ENTREPRENEURIAL UNIQUENESS OF TRIBAL FARMWOMEN AND THEIR CORRELATION TOWARDS TRAINING NEED IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PRACTICES IN CHHOTAUDEPUR DISTRICT

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Abstract

In the present study, an attempt has been made to know the entrepreneurial uniqueness of tribal farmwomen and their correlation towards training need in animal husbandry practices in chhotaudepur district of Gujarat state. For this study total 90 farmwomen from two talukas of chhotaudepur district were selected. The data were collected through interview schedule. Appropriate statistical tools were used for analysis of data. The study revealed that relationship between training need of the farm women and their selected socio-economic characteristics; age, education, experience in animal husbandry practices and mass media exposure were found to have significant correlate with training need in animal husbandry practices.

Keywords: Training need, entrepreneurial, mass media exposure

INTRODUCTION

Animal Husbandry and Dairying play an important role in the national economy and in the socio-economic development of the country. The livestock sector alone contributes nearly 25.6% of Value of Output at current prices of total value of output in Agriculture, Fishing & Forestry sector and an overall contribution of Livestock Sector in total GDP is nearly 4.11% at current prices during 2012-13. These sectors also play a significant role in supplementing family income and generating gainful employment in the rural sector, particularly, among the landless laborers, small and marginal farmers and women, besides providing cheap nutritional food to millions of people. (Vaidya et al.,2016)

Training of farm women is a critical input for ascertaining livestock production and agricultural production on one hand and increasing employment and income of the farming community on the other hand. The yielding capacity of animals is very poor due to poor breeding, feeding and management. Hence, training in scientific dairy farming practices is considered as an important input in increasing the knowledge level of rural women and make the dairying a self-sufficient and viable enterprise. The dairy farm women can increase production of milk by adopting improved dairy farming practices and it is not feasible unless rural women are trained in scientific dairy farming. For making training more effective, it should be based on the felt needs of trainees. The training without need based, may have a little impact on bringing desirable change in the clientele system. So, present study was planned to identify the training needs of rural women in animal husbandry practices.

OBJECTIVES

(a) To study the socio- economic characteristics of the farm women

(b) To ascertain the relationship between socio-personal characteristics of the farm women with their training needs

METHODOLOGY

The proposed investigation was carried out in Pavi-Jetpur and Bodeli taluka of chhotaudepur district, from each of which, three villages were selected. Thus total six villages were selected for the study and from each selected villages, 15 farm women involved in animal husbandry were selected, making a total sample of 90 farm women. The data were collected through interview schedule. Appropriate statistical tools were used for analysis of data. The data were tabulated, classified, presented and interpreted in systemic manner as per objectives of the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The facts and findings of the study are presented under the following heads:

Table 1: **Socio- economic characteristics of the farm women.** **n=90**

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
1	**Age**		
	Young age (up to 25years)	12	13.33
	Middle age (26 to 50 years)	52	57.78
	Old age (above 50 years)	26	28.89
2	**Education**		
	Illiterate	21	23.33
	Primary (1 to 7 std.)	35	38.89
	Secondary (8 to 10 std.)	19	31.11
	Higher Secondary Education (11 to 12 std.)	12	13.33
	Graduation and above	03	03.33
3	**Experience in animal husbandry**		
	1 to 5 years	28	31.11
	5.01 to 10 years	39	43.33
	Above 10 years	23	25.56
4	**Occupation**		
	Animal husbandry alone	16	17.78
	Animal husbandry + farming	53	58.89
	Animal husbandry + Farming + others	21	23.33
5	**Land holding**		
	Marginal (up to 1.0 ha)	25	27.78
	Small (1.01 to 2.0 ha)	39	43.33
	Medium (2.01 to 4.0 ha)	23	25.56
	Large (Above 4.0 ha)	03	03.33
6	**Annual income**		
	Up to ₹ 50,000/-	38	42.22
	₹ 50,001/- to ₹ 1,00,000/-	32	35.56
	₹ 1,00,001/- to ₹ 1,50,000/-	11	12.22
	Above ₹ 1,50,000/-	09	10.00
7	**Herd size**		
	Up to 2	34	37.78
	3 to 4	41	45.56
	Above 4	15	16.67
8	**Milk production (One time)**		
	Up to 2.0 lit.	29	32.22
	2.01 to 3.00 lit.	34	37.78
	Above 3.00 lit.	27	30.00
9	**Family type**		
	Nuclear family	29	32.22
	Joint family	61	67.78
10	**Social participation**		
	No membership	20	22.22
	Membership in one organization	55	61.11
	Membership in more than one organization	13	14.44
	Position holder	02	02.22
11	**Mass media exposure**		
	Low (below 6.38 score)	25	27.78
	Medium (In between 6.38-14.39)	47	52.22
	High(Above 14.39)	18	20.00

(1) Age

The data presented in Table 1, reveal that more than half (57.78 percent) of the dairy farm women belonged to middle age group followed by 28.89 percent belonged to old age group and 13.33 percent belonged to young age group.

(2) Education

Slightly less than two-fifth (38.89 per cent) of the farm women had obtained primary level of education, while 23.33 per cent of them were illiterate. Further, 21.11 per cent of the respondents studies up to secondary level whereas 16.33 per cent of them had higher secondary to graduation level of education.

