extent of barriers in the role performance with the personal and socio-economic characteristics of village extension workers.

Major findings:
It was found that 38.00 per cent of the respondents had undergone ‘induction training’. Demonstrations ratio and newspapers were the source of information used by majority of the VEWs regularly. The study brought out that majority (64.00%) of the respondents had encountered the communication barriers to ‘medium’ extent. As regards the barriers in communication of the messages, the respondents reported that ‘lack of farmers participation in various extension programmes’ and ‘language barrier’ were the important barriers. The characteristics namely, education, tenure in extension and availability of communication media were significantly related with extend of barriers in role performance. However, the characteristics namely age, caste, parental occupation, rural-urban background, availability of sources of information and number of contact farmers were not significantly associated with the extend of barriers in role performance.

Dusane, K.D. (1992) : A study of socio-economic conditions of numbers of co-operatives in tribal area

Research guide : Dr. A.G.Sawant
Area of Study : Thane district
Sample : Adivasi Co-operative Societies member (n = 200)

Major objectives
1 To assess the socio-economic status of the members of the adivasi co-operatives in tribal area.
2 To find out the factors influencing the socio-economic status of the members of the adivasi co-operatives in tribal area.
3 To understand the nature and extent of benefits derived by the members of the adivasi co-operative in tribal area.
4 To study the constraints experienced by the members, while deriving the benefits from the adivasi co-operative in tribal area.

Major findings
As regards the house type, more than three-fifth (61.45%) of the respondents had ‘Kachcha’ type of house, 48.04 per cent had ‘semi-medium’ land holding, 53.63 per cent of the respondents had annual income between Rs.4701/- to 8419/- Nearly two-third of the respondents were possessing wooden plough (69.27%) and wooden planks (65.92%) poultry bird were most dominant among the livestock, possessed by more than one-half (54.75%) of the respondents. The overall socio-economic status revealed that more than one-half (53.64%) of the respondents, had ‘medium’ socio-economic status. It was observed that the personal and socio-psychological characteristics of the respondents namely occupation, social participation, cosmopilite ness, achievement motivation, risk preference, value orientation, perception were significantly related with socio-economic status. The other characteristics namely age and education had non-significant relationship with the socio-economic status of the respondents. More than one-half (53.07%) of the respondents had borrowed the loan from co-operative societies, while nearly three fourth (72.63%) of the respondents had sold their farm produce to the co-operative societies. ‘Inadequate amount of Khawati-Tagai loan’(48.28%) ‘recommended benefits are not provided’ (44.70%) and ‘inadequate amount of crop loan’ (42.35%) were the major constraints faced by the members while deriving the benefits from co-operative societies.


Area of study : Ratnagiri district.
Sample : Scheduled caste and Neo-Buddha beneficiaries (n = 100).
Major objectives:
1. To study the nature and extent of benefits received by the beneficiaries of special component plan.
2. To study the changes occurred in socio-economic characteristics of the beneficiaries of Special Component Plan after receiving the benefits through it.
3. To ascertain the relationship of personal and socio-economic characteristics of the beneficiaries of Special Component Plan with degree of change occurred in their socio-economic status after receiving the benefits through it.
4. To identify the problems faced by the beneficiaries in receiving the benefits through special component plan and to obtain their suggestions to overcome these problems.

Major findings:

Majority (91.00%) of the beneficiaries had undertaken land development and cultivation of Alphanso mango through the assistance from SCP scheme. Three-fourth (74.00%) of the beneficiaries had received 'high' subsidy with an average amount of Rs. 6740.63. In case of majority (62.00%) of the beneficiaries ‘medium’ change had occurred in their socio-economic status. It was observed that the characteristics of the beneficiaries namely annual income, major occupation and total land holding were significantly associated with change occurred in socio-economic status. However, the characteristics namely age, education, knowledge about functioning of SCP, occupational experience, herd size and extension contact were not related with change occurred in socio-economic status. Majority (92.00%) of the beneficiaries were found in the income group ‘Rs. 3501/- to 4800/-’ before taking the benefit of SCP. The major problems faced by the beneficiaries, while taking the benefits of SCP scheme were ‘did not get the financial assistance easily’ (71.66%) and ‘delay in getting the financial assistance (51.66%). The major suggestions of the beneficiaries were ‘good quality implements and seeds be supplied’ (100.00%) and ‘sufficient financial assistance be provided’ (60.00%).

Nirmal, S. R. (1992): A study of knowledge and adoption of soil analysis practices by the farmers

Research guide: Prof. D. P. Hardikar
Area of study: College Development Block, Dapoli
Sample: Farmers (n = 200)

Major objectives
1. To assess the level of knowledge of the farmers regarding soil testing services and methods of soil sampling
2. To study the extent of adopting of the fertilizers recommendations made on the basis of soil testing by the farmers.
3. To ascertain the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the farmers and their knowledge regarding soil testing services and methods of soil sampling.
4. To find out the difficulties faced by the farmers in getting tested the soil samples and in adopting fertilizers recommendations made on the basis of soil testing.
5. To obtain the suggestion of the farmers for improvement in soil testing services.

Major findings
It was observed that majority (46.50%) of the respondents had “medium” knowledge and 41.00 per cent (n = 82) had not tested their soils at all. It was seen that correlation between characteristics of the respondents namely, land holding, type of soils and occupation and knowledge level was non-significant. However, the characteristics namely, age, education, crops grown, annual income, social participation, extension contracts and scientific orientation were significantly related with the knowledge level. Majority (84.14%) of the respondents had given reason ‘do not feel it essential’ while 71.95 per cent and 62.20 per cent of the respondents had given the reasons ‘lack of knowledge about soil testing’ and ‘present method of soil testing is complicated’ respectively. It was observed that ‘difficulties in understanding the soil testing report and the recommendations’ (56.88%) was the major difficulty faced by the farmers in getting tested the solid samples. Major contracts in adopting the fertilizer recommendations was ‘use of fertilizer was not economical’ (72.88%) The major suggestions were soil testing report be made easy and simple’ (79.49%) and ‘fertilizer be made available in village it self’ (48.72%)

Modak, P. P. (1992): A study of knowledge and adoption of tools and implements developed by Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli

Research guide: Prof. D. P. Hardikar
Area of study: College Development Block, Dapoli
Sample: Rice and Mango growers (n = 200)

Major objectives
1. To study knowledge and adaptation of the farmers regarding improvement farm tools and impalements developed by the Kokan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli.
2. To ascertain the relationship of the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the farmers with the knowledge and adoption of improved farm tools and implements developed by the Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli.
3. To study the experiences of the farmers about the improved tools and implement developed by the Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli.


Area of study : Ratnagiri district.
Sample : Kisan nurserymen (n = 100).

Major objectives:
1. To assess the knowledge of Kisan nurserymen about the functioning and objectives of the scheme.
2. To study relationship of the personal and socio-economic characteristics with knowledge of Kisan nurserymen about functioning and objectives of the scheme.
3. To study the various management practices followed by the Kisan nurserymen in maintaining nurseries.
4. To study the constraints experienced by the Kisan nurserymen in management of nurseries.
5. To obtain the suggestions of the Kisan nurserymen for better management of kisan nurseries and for better implementation of the scheme.

Major findings:
Majority (74.00%) of the respondents had ‘medium’ knowledge level. All the respondents (100.00%) had knowledge about the functions namely, ‘supply of polythene bags and seeds by the Social Forestry Department’ and ‘financial assistance per seedling given by the SFD’. It was observed that the characteristics namely age, education, caste, annual income, ecological awareness, extension contact, innovativeness and risk preference were significantly related with knowledge level of the Kisan nurserymen about functioning and objectives of the scheme. However, the characteristics namely size of land holding and occupation were not found to be associated with knowledge level of the Kisan nurserymen. Maximum number (43.00%) of the respondents were informed about the scheme by Plantation Officers. The major constraints experienced by the Kisan nurserymen in management of nurseries were ‘inadequate facilities and financial assistance from Social Forestry men Department’ (78.00%). The major suggestions of the Kisan nurserymen were, ‘Social Forestry Department should supply in time adequate quantity of seeds/seedlings’ (78.00%) and ‘Grampanchayt and villagers should work out at measures against stray cattle’ (71.00%).


Research guide : Prof. A.J. Nirban
Area of Study : Ratnagiri district
Sample : Katkari families (n = 100)

Major objectives:
1. To study some occupational and cultural aspects of the Katkari with special reference to their agriculture.
2. To understand the knowledge about and extent of benefits accrued of various Government Schemes by the Katkaris.
3. To understand problems of Katkari community in performing their occupations and in getting benefits of Government Schemes.
4. To obtain the suggestions of the Katkaris for improving their living conditions.

Major findings:
More than four-fifth (82.00%) of the respondents were engaged as ‘non-labourers’ while ‘agricultural labourers’ was the major occupation of 17.00 per cent of the respondents. More than one-third (35.00%) of the respondents were found in the occupational category ‘non-farm labour + agricultural labour + fishing + goat keeping.’ Maximum number (45.00%) of the respondents had ‘low’ occupational experience. Maximum per capita employment availability was from non-farm labour (117.95 days) and annual earnings from non-farm labour were found to be Rs. 2751.93. Majority of the working members from the respondent’s families were engaged as daily wage labour with average daily wage rate of about Rs. 15/- for male and Rs.10/- for female workers. It was interesting to know that about three-fourth (72.00%) of the respondents were mostly interested in farming. Majority (85.71%) of the respondents did not perform
‘farming’ which was occupation of their own choice because they were not having any land. These respondents required land for cultivation. About three-fourth (74.00%) of the respondents were aware of the ‘Indira Awas Yojana’ and two-third (66.00%) of them were benefited by ‘Indira Awas Yojana’. ‘Less number of opportunities with less wage rate’ was the problem reported by 100.00 per cent respondents in working as non-farm labour. Maximum number (44.00%) of the respondents gave suggestions to provide employment opportunities.

Research guide : Dr. N. D. Tawade
Area of study : Ratnagiri district
Sample : Dairy farmers ( n = 200 )

Major objectives
1. To determine the nature and extent of technological gap between the recommended and existing dairy management practices.
2. To find out the associates between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the dairy farmers and technological gap in respect of dairy management practices.
3. To understand the reason for non-adoption of recommended dairy management practices.
4. To obtain the suggestion of the dairy farmers in order to reduce the technological gap.

Major findings
It was observed that maximum (74.38%) technological gap was found in ‘management’ practices, while the least (63.99%) technological gap was observed in ‘feeling practices’. The average technological gap was found to be 79.68 percent in all the recommended dairy management practices which indicated ‘medium’ technological gap. The study revealed that the personal and socio-economic, annual income, extension contact and mass media exposure were significantly associated with the technological gap in respect of recommended dairy management practices. However, the characteristics namely, age, occupation, land holding, dairy experience and irrigate land were not found to be associated with technological gap on respect of recommended dairy management practices. ‘Post partum anoestrus in animals (50.50%), Non-availability of green fodder (45.50%) ‘Lack of knowledge about preparation of silage’ (100.00%), ‘Non-availability of irrigation facilities for fodder production (91.00%),‘Misconceptions about the use of phenyl for cleansing the byre (84.00%) were the major reasons for non-adoption of recommended dairy management practices. Major suggestions reported by the dairy farmers were, ‘facades for timely insemination and service to animals be made available’, the cattle feeds be made available at confessional rates, ‘demonstration of silage making arranged in the village and information regarding general helath care of animals be made available.

Hake, H. B. (1993) : A study of the selected characteristics and constraints of the farmers growing irrigated field crops and plantation crops
Research guide : Prof. A. J. Nirban
Area of study : Sindhudurg district
Sample : Farmers growing irrigated field and plantation crops (n= 100+ 100=200)

Major objectives
1. To study the extent of adoption of recommended irrigation practices by the farmers growing irrigated field and plantation crops.
2. To study the constraints experienced by the farmers growing irrigated field and plantations crops in adoption of recommended irrigation practices and in fullest utilization of irrigation potential.
3. To study the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the farmers growing irrigated field and plantation crops and the constraints experienced by them in adoption of recommended irrigation practices and in fullest utilization of irrigation potential.
4. To obtain the suggestion of the farmers growing irrigated field and plantation crops about minimizing the constraints in adoption of recommended irrigation practices and for increasing the use of irrigation potential.

Major findings
Four –fifth (79.00%) of the irrigated field crop growers and 52.00 percent of the respondents from ‘plantation crop’ category had ‘medium’ extent of adoption of recommended irrigation practices. At overall level, 66.50 percent of respondents had ‘medium’ gravity of constraints. ‘Loss of crops due to wild animals’ (60.50%), ‘irregular supply of irrigation’ (27.00%) and ‘poor maintenance of water channels (18.00%) were major constraints experienced by the farmers. It was observed that the relationship between the various characteristics of the respondents namely age, education level, cropping intensity, annual income, experience in irrigated farming, extension contact, family size, size of land holding and occupation were non-
significantly related and only one factor that is irrigable area was significantly related with constraints at irrigated field crop level. The characteristics namely age, education level, cropping intensity, annual income, experience in irrigated farming, extension contact, size of land holding, irrigable area, occupation were non-significantly and only one factor that is family was significantly related with constraints at irrigated plantation crop level. The relationship between the various characteristics of the respondent farmers namely, education level, annual income, experience in irrigated farming, family size, size of land holding, irrigable area, and occupation and constraints experienced by them in adoption of recommended irrigation practices and in fullest utilization of irrigation potential were significant at overall level. However, the relationship between age, cropping intensity, extension contact and constraints was non-significant at overall level. ‘Forest Department and farmers should work out strategy for control of wild animals’ (60.50%) was the major suggestion made by respondents.

Mundekar, N. A. (1993): A study of extent of adoption of crop protection measures by mango growers in Ratnagiri district
Research guide: Dr. N. D. Tawade
Area of study: Ratnagiri District
Sample: Mango growers (n = 200)

Major objectives
1. To study the knowledge and adaptation levels of the mango growers about the crop protection measures in mango.
2. To find out the factors influencing the extent of adoption of crop protection measures in mango.
3. To understand the problems experienced by the mango growers in the adoption of crop protection measures in mango.
4. To invite the suggestion of the mango growers for increasing the adoption of crop protection measures in mango.

Major findings
The study revealed that 74.50 per cent each of the mango growers had knowledge about the spraying of different insecticides, number of spraying and its interval for control of hoppers. Use of insecticides for control of hoppers ranked first with the adoption score of 223, while number of spraying and its interval ranked second (204 score). As regards the control of powdery mildew, 71.00 per cent of the respondents were aware of the various control measures. Spraying of wettable sulphur or carbendazim ranked third with the adoption score of 168. Control measures for loranthus were known by only 8.50 per cent of the respondents. Further, 14.00 per cent of them were using ‘Amar’ loranthus cutter developed by the Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth for removal of loranthus from the trees. It was observed that the characteristics of the mango growers, namely, education, annual income, knowledge level, mail media exposure, social participation and resource availability were giving positive and significant relationship with the adoption of crop protection measures in mango. The relationship of other characteristics of the mango growers namely age of the orchard, land holding, extension contact and orchard size with the adoption of crop protection measures in mango was non-significant ‘High cost of pesticides (59.00%)’ ‘non-availability of information regarding plant protection of mango’ (45.00%) and ‘lack of skilled labours during season (33.00%)’ were the major constraints experienced by the mango growers, ‘The information about crop protection measures be made availability (45.00%) and pesticides be made availability in small quantity (43.50%) were the major suggestions of the mango growers.

Research guide: Prof. A. J. Nirban
Area of study: Ratnagiri district.
Sample: Recipients and Non-recipients (n=90+90+180)

Major objectives
1. To appraise the occupational performance of the recipients and non-recipients of training at KVK.
2. To ascertain the relationship between personal, socio-economic and psychological characteristics of the recipients and non-recipients of training at KVK and their occupational performance.
3. To understand the constraints experienced by the recipients of KVK training in performing their occupation.
4. To invite the suggestions of the recipients of KVK training to overcome the constraints in performing the occupations and to improve the training programme of the Kendra.

Major findings
It was noticed that 75.55 per cent of the recipients and 55.56 per cent of the non-recipients of the training had ‘medium’ occupational performance. It was observed that the characteristics of the recipients of
training namely education, annual income, resource availability, innovation proneness, cosmopolitanness, achievement motivation and scientific orientation were significantly and positively related with their occupational performance. As regards, the non-recipients of training, the correlation of the characteristics namely age, education, annual income, social participation, innovation proneness, cosmopolitanness, achievement motivation and scientific orientation with their occupational performance was significant. Majority of the recipients (67.78%) and non-recipients (60.00%) had ‘medium’ income. Less than two-third (65.56%) of the recipients and 57.78 per cent of the non-recipients had ‘medium’ productivity. The average knowledge score of the recipients and non-recipients was 6.96 and 6.71, respectively. More than one half of the recipients (55.56%) and non-recipients (51.11%) had secured ‘medium’ skill score. More than three-fifth (61.11%) of the recipients and two-third (66.67%) of the non-recipients had secured ‘medium’ adoption score. The average planning score of the recipients and non-recipients was 11.80 and 10.86, respectively. The dairy farmers reported that ‘non-availability of loan in time’ and ‘shortage of green fodder and water’ (100.00% each) were the major constraints, while as regards the recipients of horticulture training ‘scarcity of water’ and stray cattle menace (100.00% each) were the important constraints. ‘Timely supply of credit be ensured’ (73.61%) and ‘the Kendra should pursue the banks to provide loan in time’ (65.28%) were the major suggestions made by the recipients of training to overcome the constraints in performing the occupation. The suggestion offered by the recipients of KVK training for improving the training of KVK were ‘notes on the subject of training be supplied’ (55.56%) and ‘more emphasis be given on practicals’ (54.44%).

Gandhi, R.D. (1993) : A study of the cropping pattern followed and inputs used by the farmers in Konkan region
Research guide : Prof. A.J. Nirban
Area of Study : Konkan region (Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts)
Sample : Farmers (North Coastal Zone, and South Coastal Zone, n =100+100 = 200)

Major objectives
1 To know the cropping patterns followed by the farmers from the Konkan region and cropping intensity on their farms.
2 To ascertain the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the farmers and the cropping intensity on their farms.
3 To assess the extent of use of improved agricultural inputs by the farmers following different cropping patterns.
4 To study the constraints if any, in following the existing cropping patterns and use of material inputs.

Major findings
It was observed that mostly cereals were grown in Kharif season. Maximum area, that is, 126.02 ha from NC zone and 56.74 ha area in SC zone was under improved varieties of cereals. It was observed that, at overall, 98.00 per cent respondents were growing crops in Kharif season. The percentages of the respondents growing Rabi and summer crops was 41.50 and 49.00 per cent, respectively. It was also observed that 58.00 per cent of the farmers were cultivating perennial crops. More than three-fourth (76.00%) of the respondents from NC zone and less than three-fourth (74.00%) of the respondents from SC zone had ‘medium’ cropping intensity, that is, 74.62 to 145.45 per cent on their farms. It was observed that the characteristics of the NC zone respondents namely age, annual income, amount borrowed and economic motivation were significantly and positively related, while education was negatively and significantly related with the cropping intensity on their farms.

As regards the SC zone respondents, the correlation of the characteristics namely age and extension contact with the cropping intensity on their farms was significant. It was seen that 74.04 Kg/ha and 69.67 Kg/ha seeds of improved varieties were used by the farmers from NC zone and SC zone, respectively. ‘Loss of crop due to stray cattle’ (58.84%), ‘inadequate storage facilities’ (48.39%) were the major constraints reported by the farmers from NC zone in following the existing cropping patterns. ‘Inadequate storage facilities’ (51.90%) and ‘lack of knowledge and guidance’ (40.51%) were the major constraints given by the farmers from SC zone in following the existing cropping pattern. ‘Lack of knowledge and guidance’ (87.10%) and ‘non-availability of input in time and in adequate quantities (53.42%) were the major constraints reported by the farmers from NC and SC zone in utilizing the inputs, respectively.

Research guide : Prof. D. P. Hardikar.
Area of study : Ratnagiri district.
Sample : Beneficiaries (n = 200).
Major objectives:
1. To understand the nature and extend of benefits accrued by the beneficiaries.
2. To assess the changes occurred in the economic status of the beneficiaries after availing credit facilities of Nationalized Banks.
3. To study the relationship of the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the beneficiaries of National Banks with change occurred in their economic status availing credit facilities of Nationalized Banks.
4. To identify the constraints faced by beneficiaries and to obtain their suggestions for better functioning of the Nationalized Banks.

Major findings:

Majority (43.50%) of the beneficiaries had borrowed loan for ‘agricultural activities’ and less than two-fifth (36.50%) of the beneficiaries had borrowed loan for ‘business activities’. It was observed that ‘medium’ change had occurred in the economic status of one-half (50.00%) of the beneficiaries. It was found that the characteristics of the beneficiaries namely educational level, land holding, annual income, social participation, borrowed amount of loan and savings had significant and positive relationship with change occurred in economic status. However, the characteristics namely, age, caste, economic motivation and type of loan were not related with change occurred in economic status. The major constraints faced by the beneficiaries were ‘complex procedure of financing’ (62.57%) and ‘inadequate amount of loan’ (46.63%).

Sherkar, S.S. (1993): A study of selected factors of co-ordination related to agriculture administration at Block level
Research guide : Dr. A. G. Sawant
Area of study : Ratnagiri district
Sample : Block level (n=15) and village level (n=95) functionaries.

Major objectives
1. To understand the existing methods of co-ordination amongst the agencies working for agricultural development at block level and village level.
2. To assess the extent of co-ordination prevailing amongst the agencies working for agricultural development at block level and village level functionaries.
3. To study the relative importance of selected factors for achieving effective co-ordination at block level.

Major findings
The most important exiting method of co-ordination as perceived by the block level functionaries were, ‘knowledge of the objectives by the personnel within the organization/department’, ‘knowledge of the objectives by the personal of other organization/departments’, ‘departments having clearly written statement of objectives and programmes which needed co-ordination of work’. Similarly, the most important existing methods of co-ordination as perceived by the village level functionaries were ‘knowledge of the objectives by the personal within the organization/development’, ‘communication among the personnel of other department. Majority of the block level functionaries (86.67 per cent) and village level functionaries (48.42 per cent) had reported ‘Good extent’ extent of co-ordination. ‘Inadequate staff’ was the most important problem in co-ordination as reported by 62.50 per cent of the respondents of both the levels.

Bhatkar, R. B. (1994): A study of cashew growers to assess the technological gap and caused of non-adoption of recommended practices in Sindhudurg district
Research guide : Dr. N. D. Tawade
Area of study : Sindhudurg district
Sample : Cashew growers (n = 150 )

Major objectives
1. To assess the extent of the technological gap in respect of cashew cultivation cashew
2. To ascertain the relationship between the personal, socio – economic and psychological characteristics of the cashew growers and technological gap in respect of cashew cultivation practices.
3. To know the constraints experienced by the cashew growers in adoption of the recommended cashew cultivation practices.

Major findings
It was observed that maximum (54.40%) technological gap was found in plant protection measures’ while the least (19.33%) technological gap was observed in ‘use of recommended varieties, ‘. The average technological gap was found to be 49.14 per cent, which indicated ‘medium gap’. It was observed that the characteristics namely age, education, social participation, risk preference, knowledge level and scientific
orientation were significantly correlated with technological gap. The relationship between experience in cashew cultivation, land holding, annual income and cosmopolitans and technological gap was non-significant. ‘Lack of knowledge about scientific planting method’ (65.33%) ‘lack of knowledge about recommended doses of chemical fertilizers (62.00%) and ‘lack of guidance at proper time (53.33%) were the major constraints faced by the cashew growers. ‘The technical know-how be made available regularly (48.66%) ‘credit and subsidies be provided timely by the concerned agencies’ (44.66%) were the major suggestions obtained from cashew growers.
Choramale, S.S. (1994) : An effect of migration on agriculture of the farmers from Konkan region
Research guide : Prof. A.J. Nirban
Area of Study : Konkan region
Sample : Migrant’s Families (MF) + Non-migrant’s families (NMF) (n = 100 + 100 = 200)

Major objectives
1. To study the agricultural status of the migrant’s and non-migrant’s families.
2. To ascertain the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the heads of migrant’s and non-migrant’s families and their agricultural status.
3. To study the decision making process in the migrant’s and non-migrant’s families.
4. To study the opinion of the heads of families about migration.

