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ROLE OF HOME SCIENCE EXTENSION IN DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP AMONG TRIBAL WOMEN (A study undertaken in Gothangaon village of Gondia district in Maharashtra State)

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ABSTRACT:

India is home to a large number of tribes with population of about 70 million. Due to welfare programmes tribal communities made themselves conscious about their own existence. They have become more vibrant with new experience and are moving out of their isolation on to paths of development in terms of adoption of new farm and home technology. Entrepreneurship development is an organized and continuous process. The present study conducted to determine the impact of Home Science extension through self employment training on successful tribal women of Gothangaon village. The study was conducted in Gothangaon village of Block of Arjuni Morgaon in Gondia district of Maharashtra. By convenience sampling techniques 30 women were selected. Data was gathered by the tool interview schedule through survey method and analyzed by percentages. Respondents had higher development of entrepreneurship of tribal women through Home Science extension.

Keywords: *Tribal women, Extension education, Home Science Extension, Skill development, Women entrepreneurship, Home and Farm technology.*

INTRODUCTION :

Women play an important role in the family and society. In India, during last two decade women made significant contribution in various professions and are working in different sectors of the economy as agricultural labourers, road construction workers, domestic helpers, petty craft women, self employed women, doctors, engineers, lecturers and white collared executives. Women have also proven that they can be better entrepreneurs and development managers in any kind of human development activity but in all essential areas of life, women are generally at a significant, disadvantages as compared with men. (Dayya P.2015).

Women are also equal to men and they can also nurture their family. Also supports the power by moving ahead. But this requires motivation and this inspiration comes from extension education because extension education is education for the betterment of people and for changing their behaviour, i.e. knowledge, skill and attitude. Overall extension education is a revolution in the life of woman.

Extension is a nonformula educational function that applies to any institution that, disseminates information and advice with the intention of promoting knowledge, attitudes, skills and aspirations, although the term 'extension' tends to be associated with agriculture and tribal development. Extension is multidisciplinary. It combines educational methodologies, communication and group techniques in promoting agricultural and tribal and public sector agricultural extension development. It include technology transfer facilitation, and advisory services as well as information services and adult education. It is dependent for success on other agricultural

development processes such as marketing and credit services. In short, it is a function that is dependent for success on other factors, including other services and institutions. (Vijayakhader 2017).

The major purpose of extension education is to bring change in the attitude and practices of the people whom the word is done with. It deals with the various strategies of change in behavioural pattern of people by scientific and technological innovations for the improvement of standard of living.

Therefore it is necessary for understand the concept of Home Science extension in which women are encouraged by changing their behaviour and developing entrepreneurship.

The concept of extension is applied to home science. It is called as Home Science extension, which aims at further developing the capacities of girls and women who are mainly involved in farm and home technology.

Home science extension can promote the organization and empowerment of the poor, particularly poor women, through a combination of micro-credit, awareness - raising, training of group members, and other social services (Boccaro L. 2001).

In India, Home Science extension a significant role in the empowerment of women, helping them stand on their own, through such as socio-economic programme, vocational training and other similar programmes. Home science extension are intervene the needs of the women, contribute to their socio-economic empowerment, health awareness and general sensitization such as an education, employment etc., and their role range from fulfilling the basic necessity of women to empowering them and lead to the development of entrepreneurship, (Bocarro L. 2001).

For entrepreneurship, extension worker are important factor of tribal women because they help tribals increase the productivity of their home and farm technologies who have adopted and improve their living standards.

The purpose of this study is to provide a better understanding of the concept and practice of entrepreneurship, with this understanding it is hoped that extension workers will be better able to help tribal women develop the skills and spirit of an entrepreneur. extension worker while living among tribal people is to bring necessary change in individual and collective behaviour and motivating them. For this extension worker is required to have knowledge about psychological factors, extension related training and technological knowledge.

It is important to know that the involvement of tribal development in tribal areas in which women's knowledge, awareness and self confidence are being created.

The tribal development were introduced for the developments of tribal areas. These tribal development were expected to have their role in matters of economic developments, education, health and communication. For the development and steady improvement of our country's economy, we need to uplift and empower the tribes or Adivasis or constitutionally termed STs which also include development of the tribal women. Women must be accommodated in the main streaming process of development and then only a particular society can be perceived as being developed. The importance of women in the tribal society is more important than any other social groups in India, because the family economy and management depends upon their hard work. (Shalini April 2017).

