

## STUDY OF CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH FARM FAMILIES RELEASE THEIR FEMALE WARDS FOR TRAINING

Ranjana Gupta<sup>1</sup>, Jitendra Chauhan<sup>2</sup> & P.N. Kaul<sup>3</sup>

Krihi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) are entrusted with the task of training rural people in various activities, so that they could muster better employment potential and use their time and resources more gainfully. The training of women in various productive spheres is of singular importance. There are roles in domestic which are played exclusively by women. A trained women is very likely to pass on her skills to next generation and thus multiplier effect comes into play. The success of training programme has not been so encouraging especially in respect to development of women.

According to rural values women are not allowed to go out unescorted. On campus training require trainees to be present there and some training requires women to stay on campus for few days. The present study attempt to find out conditions under which women trainees could be release to training programmes by the decision maker of the family.

### METHODOLOGY

On the basis of various criteria five KVKs were selected from different Agro climatic Zones of U.P. Area of operations of all five selected KVKs was sampled out. Two block from each KVKs where it has sufficient contacts were selected. An exhaustive list of families who have been the beneficiary of any of Home Science training

programme were made from each selected block. 25 families, from each block were selected randomly. So a total of 50 families each KVK and a total 250 farm families form the sample for study.

A Pilot study was conducted and interview schedule was prepared for this purpose. This was pretested on 25 beneficiaries of KVKs. On the basis of experience in pretested and analyses of data so collected, appropriate changes in format & content of the schedule were made. The data were collected by personal interview with head of families along with farm women who attended trainings. Data were collected from may 2000 to March 2001.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As far as reason for not much participation in training programmes by the daughters in concerned (Table 1), a majority of the respondents reported 'they do not get money', 'it affects the household work' and 'Social pressure as the main reasons for their daughters not participating in training programmes, whereas very few gave the reasons for not participation as responsibility of children' and 'training topic is not useful to them'. Sandhu and Sharma (1976) also concluded that training needs of farm women differed significantly from those perceived by the trainers.

Table 1. Reasons for not sending daughters to attend the training

KVK	Social Pressure		House Hold Work		Respon- sibility of Children		Topic is Not Suitable		No Money		Total
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1. IVRI	10	20	25	50	5	10	6	12	34	68	80
2. Sultanpur	16	32	14	28	2	4	6	12	23	46	61
3. Awagarh	27	54	16	32	0	0	11	22	30	60	84
4. Lohaghat	8	16	36	72	0	0	11	22	31	62	86
5. Ghaziabad	34	68	22	44	2	4	13	26	20	40	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>402</b>

As per data presented in table 02, maximum number of the respondent from all the KVKs stated 'responsibility of children' as the main reason why

their daughters-in-law do not participate much in the training programme with minimum number of respondents reporting 'social pressure' as their reason.

1. Tech. Officer KVK, I.V.R.I., 2. Reader., R.B.S. College Bichpuri, Agra. 3. Retd. Principal Scientist Deptt. of Ext. Edu. IVRI.

**Table 2. Reason for not sending daughters-in-law to attend the trainings.**

KVK	Social Pressure		House Hold Work		Respon- sibility of Children		Topic is Not Suitable		No Money		Total
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1. IVRI	6	12	21	42	33	66	11	22	37	74	108
2. Sultanpur	8	16	29	58	39	78	10	20	27	54	193
3. Awagarh	2	4	19	38	30	60	16	32	0	0	67
4. Lohaghat	0	0	10	20	44	88	14	28	22	44	90
5. Ghaziabad	0	0	16	32	26	52	12	24	17	34	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>529</b>

As far as willingness to send their female wards again in the future for training programme is concerned, the data in table 03 indicate that there is significant difference among all the three categories. Maximum number of respondents from all the five KVKs were willing to send their female wards for 'off-campus' training with minimum number in on-campus (with staying) category. This may be because of cultural factors in the environment in which rural women live. The finding is in conformity with tShailaja and Reddy (1997), who found that women wanted training at their own village as it helps them to participate in the training programme without affecting their daily routine work.

**Table 3. Frequency of the willingness to send female wards for future Training**

KVK	Off-Campus	On-Campus (with staying)	On-Campus (without staying)	Total
	(Yes)	(Yes)	(Yes)	
1. IVRI	48	5	23	126
2. Sultanpur	45	18	27	90
3. Awagarh	46	10	18	74
4. Lohaghat	49	6	25	140
5. Ghaziabad	43	5	5	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>483</b>

Chi-square value = 51.89\*\*

Table 4. Indicates that there is no significant difference among the five KVKs, as far as willingness to send their female for off-campus training is concerned.

