

TRAINING PROVIDED BY THE KVK AND IMPACT OF DECISION MAKING AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: The krishi viggan Kendra will impact training through work experience and hence will be concerned with technical literacy. The syllabus and programme of each Kendra will be tailored according to the felt needs natural resources and for the rural development. K V K were started for the benefits of rural women, young girls and school dropouts with special emphasis on women. The study was conducted in 3 KVK & each KVK selected two block and three villages in each block. Ten respondents (women) were randomly selected from each villages. Thus total samples of 180(women) respondents. Approximate women takes participated in KVKS training programme like products daliya making, bari making & papad making programme.

Keywords: Training of KVK, Impact of decision making, Socio- economic Condition

INTRODUCTON

In Indian society, women's place has primarily been confined to the home and her role is limited to procreation, rearing of children and catering the needs of men folk by way of creating comforts. Usually women perform multiple duties by combining all types of household work including child care with such other jobs husbandry etc. depending upon the opportunities affected by the complex socio- economic and organization structure of the life they spend 3-4 hours in agriculture production 2-5 hours in food processing and preparation and 05-3 hours in collecting fuel and water and a further 1-5 hours in her work as a production of craft and marketing (Leslie-1988). Rural woman cannot be trained and educated through formal and long term system as they have their own culture, value system, mode of communication commitment to work and responsibilities to family. Thus it was felt that some professional approach to the task of home making and family management be made through institution. Hence in 1973 Indian council of agricultural research (ICAR) constituted a committee under Chairmanship of Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta of Seva Mandii Udaipur (Rajasthan) to work out a detailed plan for improving agriculture development. Committee submitted its report in 1974 and first Krishi Vigyan Kendra came in existence in the same year. First Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) was established in 1974 at Panduchery under the administrative control of Tamil Nadu State Agricultural University.

The Kendra will impact training through work experience and hence will be concerned with technical literacy. KVK raises knowledge of rural woman and give information about technology.

Training of the rural woman in agriculture as well as home science has been a very important programme of the KVK.

The present study was conducted with following specific objective.

1. To identify different areas of training programme organized by KVK for woman development.
2. Identify the benefits provided by the KVK for woman and know the impact of decision-making, socio-economic status.

METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out in area of Uttar Pradesh. The selection of the problem was based on the importance of KVK in India. The KVK empowering the households has got bearing on the family income and also influence the social by names. There KVK namely Dariyapur District. Raebareli, KVK thariyoan district Fatehpur and Tulsi district Chitrakoot were selected purposively. The selection of block and village were made on random basis. Blocks Satawn & Amawa in Raebareli district Haswa & Vijaypur in Fatehpur district and Karvi & Pahadi in Chitrakoot district this gave raise sample of 180 woman respondents were drawn from Eighteen village timely for the study. The respondents were interviewed personally with the help of structured schedules. Appropriate statistical tools were used for analysis of data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of the present study are presented here under.

Identify different areas of training programme organized by KVK for woman development.

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Table 1. Various programme run by KVK for woman development.

S.No.	Kinds of Programme	Period	No. Of women
1	Raising of seedling and nursery Management	6 days	15
2	Cut size of potato tuber treatment	2 days	11
3	Cultivation of fruits & vegetable	2 days	10
4	Plant propagation technique	2 days	10
5	Post harvest technology	2 days	10
6	Dairy Management	2 days	15
7	Poultry management	2 days	5
8	Disease management in cattle	2 days	15
9	Feed management	2 days	5
10	Production technologies	2 days	3
11	Integrated farming system	2 days	13
12	IPM in gram, rice & mustard	2 days	6
13	Preservation of fruit & vegetable	2 days	15
14	cutting & stitching of ladies garments	10 days	15
15	Embroidery work	4 days	20
16	Clean milk Production	7 days	15
17	Rearing of Calves & kids	2 days	15
18	Mushroom, production	3 days	2
19	Bee- keeping	2 days	5
20	Sericulture	2 days	5
21	Kitchen gardening	2 days	15
22	Utilization into milk by changing them into milk products	1 days	20
23	Daliya Making	2 days	20
24	Bari Making	2 days	20
25	Papad Making	2 days	20

