

# Impact of bee keeping training on socio-economic status of rural women

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## ABSTRACT

Bee keeping is an ideal activity for the socio-economic development of rural people. It does not require any sophisticated equipments and the technology employed is simple and within easy grasp of illiterate rural people. The study was conducted in Pusa block of Samastipur district selected purposively. A list of women trainees, who have obtained from Apiculture Research Training Centre, Pusa. From these lists 50 trained women were randomly selected who have attained seven days duration of training programme. Equal no of untrained women beekeepers, who have not undergone any skill oriented training, were also selected randomly, to serve as control group. Hence, trained from seven village selected for this study. The majority of trained as well as untrained women belonged to middle age group as (31-50years). Bee keeping was adopted by most of the backboard cost it was not influenced caste system of the society. Most of the trained women were belonged to high category of education while untrained women, maximum 50.00 per cent of respondents belonged to low level of education. Maximum percentage of trained as well as untrained respondents were enjoyed in laborer followed by farming, business and service, respectively bee keeping was adopted by most of the small family size. Most of the rural women preferred nuclear family and also it is in product. The maximum respondents do not possess any land in both groups hence they have opted divested to words bee keeping occupation for this livelihood. The percentages of women in for categories were more or less same in two groups *i.e.*, trained and untrained. Maximum respondents had lived in pucca house and enjoy with traditional materials like radio, chair, cycle, watch indicating medium level of economic in study village. Both of groups one almost similar with respect to social participation. Bee keeping training might have somehow or the other helped in developing compel, tines among the trained group. As for as economic motivation trained as well as untrained women maximum percentage fell under the medium economic motivation category.

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## INTRODUCTION

Women are an integral part of any society and play

a crucial role in home management. However, their low socio-economic statues and low literary rate keep them ignorant about much scientific information with the

advancement of profile for the betterment of their economy. Socio –economic statuses of the people of any society reflects the growth and progress of the dwellers of that particular society. It is the indicator of their development in either positive direction or in negative direction.

Bee keeping is an ecologically sound and economically viable and socially acceptable profession. It has a promising future during recent trends of diversification in agriculture. It is an ideal, observing, instructive and economically profitable activity for socio-economic development of rural people and unemployed youth. The technology employed is simple and applicable to even illiterate, landless, small and marginal farmers. It comprises qualities of an individual for planning, organizing and monitoring ones on venture profitably while creating self employment and engaging others there in. The improvement of economic status and independence are pre requisites for empowerment of rural people and it is possible if rural people undertake income generating activities. Rural people have poor access to credit, technology, training and other facilities. Now it is high time to bring rural people for the economic development in the main stream of economy.

Training is major catalytic force for augmenting human productively in all spheres of development. Training of unemployed, rural women, farmers play crucial role in providing necessary technical knowledge, attitude and skill required by them for taking up self employment ventures. The present study was designed to measure the impact of bee keeping training on socio- economic status of rural women with following objectives to study the socio- economic psychological profile of the beekeepers and comparison of socio- economic characteristics of trained and untrained rural women.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study was conducted in Pusa Block of Samastipur district in Bihar. Seven villages *i.e.*, Harpur, Dighra, Birauli, Morsand, Bisunpur, Mahamada and Thahra Gopalpur selected from Samastipur district. A total of 100 rural women, who had attend the training programme were selected as respondents for the study in 50 trained and 50 untrained. The idea behind selecting the two groups of respondents was to compare the two groups (trained and untrained) and then to determine whether there was any increase in magnitude of

components of impact of bee keeping training programme with respect to control groups.

The data on fourteen socio-economic characteristics *viz.*, age, caste, personal education, family education, occupation, family size, family type, size of land holding, annual income, type of house, house hold material possession, social participation, cosmopolitans and economic motivation collected by using a structured interview schedule and analyzed through. Frequency, percentage and mean were the statistics used for analysis of the data. The significance of the difference between two means was tested by employing “t” test (Garrett, 1996).

## OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The findings of the present study as well as relevant discussion have been presented under following heads :

### Socio- economic and psychological profile of the beekeepers (trained and untrained) :

The socio-economic and psychological background of both categories of the respondents *i.e.*, trained (experimental) and untrained (control) was investigated. Results was calculated by simple percentage to show how the groups different and what could have been the possible reasons for the difference. Frequency distribution respondents on the basis of socio- economic profile are presented in Table 1.