Major findings
Majority (64.00%) of the respondents from the NMF group had ‘high’ agricultural status and 58.00 per cent of the respondents from the MF group had ‘medium’ overall agricultural status. It was observed that the characteristics of the Major findings; group respondents namely education, caste, family size, annual income and cropping intensity were significantly and positively related with their agricultural status. As regard the NMF group, the correlation of the characteristics namely land holding, annual income, cropping intensity and herd size with their agricultural status was significant. About three-fifth (58.00%) of the non-migrant’s families and 46.00 per cent of migrants families had ‘medium’ level of adoption. One-half (51.00%) each of the migrants had helped their families for ‘horticultural development’ and ‘land development’. About three-fourth (73.00%) of the heads of the migrants families did not experience any difficulty due to migration. The head of the families from both the groups were taking important decisions regularly and some decision were taken jointly. Majority (85.29%) of the NMF group respondents and 34.48 per cent of the MF group respondents favouring migration had opined that ‘migration helped in economic development of the family’, while 50.00 per cent of the NMF group respondents and 37.93 per cent of the MF group respondents opined that ‘migration helped in agricultural development’.

Area of study : Sindhudurg district.
Sample : Beneficiaries (n = 200).

Major objectives :
1. To assess the information sources used for and motivangs :

Major findings :
The total area brought under fruit crops by the beneficiaries was 197.43 ha. On an average, each beneficiary had planted fruit trees on 0.96 ha. The average employment generated by horticulture development programme for each sample beneficiary was 448.60 man-days during three years. Majority (69.50%) of the beneficiaries had occured ‘medium’ benefits. It was observed that the characteristics of the beneficiaries namely education, social participation, mass media exposure, extension contact and size of land holding were significantly related to extent of benefits accrucd by them. Other characteristics of the beneficiaries namely age, occupation, annual income, irrigated land and sources of planting material were not significantly related with the extent of benefits accrued by the respondents. The most important difficulty faced by the beneficiaries was ‘inadequacy of the amount of subsidy (97.85%) followed by ‘non-availability of subsidy on time (91.39%). The major suggestions of the beneficiaries were, the amount of subsidy should be increased (94.00%) and subsidy should be supplied in time (94.00%).

Raut, R.S. (1994) : A study of training needs of the young farmers about horticultural crop production technology
Research guide : Dr. N. D. Tawade
Area of study : Ratnagiri district
Sample : Mango and Cashew growers (n=200)

Major objectives
1. To assess the training needs of the young farmers about technology for cultivation of mango and cashew crops.
2. To find out the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the young farmers and their training needs about technology for cultivation of mango and cashew crops.
3. To understand the expectations of the young farmers about various aspects of training programmes in horticultural crop production technology.
Major findings
It was observed that less than three-fourth (72.00%) of the respondents had ‘medium’ intensity of training needs. The intensity of training of the young farmers with respect to crop protection, improved varieties, organic manures, planting and transport and sale was ‘very high’. It was noticed that the characteristics namely education, extension contact, annual income, annual fruit production, mass media exposure and achievement motivation were having significant relationship with training needs. The relationship between other characteristic of the young farmers namely age, land holding, major occupation, area under fruit crops, productivity of fruit crops and market orientation and training needs was non-significant. ‘Individual subject wise training be imparted’. (68.00%), ‘demonstration method for teaching’ (91.50%), ‘summer season is suitable for conducting training’ (53.00%), ‘1-2 days training will be enough’ (54.50%) were the major expectations of the young farmers about various aspects of training programme.

Research guide : Dr. N. D. Tawade.
Area of study : Manaon sub-division, Raigad district.
Sample : Village extension workers (n = 27).

Major objectives :
1. To assess the efficiency of the Village Extension Workers in job performance.
2. To study the relationship if any, between the personal characteristics of the Village Extension Workers and their efficiency in job performance.
3. To study the constraints experienced by the Village Extension Workers while performing their job.
4. To obtain the suggestions of the Village Extension Workers for their effective job performance.

Major findings :
It was observed that the average VEW belonged to ‘medium’ category of efficiency in job performance. The performance of specific job items revealed that the job items related to group meetings, demonstrations, field days, use of charts and specimens were ‘sometime’ and less frequently performed by the VEWs. Age of the VEWs was negatively and significantly associated with their efficiency in job performance, while the characteristics namely training and knowledge level were found to be positively and significantly related with the efficiency in job performance. The characteristics namely educational level, tenure of service, annual income, rural-urban background, parent department and stay at head quarter were not significantly related with the efficiency of the VEWs in job performance. The major constraints reported by VEWs were non-availability of vehicle facility (81.48%), non-availability of charts, specimens (77.77%), lack of participation of the farmers at time of demonstrations, group meetings and field days (70.37%). Majority (70.37%) of the VEWs suggested that the charts, specimen should be made available by the State Government.

Research guide : Dr. N. D. Tawde
Area of study : Konkan and Vidarbha region
Sample : Small farmers (Paddy growers) ( n = 200 )

Major objectives
1. To assess the extent of adoption of high yielding varieties of paddy.
2. To ascertain the relationship between the personal, socio-economic and situational characteristics of the paddy growers and the adaptation of HYVs of paddy.
3. To understand the reasons for non-adaptation of HYVs of paddy.
4. To identify needs of the small farmers about HYVs of paddy.

Major findings
The study pointed out that the paddy growers from the Konkan and Vidarbha region different remarkably in respect of their adoption of HYVs of paddy. The paddy growers from the Konkan region and ‘lower extent of adoption of HYVs of paddy that their counterparts from Vidarbha region. It was observed that the characteristics of the small paddy growers from Konkan region namely, education, social participation, knowledge level, extension contact, major occupation, attributes of HYVs and infrastructural experience were significantly and positively related with the adoption of HYVs of paddy by them. Age was significantly and negatively related with the adoption of HYVs of paddy by the Konkan farmers. As regard the Vidarbha paddy growers, the correlation of the characteristics namely, education, social participation, knowledge level, extension contact, availability of irrigation and infrastructural experience were significantly and positive with
their adoption of HYVs of paddy. Age was significantly and negatively related with the adoption of HYVs of paddy. At overall level, ‘high susceptibility of pests and diseases’ (100.00%) ‘high cost of seed’ (95.65%) and ‘high cost and moral requirement of fertilizers (82.60%) were the major reasons for non-adoption of HYVs of paddy. In Konkan region, majority (55.88%) of the small farmers needed early duration (80 to 90 days) ‘long slender’ (52.94%) variety ‘resistant to stem borer (58.82%). As regards Vidarba region small farmers, majority (37.93%) of the respondents needed ‘midlate’ (115 to 120 days) variety with long slender grain.

Puri, S. G. (1994) : A study of adoption behavior of the sapota growers in Dahanu tahsil of Thane district
Research guide : Dr. A. G. Sawant
Area of study : Dahanu tahsil of Thane district
Sample : Sapota growers (n = 100)

Major objectives
1. To assess the knowledge level of the sapota growers about the recommended package of particulars for sapota cultivation.
2. To study the extent of adoption of recommended package of practices for sapota cultivation.
3. To study the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the sapota growers and the extent of adoption of recommended packages of practices for sapota cultivation.
4. To analyze the causes of non-adoption of recommended package of practices for sapota cultivation.
5. To obtain the suggestion from the sapota growers for increasing area and production of sapota.

Major findings
The study revealed that 37.00 per cent of the respondents had ‘medium’ knowledge level, while majority (66.00%) had ‘medium adoption.’ The characteristics namely, annual income, irrigation status, social participation, extension contact and knowledge level were significantly related with the extent of adoption. However, the characteristics namely, age, education, land holding, occupation, mass media exposure, market orientation and risk orientation were non significantly related with the extent of adoption. ‘Do not feel necessary and ‘non availability in time ‘were the major reasons reported by majority of the non-adopters for non-adoption of recommended package of practices for sapota cultivation. ‘Proper marketing facilities be made available (64.86%) were the major suggestion of the sapota growers.

Research guide : Dr. S. G. Sawant
Area of study : Thane district of Konkan region and Jalgaon district of Khandesh region.
Sample : Banana growers Thane and Jalgaon districts (n = 100 + 100 = 200)

Major objectives
1. To study the extent of knowledge and adoption of the recommended banana cultivation practices among the banana growers.
2. To find out the relationship between the personal and socio-psychological characteristics of the banana growers and the extent of adoption of recommended practice of banana cultivation by them.
3. To study the constraints experienced by the banana growers in banana cultivation.
4. To obtain the suggestion of the banana growers for overcoming the constraints in banana cultivation.

Major findings
 Majority (69.00%) of the Konkan banana growers and 57.00 per cent of the Khandesh banana growers had ‘medium’ knowledge level. Two-third (66.00%) of Konkan growers and 60.00 per cent of the Khandesh banana growers had ‘medium’ extent of adoption. It was observed that the characteristics of the banana growers form Konkan region namely, education, land holding, irrigation status, market orientation, economic motivation, extension contact and knowledge level were significantly and positively related with the extent of adoption of recommended package of practices of banana cultivation by them. As regards the Khandesh banana growers, the correlation of the characteristics namely education, land holding, irrigation status, market orientation, economic motivation, risk orientation, extension contact and knowledge level was significant and positive with the extent of adoption of recommended practices of banana cultivation. Age was significantly and negatively related with the adoption of package of practices of banana cultivation of banana growers form both the regions. Fertilizer are costly (83.50%), non-availability of laborers at proper time (77.50%) and non-availability of healthy and disease free suckers (77.50%) were the major constraints faced by the banana growers from both the regions. Fertilizers be made available at subsidies rate (74.00%) and banana suckers be made available through recognized nurseries (60.00%) were the major suggestion obtained from the banana growers.
Mahadik, R. P. (1995): A study of the knowledge level of the members of the Panchayat Raj institution about agricultural development programmes

Research guide: Dr. N. D. Tawade
Area of study: Ratnagiri district
Sample: Panchayat Samiti + Zilla Parishad + Grampanchayat members (n=35+17+63=115)

Major objectives
1. To study the knowledge level of the members of the Panchayat Raj Institution about various agricultural development programmes.
2. To find out the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the members of the Panchayat Raj Institutions and their knowledge.
3. To understand the problems perceived by the members of the Panchayat Raj Institution in implementing the agricultural development programmes.
4. To obtain the suggestions of the members of the Panchayat Raj Institution for better implementation of the agricultural development programmes.

Major findings
It was observed that 80.39 per cent of the respondents had 'medium' level of knowledge about agricultural development programmes. The most important scheme known by the respondents were distribution of improved implements, Programme of Horticultural Development linked with Employment Guarantee Scheme, Modern Chulha, vaccination against Foot and Mouth disease, Vegetable Improvement Scheme, Distribution of Certified Rice Seed and Gobar Gas Plant. The personal and socio-economic characteristics namely educational level, annual income, organizational participation, mass media exposure, cosmopolitanism and political awareness had significant relationship with the knowledge level of the members of the Panchayat Raj Institutions about various agricultural development programmes. The most important effort made for extending the benefits of the agricultural development programmes were give information about credit organizations (99.02%), personally collect information about improved technology (99.02%). Major problems namely, 'Complex and lengthy procedure of loan sanction' and 'Costly technology (91.18%) were perceived majority of the respondents. The major suggestions made by the respondents for better implementation of the agricultural development programmes were, ‘procedure for sanctioning loan should be simple and ‘quick 99.02%’ and ‘low cost technology should be developed’ (91.18%)


Research guide: Dr. N.D.Tawade
Area of Study: Thane district
Sample: Farmers using flow irrigation and drip irrigation (n = 100 + 100 = 200)

Major objectives
1. To find out differences in the socio-economic conditions of the farmers using flow irrigation and drip irrigation methods (DIM).
2. To study the extent of utilization of irrigation potential by the farmers using flow irrigation (FIM) and drip irrigation methods.
3. To find out the crops grown and technologies used for cultivation of those crops by the farmers using flow irrigation and drip irrigation methods.
4. To identify the constraints faced by the users of flow irrigation and drip irrigation methods.

Major findings
Majority (58.00%) of the respondents using DIM and 85.00 per cent of the respondents using FIM had ‘farming’ as the only occupation. It was observed that 19.00 per cent of the respondents using DIM and 71.00 per cent of the respondents using FIM had ‘no’ unirrigated land. Large number (60.00%) of wives of the respondents using DIM had education up to ‘5th’ standard, whereas 36.00 per cent wives of the respondents using FIM had ‘4th’ standard education. More than half of the respondents (55.00%) using DI and 76.00 per cent of the respondents sing FIM had ‘pucca’ houses, respectively. Majority of the respondents (43.00%) from the DIM group and 20.00 per cent of the FIM group had ‘borewell’ whereas, 32.00 per cent of the DIM users and 62.00 per cent of the FIM users had ‘well’ as a source of irrigation. It was observed that 82.00 per cent of the DIM users and 70.00 per cent of the FIM users had medium irrigable area. It was noticed that 77.00 per cent of the DIM users and 63.00 per cent of the FIM users were in ‘medium’ category of irrigated land holding. Large number (82.00%)of the respondents using drip irrigation method and 65.00 per cent of the respondents using flow irrigation method had ‘high’ per cent irrigation utilization. Majority of the respondents using drip irrigation method (77.00%) and flow irrigation method (68.00%) ah ‘medium’ irrigation status. It was observed that 30.00 per cent of the respondents using rip irrigation method were growing rice, 20.00 per cent were growing bitter gourd. 19.00 per cent were growing chilli, while nearly one-tenth of them were growing bottle gourd (11.00%) and tomato (10.00%). On
the other hand rice (34.00%), bitter gourd (28.00%), chilli (27.00%) and watermelon (20.00%) were the major field crops grown by the FIM users. High initial cost of installment (85.00%), delay in getting (65.00%) were the major constraints experienced by DIM users. Higher evaporation losses (895.00%), fast growth of weeds (35.00%) and more water consumption (80.00%) were the major constraints faced by the FIM users.

Jangam, P. V. (1996) : A study of the knowledge level of villagers about the medicinal plants and their use

Research guide : Prof. A. J. Nirban
Area of study : Thane district
Sample : Farmers (n = 200)

Major objectives
1. To assess the knowledge level of the villagers about medicinal plants prevailing in the villages and their use.
2. To find out the relationship between the personal, social and psychological characteristics of the villagers and their knowledge level about medicinal plants.
3. To identify the medicinal plants known to and used by the villagers.

Major findings
The average knowledge level score of the respondents was 36.87, which indicated their medium knowledge level. The study further revealed that 85.00 percent to 100.00 percent of the respondents were having knowledge about the seasonal medicinal plants, while 94.50 percent to 100.00 percent of the respondents were having knowledge about the perennial medicinal plant species. It was observed that the characteristic namely, education, cost, land holding, forest holding, sources of information, interest, access to medical facilities and access to medicinal plants were significantly related with the knowledge level of the respondents. It was, however, noticed that the characteristics namely age, major occupation, annual income, perception and cosmopolitaness were not significantly related to the knowledge level of the respondents. It was found that 73.50 percent to 94.50 percent of the respondents were using the seasonal medicinal plants, while 81.00 percent to 94.50 percent of the respondents were making use of the perennial medicinal plants. The opinion of majority of the respondents about the medicinal plants and Ayurvedic medicines was that ‘medicinal plants are very useful’ (94.50%), followed by ‘Ayurvedic medicines are cheap’ (92.50%). It was also observed that the important needs and expectations of the respondents about medicinal plants and Ayurvedic medicines were, ‘rare medicinal plant species should be protected by that Government (94.50%), ‘training in the use of medicinal plants be imparted by the Government institutions’ (93.00%) and ‘live museum of medicinal plants be established at each tahsil head-quarter’ (92.50%).


Research guide : Prof. A.J.Nirban
Area of Study : Raigad district
Sample : Crossbred cow (CBC) owners and local cow (LC) owners (n=100+100=200)

Major objectives
1. To study the livestock management practices followed by the owners of crossbred and local cows.
2. To assess the socio-economic status of the owners of crossbred and local cows.
3. To assess the relationship between the personal and psychological characteristics of the owners of crossbred and local cows and their socio-economic status.
4. To study the problems faced by the cattle owners in the management of cattle.
5. To obtain the suggestions of the cattle owners for improving the dairy enterprise.

Major findings
It was observed that more than one-half (54.00%) of the LC group and 69.00 per cent of the CBC group respondents had ‘medium’ knowledge level and less than three-fifth (58.00%) of the LC group and 66.00 per cent of the CBC group respondents had ‘medium’ adoption level. Near about three-fourth (71.00%) of the respondents from CBC group and 60.00 per cent of LC group respondents had ‘medium’ socio-economic status. It was observed that the characteristics of the LC group respondents namely, education, caste, family size, family type, risk orientation, scientific orientation and achievement motivation were significantly and positively related with their socio-economic status. With regard to the CBC group respondents, the correlation of the characteristics namely family size, family type, risk orientation, scientific orientation and achievement motivation with their socio-economic status was positive and significant. At overall level, major problems faced by the dairy farmers were high cost of the cattle feed (100.00%), ‘distant location of veterinary dispensary’ (87.00%) and ‘non-availability of green fodder’ (77.00%). At overall level, major suggestions offered by the cattle owners for improving the dairy enterprises were ‘milk rates should be increased’ (100.00%), cattle feed should be made available at cheaper rate (100.00%), ‘veterinary centre and service should be made available in each village’ (81.50%).
Area of study : Ratnagiri District. 
Sample : SC farmers (n = 150). 

Major objectives 
1. To study the extent of adoption of recommended rice cultivation technology by the Scheduled Caste farmers. 
2. To ascertain the relationship farmers the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the Scheduled Caste farmers and the extent of adoption of recommended rice cultivation technology by them. 
3. To study the constraints experience by the Scheduled Caste farmers in adoption of recommended rice cultivation technology. 
4. To obtain the suggestion of the Scheduled Caste farmers for increasing the adoption of recommended rice cultivation technology. 

Major findings 
The study that more than three-fourth (76.67%) of the SC farmers had ‘medium’ extent of adoption and had fully adopted the practices namely, ploughing the field twice after receiving rains, puddling the field with wooden plough; 2-3 weeding after transplanting; harvesting the crop with ‘Vaibhav sickle’ drying the harvested stalks in the field itself for 2-3 days and tying the stalks in the bundles. The relationship of the characteristics of the SC farmers namely education, family size, major occupation social participation, cosmopolitaness, extension contact, mass media exposure and annual income with that of extent of adoption of rice cultivation technology was found to be positive and significant. However the characteristics namely age, land holding and farming experience of the SC farmers and the extent of adoption of rice cultivation technology by them were not significantly related. ‘No knowledge’ was the most severe constraint reported in 30 practices with an average of 55.59 per cent respondents, while ‘do not feel it necessary’ was the second important reported in 15 practices by an average of 42.42 per cent responders. All the SC farmers (100.00%) suggested that chemical fertilizers and plant protection chemicals should be cheap. Required advice and information regarding improved practices of rice cultivation be provided through personal visits of VEWs (96.33%) was other important suggestion. 

Area of study : Thane district. 
Sample : ITDP beneficiaries (n = 200). 

Major objectives : 
1. To understand the extent of benefits accrued by the tribal farmers from the ITDP. 
2. To find out the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristic of the tribal farmers and the extent of benefits accrued by them through IRDP. 
3. To understand the problems of the tribal farmers in performing their occupations and in availing the benefits of ITDP. 
4. To obtain the suggestions of the tribal farmers about various aspects of ITDP. 

Major findings : 
Majority of the beneficiaries were knowing and were also benefited by the schemes namely, bullock carts, bullock pairs, improved seeds and fertilizers, she-buffalo, sheep and goats, cross-bred cows, horticultural development, digging of wells, supply of engine and pump sets and agricultural implements. Overall extent of benefits accrued by the beneficiaries revealed that majority (75.00%) of them had accrued the benefits to ‘medium’ extent. It was observed that the attitude towards ITDP was positively and significantly related with extent of benefits accrued by the beneficiaries. The remaining independent variables namely education, family type, family size, size of land holding, annual income, occupation, social participation, extension contact, urban contact, value orientation, traditionalism had not shown any significant relationship with the extent of benefits accrued by the beneficiaries. Non-availability of adequate quality inputs and service support on time in the village, as well as, high cost of inputs, low prices to produce and difficulties regarding credit and market availability were the major problems. It was also observed that 80.00 to 94.00 per cent respondents had made suggestions pertaining to procedure, interest and amount of loan. 

Information and number of contact farmers were not significantly associated with the extent of barriers in role performance.
Research guide : Dr. N. D. Tawade.
Area of study : Kharland Development Pilot Area Project, Mhasla.
Sample : Beneficiaries (n = 200).

Major objectives:
1. To study the nature and extent of benefits accrued by the beneficiaries of Kharland Development Pilot Area Project, Mhasla.
2. To understand the changes accrued in the knowledge, skills and adoption behavior of the beneficiaries of the Kharland Development Pilot Area Project, Mhasla.
3. To assess the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the beneficiaries and their adoption behavior in respect of the Kharland development technology.
4. To study the opinions of the beneficiaries of the Kharland Development Pilot Area Project and obtain suggestions about its implementation.

Major findings:
Maximum number of the beneficiaries were benefited by way of receiving the important critical inputs namely, the mango and cashew grafts, paddy seed, urea, B.H.C. dust, ‘Vaibhav’ Sickle and S.S.P. It was observed that of the twenty-four recommended practices, three were known to all the respondents even before launching of the project, while remaining 21 practices came to the notice of the concerned respondents after implementation of the project. Only one practice namely, embankment was being adopted by the respondents before the Project. Remaining practices had been adopted by majority of the respondents after the execution of the Project. Majority of the respondents had acquired the skill in respect of water management (93.50%), crop protection (76.50%) and use of Paclobutrazol (45.50%) after the implementation of the Project. It was revealed that two characteristics namely ration of Kharland to total land holding and knowledge level were significantly correlated with adoption behavior of the respondents. However, the characteristics namely age, education, major occupation, total land holding, type of Kharland, Kharland holding, Kharland utilization, annual income, social participation, extension contact, institutional training and skill learnt were not related with adoption behavior. Nearly two-third (64.00%) of the respondents had opined that the Project was ‘useful’ and all (100.00) the respondents suggested that the Project should be started again immediately.

Research guide : Dr. N. D. Tawade
Area of study : Thane district
Sample : Watermelon growers (n = 200)

Major objectives:
1. To assess the level of knowledge and adoption of the watermelon growers about recommended plant protection measures for watermelon crop.
2. To study the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the watermelon growers and their level of adoption of plant protection measures for watermelon crop.
3. To understand the problems experienced by the watermelon growers in adoption of plant protection measures for watermelon crop.
4. To obtain the suggestion of the watermelon growers for increasing adoption of plant protection measures for watermelon crop.

Major findings:
The study brought out that a large majority of the watermelon growers had ‘partial’ knowledge of the recommended plant protection measures for ‘medium’ extent. The practice wise adoption of the recommended plant protection practices revealed that the watermelon growers had adopted in more number, the mechanical practices, which involved less cost. The study revealed that the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents namely, educational level, size of land holding, areas under watermelon, social participation, annual income, irrigation status, accessibility to market and mass media exposure were positively and significantly correlated with their level of adoption of plant protection measures. ‘Pesticides are costly’ (97.00%) ‘chemical are not available in small packages (93.50%) and ‘plant protection equipments are not available in time’ (84.50%) were the major problems faced by the watermelon growers. Cost of chemical should be reduced (94.50%) chemicals should be available in small packages (92.50%) timely availability of plant protection equipments be ensured through Grampanchayat or Co-operatives (84.50%) and training should be given about identification of pests and diseases (78.50%) were the major suggestions made by the watermelon growers.
Gonjari, P.A. (1996): A study of the effectiveness of mass media used by the farmers for seeking agriculture information

Research Guide: Dr. N. D. Tawade
Area of Study: Raigad district
Sample: Mass media using farmers (n=200)

Major Objectives:
1. To know the nature and extent of use of various mass media, for seeking agriculture information.
2. To ascertain the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the farmers with perceived effectiveness of mass media used by them.
3. To study the perceived effectiveness of various mass media used by the farmers for seeking agricultural information.
4. To understand the problems experienced by the farmers in the use of various mass media and to obtain their suggestion for improving the effectiveness of mass media.

Major Findings:
Maximum (34.00%) number of the respondents had used ‘radio only’ as the agricultural information source while 28.00 per cent respondents used ‘radio along with television’. Agricultural University and Agricultural Department were the source institutions for radio and television programmes. Private Sector was the source institute for newspaper, while the Agricultural University, Agriculture Department, Corporate Sector and Private Sector institutes were the sources for books, magazines and leaflets. For getting ‘sometime’ used television and in case of book, magazines, newspaper and leaflets, always users were 100.00, 93.24, 83.34 and 94.12 per cent, respectively. With regard to overall mass media effectiveness that the personal and socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents namely educational level, mass media exposure and cosmopolitans were positively and significantly correlated with the perceived effectiveness of mass media. However, characteristics namely age, caste, family size, major occupation, correlated with the perceived effectiveness of mass media. ‘Information about the Government agricultural schemes was not given’ was the problem mentioned by 47.08 percent farmers. More than one fourth (27.02 %) of the television viewers stated that ‘information about Government agricultural development schemes is not given’.


