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Participation of tribal women in agriculture development

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The present study was conducted purposively in selected Kinwattahsil of Nanded district as Kinwattaluka having highest tribal population in Marathwada region. Ten villages from Kinwattaluka on the basis of maximum tribal population were selected purposively. Respondents were selected by lottery method that constitute from each village 12 tribal women thus, 120 respondents sample and information pertaining to objectives was collected from them with the help of prepared interview schedule.

From the study findings, it was observed that most of the tribal women found in middle age, illiterate, semi-medium land holding, nuclear family, having medium size of family, annual income, social participation, sources of information and participation in different agriculture development practices flow ever, majority of the respondents were found to participate in goat rearing.

Regarding relational analysis, it was found that size of land holding, annual income, social participation, sources of information had positive and significant relationship with participation of tribal women in agriculture development. Only age showed negatively and non-significant relationship with participation of tribal women in agriculture development. The variables viz., education, size of family, type of family did not show any relationship with participation of tribal women in agriculture development. Multiple regression analysis observed that, 30 per cent of variation in the participation of tribal women was explained by eight selected independent variables.

Biography

Sidam Vijay Narayanrao is a PhD scholar of Department of Extension Education at Vasantarao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani (MS). He has published more than 10 research papers in reputed journals and 3 national and international conference abstracts and 4 popular articles in various reputed magazines.

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Effect of bagging on physico chemical properties of mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) cv. Alphonso

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In India, Alphonso mango is mostly consumed as a table fruit and it is an export variety, hence its external appearance is an important parameter. Attractive fruits fetch premium rate in the market. There are various approaches to improve external appearance of fruit. Bagging of fruit is one of the novel ways among these various means. The investigation entitled, "Effect of bagging on physico chemical properties of mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) cv. Alphonso." was conducted in the year 2012 from March to June in the Indo Israel plot, Department of Horticulture, College of Agriculture Dapoli, Dist. Ratnagiri. It was undertaken in Randomized Block Design with 7 treatments viz., T₁ - Brown paper bag, T₂ - Newspaper bag, T₃ - Butter paper bag, T₄ - Plastic bag, T₅ - Muslin cloth bag, T₆ - Scurling bag and T₇ - Control (without bag) and three replications. Fruits were bagged at 60 days after fruit set. Treatment T₄ and T₅ showed maximum fruit retention. T₅ could remarkably reduce the days required for harvesting. By and large most of the quantitative and qualitative parameters of mango were improved by the bagging treatments. Bagging had significant effect on all the physical parameters. The treatment T₅ recorded the highest weight of the fruit (219.48 g) and length of the fruit (9.67 cm). Further the treatment T₅ showed the highest pulp weight (257.83 g). The treatment T₆ showed the better diameter (7.50 cm) and pulp to stone ratio (8.58). It was noticed that bagging had significant effect on physico chemical composition of fruit. T₆ was found to be the best treatment, which recorded top ranking performance for nonreducing and total sugars. Further T₅ and T₆ showed reduced incidence of stem end rot (1.66 %) and highest shelf life (14 days). Both these treatments showed top ranking performance in average sensory score.

Thus, it was concluded that different types of bags influenced growth and development of mango fruit.

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