Research Note :

IMPACT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS ON TRAINING NEEDS FOR THE FARMERS UNDER MAJHGAWAN WATERSHED AREA OF SATNA DISTRICT (M.P.)

D.P. Rai[2] & A.K. Mishra[2]

National watershed development project for rainfed areas may rightly be called people's movement with its twin approach of area development based upon watershed management and sustainable integrated farming systems. Training is vital part of watershed to ensure the over time sustainability in programme and plays an imperative role to augment the area development as well as peoples of concerned watershed. Belongingness of individual to diverse socio-economic status affect the training needs. Such type of formidable situations are prevailing in watershed area.

Keeping this in view the present investigation entitled "Impact of socio-economic status on training needs for the farmers under Majhgawan watershed area of Satna district (M.P.)", was conducted with the following specific objectives:

1. To find-out the socio-economic status of the farmers under watershed area.
2. To find-out association between socio-economic status and training needs of the respondents.

METHODOLOGY

Majhgawan watershed area covers 17 villages, Out of them, 4 villages were selected randomly with help of random number table, from each of identified village, 20 farmers were selected randomly. Thus, a total of 80 respondents were selected for the study. The independent variables included were caste, education, size of family, size of land holding, cultivated area on the base of irrigation, annual income, occupation, irrigation facilities, farm machineries, irrigation channels, number of houses, institute, agriculture innovativeness and credit facilities. Responses on the required training needs were obtained from respondents by using a pre-tested interview schedule.

The data were analysed by appropriate statistical, methods i.e. Chi-square test, co-efficient of association and simple method of measurement.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Percentage distribution of the respondents according to their socio-economic status. N=80

Socio-Economic Status	Number	Percentage
Low status (up to 15)	45	56.28
Medium status (16 to 30)	20	25.00
High status (31-45)	15	18.75
Total	**80**	**100.00**

The data presented in Table-1 show that majority (56.25 percent) had low status, 25 percent had medium socio-economic status and only 18.75 percent belonged to high socio-economic status. The data show that majority of the farmers had low socio-economic status.

Table 2. Percentage distribution of the respondents according to overall requirement of training regarding recommended practices in watershed area. N = 80

Intensity of training	Number	Percentage
Low status (up to 15)	16	20.00
Medium (16 to 30)	20	25.00
High (31-45)	44	55.00
Total	**80**	**100.00**

Data in table 2 indicates that 55 percent of the respondent expected more requirements of

1&2. Faculty of Agril. and Animal Sc., MGCG Vishwavidyalaya, Chitrakoot, Satna (M.P.) 48531.

training, 25 percent of them expressed needed medium requirements of training, while only 20 percent respondents had less training requirements regarding recommended practices in watershed area. It has been concluded that majority of the farmers require more training of recommended practices in watershed area.

Table 3. Association between independent variables (socio-economic) and training needs

Sl. No.	Socio-economic status (Independent variables)	Intensity of training requirements (Dependent variables)		
		Value of X^2	value of 'C' %	Coefficient of association
1.	Caste	9.96*	32.94	Fair
2.	Education	9.98*	32.94	Fair
3.	Size of family	13.12*	39.54	Fair
4.	Size of land holding	22.04*	46.45	Good
5.	Irrigated area	15.76*	40.51	Good
6.	Occupation	13.01*	37.40	Fair
7.	Annual income	11.80	35.85	Fair
8.	Irrigation facilities	14.54*	39.22	Fair
9.	Farm machineries	13.68*	38.21	Fair
10.	Irrigation channels	10.94*	34.68	Fair
11.	No. of house	1.94	—	—
12.	Institute	13.04*	37.44	Fair
13.	Credit facilities	0.69	—	—
14.	Extent of innovativeness	15.09*	39.84	Fair

*Significant at 5% level with 4 d.f.

Table 3 reveals that out of 14 independent variables 10 variables were fairly associated with training needs, whereas non significant association were found with availed credit facilities and number of house of the respondents regarding watershed programmes. It is noticeable that socio-economic factors were not a inhabiting factors, while they were significantly associated with training needs. This massive extent association shows that farmers were keenly interested to enhance the production level. The present finding was also supported by Singh (1993).

Significantly good associations were also found in size of land holding and irrigated area. It indicates that the farmers who possessed good size of land holding alongwith plenty of irrigated area, showed intensive willingness to acquire training. Similar finding were also reported by Patel (1995) and Singh (1999).

CONCLUSON

It may be concluded that socio-economic status has a positive impact on training needs. Awareness and capacity building techniques can pave the way to adoptability for training in spite of existing problem of socio-economic status of farmers.

REFERENCES

1. Patel, R.N. 1995. Techno-economic change among beneficiary farmers in watershed area. Maharashtra J. Ext. Edu. 14: 25.

2. Singh,R.P. 1993. Dryland agriculture and technological options issues and approaches for watershed development. J.R.D. 12 (1) : 21- 33.

3. Singhal, 1999. Community participation in watershed management. Kurukshetra. 47 (7): 15-18.

❖ ❖ ❖