

Impact of Personality Traits on Farmers under RAWE Programme

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ABSTRACT

This paper aimed at measuring the impact of change proneness, scientism level and orientation effect on farmers by estimating the impact of Rural Agricultural Work Experience Programme on farmers. The study was conducted in Yamunanagar district of Haryana. Thus, 120 farmers were sampled. To identify the influence of change proneness among farmers was on the statement "If something bad is going to happen, to me, it will happen no matter what I do" with highest mean value (2.62) followed by "There is no sense in planning a lot; if something" with mean value (2.35), while "There is no sense in planning a lot; if something" with mean value (2.25). However, prediction of change proneness was in effect to that "I have learnt that what is going to happen, will happen" with mean value (2.21). The influence of scientism that idealization and scientific method of human activities the ways they work or think. It was found in the study way of thinking of farmers on the statement "I have learnt that what is going to happen, will happen" with highest mean value (2.76) followed by "If something bad is going to happen to me, it will happen no matter, what I do" with mean value (2.17), while "If bad things happen, it is because they were meant" with mean value (2.46). The study also investigated that effect of risk orientation on farmers in case of "Cautious towards making plans for the assigned task" with mean value (2.29) followed by "I follow the motto, nothing ventured, nothing gained" with mean value (2.78), while "When task seems interesting, I choose to do it with my competence" (2.55).

Key words: Change proneness, impact, scientism, risk orientation, farmers and RAWEP

INTRODUCTION

Several social studies emphasize on the effect on behaviour but few measure the effects of variables change proneness, scientism/scientific way of thinking on farmers towards Rural Agricultural Work Experience (RAWE) Programme. Assessing attributes focus on personality traits consistently was found to be predictable. Facts are fathoming here personality is a decisive in nature in understanding farmers behaviour (Grüner and Lehberger, 2022). However, research to identify the explanations for behaviour change towards respondent's personality traits (Kwasnicka *et al.*, 2016). Change-proneness refers to inclination or readiness of individual behaviour/attitude that may be flexible rather than rigid. It is the tendency to accept anything which is new to be imbibed in own style of work. Change-proneness is congregation effect of curiosity, open mindedness and mental

flexibility mental process. Those how take new risk in introducing new planes; new idea along with high change prone attitude may originate new ideas. It involves new imaginative ideas which might sometimes create complaint and failure or perhaps final result at understanding in addition to success (Verma, 2016). It covers the sense of satisfaction, commitment and success to search something new. It encompasses the dilemma brought by submission or way of life in which may raise the consequences of expected or unexpected rewards. In case of this teachers should be active not reactive also need to strive than submit, he must be the boss of his own behaviour rather than dictated by authority. The teacher or any individual should perform his duties in his own way. Study revealed that during the RAWE farmers' gave the each answers of students with their own decision not dictated by students or any authority. Further farmers altered their behaviour

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regarding the issues were found suitable or not suitable. However, scientism is associated with other 'isms' like materialism, naturalism, reductionism and positive (Burnett, 2021). Scientism deals with idealization of scientific methods or way of scientific thinking in case of variety of ways to defying scientific method. Whereas, accepting confused belief that science gives us a direct path to acquire the hidden truth. In many instances, it is suggested that science cannot answer a question; it was not much of a question start with. Risk orientation is defined as the one's choice towards taking decision in adverse situations. The study was conducted and its impact on social dilemma such as risk preference and risk attitude. Study revealed that risk-seeking was more supportive as compared to risk-averse farmers in RAWE. It is quite valid that effect of risk-taking orientation is different between these two situations risk-seeking farmers were supported to students rather in terms of putting their problems and adopting new technologies suggested by students rather risk-averse farmers. Therefore, the study focused on assessing change-proneness of farmers in which they altered their attitude by taking their own decision likewise farmers had the scientism/fatalism towards many activities or suggestions given by students. Somewhere, approaches of agriculture were suggested to farmers; they had positive or negative way of thinking.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted at the College of Agriculture main campus of CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar. Thus, 120 host farmers of Yamunanagar district, Haryana were selected. An effort was made to measure the personality traits, estimating the impact on farmers. For the analysis of data, descriptive research design was used to get an effective result. The data were collected with the help of a questionnaire and the face-to-face contact establishment on the farmer's field. In formulating the questions and setting the particulars, the investigator took the opinions and guidance of the experts and extension personnel. The collected data were analyzed and tabulated using the suitable statistical tools.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results indicated that majority of the farmers gained high change proneness regarding statements "If something bad is going to happen to me, it will happen, no matter what I do" with high mean score (2.62) ranked 1st followed by "There is no sense in planning a lot; if something" with mean score (2.35) was ranked 2nd, while "There is no sense in planning a lot; if something" with mean score (2.25) was ranked 3rd (Table 1). However, "I have learnt that what is going to happen, will happen" was ranked 4th with mean score (2.21),

