

Study on training needs of farm women on food grain storage practices in Pune District (Maharashtra)

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ABSTRACT

The study of training needs of farm women regarding food-grains storage practices revealed that majority 65.89 per cent of the farm women were of opinion that training is more important in respect of use of scientific storage structures. Ninety eight per cent of farm women expressed that training should be conducted at village level, while 1.77 per cent expressed that training should be organized at taluka place. Large majority *i.e.* 78.24 per cent of farm women preferred one day training whereas 21.76 per cent of them suggested that training should be organized for 2 to 3 days. Nearly 50.58 per cent of farm women suggested that training should be organized by Panchayat Samiti, 27.66 per cent suggested to be organized by Agricultural Department and 21.76 per cent were of opinion by Agricultural Universities. Experience in storage of food grains was significant at 0.05 per cent level while education, size of land, social participation, crops to be grown and knowledge of storage of food grains were significant at 0.01 per cent level whereas age, caste, family size, annual income, social ranks in family were not significant with training needs.

INTRODUCTION

It is an era of empowerment and the mainstreaming of women is agriculture. Farm women play a significant role in agriculture and thereby directly or indirectly contributing for developing Indian economy. In empowerment of women, training is an important component for upgrading the knowledge and skills. Studies proved that improper methods of food grains storage leads to great loss and which could not get the remunerative price for their produce. Hence, there is immense need to impart trainings on these aspects. With this background, the present study was conducted with the objectives to identify the areas of training, nature and period of training and also to study the relationship between the socio-economic characteristics and training needs. The areas in which the farm women expressed the need for training of food grains storage practices are of urgent training needs.

As such an in depth study of farm women, who perform the storage activity is carried out to know their training need, the place of training, duration of training and the institution for arranging training, also the relationship between socio-economic characteristics of farm women and their training needs. The study will be useful to the administrators and agriculture department to determine future policies and new strategic of food grains

practices.

METHODOLOGY

The study was carried in the College of Agriculture development block Pune. Out of 112 villages, 10 villages were randomly selected for the purpose of study. A list of farm women who perform the village activities, the training needs for the same purpose were prepared. From the list of 350 farm women, 170 farm women were selected by using random sampling method.

For collection of data, an interview schedule was prepared in Marathi language in order to get accurate information. Suitable questions were included to determine the training needs of farm women. The data were collected by person interviewed during the year 2007-08. The statistical tools and test such as percentage mean, standard deviation and correlation coefficient method was used in the study for analysis of data for arriving at conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results on training needs on storage of food grains are presented in Table 1. It is revealed from the table that majority (65.89 per cent) of farm women were of the opinion that training is more necessary in respect of use of scientific storage structure followed by

Key words :

Training needs,
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measure

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