The Pharma Innovation Journal 2021; SP-10(7): 213-215

www.ThePharmaJournal.com

The Pharma Innovation

ISSN (E): 2277- 7695
ISSN (P): 2349-8242
NAAS Rating: 5.23
TPI 2021; SP-10(7): 213-215

www.thepharmajournal.com
Received: 10-05-2021
Accepted: 12-06-2021

Bharti
M. Sc. Student, Department of Extension Education and Communication Management, I.C. College of Home Science. CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, Haryana, India

Dr. Rajesh Dahiya
Assistant Professor, Department of Extension Education and Communication Management, I.C. College of Home Science. CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, Haryana, India

Corresponding Author:
Bharti
M. Sc. Student, Department of Extension Education and Communication Management, I.C. College of Home Science. CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, Haryana, India

Empowerment of rural women through skill up gradation

Bharti and Dr. Rajesh Dahiya

Abstract
Training is the most important input for bringing desirable changes in human behavior, in terms of knowledge, attitude & skills in which participants are encouraged, motivated and assisted by trainers in a particular direction. For strengthening and empowering women, training is the most important input to induce motivation, create confidence and increase the efficiency. The present study is an attempt towards skill up gradation of rural women under RKVY project. It was conducted in Hisar & Fatehabad districts of Haryana state on "Empowerment of rural women through value addition and post-harvest interventions". Skill level was found highest for garlic & ginger pickle 96.67%, nutritional ladoo 93.33%, mixed vegetable pickle 93.33% and sprout salad 73.33 percent.

Keywords: skill, value-addition, processing, entrepreneur, empowerment

Introduction
Rural women play a very important role in agriculture sector with their effective working skills. Indian agriculture is mainly women governing due to their higher participation in crop cultivation, caring of animals and fish marketing. While men try to move out of agriculture in rural areas, women take the role of men on the farm. It is estimated that one out of every five farm family is controlled functionally by women and there is likely to be a progressive increase of women participation in agriculture. In agriculture, women specific interventions could assure the profits of extension and training in solution to the increasing unemployment among the rural mass. It helps to make employment for numbers of people inside their own social system. This is more helpful for women in rural areas as it enables them to enhance their family income while taking care of farm, home and livestock centered tasks. Rural women own abundant resources to take up enterprises. They have the benefits of easy obtainability of farm and livestock based raw materials and other resources, hence can effectively started both production and processing oriented enterprises. But to be a successful entrepreneur, women should possess essential qualities, by the support of the family and government organizations. Training is the most important method for empowering rural women. Different value-added products and food processing practices can be demonstrated to the rural women in training period. Trainers can change the behavior of rural women by giving them inspiration in right direction. Changes in behavior lead to change in knowledge, skills and attitude of the rural women. Through the training rural women understand the importance of value addition in food products and recognize the losses during food processing. Training on value addition and post-harvest interventions helps in women empowerment because both have significant role in economic growth in agricultural field. By starting business on value added products they can earn money and also contributes in economic growth of the country. There was a strong impact of training in acquiring skills to improve the performance of women by adapting the technology. The present study revealed that respondents succeeded in acquiring skill with respect to all trainings covered under RKVY project.

Methodology
The present studies were conducted during the year 2013-15 in Hisar and Fatehabad districts of Haryana state, under National Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana Project "Empowerment of rural women through value addition and post-harvest interventions" founded by Government of India. Four villages namely Kharad Alipur, Gawar, Dharania and Aherwan were selected randomly for imparting four trainings on the aspects of post-harvest intervention &Value addition in fruits, vegetables, wheat & pulses.

Two types of samples were required i.e. control and experimental group. For control group thirty rural women from each village other than the women who attained training under RKVY project were selected to draw a sample of 120 respondents from all four trainings. For experimental group 30 respondents who attended five days training on each aspect were selected from each village, thus a sample of 120 respondents i.e. 30 from Aherwan, 30 from Dharania, 30 from Kharad Alipur and 30 from Gawar were selected. The responses on the skill statements were obtained in categories of Yes/No for both control and experimental group. The combined scores were then divided into three categories low, medium & high.

