

Participation of farm women involved in chilli cultivation

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ABSTRACT : Women comprise about 43 per cent of the global agricultural labour force. Their participation in agriculture and rural economies, vary considerably between and within regions. Even within regions their participation varies based on land holding status of farm/household and the crop cultivated by them. The present investigation was undertaken to study the socio- personal characteristics and participation level of women involved in chilli cultivation. This study was conducted in Kundgol taluk of Dharwad district in Karnataka purposively as it is the highest chilli growing area. Five villages were selected randomly and from each village 30 farm women were selected making a sample of 150. Personal interview method was used to collect the data and suitable statistical tools were used for analyzing the data. The study revealed that majority if the respondents were growing ByadagiKaddi variety of chilli. The respondents were mainly between the ages of 36-50 with low level of education. They were from joint and medium sized families. Their average land holding was less than five acres with an annual family income of less than Rs. 1,32,000. The extension participation was low while social participation was high. The participation index for pre sowing and sowing operations was 62.69, for inter culture operations it was 61.63 and for harvesting and post harvesting operation it was 72.49. The overall index was 65.88 meaning that nearly 66 per cent of all activities are carried out by women, it being higher in post-harvest activities than other activities. A high participation implies that there is increasing feminization of agriculture. The programmes and policies of government often biased in favour of men should target farm women.

KEY WORDS : Participation, Farm women, Chilli cultivation

Capacity building of rural women through trainings

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ABSTRACT : The aim of this study is to assess the impact of KVK training programmes on knowledge and adoption of rural women about home science technologies. The present study was carried out with the sample size of 254 rural women. These rural women were categorized into two groups, *i.e.* trained and untrained having 127 women in each. The overall knowledge level of trained group was high in washing powder and phenyl making, maize products, mango products and bakery products. The respondents from untrained group possessed medium level of knowledge in maize products and low level in washing powder and phenyl making, mango products and bakery products. With respect to adoption, majority of trained women belonged to high level of adoption in washing powder and phenyl making, maize products, bakery products and medium level in mango products. Out of total variables cosmopolitaness in trained group exhibited significant but negative relationship with knowledge level and family income had shown positive and significant relationship with knowledge level as regard to home science technologies. Size of land holding exhibited significant but negative relationship with respect to adoption level of home science technologies. More than forty five per cent of rural women (47.24%) stated that lack of adequate time as their main constraint in adoption of home science technologies.

KEY WORDS : Capacity, KVK, Programme, Rural women, Training

Innovative approach for technology dissemination among rural community –By KVK, Ambala

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ABSTRACT : Farm Women of Rural areas generally face lots of problems during their day- to- day life. These problems can be as drudgery burden; high cost; time; energy; fuel consuming and above to all, the problem of health and hygiene. To mitigate these problems to some extent, KVK Ambala innovated some technologies such as Janta Water Filter, Ice-less refrigerator, bhusse ka dibba and hand cloth washing device. These innovations work on different principles. Janta Water Filter work on filtering candle which filters water instantly. This filter can be used to remove suspended particles and harmful bacteria from polluted water. Ice-less refrigerator works without electricity and on the principle that evaporation causes cooling effect. Bhusse ka dibba works on the principle of the thermal insulation which resist the flow of heat from the inside to outside and thereby save and store thermal energy. It keeps food hot for 6-8 hrs. Hand cloth washing device is based on the principle of centrifugal force. Various trainings, trials and demonstrations and extension activities were organized for Aanganwadies workers(120), School's children(30) and Farm women (850) to disseminate these technologies purposively in selected villages of all 6 blocks of Ambala district of Haryana. After testing these innovations, feed-back were collected from different sources (i.e. schools, Aangawadi Kendra and Farm Women) and overall impression was that these innovations are user friendly, sustainable, ecologically viable, drudgery reducing, low costing, time, energy and fuel saving. There is need to promote these technologies on a larger scale specially in rural areas of other states.

KEY WORDS : Drudgery, Technologies, Innovations, Sustainable, Ecologically viable

Backyard poultry farming: A means of sustainable livelihood for the rural tribal people of Keonjhar district, Odisha

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ABSTRACT : Poverty and a degraded environment are closely inter-connected, especially when people depend for their livelihoods primarily on the natural resources of their surrounding environment. The tribal economy in Odisha is primarily subsistence oriented and based upon a combination of agriculture, forestry and wage labour (ODR, 2002). Scanty land holding, land fragmentation and seasonal agriculture are not able to provide full employment to the workforce which in turn creates unemployment. Backyard poultry farming require hardly any infrastructure set-up and besides supplementary and steady generation, rural backyard poultry can improve food sufficiency, can also unleash human productivity, encourage women and unemployed youth, and bridge the gap between demand for and production of eggs and meat. The study was conducted in Keonjhar district of Odisha. 110 respondents who were engaged in poultry farming were selected as sample for the study. Majority were medium producing poultry rearers with a medium to low level of knowledge regarding breeding and rearing practices.

KEY WORDS : Sustainable livelihood, Tribal people, Poultry farming

Effect of computer aided learning (CAL) in promoting cognitive learning of sixth grade children of Government schools in Ludhiana district

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ABSTRACT : The thrust of the present study was to study the 'Effect of Computer aided learning in promoting cognitive learning of sixth grade children of government schools in Ludhiana district'. It used experimental research design to collect the data. The field experiment was conducted to assess the promotion of cognitive learning at first two taxonomic levels *i.e.* Knowledge and Comprehension (Bloom *et al.*, 1956) through the CAL package introduced under *Sarv Shikhya Abhiyan*. For this purpose randomized pre-test and post-test research design was used. Two matching groups of 25 students each studying in class 6th in the Government senior secondary schools of two adjoining villages in Ludhiana district were assigned treatment by random methods. The experimental group was taught through CAL and treated as intervention mode 1 (IM₁), whereas control group was taught through traditional method and treated as intervention mode 2 (IM₂). The results revealed that IM₁ *i.e.* CAL was more effective as compared to IM₂ *i.e.* traditional teaching method. The gain in cognition scores was found to be significantly higher in case of IM₁ as compared to IM₂ in case of all seven lessons.

KEY WORDS : Computer aided learning, Cognitive learning, Traditional method

Women employment and empowerment - An analysis with special reference to Keonjhar, Odisha

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ABSTRACT : Women development plays an important role in nation's economy. The society can march towards development only when it accepts the women participation, grants responsibility and utilizes her ability. India has witnessed a positive transformation in women's employment and economic development. Present study was conducted among 110 working women of Keonjhar district of Odisha. Various degree of empowerment was observed in fields of social, financial, legal empowerment. The study revealed that decision making was most restricted in financial matters.

KEY WORDS : Employed women, Empowerment, Socio-economic empowerment, Legal awareness