

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEVEL OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING NEEDS OF THE FARMERS' SONS AND THEIR PROFILE IN ANAND TALUKA OF GUJARAT

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ABSTRACT

This present study entitled "Relationship between level of vocational training needs of the farmers' sons and their profile" was conducted in the year 2017 in Anand Taluka of Gujarat, with a sample of 100 respondents. The ex-post facto research design was used for the research study. Ours is a land of the youths. This is our greatest asset. Most rural youth do not foresee a prosperous future for themselves in the agricultural sector mainly because of the lack of profitability of agricultural activities and the lack of infrastructure and other facilities in rural areas. At the same time, rural youth are very aware of this situation and are full of hope and energy to turn the tide and create a 'new rural reality'. It was felt necessary that to impart vocational trainings to the rural youths in different fields of agriculture and other employment generating activities, need assessment is of prime concern. The result reveals that out of fourteen independent variables, four variables viz. animal possession, economic motivation, scientific orientation and self- confidence were found to be positively and highly significantly correlated with vocational training needs of the farmers' sons. The three variables viz. education, annual income and extension contact were found to be negatively and highly significantly correlated with vocational training needs of the farmers' sons. While size of family and mass media exposure were found to be positively and significantly correlated with vocational training needs, whereas land holdings was found to be negatively and significantly correlated with vocational training needs of the farmers' sons. The result indicates that age, fathers' education, type of family and caste were found non-significant with vocational training needs of the farmers' sons.

Keywords : vocational, training need, farmers' sons

INTRODUCTION

India is the country of unparalleled changes in the socio-economic and cultural environment where, majority of people living in rural area are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Rural youths have abilities to orient themselves to go along the main stream of the development process, as they are recognized as effective change agents. They have capacity to help in the process of dissemination and adoption of modern techniques of agriculture and allied sectors. If the talents and abilities of rural youths are properly nurtured and systematically guided and utilized, agriculture and allied sectors can attain sustainable growth in bring prosperity of our country. Most rural youth do not foresee a prosperous future for themselves in the agricultural sector mainly because of the lack of profitability of agricultural activities and the lack of infrastructure and other facilities in rural areas. At the same time, rural youth are very aware of this situation and are full of hope and energy to turn the tide and create a 'new rural reality'. There is a need to give vocational training to develop rural youths in different areas

to inculcate productive employability skills and convert them in to economic and productive units for the country. The development of youth with useful life skills contribute to grow them successfully in finding employment.

Considering this, an attempt was made to ascertain relationship between level of vocational training needs of the farmers' sons and their profile for making training more effective and useful to the rural youths particularly farmers' sons to develop and make them capable. In this view, the study entitled Relationship between level of vocational training needs of the farmers' sons and their profile in Anand Taluka of Gujarat was planned to undertake.

OBJECTIVE

To study the relationship between level of vocational training needs of the farmers' sons and their profile

METHODOLOGY

Anand Taluka of Gujarat state was selected for the study. A sample of 100 respondents was selected from the

Taluka randomly. An interview schedule based on objective of the study was developed and respondent were personally interviewed for collection of information. The respondents were asked to mention their various training needs. Based on the correlation coefficient the relationships were assessed and analyze the data to draw the meaningful conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 reveals that out of fourteen independent variables, four variables viz. animal possession, economic motivation, scientific orientation and self- confidence were found to be positively and highly significantly correlated with vocational training needs of the farmers’ sons.

Table 1: Relationship between selected characteristics of the farmers’ sons and their level of perception of vocational training needs n=100

Sr. No.	Independent variables	Correlation coefficient (r value)
Personal characteristics		
X ₁	Age	-0.072
X ₂	Education	-0.259 **
X ₃	Fathers’ education	-0.055
Social characteristics		
X ₄	Size of family	0.243 *
X ₅	Type of family	0.027
X ₆	Caste	0.070
Economic characteristics		
X ₇	Land holding	-0.243 *
X ₈	Annual income	-0.286 **
X ₉	Animal possession	0.430 **
Communicational characteristics		
X ₁₀	Extension contact	-0.265 **
X ₁₁	Mass media exposure	0.232 *
Psychological characteristics		
X ₁₂	Economic motivation	0.285 **
X ₁₃	Scientific orientation	0.262 **
X ₁₄	Self- confidence	0.276 **

* Significant at 0.05 level of probability

** Highly Significant at 0.01 level of probability

The three variables viz. education, annual income and extension contact were found to be negatively and highly significantly correlated with vocational training needs of the farmers’ sons. While size of family and mass media exposure were found to be positively and significantly correlated with vocational training needs, whereas land holdings was found

to be negatively and significantly correlated with vocational training needs of the farmers’ sons. The result indicates that age, fathers’ education, type of family and caste were found non-significant with vocational training needs of the farmers’ sons.

The data presented in the Table 1 clearly indicates that there was negative highly significant relationship between education, annual income and extension contact of the farmers’ sons and their level of perceived training needs. The result indicates that perception of training needs was seen higher amongst those farmers’ sons who were low educated, had low level of income and had low level of extension contact. The probable reason might be that the farmers’ sons with low level of education have less possibility to get good job in government of other departments, in such a situation they might have prepared themselves mentally stronger and more enthusiastic to be a part of many areas of vocational trainings. And It is obvious that person with low level income would always like to inculcate many skills that make him expert of one than many jobs. Also who had low level of extension contact might not have received chance to get useful information and skills required to improve their agriculture and other innovative allied fields to improve their economic conditions, such farmers sons would have thought to fulfill the same by availing the training in different areas.

The result shown in Table 1 also indicates that land holding of the farmers’ sons was observed negatively significant with their level of perception of vocational training needs. It means that farmers’ sons with small size of land holding showed high level of interest and needs in taking various types of vocational training. It is natural that person who is dependent on small size of land holding has limited resources to earn more money; such type of person always tries to learn variety of the skills that make him more confident and capable to be a part of more than one income generating activities.

The result demonstrated in Table 1 also indicates that animal possession, economic motivation, scientific orientation and self confidence of the farmers’ sons were found positive and highly significant with their degree of perception of vocational training needs. The probable reason for this result is obvious that persons with agriculture and animal husbandry with more number of milch animals will be always interested to avail training to perform better in both agriculture and animal husbandry. Also farmers’ sons who had high level of economic motivation were vastly motivated to improve agriculture and other allied fields through availing training. The result also shows that the farmers’ sons with positive mind-set towards science and technology to achieve high degree of success in different modes of life through

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scientific approaches and methods and farmers' sons who had high level of self-assurance on their personal judgment, ability or power were highly motivated to improve agriculture and other allied fields through availing various vocational training.

The data presented in the Table 1 indicates that there were positive significant relationship between size of family and mass media contact of the farmers' sons and their level of perceived training needs. It is natural that the family with more members in family needs high expenses to run family; such situation motivates each young member of family to do something to become economic unit of the family through learning new skills by various vocational trainings and also shows that farmers' sons who had high level of mass media exposure have received chance to be motivated to improve agriculture and other allied fields through availing training.

CONCLUSION

The study shows that out of fourteen independent variables, four variables viz. animal possession, economic motivation, scientific orientation and self- confidence were found to be positively and highly significantly correlated with vocational training needs of the farmers' sons. The three variables viz. education, annual income and extension contact were found to be negatively and highly significantly correlated with vocational training needs of the farmers' sons. While size of family and mass media exposure were found to be positively and significantly correlated with vocational training needs, whereas land holdings was found to be negatively and significantly correlated with vocational training needs of the farmers' sons. The result indicates that age, fathers' education, type of family and caste were found

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