Results and Discussion

a) Skill level of the respondents on post-harvest intervention & value addition in fruits

Data regarding skill level of respondents was presented in this section. It is clear from table 1 that in control group all the respondents (100%) had low level of skill in both jam & ketchup followed by syrup/squash 96.67% & soup 93.33% respectively. However, a smaller number of the respondents (6.67 % & 3.33%) had medium level of skill in soup & syrup. Whereas, in experimental group majority of the respondents had high level of skill in soup (76.67%) followed by syrup 70.00%, jam 63.33% & ketchup 60.00 percent respectively. None of the respondent had low level of skill in all four aspects of fruits training. The results are in consonance with the findings of Batra (2011) [3] and Nisha (2017) [6]

Table 1: Skill level of the respondents on post-harvest intervention & value addition in fruits

Sr. No.	Aspects	Skill level	Control group (n=30)F (%)	Experimental group (n=30)F (%)
1.	Syrup/Squash	Low (0-3) Medium (4-6) High (7-9)	29 (96.67) 01 (3.33) -	- 09 (30.0) 21 (70.0)
2.	Jam	Low (0-4) Medium (5-7) High (8-10)	30 (100) - -	- 11 (36.67) 19 (63.33)
3.	Soup	Low (0-3) Medium (4-6) High (7-9)	28 (93.33) 02 (6.67) -	- 07 (23.33) 23 (76.67)
4.	Ketchup	Low (0-5) Medium (6-10) High (11-14)	30 (100) - -	- 12(40.0) (60.00)

b) Skill level of the respondents on post-harvest intervention & value addition in vegetables.

As the data revealed that in control group majority of the respondents had low level of skill in potato chips (93.33%) followed by chutney &garlic & ginger pickle 90.00% in both and 86.67% in mixed vegetable pickle respectively. In control group high level of skill was also found in mixed vegetable pickle & garlic & ginger pickle 3.33% in both. Whereas, in experimental group majority of the respondents had high level of skill in garlic & ginger pickle (96.67%), mixed vegetable pickle 93.33%, chutney 83.33% & potato chips 80.00% followed by medium level of skill in potato chips 20.00%, chutney 16.67%, mixed vegetable pickle 6.67% & garlic & ginger pickle 3.33 percent respectively. However, none of the respondent had low level of skill in all four aspects of vegetables training. Similar trends were observed in the results of Mansi (2012) [5] and Anju (2020) [1].

Table 2: Skill level of the respondents on post-harvest intervention & value addition in vegetables.

Sr. No.	Aspects	Skill level	Control group (n=30) F (%)	Experimental group (n=30)F (%)
1.	Mixed vegetable pickle	Low (0-4) Medium (5-8) High (9-12)	26 (86.67) 03 (10.0) 01 (3.33)	- 02 (6.67) 28 (93.33)
2.	Chutney	Low (0-3) Medium (4-6) High (7-9)	27 (90.0) 03 (10.0) -	- 05 (16.67) 25 (83.33)
3.	Potato chips	Low (0-3) Medium (4-6) High (7-9)	28 (93.33) 02 (6.67) -	- 06 (20.0) 24 (80.0)
4.	Garlic & Ginger pickle	Low (0-4) Medium (5-8) High (9-12)	27 (90.0) 02 (6.67) 01 (3.33)	- 01 (3.33) 29 (96.67)

c) Skill level of the respondents on post-harvest intervention & value addition in wheat.

Results in table 3 indicated that in control group majority of the respondents had low level of skill in nutritional burfi (96.67%) followed by namakpara & shakarpara (83.33% each) and 80.00% in nutritional ladoo respectively. In control group high level of skill was also found in nutritional ladoo & shakarpara (6.67% each). Whereas, in experimental group majority of the respondents had high level of skill in nutritional ladoo (93.33%), shakarpara 86.67%, nutritional burfi 73.33% & namakpara 66.67% followed by medium level of skill in namakpara 33.33%, nutritional burfi 26.67%, shakarpara 13.33% & nutritional ladoo 6.67% respectively. However, none of the respondent had low level of skill in all four aspects of wheat training. These results were also supported by the studies of Anu (2006) [6] and Sangeetha (2013) [8]