Area of Study: Sindhudurg district.
Sample: Beneficiaries (n = 200).

Major Objectives:
1. To assess the impact of Social Forestry Programme on its beneficiaries.
2. To study the relationship of the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the Social Forestry Programme and impact of this programme on them.
3. To study the constraints experienced by the beneficiaries in receiving the benefit of Social Forestry Programme.
4. To obtain the suggestions of the beneficiaries about Social Forestry Programme.

Major Findings:
Majority (57.00%) of the respondents had perceived ‘medium’ impact of SFP on them. The average impact score of the respondents was 21.00 which also indicated medium impact of SEP on its beneficiaries. It was observed that the characteristics namely size of land holding, forest holding, potential for afforestation, utilization of potential forest land, major occupation and risk preference of the respondents were significantly related with the impact of SEP. However, the characteristics namely, age, education, caste, annual income were not significantly related with the impact of SFP. ‘Social Forestry Department should supply in time adequate quantity of seeds/seedlings’ (74.78%). The major suggestions for better implementation of Private and Waste Land Development Scheme were ‘amount of subsidy be increased by the government’.


Research Guide: Dr. A. G. Sawant
Area of Study: Thane district
Sample: Fertilizer users (n = 100) and Fertilizer distributors (n=50)

Major Objectives:
1. To study the perception of the fertilizer users about fertilizer distribution network.
2. To assess the association between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the fertilizer users and their perception about fertilizer distribution network.
3. To study the constraints experienced by the fertilizer users and fertilizer distributors about fertilizer use and fertilizer distribution, respectively.
4. To obtain the suggestion of the fertilizer users and fertilizer distributors for improving the fertilizer distribution network.

**Major findings**

More than two-third (69.00%) of the farmers had ‘fair’ perception about fertilizer network. The study revealed that the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents namely age, educational level, annual income, cropping intensity, fertilizer consumption and irrigation status were significantly related with their perception about fertilizer distribution network. However, the characteristics namely, major occupation, social participation, size of land holding, cast and mall media exposure were not significantly correlated with the perception and fertilizer distribution network, ‘High cost of fertilizers’ (97.00%), ‘complex and time consuming procedure in borrowing crop loan’ (56.00%) and ‘non-availability of fertilizers when needed’ (52.00%) were the major constraints in use of in use of fertilizer by the farmers. ‘Non-availability of bank loan in time (72.00%) and delay in repayment by the farmers’ (64.00%) were the major constraints experienced by the fertilizers dealers in distributions of fertilizers. ‘Cost of fertilizers should be minimized or subsidy should be given on fertilizers’ (87.00%) ‘training classes on fertilizer use and fertilizers dose should be arranged (63.00%) ‘soil testing facilities should be available at taluka level (52.00%) were the important suggestions of the farmers. The suggestions obtained from the fertilizer dealers brought out that bank loan be made available in time at confessional interest rates to the distribution centre located in interior and remote places (64.00%) and there should be warehouse facility for a clasher of village (54.00%) were the macro suggestion.


A study of knowledge and adoption of plant protection measures for chilli crop in Thane district

**Research guide**

Prof. A. J. Nirban

**Area of study**

Thane district

**Sample**

Chilli growers (n = 200)

**Major objectives**

1. To assess the level of knowledge and adoption of the recommended plant protection measures by the chilli growers.
2. To study the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the chilli growers and their level of adoption of plant protection measures for chilli crop.
3. To understand the reasons behind the present adoption behavior of the chilli growers in respect of recommended plant protection measures.
4. To obtain the suggestion of the chilli growers about various aspects of chilli cultivation.

**Major findings**

The study brought out that all the chilli growers had ‘partial’ knowledge of the recommended plant protection measures for chilli crop. More than one-third each of the chilli growers had adopted the recommended chilli cultivation practices to ‘low’ and ‘high’ extent. The study revealed that the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents namely, educational level, caste, size o land holding annual income, social participating, mass media exposure, irrigation status, experience in chilli cultivation and major occupation were significantly correlated with level of adoption. However, the characteristics namely, age, size of family, management orientation and market orientation were not significantly correlated with the adoption of recommended plant protection measures by the chilli growers. It was noticed that lack of knowledge about the recommended doses of fertilizers (100.00%) and non-availability of seeds of diseases resistant varieties (69.00%) were the two major reasons for less adoption of the recommendations in that regard. Majority (92.20 %) of the respondents stated that healthy growth of the crop was the reason for ‘adoption’ as per recommendations. All the (100.00%) respondents had made suggestions like HYVs should be resistance to pest and diseases, exact doses of chemical fertilizers be communicated, and complete knowledge of plant protection recommendations be given through demonstration.


A study of the adopters of improved varieties of vegetables released by Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli

**Research guide**

Dr. A. G. Sawant

**Area of study**

Thane district

**Sample**

Vegetable growers (n = 100)

**Major objectives**

1. To study the extent of adoption of improved varieties of vegetable crops released by Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli among the vegetable growers.
2. To assess the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the adopters and the extent of adoption of improved varieties of vegetable crops released by the Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli.

3. To study the constraints experienced by the adopters in using the improved varieties of vegetable crops released by Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli.

4. To assess the needs of the vegetable growers about improved varieties of vegetable crops.

**Major findings**

The study pointed out that by and large, a period of two-three years was required by the vegetable growers to become aware of the improved varieties of vegetable crops. Similarly, three-four years were required for adoption of the improved varieties released by the University. Majority of the adopters had brought most of the potential area under the cultivation of the improved varieties of vegetable released by the University. It was also observed that less than two-third (65.00 per cent) of the adopters had ‘medium’ extent of adoption. The data revealed that the constraints experienced by majority of adopters (75.00 per cent) in using Sheetal variety of cucumber, was less demand in market due to faint green colour. In using Konkan Bhushan variety of Dolichos bean, the constraint reported by the maximum number (53.89 per cent) of the adopters was limited quantity of seed supplied, in using Konkan Kirti variety of chilli, the constraint reported by majority (87.32 per cent) of the adopters was 'difficult for harvesting.' The needs of the farmers regarding Konkan Bhushan variety of Dolichos bean were ‘seed should be supplied timely and in adequate quantities’ (82.61 per cent). With regard to Konkan Kirti variety of chilli, it was observed that 'plant should be tall' (82.61 per cent) was the major need. The characteristics namely, age, educational level, size of land holding, irrigation status, social participation and mass media exposure were significantly related with the extent of adoption of improved vegetable varieties released by the University. However, the characteristics of the adopters namely caste, area under vegetables, vegetable production, cropping intensity, major occupation, annual income and extension contact were not found to have any relationship with the extent of adoption of these vegetable varieties.

**Pawar, S. P. (1996)**

A study of Agricultural information needs ofneo-literate farmers from Sindhudurg district

**Research guide:** Dr. P.A. Sawant

**Area of study:** Sindhudurg district

**Sample:** Neo-literate farmers (n=100)

**Major objectives**

1. To study the nature and extent of farm information needs of the neo-literate farmers.
2. To find out the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the neo-literate farmers and their extent of farm information needs.
3. To know the type of extension publications needs by the neo-literate farms.

**Major findings**

It was observed that three – fifth (63.00%) of the respondents had ‘medium’ extent of farm information needs. Further, it was observed that ‘field crops’ (94.00%) was the most important subject on which the farms needed information. It was noticed that the characteristics namely, size of land holding, annual income, major occupation and extension contact were having positive and significant relationship with extent of farm information needs. However, the relationship between other characteristics of the neo-literate farmers namely age, cast, size of family, farming experience, social participation and mass media exposure and the extent of farm information needs was non-significant. Almost all (93.00%) the respondents desired to have agricultural information in folder. Majority of the responders preferred folder of 14.5 x 23 c, size. Further, almost all the respondents preferred to have ‘bold’ type of letters with ‘double line spacing.’ ‘Majority (98.00%) of the respondents desired to have short duration training imparted by Panchayt Samiti (96.87%) and University Scientists (83.33%) In case of extension education methods method and crop demonstrations were preferred by 72.00 per cent and 71.00 per cent of the respondents, respectively.

**Sonawane, S.B. (1997)**

A study of time utilization behavior of the women from tribal and non-tribal blocks in Thane district

**Research guide:** Dr. N.D.Tawade

**Area of Study:** Thane district

**Sample:** Tribal women and non-tribal women (n = 80 + 80 = 160).

**Major objectives**

1. To understand the time utilization behaviour of the tribal and non-tribal women.
2. To know the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the tribal and non-tribal women and their time utilization behaviour.
3. To find out the leisure time available with tribal and non-tribal women.
4. To study the needs and interest of the tribal and non-tribal women for the leisure time utilization.
Major findings

It was observed that majority of the tribal (87.50%) and non-tribal (62.50%) women had ‘fair’ time utilization behaviour. The characteristics of the tribal women namely, age, educational level, own occupation and personal health were significantly associated with their time utilization behaviour. However, the characteristics of the non-tribal women namely age, educational level, marital status, size of family, land holding, annual income, extension contact, personal health status and marital experience were significantly associated with their time utilization behaviour. It was observed that women were mostly engaged in activities like ‘chit-chatting with family members’ and ‘neighbours’ and ‘going for asking after the relatives’ during their leisure time. Only 30.00 per cent of the tribal women and 50.00 per cent of the non-tribal women had expressed some interests and needs for better utilization of their leisure time.

Donde, V. K. (1997) : A study of constraints analysis of the defunct poultry units in Ratnagiri district
Research guide : Dr. N. D. Tawade
Area of study : Ratnagiri district
Sample : Poultry farmers [Broiler and Layer (n = 68+32=100)]

Major objectives
1. To study the different aspects of poultry management followed by defunct poultry units.
2. To assess the constraints faced by the owners of defunct poultry units in running the poultry units and their suggestions to overcome the constraints.
3. To obtain the suggestions of the owners of defunct poultry units about strengthening of poultry enterprise in Konkan region.

Major findings
Nearly three-fourth (73.00%) of the respondents had taken up the poultry farming as a ‘side business’. It was noticed that nearly one-half (49.00%) of the poultry units had functioned for ‘2 to3 years’. Maximum number (33.00%) of the respondents were ‘self’ inspired to start the poultry unit, 85.00 percent of the poultry units were operation in ‘independent sheds’. Three – fourth (75.00%) of the ‘Broiler group’ and 37.00 percent of the ‘Layer group’ respondents had ‘medium’ and ‘high’ knowledge level. Majority (63.33%) of the Broiler group and 62.50 percent of the Layer group respondents had ‘medium’ adoption level. ‘Availability of chicks at distant places’ and ‘high cost of chicks’ were the major constraints reported by 94.00 percent and 66.00 percent of the respondents, respectively. ‘Lack of knowledge about feed formulation’ (65.00%) and ‘lack of detail knowledge about medicines and their use’ (52.00%) were the major technical constraints, to overcome which the respondents suggested that ‘information about feed formulation’ (60.00%) and ‘training about feed formation be given’ (36.92%). ‘Unprofitable business’ was the major constraint reported by 78.00 percent respondents, who wanted that ‘technology for minimizing the cost of production be evolved’. With a view to strengthen the poultry enterprise in the Konkan region, the respondents offered the suggestions namely, ‘remunerative price be given for birds/eggs’ and ‘poultry feeds be made available in time and at cheaper rates’.

Mahadik, V. B. (1997) : A differential study of knowledge and adoption of rice technology by woman labours on University Farms (UF) and Other Farms (OF)
Research guide : Prof. A. J. Nirban
Area of study : Rice research stations of the Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli
Sample : University farm woman labours and other farm woman labours ( n = 75 + 75 = 150)

Major objectives
1. To assess the knowledge and extent of adoption of the recommendations for rice crop by the woman labours working on the University Farms and Other Farms.
2. To find out the relationship between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the woman labours working on the University Farms and other farms and the knowledge and extent of adoption of recommendations for rice crop by them.
3. To study the problems faced by the woman labours working on the University Farms and other. Farms in adoption of recommendations for the rice crop.
4. To obtain the suggestions of the woman labours working on the University Farms and Other Farms regarding essential facilities needed at work as.

Major findings
Majority (56.00%) of the respondents from the UF group and 53.33 per cent of the respondents from OF group had ‘medium’ level of knowledge. Majority of the women labours on UFs (57.33%) and OFs (62.67%) belonged to ‘medium’ category of extent of adoption. The characteristics of woman labours working on University Farms namely age, education, annual income, occupation and change proneness
were significantly associated with their knowledge level; knowledge level of the woman labours working on Other Farms were significantly in respect of two characteristics namely annual income and marital status. The characteristics of woman labours working on University Farms namely caste, family size annual income, land holding and change proneness were significantly related with extent of adoption. The relationship between independent variables, namely age, education, annual income, land holding marital status and charge process and the extent of adoption of he woman labours working on Other Farms was found significant. All the woman labours working on University Farms and Other Farms had faced problems in adoption of the recommendation for rice crop, of which ‘high cost of fertilizers and insecticides’ (60.67 % and 84.00 %) and ‘inadequate land holding (72.00 % and 77.33 %) were the most important problems, respectively. The sample woman labours working on the University Farm and Other Farms expressed their desire to have some facilities at work site in which ‘concession be given during feminine sticking’ (85.33 % and 72.00 %) and ‘wage rate be increased’ (70.67 % and 78.67 %) were the major ones. The training areas suggested by woman labours (UF and OF) were, grafting technique (70.67 % and 84.00 %) and poultry keeping (46.67 % and 74.67 %).

Mandavkar, P. M. (1998) : A study of adoption of improved varieties of fruit crops by fruit growers
Research guide : Dr. K. D. Kokate
Area of study : Ratnagiri district
Sample : Fruit growers ( n = 100)

Major objectives
1. To study adoption of improved varieties of fruit crops recommended and released by the Konkan Krishi Vidayeeth, Dapoli
2. To identify the constraints experienced by the fruit growers in adopting the improved varieties of fruit crop.
3. To analyze the need perception of the fruit growers about adoption of improved of fruit crops.

Major findings
The study revealed that the average overall adoption of improved varieties of all the three fruit crops namely, mango, cashewnut and coconut together accounted for 69.58 per cent. The major constraint encountered by the fruit growers in adoption of improved varieties of mango were ‘non-availability of graft of Sindhu variety in time (49.00%)’. Similarly about cashewnut varieties, major constraint was ‘non-availability’ of grafts of variety Vengurla – 6 (42.10 %). Likewise, in relation to coconut, the crucial constraint reported by the respondents was ‘non-availability of planting material of varieties T x D (75.58%) and Pratap (79.06%)’. The fruit growers had identified the need for ‘detail knowledge regarding improved varieties of fruit crops’ as the most important one.

Research guide : Dr. A. J. Nirban
Sample : Journal of Maharashtra Agricultural Universities

Major objectives
1. To classify the article published in the Journal of Maharashtra Agricultural Universities (JMAU) according to their type.
2. To understand the different areas of research covered in the Journal of Maharashtra Agricultural Universities.
3. To analyze the trends in coverage areas of research by the Journal of Maharashtra Agricultural Universities over a period of time.
4. To analyze the extent of condition made by the authors from different SAUs in Maharashtra Agricultural Universities.
5. To analyze the status of extension education, research in the Journal of Maharashtra Agricultural Universities.

Major findings
The Journal of Maharashtra Agricultural Universities was started as a joint venture of the SAUs in Maharashtra. The inaugural issue was published on 1st January 1976. The circulation of the Journals was little more than 1000 Majority (72.47%) of the subscribers were the life member of the Journal. The size of the Journal was normally kept at 28 cm x 22 cm (length x width). The average number of pages in Vol. 4 was minimum of JMAU under study. Out of these articles, Majority (54.80%) were research articles 44.20 percent were research notes and only 1.00 percent were book reviews ‘It was observe tat total 1819 articles were published in the 20 volumes of the Journal during 1976 – 1995. Out of these articles 1446 (79.49%) were related to plant science’ 161 (8.85%) were regarding soil science 145 (7.97%) were pertaining to social science, 54 (2.97%) were about animal science and only 12 (0.72%) were on physical science. Almost nine our of every ten research articles (89.43%) In the Journal were contributed by the authors from the SAU and
research institutes in Maharashtra. Majority of the research articles on Extension Education were about agricultural communication.' while majority of research notes were about agricultural extension,

Research guide : Prof. P. G. Mehta
Area of study : Ratnagiri district
Sample : Rice growers (n = 200)

Major objectives :
1. To analyze perception of rice growers regarding Rab method of raising rice nursery.
2. To determine the factors contributing to the perception regarding Rab method of raising rice nursery.
3. To study the Rab practices followed by the farmers.
4. To understand constraints in adoption of raised bed method by rice growers.

Major findings
About two-third (65.50%) of the rice growers had perceived Rab method as ‘useful’ for raising rice nursery. Most of the rice growers perceived that ‘weeds get controlled’ (98.50%) and ‘plants grow vigorously (73.50 %) while some of them disagreed about ‘earthworm functioning is destroyed’ (46.50%). The relationship between characteristics of the rice growers namely age, family education status, farming experience, size of land holding, mass media exposure, annual income, knowledge about raised bed method and rice yield and perception about Rab method of raising rice nursery was found to be significant, however, it was observed that the relationship between social participation, rice cultivation practices followed and area under rice cultivation and the perception of farmers about Rab method of raising rice nursery was non-significant. More than two-third of the rice growers used cutting of ‘Ain’ (78.00 per cent) and ‘Kinjal’ (68.00%) for Kaval preparation. A large majority (86.00%) of the rice growers opined that the major constraints in following Rab practices were ‘non-availability of labours for Kaval cuttings, costly (85.00%) and time consuming (82.50%). A big majority (92.00%) of the rice grower had constraints namely ‘requires application of chemical fertilizer’ followed by ‘heavy weed infestation’ (97.00%) in adoption of raised bed method.

Zagade, P. M. (1998) : A study on extent of adoption of recommended crop protection measures by the cashew growers in Sindhudurg district
Research guide : Dr. N. D. Tawade
Area of study : Sindhudurg district
Sample : Cashew growers (n = 200)

Major objectives
1. To study the knowledge and adoption levels of the cashew growers about the recommended crop-protection measures in cashew.
2. To find out the factors related with the extent of knowledge and adoption of recommended crop protection measures in cashew.
3. To understand problems experienced by the cashew growers in the adoption of recommended crop protection measure in cashew.
4. To analyze suggestions of the cashew growers for increasing the adoption of recommended crop protection measures in cashew.

Major findings
The data regarding knowledge and adoption level of recommended crop protection measures for cashew crop revealed that majority of the respondents had ‘medium’ knowledge level (54.50%) and ‘medium’ adoption level (54.00%). The assessment of the relationship between selected characteristics of cashew growers and knowledge and adoption of recommended crop protection measures revealed that the characteristics namely age, family education status, annual income, social participation, mass media exposure, source of information, yield per tree, experience in cashew cultivation and age of the orchard were significantly related with knowledge level and adoption level. However, the characteristics namely land holding, land fragmentation and number of bearing trees were found to have no relationship with the knowledge level and adoption level of recommended crop protection measures. The major problems encountered by the cashew growers in adoption of recommended crop protection measures of cashew crop was ‘pesticides are costly’ (100.00%) and ‘non-availability of the pesticides in time’ (77.00%). ‘Pesticides should be made available in time’ (77.00%) were the major suggestions of the cashew growers.

Major objectives
1. To determine the cultivation practices followed by the little gourd growers.
2. To know the entrepreneurial behavior of the little gourd growers and to estimate the factors responsible for it.
3. To analyze the constraints experienced by the growers in cultivation of little gourd.
4. To assess the training needs of the little gourd growers.
5. To obtain the suggestion of the growers in view of increasing the area under little gourd cultivation.

Major findings
It was observed that all the respondents (100.00%) had used cuttings from previous crop. All the respondents (100.00%) had planted by ‘pit’ method by preparing pit of 30 x 30 x 30 x 30 cm size. Majority (93.00%) of the respondents had sold their products in their ‘own village’ or ‘neighboring village’ to the middlemen. The average innovativeness score of the respondents was 12.70 whereas average score of decision – making, risk orientation and economic motivation was found to be 23.85, 12.47 and 16.63 respectively. The average entrepreneurial behavior score of the respondents was 65.60 which indicated their medium entrepreneurial behavior. The characteristics namely age, family education status, area under little gourd, experience in little gourd, irrigation status, mass media exposure and market orientation were significantly related with entrepreneurial behavior. However, the characteristics namely size of land holding, yield, annual income and extension contact were not significantly related with entrepreneurial behavior of the little gourd growers. Majority of the respondent reported constraints with respect to plant protection, manures and fertilizers and marketing. Of them insufficient knowledge regarding agrochemicals to be used (75.00%), unable to identify pests and diseases (63.10%) chemical fertilizers are costly (100.00 %) and could not get reasonable price (100.00%) were major constraints. Majority of the respondents (83.00%) suggested that training be imparted by the experts of Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli. It was noticed that all the (100.00%) respondents had made suggestion like irrigation facilities be increased and farmer should get reasonable rate to their produce.

Major objectives
1. To study the communication behavior of the farmers.
2. To assess the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the farmers and their communication behavior.
3. To find out the constraints experienced by the farmers in sharing the agricultural information with the fellow farmers.
4. To seek the suggestion from the farmers for strengthening the communication behaviour.

Major findings
Majority (59.00%) of the Accessible Village group (AV group) farmers and Less Accessible Village group (LAV group) farmers (87.00 %) were in ‘low’ communication behaviors category. the average communication behaviour score of the AV group farmers (18.20) and LAV group farmers (10.10) indicated vast difference between the two categories of respondents n respect of this characteristics. Characteristics of the AV group respondents overall sample namely education, annual income, size of land holding, social participation, extension contact, mass media exposure, compositeness and source credibility were significantly and positively related with their communication behavior. Other characteristics of the AV group respondent and overall sample namely age, occupation and change proneness were not significantly associated with their communication behavior, while achievement motivation was found significantly associated with communication behavior at overall level. As regards the LAV group respondents the coefficients of the characteristics namely, education, size of land holding, social participation, extension contact, mass media exposure, Como politeness and source credibility with their combination behavior were positive and significant at 1.00 per cent level of probability. The variables namely, age annual income, occupation, achievement motivation and change proneness were not significantly associated with communication behaviour of the farmers forms from LAV group. Maximum number of the respondents from the AV group (30.00%) were facing the problem of ‘lack’ of communication facilities’. Further ‘lack of time’ (28.00%) were facing the problem of ‘lack of communication facilities’. Further ‘lack of time’ (28.00%), ‘non availability of needed literature’ (24.00%) and ‘irregular visits of VEWs’ (21.00%) were also the major problems in seeking the information on scientific agriculture. Regarding the LAV group respondents, it was
found that majority of the respondents (63.00%), were facing the problem if ‘lack of communication faculties’, followed by ‘lack of time’ (46.00%), ‘non availability of needed literature’ (42.00%) and ‘irregular visits of VEWs’ (40.00%). For the AV group farmers attractive printed literature be made available (45.00%), ‘short duration training be organized’ (28.00%) and ‘frequency of VEW’s visits be increased’ (25.00%) were the major suggestions. From the LAV group respondents suggestions like, ‘attractive printed literature be made available’ (63.00 %), ‘organizing short duration training programmers’ (44.00%) and ‘frequency of VEW’s visits be increased’ (34.00%) were gathered for improving the information seeking.

Mane, N. D. (1998) : A study of adoption of improved varieties of fruit crops by the fruit growers of Sindhudurg district
Research guide : Dr. K. D. Kokate
Area of study : Sindhudurg district
Sample : Fruit growers ( n = 200)

Major objectives
1. To study the adoption of improved varieties of mango, cashewnut and coconut released land recommended by Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli by the fruit growers.
2. To assess the relationship between selected trails of fruit growers and adoption of improved varieties of fruit crops.
3. To identify the constraints experienced by the fruit growers in adopting the improved varieties of fruit crops.
4. To analyse the need perception of the fruit growers about adoption of improved varieties of fruit crops.