Table 1. The variable reported and descriptions of how this was measured (n = 120)

S. No.	Statements	Strongly agree (3)	Agree (2)	Disagree (1)	Mean score	Rank order
1.	I have learnt that what is going to happen, will happen	27 (22.5)	92 (76.7)	1 (0.83)	2.21	IV
2.	If something bad is going to happen to me, it will happen no matter what I do.	75 (62.5)	45 (37.5)	0.0 (00.0)	2.62	I
3.	If bad things happen, it is because they were meant.	16 (13.3)	104 (86.7)	00.00 (00.0)	2.13	VII
4.	There is no sense in planning a lot; if something.	35 (29.1)	81 (67.6)	4 (3.3)	2.25	III
5.	Life is very unpredictable, and there is nothing one can do to change the future.	26 (21.6)	92 (76.7)	2 (1.7)	2.20	V
6.	A basic human tragedy is that man proposes but God disposes.	20 (16.7)	98 (81.7)	2 (1.7)	2.15	VI
7.	I have learnt that what is going to happen, will happen.	23 (19.6)	79 (65.8)	18 (15.0)	2.04	VIII
8.	If something bad is going to happen to me, it will happen, no matter what I do	27 (22.5)	43 (35.8)	50 (41.7)	1.80	X
9.	If bad things happen, it is because they were meant.	37 (30.8)	47 (39.2)	36 (30.0)	2.00	IX
10.	There is no sense in planning a lot; if something.	60 (50.0)	39 (32.5)	21 (17.5)	2.35	II

“Life is very unpredictable, and there is nothing one can do to change the future” was ranked 5th with mean score (2.20), “A basic human tragedy is that man proposes but God disposes” was ranked 6th with mean score (2.15), “If bad things happen, it is because they were meant” was ranked 7th with mean score (2.13), “I have learnt that what is going to happen, will happen” was ranked 8th with mean score (2.04), “If bad things happen, it is because they were meant” was ranked 9th with mean score (2.00) and “If something bad is going to happen to me, it will happen, no matter what I do” was ranked 10th with mean score (1.80). It was indicated from the table that majority of the farmers altered their attitude in the situation if something bad is going to happen, to me. It will happen no matter what I do. Hence, the farmers were psychologically ready to take initiative.

More than 36.7% farmers' had average level of change proneness followed by 35.0% having low level of change proneness, while 28.3% with high level of change proneness (Table 2). Majority (79.2%) of the respondents were having the level of scientific thinking on the statement “Ultimately, that which is destined to happen, will occur in due time” was ranked 1st followed by 72.5% respondents level of understanding “Unfortunate circumstances arise as part of a

pre-determined plan” was ranked 2nd, while 48.3% were having the understanding level regarding “If bad things happen, it is because they were meant” was ranked 3rd (Table 3). It was indicated that majority of the respondents had level of understanding in case of learnt what is going to happen, will happen from the point of future prospects.

According to the level of scientism more than 55.9% respondents had high level of understanding followed by 25% with low level of scientific thinking (Table 4). Majority (89.2%) of the respondents had more effect of risk orientation towards making plans for the assigned task was ranked 1st followed by 80.0% respondents were effected in case of “Follow the motto, nothing ventured, nothing gained” was ranked 2nd, while the effect on “When task seems interesting, I choose to do it with my competence” was ranked 3rd (Table 5). Further, study revealed that 40.0% had effect of risk orientation in effect to the “I only set small goals so that it could achieve without difficulty and express the opinion the opinion about the question answers was ranked 4th, respectively. Majority (54%) of the respondents had high effect of risk orientation (Table 6). As per these attributes during the interaction with farmers may well result in improvements in farm profitability (O’leary *et al.*, 2018).

