

Relationship Between Socio-Personal Characteristics with Knowledge of Women in Post-Harvest Activities of Dry Chilli - A Comparative Study in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

Women play multiple roles in production and post-production activities of dry chilli. Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh states are well known for its dry chilli production throughout the world. Present study helps to understand the relationship between socio-personal characteristics with knowledge of women in post-harvest activities of dry chilli. This study was undertaken during 2019-20 with a sample of 120 women labourers. The data was collected through personal interview method. The data was analyzed through frequency, percentage and correlation. The results from the study revealed that, with regard to Byadgi APMC women labourers, contact with extension agent (0.684**), social participation (0.798**), mass media participation (0.823**) was found to be positive and highly significant with knowledge at 1.00 per cent level of probability. Whereas, education (0.375*) is significant with knowledge at 5.00 per cent of probability. With respect to Guntur APMC women labourers, education (0.636**), land holding (0.618**), contact with extension agent (0.765**), social participation (0.753**), mass media participation (0.862**) were found to be positive and highly significant with knowledge level at 1.00 per cent level of probability. With respect to Haveri district women labourers, education (0.703**), land holding (0.667**), contact with extension agent (0.747**), mass media participation (0.853**) were found to be highly significant. Regarding Guntur district women labourers, education (0.617**), contact with extension agent (0.852**), social participation (0.838**), mass media participation (0.925**) were found to be highly significant with knowledge level.

Keywords : Post-harvest activities, Dry chilli, Field level women labourers, APMC women labourers

THROUGHOUT India, agriculture determines family tradition, social relationships and gender roles. Women role and contribution is no longer a matter of contention because in rural India the percentage of women who depend for their livelihood on agriculture and allied activities is more than 80.00 per cent. In majority of the developing nations including India women play a vital role in post-harvest activities which varies with the different crops and regions. Women are more concentrated in certain phases or activities of the supply chain. They play numerous intensive

jobs in post-harvesting operations especially in threshing, dehusking, cleaning, drying, storage, grading, processing and marketing as reported by Kiranjot (2007). Thus women are the key contributors in production and post-production activities of various crops across the countries and globe.

Women in Chilli Post-harvesting

Chilli is also known as red pepper or hot pepper and is one of the most valuable crops in India for two qualities, *i.e.*, red colour because of the pigment

capsanthin and the pungency or spiciness attributed to capsaicin. India is the largest producer and exporter of chilli across the world and also the largest consumer of chilli in the world. Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra are the major green chilli producing states whereas; Andhra Pradesh (47.00%), Telangana (18.00%), Madhya Pradesh (07.00%), West Bengal (05.80%) and Karnataka (05.50%) are the major producers of dry chilli. Chilli is one of India's most popular commercial crops and it is being cultivated in almost all states and in union territories. Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are the two major chilli growing states together contributing 14.00 per cent of the country's production (Patil and Nagnur, 2015). Andhra Pradesh is known for its spicy Guntur chilli which exports premium quality chilli and is in a high demand around the world for its extreme spiciness. Byadgi chilli of Karnataka is equally famous as that of Guntur but this variety is prized for its colour rather than spiciness. Women play multiple roles in production and post-production activities of dry chilli. Byadgi dry chillis are high in demand across the globe.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in Haveri district of Karnataka and Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh. For this study 60 field level women labourers (30 from Guntur district and 30 from Haveri district) and 60 APMC women labourers (30 from Byadgi APMC women laborers, 30 from Guntur APMC) were randomly selected. Thus a total of 120 respondents were selected for the study. The data was collected through personal interview method with the help of pre-structured interview schedule. The data was analyzed using frequency, percentage and correlation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The details of socio-personal profile and relationship with knowledge of women involved in post-harvest activities of dry chilli are presented below.

Relationship Between Age and Knowledge

The age category of the women involved in post-harvest activities of dry chilli revealed that majority of respondents belonged to middle age. With respect

to Byadgi APMC women labour age was negatively non-significant (-0.108NS), Guntur APMC women labourers (0.161NS). Regarding field level women labourers of Haveri district (-0.406*) and Guntur district (-0.421*) was negatively significant with knowledge at 5.00 per cent level of probability. Irrespective of age all most all women labourers participated in post-harvest activities due to experience they may gain knowledge and it varies from individual to individual. Results were in line with Kiranjot (2007) and Malek & Sisodia (2019).