Major findings
The data regarding year of knowledge about improved varieties of fruit crops recommended and released by the University revealed that 98.00 per cent and 85.00 per cent of the respondents were having knowledge about Alphonso and Pairi varieties of mango, respectively in the same year of their recommendation. Further, in the case of cashewnut varieties, majority of the respondents were having knowledge about Vengurla -1, Vengurla -2, Vengurla -3, Vengurla -4 and Vengurla – 6 during the same year of their release. Whereas, majority of the respondents (46.46%) came to know about variety Vengurla -5 after second year of its release. With regard to coconut varieties, Banawali and T x D it was noticed that they were known in the year of recommendation by a large majority of the growers, whereas, 32.64 per cent and 46.23 per cent of the respondents got the knowledge about the varieties Pratap and Lakshdweep Ordinary, second year onwards of their release and recommendation, respectively. The data subjected to year of adoption of improved varieties of mango, revealed that 177 respondents had adopted Alphonso variety of mango, whereas, 136 respondents had adopted variety Pairi and it was it was followed by Ratna (99), Kesar (86) and Sindhu (83) varieties. About cashewnut, Vengurla – 4 was adopted by 40.65 per cent of the respondents ‘after 11 years of its release.’ Whereas, majority of the respondents (50.44%) had adopted the variety Vengurla – 6 after second year of its release. In the case of coconut varieties, 157 respondents had adopted variety Banawali followed by T X D (103), Pratap (66) and Lakshdweep Ordinary (59). The characteristics namely family education status, annual income, size of land holding area under fruit crops, extension contact, mass media exposure, risk orientation, attitude towards HYVs of fruit crops and land fragmentation were significantly related with the adoption of improved fruit crop varieties. However the characteristics namely age and irrigation status were found to have no relationship with the adoption of improved varieties of mango, cashewnut and coconut. The major constraint encountered by the fruit growers in adoption of improved verities of mango was ‘non-availability’ of grafts in time in the case of Kesar (33.9%), Ratna (27.59%) and Sindhu (64.37%) vinitlies. Similarly about cashewnut varieties, major constraint was non-availability of required grafts in time in case of Vengurla - 1(14.77%), Vengurla – 5(31.82%) and Vengurla – 6 (55.68%). The data revealed the non-availability of seedlings in time at village or tahsil level was the constraint reported by 46.99 per cent, 63.25 per cent responds in the case coconut varieties namely T x D, Pratap and Lakshadweep Ordinary, respectively. The important needs were, detail knowledge regarding improved varieties of fruit crops and availability of good quality planting material at reasonable cost. Further, respondents also expressed the need for information and guidance on various Government schemes and practical knowledge through on farm demonstration and study tours.

Research guide : Prof. D. P. Hardikar
Area of study : Thane district.
Sample : Floriculturists ( n = 100).

Major objectives
1. It was the entrepreneurial behavior of the floriculturists.
2. To know the cultivation practices followed by the floriculturists.
3. To assess the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the floriculturist and their entrepreneurial behavior.
4. To study the constraints experienced by the floriculturists and to obtain their suggestion for increasing the profitability of the enterprise.

**Major findings**

It was observed that majority of the respondents had 'medium' innovativeness (62.00%) decision making (55.00%), risk orientation (56.00%) management orientation (79.00%) economic motivation (46.00%), self confidence (48.00%) and overall entrepreneurial behaviour (62.00%). The average entrepreneurial behavior score of the respondents was 101.71 indicating their ‘medium’ entrepreneurial behavior. The preparatory tillage practices such as ploughing, clod crushing spreading of FYM, land leveling, preparation of ridges and furrow and flat bed were carried out by all the respondent during 15th May to 15th June in Kagda and Mogra flower crops. All the respondents of Kagda and Mogra flower had carried out planting in the month of June and July. In case of Kagda and Mogra the average number of plants per hectare were '22.592' while in Spider Lily, the average number of plants per hectare were '40.122'. Majority of the growers of Kagda (66.22%) and Mogra (67.67%) were applying the fertilizers in four splits and 77.77 per cent of the respondents growing Spider Lily were applying the fertilizer in two splits. Majority (66.67%) of the respondents growing Kagda gave '31 to 35' irrigation. All of the respondents had followed on or the other control measures against the pests and diseases. Majority (51.11%) of the growing of Kagda and 91.89 per cent of Mogra growers had followed 11 to 12 number of plucking. Incase of Spider Lily, there was no definite number of plucking. The characteristics of the respondents namely age, self education, family education status, annual income, size of land holding, experience in floriculture and under floriculture, production through floriculture, mass media exposure, social participation and extension contact were significantly related with their entrepreneurial behavior. However, the irrigation status was non-significantly related with entrepreneurial behavior of the floriculture. Majority of the respondents reported the constraints with regard to preliminaries of floriculture and availability of labour. It was noticed that majority (92.00%) of the respondents has made suggestions like good marketing facilities be made available, especially co-operative marketing societies be established and appropriate guidance about floriculture be made available by the Agricultural University.

Thoke, N. J. (1999) : A study of communication behaviour of the tribal contact farmers
Research guide : Dr. V. G. Patil
Area of Study : Thane district
Sample : Tribal contact farmers (n = 152)

**Major objectives**

1. To know the communication behavior of the tribal contact farmers.
2. To ascertain the relationship between selected characteristics of the tribal contact farmers and their communication behavior.
3. To know the constraints as viewed by the tribal contact farmers in communicating improved agricultural technology to other farmers.
4. To invite suggestions from the tribal contact farmers to overcome the constraints in communicating improved agricultural technology to other farmers.

**Major findings**

Majority (71.05%) of the tribal contact farmers were in medium' communication behaviour category. Agricultural assistant and Gramsevak (100.00%) were the most used sources of information by the respondents. All the tribal contact farmers used 'memorizing' as the method of information storage. All the tribal contact farmers were providing information to ‘neighbor’ ‘friends and relatives’. The personal and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents namely, age, family education status, occupation, annual income, size of land holding, social participation and leadership traits were significantly related with their communication behaviour. However, the characteristics namely, family size and land fragmentation were non-significantly related with communication behaviour of the tribal contact farmers. Majority of the respondents (77.67%) were facing the problem of ‘lack of time’, followed by ‘complicated nature of technology’ (55.26%). Major suggestions of the respondents regarding information seeking were ‘public campaign be organized intermittently in the village’ (58.55%) and ‘sort duration training programs reorganized in the village’ (48.68%).
Sawant, V. Y. (1999) : A study on farmers' knowledge about PHT of minor fruit crops
Research guide : Prof. P. G. Mehta
Area of study : Sindhudurg district
Sample : Farmers engaged in processing of minor fruit crops (n = 100).

Major objectives
1. To study the knowledge level of the farmers about PHT of minor fruit crops
2. To know the factors affecting knowledge level of the farmers about PHT of minor fruit crops
3. To study the constraints experienced by the farmers in the use of PHT of minor fruit crops and obtain their suggestions for overcoming the constraints

Major findings
The data regarding knowledge about post harvest technologies of minor fruit crops revealed that majority (62.00%) of the respondents had ‘medium’ knowledge level. The data regarding practice wise knowledge revealed that out of 18 practices, 12 practices were known to majority of the respondents and 6 practices were known to few respondents. The characteristics namely age, family education status, annual income, extension contact, mass media exposure, number of trainings received and production of minor fruit crops were significantly related with knowledge level. However, the characteristics namely size of land holding, social participation, number of fruit trees, experience in PHT and market orientation were found to have non – significant relationship with the knowledge level about recommended post harvest technologies of minor fruit crops. Major constraint faced by the respondents in the use of PHT was, ‘delay in availability of fruits’ (70.00%). Severe problems perceived by the respondents in commercializing the enterprise were ‘lack of skilled labour’ (95.00%), ‘high wage rate of labour’ (92.00%) and ‘non-availability of sufficient fruits’ (80.00%). More information regarding PHT be made available (91.00%) and ‘processed products should get reasonable market rates’ (78.00%) were the important suggestions made by them.

Aher, A. J. (1999) : A study on effectiveness of farm broadcast of All India Radio, Mumbai
Research guide : Dr. K. D. Kokate
Area of Study : Thane and Raigad district
Sample : Farm broadcast listening farmers (n = 100)

Major objectives
1. To study the effectiveness of farm broadcasts in transfer of agricultural technology as perceived by the farm broadcasts listening farmers.
2. To study the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the radio listening farmers and their perceived effectiveness of farm broadcasts.
3. To study the preferences of the radio listening farmers about mode, time, duration and similar aspects of farm broadcasts.

Major findings
Majority (58.00%) of the respondents were from ‘medium’ perceived effectiveness category. About one-fifth (19.00%) of the respondents were in ‘high’ perceived effectiveness category. Majority of the respondents had perceived better quality of programme in terms of the attributes like dialogue of the speakers, modes of presentation and language. Majority of the respondents were satisfied with the relevancy of the programme. The personal and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents namely family education status, major occupation, annual income, size of land holding, social participation, credibility of radio, mass media exposure, scientific orientation and frequency of radio listening were significantly related with the perceived effectiveness of farm broadcasts. However, the characteristics namely age and experience in farming were not related with the perceived effectiveness of farm broadcasts. Majority of the respondents preferred the farm broadcasts in the form of ‘lectures’ (37.00%) and ‘discussion’ (28.00%). Majority (80.00%) of the respondents were satisfied with the timing of the farm broadcast, while 58.00 per cent of the respondents suggested that ‘duration should be increased to one hour’ and only 13.00 per cent of the respondents suggested that ‘technical terms should be simplified into regional language’.

Major findings
Majority (58.00%) of the respondents were from ‘medium’ perceived effectiveness category. About one-fifth (19.00%) of the respondents were in ‘high’ perceived effectiveness category. Majority of the respondents had perceived better quality of programme in terms of the attributes like dialogue of the speakers, modes of presentation and language. Majority of the respondents were satisfied with the relevancy of the programme. The personal and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents namely family education status, major occupation, annual income, size of land holding, social participation, credibility of radio, mass media exposure, scientific orientation and frequency of radio listening were significantly related with the perceived effectiveness of farm broadcasts. However, the characteristics namely age and experience in farming was not related with the perceived effectiveness of farm broadcast. Majority of the
respondents preferred the farm broadcasts in the form of ‘lectures’ (37.00%) and ‘discussion’ (28.00%). Majority (80.00%) of the respondents were satisfied with the timing of the farm broadcast, while 58.00 per cent of the respondents suggested that ‘duration’ should be increased to one hour, and only 13.00 per cent of the respondents suggested that ‘technical terms should be simplified into regional language’.


Major objectives:
1. To study the role performed by the women members of Panchayat Raj Institutions in relation to their expected roles and their role performance as perceived by their followers.
2. To find out association between selected characteristics and role performed by women members of PRIs.
3. To understand the problems experienced by the women members of Panchayat Raj Institutions in performing their role.
4. To invite suggestions of women members of Panchayat Raj Institutions to overcome the problems.

Major findings:
It was noticed that 51.40 per cent of the respondents had ‘fair’ role performance and 29.91 per cent of them had ‘good’ role performance. More than one-half (56.59%) of the followers perceived that the women members of GP had performed their efforts for creation and development of educational facilities in the villages. It was found that the characteristics namely age, own educational status, family size, family income, social participation, mass media exposure, leadership ability, self confidence, political awareness and tenure of membership in PRIs had significant relationship with the role performance of women members in Panchayat Raj Institutions. The major social problems were ‘illiteracy among villagers’ (32.72%) and ‘lack of social organizations’(25.45%) while ‘inadequate and irregular supply of funds to Panchayat’ (59.67%) was the important economic problem. The most important suggestions offered by the women members of PRIs were, sufficient funds be provided to panchayat, low cost technology should be developed, extension organizations should give timely guidance.


Major objectives
1. To ascertain the attitude towards agriculture of the students undergoing, as well as, not undergoing agriculture course in higher secondary schools
2. To identify the factors influencing attitude towards agriculture course by the students undergoing, as well as, not undergoing agriculture course in higher secondary schools
3. To understand the reasons for selecting and not selecting agriculture course by the students undergoing, as well as, not undergoing agriculture course in higher secondary schools
4. To know the needs of the students undergoing as well as, not undergoing agriculture course in higher secondary schools about fulfilling their career aspirations

Major findings
It was found that majority of the agriculture students (67.82%) and non-agriculture students (63.38%) had ‘favorable’ attitude towards agriculture. In case of the agriculture students, it was found that family education status and knowledge level about agriculture were significantly related to attitude towards agriculture while sex, habitat, academic performance, family occupation, family annual income, family land holding and participation, in farm operations were not significantly related to their attitude towards agriculture. However academic performance, family education status, family occupation, family annual income, family land holding, participation in farm operation and knowledge about agriculture were not significantly related with attitude towards agriculture. Majority of the agriculture students stated that ‘to secure knowledge about improved agricultural technologies’ (66.67%) was the reason for selecting agriculture course. The important reasons stated by the non-agriculture students for not selecting agriculture course were ‘no desire to take higher education in agriculture’ (45.07%). It was found that among educational aspirations, majority of the agriculture students, the educational aspirations of majority of the students had aspired for completing M. Sc. (Agri.) (44.82%), while in case of non-agriculture students, the educational aspirations of majority of the students were B.E. (33.80%). In case of agriculture and non-
agriculture students, it was observed that among social needs majority of the students had aspired ‘to develop own caste’ (59.77% and 33.08%, respectively). Among the needs to fulfill educational aspirations, financial support was the most important need expressed by 79.31 percent agriculture and 30.96 percent non-agriculture students.

Research guide : Prof. D. M. Mankar
Area of study : Thane and Raigad district
Sample : Farmers trained under EEC project (n = 100)

Major findings
1. To determine the knowledge of farmers and extent of crop diversification made by them.
2. To assess the effectiveness of training programmes as viewed by the farmers trained under EEC project.
3. To find out relationship between selected personal and socio-economic characteristics of the trained farmers and effectiveness of training.
4. To know the suggestions of the trained farmers regarding training programme.

Major findings
The data regarding the knowledge level revealed that majority (64.00%) of the respondents were form ‘medium’ knowledge level category. It was seen from the observations regarding extent of crop diversification made by the farmers the maximum number of the respondents were found growing the crops in ‘Kharif + Rabi + Summer’ seasons before training (49.00%) and after training (63.00%). It was noticed from the data regarding perception of respondents about effectiveness of training the majority of the respondents (35.00%) perceived that the training as ‘somewhat effective’ followed by ‘effective’ (27.00%) and ‘less effective’ (25.00%). It was revealed from observations regarding perception of the respondents about training utility that two-fifth (40.00%) of the respondents had perceived the training utility as ‘moderate’. The personal and socio-economic characteristic namely educational level, mass media exposure, extension contact, cropping pattern, cropping intensity and knowledge level were significantly related with training effectiveness. However, the characteristics of the trainees namely age, size of land holding, irrigation status, annual income, social participation and economic motivation were not found to have any relationship with the training effectiveness. It was observed that suggestions offered by the trainees for improving the training programmes were ‘syllabus of training should be pertinent to their needs’ (40.00%), ‘more emphasis should be given on demonstration’ (54.00%), ‘duration of training should be 5 to 7 days (35.00%).

Sadaphal, S.S. (2000) : A study of existing cultivation of white onion in Raigad district
Research guide : Dr. P. A. Sawant
Area of study : Raigad district
Sample : Onion farmers (n=100)

Major objectives
1. To study the personal and socio economic characteristics of white onion growers.
2. To determine the cultivation practices followed by the white onion growers.
3. To know the storage and marketing pattern followed by the white onion growers.
4. To identify the constraints experienced by the white onion growers and to obtain their suggestions.

Major findings
The study revealed that all the respondents had grown the white onion crop in the ‘Rabi’ season and used local variety named ‘Alibag local’. Majority (57.00 per cent) of the respondents had their own nursery. The preparatory tillage operations were carried out by all the respondents during second fortnight of October to first fortnight of December. All the respondents (100.00 per cent) had transplanted the seedlings on ‘flat bed’. ‘Well’ was the major source of irrigation for 95.00 per cent of the respondents. Less than two-third (64.00 per cent) of the respondents were applying the manures and fertilizers. However, none of them was using the recommended dose. Majority of the respondents had started harvesting white onion after ‘50 to 60 days’ of transplanting, and 81.00 per cent of the respondents had got the average per hectare yield between ‘8,000 to 11,000’ kg. Majority (57.00 per cent) of the respondents had produced the white onion seeds on their own farm. Two-third (66.67 per cent) of the respondents had stored the onion by preparing onion wreaths. Majority (82.00 per cent) of the respondents had sold their produce to the wholesaler. No knowledge about the technology was the major constraints reported by the respondents. The suggestions offered by the white onion growers indicated their desire to have knowledge about the improved technology of white onion cultivation.
Research guide : Dr. K. D. Kokate
Area of study : Sindhudurg district
Sample : Kharland farmers (150)

Major objectives
1. To make a socio-economic profile of the beneficiaries of kharland development scheme
2. To determine agricultural development in kharlands of coastal agro eco system.
3. To delineate the factors influencing agricultural development in kharland and.
4. To study the constraints in agricultural development as perceived by the beneficiaries.

Major findings
The study revealed that data related to perception of the beneficiaries regarding agricultural development of selected kharland revealed that majority of the beneficiaries perceived low development in annual income from agriculture crop (58.50 percent), area under kharif rice (59.50 per cent), irrigation water (58.50 percent), reclaimed kharland (58.50 per cent), whereas no development was perceived by the beneficiaries in area under coconut (46.50 per cent), fertilizer utilization (36.50 percent) and energy utilization (65.50 per cent). The data subjected to agricultural development after the completion of selected schemes revealed that maximum development was observed in case of annual income from agriculture crop (48.00 per cent), area under kharif rice (47.00 percent), area under coconut (45.28 per cent), number of sickles (37.50 percent), irrigation water (36.48 percent), farm yard manure (52.02 percent), groundnut yield (100.00 per cent) and kharland development (47.05 per cent). Further the socio economic characteristic of the respondents namely major occupation, total land holding, kharland holding, type of kharland, kharland utilization, annual income, knowledge about kharland technology and attitude towards farming were positively and significantly correlated with agricultural development, whereas characteristics namely age and family education status were not significantly correlated by the beneficiaries in agriculture development were high cost of maintenance of sea dykes and non feasibility of cultivation of other crop due to high salinity.

Research guide : Dr. D. P. Hardikar
Area of study : Sindhudurg district
Sample : Beneficiaries of DWCRA (n=110)

Objectives
1. To help and promote self-employment among the equal women below poverty line by providing training in vocations. which are applicable to the beneficiaries.
2. To organize the beneficiaries group activity wise and promote economic and social self-guidence.
3. To generate income for the equal poor by creating avenues for production of goods and services.
4. To organise production enhancing programmes in equal area.
5. To provide care and food to the children of the working women by providing improved environment and establishing balwadis.

Major findings
The present investigation revealed that two-fifth (40.90 per cent) of the DWCRA beneficiaries had received ‘Rs.401/- to 800/-‘ as an additional income while, 38.18 per cent had received ‘upto Rs. 400/-‘. Further one tenth each of the beneficiaries were found in ‘Rs.801/-to 1200/-‘ and ‘Rs.1201/-‘ and above category of additional income. The average additional income generated by the DWCRA scheme was Rs.586.30/- per beneficiary. Similarly, nearly three-fifth (59.09 per cent) of the beneficiaries had got an additional employment of ’31 to 60‘ person days, followed by 20.00 per cent who got an additional employment of ’91 and above‘ person days. Next to them, 14.55 per cent of the beneficiaries had got an additional employment of ’61 to 90‘ person days. The average additional employment generated for beneficiaries was 57.05 person days. From the association it is clear that only social participation had positive significant with impact of scheme. The major constraints faced by the beneficiaries were ‘Lack of training about respective enterprise’ (94.54 per cent), ‘Lack of co-operation among the members’ (55.45 per cent), ‘Lack of visits by the Government officers and servants’ (49.09 per cent) and ‘Lack of direction from the Government servants regarding the management of occupation’ (30.90 per cent).

Misal, A.S. (2000) : A study on problems and prospects of nursery growers of fruit crops in Ratnagiri district
Research guide : Dr. N. D. Tawade
Area of study : Ratnagiri district
Sample: Nursery growers (n=100)

Objectives
1. To study the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the nursery growers of fruit crops.
2. To study the problems of the nursery growers of fruit crops in management of the fruit crop nurseries.
3. To obtain the suggestions of the nursery grower of fruit crops for overcoming the problems in management of the fruit crop nurseries.
4. To know the prospects of nursery activities in Konkan region as perceived by the nursery growers.
5. To understand the needs of the nursery growers of fruit crops for meeting out the prospects.

Major findings
The study revealed that the nursery growers had sound socio-economic status and a large majority had not received any training in nursery management. One-half (50.00 per cent) of the nurseries were established during ‘1996-99’ and average distance of nurseries from tahsil Head Quarter and Main Road was 11.2 km and 192 m, respectively. Cent per cent nursery growers selected had budwood nurseries of Alphonso variety of mango and 49.00 per cent nursery growers had budwood nurseries of Vengurla – 4 variety of cashew. Majority (90.00 per cent) had mango orchard of Alphonso, while more than half (55.00 per cent) had cashew orchards of Vengurla – 4. Majority of the nursery Growers were found preparing only stone grafts of mango, while those preparing cashew grafts totally relied on soft wood grafting technique. Majority of the nursery growers were found selling the grafts directly to the farmer from Konkan region or through Departmental of Agriculture. The major problems faced by nursery growers were ‘inadequate marketing facility’ (100.00 per cent), sales tax (100.00 per cent), problem in registration (90.00 per cent) incomplete information about Government Schemes (48.00 per cent). The major suggestions to overcome the problems were ‘sales tax should be exempted (100.00 per cent)’ complex procedures in registration should be simplified and renewal period should be relaxed (92.00 per cent) Government should fix rates of grafts and inform the demand each year in advance (80.00 per cent) and Government should provide finance (53.00 per cent) etc. As regards prospects of nursery activity, majority (53.00 per cent) reported that the overall prospects of nursery activity were some what good. The major reason behind such perception were ‘poor marketing facilities’ (23.00 per cent) and ‘illegal procedures in sale’ (13.00 per cent). As regards income and net profit majority (47.00 per cent and 48.00 per cent) reported that the income and net profit from nursery activity will be ‘less than at present’ due to increasing production cost (49.00 per cent) and sales tax on sale tax on sale of grafts (41.00 per cent). It was observed that majority (58.00 per cent and 49.00 per cent) of the respondents reported that ‘Government Scheme’ and ‘Departmental of Agriculture’ were major factors influencing prospects. Lastly, ‘Grafts should be purchased by the State Departmental of Horticulture at fixed rate every year’ and ‘sales tax should be exempted’ were the major needs experienced by cent per cent nursery growers.


Research guide: Dr. A. J. Nirban.
Area of study: Sindhudurg district
Sample: Cashewnut growers (n=200)

Objectives
1. To study the adoption behaviour of the cashew growers with reference to high yielding varieties of cashew, released and recommended by the Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli.
2. To analyze the need perception of the cashew growers about high yielding varieties of cashew

Major findings
The study revealed that majority (39.00%) of the respondents were in the ‘middle age’ category. Two fifth of the respondents (39.50%) had their education ‘up to high school level’. Majority (63.00%) of the respondents were having ‘semi medium’ land holding with regard to cashew production, 82.50 per cent of the respondents were from the medium category. Majority (90.00%) of the respondents were having ‘fruit crops’ as their major occupation with regard to knowledge about HYVS of cashew, majority (64.50%) of the respondents were in the ‘medium’ category. Data regarding skills acquired for cashew cultivation revealed that majority (77.50%) of the respondents were from the ‘medium’ category. Regarding per cent area under HYVS of cashew, it was observed that majority (63.50%) of the respondents were from the ‘high’ category. Majority (72.00%) of the respondents stated the need for ‘attractive light coloured cashew apple’.

Research guide: Shri. P. G. Mehta
Area of study: Thane district.
Sample: Tribal women (n=100)
Objectives
1. To make a profile of the tribal women.
2. To study the aspiration of the tribal women.
3. To find out the factors influencing the aspiration of the tribal women.
4. To know the effects made by the tribal women for meeting their aspirations.
5. To understand the problems of the tribal women in fulfilling their aspirations and to obtain their suggestions to overcome those problems.