**Table 4. Frequency of the willingness to send female ward for 'off-campus' trainings**

KVK	Off-Campus		Total
	Yes	No	
1. IVRI	48	2	50
2. Sultanpur	45	5	50
3. Awagarh	46	4	50
4. Lohaghat	49	1	50
5. Ghaziabad	43	7	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>250</b>

Chi-square value = 6.49

Table 5. and 6. indicate that significantly more number of respondents were not willing to send their female wards for on-campus (with and without staying) trainings among all the five categories of KVKs.

**Table 5. Frequency of the willingness to send female ward for training 'on-campus' (With staying)**

KVK	On-Campus (with staying)		Total
	Yes	No	
1. IVRI	5	45	50
2. Sultanpur	18	32	50
3. Awagarh	10	40	50
4. Lohaghat	6	44	50
5. Ghaziabad	5	45	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>250</b>

Chi-square value = 20.22\*\*

**Table 6. Frequency of the willingness to send female ward for training 'on-campus' (Without staying)**

KVK	On-Campus (without staying)		Total
	Yes	No	
1. IVRI	23	27	50
2. Sultanpur	27	23	50
3. Awagarh	18	32	50
4. Lohaghat	25	25	50
5. Ghaziabad	5	45	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>250</b>

Chi-square value = 25.12\*\*

Table 7. Shows that there is no significant difference among all the three categories of KVKs on willingness to send female wards for off-campus training and on-campus (with and without staying.)

The maximum number of respondents gave the reasons of not sending their female wards for training (Table 8) a 'it affects household'.

**Table 7. Willingness to send female ward for trainings as categorized by type of KVK**

KVK	Off-campus		On-campus (with staying)		On-campus (without staying)		Total
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
	1. I.C.A.R.	48	2	5	45	23	
2. N.G.O.,s	91	9	28	72	45	55	300
3. Ag. Univ.	92	8	11	89	30	70	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>750</b>

Chi-Square value = 10.00

**Table 8. Reason for not sending their female wards for training**

KVK	Do not get Money		People laugh at them		Topic is not useful		Affects household work		Total
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
	1. IVRI	29	58	17	34	12	24	38	
2. Sultanpur	26	52	11	22	8	16	38	76	83
3. Awagarh	32	64	11	22	15	30	36	72	94
4. Lohaghat	23	46	0	0	10	20	20	40	53
5. Ghaziabad	17	34	2	4	12	24	13	26	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>370</b>

'Works' and 'they do not get money' with minimum number of respondents reporting the reason as 'people laugh at them' and topic is not useful to them' among all the five selected KVKs. Jondhale and sangle (1996) in their study also found that farm women expressed the problem of 'affecting routine work' and 'insufficient stipend' as the main reasons for not attending the trainings.

As far as conditions for sending female wards for training programme are concerned (Table 9), a majority of the respondents reported 'the topic should be according to their need' and they 'should be given some money' as their main conditions for sending their female wards for training, while minimum number of respondents said that 'fellow farm women should accompany them'. Census of India (1981) also reported that farm women would not like to attend training programme unless provided with some remuneration. Kumar and mago (1974) reported that majority of the respondents wanted free boarding and lodging if trainings were to be conducted outside the village.

**Table 9. Conditions for sending female wards for trainings**

KVK	Topic should Be useful		Fellow women should accompany		Come back at day time		Get some Money		Total
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
	1. IVRI	39	78	11	22	29	58	32	
2. Sultanpur	27	54	10	20	24	48	32	64	93
3. Awagarh	37	74	13	26	19	38	31	62	100
4. Lohaghat	41	82	11	22	9	18	24	48	85
5. Ghaziabad	44	88	14	28	26	52	12	24	96
<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>485</b>

Table 10. indicates that there is significant difference among the five KVKs regarding the number of trainings attended. This table shows that majority of the respondents attended 2 to 4 number of trainings as compared to 6 or more number of trainings. Further 2 to 4 number of trainings were attended mostly by the farm women at KVK Lohaghat and KVK Ghaziabad whereas six or more trainings were attended least by the farm women around KVK Awagarh and Ghaziabad.