They have become more vibrant with new experience and are moving out of their isolation on to paths of development in terms of adoption of new home and farm technology. Technologies are promoted to increase yields and incomes, save time, save money, improve food and nutritional security, health status and even empower women. Home and Farm technology is

the collection of techniques, skills methods and processes used in the production of goods and services or in the accomplishment of objectives, such as scientific investigation. Tribals in India have been introduced to home and farm technology. The present study investigated the role of home science extension in development of entrepreneurship among tribal women who have adopted home and farm technology.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

1. To find out the socio-economic status of the respondents.
2. To find out the development of skills of the respondents by home and farm technology.
3. To find out the role of home science extension in development of entrepreneurship among respondents.

Need and Importance of the study :

The government and NGOs efforts in the field of tribal development have in many cases not been successful, the reason being lack of knowledge of the adoptional behaviour of tribals.

The study will primarily focus on adoptional factors that will help the policy makers to consider them while introducing home and farm technology to the tribals. The conclusions drawn from the study can be importance to policy makers in the government, NGO and university departments engaged in the field of tribal development.

Hypothesis:

Higher Development of entrepreneurship among tribal women done by adopting home and farm technology through home science extension.

Limitations:

- The researcher is not able to conduct the study in a larger area due to paucity of funds and time.
- The result of the study may apply to area with similar characteristics.
- The study is limited to the selected village alone.

Review of Literature :

All the respondents perceived training as beneficial for their life as they can start their own enterprise if they get opportunity. Idea of utilizing jute rope with combination of macramé technique, pasting and swing was appreciated by respondent. it is a way to creaste a new innovative jute items, which was not much utilized, it will prove a bright future in field of handicraft jute rope with other creative technique or with other fiber like banana, coconut. Fiber can be used in production of different value added items fort heir future livelihood security, mentioned in the study, "Impact of Skill Development Training among Rural Women for entrepreneurship development by Babel S. & Sharma S.(2016).

Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been successful in empowering rural women through entrepreneurial activities. Increase in income, expenditure and saving habits of rural women were observed, mentioned in the study, "Women Empowerment through entrepreneurship activities of Self Help Groups", by Sharma P. & Varma S.K.(2008).

METHODOLOGY:

The present study was conducted in tribal village Gothangaon of Arjuni Morgaon block in Gondia district of Maharashtra State. By using convenience sampling technique 30 women from Gothangaon village were selected. Survey method was used to collect data, which was further analyzed with the help of percentage method.

RESULT :

It is revealed from table 1 that (66.67%) of respondents belonged to 21-30 years age, followed by 31-40 years (13.33%). Maximum 66.67% were married. A maximum 83.33% of respondents had joint family while (66.67%) of them stay in permanent houses.

From the above table 2, it is seen that a maximum of (83.33%) respondents have farming

as their occupation. Maximum (66.67%) of respondents obtained monthly income up to 4001/- to 6000/-, Maximum (50%) respondents were members of Mahila Bachat Gat and maximum 50% of respondents held cow as live stock. As per table 3, most of the respondents showed skill development in them after using techniques such as Technical Skill (25), Communication Skill (25), Money Management Skill (25), Planning Skill (15), Co-ordination Skill (15). Most of the respondents opined that they had increased confidence, awareness, education and attitude after using technology. Maximum (83.33%) of respondents were willing for technology adoption. Maximum (50%) respondents received guidance of information from extension worker.

It is revealed from table 4, that (50%) of respondents were making Papad. Most of the respondents were developed skill by entrepreneurship such as economic independent, leadership, empowerment and decision making. Maximum (66.67%) of respondents got guidance from extension worker.

CONCLUSION:

Maximum respondents were found 21-30 years of age, were married. Most of them belong from joint families and had permanent houses. That they have completed their education up to Std. 12th, their main occupation was farming and earned a monthly income near about Rs. 4001/- to 6000/-. Maximum respondents were members of Mahila Bachat Gat. Most of the respondents shown skill development in them after using techniques such as technical skill, communication skill, more management skill, planning skill, coordination skill. Maximum respondents were making Papad, Achar, Spices, Banana Chips. Out of them most respondents worked as horticulture, dairy farm, poultry farm, fisheries, apiculture, sericulture. Most of the respondents developed their skill by using entrepreneurship like economic independent, leadership, empowerment, decision making. Maximum respondents received guidance from extension workers as compared to media, neighbours and friends.

