



TRAINING PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN SARPANCHS TOWARDS RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN BIALSPUR DISTRICT OF CHHATTISGARH

Kumari Jyoti^{1*} and M. L. Sharma²

^{1*}PhD Scholar, Department of Extension Education, I.Ag.Sc., BHU, Varanasi, 221005 (UP), India.

²Dean, Collage of Agriculture and Research Station, Kanker, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur, 492012 (C.G.), India.

Abstract

The given study was conducted in Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh state of India during the session 2015-16 to determine the training pattern and participation of tribal and non-tribal women sarpanchs (Village Head). Statistical data received from Zila panchayat office indicated 645 Gram Panchayat, out of which 336 Gram Panchayat were headed by women sarpanchs. Out of those 336 women leading panchayat, one-third viz. 112 panchayat were selected randomly for the study. Further the 112 respondents (women leaders) were divided into two groups i.e. Tribal (56 women leaders) and Non-tribal (56 women leaders) respondents of the given districts. Data were analyzed with suitable statistical tools. The research study indicated that, training need of the respondents were mostly in village development activities and agriculture with 21.43 per cent and 17.85 per cent respectively. Village development activities were given first rank by both the categories of respondents as it was most preferably among those lists of training. Cent per cent respondents participated in training activities.

Key words : Panchayat, Sarpanchs, Women, Training, Need.

Introduction

Training is found to be one of the most effective methods for dissemination of information in various rural development activities, policies, schemes and role performance of village level leaders towards Panchayati Raj Institutions. The elected representatives of villagers, especially women, need training to enable and enhance them to deliver their duties because of their poor literacy level and limited exposure towards public affairs. Though ministry of Panchayat Raj has some training modules under various schemes like Panchayat Mahilaa Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA) and rashtriya Gram Saraj Yojana but could meet desirable aspects.

However, dissemination of these programmes to every village level in the country is questionable. In Chhattisgarh, 50 per cent reservation for women was followed in election process which increased the leadership power towards female person.

This led to urge of training of those elected members.

**Author for correspondence* : E-mail: jyoti.ext2710@gmail.com

Also, it was desirable to know about the participatory and training status of the elected women. This study has focused towards the need of training in several aspects and to analyse the participatory pattern of them.

Materials and Methods

Training has now-a-days has become an integral part of human resources development, without which skill cannot be transferred from one end to another. Training is vital and essential instrument to induce motivation, develop confidence and inculcate efficiency in the individuals. In this study, participation of respondents indifferent training activities were categorized into two head namely 'Not participated' and 'Participated' with the score of '0' and '1' respectively. In order to ascertain the extent of training need of women sarpanchs in role performance, the data was recorded into four point continuum scale, namely "most needed", "needed", "somewhat needed" and "not needed" by giving the score '3', '2', '1' and '0' respectively. After calculating the total scores and mean scores of each aspects, the rank

value were assigned and for preferences of training need among the respondents, the below mentioned scale was adopted:

Most needed	(MN)	Above 1.50	Mean score
Needed	(N)	1.01-1.50	Mean score
Somewhat needed	(SN)	0.51-1.00	Mean score
Not needed	(NN)	0.00-0.50	Mean score

Results and Discussion

Training need

The data regarding training need of non-tribal and tribal respondents are presented in table 1. The data of non-tribal respondents reveals that maximum training need was mostly in village development activities (21.43%), needed in agriculture (33.92%), somewhat in allied activities (41.08%) and majority of them did not needed in extension activities (30.36%). In case of tribal respondents being presented in table 4.8 shows that maximum training need was found mostly in extension activities (17.85%), needed in agriculture (33.92%), somewhat in allied activities (35.72%) and majority of

them did not needed in economic management in panchayat (39.29%).

The findings of training need according to the category of preference among the respondents are presented in table 2. The data regarding non-tribal respondents indicates that village development activity were ranked first for training need with MS 1.81, whereas economic management in panchayat, agriculture and administrative level activity, extension activities, allied activities and horticulture were ranked II, III, IV, V and VI with mean score 1.79, 1.43, 1.28, 1.21 and 1.17 respectively. As about tribal respondents, the data is presented in table 2 which shows that village development activity were ranked first for training need with MS 1.66, whereas economic management in panchayat, agriculture, administrative level, extension activities, allied activities and horticulture were ranked II, III, IV, V, VI and VII with mean score 1.53, 1.35, 1.12, 1.05, 0.98 and 0.91 respectively. However, overall respondents concluded that village level training are most needed and given first rank to it with mean score of 1.73 whereas economic level, agriculture, administrative level, extension activities, dairy, horticulture were ranked II, III, IV, V, VI, VII with mean score of 1.66, 1.39, 1.27,

Table 1: Training need of the respondents.

