

CONSTRAINTS FACED BY FARM WOMEN WHILE ATTENDING TRAINING AT FARMER TRAINING CENTRE, JUNAGADH

Khushboo Bhati¹, B. N. Kalsariya² and Jyothi P.³

1 PG Scholar, Dept. of Agricultural Extension, College of Agriculture, JAU, Junagadh - 362001

2 Associate Professor, Polytechnic in Agriculture, JAU, Sidsar, Junagadh - 362001

3 PG Scholar, behind math, Hullahalli, Nanjangud taluk, Karnataka, Mysore - 571314

Email : khububhati4444@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Farmer Training Centre (FTC), Junagadh was established in 1971. FTC was mainly organized to conduct training programme for farmers about newer technologies for enhancing the production on field. FTC, Junagadh organizes special exclusive training programmes for farm women of Junagadh district to increase their productive role in field and provide them knowledge about new technologies. In this study, selected farm women who have undergone training in FTC, Junagadh were asked about the constraints faced by them in attending the training programme and was documented for further analysis. The major significant constraints faced by farm women during training programme were; complex technologies were difficult to understand, theory of training was not applicable in farm reality, no pre-training contact, insufficient credit facilities, high cost of technology, not enough extension activities to motivate and not enough attempt to change the attitude of respondents. This study is significantly beneficial for improving the teaching method and learning situation at FTC and other centres providing these types of training programmes.

Keywords: farm women, training, constraints, FTC

INTRODUCTION

It is observed that, farmwomen play a significant role in agriculture and allied activities. They also contribute in taking important decisions such as acquiring and pre-disposing of agricultural assets, borrowing money to meet the farm and home obligations, taking care of livestock etc. Thus, farmwomen play a very important role in managing their farms, depending upon the situational, personal and socio-economic characteristics of the family to which they belong. Therefore, it is essential to equip the farm women with the needed knowledge and skills. Training is one of the commonly used devices to improve the knowledge and skill of the trainees. Training is viewed as an investment of human resources. It can successfully bring about certain changes in the outlook and attitude of farmwomen and thereby making them capable of rendering this task more effectively and efficiently (Halakatti *et al.*, 2007).

With a view to organize training for farmers and farm women, the farmers training programme was launched over Gujarat state. The first Farmer Training Centre was started at Jamnagar (1967) and fourth in South Saurashtra region at Junagadh (1971). Presently there are 26 Farmer Training Centre in the Gujarat state in 26 different districts.

The farmers of the state are given proper and correct information about latest agriculture technology so that the agriculture production and profit can be increased. The small and marginal farmers through better access to the knowledge, skills and services in agriculture and other allied activities can increase the agriculture production and thereby elevate their decision making abilities and socioeconomic status (Anon., 2017).

OBJECTIVE

To know the constraints faced by farm women in attending training programme at Farmer Training Centre, Junagadh

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Junagadh district of Gujarat state which is under the jurisdiction of Farmer Training Centre, Junagadh. Out of ten talukas of Junagadh district, four talukas were selected for the study purposively considering maximum number of farm women trained under Farmers Training Centre (FTC), Junagadh. Two villages from each taluka who were got training at FTC, Junagadh. Thus, total eight villages were selected from purposively selected talukas. The villages and taluka from Junagadh district were selected on the basis of information given by Farmers

Training Centre, Junagadh. Fifteen trained farm women were selected by random sampling method from each selected village. Thus, total 120 trained farm women were selected as sample for the study. The equal numbers of untrained farm women also were randomly selected from the same villages.