It was clear from the data the majority of trained as well as untrained women belong to middle age group of between 31 to 50 years. In case of trained women maximum 54.00 per cent of respondents belonged to backward caste followed by 34.00 per cent of forward and remaining 12.0 per cent to schedule caste. Maximum 38.0 per cent of trained respondents belonged to high category of education while among untrained women, maximum 50 per cent of respondents belonged to low level of educational category. 56.00 per cent of family belonged to low level of education and 66.00 per cent of untrained family belonged to low category of family education. Maximum percentages of trained as well as untrained respondents were engaged in labourer followed by farming, business and service, respectively. In case of trained and untrained majority of respondents had small family size up to 5 members followed by medium and large size. It may be observed among trained women a very high (70.00%) of respondents belonged to nuclear

Sr. No.	Socio- economic profile	Trained (n=50)		Untrained (n=50)	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1.	<b>Age</b>				
	Young aged women (up to 30years )	19	38.00	23	46.00
	Middle aged women (31-50 years)	30	60.00	25	50.00
	Old aged women (above5 0 years)	1	2.00	2	4.00
2.	<b>Caste</b>				
	Forward	17	34.00	9	18.00
	Backward	27	54.00	26	52.00
	Schedule	6	12.00	15	30.00
3.	<b>Personal education</b>				
	Literate	7	14.00	2	4.00
	Low(up to 8 <sup>th</sup> standard)	9	18.00	25	50.00
	Middle (metric and intermediate)	15	30.00	16	32.00
	High (graduate and above)	19	38.00	7	14.00
4.	<b>Family education</b>				
	Illiterate	0	0.00	5	10.00
	Low	28	56.00	33	66.00
	Medium	11	22.00	10	20.00
	High	11	22.00	2	4.00
5.	<b>Occupation</b>				
	Labourer	18	36.00	19	38.00
	Farming	17	34.00	17	34.00
	Business	13	26.00	8	16.00
	Service	2	4.00	6	12.00
6.	<b>Family size</b>				
	Small (up to 5 member)	27	54.00	34	68.00
	Medium (6-10 members)	20	40.00	15	30.00
	Large(11-15 members)	3	6.00	1	2.00
7.	<b>Family type</b>				
	Nuclear	35	70.00	39	78.00
	Join	15	30.00	14	22.00
8.	<b>Size of land holding</b>				
	Landless (no land)	19	38.00	23	46.00
	Marginal rural women (up to 2.5 acre)	15	30.00	18	36.00
	Small rural women (2.5to 5 acre)	11	22.00	8	16.00
	Medium rural women (5.1 to10 acre)	5	10.00	1	2.00
9.	<b>Annual income</b>				
	Below poverty line (up to 12000)	19	38.00	24	48.00
	Low (up to 12000 to 25000)	15	30.00	18	36.00
	Medium (up to 25000 to 50000)	11	22.00	8	16.00
	High (50000 to above)	5	10.00	0	0.00
10.	<b>Type of house</b>				
	Kutchha	8	16.00	13	26.00
	Pucca	17	34.00	23	46.00
	Mixed	25	50.00	14	28.00
11.	<b>Household material possession</b>				
	Category I (Having negligible material possession)	2	4.00	14	28.00
	Category II (traditional materials like radio, cycle, chair, watch)	37	74.00	29	58.00
	Category III (modern household appliance and materials like pressure cooker, T.V. gas store, sewing machine, refrigerator, motor cycle)	11	22.00	7	14.00
12.	<b>Social participation</b>				
	Not member of any organization	45	90.00	46	92.00
	Member of one organization	4	8.00	4	8.00
	Member of two organization	1	2.00	0	0.00
	Office bearer	0	0.00	0	0.00
13.	<b>Cosmo politeness</b>				
	Low (up to 10)	7	14.00	38	76.00
	Medium(11-20)	33	66.00	10	20.00
	High (21-30)	10	20.00	2	4.00
14.	<b>Economic motivation</b>				
	Low (1-4)	12	24.00	14	28.00
	Medium (41-7)	25	50.00	19	38.00
	High (7.1- 9)	13	26.00	17	34.00+

followed by only 30.00 per cent of respondents belonged to joint family. The distribution of figures for untrained women indicated that 78.00 per cent of respondents belonged to nuclear and rest 22.00 per cent women preferred joint family. In case of trained and untrained women majority of respondents were landless having no land followed by marginal, small and medium. 38.00 per cent of 48.00 per cent trained as well as untrained respondents belonged to below poverty line income level. In case of trained women, majority of respondents fifty per cent had lived in mixed house while among untrained women 46.00 per cent had lived in pucca house. Majority of trained and untrained women belonged to category II followed by category I and category III. Maximum percentage of trained as well as untrained women were not member of any organization followed by 8.00 per cent of respondents were member at one organization.

