

Empowerment of deceased farm families through income generating activities

■ Bhavini B. Patil and Suma M. Hasalkar

Received: 15.10.2018; Revised: 08.05.2019; Accepted: 17.05.2019

■ **ABSTRACT :** The sudden, unexpected death of a close person often shocks his family, friends and other known people. With suicide, the problem, pain, suffering and trauma is merely transferred to those who survive and is experienced by everyone in the family. After the suicide of the family head, the income of the family will be lowered and the whole responsibility of the family lies on women. Training of women in deceased farm families is important to increase their income, enhance their skill and to make the women self sufficient to meet out the needs of the family. The present study was conducted to estimate training need of the deceased families in different income generating activities. A total of 50 respondents were selected purposively in five taluks of Dharwad district. Data were collected by using the checklist developed by AICRP-2007 on income generating activities as well as self structured interview schedule. The results notify that 64 per cent of the respondents were interested to take training on income generating activities. Among those 60 per cent of the respondents were interested to take training on preparation of soaps and detergents followed by preparation of candle (56.00 %). Based on needs of the respondents the trainings were given to 30 respondents on preparation of soaps and detergents, preparation of phenyl and scouring powder, preparation of agarbatti and candles. Majority of the respondents have gained knowledge from the training on income generating activities which was highly significant.

■ **KEY WORDS:** Deceased family, Training, Income generating activities

■ **HOW TO CITE THIS PAPER :** Patil, Bhavini B. and Hasalkar, Suma M. (2019). Empowerment of deceased farm families through income generating activities. *Asian J. Home Sci.*, **14** (1) : 179-183, DOI: 10.15740/HAS/AJHS/14.1/179-183. Copyright@ 2019: Hind Agri-Horticultural Society.

See end of the paper for authors' affiliations →

Bhavini B. Patil
Department of Family Resource
Management, College of
Community Science, University
of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad
(Karnataka) India
Email : barbiebhavini@
gmail.com

India is the land of agriculture and agriculture is the main occupation for more than 70 per cent of the population of our country. A farmer is a person who is engaged in agriculture, raising living organisms for food or raw materials. Many of the farmers who have committed suicide are the bread earners in the family. After the suicide of the family head, the whole responsibility of the family lies on the women. Women

contribute substantially to the economic resources of a family both by way of service rendered and wage earned. So it is quite clear that there can be no development unless their need and interest are taken up and safe guarded. The effective management and development of women resources *i.e.* their abilities, skills and other potentialities are of paramount importance for the mobilization and development of human resources.

Training of rural women is thus, important so as to increase their involvement in the development process, enhance their skill and make them equal partners in the national development. The major objective of training for rural women should be to equip them with better skills and enhance their knowledge so as to prepare them to face new challenges due to technological development. (Mohanty and Mohanty, 2010). No training programme would bring changes in the knowledge, attitude and action unless it is need based. Success of training efforts ultimately depends upon the extent to which training needs are truthfully assessed. Sharma and Gupta (1994) indicated that training of the farm women to be effective should be based on their felt need and not on the information requirements as perceived by the organizers of the training course.

The present study was designed with following objectives:

- To ascertain the socio-economic profile of the respondents.
- To know the training need of the rural women for its implementation in future and
- To study the impact of training programme on the knowledge gain of the respondents.

■ RESEARCH METHODS

The study was conducted in Dharwad district of Karnataka. Purposive sampling procedure was followed to select the villages and respondents for the study. A total of 50 deceased farm families were selected and training was given to the 30 deceased families based on the needs of the respondents. Training areas related to Income Generating Activities were listed under different categories. Data on socio-economic profile was collected by using the scale developed by Aggarwal *et al.* (2005) and training need of the respondents were collected by using specially structured checklist by AICRP-2007 on Income Generating Activities and self structured interview schedule was used to collect the data on demographic profile of the respondents. The appropriate statistical tools like frequency, percentages, correlation and paired t test was used analyze the data.

■ RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The age wise classification depicted that 38.00 per cent of the respondents belonged to middle age group (36-50 yrs) followed by 36 per cent belonging to young

age group (upto 35 yrs) and 26 per cent belonging to old age group (above 50 yrs).

