RESEARCH NOTE

# Impact of Institutional Training Programme on Farm Women under TWA Project

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## INTRODUCTION

Agricultural and allied activities are still the main occupation of rural women in India and also in Gujarat Majority of farm operations contributing to 70 per cent of the total work are done by women. These women need to be trained to improve thier skill and knowledge through scientific orientation to modern agricultural technology. Realizing the importance of such training the Government of Gujarat is organizing such trainings, exclusively for farm women on need base. The programme i.e. Training Women in Agriculture (TWA) is implemented in Gujarat since 1990. A considerable time of eight years has passed to its implementation. Hence it was felt necessary to know the impact of TWA project. The study was undertaken with the following specific objective :

To know the differences in knowledge as well as adoption of improved groundnut production technology (G.P.T.) and yield of groundnut between trained and untrained farm women.

## METHODOLOGY

The study was undertaken in Junagadh district during 1997-98. A sample of 90 trained and 90 untrained farm women representing 9 villages of Junagadh, Bhesan and Mendarda talukas of Junagadh district was drawn by using multiple random sampling technique.

In order to examine the knowledge and adoption of G.P.T. by the respondents, the standardized knowledge test developed by Popat et al. (1985) and adoption quotient developed by Chattopadhyay (1974) were used. The responses were collected by way of personal interview. The data were analyzed in the light of objective.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Trained and untrained farm women were compared in terms of their knowledge and adoption of G.P.T. as well as yield of groundnut. The mean score of trained and untrained farm women were calculated separately. For comparison of both the groups, 'Z' test was applied. The result presented in Table 1 indicated that the mean scores for yield of groundnut in respect of trained and unitraned farm women were 2.53 and 1.63 respectively. The difference of mean between trained and untrained farm women was 0.90 and 'Z' value was 7.704 which is highly significant.

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**Table 1 :  The knowledge, adoption and yield of Groundnut crop by trained and untrained Farm women**

| Sr. No. | Variable | Mean | | Mean diff. | 'Z' value |
|---------|----------|------|---|-----------|-----------|
| | | Trained | Untrained | | |
| 1. | Yield/ha in kgs for groundnut crops | 2.53 (53.25%) | 1.63 (40.75%) | 0.90 | 7.704** |
| 2. | Knowledge of groundnut production technology | 76.155 | 60.288 | 15.867 | 15.683** |
| 3. | Adoption of ground nut production technology | 68.922 | 52.688 | 16.234 | 12.047** |

** Significant at 0.01 per cent level

The data revealed that the mean scores for knowledge of G.P.T. for trained and untrained farm women were 76.16 and 60.29 respectively. The difference of mean between trained and untrained farm women was 15.87 and 'z' value was 15.683 which is highly significant.

The data also revealed that the mean scores for adoption of G.P.T. by trained and untrained farm women were 68.93 and 52.69 respectively. The difference of mean between trained and untrained women was 16.23 and Z value was 12.047 which is highly significant.

Thus it can be concluded that the institutional training programme had highly postive and significant impact on farm women in respect of knowledge as well as adoption of improved G.P.T. and also in case of yield of groundnut in the study area.

❖ Try not to become a man of success but rather try to become a man of value.

- ALBERT EINSTEIN