

A PROFILE OF RURAL WOMEN TRAINED IN KRISH VIGYAN KENDRAS OF UTTAR PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in the selected KVKs of Uttar Pradesh from different Agro climatic zones to study the profile of women trainees of these KVKs. The findings of the study show that KVK IVRI attracts the maximum number of trainees whereas minimum number of trainings conducted at one KVK of SAU. Further the maximum numbers of trainings are conducted in the off- campus category whereas the minimums are conducted in the on-campus (with staying) category. The maximum numbers of women are trained at the KVK IVRI, whereas the least number are trained at one KVK of SAU. The study further reveals that the main source of information about training programme is the trainer of KVK. The study shows that the trainee herself take decisions mostly only in case of off-campus trainings whereas for the remaining two types of trainings, it is her husband or other elders who usually decide for her joining the training or otherwise. Further in almost all the selected KVKs "gaining knowledge" was reported as the main point kept in mind while deciding to attend the training programmes.

Key words : Trainings, On-campus trainings, Off-campus trainings,

INTRODUCTION :

Before going into the details of rural women trained in Krishi Vigyan Kendras, it is essential to collect preliminary information about such women trainees. This includes the KVK where most rural women are trained, weather most trainings are off-campus or on-campus, the sources of information about the training, the decision makers for various kinds of trainings and the chief considerations for deciding to attend these training programmes. The present study is concerned with these questions enumerated above.

METHODOLOGY :

On the basis of various criteria (2002) five KVKs were selected from different agro-climatic zones of U.P. Area of operations of all five selected KVKs was sampled out. Two blocks from each KVK where it has sufficient contacts were selected. Exhaustive lists 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 from each KVK and a total 250 farm families form the sample for this study.

A pilot study was conducted and interview schedule was prepared for this purpose. This was pretested on 25 beneficiaries of KVK Aonla. On the basis of experience in pretesting and analyses of data so collected appropriate changes in format & content of the schedule were made. The data were collected by personal interviews with head of families along with farmwomen who attended trainings. Data were collected from May 2000 to March

2001. Socio-economic status was measured by the scale developed by

Mishra and Kaul (2000). Level of aspiration was measured as per Ram Chand (1980). Attitudes towards training programme were measured as per Fulzele (1986).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION :

The 250 trainee respondents had a mean socio-economic status score of 325.58 with a standard deviation of 264.89. According to the norms found out by Mishra (1997), in a mean score of this and below about 65% of the case fall. This indicates that these respondents fall perhaps in the upper-middle class of socio-economic status.

The mean score of these 250 respondents on the scale of level of aspiration was 49.2 with a standard deviation of 9.53. It appears that the level of aspiration of these respondents was slightly above the middle value.

The mean score of these 250 respondents on the scale of attitudes towards training programmes was 34.21 with a standard deviation of 4.60. This indicates that the attitudes were quite near to the maximum value.

Table 1. shows that as far as one day's trainings are concerned, KVK Ghaziabad attracts very few trainees for off-campus training programmes as compared to the remaining four KVKs. The KVKs at Lohaghat and Ghaziabad attract fewer trainees for on-campus trainings as compared to the remaining three KVKs. This may be because of lack of infrastructure facilities like trainees hostel at the KVKs at Lohaghat and Ghaziabad.

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Table 1. Frequency of one day's trainings attended by the respondents

S.No.	KVK	Off- campus	On- campus	Total
1.	IVRI	42	18	60
2.	Sultanpur	33	10	43
3.	Awagarh	35	12	47
4.	Lohaghat	36	0	36
5.	Ghaziabad	8	5	13
	Total	154	45	199

Table 2. reveals that as far as 2-3 day's training programmes are concerned, the KVK at Awagarh attracts the least number of women trainees for off-campus trainings, whereas the KVK Ghaziabad attracts the maximum number of trainees. For on-campus trainings the maximum number of trainees comes to KVK IVRI whereas the minimum goes to the KVK s at Ghaziabad and Lohaghat.

Table 2. Frequency of 2 to 3 day's trainings attended by the respondents

S.No.	KVK	Off-campus	On-campus (with-staying)	On-campus (without-staying)	Total
1.	IVRI	16	9	15	40
2.	Sultanpur	8	8	7	23
3.	Awagarh	5	5	8	18
4.	Lohaghat	10	0	6	16
5.	Ghaziabad	30	2	3	35
	Total	69	24	39	132

As far as 3 to 4 day's trainings are concerned (Table 3.) maximum number of on-campus trainings (with-staying) were attended by women trainees at KVK Sultanpur and IVRI with no trainee at the KVKs at Lohaghat and Ghaziabad. However, on -campus trainings (without-staying) were attended by the maximum number of trainees at KVK Lohaghat and the minimum at KVK Ghaziabad.

