TRAINING NEEDS OF TRIBAL FARM WOMEN IN SOYBEAN PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Training is a central component of human resource development which can generate desirable changes in the behavioral component such as knowledge, skill and attitude. In the farming sector, training forms an important tool to sharpen and hone the skills of farmers to aid them in the effective adoption of improved soybean production technologies. Soybean is such a crop for which the farmers of Gujarat are showing interest and area under the crop is increasing gradually. The demand of soybean seed also increased because of remunerative price they getting from the crop. Hence, the study entitled "Training Needs of tribal farm women in Soybean production technology in Dahod district of Gujarat" was undertaken. 100 Tribal farm women randomly selected from two talukas and 10 villages of Dahod district as sample for the study. Majority of tribal farm women were expressed that identification of disease of Soybean crop ranked first with mean score (2.70), followed by selection of variety (2.60) identification of pest with mean score 2.58, fertilizer management with score 2.3 and seed treatment with mean score 2.28, and ranked with II, III, IV and V, respectively.

Keywords: *training need, tribal women soybean and production technology*

INTRODUCTION

Soybean has an important place in world's oilseed cultivation scenario, due to its high productivity, profitability and vital contribution towards maintaining soil fertility. Presently soybean contributes 43 % to the total oilseeds and 25% to the total oil production in the country. Currently, India ranks fourth in respect to production of soybean in the world. Soybean is a short duration cash crop.

Dahod has a large tribal population having agriculture as major source of livelihood. Soybean is introduced in Dahod district of Gujarat state because of Soybean has largely been responsible in uplifting farmer's economic status in many pockets of the country. It usually fetches higher income to the farmers owing to the huge export market for soybean de-oiled cake. Moreover the land of this district is most suitable for the crop. The productivity of Soybean in the state at present is 810 kg ha^{-1} which is less than the national Average (983 kg ha^{-1}). This may be due to reason that Soybean is a new crop, all scientific cultivation practices may not have reached to the farmers and hence may not have adopted by the farmers. therefore the present study "Training needs of tribal farm women in Soybean production technology in Dahod district" was undertaken.

OBJECTIVE

To know the training needs of tribal farm women in soybean production technology

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in Devgadh Baria and Limkheda talukas of Dahod district of Gujarat. Five villages were selected randomly from each Taluka and 10 tribal farm women were randomly selected from each village, thus making the total sample of 100 tribal farm women. To assess the training need of tribal farm women, a well structured pre tested Gujarati version interview schedule was prepared. Each respondent was asked to mention their response against the training needs on three point continuum viz 'most needed', 'needed', and 'not needed' for which a

score of 2, 1 and 0 respectively was given. Training need index (TNI) was also computed with help of following formula (Kanaga 1988, Patil and Kokate, 2011). Frequency was worked out and ranking was given to each based on the relative score.

TNI = (Total obtained score/Maximum obtainable score) X 100

The training need index was also used to prioritize the training need of tribal farm women in relation to Soybean production technology.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Training need of tribal farm women in soybean production technology

n=100

Sr. No.	Item	Most needed	Needed	Not needed	Total Score	Mean Score	Rank
1	Selection of variety	03	34	63	260	2.60	II
2	Land management	33	41	26	193	1.93	XIV
3	Seed Treatment	09	54	37	228	2.28	V
4	Sowing	23	35	42	219	2.19	VII
5	Weed management	35	26	39	204	2.04	XI
6	Fertilizer management	10	49	41	231	2.31	IV
7	Irrigation Management	28	43	29	201	2.01	XIII
8	Use of Biofertlizer and chemical fertilizer	18	41	41	223	2.23	VI
9	Integrated Diseases management						
	Identification of Disease	04	22	74	270	2.70	1
	Bio-control	22	53	25	203	2.03	XII
	Chemical control	14	55	31	217	2.17	VIII
10	Integrated Pest management						
	Identification of Disease	06	30	64	258	2.58	III
	Bio-control	24	46	30	206	2.06	X
	Chemical control	24	40	36	212	2.12	IX
11	Harvesting, Threshing and storage	54	39	07	153	1.53	XV

It is observed from the data presented in Table-1, that more than three-fifth (63.00 per cent) of the tribal farm women opted the training on selection of variety as "not needed", while 34.00 per cent and 3.00 per cent of the tribal farm women opted it as "needed" and "most needed", respectively. Data pertaining to training needs of tribal farm women regarding land management reveal that slightly more than two-fifth (41.00 per cent) tribal farm women were grouped into 'needed' category while 33.00 per cent and 26.00 per cent were grouped under 'most needed' and 'not needed' category, respectively.

As far as training need with respect to seed treatment is concerned, more than half of tribal farm women fell under the category "needed", whereas 37.00 per cent and 9.00 per cent of them were found in the "not needed" and "most needed" training group, respectively.

Further, in case of sowing, more than two-fifth (42.00 per cent) of the tribal farm women belonged to 'Not needed' group while 35.00 per cent and 23.00 per cent dairy farmer were found under "needed" and "most needed" group, respectively.

It is evident from Table-1 that more than 39.00 per cent of the tribal farm women in weed management fell under 'not needed' training group followed by 35.00 per cent with "Most needed" and 26.00 per cent with "Needed" group. Data pertaining to training needs of the tribal farm women regarding fertilizer management revealed that nearly half (49.00 per cent) of tribal farm women 'needed' category while 41.00 per cent of respondents were grouped under 'not needed' category.

Training needs of the tribal farm women regarding irrigation management 43.00 per cent were fell under 'needed' training group followed by equal percentage of tribal farm women felt under the "Not needed" and "Most needed" training group. From data in Table: 3, it can be observed that equal percentage (41.00 per cent) of the tribal farm women opined for the training on use of bio-fertilizer and chemical fertilizer as "needed" and "not needed" .

As far as training need with respect to integrated disease management is concerned, vast majority of tribal farm women felt under "not needed" group for identification of disease while more than half of the tribal farm women **felt** under the "needed" group for decease control.

With regard to training need in integrated pest management, majority of tribal farm women felt under "not needed" group for identification of disease while more than two-fifth of the tribal farm women felt under the "needed" group for pest control.

Training needs of the tribal farm women regarding harvesting, threshing and storage management more than half (54.00 per cent) of tribal farm women were fell under 'Most needed' training group followed by 39.00 per cent with "needed" and only 7.00 per cent were felt under the "Not needed" training group.

According to item wise training needs related to Soybean production technology hierarchy, identification of disease of Soybean crop ranked first with mean score (2.70), followed by selection of variety (2.60) identification of pest with mean score 2.58, fertilizer management with score 2.3 and seed treatment with mean score 2.28, and ranked with II, III, IV and V, respectively. Similar results was reported by Prajapati et al. (2015). Majority of respondents prefer to receive training on Oil engine repairing and Micro irrigation systems followed by Seed production and Control measures of pest and disease reported by Patel at al., (2015).

CONCLUSION

From the foregoing discussion, it can be concluded that areas of training needs expressed by tribal farm women in the field of agriculture were identification of disease, identification of pest, selection of variety and seed treatment. Based on the training need of Tribal farm women in Soybean production technology suitable extension programme should be formulated and implemented in scientific dairy farming. The training strategies can be formulated and course syllabus can be redesigned to impart knowledge and skill to the tribal farm women by various training institutes and state department of Agriculture and state agricultural universities. Emphasis must be given up identification of disease of Soybean crop, selection of variety, identification of pest, fertilizer management and seed treatment.

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