No.	Particulars	Training need							
		Non-tribal (n=56)				Tribal (n=56)			
		MN	N	SWN	NN	MN	N	SWN	NN
1.	Agriculture	11(19.64)	19(33.92)	18(32.14)	08(14.29)	09(16.07)	19(33.92)	12(21.43)	16(28.57)
2.	Horticulture	05(8.92)	17(30.36)	23(41.08)	11(19.64)	05(8.92)	13(23.22)	18(32.14)	20(35.72)
3.	Allied activities(Dairy, poultry, piggery, etc.)	06(10.71)	17(30.36)	22(39.29)	11(19.64)	2(3.57)	14(25.00)	20(35.72)	20(35.72)
4.	Extension activities	11(19.64)	08(14.28)	20(35.72)	17(30.36)	09(16.07)	12(21.43)	14(25.00)	21(37.50)
5.	Administration	04(7.14)	22(39.29)	17(30.36)	13(23.22)	07(12.50)	15(26.78)	18(32.14)	16(28.57)
6.	Economic management in panchayat	11(19.64)	14(25.00)	17(30.36)	14(25.00)	05(8.92)	12(21.43)	17(30.36)	22(39.29)
7.	Village development activity	12(21.43)	14(25.00)	16(28.57)	14(25.00)	10(17.85)	20(35.72)	11(19.64)	15(26.78)

*Data based on multiple responses.

MN-Most needed, N-Needed, SWN-Somewhat needed, NN-Not needed.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their category of preference in training need.

S.no.	Particulars	TS	Non-tribal (n=56)			Tribal(n=56)			Overall(n=112)		
			MS	R	CP	MS	R	CP	MS	R	CP
1.	Agriculture	33	1.43	III	N	1.35	III	N	1.39	III	N
2.	Horticulture	18	1.17	VI	N	0.91	VII	SN	1.04	VII	N
3.	Dairy	12	1.21	V	N	0.98	VI	SN	1.09	VI	N
4.	Extension activities	36	1.28	IV	N	1.05	V	N	1.16	V	N
5.	Administrative level	12	1.43	III	N	1.12	IV	N	1.27	IV	N
6.	Economic level	15	1.79	II	MN	1.53	II	MN	1.66	II	MN
7.	Village level	12	1.81	I	MN	1.66	I	MN	1.73	I	MN

*Data based on multiple responses.

TS- Total score, MS-ean score, R-Rank, CP-Category of preference.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to their participation in training.

S.no.	Particulars	Non-tribal(n=56)		Tribal(n=56)		Overall(n=112)	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Participation in training :						
	- Participated	56	100	56	100	112	100
	- Not participated	00	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00
2.	Field of training participation :						
	- Agricultural activities	47	94.00	20	51.28	67*	75.28
	- Non-agricultural activities	29	58.00	15	38.46	44*	49.43
	- Leadership development activities & democratic administrative activities	26	52.00	10	25.64	36*	40.00

*Respondents participated in more than one training.

1.16, 1.09 and 1.04 respectively.

Participation in training

The training participation of respondents are presented in table 3. The data reveals that 100 per cent respondents participated in training. 75.28 per cent respondents participated in agricultural training, 49.43 per cent of them had participated in non- agricultural training and 40.00 per cent of the respondents had participated in leadership development training. Several fields of training viz. agricultural activities, non- agricultural activities, leadership development activities and democratic administrative activities were found in which respondents did participated. There were 94.00 per cent non-tribal respondents, 51.28 per cent and overall 75.28 per cent respondents participated in agricultural activities. However, 58.00 per cent non-tribal, 38.46 per cent tribal and overall 49.43 per cent respondents participated in non- agricultural activities. Further, 52.00 per cent non-tribal, 25.64 per cent tribal and overall 40.00 per cent respondents participated in leadership development activities and democratic administrative activities.

Conclusion

Above result indicates that majority of non-tribal women sarpanchs mostly needed the training related to village development activities where as tribal women leaders were leading towards extension activities. These sectors were given priorities for improving scenario of their own respective village areas. In case of participation of women leaders in training activities it found that maximum leaders participated in agriculture activities. This huge participation of women leaders could surely help and motivate the villagers specially women to get motivated towards participation various activities being conducted and upliftment of living conditions.

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