It is observed from Table No-1 that ‘‘raising of seedling, cut size of potato tuber treatment, cultivation of fruits and vegetable, plant protection technique, Post harvest technology, dairy management, Poultry management, IPM technique, preservation of fruit and vegetable, cutting and

stitching of ladies garment, Embrodry work, clean milk Production, rearing of calves & kids, kitchen gardening, utilization int milk by changing into milk products, daliya making, bari making and Pabad making programme were organized by KVK for women development.

Table 2. Impact assessment of wome in decision making process.

S.No.	Indicator of decision	Male		Joint		Female	
		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
A	Agriculture related						
1	Selection of crop and variety	120 (66.7)	42 (23.3)	40 (22.2)	72 (40.0)	20 (11.1)	66 (36.7)
2	Management of production activites	93 (51.7)	82 (45.6)	58 (32.2)	46 (25.6)	29 (16.1)	52 (28.8)
3	Purchasing inputs for production	88 (48.9)	71 (39.4)	62 (34.4)	59 (32.8)	30 (16.7)	50 (27.8)
4	Cattle and poultry rearing	29 (16.9)	19 (10.5)	39 (21.7)	32 (17.8)	112 (17.8)	129 (71.7)
5	Sale of crop/spices cattle and poultry	105 (58.3)	56 (31.1)	45 (25.0)	49 (27.2)	30 (16.7)	75 (41.7)
6	Home stead gardening	80 (44.5)	46 (25.5)	76 (42.2)	53 (29.4)	24 (13.3)	82 (45.6)

7	Post harvesting operations of crop	56 (31.1)	50 (27.8)	68 (37.8)	78 (43.3)	56 (31.1)	52 (28.9)
8	Land preparation	52 (28.9)	21 (11.7)	69 (38.3)	94 (52.2)	59 (32.8)	65 (36.1)
9	Sowing	82 (45.6)	49 (27.2)	65 (36.1)	76 (42.2)	33 (18.3)	55 (30.6)
10	Transplanting	81 (45.0)	45 (25.0)	55 (3.6)	75 (41.7)	44 (24.4)	60 (33.3)
11	Application of pesticides	90 (50.0)	60 (33.3)	48 (26.7)	55 (30.6)	42 (23.3)	65 (36.1)
12	Storage	60 (33.3)	40 (22.2)	70 (38.9)	78 (43.3)	50 (27.8)	62 (34.5)
13	Packaging	78 (43.3)	74 (41.1)	80 (44.5)	84 (46.7)	22 (12.2)	22 (12.2)
14	Transport of market	80 (44.5)	60 (33.3)	70 (38.9)	88 (48.9)	30 (16.7)	32 (17.8)
	Mean	85.3	51.0	59.9	67.1	41.5	61.8
	SD	22.1	18.1	14.0	18.1	23.8	24.8
	't' test	4.438*		1.852		4.179**	

** Significant at 1.0% level

Table 2 reveals that before training of women, decision making participation by male in agriculture related activities like in selection of crop variety was 66.7%, management of production activities 51.7%, purchasing inputs for production 48.9%, cattle and poultry rearing 16.9%, in sale of crop cattle and poultry 58.3%, home stead gradening 44.5%, post harvesting operation of crop 31.1% land preparation 28.9%, land preparation 28.9%, sowing 45.6%, transplanting 45%, application of pesticides 50%, storage 33.3%, packaging 43.3%, transportation 44.4%. After training of women, decision making participation by male in selection of crop variety was 23.3%, management of production activities 45.6%, purchasing inputs for production 39.4%, cattle and poultry rearing 10.5%, in sale of crop cattle and poultry 31.1%, home stead gardening 25%, post harvesting operation of crop 27.8%, land preparation 11.7%, sowing 27.2%, transplanting 25%, application of pesticides 33.3%, storage 22.2%, packaging 41.1%, transportation 33.3%. The mean of male participation in decision making during all the activities before and after training of women was 85.3 and 51.0 respectively. The t value was found to be significant at 1% level of significance.

