

IMPACT ANALYSIS OF KVK TRAINING PROGRAMME

K. Suman Kalyani¹ and K. Deo Singh²

ABSTRACT

The rural farm women have multifarious roles which demand more time and effort. Gender equality in matters of economic social and political significance is a fundamental right guaranteed by our constitution. Challenges and concerns in revitalizing the extension system is the need of the hour. The present study makes an attempt to analyse the behavioural components of the ex-trainees of KVK. The total sample of the study comprised of 100 rural women drawn purposively by quota sampling method from 10 different villages of 2 mandals from east Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. The impact of the extension training programmes on the ex-trainees was studied through a general information schedule. The impact analysis indicated that the socio economic status, the living standard of the women, access to power and resources, social support and the entrepreneurial activities have increased tremendously. The personality profile shows the self efficacy, self esteem, locus of control, decision making behaviour, risk taking behaviour, communication skills of rural women have been increased tremendously. The post training behaviour indicates that there is a dramatic change in the behavioural component of the women trainees. It indicates that a qualitative change in the extension system with a gender concern can play a vital role towards development of the country.

Key words: Multifarious; Self efficacy; Self esteem; Decision making behaviour; Risk taking behaviour

INTRODUCTION

The concept or strategy of 'women's development' is dramatically changed to the concept of 'welfare' and now to the 'empowerment'. The women have limited access to capital market, land, income, education skill training and in the decision-making. Rural women are mostly involved in agriculture and agro based informal sectors. The poorer the family, the greater is the dependence on women's economic productivity. Studies have shown that Indian women contribute a much larger share of their earnings to the basic family maintenance than men. There is a significant gap between women's potential and actual productivity. For enhancing the socio economic status and to integrate them in the main stream of the society, there is a need to create opportunities for self-employment for socio-economic sustenance by introducing them towards training and skill upgradation.

There is a greater scope for rural women to take up commercially profitable and ecologically sustainable enterprises. The KVK set up has emerged as a strong institution in this direction with economic utilization of untapped local natural resources through proper value addition as the fundamental step. Since 1985, the KVK, CTRI, East Godavari has initiated and imparted quite a number of vocational skill oriented programmes with 500 income generation units for more than 3000 women beneficiaries. These income generation activities not only create adequate economic opportunities but make women self sufficient by effective utilization of their leisure time towards constructive, skillful and productive activities. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kalavacharla, CTRI has imparted several training programmes like coir yarn making,

banana and palmyrah fibre extraction, sea shell crafts, coir and jute products making, leaf plate and leaf cup making, batik printing, embroidery, and lace making, etc. Review from gender studies indicated that the empowerment of women may enlighten the women and community towards education, health and employment. The empowerment is the key to sustainable development.

METHODOLOGY

The total sample of the study comprised of 100 rural women (ex-trainees) after a period of five years were drawn purposively by quota sampling method from 10 different villages of 2 mandals i.e. Raja Nagaram and Rangam peta mandals from East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. The impact of the long duration vocational training programmes on the ex-trainees was studied through a general information schedule.

The impact analysis of the training programmes was studied in detail. The general factors like the socio economic status, the living standard of the women, access to power and resources, the entrepreneurial activities and social support were studied through general information schedule. The personality factors like decision making behaviour, risk taking behavior, communication skills, self efficacy, self esteem of rural women have been studied by using specific scales that were developed by Kalyani, K. Suman (2004).

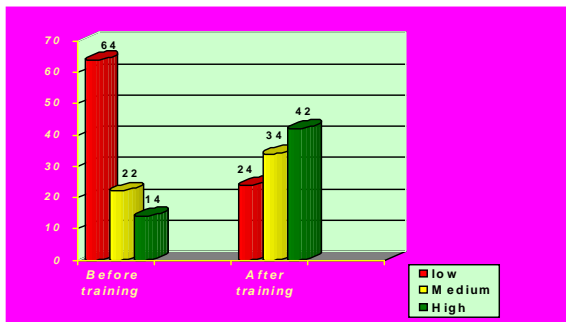
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The ex-trainees over a period of time i.e. two years after conducting training were studied for their socio-economic and personality factors. The results were as follows:

1. Scientist & Trg. Org., KVK, 2. EX-Director, CTRI, Rajmundry,

1. Self esteem of the trainees: The trainees were studied for their self-esteem at the time of entrance. The same trainees were studied after a period of time of two years for the self esteem. The study indicated that there is a tremendous difference in the self-esteem of the trainees. Majority of the trainees (64%) had low, 22% medium and 14% had high self esteem before training. After a period of two years, there is a drastic increase in the self-esteem. After training, a majority of 42% had high self-esteem, 34% medium and 24% had low self-esteem. This shows that the training has made the trainees to perceive themselves as self confident and self-worthy.

Fig 1: Self esteem of the trainees:



2. Self efficacy of trainees: The trainees were studied before and after establishment their respective units for their self-efficacy. The study indicated that there is a tremendous improvement in the self-efficacy of the trainees. Majority of the trainees (58%) were low, 25% medium and 17% were high in self-efficacy before training. After a period of two years, there is a drastic increase in the self-efficacy. 46% had high self-efficacy, 42% medium and 12% had low self-efficacy. This shows that the training has made the trainees to believe that they can successfully bring about change and develop their capacities and capabilities in problem solving.