(3) Experience in animal husbandry practices

The data presented in Table 1 reveal that majority (43.33 per cent) of the farm women had 5.01 to 10 years experience in animal husbandry practices, followed by 31.11 and 25.56 per cent of the farm women who had 1 to 5 years and above 10 years experience, respectively.

(4) Occupation

It could be seen from the Table 1, that 58.89 per cent of the farm women had animal husbandry and farming as main occupation, Whereas 23.33 per cent of the farm women had animal husbandry plus farming plus others as their occupation and only 17.78 per cent of the respondents had animal husbandry alone as main occupation.

(5) Land holding

The data depicted in Table 1 indicate that more than two-fifth (43.33 per cent) of the farm women had small land holding i.e. up to 1.01 to 2.0 ha followed by 27.78 per cent with marginal land holding and 25.56 per cent with medium size of land holding. Only, 03.33 per cent belonged to large size of land holding i.e. above 4.00 ha.

(6) Annual income

As observed from the data presented in Table 1, 42.22 per cent of the farm women had annual income up to ₹ 50,000/-, followed by 35.56 per cent of them had annual income ranging from ₹ 50,001/- to ₹ 1,00,000/- and 12.22

percent had annual income ranging from ₹ 1,00,001/- to ₹ 1,50,000/- . Only 10.00 per cent of the dairy farm women had annual income above ₹ 1, 50,000/-.

(7) Herd size

The result of the study reported in Table 1 clearly indicate that less than half (45.56 per cent) of the farm women had possess 3 to 4 animals, followed by 37.78 per cent and 16.67 percent who possess up to 2 animal and above 4 animals, respectively.

(8) Milk production

It is apparent from the data in Table 1 that 37.78 per cent of the dairy women had 2.01 to 3.00 liter of milk productions in one time in a day, followed by 32.22 percent with up to 2 liter and 30.00 percent with more than 3 liter of milk production.

(9) Types of family

It is clear from the Table 1 that slightly more than two-third (67.78 per cent) of the farm women belonged to joint family, while 32.22 per cent of them belonged to nuclear family.

(10) Social participation

The data with respect to social participation are presented in Table 1 which reveal that more than half (61.11 per cent) of farm women had membership in one organization, whereas 22.22 percent and 14.44 percent of them had no membership and membership in more than one organization, respectively. Only 2.22 percent of them as a position holder.

(11) Mass media exposure

It is evident from Table 1 that sightly more than half (52.22 per cent) of the farm women had medium mass media exposure, whereas 27.78 per cent of them had low and 20.00 per cent of them had high mass media exposure.

Overall training need of farm women in animal husbandry practices

The farm women were grouped according to their overall training need on the basis of their degree of training need in relation to all the aspect together. The farm women were categorized into three groups i.e. high, medium and low on the basis of mean and standard deviation. The data in this regards are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Distribution of the dairy farm women according to their overall training needs in animal husbandry practices n=90

Sr. No.	Training need	Number	percent
1	Low (below 106.25 score)	21	23.33
2	Medium (In between (106.25 to 157.40)	54	60.00
3	High(Above 157.40)	15	16.67

SUM=131.82, S.D. =25.57

It is clear from Table 2 majority of the dairy farm women (60.00 percent) were fell under medium level of training need, followed by low and high level o training need with 23.33 and 16.67 percent, respectively.

The relationship between socio-personal characteristics of the farm women with their training needs.

To ascertain the relationship between training need of the respondents and their selected socio-economic characteristics, the correlation co-efficient test was applied. The correlation co-efficient between training need and various independent variables are presented in the following table 3.

Table 3: Relationship between respondents training needs and selected independent Variables n=90

Sr. No.	Independent variable	Co-efficient of correlation value 'r'
X_1	Age	-0.3127*
X_2	Education	0.7324**
X_3	Experience in animal husbandry practices	-0.3365*
X_4	Occupation	-0.1722^{NS}
X_5	Land holding	0.0510 ^{NS}
X_6	Annual income	-0.0192 ^{NS}
X_7	Herd size	0.0084 ^{NS}
X_8	Milk production	0.0458 ^{NS}
X_9	Family type	-0.0423 ^{NS}
X_{10}	Social participation	0.0921 ^{NS}
X_{11}	Mass media exposure	0.4464*

* 5 Per cent level of Significant

** 1 Per cent level of Significant   NS = Non significant

The data manifested in Table 3 reveal that the variables age (-0.3127*) and experience in animal husbandry practices (-0.3365*) were negative and significant association, while education (0.7324**) had positive and highly significant association with training need. Mass media exposure (0.4464*) also exhibited positive and significant association with training need. All other variables failed to established significant correlation with training need in

animal husbandry practices.

CONCLUSION

Majority of the farm women were found in middle aged group, educated up to primary level, had 5.01 to 10 years experience in animal husbandry practices, animal husbandry plus farming as their occupation, had small size of land holding, had annual income up to ₹ 50,000/-, had 3 to 4 herd, had 2.01 to 3 lit. Milk production in one time, belonged to joint family, having membership in one organization and had medium mass media exposure.

In context with relationship between training need of the farm women and their selected socio-economic characteristics; age, education, experience in animal husbandry practices and mass media exposure were found to have significant correlate with training need in animal husbandry practices.

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