“A STUDY ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH TEJASWINI PROGRAMME IN MANDLA DISTRICT (M.P.)”

THESIS

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By

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CERTIFICATE-I

This is certify that the thesis entitled, "**A study on women empowerment through Tejaswini programme in Mandla district of Madhya pradesh.** submited in partial fulfillment requirement for the degree of **MASTER OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE(Extension Education)** of Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur is a record of the bonafide research work carried out by **Ms. Rajeshwari Dhurve** under the guidence and supervision. The study of the thesis has been approved by the student's Advisory committee and the Directore of instructions.

No part of the thesis has been submitted by any other degree or diploma (certificate awarded,etc.) or has been published/published part has been fully aknowledged.All the assistance and help recieved during the course of the investigation has been duly aknowledged by him.

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THESIS APPROVED BY THE STUDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

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CERTIFICATE-II

This is to certify that the thesis entitled, **"A study on women empowerment through Tejaswini programme in Mandla district of Madhya pradesh"** submitted by **Ms. Rajeshwari Dhurve** to the Jawaharlal Nehru Vishwa Vidyalaya, in partial fulfillment requirement for the degree of **MASTER OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE** in the department of Extension Education, has been approved by the external examiner(s) and by the student's Advisory committee after an oral examination of the same.

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Date*:*

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INTRODUCTION

Tejaswini programme work in operation since july 2007 and will continue till 2015 by Goverment of india, this programme is caters to mostly Madhya pradesh and Maharastra state. Tejaswini programme focusing on women development, building on lessons learned from the earlier experiences etc..

Following specific objectives of Tejaswini programme:-

1. To enable poor women to avail themselves of choices space of opportunities in the economic social political spheres for improved well being.
2. creating strong and sustainable self help groups and SHG apex organization.
3. Providing access to microfinance services.
4. Promoting new and improved livelihood opportunities.
5. Creating access to functional literacy and labour saving infrastructure and strengthening participation in local governance

Empowerment of women is a crucial and central issue for the development of any country. With regard to their multidimensional responsibilities, it is required to empower in all areas social economically and technologically, to enable them to stand in the society on their own with dignity and confidence.

Empowerment is a holistic approach it is multidimensional, multilayered & multifarious concept that covers social, political & economical aspect. women empowerment is a process in which women gain greater share of control over resources material, human & interlaced like knowledge, information, ideas and financial resource like money and access to money & control over decision making in the home, community society & nation, to gain “Power”.

Poverty and unemployment are the major problems of india, in rural areas. According to the country report of Government of india “Empowerment means moving from a position of enforced powerlessness to one of power” for

keeping this view the present study will be conducted entitle " A study on women empowerment through Tejaswini programme in Mandla district (M.P.)"

Area:- In M.P. these districts covered byTejaswini programme are Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Dindori, Mandla and Balaghat. these districts were selected in the base of schedule tribes and condition women unequity.

Component of Tejaswini programme:-

1. Community institution development.
2. Micro finance services.
3. Livelihood and enterprise development.
4. Women empowerment and Social justice, Gender equity.
5. Implementation of the programme.

Keeping in view the above fatures, the present study entitled" A study on the women Empowerment through Tejaswini programme organised by block of Mandla (M.P.)"was undertaken with the following specific objective

Objectives of study:

1. To know the profile of selected programme beneficiaries
2. To ascertain the economic empowerment of selected women through Tejaswini programme.
3. To find out the relationship between dependent and independent variables.
4. To find out the problem faced by the rural women and suggest ways and means for the better women empowerment through Tejaswini programme.

Significance of the study:-

Training has become a very important aspect of the new strategy for Agriculture sector. Hence it calls for many adjustment on the part of participants in the training and also on the part of the organization responsible for the training. Hence the presenting investigation was and attempt to know the level of knowledge of trained rural women and the bio

social economical status of trainees who were engaged in income and employment generation, so as to know the women empowerment through Tejaswini programme. This will provide a guideline to planners, administrators and staff of training centers for strengthening the existing training centers and increasing an effectiveness.

Limitations of the study:-

1. The study is confined to only those the trained women who have received the training at block at Mandla.
2. Only 120 respondents were selected from block of Mandla for the study due to lack of time and resource in the hand of researcher.
3. The findings of the study are based on individual research work and may have limited generalization; it may be extended up to large area.
4. The study was restricted to only few variables due to limited time and resources and the variables were measured by putting questions to each women.
5. The conclusions are based on the data provided by the women. Therefore, the validity and reliability depends on the honest of the respondents.

