

Existing Practices of Farm Women to Decrease Pesticide Residues from Foodstuff

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ABSTRACT Pesticide residues in agricultural produce are toxic and threat to human health. Harmful residues are to be removed to ensure safety of the consumer. Present investigation was undertaken to find out the existing practice of farm women to decrease the pesticide residues from foodstuff with an aim to study the socio-economic profile of the respondents, to find out the existing practices of farm women to decrease the pesticide residues from foodstuff. The study was conducted in the Nagaon and Jorhat districts of Assam. Total 120 numbers of respondents were selected randomly for the study. Data were collected with the help of interview schedule by personal interview. Collected data were analyzed by applying frequency and percentage. The result showed that 39.17% of respondents were in the age group of 31-45 years and majority of the respondents were married (70%) and 50.83% of respondents were educated upto primary level, farming is the main occupation of 69.17% of respondent's family. Respondents from small land holding accounted highest percentage (42.50%) for cultivation, most of the respondents (65.83%) were not participated any formal training programme. A large percentage of the respondents (81.67%) practices to reduced pesticide residue in cereals and pulses but a very negligible percentage (6.67%) of respondents sprayed pesticides as per the economic threshold basis.