Table 3. Frequency of 3 to 4 day's trainings attended by the respondents

S No.	KVK	Off-campus	On-campus (with-staying)	On-campus (without staying)	Total
1.	IVRI	2	23	16	41
2.	Sultanpur	0	24	9	33
3.	Awagarh	1	11	10	22
4.	Lohaghat	0	0	41	41
5.	Ghaziabad	13	0	3	16
	Total	16	58	79	153

Table 4 shows that as 4 to 5 day's trainings are concerned KVK Sultanpur attracts maximum number of trainees for on-campus trainings (with and without-staying) with no trainee at KVK Lohaghat and Ghaziabad in this category. For off- campus trainings the maximum numbers of trainees come to KVK Ghaziabad with no trainee at KVK,IVRI and KVK, Awagarh.

Table 4. Frequency of 4 to 5 day's trainings attended by the respondents

S.No.	KVK	Off-campus	On-campus (with-staying)	On-campus (withoutstaying)	Total
1.	IVRI	0	14	7	21
2.	Sultanpur	1	16	13	30
3.	Awagarh	0	15	8	23
4.	Lohaghat	1	0	0	1
5.	Ghaziabad	5	0	1	6
	Total	7	45	29	81

Table 5. indicates ,that no five or more day's trainings were attended by any trainees at Lohaghat and Ghaziabad . Maximum number of trainees for on-campus trainings (with-staying) come to KVK Awagarh followed by IVRI and Sultanpur.

Table 5. Frequency of five or more day's trainings attended by the respondents

S.No.	KVK	On-campus (with-staying)	On-campus (withoutstaying)	Total
1.	IVRI	11	0	11
2.	Sultanpur	5	0	5
3.	Awagarh	21	1	22
4.	Lohaghat	0	0	0
5.	Ghaziabad	0	0	0
	Total	37	1	38

Overall, it is clear from the above data (Table 6.) that KVK,ICAR attracts the maximum number of trainees whereas minimum numbers of trainings are conducted at one KVK of SAU. Further, the maximum numbers of trainings are conducted in the off-campus category, whereas the minimums are conducted in the on-campus(with -staying) category.

Table 6. Frequency of the trainings attended by the respondents

S No.	KVK	Off-campus	On-campus (with-staying)	On-campus (without staying)	Total
1.	IVRI	60	57	56	173
2.	Sultanpur	42	53	39	134
3.	Awagarh	41	52	39	132
4.	Lohaghat	47	0	47	94
5.	Ghaziabad	56	2	12	70
	Total	246	164	193	603

Table 7. Number of women trainees having different relationship with the head of the family

S No.	KVK	Daughters	Daughter-in-laws	Sisters	Wife	Total
1.	IVRI	28	15	16	33	92
2.	Sultanpur	26	12	12	21	71
3.	Awagarh	25	13	11	28	77
4.	Lohaghat	12	13	7	21	53
5.	Ghaziabad	24	22	4	10	60
	Total	115	75	50	113	353

Table 7 indicates that majority of the respondents

send their daughters to attend the training programmes in all the five selected KVKs, with least number of sisters. The maximum numbers of women are trained at KVK, IVRI whereas the least number are trained at one KVK of SAU.

The data in Table 8. shows that the main source of information about training programme is the trainer of the KVK.

Table 8. Frequency of sources of information about the trainings

S No.	KVK	KVK trainer	Progressive women	Total
1.	IVRI	44	21	65
2.	Sultanpur	39	21	60
3.	Awagarh	46	15	61
4.	Lohaghat	47	5	52
5.	Ghaziabad	49	6	55
Total		225	68	293

Table 9. Decision maker regarding sending the women for training

S No.	Type of training	Women herself	Elders of the family	Husband	Collectively	Total
1.	Off-campus	201	26	18	9	254
2.	On-campus (with-staying)	0	43	74	32	149
3.	On-campus (without staying)	8	56	122	54	232
Total		209	125	214	95	635

The data in Table 9 indicate that in majority of the cases the decision regarding sending the women for training is taken by her husband or by herself. However, in the case of off-campus trainings and on-campus trainings (without-staying), more women go for such

trainings as compared to on-campus trainings (with staying). This may be because women trainees may not like to leave their homes easily due to various cultural factors.

Table 9. also shows that the trainee herself takes decision mostly only in case of off-campus trainings whereas for the remaining two types of trainings, it is her husband or other elders in the family who usually decide for her joining the training or otherwise.

Table 10. Frequency of the points kept in mind while deciding to attend the training

S No.	KVK	Gaining knowledge	Earning money	Her friend was going	Duration of the training	Total
1.	IVRI	32	27	14	25	98
2.	Sultanpur	31	21	17	19	88
3.	Awagarh	36	35	12	14	97
4.	Lohaghat	49	2	5	6	62
5.	Ghaziabad	48	12	0	1	61
Total		196	97	48	65	406

Table 10 shows that in almost all the selected KVKs ‘gaining knowledge’ was reported as the main point kept in mind while deciding to attend the training programmes, while very few respondents reported ‘her friend was also going’ as the reason for their attending the training programme.

CONCLUSION :

The present study indicates that there is a need to encourage and attract more rural women from the lower socio-economic status strata for such training programmes. The KVKs where there is less attendance of rural women trainees should be geared up to increase the number of such trainees.

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