Major findings
The data revealed that majority (51.00 per cent) of the respondents had ‘medium’ aspiration and only 26.00 per cent of them had ‘high’ aspiration. Almost all of them aspired for ‘pakka house’ (99.00 per cent) and ‘to become efficient house wife’ (100.00 per cent). Majority of them aspired for educating children, ‘up to S.S.C’ (51.00 per cent). Maximum number of them preferred the occupations like ‘conductor (32.00 per cent)’ and ‘teacher (28.00 per cent)’ for sons and ‘teacher (37.00 per cent)’ and ‘nurse (36.00 per cent)’ for their daughters. The tribal women were facing major problems in meeting their aspiration like, ‘Alcoholic husband’ (90.00 per cent), ‘inflation’ (80.00 per cent) and ‘financial stringency’ (71.00 per cent). ‘Husband may reduce expenses on liquour’ (90.00 per cent), ‘Government may adopt suitable strategy to reduce inflation’ (80.00 per cent) and ‘Government schemes should be properly implemented’ (59.00 per cent) were the major suggestions given by the respondents to overcome these problems.

Sankhe, N.N. (2000) : Job attitude of Agricultural Assistance and their discriminating characteristics in single window system of agriculture in Ratnagiri district
Research guide : Dr. V. G. Patil.
Area of study : Ratnagiri district.
Sample : Agricultural Assistant (n=145)

Objectives
1. To measure the level of job attitude of Agricultural Assistants of single window system scheme.
2. To identify the personal, socio-psychological and job related factor associated with the job attitude of Agricultural Assistance.
3. To identify the characteristics which discriminate the Agricultural Assistants from favorable and unfavorable job attitude category.
4. To find out the problems encountered by the Agricultural Assistants in performing their role.

Major findings
The study revealed that majority of the Agricultural Assistants were from ‘middle’ age (70.69%) and they were having S.S.C. with diploma in agricultural (75.86%), with regard to total service experience and experience in extension, majority of the Agricultural Assistance were found in ‘medium’ category (71.66% and 68.96%, respectively). More than half (52.59%) of the Agricultural Assistants had rural background. Nearly sixty per cent (59.49%) Agricultural Assistants had ‘medium’ level of job satisfaction. Two-third (67.24%) of the Agricultural Assistants had ‘neutral’ job attitude. More than half of the respondents (56.89%) were facing the problem of ‘non co-operation’ from farmers.

Mardane, R.G. (2000) : A comparative study of content and coverage of farm information by the local newspapers
Area of study : Ratnagiri district and Akola district.
Sample : Total 144 issues of same date during the calendar year 1998 were selected for the study (36 issues of each newspaper).

Objective :
1. To classify the different farm information published in the selected local Marathi dailies according to its content.
2. To understood the different areas selected to farm information covered in the selected local Marathi dailies.
3. To understand the sources of information used by the selected Marathi dailies for farm information.

Major findings :
The present investigation revealed that circulation of ‘Ratnagiri times’ was highest (92,000 copies), followed by ‘Sagar’ (57,729 copies), ‘Deshonnati’ (49,379 copies) and ‘Matrubhumi’ (11,072 copies). The total space covered by the information in all the issues of four newspaper was 36701.46 col. cms. Maximum
farm information in the Konkan dailies was published in the form of ‘news’ (348 items and 7394.3 col. cms.) and in case of Vidarbha newspaper, the major categories were ‘news’ (605 items and 11,492.9 col. cms.).

The total print area of the selected four newspaper was 1.36 per cent. The coverage of news related to ‘agriculture’ was maximum (162 with 5369.0 col. cms.) in Konkan newspapers also Vidarbha newspaper rank first (498 with 9446.33 col. cms.) in this. The newspaper from Konkan region had published 21 articles with 1423.2 col. cms, majority of those were on ‘agriculture’ (7 with 521.2 col. cms.). The newspaper from Vidarbha region had published 57 articles with 4555.0 col. cms. and majority of those were on ‘agriculture’ (38 with 2969.1 col. cms.)

Only the newspaper from Vidarbha region had published twelve items of suggestions to farmers occupying 291.9 col. cms. space. In all selected newspaper, five success stories on ‘agriculture’ were published by the selected newspaper which had covered 263.3 col. cms. space. Vidarbha press had given more coverage (135 with 3963.0 col. cm.) to market prices than Konkan press (33 with 512.8 col. cms.). Only the Vidarbha region had published 48 items of ‘weather report’ with the total space of 492.33 col. cms.

The newspaper from Konkan region had published 22 letters to editor when Vidarbha region had published 25 letters. In all, 99 advertisements covering 1734.0 col. cms. space had appeared in the Konkan newspaper of which maximum (37 with 455.0 col cms.) were on ‘agricultural engineering’. On the other hand, 139 advertisement were published by the Vidarbha newspaper that covered 3042.4 col. cms. space, of which (65 with 1701.4 col. cms.) on agriculture.

Iswalkar, Manisha V. (2001) : A study on Aspiration of the Girl Students of the College of Agriculture, Dapoli

Research guide : Dr. P. A. Sawant  
Area of study : College of Agriculture, Dapoli  
Sample : Girl students (n=113)

Objective
1. To study the socio-economic profile of the girl students. 
2. To know the aspirations of the girl students.  
3. To find out the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the girl students and their aspirations.  
4. To seek the suggestion of the girl students for fulfilling their aspirations.

Major findings
The study was conducted in the College of Agriculture, Dapoli. One hundred and thirteen girl students studying at the College in B.Sc. (Hort.) and B.Sc. (For.) degree courses during 2000-2001 were selected for the study. It was observed that majority (69.91 per cent) of the girl students had ‘medium level’ of aspirations. Almost all (99.11 per cent) of the girl students had ‘educational aspirations’, followed by ‘social aspiration’ (98.23 per cent), ‘economic aspirations’ (5.57 per cent), ‘job aspirations’ (88.49 per cent), ‘professional aspirations’ (85.84 per cent) and ‘self-employment aspirations’ (84.07 per cent). The study further revealed that majority of the girl students (70.53 per cent) had aspired ‘to complete post-graduation studies’. Nearly three-fifth (59.00 per cent) of the girl students had aspiration ‘to secure administrative position in government department’ while 78.00 per cent of the girl students had aspired for ‘class-I’ cadre job. Majority (84.21 per cent) of the girl students had aspiration ‘to start own business’ while 68.42 per cent of the girl students aspired ‘to start/develop own farm’. Majority of the girl students (68.75 per cent) wished ‘to start nursery business’, while 53.75 per cent of them wished to start the business at ‘small scale’. Majority (72.30 per cent) of the girl students aspired to grow ‘irrigated horticultural crops’. Little more than one third (34.26 per cent) of the girl students aspired ‘to earn income of Rs. 10,000 to 15,000/- per month’, followed by ‘to earn income of more than 20,000/- per month’ (24.07 per cent). One-fourth (25.78 per cent) of the girl students had aspiration ‘to become a well-known administrator’. About half (49.55 per cent) of the girl students were students were aspiring ‘to work for betterment of women’.

It was observed that the characteristics namely, family size, academic performance and participation in co-curricular activities activities were having positive and significant relationship with aspiration of the girl students at 5.00 per cent level of probability. The characteristics namely, family background had shown negative and significant relationship with aspirations of the girl students at 5.00 per cent level of probability.

‘Adequate number of text books and reference books be made available’ was the suggestion given by (96.46 per cent) of the girl students followed by ‘inclusion of subject namely use of computers in Agriculture’ (86.73 per cent) and ‘latest audio-visual aids’ should be used to the maximum possible extent for teaching (84.07 per cent).
Research guide : Dr. A. J. Nirban.
Area of study : Ratnagiri district.
Sample : Farm Women (n=200)

Objectives
1. To study the characteristics of the farm women.
2. To know the nature and extent of participation of farm women in decision making on farming.
3. To ascertain the relationship between the characteristics of the farm women and their extent of participation in decision making on farming.
4. To determine the difficulties experienced by the farm women while participating in decision making.

Major findings
It was found that the farm women were middle age, less educated, married, having fairly good farming experience, joint families of middle size, marginal land holdings, less diversified crops grown, farming as a major occupation, living below poverty line and having low mass media exposure. The farm women had fairly moderate extent of participation in decision making on farming. Majority of the decisions were being taken by the farm women, followed by their husband. The correlation analysis revealed that the elderly, married and/or window, farm women belongings to joint families, having higher farming experience and lower mass media exposure had participated in the decision making on farming to a greater extent. The value of multiple determination indicated that only 24.05 per cent variation in the extent of participation of the women in decision making on farming was farming by the selected thirteen independent variables. Lack of time, lack of knowledge/information, poor economic status of the family, lack of adequate help and support, secondary status of women in family, and fear of failure were the important difficulties faced by the farm women while participating in decision making on farming.

Research guide : Dr. V. G. Patil.
Area of study : Ratnagiri district
Sample : Agricultural loan borrowed from Bank of India (n=120)

Objectives
1. To study the personal and socio-economic characteristics of borrower farmer.
2. To determine important quantitative and qualitative aspects related to borrowing of agricultural loan.
3. To analyses the constraints experienced by the borrower farmers in borrowing of agricultural loan.
4. To find out the association between characteristics of the borrower farmers and constraints faced by them.
5. To obtain suggestion of the borrower farmers regarding loan facilities.

Major findings
The study revealed that majority (70.00 per cent) of the borrowers was facing the constraints to medium extent. From the sampled borrowers 93.33 per cent had experienced constraints while borrowing the loan, wastage of money and time for obtaining the required documents, fulfillment of clumsy documents, high rate of interest and distant location of bank from village were the major constraints experienced by these borrowers in borrowing the loan. Further, from the sampled borrowers 70.83 per cent had experienced constraints at the time of utilization of loan. Inability to purchase the desired inputs/animals due to inadequate amount disbursed, inability to make efficient use of loan due to late disbursement and limited resources were the major constraints experienced by these borrowers. Also, from the sampled borrowers 61.67 per cent had experienced constraints while repaying the loan. Low market price for agricultural commodities and limited income from agriculture were the major constraints experienced by these borrowers. Further the socio-economic characteristics of the borrowers namely annual income, cosmopolitaness and extension contact were negatively and significantly correlated with constraints faced by the borrowers. The major suggestions of the borrowers regarding loan facilities were the required documents should be easily and quickly made available, interest rate should be low, the loan amount demanded may be fully granted, technical guidance must be provided, repayment period should be extended and rate of agricultural produce should be increased.

Research guide : Dr. P. G. Mehta
Area of study : Raigad and Thane district
Sample : Tribal farmers (n=120)

Objectives
1. To make a profile of tribal farmers on the basis of their personal characteristics.
2. To know the present socio-economic status of the tribal farmers.
3. To find out the correlates of the socio-economic status of the tribal farmers.
4. To ascertain the causes behind present socio-economic conditions as perceived by the tribal farmers.
5. To obtain suggestions of the tribal farmers to improve their socio-economic conditions.

Major findings
The study revealed that majority of the respondents were ‘illiterate’ (60.00 per cent), had ‘farm labour’ (69.67 per cent) as a major occupation, had average annual income of Rs. 8,512/-. About four-fifth (79.17 per cent) of the respondents had medium socio-economic status. Only 11.66 per cent of them had ‘high’ socio-economic status. The variables namely family education status, mass media exposure, occupational status had highly significant relationship with socio-economic status of the respondents. The important causes perceived by them behind their present socio-economic conditions were, ‘availability of support of Government scheme’ (33.33 per cent) and ‘practising remuneration activities of production ’ (30.00 per cent). The major suggestions offered by them for improving their socio-economic status were, ‘wage rates should be increased by the Government’ (66.66 per cent), ‘extensive, canvassing of various tribal development schemes be made (66.66 per cent)’ and ‘facilities for higher education be made available (63.63 per cent)’.

Research guide : Dr. K. D. Kokate
Area of study : Raigad district
Sample : Farmers (n=100) (Beneficiaries - 50 and Non beneficiaries - 50)

Objectives
1. To make a socio-economic profile of the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of the Kal irrigation project.
2. To analyses the impact of Kal irrigation project on its beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.
3. To asses the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries and impact of Kal irrigation project upon them.
4. To know the constraints experienced by the beneficiaries of the Kal irrigation project in managing their agriculture.
5. To seek the suggestion of the beneficiaries of the Kal irrigation project for overcoming in managing their agriculture.

Major findings
The comparison between the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries revealed that the beneficiaries were remarkably better off than the non-beneficiaries with regard to land holding, annual income, risk bearing ability, extension contact and change proneness. The impact analysis undoubtedly proved the significant contribution of irrigation on the agriculture and related issues of beneficiary farmers. It was seen that, on the beneficiary farms, cropping pattern was better, cropping intensity higher, use of external inputs and improved cultivation technology, for rice crop was higher, resultantly productivity of rice, and income from agriculture was higher. It was disappointing to note that majority of them were not making new investment in agriculture and not coming forward to borrow loan for agricultural development. It was surprising to note that there was no significant difference in the attitude of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries towards agriculture. The relational analysis showed that at overall level, all the independent variables were found to have significant influence on one or the other dependent variable. The regression analysis revealed that personal and socio-economic characteristics of the beneficiaries had explained nearly 60.00 per cent variation in income from agriculture of the non-beneficiaries; and 58.00 per cent variation in income from agriculture and 66.00 per cent variation in borrowing of the total respondents. The independent variables could explain little variation in respect of other dependent variables.

The study revealed that high wage rates of labour, lake of guidance and information about suitable crops to be grown, delayed sowing in summer due to late release of irrigation water, lack of proper maintenance of canals, and lack of training regarding irrigated farming were the major constraints experienced by the beneficiaries, in managing their agriculture.

Research guide : Dr. N. D. Tawade
Area of study : Ratnagiri district
Sample : ITK specialist (n=60)

Objectives
1. To document the ITK related to fruit crops and to know the rationally of ITK as viewed by the farmers.
2. To make the profile of ITK specialists.

**Major findings**

In case of mango, 'Gadga', pit and rectangular 'Gadga' method were used for manuring. Loranthus leaves were used as green manure. For coconut, cow dung, fish meal, sheep excreta and salt were used as manure. Cow urine and sewage water was used as liquid manure. For better pollination Sonchafa (Michelia champaka) was planted in coconut garden.

Different plant protection measure like cow urine and water, water and extract of leaves of Neem, Ringi, Gelkand, Rui, etc and smoking were used to control mango hoppers. Rhinoceros beetle in coconut was controlled by keeping 4-5 flowers of Sonchafa or few leaves of Nagli, or mixture of sand and pearl millet in the crown after cleaning it. For soil conservation in mango orchard, 'Thal' method was used.

**Hegade, D.A. (2001)**

Opinion of visitors of Agricultural Technology Information Centre
Research guide: Dr. D. P. Hardikar.
Area of study: Ratnagiri district.
Sample: Visitors of AITC (n=200)

**Major findings**

The study was conducted in Dapoli city, which is the head quarter of Dr. BSKKV, Dapoli and where the ATIC is located. All the visitors visiting ATIC during January 1st to March 31st 2001 with or without prior intimation form the universe. In all 100 male, 50 female and 50 youth were interviewed with help of specially designed schedule.

The analysis of data revealed that the male visitors were middle age, middle school level educated, had semi-medium land holding, medium size joint families, growing mainly cereals, fruits, vegetables and oilseeds, with farming as major occupation. The female visitors were in the age category of 27-36 years', with higher secondary and above level of education, landless, had high income, service or business as main occupation, and similar to make visitors in respect of other characteristics. The youth had higher secondary education, semi-education land holding, medium annual income, medium size joint families and had farming or education as main occupation. It was observed that the visitors were growing mainly paddy, finger millet, groundnut, mango, spinach, cowpea, green gram and cashew crops. Obviously, the visitors were interested in getting additional information about the crops grown by them. Friends were the source of information for majority of the females and youths, while television and extension workers were the major source of information for the farmers about ATIC and its activities. Majority of the male and youth visitors were from outside Konkan region, while majority of the female visitors were from Konkan region. Further, majority of them had not visited any SAU or research Institute earlier. Majority of the visitors were found visiting ATIC for seeking information about new technology, get solved the field problems, and to purchase the technology product. In such a situation, the strong data base with ATIC is a must along with efficient arrangement for the sale of technology product. In respect of opinion of the visitors about utility, relevancy, adequacy of communicated technology, technical guidance, technology products, publications, guidance through correspondence, availability and cost of the technology products and publications were quite encouraging. Large number of visitors intended to adopt the improved technology on their farms and also to do commercial farming.

**Narvankar, Priya V. (2002)**

An Experienced Study on Effectiveness of Teaching Methods in Communicating Cashew Apple Product Technology to Rural Women
Research guide: Dr. P. A. Savant
Area of study: Ratnagiri district
Sample: Rural women (n=30)

**Objectives**

1. 
2. 

**Major findings**

The experienced study was conducted to examine the effectiveness of five extension teaching methods in communicating cashew apple product technology to rural women. The five teaching methods selected were, ‘Audio cassette’, ‘slide show’. ‘Leaflet’, ‘Audio cassette + Leaflet’ and ‘Slide show + Leaflet’. Five sample groups, each of 30 respondents from five villages were exposed to selected five methods, separately. The ‘before and after’ experimental design was used in the study.

The study revealed that majority (54.00 per cent) of the respondents were from ‘27 to 35 years’ age category while more than half (52.67 per cent) of the respondents were educated upto ‘middle’ level of education. Majority of the respondents (82.67 per cent) were ‘married’. It was also observed that 56.67 per cent respondents were from ‘joint’ family and 52.00 per cent had ‘medium’ size family. Majority (61.33 per
cent) of the respondents had ‘medium’ extension contact 40.00 per cent of them had ‘medium’ extension participation and 37.34 per cent had ‘medium’ mass media exposure. It was observed that one third (33.33 per cent) of the respondents had ‘medium’ level of scientific orientation, while two-third (66.66 per cent) of them had ‘medium’ level of achievement motivation.

The mean knowledge score immediately after exposure stage were 20.93, 16.87, 16.27, 14.03 and 11.50 for ‘Slide show + leaflet’, ‘Audio cassette + Leaflet’, ‘Leaflet’, ‘Slide show’ and ‘Audio cassette’, respectively.

The mean knowledge retention score of the respondents in case of ‘Slide show + Leaflet’ method was 15.13. The mean knowledge retention score for the other methods was in the order of 12.27, 11.50, 9.17 and 8.33 for ‘Audio cassette + Leaflet’, ‘Leaflet’, ‘Slide show’ and ‘Audio cassette’, respectively.

‘Slide show + Leaflet’ was found as the most effective method while ‘Audio cassette’ was the least effective method as far as gain and retention of knowledge by rural women about cashew apple product technology.

It was observed that education of the respondents showed positive and significant relationship with gain in knowledge by Audio cassette, Slide slow, Leaflet and Audio cassette + Leaflet. Mass media exposure and achievement motivation showed positive and significant relationship with gain in knowledge by slide show while extension contact was found related with gain in knowledge by Leaflet. The martial status of the respondents exhibited negative and significant relationship with gain in knowledge by Audio cassette.

Age of the respondents was found negatively correlated with retention of knowledge by the respondents exposed to Audio cassette, Slide show and Slide show + Leaflet, while education of the respondents established positive and significant relationship with retention of knowledge after 15 days of exposure to Audio cassette, Slide show, Leaflet and Slide show + Leaflet. Martial status was negatively correlated with retention of knowledge in case of Audio cassette and Slide show + Leaflet method. Extension contact and extension participation was positively and significantly related with retention of knowledge by Leaflet and Slide show + Leaflet methods, respectively. However mass media exposure had established positive and significant relationship with retention of knowledge after 15 days of exposure to Slide show and Leaflet methods.

Research guide : Prof. A. J. Nirban
Area of study : Ratnagiri district
Sample : Farm scientists (n=100)

Objectives
1. To study the publication behaviour of the farm scientists.
2. To ascertain the correlates of publication behaviour of the farm scientist.
3. To know the constraints, experienced by the farm scientist in writing and publishing the relevant information.
4. To obtain suggestions of the farm scientists to improve their publications behaviour.

Major findings
The present investigation revealed that majority (78.00 per cent) of the farm scientists had ‘fair’ publication behaviour; 23.00 per cent of the respondents had contributed ‘chapters in book’, majority of the respondents had contributed research articles, (96.00 per cent) and ‘popular articles’ (94.00 per cent). Majority (92.31 per cent) of ‘books’ were published at state level, majority (66.66 per cent) of ‘research articles’ were published at ‘national level’ and cent per cent ‘popular articles’ were published at state level. Average publication behaviour score of the Directors (251.33) was highest, while that of the Assistant Professors was minimum (61.10).

Maximum number (47.61 per cent) of the respondents stated ‘non-availability’ of latest literature’ as major constraint in writing, while 80.25 per cent stated cumbersome procedure of publishing’ as major constraint in publishing maximum number (41.61 per cent) of the respondents suggested to ‘strengthen and update the library facilities’.

Misal, S.M. (2002) : A study on adoption of paclobutrazol technology by mango growers in Sindhudurg district
Research guide : Dr. K. D. Kokate
Area of study : Sindhudurg district
Sample : Mango growers (n=100)

Objectives
1. To study the practices followed by the mango growers in relation to paclobutrazol application.
2. To ascertain the extend of adoption of recommended paclobutrazol technology.
3. To find out the factors influencing adoption of recommended paclobutrazol technology.
4. To identify the suggestions of the paclobutrazol users for increasing the adoption of paclobutrazol technology.

Major findings
The analysis of data revealed that the mango growers were middle age, secondary education, semi-medium land holding, medium area under Alphonso mango, medium yield of Alphonso mango, medium annual income, farming as major occupation, low extension contact, medium market orientation, neutral attitude towards use of paclobutrazol technology, medium experience in the use of paclobutrazol and medium knowledge of paclobutrazol technology.

It was found that there were five practices followed by the mango growers in relation to paclobutrazol application. Out of these, majority (59.00 per cent) of the mango growers followed single round pit method in relation to paclobutrazol application. At overall level the adoption of recommended paclobutrazol technology was found at medium level. The characteristics of the adopters of paclobutrazol namely, education, land holding, area under Alphonso mango, annual income, attitude towards use of paclobutrazol technology, experience in use of paclobutrazol and knowledge of paclobutrazol technology were positively and significantly related with extend of adoption of recommended paclobutrazol technology. However age, yield of Alphonso mango, major occupation, extension contact and market orientation were positively non-significantly related with extend of adoption of recommended paclobutrazol technology. The multiple regression analysis revealed that 29.64 per cent variation in adoption of paclobutrazol technology was explained by selected twelve independent variables. The constraints faced by mango growers were ‘high cost of PBZ’ (80.00 per cent), ‘occurrence of heavy fruit drop’ (60.00 per cent). ‘lack of technical information about paclobutrazol application’ (53.00 per cent). The major suggestions of the growers were ‘paclobutrazol cost should be reduced’ (80.00 per cent). Technical information should be given through method demonstration of paclobutrazol application at village level’ (53.00 per cent).

Borate, H.V. (2002) : A study of the entrepreneurial behaviour of mango growers in Ratnagiri district
Research guide : Dr. N. D. Tawade
Area of study : Ratnagiri district
Sample : Mango growers (n=100)

Objectives
1. To study the entrepreneurial behaviour of the mango growers.
2. To find out the personal & socio-economic characteristics of the mango growers associated with their entrepreneurial behaviour.
3. To know the cultivation practices followed by the mango growers.
4. To understand the constraints experienced by the mango growers in adoption of improved cultivation practices.

Major findings
It was observed that majority (62.00 per cent) of the respondents were from ‘middle’ age group and majority (66.00 per cent) of them had medium level of family education status. The annual income of the respondents was found to be ‘medium’ land holding (41.00 per cent). Nearly fifty per cent (47.00 per cent) of them had ‘big’ orchard size. Majority of them belonged to ‘medium’ category of mass media exposure (58.00 per cent), and extension contact (59.00 per cent). More than two-fifth (41.00 per cent) of them were getting ‘low’ yield of mango crop. It was observed that majority of the respondents had ‘medium’ innovativeness (64.00 per cent), decision making (53.00 per cent), achievement motivation (59.00 per cent), information seeking (74.00 per cent) and risk taking ability (47.00 per cent), while the knowledge level was ‘high’ (47.00 per cent) and overall entrepreneurial behaviour was ‘medium’ (69.00 per cent). The study revealed that the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents namely annual income, mass media exposure and extension contact were positively and significantly related with their entrepreneurial behaviour. Further, the relationship between age, family education status, orchard size, yield, size of land holding and entrepreneurial behaviour of the respondents was non-significant. Then about, cultivation practices followed by the mango growers, the operations like cleaning (preparation) of land by cutting the shrubs and other trees, digging of pits, mixing of manures and fertilizers in pits were carried out simultaneously by almost all the growers. All respondents (100.00 per cent) had preferred ‘Alphonso’ variety for plantation. With regard to intercultural operations, majority (65.99 per cent) of the respondents had carried out operations like removal weeds. Electric pump was the major water lifting device for 58.27 per cent respondents. During winter season, majority (52.04 per cent) of the respondents were found irrigating mango once a week, wild in summer season, nearly equal number that is 34.70 per cent and 33.67 per cent of the respondents were found giving three to four irrigation per week. Regarding the application of manures, majority (74.67 per cent) of the respondents had given urea in month of June. Information regarding doses of cultur
(paclobutrazor) revealed that nearly thirty per cent (29.70 per cent) respondents had applied, 35 ml of cultar to each mango tree. About incidence of pests and disease, majority (97.59 per cent) of the respondents had reported the incidence of mango hoppers. The data indicated that, 44.00 per cent respondents harvested ‘Alphonso’ at 10 days interval, while 41.38 per cent respondents harvested ‘Pairi’ variety at an interval of 15 days. In case ‘Ratna’, majority (61.91 per cent) of the respondents harvested fruits at an interval of 15 days.