Table 1 also indicated that maximum percentage of trained women were having medium level of cosmopolitanism followed by high and low level whereas in case of untrained women, mostly were having low level of cosmopolites followed by medium and high level. In the present study economic motivation refers to ones inner desire to maximize production as well as profit from honey enterprise on the basis of scores obtained by rural women on economic motivation women respondents were classified into three groups low, medium and high. One half of the trained respondents fell under the medium economic motivation category followed by 24.00 per cent of respondents having low. The distribution of figures for

untrained women indicated that majority of the respondents fell under the medium economic category followed by high and low.

### Impact of bee keeping training on socio- economic status of women respondents :

An effort was made to find out of the difference between trained and untrained women in relation to age. Caste personal education, family education, occupation, family size, family type, size of land holding, annual income, types of house, house hold material possession, social participation, cosmopolitaness and economic motivation to know the impact of bee keeping training on rural women as presented in Table 2.

Table 2 indicated that the mean age of trained and untrained beekeepers were 26.68 and 26.78, respectively. The computed t- value  $-7.237196$  was non- significant. The mean caste of trained and untrained beekeepers was 2.14 and 1.88, respectively. The computed t- value (10.98513) was highly significant at 1 per cent level of significant where as t- value of caste, family education, occupation, annual income, type of house and house hold material possession were significant at 5 per cent level of significance personal education, family size, family type, size of land holding, social participation and economic motivation were non- significant.

It could be inferred that both the categories of women *i.e.*, trained and untrained did not differ significantly so for the education level, family type, social participation and economic motivation and it could be also inferred

Sr. No.	Socio-economic indicators	Mean value of independent variables		t-value
		Trained (n=50)	Untrained (n=50)	
1.	Age	26.68	26.78	-7.237196*
2.	Caste	2.14	1.88	2.264716*
3.	Personal education	1.92	1.56	1.883327
4.	Family education	1.66	1.18	2.830032*
5.	Occupation	2.52	2.02	2.519355*
6.	Family size	1.52	1.32	1.870829
7.	Family type	1.38	1.22	0.9417419
8.	Size of land holding	1.96	1.64	1.460729
9.	Annual income	2.04	1.68	2.16855*
10.	Type of house	2.34	2.02	2.265518*
11.	Household material possession	2.18	1.86	2.947368*
12.	Social participation	1.12	1.08	0.6286186
13.	Cosmopolitaness	12.18	4.84	10.98513**
14.	Economic motivation	5.438	5.606	0.3960837

that trained and untrained women differ significantly with respect to caste family education, occupation, annual income, house type and house hold material possession. The mean value of cosmopolitenen of the two categories of rural women it trained and untrained was 12.18 and 4.84, respectively. The computed t-value was highly significant at 1 per cent level of significance. Thus, it could be concluded that both at the trained and untrained beekeepers differed significantly for the cosmopoliteness was concerned. This also indicated that training programme on bee keeping might have somehow on other played crucial role in developing cosmopoliteness in trained beekeepers.

### Conclusion :

On the basis of the finding of the study indicated that trained and untrained respondents were different to some extent in terms of age, caste, family education, family size, family type, size of land holding, annual income, household material possession, social participation and economic motivation. The trained respondents had clear edge over the untrained in terms of personal education, occupation, house type and cosmopolitans. Computed t-test between trained and untrained beekeepers in all variables under the study also revealed their positive and significant difference between the two categories of respondents. Trained beekeepers differed in terms of house hold material possession and cosmopolitans. However, both the groups *i.e.*, trained and untrained did not differ significantly in respect of age, personal

education, family size, family type, size of land holding, social participation and economic motivation. Thus trained women differed significantly over the untrained women.

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