Relationship Between Education and Knowledge

The education profile of women labourers in post-harvest activities of dry chilli showed that more than half of the women labourers were illiterates. Regarding relationship between education and knowledge it was indicated that, Byadgi APMC (0.375*), Guntur APMC (0.636**), Haveri district field level women labourers (0.703**) and Guntur district field level women labourers (0.617**) were highly significant at 0.01 per cent level and 0.05 per cent, respectively. The possible reasons could be that, if education increases automatically knowledge increases. Further based on experience knowledge may also increase. Results are in similar with Hada and Bansal (2017) and Naik *et al.* (2019).

Relationship Between Annual Income and Knowledge

The results depicted in Table (1) indicated that, most of the women labourers belonged to medium to low income level category. None of them belonged to high income category. The total income of all the family members was taken into consideration for the annual family income. Hence, majority of the respondents belonged to medium annual income category. The results also revealed that annual income of Byadgi APMC (0.042NS) and Guntur district field level women labourers (0.184 NS), was found to be non-significant with knowledge. Whereas, Guntur APMC women (0.618**) and Haveri district field level women labourers (0.667**) were highly significant at 0.01 per cent level. As the selected respondents are wage labourers, all of them work based on day wages

TABLE 1
Correlation between the socio-personal characteristics with knowledge level of women n = 120

Independent variables	Knowledge level ('r value') of APMC women labourers		Knowledge level ('r value') of field women labourers	
	Byadgi APMC (n ₁ =30)	Guntur APMC (n ₂ =30)	Haveri (n ₁ =30)	Guntur (n ₂ =30)
Age	-0.108 NS	0.161 NS	-0.406 *	-0.421 *
Education	0.375 *	0.636 **	0.703 **	0.617 **
Annual income	0.042 NS	0.108 NS	0.184 NS	0.116 NS
Land holding	0.000 NS	0.618 **	0.667 **	0.354 NS
Contact with extension agent	0.684 **	0.765 **	0.747 **	0.852 **
Social participation	0.798 **	0.753 **	0.400 *	0.838 **
Mass Media participation	0.823 **	0.862 **	0.853 **	0.925 **
Organizational participation	0.257 NS	0.057 NS	0.394 *	0.259 NS

* - Significant at the 0.05 level ** - Significant at the 0.01 level NS-Non-significant

and earn around Rs.250-300 per day. In addition, the other family members are also earning from other sources as auto drivers, vegetable sellers, wage labourers, cooking for marriages. Hence, this might be the reason that there was no significant relationship between annual income and knowledge.

Relationship Between Land Holding and Knowledge

It is clear from Table (1) that, majority of respondents belonged to marginal land holding and remaining belonged to small land holder category. The results also revealed that, land holding of Haveri field labourers (0.667**) and Guntur APMC labourers (0.618*), was found to be highly significant with knowledge. Whereas, Byadgi APMC (0.000NS) and Guntur field level women labourers (0.354NS) was found to be non significant. If labourers have land their participation will be automatically high and by involving in dry chilli post-harvest activities their might be a chance of gaining knowledge. The findings of the present study were similar to Hada and Bansal (2017).

The results presented in Table 2(a) depicts that, more than half (56.67%) of Byadgi APMC labourers watched television occasionally and regularly by

33.33 per cent and only 10.00 per cent never watched television. Great majority (90.00%) of them never read newspaper and very few (10.00%) read occasionally. Majority (70.00%) of them occasionally used mobile phone and 30.00 per cent never used mobile phones. All Byadgi APMC labourers never used social media. Regarding Guntur APMC labourers, more than half (60.00%) of them watched television occasionally and 20.00 per cent each watched regularly and never watched, respectively. Majority respondents never (83.33%) read newspaper and only 16.67 per cent read occasionally. More than half (63.33%) of them used mobiles occasionally and 20.00 per cent regularly. Only 16.67 per cent never used mobile phones. All Guntur APMC labourers never used social media. From above results it is clear that most of the APMCs and field level women labourers watched television in both the districts. However, majority of them never read newspaper. In both the districts most of the respondents used mobile phones. All women labourers in APMCs never used social media. Results are in similar line with Chamandeep (2017) and Girade & Shambharkar (2012).