**Table 10. Frequency of the number of trainings attended**

KVK	2 to 4		4 to 6		More than 6		Total
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1. IVRI	32	64	16	32	2	4	50
2. Sultanpur	22	44	20	40	8	16	50
3. Awagarh	28	56	21	42	1	2	50
4. Lohaghat	40	80	7	14	3	6	50
5. Ghaziabad	38	76	11	22	1	2	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>250</b>

The data in Table 11. Indicate that maximum number of women among all the KVKs attended trainings on 'Agriculture' followed by 'Home science' and 'Animal Science' related fields, Further the trainings on home science related field were attended most by the farm women around ghaziabad KVK, on agriculture at Awagarh KVK and on animal husbandry related fields at IVRI, KVK.

**Table 11. Subjects in which training was held**

KVK	Home Science		Agriculture		Animal Science		Total
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1. IVRI	34	68	36	72	39	78	109
2. Sultanpur	35	70	39	78	22	44	96
3. Awagarh	32	64	42	84	27	54	101
4. Lohaghat	36	72	43	86	16	32	95
5. Ghaziabad	48	96	32	64	33	66	113
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>514</b>

The main aim before attending the training programme being 'to gain some knowledge' was reported by majority of respondents of all KVKs (Table 12), with minimum number of respondent reporting their aim as 'to get freedom from household work'.

The majority of the respondents among all the five KVKs reported that after attending the training programmes they felt 'increase in their knowledge' (Table 13). Very few respondents reported that they want to 'start their own work'. Sohal and Fulzele (1986) in their study also got similar results that as a result of participation in trainings programme there was a significant improvement in the knowledge of the respondents. Gopal (1974) found that average knowledge level of those farmers who had previous training in agriculture was high.

**Table 12. Aim before attending the training**

KVK	Gaining Knowledge		Starting own Work		Enjoy in KVK Vehicle		Get Freedom household from work		Total
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1. IVRI	44	88	19	38	15	30	10	20	88
2. Sultanpur	41	82	21	42	16	32	5	10	83
3. Awagarh	41	82	20	40	10	20	11	22	82
4. Lohaghat	41	82	13	26	0	0	0	0	54
5. Ghaziabad	39	78	20	40	1	2	0	0	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>367</b>

**Table 13. Frequency of the changes felt after attending the trainings**

KVK	Work Done in better way		Improve in Knowledge		Starting own Work		Total
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1. IVRI	29	58	35	70	15	30	79
2. Sultanpur	38	76	32	64	12	24	82
3. Awagarh	28	56	33	66	15	30	76
4. Lohaghat	11	22	34	68	11	22	56
5. Ghaziabad	27	54	37	74	5	10	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>352</b>

Table 14. Shows that there was no significant difference among all the five KVKs on the question of whether any enterprise was started after attending the training programme.

**Table 14. Any enterprise started after attending the training**

KVK	Yes		No		Total
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1. IVRI	9	18	41	82	50
2. Sultanpur	12	24	38	76	50
3. Awagarh	11	22	39	78	50
4. Lohaghat	18	36	32	64	50
5. Ghaziabad	10	20	40	80	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>250</b>

Chi-square = 5.48

The data in Table 15 indicate that in majority of the cases respondents acted as a source of information to their neighbours and friends about the training programme whereas very few respondents informed their relatives about the training programme. Rahudkar (1962) also found the identical results that neighbour to neighbour communication was more important than any other channel.

**Table 15. People who were informed about training programme by the trained farm women**

KVK	Neighbour		Friend.		Relative		Any Other		Total
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1. IVRI	23	46	25	50	20	40	3	6	71
2. Sultanpur	24	48	23	46	21	42	3	6	71
3. Awagarh	29	58	33	66	11	22	0	0	73
4. Lohaghat	39	78	17	34	1	2	3	6	60
5. Ghaziabad	46	92	31	62	9	18	0	0	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>361</b>

As far as whether any other women became interested in training programme after the respondent attended the training is concerned. Table 16. Indicated that there was significant difference among all the five KVKs in this respect. The maximum respondents reporting such other women were in KVK Lohaghat whereas the minimum were in KVK Sultanpur.

**Table 16. Whether any other women is inspired to attend training after hearing about the training programme of the respondent.**

KVK	Yes		No		Total
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1. IVRI	32	64	18	36	50
2. Sultanpur	29	58	21	42	50
3. Awagarh	32	64	18	36	50
4. Lohaghat	46	92	4	8	50
5. Ghaziabad	40	80	10	20	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>250</b>

Chi-square = 19.62\*\*

Table 17 Shows that opinions of the respondents among all the five KVKs differ significantly on whether they want to start their own enterprise. The maximum number of trained farm women wanting to start their own enterprise was in KVK Lohaghat whereas the minimum number was in KVKs Awagarh and Ghaziabad.