**Research guide** : Dr. V. G. Patil  
**Area of study** :  
**Sample** : Extension functionaries (n=100)

**Objectives**
1. To understand the job performance of Extension Functionaries of PRIs.  
2. To identify personal, socio-psychological & job related variables influencing job performance of Extension Functionaries of PRIs.  
3. To identify the constraints experienced by the Extension Functionaries of PRIs in effectively performing their job.  
4. To obtain suggestions of Extension Functionaries of PRIs for augmenting their job performance.

**Major findings**

The present study touches a very important component of the Panchayat Raj Institution i.e. the extension functionaries. The major responsibility of input supply, implementation of various schemes of rural development and transfer of technology rests on the shoulders of the extension functionaries. It is of immense importance to know as to how the extension functionaries perform their job. The success of the programmes for rural development depends (to a large extent), upon the knowledge, skills and attitudes of the extension functionaries in the field.

It was observed that majority of the extension functionaries were from ‘middle’ age (70.00 per cent) and 90.00 per cent of them were having ‘agricultural education background’. With regard to total service experience, majority of the extension functionaries were found in ‘medium’ category (72.86 per cent). Mass media exposure of 57.14 per cent was ‘medium’ and one-half (50.00 per cent) of the respondents had medium knowledge level. Job perception of three-fourth (75.71 per cent) was ‘medium’ level of job satisfaction. The variables namely age and total service experience had positive and significant relationship with job performance at 5.00 per cent level, while relationship of job performance with education, mass media exposure, knowledge level and job satisfaction was positive and significant at 1.00 per cent level of probability.

Major constraints like ‘untimely and insufficient supply of inputs’ (62.86 per cent), ‘inability to visit each village due to heavy rainfall and poor approach roads’ (60.00 per cent) ‘lack of attention towards extension activities due to additional charge’ (57.71 per cent), ‘poor training facilities for farm women and rural youths’ (54.29 per cent) and ‘non-availability of local market facilities’ (51.43 per cent) were faced by the extension functionaries. Majority (80.00 per cent) of the respondents suggested that ‘co-ordination between agencies working for farmers be strengthened’. More than three-fourth (76.67 per cent) of the respondents suggested the ‘need to have separate cell for dissemination of information about different schemes’, while three-fourth (75.00 per cent) of them suggested that ‘mobile exhibition van be provided for all Panchayat Samities’. ‘Provision of latest information technology for communication’ (66.67 per cent) and ‘sufficient supply of inputs be made in time’ (63.33 per cent) were also the major suggestions offered by the respondents.

**Shigwan, A.S. (2002) : A study on aspirations of the boys of the College of Agriculture, Dapoli**

**Research guide** : Dr. D. P. Hardikar  
**Area of study** : College of Agriculture, Dapoli  
**Sample** : Students (n=315)

**Objectives**
1. To study aspirations of the boys.  
2. To find out the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of boys and their aspirations.  
3. To seek the suggestions of the boys for fulfilling their aspirations.

**Major findings**

The study was conducted in the college of Agriculture, Dapoli by interviewing three hundred and fifteen boys studying at the college of B.Sc. (Hort.) and B.Sc. (For.) degree courses during 2001-2002. The data collected with the help of questionnaire. It was observed that majority (58.73 per cent) of the boys had
Almost all (97.14 per cent) of the boys had educational and professional aspirations followed by social aspirations (96.82 per cent) and job aspirations (93.65 per cent). The other aspirations were economic aspirations (92.06 per cent) and self-employment aspirations (87.30 per cent). The study further revealed that majority of the boys (58.82 per cent) had aspiration 'to complete post graduate studies'. Nearly three fifth (58.64 per cent) of the boys had aspiration 'to secure administrative position in government departments'. While 93.65 per cent of the boys aspired for class-I cadre job. Majority (66.18 per cent) boys had aspiration 'to start own business' while 25.99 per cent aspired 'to start/develop own farm'. Majority of the boys (48.36 per cent) wished 'to start nursery business, while 53.85 per cent of them wished to start the business at 'small scale'. Majority (81.16 per cent) aspired to grow 'irrigated horticultural crops'. About one third (30.34 per cent) of the boys had aspirations to become a well-known administrator. Majority (40.45 per cent) of the boys aspired 'to earn income of Rs. 10,000/- to 15,000/- per month while 'to develop own family is the aspiration of majority (37.38 per cent) boys.

It was observed that the characteristics namely family education status was having positive and significant relationship with aspiration at 5.00 per cent level of probability, and academic performance at 0.1 level of probability. 'Use of computers in agriculture' was the suggestion given by 81.90 per cent of the boys followed by 'close relation between the teachers, students and their parents be established (81.58 per cent) and 'emphasis should be given to interpersonal communication technique of evaluation like interviews/vice voce/discussion etc. (76.82 per cent).


Research guide : Dr. P. A. Sawant
Sample : Baliraja issues (60) and Shetkari issues (59).

Objectives
1. To find out the extent of coverage of different categories of subject matter areas in the farm magazines.
2. To study the space covered by different subject matter areas in the farm magazines.
3. To investigate the modes of presentation of articles in the farm magazines.
4. To study the pattern of illustrations in the farm magazines.
5. To study the subject matter and space devoted to different advertisements in the farm magazines.

Major findings

In all 837 articles were published in 'Shetkari' during five years under study. Out of which articles regarding extension education occupied first position with respect to number and space provided followed by 'crop husbandry' and 'horticulture'. In Baliraja, 1285 articles were published. Out of which, maximum number of articles as well as space was given to 'horticulture' subject followed by 'extension education' and 'crop husbandry'.

In 'Shetkari' magazine, most of the articles were contributed by 'scientists' (60.93 per cent) followed by 'extension personnel' (16.01 per cent). With regard to organizational source, 26.40 per cent articles were contributed by authors from Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth in 'Shetkari' magazine. In 'Baliraja' also 65.50 per cent of the articles were written by 'scientists'. As far as organizational source was concerned, 37.20 per cent articles has not mentioned the source. ‘Other organizations’ and ‘input agencies’ were the least source of information in both the magazines. In both, 'Shetkari' and 'Baliraja' magazine majority (60.34 per cent and 68.48 per cent, respectively) of the articles were written by only one author. Regarding modes of presentation, in both the magazines, about 65 per cent of articles were written in the form of ‘scientific article’ mode.

It was observed that out of the total illustrations appeared in text, majority of the illustrations were of 'photograph' type in both the magazines (85.06 per cent in Shetkari and 85.96 per cent in Baleraja).

Out of the total advertisements published in 'Shetkari', 776 advertisements were 'agricultural advertisements'. Among these 'agricultural advertisements', maximum (45.23 per cent) advertisements were 'product oriented' followed by 'service oriented' advertisements (35.95 per cent) and 'institutional oriented' advertisements (20.10 per cent). In 'Baliraja' magazine, 2849 advertisements were published. Out of which large majority (93.72 per cent) of the advertisements were 'agricultural advertisements'. Forms among these agricultural advertisements, 67.23 per cent of the advertisements were 'product oriented' followed by 'institutional oriented' (19.59 per cent) and 'service oriented' (13.17 per cent).


Research guide : Dr. D. P. Hardikar
Study area : Ratnagiri district
Sample : 60 ITK specialist
Objective
1. To document the ITK related to animal husbandry and dairy science practices.
2. To know the relationship of ITK related to animal husbandry and dairy science as viewed by the farmers.
3. To know the socio-economics profile of the ITK specialist.

**Major findings**

The ITK related to animal husbandry and dairy science were recorded especially with reference to animal breeding practices, animal feeding practices, animal health practices, general management practices, milk products, dairy practices, implements, utensils and tools and use of animal by products.

The local people were found rearing the animals by following traditional practices suited to their local conditions. They were using local resource having particular characteristics. The innovative methods like identifying productive animals on the basis of their external morphological characters, inducing heat in animals and other general breeding practices were locally developed by farmers. Practices dealings with the folder storage and management are also locally developed by traditional farmers. Amongst all aspects of investigation most of the practices were developed for disease management and cure of the animals.

It was found that most of the people were use many of the medicinal plants for treatment of various diseases. Also in general management, local resources are used for construction of byre and other structures. Various utensils, tools and implements like ‘Doni’, ‘Utale’, Ghote, Dalge and dagnya branding rods were used to serve various purposes. Regarding the use of animal byproducts, cow dung and urine are mainly used for rab and crop protection, respectively.

**Jadhav, Shubhangi R. (2003) : An Experimental Study on Effectiveness of Different Modes of Presentation Through Folder**

**Research guide** : Dr. P. A. Sawant

**Area of study** : Ratnagiri district

**Sample** : Farmers (n=100)

**Objectives**

1. To develop different modes of presentation of information of soft wood grafting in cashew.
2. To know personal and socio-economic characteristic of the respondents.
3. To measures the effectiveness of different modes of presentation of information on softwood grafting in cashew in terms of gain and retention of knowledge.
4. To study the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents and gain and retention of knowledge.
5. To obtain suggestions of the respondents for improving the presentation of information in different modes.

**Major findings**

An experimental study was conducted to examine the effectiveness of three modes of presentation of information through folder. The three modes of presentation selected were ‘Only text’, ‘Text + Line drawings’ and ‘Text + photographs’. Three sample groups, each of 30 respondents from three villages were exposed to selected three modes separately. ‘The before and after’ experimental design was used in the study.

The study revealed that majority (77.77 per cent) of the respondents were from ‘18 to 34 years’ age category while more than one-third (37.78 per cent) of the respondents educated up to ‘high school level’ of education. Majority (63.33 per cent) were ‘married’. It was also observed that more than half (51.11 per cent) of the respondents were from ‘nuclear’ family and 72.22 per cent respondents had ‘medium’ extension contact, 68.86 per cent of them had ‘medium’ extension participation and 72.22 per cent had ‘medium’ mass media exposure.

The mean knowledge score before exposure to treatment were 2.13, 2.43 and 2.36 for ‘Only text’, ‘Text + Line drawings’ and ‘Text + photographs’ mode, respectively.

The mean knowledge score immediately after exposure stage were 23.33, 21.56 and 20.16 for ‘Text + Photographs’, ‘Text + Line drawing’ and ‘Only text’ modes, respectively.

The mean knowledge retention score of the respondents in case of ‘Text + Photographs’ mode was 18.53. The mean knowledge retention score for the other methods was in the order of 16.76 and 14.66 for ‘Text – Line drawings’ and ‘Only text’, respectively.

‘Text + Photograph’ was found as the most effective mode while ‘Only text’ was the least effective mode as far as gain and retention of knowledge by the respondents about soft wood grafting in cashew.

It was observed that education of the respondents showed positive and significant relationship with gain in knowledge by ‘Only text’ and ‘Text + photograph’ mode of presentation. While family type showed positive and significant relation with gain in knowledge by ‘Only text’ mode of presentation. Extension contact and mass media exposure showed positive and significant relationship with gain in knowledge by ‘Text + Photographs’ mode of presentation. The marital status of respondents exhibited negative and significant relationship with gain in knowledge by ‘only text’, ‘Text + Line drawings’ and ‘Text + Photographs’ mode of presentation.
Age of the respondents was found negatively correlated with retention of knowledge by the respondents exposed ‘Only text’, ‘Text + Line drawing’ and ‘Text + Photographs’ mode while education of the respondents establish positive and significant relationship with retention of knowledge after 15 days of exposure to ‘Only text’, ‘Text + Line drawings’ and ‘Text + Photographs’ modes. Martial status was negatively correlated with retention of knowledge in case of ‘Only text’, ‘Text + Line drawings’ and ‘Text + Photograph’ modes. However, mass media exposure had established positive and significant relationship with retention of knowledge after 15 days of exposure to ‘Only text’ and ‘Text + Photographs’ modes. Martial status was negatively correlated with retentions of knowledge in case of ‘Only text, ‘Text + Line drawings’ and ‘Text + Photograph’ modes. However, mass media exposure had established positive and significant relationship with retention of knowledge after 15 days of exposure to ‘Only text’ and ‘Text + Photographs’ modes.

Rewale, Rajani A. (2003) : A study on women’s self help groups engaged in agricultural activities in Ratnagiri district

Research guide : Prof. P. G. Mehta
Area of study : Ratnagiri district
Sample : Women (n=107)

Objectives
1. To make a profit of a women member of self help groups engaged in agriculture and allied activities.
2. To study various agricultural and other activities undertaken by the respondents through self help groups.
3. To ascertain nature and extent of benefits accrued by the respondents through self help groups.
4. To find out association between profile of the respondents and nature and extents of benefits received by them from self help groups.
5. To document constraints experienced by the respondents in carrying out agricultural and other activities and to obtain their suggestions for better functioning of self help groups.

Major findings
It was found that majority of respondents were having middle age, educated upto high school, belonged to middle caste and farming was their major occupation, pre-scheme annual income of all of them was from below poverty line category and most of respondents annual income was above poverty line. Most of them had medium employment status. Respondents family size was mostly large with marginal size of land holding. Most of the respondents were having ‘high’ knowledge about SHGs with ‘highly favorable’ attitude towards SHGs. Majority of them had taken ‘medium’ nature and extend of benefits from SHGs. The characteristics of the beneficiaries namely education, annual income, knowledge about SHGs and attitude towards SHGs were significantly related with the extent of benefits.

Lack of irrigation facilities, small and fragmented land holding, lack of knowledge about the agricultural technology were the important difficulties in carrying out agricultural activities.

Thorat, K. S. (2003) : A study on technological gap and constraints in adoption of recommended cultivation practices of mango growers

Research guide : Dr. P. A. Sawant
Area of study : Ratnagiri district
Sample : Mango growers (n=100)

Objectives

Major findings
It was observed that(71.00 per sent )of the respondent wear in the ‘middle’ age group and maximum (45.00 per cent )number of respondents had ‘secondary’ education .Nearly half(49.00 per sent) of the respondents had ‘medium’ experience in mango cultivation, ‘semi-medium ‘ and medium land holding was and by 37.00 per cent and 36.00 per cent. Respectively More tan half (67.00 per cent) of the respondents had ‘low’ annual income .the average social participation score of the respondents was 4.09.

Majority (84.00 per cent) of the respondent had ‘medium’ risk orientation .the average score of the respondent was 16.02. Nearly one-half (48.00 percent) of the respondents had ‘medium’ market orientation. It was noticed that majority (73.00 per cent) of the respondents wear found in ‘medium’ category of technological gap. Maximum (83.90 per cent) technological gap found in ‘plant protection measures’. It was observed that characteristics namely age, education experience in mango cultivation , land holding , annual income ,social participation , risk orientation, scientific orientation, market orientation and the technology gap was significant.
It is observed that with respect of use of recommended varieties ‘Non-availability of required grafts in time’ (38.00 per cent), with respect to plant protection measure, ‘Lack of knowledge about ‘Rakshak trap’ (30.00 per cent). It is observed that majority of the farmers (60.00 per cent), suggested that ‘Market information must be provide’, followed by ‘University must provide new and detail information about mango cultivation practices of village level (54.00 per cent).

Jadhav, A. V. (2003) : A study on evaluation of training programmes conducted by remanded KVK karjat (Raigad)
Name of the student : Jadhav, A. V.
Research guide : Dr. K. D. Kokate.
Area of study : Raigad District.
Sample : Trainee Farmers (100).

Objective :
1. To make a profile of RKUK trainees.
2. To study the expert of knowledge gain by the respondents.
3. To study the perception of respondents regarding the contents and quality of the presentations.
4. To study the relationship between the knowledge gain and personal, socio-economic and socio-psychological characteristics of the respondents.

Major findings :
From the study of 100 trainee, it was revealed that per cent knowledge gained by the respondents 51-in both fruit crop and vegetable cultivation training. This indicated that training had significant impact on gain in knowledge. The correlation analysis indicated that age of respondents from both crop cultivation was regarding significant with gain in knowledge by them. While farm experience was found regarding significant with gain in knowledge of the respondents from vegetable cultivation training. The study revealed that most of trainee fat that time allotted to the practicals during training was not adequate, this point may be noted to improve effectiveness of training.

Title of the thesis : A study of the entrepreneurial behaviour of the watermelon growers in Raigad district.
Name of the student : Dipak Bapu Jadhav.
Name of the Chairman : Prof. P. G. Mehta.
Area of study : Raigad District.
Sample : watermelon growers (100).

Objective :
1. To study the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the watermelon growers.
2. To study the entrepreneurial behaviour of the watermelon growers.
3. To know the cultivation and marketing practices to fallow by the watermelon growers.
4. To assess the associations between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the watermelon growers associated with their entrepreneurial behaviour.
5. To understand the constraints experienced by the watermelon growers in cultivation of watermelon and to obtain their suggestions to overcome it.

Major findings :
The study was conducted in Mangaon and Pen tahsils of Raigad district. From each tahsils, five villages were selected. Maximum area under watermelon cultivation was the criteria used for selection district, tahsils and villages.

It was observed that majority (70.00 per cent) of the responents were from ‘middle’ age group and maximum number (46.00 per cent) of them had uppre primary level of education status. The annual income of the respondents was found to be ‘medium’ (69.00 per cent) and maximum number (77.00 per cent) of them had farming as major occupation. The land holding of most of the respondents was found to be small (78.00 per cent) and they has medium irrigation status. Majority of them had ‘medium’ market orientation (62.00 per cent) and ‘medium’ area under watermelon (61.00 per cent). It was observed that majority of the respondents had ‘medium’ innovativeness (67.00 per cent), risk taking ability (84.00 per cent), economic motivation (58.00 per cent), decision making (71.00 per cent), knowledge level(58.00 per cent), information seeking (61.00 per cent), ability to co-ordinate farm activity (60.00 per cent), leadership ability (90.00 per cent),assistance of management services (64.00 per cent), cosmopolitaness (56.00 per cent) and overall entrepreneurial behaviour (68.00 per cent). The study revealed that the personal and socio-
economic characteristics of the respondents viz., education, irrigation status, market orientation and area under watermelon were positively and significantly related with their entrepreneurial behaviour. Further, the relationship between age, annual income, major occupation, size of land holding and entrepreneurial behaviour of the respondents was non-significant. Then about cultivation practices followed by watermelon growers, it was seen that the respondents had grown varieties of watermelon like sugarbaby (61.00 per cent) and blackboy (39.00 per cent), the operation like preparatory tillage, ploughing, clod crushing, digging of pits, application of FYM were carried out simultaneously by almost all the growers. All the respondents (100.00 per cent) has sown seeds by pit method and majority (67.00 per cent) has sown the seeds during November. With regard to intercultural operations like thinning, mulching, weeding and repairing ring and basins, training of vines were carried out by almost all the growers. Diesel pump was the major water lifting devices for 69.00 per cent of the respondents. During season, majority (69.00 per cent) of the respondents were found irrigating watermelon crop at an interval of one day, while 34.00 per cent and 7.00 per cent of the respondents were found giving irrigation after 2 days and 3 days interval. Regarding nutrient management, majority (33.00 per cent) of the respondents had applied FYM. Then application of fertilizers, it was seen that majority (52.00 per cent) respondents had applied fertilizers in six split doses, while 35.00 per cent and 13.00 per cent respondents had given 5 and 4 split doses. All the respondents had applied Suphala and Ammonium sulphate. About incidence of pests and diseases, majority (59.00 per cent) of the respondents had reported the incidence of fruitfly. While 45.00 per cent and 27.00 per cent of the respondents had reported the incidence of alphas and hoppers and red pumpkin beetle. As regard, the diseases of watermelon, majority (72.00 per cent) of the respondents reported the incidence of damping off, while 60.00 per cent of the respondents reported the incidence of blight. The data indicated that, 81.00 per cent respondents harvested watermelon fruits 90-95 days after planting, while 19 per cent respondents harvested watermelon fruits 100 days after planting. As regards marketing, 73.00 per cent of the respondents had sold their produce through the middle man, while 27.00 per cent of the respondents had sold their produce directly to the wholesale market.
1. To document the indigenous technological knowledge related to forestry crops and rational of ITK as viewed by rural people.
2. To make the profile of Indigenous Technological Knowledge holders.

Major findings:
The present investigation was carried out in Wada, Shahapur and Murbad tahsils of District. A sample of 60 ITK specialists was interviewed personally with the help of semi-structured interview schedule. The ITK related to forestry crop were recorded, especially with reference to conservation of forestry crops, protection of forestry crops, Harvesting of forestry crops, storage of forestry produce, processing of forestry produce, uses of forest products, significance of festival related to forestry, indigenous knowledge about monsoon and groundwater forecasting.

The farmers were conserving and protecting forestry crop by following traditional practices suited to their local conditions. The innovative methods of processing and field crop with respect to pest control, weed control, manure, implements are eco-friendly and environmentally sound practices. They have various customs and rituals coinciding with forestry crops.

Title of the thesis: Readability level of farm literature published by Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli.
Name of the student: Shinde-Desai Shail esh Subhashchandra.
Name of the Chairman: Dr. P. A. Sawant.
Area of study: Ratnagiri District.
Sample: Readers (100).

Objective:
1. To know the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the farmers readers.
2. To analyse the level of readability of farm literature as perceived by the farmer reader.
3. To study the readability of farm literature with the help of readability formula.
4. To know the preference of farmer readers for subject matter areas.
5. To study the availability of the leisure time and time spent on reading farm literature by the farmers readers.
6. To understand the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the farmer readers and level of readability as perceived by them.

Major findings:
The study was conducted to determine the readability level of farm literature published by Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli during 2003-2004 in four tahsils namely Mandangad, Khed, Dapoli and Chipuln of college Development Block. The extension bulletin 'Pnalprakriya' published by Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli was selected for testing its readability. The data were collected from 100 respondents.

The study revealed that maximum number (42.00 per cent) of the respondents were from 'middle' age group while more than one-third (36.00 per cent) of the respondents had 'high school level' of education. Maximum number (37.00 per cent) of the respondents belongs to 'middle' caste and more than two-third (68.00 per cent) of the respondents had 'farming' was their main occupation. Majority of the respondents had 'medium' social participation (65.00 per cent), mass media utilization (69.00 per cent) extension contact (58.00 per cent) and reading behaviour (82.00 per cent).

The most subject matter areas preferred by the farmer readers were cereals crops mango plantation, cashew plantation, coconut plantation, account plantation and kokum plantation, while the least preferred areas were pulses, chrysanthemum plantation gladiolus plantation, gerbera plantation and apiculture.

Majority (65.00 per cent) of the respondents had 1 to 2 hours daily leisure time while 28.00 per cent of the respondents were spending 1 hour per week on reading.

More than half (51.00 per cent) of the farmer readers felt that words were very easy to read and understand and 56.00 per cent of the readers felt that technical words were difficult to read and understand. According to 58.00 per cent readers sentences were small while 44.00 per cent readers perceived that the paragraphs were of medium size. Titles were appropriated and adequate was perceived by 58.00 per cent and 68.00 per cent respondents, respectively. While 58.00 per cent and 68.00 per cent respondents perceived that illustrations were inadequate and relevant, respectively. Majority (72.00 per cent) of the respondents perceived that tables and charts were sufficient. While 48.00 per cent readers were able to be read the literature with while difficulty from the used type size.

Comprehension of the content was difficult to understand in the opinion of 41.00 per cent respondents while utility of the content was perceived as useful by majority (75.00 per cent) of the
respondents. Overall perceived readability level of farm literature was at medium level as reported by 79.00 per cent of the respondents.

The appraised readability level of farm literature calculated by formula was $GL_{50}=898$ means the text from the booklet was readable to readers who were studied 8th and above standards.

The personal and socio-economic characteristics like education, occupation, social participation, mass media utilization and extension contact were positively and significantly related with the perceived readability, while age had negatively significant relationship with perceived readability and caste and reading behaviour had non significant relationship with the perceived readability level of the literature.