Table 2. Distribution of change proneness according to low, medium and high (n = 120)

S. No	Change proneness	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	42	35.0
2.	Average	44	36.7
3.	High	34	28.3
	Total	120	100

Table 4. Distribution of scientism according to low, medium and high (n = 120)

S. No.	Scientism/fatalism	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low	30	25.0
2	Average	23	19.1
3	High	67	55.9
	Total	120	100

Table 3. Distribution of respondents according to scientism/fatalism (n = 120)

S. No.	Statements	Strongly agree (3)	Agree (2)	Disagree (1)	Mean score	Rank order
1.	Ultimately, that which is destined to happen, will occur in due time.	95 (79.2)	22 (18.3)	3 (2.5)	2.76	I
2.	If an adverse event is destined to occur, it will do so regardless of the circumstances.	87 (72.5)	32 (26.7)	1 (0.8)	2.71	II
3.	Unfortunate circumstances arise as part of a pre-determined plan.	58 (48.3)	61 (50.9)	1 (0.8)	2.46	III
4.	Having no sense in planning,	41 (34.2)	72 (60.0)	7 (5.8)	2.28	IV
5.	Life is very unpredictable, and future remains unchanged,	34 (28.3)	64 (53.4)	22 (18.3)	2.08	V
6.	A basic human tragedy is that man proposes but God disposes,	38 (31.7)	46 (38.3)	36 (30.0)	2.01	VI

Table 5. Distribution of respondents according to risk orientation (n = 120)

S. No.	Statements	Not risky (3)	Somewhat risky (2)	Highly risky (1)	Mean score	Rank order
1.	Cautious towards making plans for the assigned task.	107 (89.2)	13 (10.8)	0.0 (0.00)	2.89	I
2.	I follow the motto, nothing ventured, nothing gained.	96 (80.0)	22 (18.3)	2 (1.7)	2.78	II
3.	When task seems interesting, I choose to do it with my competence.	69 (57.5)	48 (40.0)	3 (2.5)	2.55	III
4.	I only set small goals so that it could achieve without difficulty	49 (40.0)	69 (57.5)	2 (1.6)	2.40	IV
5.	Express the opinion the question answers.	49 (40.9)	70 (58.3)	1 (0.8)	2.40	IV
6.	Decisions are always made carefully and accurately.	40 (33.3)	75 (62.5)	5 (4.2)	2.29	VI
7.	I tend to imagine the unfavourable outcomes of my actions.	55 (45.9)	54 (45.0)	11 (9.1)	2.36	V
8.	Success gets me at higher risks at each situation.	63 (52.5)	38 (31.7)	19 (15.8)	2.36	V

Table 6. Distribution of the respondents according to risk orientation (n = 120)

S. No.	Risk orientation	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	42	35.0
2.	Average	54	45.0
3.	High	24	20.0
	Total	120	100

CONCLUSION

It was concluded that most respondents exhibited a high tendency for change, believing that if something negative is destined to occur, it will happen regardless of their actions. It was found that participants were willing to embrace any challenges in their specific area. None the less, the research showed that in various circumstances, participants lacked a sense of planning for their future employment. It states that they were in agreement regarding their previous chaotic planning in contrast to the new approach. According to similar findings, the tendency for change among primary school teachers as a key factor in addressing the needs of hard-to-reach students indicated that male teachers exhibited a greater propensity for change compared to female teachers. Additional research revealed that regarding the measurement of scientific behaviour towards the situation, they demonstrated a very positive attitude towards accepting the impact of future possibilities. The respondents were encouraged to have a positive outlook on

situations that could be negative. It states that participants were observed to be more scientific and committed to staying in any situation across all areas of life. Research showed that the impact of risk orientation in case of making plans for the assigned work followed by showing the interest when the task was found to be suitable. In general, people intend to take decision gradually and seek more information.

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