**Table 17. Whether the trained farm women wish to start their own enterprise**

KVK	Yes		No		Total
	Freq.	%	Ferq.	%	
1. IVRI	12	24	38	76	50
2. Sultanpur	17	34	33	66	50
3. Awagarh	11	22	39	78	50
4. Lohaghat	29	58	21	42	50
5. Ghaziabad	11	22	39	78	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>250</b>

Chi-square = 21.69\*\*

The maximum number of respondents reported 'lack of money' as their main problem faced while starting their own enterprise (Table 18) followed by 'lack of instructions' and lack of cooperation at home'.

**Table 18. Frequency of the problems faced by the farm women to start their own enterprise**

KVK	Lack of Money		Lack of Cooperation		Lack of Guidance		Any Other		Total
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1. IVRI	11	22	8	16	7	14	2	4	28
2. Sultanpur	19	38	10	20	14	28	0	0	43
3. Awagarh	8	16	10	20	8	16	0	0	26
4. Lohaghat	20	40	11	22	11	22	2	4	44
5. Ghaziabad	10	20	2	4	5	10	3	6	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>161</b>

Majority of the respondents did not apply for loan (Table 19), with very few respondents reporting they have applied for loan to start their own enterprise.

**Table 19. Number of respondents applied for loan**

KVK	Yes		No		Total
	Freq.	%	Ferq.	%	
1. IVRI	4	8	9	18	13
2. Sultanpur	9	18	16	32	25
3. Awagarh	7	14	4	8	11
4. Lohaghat	5	10	25	50	30
5. Ghaziabad	4	8	7	14	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>90</b>

As far as the type of help needed from KVK to start their own enterprise is concerned (Table 20), majority of the respondents reported they need 'related information' from the KVK staff, followed by 'help to get loan' and 'directed guidance'.

**Table 20. Frequency of the type of help required from KVK staff.**

KVK	Help in Loaning		Provide Direction		Related information		Total
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1. IVRI	8	16	5	10	10	20	23
2. Sultanpur	17	34	9	18	11	22	37
3. Awagarh	8	16	6	12	10	20	24
4. Lohaghat	7	14	16	32	31	62	54
5. Ghaziabad	9	18	2	4	7	14	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>156</b>

Table 21 indicates that majority of the respondents did not discuss with KVK staff regarding the help needed to start their own enterprise among all the five KVKs.

Table 22 shows that the perceived attitude of KVK staff with the farm women who needed help regarding their own enterprise was significantly different among the five KVKs. The most 'positive' attitudes were perceived by farm women in Lohaghat area, and the least in Awagarh area.

**Table 21. Number of respondents who talked to KVK staff about the relevant help needed**

KVK	Yes		No		Total
	Freq.	%	Ferq.	%	
1. IVRI	9	18	3	6	12
2. Sultanpur	20	40	7	14	27
3. Awagarh	10	20	2	4	12
4. Lohaghat	20	40	9	18	29
5. Ghaziabad	10	20	2	4	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>92</b>

**Table 22. Frequency of farm women who perceived various attitudes of KVK staff.**

KVK	Positive		Negative		Cannot Say		Total
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1. IVRI	9	18	0	0	3	6	12
2. Sultanpur	18	36	0	0	2	4	20
3. Awagarh	6	12	0	0	4	8	10
4. Lohaghat	25	50	0	0	0	0	25
5. Ghaziabad	10	20	1	2	0	0	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>78</b>

Chi-square value = 85.3\*\*

The respondents differ significantly in their views on 'whether they feel they can bring about an improvement in economic conditions after training programme' among the five KVKs (Table 23) The maximum number of 'Yes' responses were from Lohaghat area and the minimum from IVRI.

**Total 23. Frequency of the respondents saying they can improve their economic condition after training**

KVK	Yes		No		Total
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1. IVRI	28	56	22	44	50
2. Sultanpur	33	66	17	34	50
3. Awagarh	32	64	18	36	50
4. Lohaghat	42	84	8	16	50
5. Ghaziabad	31	62	19	38	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>250</b>

Chi-square value = 9.92\*

As far as the need of change in the training programme (Table 24), is concerned majority of the respondents reported that the training programmes need change and there was no significant difference in their views among the various KVKs. Deshpande *et al.* (1987) opined that trainings should be planned with due consideration of the trainees' personal, social and practical problems. Rangnekar, S. (1999)