Title of the thesis : Study on adoption of plant protection equipment by the farmers in Sindhudurg district.
Name of the student : Khanolkar Pandharinath Alias Sadashiv Madhukar.
Name of the Chairman : Dr. N. D. Tawade.
Area of study : Sindhudurg District.
Sample : Farmers (100).

Objective :
1. To study profile of the mango and cashew crop growers.
2. To study adoption of improved plant protection equipments by the respondents.
3. To ascertain the relationship of personal and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents with adoption of improved plant protection equipments.
4. To study the experiences of the respondents about the improved plant protection equipment.
5. To obtain suggestions of the respondents to overcome the constraints in adoption of various plant protection equipment.

Major findings :
The study was conducted in Deogad and Vengurle tahsil of Sindhudurg district of Konkan region. A sample was constituted of 100 adopters of plant protection equipments drawn from 10 villages. The respondents were interviewed with the help of specially designed schedule. The expost-facto research design was used for present study.

The analysis of data revealed that the mango and cashew growers were middle aged had primary education, medium land holding, medium size of orchard, medium number of bearing trees, medium annual income, medium mass media exposure, medium extension contact and medium knowledge about plant protection equipments.

The adoption of plant protection equipments was found at medium level. The characteristics of the adopters of plant protection equipments namely education, size of land holding, size of orchard, number of bearing trees, annual income, mass media exposure, extension contact and knowledge of plant protection equipments were positively and significantly related with the extent of adoption of plant protection equipment.

However, age was negatively and significantly related with the adoption of plant protection equipment. The multiple regression analysis revealed that 60.32 per cent variation in adoption of plant protection equipment was explained by selected nine independent variables. The major constraints faced by the mango and cashew growers were 'high cost of plant protection equipment (72.00 per cent)', 'repair facility of plant protection equipment is not available at village level (71.00 per cent)', 'lack of technical knowledge (70.00 per cent)', and 'lack of proper technical guidance (70.00 per cent)'. The major suggestions of the mango and cashew growers were 'cost of plant protection should be reduced (75.00 per cent)', 'repair facility should be made available at village level (71.00 per cent)', 'plant protection equipment should not require much technical knowledge (70.00 per cent)', and 'spare parts should be available at village level (68.00 per cent)'.

Title of the thesis : Communicability and utility of farm advertisements appeared in farm magazine.
Name of the student : Tushar Arvind Salunke.
Name of the Chairman : Dr. P. A. Sawant.
Area of study : Ratnagiri District.
Sample : Farmer readers (100).

Objective :
1. To study the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the farmer readers.
2. To measure the communicability of farm advertisements appeared in selected Marathi Farm magazine as perceived by the farmer readers.
3. To understand the utility of farm advertisements appeared in selected Marathi farm magazine as perceived by the farmer readers.
4. To find out the association between the personal, socio-economic and psychological characteristics of the farmer readers and communicability and utility of farm advertisement as perceived by them.

Major findings:
The study was conducted with a view to know the communicability and utility of farm advertisements appeared in farm magazine as perceived by the farmer readers. The study was carried out in the College Development Block (Ratnagiri District) during 2003-2004. In all, 100 respondents were interviewed with the help of specially designed schedule. The study revealed that majority of the respondents were middle aged and completed high school level education, had small land holding and major occupation was agriculture. The mass media exposure, social participation, extension contact, extension participation and reading behaviour of majority of the respondents was at ‘medium’ level. It was observed that nearly three-fifth (59.00 per cent) of the respondents belonged to ‘medium’ category of perceived utility of farm advertisements. The study further revealed that the characteristics namely major occupation was significantly correlated with the perceived communicability of farm advertisement. However, social participation and perceived utility of farm advertisement was positively and significantly correlated with each other. Other characteristics exhibited non-significant relationship with the perceived communicability and utility of farm advertisements.

Title of the thesis: A study of indigenous technological knowledge about coconut crop in Ratnagiri district.

Regd No. : 1588.
Name of the student : Mr. Thorat Vikram Shivajerao
Research guide : Dr. V. G. Patil.
Area of study : Ratnagiri district.
Sample : ITK specialist (n = 100).

Major findings:
The present investigation was carried out in Dapoli, Ratnagiri, Guhagar and Chiplun tahsils of Ratnagiri district. A sample of 100 ITK specialist was interviewed personally with the help of semi-structured interview schedule.

The ITK related to coconut cultivation were recorded especially with reference to nursery management, plantation of coconut seedlings, garden management, plant protection and post harvest management.

The coconut growers were found cultivating coconut crop with following various traditional practices which are eco-friendly in nature. For mother palm selection, harvesting, selection, storage, sowing, of seed nuts as well as for selection of seedlings, plantation and aftercare they were found using their traditional wisdom. It was also found that coconut growers were using only manures. As a manures, they have used varieties of materials which is available nearby to them. The findings with respect to various cultural practices clearly indicate the wisdom and practical approach of growers. For manuring and also for crop protection, use of botanicals, common residues and chemicals was most common. The growers were found using variety of traditional practices for disease and pest management which includes common chemicals, traps, baits, repellents and frightening techniques. The study further revealed that different post harvest practices developed in the past were continued by the growers. Farmers were found using various parts and by products of coconut as a remedy for their day to day health problems. Most of the coconut growers were found cultivating 7 to 10 crops in their orchard, they believe that, intercropping was found more prominent in small size orchards.

Title of the thesis: A study of cultivation practices followed by spice growers in Ratnagiri district.

Regd No. : 1563.
Name of the student : Mr. Ishwar Ganpati Udmale.
Research guide : Prof. P. G. Mehta.
Area of study : Ratnagiri district.
Sample : Spice growers (n = 100).

Objectives:
1. To know socio-economics profile of spice growers.
2. To study existing cultivation practices followed by the spice growers.
3. To study the disposal pattern of spice and spice procedure.
4. To know the constraints experienced by the spice growers in spice cultivation.

**Major findings**:

The study was conducted in the Ratnagiri district. A sample of 100 spice growers drawn from 4 tahsils were interviewed.

It was found that majority of the respondents were having middle age, educated high school level, medium irrigation size family, medium orchard size, not received any training in agriculture, medium annual income and farming was the major occupation.

Then about existing cultivation practices followed by spice growers, majority of the respondent had used local indiscriminate type of variety, maximum number of them had planted spices during 1996 to 2000, majority of the respondents had planted spice crops in the month of June, made plantation in Coconut and Areca nut orchard, had planted the grafts/seedlings of one year old, irrigated during summer and winter season at 5 to 6 and 3 to 4 days interval respectively. Then maximum number of them had applied 5 to 10 kg farmyard manure per tree per year. About application of chemical fertilizer majority of the clove growers had applied 0.29 kg and 1.2 kg Suphala respectively per tree per year. Maximum number of them were not noticed any pests and diseases incidence, majority of the respondents had harvested the spices as per recommendation of the University, harvested their spice between the month of January to February. As regard, the processing majority of the respondents were following processing on black pepper and cent percent of the cinnamon growers following some processing.

About disposal pattern of spice and spice products all the cent percent of the respondents were using spice production at their home with on an average 0.51 kg of black pepper, friends, neighbors and large majority of the respondents were found to selling their produce in the local market i.e. Village and Taluka Only fourteen respondents were preparing post harvest products from spices, among them majority had prepared pepper pickle.

With regard to constraints experienced, majority of the respondents experienced the problem of lack of marketing facility, while some of them had the problem of fluctuations in the market facility, while some of them had the problem of fluctuations in the market rate; seedlings were not available in time and low market rates.

**Title of the thesis** : Management practices followed by goat keepers in Ratnagiri district

**Name of the student** : Shri. Jitendra Chimaji Chavan.


**Area of study** : Ratnagiri district.

**Academic year** : 2004.

**Sample** : Goat keepers (n = 50).

**Objectives** :

1. To study the personal, socio-economic characteristics of the goat keepers.
2. To study goat management practices followed by the goat keepers.
3. To study disposal pattern of goat & goat products.
4. To know the constraints experienced by the goat keepers in goat management.
5. To obtain the suggestions of the goat keepers for improving the status of goat rearing.

**Major findings**:

Konkan region is hilly terrain and goats thrives well in this region. However, scientific information regarding management practices followed by the goat keepers was not available. To know the all this information scientifically, the present study was undertaken in Ratnagiri district of the Konkan region with the specific objectives namely,

1) To study personal, socio-economic characteristics of the goat keepers.
2) To study goat management practices followed by the goal keepers.
3) To study disposal pattern of goat and goat products.
4) To know the constraints experienced by the goat keepers in goat management.
5) To obtain the suggestions of the goat keepers for improving the status of goat rearing.

In all 38 villages from five tahsils were included in the study. From selected villages, 50 goat keepers were selected randomly. A goat keepers having at least 25 goats was considered as a goat keepers.

Results indicated that majority (66.00 per cent) of them were ‘middle age’, maximum number (46.00 per cent) of them were form ‘middle caste’, majority (68.00 per cent) of the respondents had medium family size. Majority (94.00 per cent) of the respondents had no grazing land. Majority (56.00 per cent) of the respondents had adequate experience in goat keeping, majority (80.00 per cent) respondents had ‘farming’ as major occupation. Maximum (34.00 per cent) number of them were having ‘low extension contact’. Half
(50.00 per cent) of the respondents had medium size herd, maximum number (46.00 per cent) of the respondents had medium annual income.

Regarding management practices, it was found that the majority of the respondents (88.00 per cent) had kept their goats inside the separate house.

Regarding breeding, it was found that half (50.00 per cent) of the respondents had used improved buck. Majority (64.00 per cent) respondents used ‘Osmanabadi’ buck for cross breeding.

Regarding feeding, it was observed that majority (72.00 per cent) of the respondents were following semi stall feeding method. Majority (52.00 per cent) respondents were not taking special care of milking females goats in respect of feeding. Majority (100.00 per cent) respondents fed colostrums to the kids.

Regarding health of goat, half (50.00 per cent) respondents reported occurrence of diseases in their flock. Among them, 36.00 per cent were reported ‘foot and mouth diseases’. 28.00 per cent reported ‘Diarrhoea’.

It was observed that all the (100.00 per cent) respondents were selling their goats. Majority (64.00 per cent) of them respondents sold their goats at home and other places in the village.

The important constraints reported by the goat keepers were, lack of scientific knowledge of goat rearing (90.90 per cent), inadequate of veterinary facilities in village (63.63 per cent), lack of medicine in the village (51.51 per cent) and lack other places in the village.

Provision of adequate veterinary facilities in the village (55.55 per cent), supply of information about scientific knowledge of goat rearing (36.11 per cent) and increase loan facilities for goat rearing by Government (25.00 per cent) were the important suggestions of the goat keepers.

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**Title of the thesis**: A study of Matrumandir (NGO) in relation to Agricultural development.

**Regd No.**: 1589.

**Name of the student**: Shri. Ashok Hanumant Pawar.

**Research guide**: Dr. D. P. Hardikar.

**Area of study**: Ratnagiri district.

**Academic year**: 2003-04.

**Sample**: Beneficiaries (n = 100).

**Objectives**:

1. Socio-economic profile of beneficiaries farmers of Matrumandir.
2. Perceived impact of Matrumandir in relation to agricultural development.
3. The relationship between impact on agricultural development and personal and socio-economic characteristics of beneficiaries.
4. Suggestions of beneficiary farmers for effective implementation of the objective.

**Major findings**:

The Matrumandir (NGO) was purposively selected for the present study. The study was confined to Sangmeshwar tahsil of Ratnagiri district as it is the major area of operation of the Matrumandir. The list of all beneficiaries was obtained from the Matrumandir office and 100 beneficiaries were selected for collection data.

It was observed that majority of respondents belong to middle age group, medium family education status and medium family size. Majority of the respondents had farming as major occupation, had medium annual income and medium change proneness, impact of Matrumandir (NGO) on agricultural development of beneficiaries was medium.

As far as relationship between impact on agricultural development and personal and socio-economic characteristics of beneficiaries is concerned, the personal socio-economic characteristics namely, change proneness, size of land holding, family education status, annual income showed positive and significant association. While, the relationship between age, family type of the respondent and perceived impact of Matrumandir (NGO) on agricultural development was found to be negative and non-significant relationship. All the independent variables together contributed 52.70 per cent to the dependent variable. Majority of the beneficiaries suggested that guidance regarding identification and control of pests and diseases be given.

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**Title of the thesis**: “Impact of Agricultural Research and Extension Project (AREP) on beneficiary farmers of Sunsari district (Nepal)”.

**Regd No.**: 1590.

**Name of the student**: Manoj Kumar Yadav.

**Research guide**: Dr. D. P. Hardikar.
Area of study: Sunsari district of Nepal.
Academic year: 2002-04.
Sample: Farmers (n = 100).

Objectives:
1. Impact of the agricultural projects in terms of agricultural production and incomes.
2. Personal and socio-economic characteristics of the beneficiaries of agricultural projects.
3. Association between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the beneficiaries and impact of the project on the agricultural production and incomes.
4. Suggestions made by the beneficiaries for betterment of the project.

Major findings:
The present investigation was designed and conducted in Sunsari district of Nepal with the main objective to know the impact of AREP in terms of production and income increment. The data were collected by secondary sources and by personally interviewing 100 beneficiary farmers of five pocket area of the district.

The present investigation revealed that there was an increment in productivity level of all the major crops. The cropping intensity doubled. Total 41 agricultural technologies were generated and recommended. Nearly one-fourth (23.3 per cent) households were covered directly by involving them in various project activities during the project period.

More than three fifth (61.00 per cent) of the beneficiaries had percentage production increment level of 25.9 to 61.5 followed by 20.00 per cent had 61.6 to 97.0, 13.00 per cent had 97.1 per cent and above and only 6.00 per cent had upto 25.8. The average production increment percentage was 61.47. Similarly 50.00 per cent of the beneficiaries had percentage increase level 14.8 to 29.0, 27.00 per cent had 29.1 to 43.3, 12.00 per cent had 43.4 and above and 11.00 per cent had upto 14.7. The average income increment percentage was 28.96.

From the association made by the beneficiaries were proper marketing mechanism, interventions and infrastructures be developed (48.00 per cent), more number of field level seasonal trainings be conducted (45.00 per cent) and quality inputs (seeds, fertilizers, etc.) including HYUs be provided by government agencies (42.00 per cent).

Title of the thesis: Measuring Readability of farm information published in News paper.
Name of the student: Mr. Girish Ramrao Uike.
Research guide: Dr. D. M. Mankar.
Area of study: Ratnagiri district.
Sample: Farmers reader (n = 100).

Objectives:
1. To know the personal and socio-economic characteristics of farmers.
2. To measure the readability of farm information published in newspaper with the help of readability formula.
3. To study the relationship between personal, socio-economic characteristics of farmer readers and perceived readability.
4. To study the availability of leisure time and time spent on reading by the farmers.
5. To obtain the suggestion of the farmers for improving the readability.

Major findings:
The study was conducted in College Development Block of Ratnagiri district. The ‘Block’ consists of four tahsils namely Dapoli, Chiplun, Khed, and Madangad. From each tahsils five village were selected randomly and from each village five respondent were selected. Thus, from the four tahsils of the college Development Block 100 farmers were selected for the study.

News paper of Marathi language i.e. Sankan was selected purposively. The issue of Sakal selected from Dec.2002 of Aug. 2003. One issue was selected on ‘Rice productivity’. The study revealed that majority (59.00 per cent) of the respondents were educated upto ‘middle school’ level of education. Majority of the respondents (55.00 per cent) belonged to ‘General Caste’ category. It was also observed that 61.00 per cent respondent were having ‘medium’ mass media utilization. Majority (68.00 per cent) of the respondent had ‘medium’ extension contact, 57.00 per cent of them had ‘medium’ social participation and 62.00 per cent of them had ‘medium’ cosmopolitaness. It was observed that half (50.00 per cent) of the respondents had ‘moderate’ reading behaviour.

Majority of the respondents (52.00 per cent) had expressed that the words were very easy to read and understand. Technical words were ‘difficult to read and understand’ to 58.00 per cent respondents and nearly half (49.00 per cent) of the respondents had expressed had expressed that sentence length was
small. Paragraph size was medium to 45.00 per cent respondents. Majority of the respondents and (58.00 per cent) had found that title or heading were appropriate. It was also observed that 70.00 per cent respondents had found that titles or heading were adequate. Majority (59.00 per cent), of the respondent had observed that illustrations were inappropriate. The equal amount of respondent (34.00 per cent) respondents had found that Table and Charts were too many and little more than sufficient and 44.00 per cent respondents had found that Types size were able to read with little difficulty. Majority of the respondents (68.00 per cent) had found in medium readability level and 50.00 per cent respondents had expressed that comprehensive of farm information was difficult to understand. Majority of the respondents (74.00 per cent) was found that utility of content of farm information was useful. An overall opinion of the respondents about general quality of farm information was good i.e. (62.00 per cent). Majority of the respondents (55.00 per cent) had 1.1 to 2.00 hrs of leisure time every day and 28.00 per cent of respondents were spending one hour per week on reading.

It was observed that education, mass media utilization, extension contact, social participation, cosmopolite ness and reading behaviour showed positive and significant relationship with perceived readability of farm information. Age and caste of the respondents was found non significant relationship with perceived readability of farm information.

Grade level of readability formula for farmer was 9.3603, it means that the respondents taken for study was educated upto 9 to 10\textsuperscript{th} std.

Title of the thesis : A study on technological needs of farm women in paddy cultivation.
Regd No. : 1561.
Name of the student : Miss Punam Ramchandra Desai.
Research guide : Dr. V. G. Patil.
Area of study : Ratnagiri district.
Sample : Farm women (n = 100).

Objectives :
1. To study the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the farm women.
2. To know the extent of technological needs of farm women in paddy cultivation.
3. To find out the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of farm women with respect to the extent of technological needs of farm women in paddy cultivation.
4. To know the involvement of farm women in decision making.

Major findings :
The study was conducted in College of Agriculture, Dapoli. A sample of 100 farm women, drawn from 20 villages in the College Development Block was interviewed with the help of a specially designed schedule.

It was found that the farm women were middle age, less educated, nuclear type of family, medium level of annual income, low land holdings, medium rice cultivation experience, medium information seeking behaviour, medium knowledge about cultivation practices and medium participation in agriculture.

The farm women had medium extent of technological needs in paddy cultivation. The correlation analysis revealed that the educated farm women with high annual income, high information seeking behaviour and knowledge about cultivation practices had higher technological needs in paddy cultivation. It was also observed that women need technology for transplanting of paddy, harvesting and threshing and storage.

The farm women were not able to take their own decisions in paddy cultivation but majority of them were consulted for 50.00 per cent of related activities of paddy cultivation by their husbands.

Title of the thesis : A study on knowledge and adoption of paclobutrazol technology by mango growers in Sindhudurg district.
Name of the student : Miss Monica Suresh Singh.
Research guide : Dr. D. M. Mankar.
Area of study : Ratnagiri district.
Sample : Mango growers (n = 100).
Objectives:
1. To know the profile of the adopters of paclobutrazol.
2. To study the practices followed by mango growers in relation to paclobutrazol application.
3. To ascertain the extent of adoption of recommended paclobutrazol technology.
4. To find out the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the mango growers and adoption of recommended paclobutrazol technology.
5. To identify the constraints in adoption of recommended paclobutrazol technology.
6. To obtain suggestions of the paclobutrazol users for increasing the adoption of paclobutrazol technology.

Major findings:
The present study was conducted in Ratnagiri and Rajapur tahsils of Ratnagiri district. A sample constituting of 110 adopters of paclobutrazol technology was drawn from the authentic list of cultivar users. These adopters were interviewed with the help of a specially designed schedule. The ex-post facto design was used for present study.

The analysis and interpretation of data revealed that the respondents were of middle age, secondary educated, having semi medium land holding, medium area under ‘Alphonso’ mango, getting medium yield, having medium annual income, farming as major occupation, having medium extension contact, medium market orientation, medium attitude towards use of paclobutrazol, medium experience in use of paclobutrazol and lastly medium knowledge of paclobutrazol technology.

It was revealed from present study that five practices were followed by mango growers out of them majority (60.90 per cent) respondents followed single round pit method in relation to paclobutrazol application. The overall adoption level was found to be at medium level. Out of the twelve variable only five variable only five variable namely ‘area under Alphonso mango’, ‘annual income’, attitude towards use of paclobutrazol’, ‘experience in use of paclobutrazol’ and ‘knowledge of paclobutrazol technology’ was found to be positive and significantly related to extent of adoption while other variables such as age, education, land holding, yield of Alphonso mango, major occupation, extension contact and market orientation exhibit no relationship with extent of adoption. The major constraints faced by mango growers were ‘high cost of paclobutrazol’ (78.18 per cent), ‘occurrence of heavy fruit drop’ (71.82 per cent), ‘increase the doses of fertilizers and manures’ (56.36 per cent) and ‘lack of technical information about paclobutrazol’ (52.72 per cent). The important suggestion made by mango growers were ‘cost of paclobutrazol should be reduced’ (78.18 per cent), ‘research should be carried out to minimize fruit drop’ (71.82 per cent), ‘fertilizers should be made available at subsidiary rate’ (56.36 per cent) and ‘technical information should be given by experts by method demonstration of paclobutrazol application at village level’ (52.73 per cent).
their entrepreneurial behaviour. Further, the relationship between size of family, land holding, area under cashew, training received and entrepreneurial behaviour of the respondents was non-significant.

Majority (42.22 per cent) of the processing units were established in the year 2003 and almost all (97.22 per cent) units were functioning seasonally. The average initial investment was Rs. 1,89,725/- while average present investment was Rs. 2,37,935.93. Processing capacity of majority (50.00 per cent) of the units was up to 2 tonnes of raw nuts per year. Majority (63.88 per cent) of the respondents purchased raw material from local producer and majority (58.33 per cent) of the respondents paid Rs. 42/- to 45/- per kg of raw nuts. The quantity of raw material used was 1,788,200 kg and quantity of finished product obtained was 38,495 kg for which average rate obtained was Rs. 273/kg of finished product. Further, 33.33 per cent units were found producing 251 to 500 kg finished product. The marketing place of the majority (69.44 per cent) of the respondents was local market and metropolitan cities and most of the respondents sold their produce directly on their own (66.67 per cent). The marketing cost of the majority (58.33 per cent) of the respondents was up to Rs. 1000/-.

Majority (94.44 per cent) of the unit owners got self-employment and 72.22 per cent respondents employed hired male labour, while 69.44 per cent appointed female labour. It was also observed that average wage rate for male was Rs. 52/- per day and that of female was Rs. 38/- per day. Majority (44.45 per cent) of the units was functioning for 5 to 8 months in a year. Most (88.89 per cent) of the processors started their processing unit with the assistance of Department of Agriculture of the State, while, 44.44 per cent units obtained finance from commercial banks either for expansion of unit or for purchase of raw material. The average initial investment per unit was Rs. 1,789,725/- and average present level of investment was Rs. 2,37,936.87.

Major constraints faced by the processors were related to raw material, electric supply, finance availability, marketing and labour availability. Processors suggested that finance be made available timely and interest rate on finance should be minimum. The other suggestions made in this respect were of good marketing facility and packing of produce and machine maintenance.

Title of the thesis : Communication Behaviour of the Agricultural Scientists of Dr. Balasaheb Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli.

Name of the student : Miss Jadhav Reshma Ramesh.

Research guide : Dr. P. A. Sawant.

Area of study : Ratnagiri district.


Sample : Scientists (n = 70).

Major objectives :
1. To know the personal and professional profiles of the agricultural scientists.
2. To study the communication behaviour of agricultural scientists.
3. To study the association between communication behaviour and personal and professional characteristics of agricultural scientists.
4. To study the constraints experienced by the agricultural scientists while communicating the information.
5. To study the constraints experienced by the agricultural scientists while communicating the information.
6. To obtain the suggestions of the agricultural scientists to improve the communication behaviour.

Major findings :
The present investigation was designed and conducted at the main campus of Dr. Balasaheb Konkan Krushi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli with the main objective of studying the communication behaviour of the agricultural scientists. The data were collected by using questionnaire from 70 respondents.

The present investigation revealed that nearly two-third (65.72 per cent) of the agricultural scientists had ‘medium’ level of overall communication behaviour, while 70.00 per cent, 75.71 per cent and 60.00 per cent of the agricultural scientists had ‘medium’ level of information input behaviour, information processing behaviour and information output behaviour, respectively.