Level of education as indicated in Table 1 revealed that maximum percentage (62.00 %) of respondents were illiterate followed by studying upto middle school (28.00 %) and high school (6.00 %). Only 2.00 per cent of the respondents were educated upto primary school and

Table 1: Socio- personal characteristics of the respondents selected for the study (n=50)

Sr. No.	Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age of the respondent(yrs)		
	Young (upto 35)	18	36.0
	Middle (36-50)	19	38.0
	Old (above 50)	13	26.0
2.	Education level of the respondent		
	Illiterate	31	62.0
	Primary school	01	2.0
	Middle school	14	28.0
	High School	03	6.0
	Higher secondary school	01	2.0
3.	Caste category		
	Scheduled tribe	06	12.0
	Other backward class	39	78.0
	Other (muslim, jain, lingayat)	05	10.0
4.	Family size		
	Small (upto 3)	15	30.0
	Medium (4-6)	26	52.0
	Large (7-9)	7	14.0
	Very large (above 9)	2	04.0
5.	Family type		
	Nuclear	20	40.0
	Joint	30	60.0
6.	Land holding		
	Marginal (< 2.50 acre)	15	30.0
	Small (2.50-5 acre)	22	44.0
	Semi medium (5-10 acre)	10	20.0
	Medium (10-25acre)	2	04.0
	Large (above 25 acre)	1	02.0
7.	Annual income		
	Upto Rs. 25,000	25	50.0
	Rs. 25,001 to 50,000	17	34.0
	Rs. 50,001 to 75,000	3	06.0
	Rs. 75,001 to 1,00,000	4	08.0
	More than Rs. 1,00,000	1	02.0

higher secondary school.

With respect to caste category presented in Table 1, it shows that majority of the respondents (78.00 %) belonged to OBC (other backward caste) category followed by scheduled tribe (12.00 %) and other castes like muslim, jain and lingayat (10.00 %).

The data on family size depicts that, 52 per cent of the respondents have medium family size of 4-6 members followed by small family (30.00 %) having upto 3 members, large family (14.00 %) with 7-9 members and very large (4.00 %) with more than 9 members.

Result on type of family reveals that 60.00 per cent of the families are joint families followed by nuclear

Table 1.

The data depicted on land holding in the Table 1 indicated that 44 per cent of the respondents own small land holding of 2.50 to 5 acres followed by marginal land holding category of less than 2.50 acres (30.00 %), semi medium land holding category of 5 to 10 acres (20.00 %), medium land holding category (4.00 %). Only 2 per cent of the respondents have big land holding of more than 25 acres.

Annual income of the family depicts that half of the respondents have an annual income of upto Rs. 25,000 followed by 34 per cent having income between Rs. 25,001/- to 50,000 /-, less than 10 per cent families belonged to Rs. 75,001/- to 1,00,000/- income group followed by Rs. 50,000/- to 75,000/- annual income group (6.00 %). Only 2 per cent of the respondents have annual income of more than one lakh rupees.

Socio-economic status of the selected deceased farm families was studied by using the Aggarwal *et al.* (2005) scale. The components considered in the scale were monthly income, education of the respondents, possession of vehicles, earning members, caste, education of children, domestic servants at home, possession of agriculture and non- agriculture land, milch and pet animals, parental property, position held in different official/ non-official organizations, type of locality, owning other house or shop and number of children. It is clear from the table that majority of the deceased families belonged to the lower middle socio-economic status category. Because of the lower economic status of the family the farmers were committed suicide. The study conducted by Rathod and Pawar (2014) revealed that majority of the victim farmers were from medium socio-economic status, followed by equal per cent of the

deceased families (12.00 %) belonged to upper middle and poor category, respectively. Only 6 per cent of the families were under high socio-economic status category. As presented in Table 2.

SES level	Frequency	Percentage
Upper high (>76)	-	-
High (61-75)	3	6.0
Upper middle (46-60)	6	12.0
Lower middle (31-45)	35	70.0
Poor (16-30)	6	12.0
Very poor (<16)	-	-

The results presented in Table 3 revealed that, after the suicide of the farmer 74 per cent of the families were engaged in cultivation as this was the major occupation of the families. These findings are in line with the findings of Kale (2011) and Rathod and Pawar (2014). But, one third of the families leased out their land and went for wage earning, followed by agricultural labor (60.00 %). About 28 per cent of the families have leased out their land and 12 per cent were doing petty business. Only 8 per cent are engaged in other occupations like job in private and public sector.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Agricultural labor	30	60.00
2.	Cultivation	37	74.00
3.	Leased out land	14	28.00
4.	Business	6	12.00
5.	Others	4	8.00

Note: Multiple responses

To support the family financially, the training needs of the respondents were assessed and represented in the Table 4. The results notify that 64 per cent of the respondents were interested to take training on income generating activities. The results are in par with the results of Mohanty and Mohanty (2010). Among those 60 per cent of the respondents were interested to take training on preparation of soaps and detergents followed by preparation of candle (56.00%), preparation of agarbatti (52.00%), preparation of phenyl (42.00%), tailoring (32.00%), embroidery (16.00%) and knitting

(12.00%). In agriculture and allied activities 6 per cent of the respondents were interested to take training on dairy followed by sheep and goat rearing (2.00%).