The results presented in Table 2(b) indicated that, more than half (53.33%) of Haveri district field labourers watched television occasionally. About

TABLE 2 (a)
Mass media participation of APMC women labourers

n = 60

Mass Media	Byadgi APMC (n ₁ =30)			Guntur APMC (n ₂ =30)			Total (n=60)		
	R	O	N	R	O	N	R	O	N
	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)
Radio	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Television	10 (33.33)	17 (56.67)	03 (10.00)	06 (20.00)	18 (60.00)	06 (20.00)	16 (26.67)	35 (58.33)	09 (15.00)
Newspaper	0	03 (10.00)	27 (90.00)	0	05 (16.67)	25 (83.33)	0	08 (13.33)	52 (86.67)
Magazines	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Social media	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Mobile phone	0	21 (70.00)	09 (30.00)	06 (20.00)	19 (63.33)	05 (16.67)	06 (10.00)	40 (66.67)	14 (23.33)

R-Regular, O- Occasional, N-Never; Note: *Multiple responses were obtained

43.33 per cent of them watched regularly and never watched by 03.33 per cent. Majority (76.67%) of respondents used mobile phone occasionally, whereas regularly by 20.00 per cent and never used by 03.33 per cent. Great majority (93.33%) never read

newspaper and 06.67 per cent read occasionally. With respect to Guntur district field level labourers, most of the respondents (63.33%) watched television occasionally followed by regularly (23.33 %) and never watched by 13.33 per cent. Majority (83.33%)

TABLE 2 (b)
Mass media participation of field level women labourers

n = 60

Mass Media	Haveri (n ₁ =30)			Guntur APMC (n ₂ =30)			Total (n=60)		
	R	O	N	R	O	N	R	O	N
	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)
Radio	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Television	13 (43.33)	16 (53.33)	01 (03.33)	07 (23.33)	19 (63.33)	04 (13.33)	20 (33.33)	35 (58.33)	05 (08.33)
Newspaper	0	02 (06.67)	28 (93.33)	0	05 (16.67)	25 (83.33)	0	07 (11.67)	53 (88.33)
Magazines /Journal	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Social media	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Mobile phone	06 (20.00)	23 (76.67)	01 (03.33)	0	26 (86.67)	04 (13.33)	06 (10.00)	49 (81.66)	05 (08.33)

R-Regular, O- Occasional, N-Never; Note: *Multiple responses were obtained

of them never read newspaper and 16.67 per cent read occasionally. Majority (86.67%) of them used mobile phone occasionally and 13.33 never used mobile phones. All field level women labourers never used social media. From above results it is clear that most of the APMCs and field level women labourers watched television in both the districts. However, majority never read newspaper. In both the districts most of the respondents used mobile phones. All women labourers in APMCs and field level never used social media.

Relationship Between Mass Media and Knowledge

Results from the Table (1) indicated that, mass media participation of Byadgi APMC (0.823**), Guntur APMC (0.862**), Haveri district field level women labourers (0.853**) and Guntur district field level women labourers (0.925**) were found to be positively and highly significant with knowledge at 1.00 per cent level of probability. Results are in line with Gwivaha (2015) and Patil *et al.* (2015).

It is evident from Table 3(a) that, a little more than one third (36.67%) of the Byadgi APMC labourers had occasional contact with Gram Sevak whereas, a little more than half (53.33%) of the Guntur APMC labourers had regular contact with Grama Sachivalayam volunteer and 26.67 per cent had occasional contact with them. Remaining labourers never contacted any type of extension worker.

It was noticed from the Table 3(b) that, a very few (23.33%) of the Haveri district field labourers had occasional contact with Gram Sevak and 10.00 per cent of them had regular contact. In case of Guntur district field labourers, one third (33.33%) had occasional contact and only 23.33 per cent had regular contact with Grama Sachivalayam volunteers.