Organization of the study:-

The study has been organized in six chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction which covers objectives, area, component, significance and limitation of the study. Review of literature has been discussed in second chapter. The third chapter describes the material and methods which includes sampling techniques used such as selection of study area, selection of blocks, selection of respondents, variables and their measurement tools techniques used for data collection and statistical analysis of data. The fourth chapter is analysis and interpretation of data. The result discussion has been presented in chapter fifth and chapter six included i.e. summary, conclusion and suggestion for future research work has been mentioned in the study.

REVIEW OF LITRATURE

This chapter presents the findings of the past research work related to present research problem by viewing the research journals, articles, magazines, published book, thesis and records in order to put up to date information, under the following sub-heads:-

a. To know the profile of selected programme Beneficiaries.

b. To ascertain the economic empowerment of selected women through Tejashwini programme.

c. To find out the relationship between dependent and independent variables.

d. To find out the problem faced by the rural women and suggest ways and mean for better women empowerment through Tejashwini programme.

1. To know the profile of selected programme Beneficiaries.

A) Age-

Eboh (2000) reported that the majority of women were in the middle year age and only 6.25 per cent were over 50 years old age group.

Kour and Gill(2001) reported that 70.64 per cent respondents were in young age category, whereas 19.5 percent and 9.5 per cent were in middle and old age category,respectively.

Narmatha et al. (2001) revealed that equal percentage (40%) of farm women belonged to young and middle age group and only 20 per cent were old age group.

Tabasum (2002) reported that more that majority of the women trainees were from young age group.

Kalyani and Chandralekha (2002) found that maximum of the respondents belonged to the age group of middle age group (31 to 40)

Raghu et al. (2003) found that majority of the respondents belonged to middle age group.

Rajput et al. (2005) reported that higher percentage (58.33%) of the farm women belonged to young age group (20 to 35 years).

Sahai (2005) reported that maximum respondents (59%) were belonged to young age group.

Roy et al.(2006) reported that most of the participants belong to the age group of above 30 years, but less than equal to 50 years (52.63%).

Belwanshi (2007) reported that maximum respondents i.e. 56.66 per cent were from young age group.

Namdeo (2007) reported that maximum respondents i.e. 82.50 per cent were from young age group (upto 35 yrs).

Patel (2007) reported that maximum respondents (42.50%) belonged to young age group

Daver (2009) reported that the highest percent of respondents (63%) belonged to middle age group.

Rana (2010) reported that majority of the respondents i.e. 48.33 per cent were from (25-35 yr) young age group.

2. Socio-economic status:

Rajput et al. (2005) reported that majority of the farm women had medium socio-economic status, whereas 26.67 per cent and 20.00 percent of them had low and high SES respectively.

Patel (2007) reported that maximum respondent (36.67%) belonged to high socio-economic status category.

Daver (2009) reported that the majority of the farm women i.e. 63.00 per cent were medium category regarding socio-economic status.

Namdeo (2010) reported that maximum respondents i.e. 50.00 per cent belonged to low socio-economic status category.

3. Mass media exposure:

Namdeo (2007) reported that highest percentage of respondents i.e. 62.50 per cent had medium mass media exposure.

Baghel (2009) reported that the maximum trained farmers i.e. 43.33 per cent had low mass media exposure.

Nemade (2010) reported that the higher number of respondents i.e. 52.50 per cent had low mass media exposure.

Rana (2010) reported that the highest percent of respondents i.e. 40.00 per cent had low mass media exposure.

4. Number of training attended:

Rao and Dipox (2000) found that the number of training received is predictable variable for the development of entrepreneurship of the trained farm women.

Tiwari (2001) reported that the majority of the farm women attended 6 to 8 training course.

Dangi (2005) reported that 26 percent of the respondents found training regarding the cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants.

Sahay (2005) reported that majority of the respondents had attended one training regarding mushroom cultivation.

Belwanshi (2007) reported that higher percentage of the respondents (49.01%) had attended one training.

Namdeo (2007) reported that majority of the respondents attended more than one trainings.

Rana (2010) reported that the maximum respondents i.e. 43.33 per cent had medium number of training attended.

5. Attitude towards training:

Rawana and Vijyalakshmi (2006) reported that most of the respondents were having positive attitude towards training programme organized by Women Youth Training Extension Project (WYTEP) Karnataka.