It can be inferred that higher development of entrepreneurship among tribal women through Home Science extension, is observed among respondents who have adopted home and farm technology.

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Table 1 : Characteristics of Respondents

n = 30

Sr.No.	Particulars		
A)	**Age of Respondents**	**No. of Respondents**	**Percent**
1.	Less than 20 years	01	3.33%
2.	21 - 30 years	20	66.67%
3.	31 - 40 years	04	13.33%
4.	41 - 50 years	03	10.00%
5.	51 and above	02	6.67%
B)	**Marital status**		
1.	Unmarried	03	10.00%
2.	Married	20	66.67%
3.	Widow	05	16.67%
4.	Divorcee	02	6.67%
C)	**Types of Family**		
1.	Nuclear Family	03	10.00%
2.	Joint Family	25	83.33%
3.	Extended Family	01	3.33%
4.	Broken Family	01	3.33%
D)	**Type of House**		
1.	Temporary House	10	33.33%
2.	Permanent House	20	66.67%

Table 2 : Socio economic status of respondents

n = 30

Sr. No.	Particulars		
A)	**Educational Level of Respondents**	**Number**	**Percent**
1.	Illiterate	03	10.00%
2.	S.S.C.	01	3.33%
3.	H.S.S.C.	25	83.33%
4.	Graduate & above	01	3.33%
B)	**Occupation**		
1.	Farming	15	50.00%
2.	Gruhudyog (Papad making)	10	33.33%
3.	Tailoring & Knitting	03	10.00%
4.	Fisheries	02	6.67%
C)	**Monthly income (Rs.)**		
1.	Less than 2000	02	6.67%
2.	2001 - 4000/-	04	13.33%
3.	4001 - 6000/-	20	66.67%
4.	6001 & above	04	13.33%
D)	**Participation of Respondents in Social events/Festivals in community**		
1.	Haldi Kumkum	10	33.33%
2.	Mahila Bachat Gat	15	50.00%
3.	Mahila Melava	02	6.67%
4.	Mahila Bhajan Mandal	03	10.00%
E)	**Live Stock Particulars of Respondents**		
1.	Cow	15	50.00%
2.	Buffaloes	10	33.33%
3.	Goats	02	6.67%
4.	Bullocks	03	10.00%

Table 3 : Skill Development by Home & Farm Technology

n = 30

Sr. No.	Particulars		
A)	**Skill develop after using technology**		**Number***
1.	Planning Skill		15
2.	Organizing Skill		15
3.	Co-ordination skill		15
4.	Technical Skill		25
5.	Communication Skill		25
6.	Money Management Skill		25
	*** Multiple responses**		
B)	**Opinion of Respondents after using technology**		**Number***
1.	Increase of confidence		20
2.	Increase of awareness		20
3.	Increase of education		20
4.	Increase of Attitude		20
	*** Multiple responses**		
	Willingness for technology adoption	**Number**	**Percent**
1.	Willing	25	83.33%
2.	Unwilling	05	16.67%
	Sources of information		
1.	Media	05	16.67%
2.	Extension Worker	15	50.00%
3.	Neighbor & Friends	05	16.67%
4.	Experts	05	16.67%

Table 4 : Role of Home Science Extension in the development of entrepreneurship

n = 30

Sr. No.	Entrepreneurship (Home)	Number	Percent
1.	Making Papad	15	50.00%
2.	Making Achar	05	16.67%
3.	Making Spices (Masale)	04	13.33%
4.	Making Banana Chips	06	20.00%
	Entrepreneurship (Farm)	**Number***	
1.	Horticulture	15	
2.	Dairy Farm	15	
3.	Poultry Farm	15	
4.	Fisheries	15	
5.	Apiculture	05	
6.	Sericulture	05	
	* Multiple Responses		
	Skill Development	**Number***	
1.	Decision Making	15	
2.	Empowerment	20	
3.	Economic Independent	20	
4.	Leadership	20	
	*** Multiple Responses**		
	Guidance for entrepreneur	Number	Percent
1.	NGOs	05	16.67%
2.	Extension Worker	20	66.67%
3.	Media	04	13.33%
4.	Neighbours and Friends	01	3.33%