It was found that before training of women, decision making participation jointly by male and female in selection of crop variety was 22.2%, management of production activities 32.2%, purchasing inputs for production 34.4%, cattle and poultry rearing 21.7%, sale of crop, cattle and poultry 25%, home stead

gardening 42.2%, post harvesting operation of crop 37.8%, land preparation 38.3%, sowing 36.1% packaging 44.5%, transportation 38.9%. After training of women, decision making participation jointly by male and female in selection of crop variety was 40%, management of production activities 25.6%, purchasing inputs for production 32.8%, cattle and poultry rearing 17.8%, sale of crop cattle and poultry 27.2%, home stead gardening 29.4%, post harvesting operation of crop 43.3%, land preparation 52.2%, sowing 42.2%, transplanting 41.7%, application of pesticides 30.6%, storage 43.3%, packaging 46.7%, transportation 48.9%. The mean of male and female participation jointly decision making during all the activities before and after training of women was 67.1 and 41.5 respectively. The t value was found to be non significant at 1% level of Significance.

It was studied that before training of women, decision making participation by female in selection of crop variety was 11.1%, in management of production activities 16.1%, in purchasing inputs for production 16.7%, cattle and poultry rearing 62.2%, in sale of crop cattle and poultry 16.7%, home stead gardening 13.3%, post harvesting operation of crop 31.1%, land preparation 32.8%, transplanting 24.2%, application of pesticides 23.3%, storage 27.8%, packaging 12.2%, transportation 16.7%. After training of women, decision making participation by female in selection of crop variety was 36.7%, in management of production activities 28.8%,

purchasing inputs for production 27.8%, cattle and poultry rearing 71.7%, sale of crop cattle and poultry 41.7%, home stead gardening 45.6%, post harvesting operation of crop 28.9%, land preparation 36.1%, sowing 3.6%, transplanting 33.3%, application of pesticides 36.1%, in storage 34.5%, packaging

12.2%, transportation 17.8%. The mean of femal participation decision making during all the agriculture related activities before and after training of women was 41.5 and 61.8 respectively. The t value was found to be significant at 1 % level of significance.

Table 3. Impact assessment of women in decision making process

S. No.	Indicator of decision	Male		Joint		Female	
		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
B.	Non-agriculture related						
1	Marriage of girls/ Boys	80 (44.5)	42 (23.3)	60 (33.3)	60 (33.3)	40 (22.2)	78 (43.4)
2	Education of Children	55 (30.6)	45 (25.0)	75 (41.7)	70 (38.9)	50 (27.7)	65 (36.1)
3	Lone arrangement	80 (44.5)	60 (33.3)	65 (36.1)	75 (41.7)	35 (19.4)	45 (25.0)
4	Purchasing	50 (27.8)	40 (22.2)	70 (38.9)	75 (41.7)	60 (33.3)	65 (36.1)
5	Saving	74 (41.1)	45 (25.0)	55 (30.6)	75 (41.7)	51 (28.3)	60 (33.3)
6	Expenditure of festivals	35 (19.4)	35 (19.4)	88 (48.9)	80 (44.5)	57 (31.7)	65 (36.1)
7	Participation in marketing	78 (43.4)	65 (36.1)	57 (31.7)	65 (36.1)	45 (25.0)	50 (27.7)
8	Interaction with outsider	80 (44.5)	48 (26.7)	55 (30.6)	72 (40.0)	45 (25.0)	60 (33.3)
9	Asset building	95 (52.7)	73 (40.6)	55 (30.6)	67 (37.2)	30 (16.7)	40 (22.2)
10	Family day to day Expenditure	40 (22.2)	40 (22.2)	72 (40.0)	72 (40.0)	68 (37.8)	68 (37.8)
11	Going outside of home	80 (44.5)	65 (36.1)	65 (36.1)	70 (38.9)	35 (19.4)	45 (25.0)
12	Medical treatment	65 (36.1)	58 (32.2)	60 (33.3)	67 (37.2)	55 (30.6)	55 (30.6)
13	Entertaining guests	79 (43.9)	67 (37.2)	68 (37.8)	68 (37.8)	33 (18.3)	45 (25.0)
14	Buying and purching household material	65 (36.1)	57 (31.7)	65 (36.1)	67 (37.2)	50 (27.7)	56 (31.1)
	Mean SD 't' test	68.3 17.4	52.9 12.1	65.0 9.3	70.2 8.7	46.7 11.2	56.9 10.9
		5.031**		2.474*		4.139**	