Relationship Between Extension Contact and Knowledge Level

Results from the Table (1) indicated that, contact with extension agent of Byadgi APMC (0.684**), Guntur

TABLE 3 (a)
Extension Contact of APMC women labourers

Extension Workers	Byadgi APMC (n ₁ =30)			Guntur APMC (n ₂ =30)			Total (n=60)		
	R	O	N	R	O	N	R	O	N
	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)
Gram Sevak	0	11 (36.67)	19 (63.33)	0	0	30 (100)	0	11 (18.33)	19 (31.67)
Asst. Horticultural officer	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Asst. Agricultural / Extension officer	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Block Development Officer	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
KVK Scientists	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Extension personnel from other agency	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
NGOs	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Others (Grama - sachivalayam volunteer)	0	0	30 (100)	16 (53.33)	08 (26.67)	06 (20.00)	16 (26.66)	08 (13.33)	06 (10.00)

R-Regular, O- Occasional, N-Never; Note: *Multiple responses were obtained

TABLE 3 (b)
Extension contact of field level women labourers

n = 60

Extension Workers	Haveri (n ₁ =30)			Guntur APMC (n ₂ =30)			Total (n=60)		
	R	O	N	R	O	N	R	O	N
	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)
Gram Sevak	3 (10.00)	7 (23.33)	20 (66.67)	0	0	30 (100)	3 (05.00)	7 (11.67)	20 (33.33)
Asst. Horticultural officer	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Asst. Agricultural / Extension officer	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Block Development Officer	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
KVK Scientists	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Extension personnel from other agency	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
NGOs	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Others (Grama - sachivalayam volunteer)	0	0	30 (100)	7 (23.33)	10 (33.33)	13 (43.33)	7 (11.66)	10 (16.67)	13 (21.66)

R-Regular, O- Occasional, N-Never; Note: *Multiple responses were obtained

APMC (0.765**), Haveri district field level women labourers (0.747**) and Guntur district field level women labourers (0.852**) were found to be highly and positively significant with knowledge at 1.00 per cent level of probability.

The data in the Table 4(a) indicated that, nearly half (46.67%) of the Byadgi APMC labourers had occasionally participated in marriage ceremony followed regularly by 36.67 per cent and never by 16.66 per cent. A little less than half (46.67%) of the respondents participated occasionally in naming ceremony, 16.66 per cent had regular participation and never by 36.67 per cent. More than half (56.67%) of them never participated in baby shower ceremony, whereas 33.33 per cent had occasionally participated and 10.00 per cent had regular participation. With regard to festivals within the community, 46.67 per cent of them had participated occasionally followed by regularly 33.33 per cent and never by 20.00 per

cent. A little less than half (46.67%) of them had never participated in fairs. Whereas, 36.67 per cent had occasionally participated and 16.66 per cent regularly participated.

Among Guntur APMC labourers, an equal per cent (43.33%) had regular and occasional participation in marriage ceremony and 13.33 per cent never participated. In naming and baby showering ceremony 43.33 per cent never participated followed by 36.67 per cent participated occasionally and 20.00 per cent regularly participated. With regard to festivals within the community 46.67 per cent of respondents participated occasionally followed by 40.00 per cent regularly and never participated by 13.33 per cent. Nearly half (46.67%) of them had never participated in fairs. Only 30.00 per cent occasionally and 23.33 per cent regularly participated.

Table 4(b) revealed that, a little more than half (53.33%) of the Haveri district field labourers had

