

## ATTITUDE OF TRIBAL FARM WOMEN TOWARDS AGRICULTURAL TRAINING PROGRAMME

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### ABSTRACT

*The study was undertaken to know the attitude of tribal women towards agriculture training programme conducted by TFWTC. In Present study, respondents randomly selected from 5 training programme conducted by TFWTC. The study was revealed that more than half (54.00 per cent) of tribal farm women were having a high level of attitude towards agriculture training programme while slightly less than two-fifth (39.13 per cent) of tribal farm women were having a very high level attitude. Majority tribal farm women had highly favorable attitude towards agriculture training programme.*

**Keywords :** attitude, training, tribal women and agricultural practices

### INTRODUCTION

Women are the backbone of agricultural workforce but worldwide her hard work has mostly been unpaid. She does the most tedious and back-breaking tasks in agriculture, animal husbandry and homes. Tribal farm women spend much of their time in unpaid activities like working in the family, farm and other domestic work (Sharma *et al.*, 2013). Tribal farm women training centre (TFWTC) offers a very real opportunity by organizing training to work closely with tribal farm in developing a more skilled and educated work force. TFWTC has to develop and adopt both on campus and off campus training which are multipurpose one to cover not only the varied needs of a person but also the entire needs of village and community. It covers agricultural technology, home crafts, childcare, family welfare, cooperation, animal rearing and management, fisheries, bee-keeping and cottage industries, depending upon the needs of area and people.

Training is a central component of human resource development which can generate desirable changes in the behavioral component such as knowledge, skill and attitude. Thus, Ray (2012) mentioned that “training is the process of acquiring specific skills to perform a job better.”

Keeping these views in mind, the present study was undertaken to a profile of the tribal farm women and their attitude towards training programme conducted by TFWTC.

### OBJECTIVES

- (a) To know the Profile of tribal farm women
- (b) Attitude of the tribal farm women towards training programme

### METHODOLOGY

The present study will be undertaken with randomly selected five agricultural technology training programme conducted by tribal farm women training centre. The total 115 tribal farm women were selected from randomly selected 5 agricultural technology training programme conducted by tribal farm women training centre. Thus, in this study from Dahod district, two talukas Limkheda and Dhanpur and six villages were covered. The data will be collected through personal interview method during the month September to October 2016 by using the interview schedule.

To determine the attitude of tribal farm women, a set of 18 statements were used. Responses were recorded on a three point scale of ‘agree’, ‘undecided’, and ‘disagree’. The scoring was 3 to 1 in case of positive statements and 1 to 3 in case of negative statements. The category of attitude was placed in five groups.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

With a view to analyzing the important characteristics in relation to socio economic status of the tribal farm women, various personal, socio-economic and situational characteristics of the respondents have been studied and results are presented as under

**Table 1: Profile of tribal farm women n=115**

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Number	Per cent
<b>A</b>	<b>Age</b>		
	Young ( up to 25 year)	31	26.96
	Middle (26 to 50 year)	68	59.13
	Old (above 50 year)	16	13.91
<b>B</b>	<b>Type of family</b>		
	Nuclear Family	74	64.35
	Joint Family	41	35.65
<b>C</b>	<b>Size of the family</b>		
	Small size (up to 4 members)	25	22.13
	Medium size (5 to 8 members)	70	60.88
	Large size (more than 9 members)	20	17.39
<b>D</b>	<b>Education</b>		
	Illiterate	57	33.91
	Primary	17	14.78
	Secondary	24	20.87
	Higher Secondary	12	10.43
	Graduate or Post Graduate	05	04.35
<b>E</b>	<b>Social Participation</b>		
	No Membership	42	36.52
	Membership in one organization	62	53.92
	Membership in more than on organization	09	07.82
	Membership along with position holding	02	01.74
<b>F</b>	<b>Size of land holding</b>		
	Marginal (up to 1.0 ha)	62	53.91
	Small (1.0 ha to 2.0 ha)	47	40.87
	Medium (2.1 ha to 4.0 ha)	06	05.22
	Large (above 4.0 ha)	00	00.00
<b>G</b>	<b>Annual income ₹</b>		
	Up to 50,000/-	109	94.78
	50,001/- to 1,00,000/-	05	04.35
	1,00,001/- to 1,51,000/-	00	00.00
	1,51,001/- to 2,00,000/-	00	00.00
	Above 2,00,000/-	01	00.87