**Table 25. Type of change in training programme suggested by the respondents**

KVK	Increase The Duration		Improve Selection of Trainees		Better Organised		Change in Topic		Training produce should be sold by KVK		Total
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1. IVRI	23	46	20	40	17	34	28	56	6	12	94
2. Sultanpur	29	58	10	20	10	20	28	56	5	10	82
3. Awagarh	27	54	16	32	10	20	28	56	10	20	91
4. Lohaghat	9	18	7	14	22	44	28	56	0	0	66
5. Ghaziabad	16	32	6	12	18	36	15	30	13	26	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>401</b>

## CONCLUSION

- On the basis of the above findings we can concluded that rural women are not interested to go out from their houses and villages due to rural values.
- Responsibility of children or the "social pressure" and burden of works prevent them for out going trainings. If they get this facility of training at their own home or in the village. They participate in the training without affecting their daily routine work.
- Needful programmes can promote the rural women to participate in the training programmes at K.V.K. campus.
- If some money is also paid to the rural women, they take interest in the programmes. They show their willingness to attend free to and fro travel, free boarding and lodging, free supply of material and free kit,
- The women are also affected by the factor of communication that neighbour to neighbour. They take much interest in the company of their neighbourers due to the factor of "protection" or 'safety'.
- If loan from banks is also sanctioned for starting their own job, they take interest. Some respondents wants other information from KVK staff.
- The maximum respondents have positive attitude for an improvement in their economic conditions after getting training.

also felt that there is a great need for redesigning training and extension to suit the women's requirements.

**Total 24. Frequency of the respondents saying programmes need change**

KVK	Yes		No		Total
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
1. IVRI	31	62	19	38	50
2. Sultanpur	27	54	23	46	50
3. Awagarh	26	52	24	48	50
4. Lohaghat	38	76	12	24	50
5. Ghaziabad	33	66	17	34	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>250</b>

Chi-square value = 7.98\*

Majority of the respondents suggested (Table 25) that the topic of training programmes should be selected according to their needs followed by 'change in duration of training programme'. Verma and Verma (1985) also stated that rural women acquired more knowledge if exposed training according to their preferences.

**REFERENCES**

1. Deshpande, W.R. and others (1987). Behavioural changes of rural women training. Maharashtra Journal of extension education. 6 : 215-218.
2. Gopal, R.V.C. (1974). A study of training needs of farmers in Coimbatore. M.Sc. Thesis, T.A.U. Coimbatore.
3. Jondhale, S.G. and Sangle, G.K. (1996). Evaluation of KVK programmes and constraints. faced in its execution. Maharashtra Journal of extension education. 15 : 211-218.
4. Kumar, K. and Mago, S.L. (1974). Training needs of farm women in Haryana. Indian Jr. of Adult edu. 35(10) : 72.
5. Malik, B.S. (1990). Role performance and training needs of farm women in dairy Farming practices. Ph.D. Thesis, NDRI, Karnal.
6. Radhukar, W.B. (1962). Communication of farm information in an Indian community. Indian Journal of social work. 23(1) : 94-104.
7. Rangnekar, S. et.al. (1999). The role of women in small holder rainfed and mixed farming in India. Proceedings of a workshop on women in Agriculture and modern communication technology, Tune Landboskale, Denmark, March 30-April 3, 25-37.
8. Shailaja, A and Reddy, M.N. (1997). Training needs of farm women. A case study in proceeding of National conference on frontiers of extension education in 21<sup>st</sup> century. Organized by ISEE. 8-11 Nov, Lucknow. 76.
9. Shoal, T.S. and Fulzele, R.M. (1986). Training for human resources development. Indian Journal of extension education. 22(3&4) : 38-40.
10. Verma, T.S. and Verma S. (1985). Training need for rural women : An action research. Indian Journal of extension educations, 21(3 & 4) : 104.



Sl. No.	Topic	Before		After		Total	%
		Pre	Post	Pre	Post		
1	1. Self confidence	10	20	10	20	40	20
2	2. Knowledge	10	20	10	20	40	20
3	3. Attitude	10	20	10	20	40	20
4	4. Skill	10	20	10	20	40	20
5	5. Leadership	10	20	10	20	40	20
6	6. Social	10	20	10	20	40	20
7	7. Health	10	20	10	20	40	20
8	8. Family	10	20	10	20	40	20
9	9. Community	10	20	10	20	40	20
10	10. Environment	10	20	10	20	40	20
	Total	100	200	100	200	400	20