TABLE 4 (a)
Social participation of APMC women labourers

Social Participation	Byadgi APMC (n ₁ =30)			Guntur APMC (n ₂ =30)			Total (n=60)		
	R	O	N	R	O	N	R	O	N
	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)
Marriage ceremony	11 (36.67)	14 (46.67)	05 (16.66)	13 (43.33)	13 (43.33)	04 (13.33)	24 (40.00)	27 (45.00)	09 (15.00)
Naming ceremony	05 (16.66)	14 (46.67)	11 (36.67)	06 (20.00)	11 (36.67)	13 (43.33)	11 (18.33)	25 (41.67)	24 (40.00)
Baby shower ceremony	03 (10.00)	10 (33.33)	17 (56.67)	06 (20.00)	11 (36.67)	13 (43.33)	09 (15.00)	21 (35.00)	30 (50.00)
Festivals with in the community	10 (33.33)	14 (46.67)	06 (20.00)	12 (40.00)	14 (46.67)	04 (13.33)	22 (36.66)	28 (46.67)	10 (16.67)
Fairs	05 (16.66)	11 (36.67)	14 (46.67)	07 (23.33)	09 (30.00)	14 (46.67)	12 (20.00)	20 (33.33)	28 (46.67)
Any Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

R-Regular, O-Occasional, N-Never; Note: *Multiple responses were obtained

participated regularly in marriage ceremony followed occasionally by 40.00 per cent and never by 06.67 per cent. With regard to naming ceremony, a little more than half (53.33%) of them never participated. Occasionally participation was observed among 40.00 per cent of respondents. Only 06.67 per cent regularly

participated. In baby shower ceremony more than half (60.00%) of them never participated. One third of them (33.33%) occasionally participated and regular participation was observed among only 06.67 per cent. Half of them (50.00%) had occasionally and regularly participated in festivals within the community,

TABLE 4 (b)
Social participation of field level women labourers

Social Participation	Haveri (n ₁ =30)			Guntur APMC (n ₂ =30)			Total (n=60)		
	R	O	N	R	O	N	R	O	N
	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)
Marriage ceremony	16 (53.33)	12 (40.00)	02 (06.67)	17 (56.67)	12 (40.00)	01 (03.33)	33 (55.00)	24 (40.00)	03 (5.00)
Naming ceremony	02 (06.67)	12 (40.00)	16 (53.33)	06 (20.00)	15 (50.00)	09 (30.00)	08 (13.33)	27 (45.00)	25 (41.67)
Baby shower ceremony	02 (06.67)	10 (33.33)	18 (60.00)	06 (20.00)	14 (46.67)	10 (33.33)	08 (13.33)	24 (40.00)	28 (46.67)
Festivals with in the community	15 (50.00)	15 (50.00)	-	13 (43.33)	14 (46.67)	03 (10.00)	28 (46.66)	29 (48.33)	03 (5.00)
Fairs	03 (10.00)	13 (43.33)	14 (46.67)	08 (26.67)	15 (50.00)	07 (23.33)	11 (18.33)	28 (46.67)	21 (35.00)
Any Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

R-Regular, O- Occasional, N-Never; Note: *Multiple responses were obtained

respectively. While 46.67 per cent never participated in fairs followed by occasionally by 43.33 per cent and regularly by 10.00 per cent.

As shown on Table 4(b), a little more than half (56.67%) of Guntur district women field labourers, participated regularly in marriage ceremony followed by occasional participation among 40.00 per cent. Only 03.33 per cent told that they never participated in marriage ceremony. Half of the women labourers (50.00%) had participated occasionally in naming ceremony and 30.00 per cent never participated. Regular participation was expressed by 20.00 per cent of respondents. With respect to baby shower ceremony nearly half (46.67%) of them had participated occasionally and one third (33.33%) of them never participated. However, 20.00 per cent had regular participation. With regard to the festivals within the community, nearly half (46.67%) of them had occasional participation followed by regularly

(43.33%) and never (10.00%), respectively. Half of them (50.00%) had participated occasionally in fairs and 26.67 per cent had regular participation and never participation by 23.33 per cent.

Relationship Between Social Participation and Knowledge

Results from the Table (1) indicated that, social participation of Byadgi APMC (0.798**), Guntur APMC (0.753**), and Guntur district field level women labourers (0.838**) were found to be highly and positively significant with knowledge at 1.00 per cent level of probability. Whereas, Haveri district field level women labourers (0.400**) was found to be positively significant with knowledge at 5.00 per cent level of probability.