* Significant at 5.0% level

** Significant at 1.0% level

Table 3 revealed that for non agriculture related activities male participation before training of women in marriage of boys/girls was 44.5%, in education of children 30.6%, loan arrangement 44.5%, purchasing 27.8%, saving 41.1%, expenditure of festivals 19.4%, participation marketing 43.3%, interaction with outsider 44.4%, asset building 52.7%, family day to day expenditure 22.2%, going outside of home 44.5%, medical treatment 36.1%, entertaining guest 43.9%, buying household material 36.1%. After training of women male participation in various activities like marriage of boys/girls was 23.3%, education of children 25%, loan arrangement 43.3%, purchasing 22.2%, saving 25%, expenditure of festivals 19.4%, participation marketing 36.1%, interaction with outsider 26.7%, asset building 40.6% family day to day expenditure 22.2%, going outside of home 36.1%, medical treatment 32.2%, entertaining guest 37.2%, buying household material 31%. the mean value of male participation before and after training of women was 68.3 and 52.9 respectively. The t value was found to be significant at 1% level of significance.

It reveals that for non agriculture related activities joint participation of male & female before training of women in marriage of boys/ girls was 33.3%, education of children 41.7%, loan arrangement 36.1%, purchasing 38.9%, saving 30.6%, expenditure of festivals 48.9%, participation marketing 31.7%, interaction with outsider 30.6%, asset building 30.6%, family day to day expenditure 40%, going outside of home 36.1%, medical treatment 33.3%, entertaining guest 37.8%, buying household material 36.1%, After training of women joint participation in various activities like marriage of boys/girls was

33.3%, education of children 38.9%, loan arrangement 41.7%, purchasing 41.7%, saving 41.7%, expenditure of festivals 44.5%, participation marketing 36.1%, interaction with outsider 40%, asset building 37.2%, family day to day expenditure 40%, going outside of home 38.9%, medical treatment 37.8%, entertaining guest 37.8%, buying household material 37.2%. The mean value of joint participation before and after training of women was 65.0 and 70.2 respectively. The t value was found to be significant at 5.0% level of significance.

The above table indicates that non agriculture related activities female participation before training of KVK, women taking decision marriage of boy/girls 22.2%, education of children 27.7%, loan arrangement 19.4%, purchasing 33.3%, saving 28.3%, expenditure of festivals 31.7%, participation marketing 25%, interaction with outsider 25%, asset building 16.7%, family day to day expenditure 37.8%, going outside of home 19.4%, medical treatment 30.6%, entertaining guest 18.3%, buying household material 27.8%. After training of women taking decision various activities like marriage of boys/girls was 43.4%, education of children 36.1%, loan arrangement 25%, purchasing 36.1%, saving 33.3%, expenditure of festivals 36.1%, participation in marketing 27.8%, interaction with outsider 33.3%, asset building 22.2%, family day to day expenditure 37.8%, going outside of home 25%, medical treatment 36.6%, entertaining guest 25%, buying household material 31.1% The mean value of female participation before and after training of women was 46.7 and respectively. The I value was found to be significant at 1.0% level of significance.