An interview schedule was developed in accordance with the objectives of the study and it was pretested. The data of this study were collected with the help of structured interview schedule. The collected data was interpreted in order to make the finding meaningful.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There might be many constraints faced by

farm women, while attending the training programme. Identification of such constraints helps in improvising the future related trainings by the institution. Planning is a pivotal part of the training programs. It involves the prioritization of activities, objective to be achieved, resources & facilities required for the farm women and solution for the expected constraints of the trainees. With this in view, the farm women were requested to express their constraints in training related aspects. Frequency and percentage for each constraint were calculated and rank was given on the basis of per cent. Data collected from the respondents were analysed and presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Constraints faced by trained farm women with respect to training programme

(n = 120)

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Percent	Rank
1	Participatory approach was not followed.	60	50.00	IX
2	Training need was not properly assessed.	11	09.16	XVII
3	Complex technologies were difficult to understand.	103	85.83	I
4	Production inputs were not available.	17	14.16	XVI
5	Theory was not followed with enough demonstrations.	23	19.16	XV
6	High cost of technology.	82	68.33	V
7	Insufficient credit facilities.	85	70.83	IV
8	Not enough attempt to change the attitude of respondents.	72	60.00	VII
9	Deficient in rapport building exercise.	37	30.83	XII
10	Basic arrangements for farm women trainees were not made.	26	21.67	XIV
11	No pre-training contacts.	92	76.67	III
12	Theory of training was not applicable in farm reality.	97	80.83	II
13	Duration of training was not appropriate.	45	37.50	XI
14	Teaching aids were not utilised properly.	68	56.67	VIII
15	Nothing new in the training syllabus.	31	25.83	XIII
16	Improper follow up.	53	44.16	X
17	Not enough extension activities to motivate.	77	64.16	VI

Concluding the findings based on per cent and rank, it can be said that major significant constraints faced by farm women during training programme were; complex technologies were difficult to understood got rank first, while theory of training was not applicable in farm reality, no pre-training contact, insufficient credit facilities, high cost of technology, not enough extension activities to motivate, not enough attempt to change the attitude of respondents and teaching aids were not utilised properly were stood ranked second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth, respectively.

Whereas, less important constraints faced by the farm women were; participatory approach was not followed (ninth rank), improper follow up (tenth rank), duration of training was not appropriate (eleventh rank), deficient in rapport building exercise (twelfth rank), nothing new in the training syllabus (thirteenth rank), basic arrangement for

farm women trainees not made (fourteenth rank), theory was not followed with enough demonstrations (fifteenth rank), production inputs were not available (sixteenth rank) and training need was not properly assessed (seventeenth rank).

It can be concluded that most significant constraints were; complex technologies were difficult to understood, theory of training was not applicable in farm reality, no pre-training contact, insufficient credit facilities and high cost of technology.

CONCLUSION

From the above findings it can be concluded that the major significant constraints faced by farm women during training programme were; complex technologies were difficult to understood, theory of training was not applicable in farm reality, no pre-training contact, insufficient credit

facilities, high cost of technology, not enough extension activities to motivate and not enough attempt to change the attitude of respondents.

IMPLICATIONS

- (1) These constraints will help in improvising the teaching methods and learning situation of training programme as per the requirements of farm women,
- (2) The study will work as torch bearer for designing the training programme for better participation and acceptance by farm women.

REFERENCES

Anonymous 2017. Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Gujarat. <http://dag.gujarat.gov.in/link> accessed on 20 September, 2019.

Dhayal, B. L. and Mehta, B. M. 2019. Constraints perceived by the tribal farm women in receiving the training on improved animal husbandry practices of Chhota Udepur district of Gujarat. *Guj. J. of Ext. Edu.*. Special

Issue on National Seminar : June 2019 : 35-37.

Halakatti, S. V., Sajjan, C. M., Gowda D. S. M. and Kamaraddi, V. 2007. Empowerment of women through dairy training. *Karnataka Journal of Agricultural Sciences*. 20(1) : 89-92.

Kumar, N. and Dutt, P. 2000. Evaluation of the training course on agricultural machinery for higher productivity and income generation. *Agriculture Extension Review*. 12(1) : 4.

Singh, K. 2014. Reactions of the trainees about dairy entrepreneurship training course organized by Punjab Dairy Development Board at Bija, Ludhiana. M. V. Sc. Thesis (Unpublished). Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana, India.

Thakar, D. S., Barad, V. G., Shah, S. H. and Patel, P. V. 2019. Impact of training programme on knowledge level of farm women regarding to agriculture, animal husbandry, home science and horticulture. *Guj. J. Ext. Edu.* Special Issue on National Seminar : June 2019 : 122-126.

Received : August 2020 : Accepted : October 2020