

Knowledge of Rural and Urban Homemakers in Indigenous Resource Management Practices

Shipra Sood and Avinash Sharma

*Department of Family Resource Management, CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya,
Palampur 176 062, Himachal Pradesh, India
E-mail: sood_shipra@rediffmail.com*

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ABSTRACT The study conducted on 120 rural and urban homemakers in two randomly selected panchayat wards and two municipal council wards of district Kangra of Himachal Pradesh revealed their knowledge regarding indigenous resource management practices. Results showed that knowledge levels vary among rural and urban homemakers which were tested with Z- test at 5 percent level of significance. There was significant difference among rural and urban families for indigenous practices for drying grain before storage, grain storage equipment, potato storage in basket, disposal of waste water in household drain, disposal of degradable waste, protecting clothes from insects, spraying medicine for flies, treatment of minor wounds and burns and use of medicine for boils and hypothesis was rejected for these practices but in case of stomach ache treatments the difference was non significant.