The results from Table 5(a) indicated that, around one third (30.00%) of the Byadgi APMC women labourers had participated regularly in local organizations

TABLE 5 (a)
Organizational participation of APMC women labourers

n = 60

Organizations	Byadgi APMC (n ₁ =30)			Guntur APMC (n ₂ =30)			Total (n=60)		
	R	O	N	R	O	N	R	O	N
	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)
Village panchayat	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Taluk panchayat	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Zilla panchayat	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Village co-operative societies	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Mahilamandal	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
FWPO/FPO	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Others(SDM trust, Nava Chaitanya at Karnataka) (DWCRA groups, Chit groups in AP)	09 (30.00)	03 (10.00)	18 (60.00)	07 (23.33)	0	23 (76.67)	16 (26.67)	03 (5.00)	41 (68.33)

R-Regular, O-Occasional, N-Never; Note: *Multiple responses were obtained

TABLE 5 (b)
Organizations participation of field level women labourers n = 60

Organizations	Haveri (n ₁ =30)			Guntur APMC (n ₂ =30)			Total (n=60)		
	R	O	N	R	O	N	R	O	N
	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)
Village panchayat	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Taluk panchayat	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Zilla panchayat	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Village co-operative societies	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Mahilamandal	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
FWPO/FPO	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	30 (100)	0	0	60 (100)
Others (Dharmasthala, Nava chaitanya, DWACRA groups, Chit fund groups)	07 (23.33)	08 (26.67)	15 (50.00)	11 (26.67)	03 (10.00)	16 (53.33)	18 (30.00)	11 (18.33)	31 (51.67)

R-Regular, O- Occasional, N-Never; Note: *Multiple responses were obtained

(Shri Dharmasthal Manjunatheshwar Trust, Nava Chaitanya) and 10.00 per cent occasionally participated in these organizations. With regard to Guntur APMC workers 23.33 per cent had participated regularly in DWACRA groups and Chit fund groups. Majority (76.67%) of them had never participated in any organization. Results are in similar line with Santhi and Kalirajan (2019).

The results from Table 5(b) indicated that, 26.67 per cent of Haveri district field labourers had participated occasionally in local village organizations (Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwar Trust, Nava Chaitanya) and 23.33 per cent participated regularly in these organizations. With respect to Guntur district women labourers, 26.67 per cent had regular participation in local organizations *viz.*, DWACRA groups, Chit fund groups and only 10.00 per cent occasionally participated. However, Byadgi APMC and Guntur APMC women labourers never

participated in Village Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat, Zilla Panchayat, Village Co-operative Societies, Mahilamandals, Farm Women Producers Organizations and Farmer Produce Organizations and in any such other organizations.

Relationship Between Organizational Participation and Knowledge

Results from the Table (1) indicated that, organizational participation of Byadgi APMC (0.257NS), Guntur APMC (0.057NS), and Guntur district field level women labourers (0.259NS) were found to be non significant with knowledge. Whereas, Haveri district field level women labourers (0.394*) was found to be positively significant with knowledge at 5.00 per cent level of probability.

The results from the study revealed that, with regard to Byadgi APMC women labourers, extension contact (0.684**), social participation (0.798**), mass media

participation (0.823**) was found to be positive and highly significant with knowledge at 1.00 per cent level of probability. Whereas, education (0.375*) is significant with knowledge at 5.00 per cent level of probability, while age (-0.108NS) was negatively correlated. With respect to Guntur APMC women labourers, education (0.636**), land holding (0.618**), contact with extension agent (0.765**), social participation (0.753**), mass media participation (0.862**) were found to be positive and highly significant with knowledge at 1.00 per cent level of probability. Whereas, age (0.161NS) was negatively correlated with knowledge. With regard to Haveri district field labourers education (0.703**), land holding (0.667**), mass media participation (0.853**), extension contact (0.747**) were found to be highly and positively significant with knowledge at 1.00 per cent level of probability. Social participation (0.400*) and organizational participation (0.394*) was significant at 0.05 per cent probability. Age (-0.406*) was negatively significant at 5.00 per cent level of probability. With respect to Guntur district field labourers, education (0.617**), extension contact (0.852**), social participation (0.838**), mass media participation (0.925**) were found to be highly and positively significant with knowledge at 5.00 per cent level of probability. Whereas, age (-0.421*) was negatively significant with knowledge at 1.00 per cent level of probability.

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