

EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING PACKAGE ABOUT WOMEN RIGHTS AWARENESS FOR RURAL WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in two selected villages of Bikaner panchayat samiti (*Khara* and *Beechwal*) among the 60 rural women (30 from each village). The five-day training programme was organized for selected rural women of both the villages to give education about different women rights like cultural, political, social, etc through different teaching aids. The data on pre and post -test were collected through interview schedules already developed for the purpose. After the analysis of collected data it was observed that in pre test (before the exposure of training) average score of the respondents was 12.21 and in post test (after the exposure of training programme) the mean knowledge score increased up to 38.21. There was 16.0 per cent gain in knowledge of the respondents. The over all 't' value of the gain in knowledge level was 35.99 which indicates that there was significant gain in knowledge after the exposure of training. Thus, on the basis of above findings it can be concluded that the training by using different teaching aids proved to be very effective tool in increasing the education and awareness of women about women rights.

INTRODUCTION

A woman is an architect of the society. She is an important part of the family and also in the society not today but from an ancient period of time. She establishes the institution of family life, build the home, bring up the children and makes them good citizens.

In the human Right "Women Right" comes which is made for the women. Women rights mean, "right related to the women" for their right to economic and social justice especially for work and power. The Women's Rights is a part of Human Rights, which fights against the dehumanization and marginalization of women. The development of the curriculum in formal educational organizations from the point of view of gender equality, tracing back the historical antecedents. It comments on the pre-independence and post independence status of women's education. It discusses the recommendations made by various committees formed for women's education after independence. Emphasizes that there is a need for sincere and sustained efforts to improve status of women in India. (Pandey, 1996).

The lack of knowledge, illiteracy and poor extension of women rights through different media

among the masses are the main causes for unawareness and lack of knowledge about their rights. Under these circumstances women are suffering from different social restrictions. There is an urgent need to get aware and give education about their different rights for their happy and rightful life in their families. Therefore, the present study was undertaken with an objective to develop a training package on women rights awareness for rural women and to judge the effectiveness of the package in increasing awareness of rural women about woman rights.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in two selected villages of Bikaner panchayat samiti (*Khara* and *Beechwal*) among the 60 rural women (30 from each village). The five-day training programme was organized for selected rural women of both the villages for educating them about different women rights through different teaching aids. The data on pre and post -test were collected through interview schedules already developed for the purpose. The data were analyzed by adopting the standard statistical formula for t-test, standard deviation and mean percent score.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Pre test knowledge check

The existing preliminary level of knowledge of the respondents was judged on selected aspects

of Women Rights before implementing the training package. An interview schedule was developed to test the pre knowledge level of the respondents individually and their responses were recorded.

Table 1. Score range of knowledge and standard deviation in pre-test (n=60)

Range of knowledge	Co-efficient of range	Average score	Standard deviation of knowledge check	Co-efficient of variation (%)
5-24 (19)	0.655	12.21	4.57	37.42

Table 1 show that the highest score obtained by the respondents was 24 and lowest score was 5 with knowledge range of 19 having co-efficient range of 0.655. Standard deviation of knowledge check in pre test was 4.57 and co-efficient of variation was found to be 37.42.

Post Test knowledge check

Same knowledge check was administered to test the knowledge after educating them individually and their responses were recorded. Data in Table 2 indicate that in post test, highest score obtained by the respondents was 50 and lowest score was 25

Table 2. Score range of knowledge and standard deviation in post-test (n=60)

Range of knowledge	Co-efficient of range	Average score	Standard deviation of knowledge check	Co-efficient of variation (%)
25-50(25)	0.33	38.21	7.49	19.60

with a range of 25 and co-efficient of variation range of 0.33.

Overall gain in knowledge

The data on overall gain in knowledge presented in Table3 indicate that there was significant difference in the pre-test scores and post-test scores of the respondents as calculated 't' value was found to be significant at 0.01 level of significance.

Table3. Overall gain in knowledge of the respondents

Items	Mean per cent Score	Calculated 't' value
Pre test	20.70	
Post test	64.77	35.99**
Gain	44.07	

** Significant at 0.01 level of significance

The mean percent score given in Table 3 shows that the initial knowledge of the respondents was poor with only 20.70 mean per cent score. After the exposure of training package a significant

improvement was found in knowledge of the respondents as the pre test scores increased from 20.70 to 64.77 per cent along with 44.07 per cent gain in knowledge. Vatta and Singhal (2003) have reported the positive results of women education through trainings to rural women in health aspects. This indicates that there was significant gain in knowledge after the exposure of developed training package. Gupta (2004) and Khimsera (1993) have also reported same findings.

CONCLUSION

Impact of training to give education about different women rights in terms of gain in knowledge was found highly significant. After organizing training the knowledge on women rights was increased.

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