Fig.2: Self efficacy of trainees:

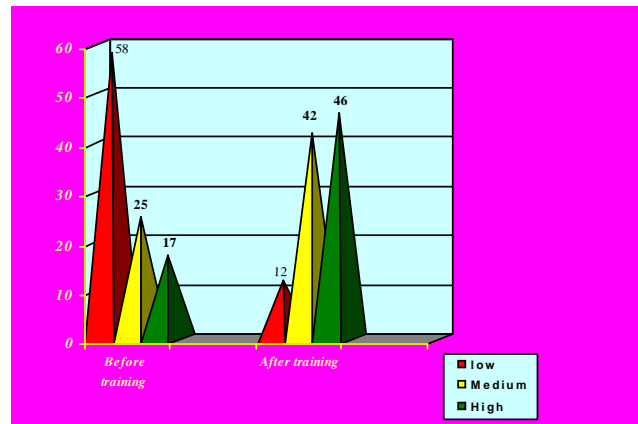


Fig. 3 : Locus of control

3. Locus of control of trainees: Before conducting training programme, a significant percentage of the trainees had a trait of powerful others (45%) followed by chance control(28%) and individual control (27%). After conducting a training programme, a large number of the trainees (61%) found to have individual control followed by chance control (24%) and powerful others (15%).

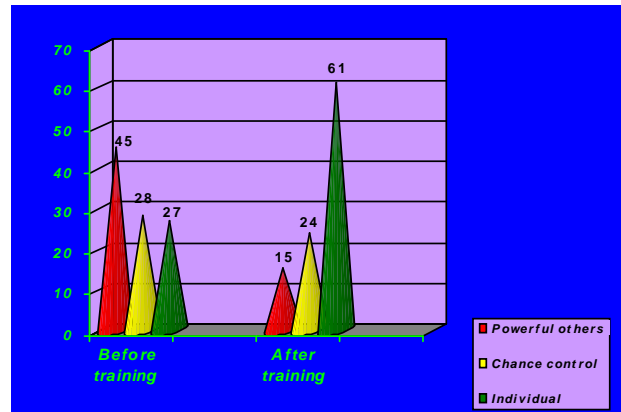


Fig. 4: Communication skills of the trainees:

4. Communication skills of the trainees: The communication skills of the trainees over a period of time have been increased tremendously. A majority of trainees (72%) had low communication skills, before training. Where as after training a great majority of 82% had high communication skills.

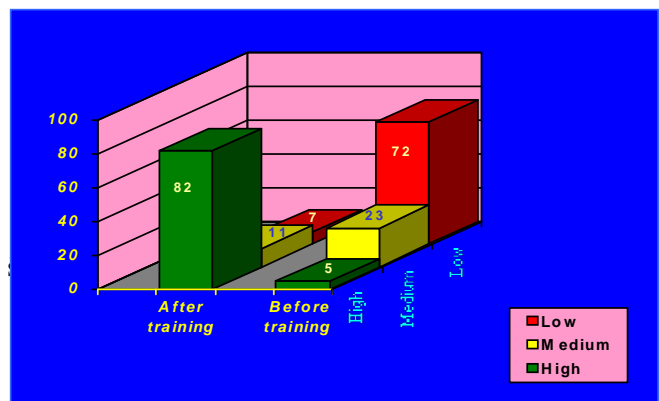
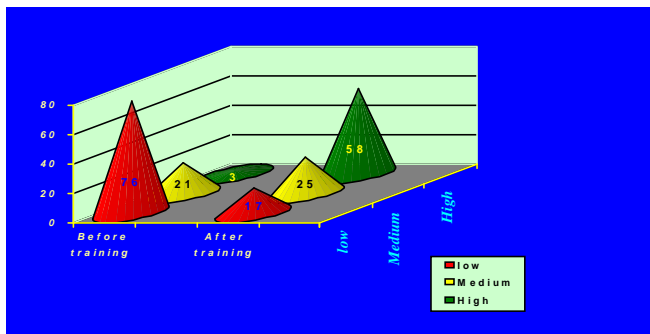


Fig. 5: Risk Taking Behavior of Trainees:



5. Risk taking behavior of trainees: The risk taking behavior had increased tremendously after a period of two years. A majority (76%) had low risk taking behavior. After training a majority had high risk taking behavior(58%). This shows that the trainees have increased their entrepreneurship abilities.

6. Problem solving ability of the trainees: The trainees have increased their abilities by taking steps to overcome the constraints in marketing and other related problems. A high percentage(49%) had low problem solving abilities followed by where as after training, the situation was reverse.

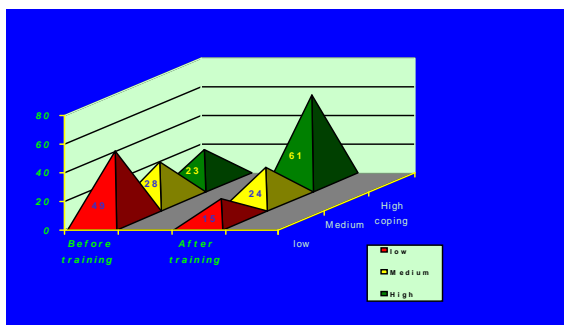


Fig.6: Problem Solving ability of the Trainees:

CONCLUSION

The study shows that the skill upgradation has brought miraculous change in the socio economic status, which in turn affected the personality components of the trainees. Hence, there is a great need for bringing a qualitative change in extension methods like training, which can play a crucial role in making gender equity a reality. Equitable access to resources, power and decision-making is also essential factor for gender equality. The ultimate goal should be an equal partnership between men and women built on the strength of shared knowledge, energy, creativity and skills. Thus, the study indicates that a qualitative change in the extension system with a gender concern can play a vital role towards women empowerment.

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