Table 4. Impact assessment of women in socio-economic status

S. No.	Statements	Male		Joint		Female	
		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
1	Mobility	60 (33.3)	55 (30.6)	65 (36.1)	65 (36.1)	55 (30.6)	60 (33.3)
2	Recognition in family	80 (44.4)	52 (28.9)	55 (30.6)	63 (35.0)	45 (25.0)	65 (36.1)
3	Recognition in community	72 (40.0)	61 (33.9)	53 (29.4)	56 (31.1)	55 (30.6)	63 (35.0)
4	Interaction with outsider	85 (47.2)	56 (31.1)	53 (29.4)	56 (31.1)	42 (23.4)	68 (37.8)
5	Literacy/education	50 (27.8)	40 (22.3)	75 (41.6)	80 (44.4)	55 (30.6)	60 (33.3)
6	Access to health services	45 (25.0)	40 (22.2)	65 (36.2)	70 (38.9)	70 (38.9)	70 (38.9)
7	Access to sanitation services	60 (33.3)	42 (23.4)	65 (36.2)	65 (36.7)	55 (30.6)	73 (40.5)
8	Access to immunization	70 (38.9)	55 (30.6)	79 (43.9)	80 (44.4)	31 (17.2)	45 (25.0)
9	Access to credit sources	110 (61.1)	92 (51.1)	40 (22.2)	45 (25.0)	30 (16.6)	43 (23.9)

10	Assist Bulding	125 (69.4)	115 (63.9)	35 (19.4)	40 (22.2)	20 (11.4)	25 (13.9)
11	Skill	86 (47.8)	65 (36.1)	52 (28.9)	65 (36.1)	42 (23.3)	50 (27.8)
12	Voicing your concern	105 (58.3)	85 (47.2)	35 (19.4)	40 (22.3)	40 (22.3)	55 (30.6)
13	Family Income	110 (61.1)	63 (35.0)	55 (30.6)	64 (35.6)	15 (8.3)	53 (29.4)
14	Nutrition's awareness	60 (33.3)	40 (22.3)	73 (40.6)	75 (41.6)	56 (31.1)	70 (38.9)
15	Family planning awareness	40 (22.3)	17 (9.4)	55 (30.6)	65 (36.1)	85 (47.2)	98 (54.5)
16	Girls, child development awareness	56 (31.10)	35 (19.4)	68 (37.8)	75 (41.6)	56 (31.1)	70 (38.9)
17	Health awareness	56 (31.1)	37 (20.6)	72 (40.0)	78 (43.3)	52 (28.9)	65 (36.1)
18	Decision making related to child centered	83 (46.1)	58 (32.2)	55 (30.5)	63 (35.0)	42 (23.4)	59 (32.8)
19	Decision making related to money centered.	118 (65.5)	63 (35.0)	52 (28.2)	64 (35.5)	10 (5.6)	53 (29.5)
20	Participation in development programme	121 (67.2)	95 (52.8)	41 (22.8)	50 (27.8)	18 (10.0)	35 (19.4)
	Mean	79.6	52.9	65.0	70.2	43.2	58.7
	SD	17.4	12.1	9.3	8.7	18.8	15.4
	't' test			5.031**	6.969**	6.567**	