Table 3: Skill level of the respondents on post-harvest intervention & value addition in wheat

Sr. No.	Aspects	Skill level	Control group (n=30) F (%)	Experimental group (n=30)F (%)
1.	Nutritional Burfi	Low (0-4) Medium (5-7) High (8-10)	29 (96.67) 01 (3.33) -	- 08 (26.67) 22 (73.33)
2.	Namakpara	Low (0-3) Medium (4-6) High (7-9)	25 (83.33) 05 (16.67) -	- 10 (33.33) 20 (66.67)
3.	Shakarpara	Low (0-3) Medium (4-6) High (7-9)	25 (83.33) 03 (10.0) 02 (6.67)	- 04 (13.33) 26 (86.67)
4.	Nutritional ladoo	Low (0-2) Medium (3-4) High (5-6)	24 (80.0) 04 (13.33) 02 (6.67)	- 02 (6.67) 28 (93.33)

d) Skill level of the respondents on post-harvest intervention & value addition in pulses.

Data pertaining to skill level of respondents in table 4 revealed that in control group all the respondents (100%) had low level of skill in both sprouts & sprout chat followed by sprout salad 93.33% & moongdal ladoo 76.67% respectively. In control group only 10.00% respondents had high level skill in moongdal ladoo. Whereas in experimental group majority of the respondents had high level of skill in moongdal ladoo (80.00%), sprout salad 73.33%, sprout chat 66.67% & 60.00 percent in sprouts respectively. In experimental group only 3.3% of the respondent had low level of skill in sprouts in pulses training. Similar trends were observed in the findings of Grewal (2014) [4] and Savita (2016).

Table 4: Skill level of the respondents on post-harvest intervention & value addition in pulse

Sr. No.	Aspects	Skill level	Control group (n=30)F (%)	Experimental group (n=30) F (%)
1.	Sprouts	Low (0-2) Medium (3-4) High (5-6)	30 (100) - -	1 (3.33) 11 (36.67) 18 (60.0)
2.	Moongdal Ladoo	Low (0-3) Medium (4-6) High (7-9)	23 (76.67) 04 (13.33) 03 (10.0)	- 06 (20.0) 24 (80.0)
3.	Sprout chat	Low (0-2) Medium (3-4) High (5-6)	30 (100) - -	- 10 (33.33) 20 (66.67)
4.	Sprout salad	Low (0-2) Medium (3-4) High (5-6)	28 (93.33) 02 (6.67) -	- 08 (26.67) 22 (73.33)

Conclusion

It was concluded from the above results & discussion that training under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana was successfully planned & imparted on need based areas. Control group had meager skills about preparation of value added products, whereas experimental group was succeeded in acquiring high level of skills in all aspects of training. The knowledge gain & skill acquisition of rural women will open new vistas for rural women to start their own agro-preneurship in value added fruits, vegetables, wheat & pulses products, which not only fulfill nutritional security but also contribute towards women empowerment.

References

1. Anju. Impact assessment of RKVY project: Livelihood and food security of rural women through diversified agriculture activities. M.Sc. Thesis, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar 2020.
2. Anu, Sehgal S, Kawatra A. Nutritional evaluation of pearl millet-based sponge cake. Journal of Food Science Technology 2006;43(3):312-313.
3. Batra P. Feasibility of fruit and vegetable processing as an enterprise for women. M.Sc. Thesis, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar 2011.
4. Grewal RB. Grain processing: cereals, pulses and oilseed. Workshop on post-harvest technology and value addition in Haryana. Haryana kisan Ayog Panchkula 2014.
5. Mansi. capacity building of schedule caste rural women through pickling of seasonal vegetables. M.Sc. Thesis, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar 2012.
6. Nisha. Impact assessment of food processing trainings on scheduled caste women. M.Sc. Thesis, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar 2017.
7. Savita B. Development of value-added products utilizing by products of Bengal gram: A challenge towards food security. Current Developments in Nutrition 2019;3(1).
8. Sangeetha V, Sharma JP, Burman RR, Lenin V. Food security Vs nutritional security need for multi-sector convergence. International journal of agriculture and food science technology 2013;4(6):624.