<b>H</b>	<b>Type of house</b>		
	Kachha	40	34.78
	Mix	45	39.14
	Pakka	30	26.08
<b>I</b>	<b>Occupation</b>		
	Only Agriculture	02	01.74
	Agriculture + Animal husbandry	63	54.78
	Agriculture + Labor work	22	19.13
	Agriculture + Animal husbandry + Labor work	26	22.61
	Agriculture + Business	02	01.74
<b>J</b>	<b>Farming Experience</b>		
	Up to 10.0 year	47	40.87
	10.1 to 20.0 year	39	33.91
	20.1 to 30.0 year	17	14.78
	30.1 to 40.0 year	02	01.74
	Above 40 year	10	08.70

The data presented in Table-1, revealed that more than half (59.13 per cent) of the tribal farm women belonged to middle age group followed by 26.96 per cent belonged to young age group and 13.91 per cent belonged to old age group. Majority (64.35 per cent) of tribal farm women had nuclear family with medium size of family having member in between 5 to 8.

More than half (53.92 per cent) of tribal farm women had membership in one organization and marginal land holding. Majority of tribal farm women having agriculture with animal husbandry occupation followed by 22.61 per cent had agriculture with animal husbandry and labor work and 19.13 per cent had agriculture with labor work.

Vast majority (94.78 per cent) of respondents had annual income. Upto ₹ 50,000/- followed by 4.35 per cent tribal farm women with ₹ 50,001 to ₹ 1,00,000 and only 0.87 per cent with above ₹ 2,00,000 annual income.

The data depicted in table 1 indicate that slightly less than two-fifth (39.14 per cent) of tribal farm women possessed mix house followed by 34.78 per cent with kachaa and 26.08 per cent of them had pakka house.

The data presented in Table-1 indicate that slightly more than two-fifth (40.87 per cent) of tribal farm women had farming experience, whereas 33.91 per cent and 14.78

per cent of respondents had up to 10.1 to 20 year and 20.1 to 30 year experience in farming, respectively.

These findings were found supported with findings of Pradhan & Mukherjee (2012), Singh *et al.*, Badodiya *et al.* (2011), Ghosh *et al* (2013) and Kumar *et al.* (2009).

### Attitude of the tribal farm women towards training programme

Attitude of an individual is a precondition for acceptance or rejection of an innovation. In this study, attitude is referred as favourableness or unfavourableness of the tribal farm women towards the training programme of TFWTC.

**Table 2 : Distribution of respondents according to their attitude towards agriculture training programme n=115**

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Very low (18 to 24)	00	00.00
2	Low (25 to 31)	00	00.00
3	Medium (32 to 39)	07	06.09
4	High (40 to 47)	63	54.78
5	Very high (48 to 54)	45	39.13

The data presented in above Table-1, revealed that more than half (54.00 per cent) of tribal farm women were having a high level of attitude towards agriculture training programme while slightly less than two-fifth (39.13 per cent) of tribal farm women were having a very high level attitude. Only 6.09 per cent of tribal farm women were having medium level of attitude towards agriculture training programme. These findings were found supported with findings of Dubey *et al.* (2008), Sharma *et al.* (2013) Patel *et al.* (2015) and Sahare *et al.* (2017).

### CONCLUSION

On the basis of above study it may be concluded that majority of tribal farm women belonged to middle age group nuclear type of family with medium size of family. Majority of tribal farm women were illiterate, had membership in one organization. Further concluded that majority of farm women having marginal land holding and having agriculture with animal husbandry as a occupation with annual income Rs.

Upto 50,000/- Rs and had mix type house with up to 10 year of farming experience. The study revealed that majority of the tribal farm women had medium level of favourableness, towards training programmes conducted by TFWTC. It confirms the acceptance of these programmes from the farmers.

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