** Significant at 1.0% level

Table 4. revealed that impact on women in socio-economic status before training of women, it was found that male participation in mobility was 33.3%, recognition family 44.4%, recognition community 40%, interaction with outsider 47.2%, literacy/education 27.8%, access to health services 25%, credit sources 61.6%, assist building 69.4%, skill 47.8%, voicing concern 58.3%, family income 61.1%, nutrition awareness 33.3%, family planning awareness 22.2%, girls/child development awareness 31.1%, health awareness 31.1%, decision making related to child centered 46.5%, decision making related to money centered 65.5%, participation development programme 67.2%. After training of women male participation mobility was 30.6%, recognition family 28.9%, in recognition community 33.9%, interaction with outsider 31.1%, literacy/education 22.3%, access to health services 22.2%, access to sanitation service 23.4%, access to immunization 30.6%, access to credit sources 51.1%, assist building 63.9%, skill 36.1%, voicing your concern 47.2%, family income 35%, nutrition awareness 22.3%, family planning awareness 9.4%, girls/child development awareness 19.5%, in health awareness 20.6%, in decision making related to child centered 32.2%, decision making related to money centered 35%, participation development programme 52.8%. the mean value of male participation before and after training of women was 79.6 and 52.9

respectively and found to significant at 1% level of significant.

Table clearly indicates before training of women, joint participation of both male and female in mobility was 36.1%, recognition family 30.6%, recognition community 29.4%, interaction with outsider 29.4%, literacy/education 41.6%, access to health services 36.2%, access to sanitation service 36.1%, in access immunization 43.9, in access to credit sources 22.3%, in assist building 19.4%, in skill 28.9%, in voicing your concern planning awareness 30.6%, in girl/child development awareness 37.8%, in health awareness 40%, in decision making related to child centered 30.5%, in decision making related to money centered 28.8%, in development programme 22.8%. After training of women joint participation by both male and female in mobility was 36.1%, in recognition in family 35%, in recognition in community 31.1%, in interaction with outsider 31.1%, in literacy/education 44.4%, in access to health service 38.9%, in access to sanitation service 36.7%, in access to immunization 44.4%, in access to credit sources 25%, in assist building 22.2%, in skill 36.1%, voicing your concern 22.3%, in family income 35.6%, in nutrition awareness 41.6%, in family planning awareness 36.1%, in girls/child development awareness 41.6%, in health awareness 43.3%, in decision making related to child centered 35%, in decision making related to money

centered 35.5%, participation in development programme 27.8%. The mean of joint participation of male and female before and after training was 65.0 and 70.2 respectively. The t value was found to be significant at 1% level of significance.

While assessing impact on women in socio-economic status before training of women, it was found that female participation in mobility was 30.6%, in recognition in family 25%, in recognition in community 30.6%, in interaction with outsider 23.4%, in literacy/education 30.6%, in access to health services 38.9%, in access to sanitation service 30.6%, in access to immunization 17.2, in access to credit sources 16.6%, in assist building 11.1%, in skill 23.3%, in voicing concern 22.3%, in family income 8.3%, in nutrition awareness 26.1%, in family planning awareness 47.2%, in girls/child development awareness 31.1%, in health awareness 28.9%, in decision making related to child centered 23.4%, in decision making related to money centered 5.6%, in participation in development programme 10%. After training of women female participation in mobility was 33.3%, in recognition in family 36.1%, in recognition in community 35%, in interaction with outsider 37.8%, in literacy/education 33.3%, in access to health services 38.9%, in access to sanitation service 40.5%, in access to immunization 25%, in access to credit sources 23.9%, in assist building 13.9%, in skill 27.8%, in voicing concern 36.6%, in family income 29.4%, in nutrition awareness 36.1%, in family planning awareness 55.5%, in girls/child development awareness 38.9%, in health awareness 36.1%, in decision making related to child centered 32.8%, in decision making related to money centered 29.5%, in participation in development programme 19.4%. The mean value of female participation before and after

training of women was 43.2 and 58.7 respectively and 't' value was found to be significant at 1% level of significant.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of study it may be concluded that undoubtedly KVK training programme has created conditions raising the decision Making and socio-economic status of rural women. Impact of overall training programme on rural women in decision making power, socio-economic status. after training the women take decision in agriculture and non-agriculture related activities and her confidence level is improve.

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