Table 4 : Training needs of the selected respondents (n=50)

Sr. No.	Interested to take training	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	32	64.00
2.	No	18	36.00
Training activity (n=30)			
Agricultural and allied activity			
1.	Diary	3	6.00
2.	Sheep and goat rearing	1	2.00
Income generating activities			
1.	Tailoring	16	32.00
2.	Embroidery	8	16.00
3.	Knitting	6	12.00
4.	Preparation of soaps and detergents	30	60.00
5.	Preparation of phenyl	21	42.00
6.	Preparation of agarbatti	26	52.00
7.	Preparation of candle	28	56.00

Note: Multiple responses

Based on needs of the respondents the trainings were given to 30 respondents, on preparation of soaps and detergents, preparation of phenyl and scouring powder, preparation of agarbatti and preparation of candle as these items were very easy to prepare and initially requires less expenditure to take it as entrepreneurial activity and can be prepared in large

quantity within the short duration of time as shown in Table 5.

The impact of training programme on knowledge gain of the respondents was assessed by using the paired 't' test. The results represented in the Table 6 depicts that as high as 80 per cent of knowledge gain was observed in candle preparation followed by 76.40 per cent knowledge gain in phenyl preparation, 75.24 per cent in agarbatti preparation, 70 per cent in soap powder making and 45.34 per cent in preparation of scouring powder. It is clear from the table that after the training programme the respondents have gained significantly high knowledge from the training on income generating activities. The 't' test values have shown highly significant knowledge gain between the pre and post-test knowledge index of the training programme. Because the training was given on the interest and needs of respondents. The similar results were obtained by Chauhan (2012) and Nazir *et al.* (2012).

Conclusion:

In order to transform the rural women, an integral part of economic development of the nation, Govt. of India has given a lot of attention to development and supportive services to motivate them. Therefore, it becomes necessary to transfer appropriate technology to actual users with high speed. A need, therefore, arises to improve their knowledge, skill, attitude through appropriate training programme. To obtain maximum participation of rural women in training programme, it is

Table 5 : Capacity building programme given to the selected respondents (n=30)

Sr. No.	Training activity	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Preparation of soaps and detergents	30	100.00
2.	Preparation of phenyl and scouring powder	30	100.00
3.	Preparation of agarbatti	30	100.00
4.	Preparation of candle	30	100.00

Table 6 : Gain in knowledge after the training on income generating activities of the selected respondents (n=30)

Activities	Pre-test score	Post-test score	Pre-test index	Post-test index	Knowledge gain index	t-value
Agarabatti making	0.86	6.13	12.39	87.62	75.24	25.94**
Candle making	0.73	5.53	12.22	92.22	80.00	28.43**
Soap powder making	1.87	13.77	10.98	89.80	70.00	41.17**
Phenyl preparation	1.10	12.57	7.33	83.78	76.40	43.14**
Preparation of scouring powder	1.03	9.00	7.39	52.72	45.34	25.49**

** indicate significance of value at P=0.01

inevitable to first find out the training area where there is scope of developing maximum knowledge and skill. So that they can take up an activity as a small scale enterprise and should be effective in creating awareness.

Authors' affiliations:

Suma M. Hasalkar, Department of Family Resource Management, College of Community Science, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad (Karnataka) India

■ REFERENCES

Aggarwal, O.P., Bhasin, S.K., Sharma, A.K., Chhabra, P., Aggarwal, K. and Rajoura, O.P. (2005). A new instrument (Scale) for measuring the socio-economic status of a family preliminary study. *Indian J. Community Medicine*, **30**(4): 111-114.

Chauhan, N. M. (2012). Impact and constraints faced by tribal farm women in kitchen gardening. *Raj. J. Extn. Edu.*, **20**: 87-91.

Gupta, S. and Verma, S. (2013). Impact of KVK on knowledge level of farm women. *J. Rural Agric. Res.*, **13**(2): 87-89.

Kale, N. M. (2011). Availability of subsidiary occupations and agriculture infrastructure with suicidal farmers, *Karnataka J. Agric. Sci.*, **24**(3): 340-342.

Mohanty, Susmita and Mohanty, Manashi (2010). Training need of rural women in family resource management, *Adv. Res. J. Soc. Sci.*, **1**(2): 130-132.

Nazir, T., Vaida, N. and Dar, M. A. (2012). Impact of vocational training courses on knowledge and adoption of rural women in Kashmir. *J. Sustain. Soc.*, **1**(4): 84-87.

Rathod, M. K. and Pawar, A. S. (2014). Socio-economic condition of deceased farmers and post-suicidal consequences over their families in wardha district. *Internat. J. Extn. Edu.*, **10**: 93-98.

Sharma, D.D. and Gupta, R.K. (1994). Training improves knowledge of village level extension functionaries. *Rural India*, **57**(1): 18-19.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ **14th** Year
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ of Excellence ★ ★ ★ ★ ★