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Capacity building of farm women through awareness generation regarding agricultural enterprise

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Abstract

Capacity building is the development of knowledge, skills and attitudes in individuals and groups of people relevant in the design, development and maintenance of institutional and operational infrastructures and processes that are locally meaningful (Groot and Moolen, 2001). This paper intends to place a particular emphasis on farm women to increase their capacity building through awareness regarding agricultural enterprises and to create more sustainable jobs and potential work. The study was conducted in to Nanded district of Maharashtra state. Six villages were selected from Loha and Aradhpur talukas. From each village 20 farm women who have undergone different trainings of TAO selected, making a total sample of 120 women. Personal interview were conducted to collect data were processed by using percent and frequencies. Mjority (50.00 percent) of the respondents interested in exposure to model dairy farm, followed by 37.50 percent of farm women shown interest in participation in training/ camps/ farmers meeting etc. and one-fourth (25.00 percent) of the farm women interested in listening Radio. Mainly, 66% farm women were very much aware about the dairy enterprise and they were helping in that business to their family holders, 50% of farm women were received training and interested to get information regarding nursery management.

Keywords: Capacity building and farm women, women enterprise

Introduction

Defining entrepreneurship is not an easy task. To some entre means a primarily innovations, to others it means risk taking, to few others a market establishing force and again to other starting owing and managing a small business. Entrepreneurship is most appropriate for the rural areas. It is important to pear in mind the entrepreneurial skills that will be needed to improve the quality of life for individuals, families, communities and to sustain healthy economy and environment.

In recent decode, a new tread developed i.e. agriculture is recognized as enterprise then farmer, farm women, took farming as an enterprise, then only family will sustain as an industry. So it is need of the tire to develop an attitude towards agriculture as an enterprise maximum work in farming is performed by women, so it is fact necessary to conduct this study.

Women play a vital role in Indian agriculture. In India, about 70% of the farm work is performed by women and nearly 33% of labour force in agriculture is constituted by women. Women farmer's participation in agriculture-related trainings is low because of socio-cultural limitations, household work load and gender segregated society. So, it is necessary to increase capacity building of farm women.

Objectives of study

1. To know the view of farm women towards capacity building.
2. To study the awareness farm women regarding Agril. Enterprises

Methodology

The study was conducted in to Nanded district of Maharashtra state. Six villages were selected from Loha and Aradhpur talukas. From each village 20 farm women who have undergone different trainings of TAO selected, making a total sample of 120 women. Personal interview were conducted to collect data were processed by using percent and frequencies.

Result and discussion

1. To know the view of farm women towards capacity building.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their views about capacity building

S. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Yes	40	33.33
2.	No	80	66.66
Total=		120	

From table No. 1 it is clear that only 33.33% farm women aware about the capacity building and its related issues. Where, 66.66% farm women were not aware about the concept of capacity building.

Distribution of respondents according to training received by respondents

The selected respondents undergone training organized by TAO like Kitchen gardening, sericulture, poultry, dairy management, vermicompost, mushroom cultivation, nursery management, grafting, fruit preservation and many other Agril. related issues.

Table 2

S. No.	Enterprise	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Milk and milk product/dairy	80	66.66
2.	Nursery management	60	50.00
3.	Sericulture	50	41.66
4.	Fruit preservation	40	33.33
5.	Vegetable dehydration	30	25.00
6.	Vermicomposting	35	29.16
7.	Sale of fruit and vegetable	45	37.50
8.	Mushroom cultivation	20	16.66
9.	Making & Dal preparation of different pulses.	38	31.66

It is very clear from table No. 2 i.e. 66% farm women were very much aware about the dairy enterprise and they were helping in that business to their family holders, 50% of farm women were received training and interested to get information regarding nursery management.

Sericulture was the enterprise known by only 40% respondent's, sale of fruit and vegetable was the enterprise

undertaken by 37% respondents were knowing and were ready to take training on it. Whereas, 29.16% and 16.66% respondents undergone vermicomposting and mushroom cultivation training respectively.

2. To study the awareness farm women regarding Agril. Enterprises.

Table 3: Interest shown by farm women for different capacity building activities:

S. No.	Activities	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Visit to exhibition	50	41.66
2.	Participation in training/ camps/ farmers meeting	45	37.50
3.	Watching TV (Agricultural progress)	25	20.83
4.	Listening Radio	30	25.00
5.	Reading Agrowan / other paper/ different magazines	15	12.50
6.	Contacts with agril. experts	13	10.83
7.	Visit to agril. university	10	8.33
8.	Attending different Melawa's	12	10.00
9.	Exposure to model dairy farm	60	50.00
10.	Literature on different enterprises	18	15.00
11.	Telephone calls	05	4.16
12.	Visit to ATIC	04	3.33
13.	Visit to TAO	03	2.50
14.	Contact with progressive farmer	24	20.00

It is revealed from Table 3 that, majority (50.00 percent) of the respondents interested in exposure to model dairy farm, followed by 37.50 percent of farm women shown interest in participation in training/ camps/ farmers meeting etc., one-fourth (25.00 percent) of the farm women interested in listening Radio. While 20.83 percent and 20.00 percent of the respondents were interested in watching TV (Agricultural progress) and Contact with progressive farmer respectively. More than one tenth (15.00 percent) of the respondents found interest in literature on different enterprises, whereas 13.14 percent of the respondents found interest in Reading Agrowan / other paper/ different magazines,

It is evident from Table 3 that, Farm women shown 10.83 percent, 10.00 percent, 4.16 percent, 3.33 percent and 2.50 percent interest in different capacity building activities like Contacts with agril. experts, Attending different Melawa's, Telephone calls, Visit to ATIC, Visit to TAO respectively.

Conclusion

Rural women are not as aware and literate as to handle all the legal and other formalities involving in loan taking and establishing an Industrial Unit. They also lack confidence in their ability to run the entrepreneurship. They need capacity building and training in functional areas such as finance, literacy skills, marketing, production and managerial skills. The only urgent need is to create a favorable atmosphere to increase self-employment for women and over all developments of the country. Majority (50.00 percent) of the respondents interested in exposure to model dairy farm, followed by 37.50 percent of farm women shown interest in participation in training/ camps/ farmers meeting etc. and one-fourth (25.00 percent) of the farm women interested in listening Radio. Mainly, 66% farm women were very much aware about the dairy enterprise and they were helping in that business to their family holders, 50% of farm women were

received training and interested to get information regarding nursery management.

“A woman is the full circle. Within her is the power to create, nurture and transform.” ~Diane Mariechild

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