Majority of the agricultural reported that they ‘always’ use the sources of information such as ‘self-observation’ (60.00 per cent) did ‘discussion with colleagues’ (58.57 per cent) and referred ‘research journals’ (71.43 per cent) for collecting information for their research work.

Majority (60.00 per cent) of the scientists prepared subject wise files for storing the information gathered, 65.72 per cent of the agricultural scientists considered technical feasibility of the information while evaluating it and 71.42 per cent of the agricultural scientists prepared research reports in order to transform the scientific information. For further dissemination of technical information 64.28 per cent of the agricultural scientists published articles in the scientific journals.

The characteristics namely position held had positive and significant relationship with communication behaviour of the agricultural scientist, while the characteristics namely age, educational qualification, marital status, family background, training received, professional experience, organizational
climate and participation in professional organization had non-significant relationship with communication behaviour.

The major constraints experienced by the scientists were non-availability of needed literature in the library (68.57 per cent) non-availability of easy internet connectivity facility in the university (75.71 per cent), inadequate computer facilities in each department (68.57 per cent), lack of transport facilities to visit farmers fields (61.42 per cent) and non-availability of funds (54.23 per cent).

The agricultural scientists suggested that easy Internet connectivity facility in the University be provided (95.71 per cent), short duration training programmes be organized (82.28 per cent), the scientists be exposed to workshops, national seminars etc. (81.42 per cent) and computer facilities be provided in each department (77.14 per cent).

Title of the thesis : A study on knowledge and adoption of recommended fruit processing technology by trained women.
Name of the student : Miss Ranaware Shubhangi Sampatrao.
Research guide : Dr. N. D. Tawade.
Area of study : Ratnagiri district.
Sample : Trained women (n = 90).

Major objectives :
1. To make a profile of the trained women engaged in processing of fruit crops.
2. To study the knowledge level of the trained women about fruit processing technology.
3. To study the adoption level of trained women about fruit processing technology.
4. To know the factors affecting adoption level of the trained women about fruit processing technology.
5. To study the constraints experienced by the trained women in the use of fruit processing technology.
6. To obtain the suggestion from the trained women to overcome the constraints faced by them in use of fruit processing technology.

Major findings :
The present study was conducted in Dapoli, Khed, Mandangad and Chiplun tahsils of Ratnagiri district. A sample consisting of 90 adopters of fruit processing technology. These adopters were interviewed with the help of a specially designed schedule. The ex-post facto designed was used for present study.

The analysis and interpretation of data revealed that the respondents were of middle age, pre-primary educated, having medium annual income, high extension contact, low mass media exposure, having high experience in processing, majority having home consumed in market infrastructure, having medium quantity of raw material used, medium quantity of product prepared and lastly having high knowledge of fruit processing technology.

It was revealed from present study that the overall adoption level was found to be at medium level. Out of the ten variables namely extension contact, experience in processing, quantity of raw material used, quantity of product prepared and knowledge level of recommended fruit processing technology was to be positive and significantly related to extend of adoption while other variables such as age, educational level, annual income, mass media exposure and market infrastructure exhibit no relationship with extent of adoption. The major constraints faced by fruit processors were 'non availability of specialized equipments and material in village' (22.23 per cent), 'complexity in processing of some products (16.66 per cent), 'delay in availability of fruits' (10.00 per cent) and 'market is far away (11.12 per cent). The important suggestions made by respondents 'machinery, equipments and packaging materials be made available at subsidized rate at village level' (27.77 per cent), 'sufficient loan and subsidy be provided' (22.22 per cent), 'more information regarding fruit processing should be made available' (16.66 per cent) and 'storage facilities be made available' (11.33 per cent).

Title of the thesis : Training needs of mango growers with respect to post harvest management practices.
Regd No. : 1650.
Name of the student : Mr. Rupesh Anant Satale.
Research guide : Dr. V. G. Patil.
Area of study : Sindhudurg district.
Sample : Mango growers (n = 100).

Major objectives :
1. To study the personal, socio-economic and Psychological Characteristics of the mango growers.
2. To ascertain the training needs of mango growers regarding post harvest management practise.
3. To find out relationship of the characteristics of mango growers with their training needs.
4. To obtain the expectations of the mango growers about various aspects & training programmers.

Major findings:

The study was conducted in Deogad, and Malvan tahsils of Sindhudurg district of konkan region. A sample of 100 mango growers, drawn from 10 villages. The respondents were interviewed with the help of a specially designed schedule.

The analysis of the data revealed that the mango growers were middle age, college level educated, semi-medium size of land holding, medium size of mango orchard, medium number of bearing mango trees, medium annual income, medium annual fruit production, medium extension contact, medium mass media exposure high market orientation, medium risk orientation and majority of them not received any training.

The mango growers had medium training needs in post harvest management practices. Amongst the eight areas of mango post harvest management practices, the intensity of training needs of mango growers with respect of fruit processing, grading of fruits, harvesting of fruits and storage of processed fruit products was very high. The correlation analysis revealed that age, size of land holding, size of mango orchard, number of bearing mango trees, annual income, annual fruit production and extension contact were positively and significantly related with training needs.

The mango growers expectations with regard to various aspects of training revealed that they need post harvest management training through demonstration method. November and December months of winter season were ideal for conducting one to two days duration training classes. They have suggested that group of 30 members in a class was optimum. Majority of them stated that training should be organized by Dr. B. S. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth.

Title of the thesis: An Experimental Study on Gain and Retention of Knowledge through Computer based Presentation by Rural Women.

Name of the student: Miss Poonam Arvind Bandekar.
Research guide: Dr. P. A. Sawant.
Area of study: Ratnagiri district.
Sample: Women (n = 30).

Major objectives:

1. To know the personal and socio-economic characteristics of the rural women.
2. To develop the computer based presentation on vermicomposting.
3. To assess the knowledge gained by the rural women through computer based presentation on vermicomposting.
4. To assess the knowledge retained by the rural women through computer based presentation on vermicomposting.
5. To know the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of rural women and gain and retention of knowledge through computer based presentation.
6. To obtain the opinion of the rural women about the computer based presentation on vermicomposting.

Major findings:

An experimental study was conducted to examine the gain and retention of knowledge through two treatments of power point presentation to rural women. The treatments were ‘Power point presentation with text + photograph (with animation)’ and ‘Power point presentation with text + photograph (without animation)’. Two sample groups, each of 30 respondents from two villages were exposed to selected two treatments, separately. The ‘before and after’ experimental design was used in the study.

The study revealed that majority (78.33 per cent) of the respondents were from ‘27 to 36 years’ age category while more than half (53.34 per cent) of the respondents had completed ‘middle’ level of education. Majority (91.66 per cent) of the respondents were ‘married’. It was also observed that three-fourth (75.00 per cent) of respondents had ‘no’ social participation, 46.66 per cent of them had ‘high’ extension contact, 33.34 per cent of them had ‘medium’ extension participation and 32.67 per cent had ‘medium’ mass media exposure.

The mean knowledge score immediately after exposure to treatment was 32.97 and 31.66 for ‘Power point presentation with text + photograph (with animation)’ and ‘Power point presentation with text + photograph (without animation)’ treatment, respectively.

The mean knowledge retention score of the rural women in case of ‘power point presentation with text + photograph (without animation)’ was 26.89 and ‘Power point presentation with text + photograph (with animation)’ was 25.80.
‘Power point presentation with text + photograph (with animation)’ was found most effective treatment while ‘Power point presentation with text + photograph (without animation)’ was the least effective treatment as far as gain and retention of knowledge by rural women about vermicomposting.

It was observed that extension participation of the respondents showed positive and significant relationship with gain in knowledge by ‘Power point presentation with text + photograph (with animation)’, while extension contact of the respondents exhibited negative and significantly relationship with gain in knowledge by ‘Power point presentation with text + photograph (without animation)’.

Education, extension participation and mass media exposure of the respondents had positive and significant relationship with retention of knowledge after 15 days of exposure to ‘Power point presentation with text + photograph (with animation)’ treatment.

Majority of the respondents opined that the presentations were excellent.

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**Major objectives**:

1. To make socio-economic profile of the study from fishermen families.
2. To study aspirations of the study from fishermen families.
3. To find out the relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the students of from fishermen families and their aspirations.
4. To seek suggestions of the student from fishermen families for fattailing their aspirations.

**Major findings**:

The study was conducted in Ratnagiri district of Konkan region by interviewing eighty-two students studying at 10th standard during 2004-05. The data collected with the help of questionnaire. It was observed that majority (73.17 per cent) of the students had medium level of aspirations. All (100.00 per cent) of the students had educational aspirations, while 51.00 per cent the students had job aspirations followed by 34.15 per cent of them had self-employment aspirations, only 14.63 per cent of them had professional aspirations. The other aspirations were economic, social, basic need and physical aspirations (100.00 per cent each). The study further revealed that maximum number (41.47 per cent) of the students aspired to complete ‘higher’ secondary education. More than one-fourth (30.95 per cent) students aspired to secure job in educational department. While half (50.00 per cent) of the students had aspiration to start ‘fishing’ as self-employment at high and medium level (46.43 per cent) each. Maximum number (47.66 per cent) of the students aspired to earn Rs. 5,001/- to 10,000/- per month. Majority (89.02 per cent) students had aspirations ‘to develop own family’. Almost all (92.68 per cent) aspirated to ‘clean and sufficient water’. Majority (84.14 per cent) aspired to have ‘pakka’ house. Majority (67.07 per cent) aspirated to have own motor cycle. Majority (87.80 per cent) students had aspirations for ‘Balance diet’, while 50.00 per cent aspirated to ‘have enough clothing for daily use’ while majority of the students (81.70 per cent) wished ‘to have telephone’.

It was observed that the characteristics namely family education status and participation in co-curricular activities were having positive and significant relationship with aspirations at 1.00 per cent level of probability and family background and academic performance at 5.00 per cent level of probability. ‘Computer facility be made available in school’ was the major suggestions given by 46.34 per cent of current knowledge about career development’ was the suggestions of 45.12 per cent of students.

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**Pujari, Varsha V. (2006)** : A Study on Training Needs of Panchayat Women Members in Ratnagiri district

**Research guide** : Dr. V. G. Patil.
**Area of study** : Ratnagiri district.
**Sample** : Women members of PDI (n = 97).

**Major objectives**

1. To study the personal and socio-economic characteristics of Panchayat women members.
2. To know the extent of training needs & preferences of Panchayat women members.
3. To find out personal & socio-economic variables influencing training needs of Panchayat women members.
4. To know the involvement of Panchayat women in deflect activities.
5. To identify the constraints experienced by the Panchayat women members in effectively performing their job.

**Major findings**:

The analysis of the data revealed that the PRIs women members were middle age, secondary level educated having nuclear type of family with medium level of family size including 5 members. Farming was the major occupation with the medium annual income. Majority women members were married, medium social participation, medium mass media exposure, medium leadership ability, medium political awareness, medium in involvement in different activities.

The women members had medium training needs. Amongst the five major areas of training needs, the intensity of training needs of women with respect to ‘functioning of their Panchayat Raj Institute’, ‘self employment activities’, ‘programmes of women and children was very high’. The correlation, mass media exposure, leadership ability, political awareness, involvement in different activities were positively and significantly related with training needs.

The women members in PRIs have medium level in involvement in different activities. while working in Panchayats, majority of the women were face problem of time due to family assignments, lack of co-operation from villagers and inadequate and irregular supply of funds to Panchayat.

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**Topare, Dipali G.(2006)**: Impact on employment generation and income of woman members of self help groups.

**Research guide**: Dr. P. A. Sawant.

**Area of study**: Ratnagiri district.

**Sample**: Women members (n = 134).

**Major objectives**

1. To make profile of women members of SHG’s.
2. To study the various activities undertaken by the SHG’s.
3. To study the impact of SHG’s in terms of employment and income generation.
4. To find out the association between personal, socio-economic and Psychological characteristics of women members and impact of SHG’s on their employment and income.
5. To document constraints experienced by the women members of SHG’s.

**Major findings**

The present investigation revealed that majority (70.14 per cent) of the respondents had got medium additional employment that is ‘72 to 205’ person days. The average additional employment generated through SHG activities was 138.76 person days. Similarly, more than three-fifth (60.45 per cent) of the respondents received ‘medium’ (Rs. 2,401/- to 8,601/-) additional income by undertaking different activities. The average additional income generated by the respondents was Rs. 5,505.67.

The characteristics of the respondents namely, age, family educational status family size, annual income and knowledge about SHG scheme were significantly and positively related with the impact of the scheme on their employment generation, while the characteristics namely, self-education and pre-scheme annual income were significantly and positively related with the impact of the scheme on their income generation.

The major constraints faced by the respondents were ‘less interest of members in meetings’ (30.60 per cent), ‘lack of suitable market for product’ (17.91 per cent) and ‘lack of basic facilities for running the business’ (12.68 per cent).

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**Title of the thesis**: "Socio-economic status of the farmers adopting different farming systems in Ratnagiri district".

**Name of the student**: Mr. Satishkumar Murlidhar Hadole.

**Registration Number**: 38. (Ph.D.)

**Research guide**: Dr. N. D. Tawade.

**Area of study**: Ratnagiri district.

**Academic year**: 2005.

**Sample**: Farmers (n = 200).

**Major objectives**

1. To study the profile of farmers adopting various farming systems.
2. To study the different components of farming system adopted by the farmers.
3. To study the socio-economic status of the farmers adopting different farming systems.
4. To find out the relationship between selected characteristics of the farmers and their socio-economic status.
5. To understand the constraints faced by the farmers in adopting different farming systems.
6. To seek the suggestions of the farmers to overcome the constraints in adopting deflect farming systems.

**Major findings:**

The present study was conducted with the objectives to study the different components of farming system adopted by the farmers, to study the socio-economic status of the farmers adopting different farming systems, to find out the relationship between selected characteristics of the farmers and their socio-economic status, to understand the constraints faced by the farmers in adopting different farming systems and to seek the suggestions of the farmers to overcome the constraints in adopting different farming systems.

The Ratnagiri district of Konkan region was purposively selected for the study, as it has more diversified farming systems. Four tahsils having maximum area under the cultivation of rice and horticultural crops were selected purposively. Based on the area, two tahsils Khed and Sangameshwar were selected for rice based farming system and other two tahsils Ratnagiri and Lanja were selected for the horticulture based farming system. Fifty farmers from five villages in each tahsil were selected by nth number method of random sampling, making a sample of 200 farmers. The data were collected with the help of structured interview schedule. Personal interview technique was used for data collection. The personal and socio-psychological characteristics of the farmers namely, age, education, farming experience, economic motivation, risk orientation, market orientation, scientific orientation, extension contact, mass media exposure and sources of information were considered as independent variables, while socio-economic status of the farmers was the dependent variable for the present study. The selected characteristics were quantified by assigning scores. For measuring the socio-economic status of the farmers, a scale consisting of 144 sub-items grouped under the 17 main items was specially developed. On the basis of the scores obtained, the farmers were grouped into suitable categories by using the mean and standard deviation as measures of check. The 't' test for two samples assuming unequal variance was used and correlation analysis and regression analysis were done to meet the needs of the study. The data were presented in tabular and graphic forms.

The farmers adopting horti based farming system had significantly higher education, higher extension contact, higher mass media exposure and higher use of sources of information than the farmers adopting rice based farming system. There was no much difference between the farmers from the two farming systems in respect of the characteristics namely age, farming experience, economic motivation, risk orientation, scientific orientation and market orientation. The farmers adopting the two farming systems, used the inputs like FYM, fertilizers and pesticides below the recommended level. There was wide variation in per hectare gross and net return of different crops. Among the different farming systems identified in rice based and horti based farming system area, crops + dairy + poultry was most beneficial having total returns of Rs. 10,431.58 and Rs. 27,534.59, respectively, followed by crops + dairy (Rs. 9,379.20 and Rs. 26,423.96), crops + poultry (Rs. 6,866.91 and Rs. 24,470.18) and only crops (Rs. 5,814.53 and Rs. 23,359.55).

The farmers adopting horti based farming system had remarkably better socio-economic status than the farmers adopting rice based farming system.

The relationship between the characteristics namely economic motivation, risk orientation, scientific orientation, market orientation, mass media exposure, extension contact and sources of information and socio-economic status was significant for the farmers adopting rice based farming.
### Departmental research projects from 1999-2010

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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1999-2000</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>A study on yield gap of rice crop.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) of a selected village from College Development Block, Dapoli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Study on role perception and role performance of the extension personnel from Single Window System (SWS) of Department of Agriculture of Maharashtra State.</td>
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<td><strong>2000-2001</strong></td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>A study on attributes of crop productivity of ex-prize winning farmers in Ratnagiri district.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Participatory Rural Appraisal of Karanjani village from College Development Block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Impact of production technology of selected crops recommended by SAUs in Maharashtra.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2001-2002</strong></td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>A study on awareness about weed control measures among the farmers from the College Development Block.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Review of the adoption research studies conducted by the Department of Extension Education.</td>
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<td><strong>2002-2003</strong></td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>A study on knowledge regarding Glyricidia as a green manure by the farmers from the College Development Block.</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>A study of few aspects of ‘Sahyadri’ variety growers in Konkan region.</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Identification of farming systems and their rationale as perceived by farmers in Maharashtra State (Konkan region).</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>A study of utilization pattern of pesticides on vegetable crops in College Development Block, COA, Dapoli.</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Compilation of research projects on Sahyadri Hybrid Rice variety growers from Konkan region</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Economic viability of farming systems in rainfed area.</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Awareness about AoA under WTO among farm scientists, extension workers and farming community.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Feedback of students and host farmers regarding Rural Work</td>
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</table>
Experience Programme (RWEP).

18. Knowledge and adoption of agricultural technologies of selected crops recommended by Dr. B.S.K.K.V., Dapoli.

2005-06

19. Evaluation of training programme organized by Maharashtra State Department of Agriculture

20. A study of employment status of the graduates of Dr. B.S.K.K.V. Dapoli.

21. Benefit of Vanrai Bandharas as perceived by the rural people.

2006-07

22. Empowerment of rural women through self help groups.


24. Study of non cash (non monetary) inputs adopted by farmers for rice and mango crops.

2007-08

25. Empowerment of rural women through SHGs engaged in agro-based enterprises.


27. Adoption gap in coconut cultivation.

2008-09

28. Sustainable rural livelihood security in backward districts of Maharashtra.

29. Assessment of training needs of farm families in adopted villages.

2009-10

30. Participation of woman Grampanchayat members in village development.

31. Post training performance of the farmers trained by DBSKKV, Dapoli - An action research.

Placement of Students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the student</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>Miss Singh M.S.</td>
<td>Working as SMS in KVK, West Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Shri. Walke, S.S.</td>
<td>Working as Assistant (Cash and Account), State bank of India, Kopargaon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Miss Jadhav R.R.</td>
<td>Working as Agricultural Assistant in the Department of Agriculture, Beed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Miss Ranaware S.S.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Shri. Satale R.A.</td>
<td>Working as Customer Service Executive in Pest Control of India, Chunabhatti, Mumbai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Miss Bandekar P.A.</td>
<td>Working as Assistant Professor at Chhatrapati Shivaji College of Agriculture, Oros, Tal. Kudal, Dist. Sindhudurg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Miss Surve R.A.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Shri. Hadole S.M.</td>
<td>Working as Principal at K.K.Wagh College of Agriculture, Nashik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position/Role</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>Miss Pujari V.V.</td>
<td>Selected as Marketing and Recovery Officer in State Bank of India, Waiting for Placement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miss Topare D.G.</td>
<td>Working as Krishi Sevak in the Department of Agriculture at Dapoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shri. Deore D.P.</td>
<td>Preparing for M.P.S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shri. Naik S.N.</td>
<td>Working in Control Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shri. Bhalerao R.A.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kadam J.R.</td>
<td>Working as Assistant Professor at College of Agriculture, Dapoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>Shri. Tambat R.G.</td>
<td>Working as Assistant Professor at Shri. Sharadchandraji Pawar College of Agriculture, Kharawate-Dahiwali, Chiplun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miss Badhe M.M.</td>
<td>Working as Junior Research Assistant at MPKV, Rahuri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shri. Ghule S.D.</td>
<td>Preparing for M.P.S.C. examination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shri. Dhayarkar S.R.</td>
<td>Selected as PSI through MPSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miss Bedekar M.V.</td>
<td>Working in BAIF, Pune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miss Rokade S.B.</td>
<td>Working as Marketing and Recovery Officer, State Bank of India, Pune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shri. Jadhav Y.B.</td>
<td>Working as Assistant Manager in IDBI, Agricultural Finance Branch, Market Yard, Kolhapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shri. Shinde S.S.</td>
<td>Working as Assistant Manager in IDBI, Agricultural Finance Branch, Pachgani, Satara</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Shri. Bhamre A.J.</td>
<td>Working as Assistant Manager in IDBI, Agricultural Finance Branch, Miraj, Satara</td>
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<td>Shri. Dhaygude A.D.</td>
<td>Working as Assistant Manager in IDBI, Agricultural Finance Branch, Wawarhire, Satara</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Shri. Nejkar J.M</td>
<td>Working as Marketing Recovery Officer, State Bank of India, Haryana</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008-2009</td>
<td>Miss Chavan K.M.</td>
<td>Working as Lecturer at Agri-busiess Management College, Panvel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miss Karandikar P.V.</td>
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<td>Miss Ranaware S.D.</td>
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<td>Miss Redij R.N.</td>
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<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Miss Jadhav S.G.</td>
<td>Working as Officer (Marketing and Recovery) in State Bank of India at Uran Branch, Raigad</td>
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<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Shri. Salunkhe V.E.</td>
<td>Working in Panchayat Samiti, Jawhar in Thane district</td>
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<td>34.</td>
<td>Shri. Karwande M.D.</td>
<td>Working as Gramsevak in Panchayat Samiti, Khed</td>
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<td>2009-10</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>33.</td>
<td>Miss Sawant-Morye R.P.</td>
<td>Working as Assistant Manager in ICICI, Bank, Bandra, Mumbai</td>
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<td>34.</td>
<td>Shri. Sawant V.S.</td>
<td>Preparing for MPSC examination</td>
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<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Miss Godse S.S.</td>
<td>Working as Agril Officer in Bank of India, Kolhapur</td>
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<td>Shri. Todase J.V.</td>
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<td>Shri. Raykar S.S.</td>
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<td>2010-11</td>
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<td>38.</td>
<td>Shri. More S.B.</td>
<td>Undergoing Ph.D. at MPKV, Rahuri</td>
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<td>39.</td>
<td>Shri. Naykal S.S.</td>
<td>Working as Assistant Manager in Axis Bank, Beed</td>
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<td>40.</td>
<td>Shri. Thakur V.V.</td>
<td>Working as Agril. Officer in Bank of Baroda, Gujrat</td>
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<td>41.</td>
<td>Miss Patil R.B.</td>
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<td>42.</td>
<td>Miss Pichad K.P.</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Miss Khandagale A.M.</td>
<td>Working as Agril. Assistant in Department of Agriculture at Dapoli</td>
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<td>44.</td>
<td>Shri. Pawar P.P.</td>
<td>Working as Agril. Officer in Bank of Baroda, Ratnagiri</td>
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<td>45.</td>
<td>Shri. Kawale R.R.</td>
<td>Undergoing Ph.D. at Dr.BSKKV, Dapoli</td>
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<td>2011-12</td>
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<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Miss Gavali S.R.</td>
<td>Assistant Professor in K.K.Wagh College of Agriculture, Nashik</td>
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<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Shri. Ninghot Y.A.</td>
<td>Agriculture Officer in ICICI Bank, Shahada, Nandurbar</td>
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<td>48.</td>
<td>Shri. Waghmode Y.J.</td>
<td>Store Incharge in Reliance Retail, Pune</td>
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<td>Miss Jagdale S.U.</td>
<td>Preparing for Ph.D.</td>
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<td>Miss Ahire C.H.</td>
<td>Preparing for MPSC examination</td>
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<td>51.</td>
<td>Shri. Joshi A.M.</td>
<td>Research Associate in Indo Israel Project</td>
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<td>52.</td>
<td>Miss Kanase P.S.</td>
<td>Preparing for MPSC examination</td>
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<td>53.</td>
<td>Shri. Wadekar Raju</td>
<td>Senior Officer in ICICI Bank, Sangali</td>
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<td>Miss. Naik Sonam</td>
<td>Senior Officer in ICICI Bank</td>
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<td>Shri. Wadu Narendra</td>
<td>Senior Officer in ICICI Bank, Sangali</td>
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<td>Senior Officer in ICICI Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>Shri. Gund Nanasaheb</td>
<td>Senior Officer in ICICI Bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>