6. Economic motivation:

Rajput et al. (2005) reported that maximum farm women i.e. 47.50 per cent were having medium economic motivation.

Svita and Gowda (2006) found the economic problem to be the major constraint in the symbolic adoption of ragi biscuit. Thus such training programmes must be conducted in the pre-dominant traditional ragi growing belts, which could help in improving production.

Baghel (2009) reported that the majority of the respondents were economically motivated to the low extent.

Choubey (2009) reported that maximum respondents i.e. 60.00 per cent had medium level of economic motivation.

Daver (2009) reported that majority of the farm women i.e. 70.00 per cent medium economic motivation.

Nemade (2010) reported that the maximum respondents i.e. 57.50 per cent had medium economic motivation.

Rana (2010) reported that the maximum respondents i.e. 45.00 per cent had low economic motivation.

2 . To ascertain the economic empowerment of selected women through Tejashwini programme:-

2.1) Employment generation:

Birari et al. (1999) reported that about 50 per cent of the labour requirement for agriculture activities was contributed by women.

Namdeo (2007) reported that majority of the trained respondents had employment of 10 to 67 days in a year which was lowest category of employment generation.

Rana (2010) reported that higher percentage of the trained rural youth (45.83) per cent belonged to medium employment.

2.2 Income generation:-

Chandra Gawda (2003) reported that the quantitative change resulting from the group organization has enhanced the income generating capacity of women up to Rs. 20,000/- year.

Rajput (2005) reported that 39.17 per cent of the farm women belonged to low income group (Rs.15001 to 30,000) while 27.50%, 17.50%

and 15.83% of them belonged to medium (Rs.30,001 to 45,000/-), high (above Rs.45,000/-) and very low (upto Rs.15,000/-) annual income groups, respectively.

Shanthi and Muthu (2005) reported that 83 per cent of women who advocated mushroom cultivation and fruits and vegetable preservation were able to fetch an income of Rs.750 and above.

Roy et al. (2006) found that most of the participants were categorized to higher income group.

Tripathy et al. (2006) found that only 30 per cent respondents were earning Rs.10,000/- or more per annum.

Belwanshi (2007) reported that maximum respondents i.e. 50 per cent had earned medium income by post harvest technology.

Namdeo (2007) reported that majority of the respondents had low income generation..

Sajjanar and Shivakumar (2007) reported that comprising of 60 trained and 40 untrained poultry farmers were selected randomly and reported that net return was found to be more in trained farmers as compared to untrained farmers.

3. To find out the relationship between dependent and independent variables.

Ali (2001) reported that mass media exposure, economic motivation, risk preferences and knowledge had significant association with their level of income and available employment.

Baghel (2003) reported that aspiration level significant associated with increase in income.

Santhi and Sathyavathy (2005) reported that socio-economic status is significant with income generation and employment generation.

Namdeo (2007) reported that the majority of trained rural women i.e. 74.17 per cent were young aged and engaged for very low employment (10 to 67 days).

Rana (2010) reported that age was found to have no significant association with income generation and employment generation.

Rana (2010) reported that mass media exposure, number of training attended, risk orientation and economic motivation was found to be significantly associated with income generation and employment generation.

4. To find out the problem faced by the rural women and suggest ways and mean for better women empowerment through Tejashwini programme

Masure and Ashalta (2001) reported that finance was major reason for non-adoption of almost all activities covered under the training.

Kamala and Raju (2003) reported that 33.33 per cent respondents suggested that there should be training centre at every village and 26.66 per cent suggested that the period of training should be increased in case of training of tailoring.

Sarah et al. (2003) reported that majority of the respondents expressed the problem of transport facility. They further reported (66.66%) suggested that there should be provision of easy availability of credit for women.

Singh and Singh (2003) reported that lack of knowledge, rural and religious norms and financial constraints were the serious implements to their entrepreneurship.

Belwanshi (2007) reported that improper marketing facilities expressed by maximum respondents.

Namdeo (2007) reported that majority of the respondents felt that at end of the training, certificates were not provided by Krishi Vigyan Kendra.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This chapter deals with the methods and procedures used for the study. The different steps were undertaken are listed below and the details under each step are explained in the succeeding part of the chapter as:-

3.1 Sampling techniques used

1) Location of study
2) Selection of block
3) Selection of villages
4) Selection of respondents.

3.2 Variables, their operationalisation measurements.

3.3 Instruments and methods of data collection

3.4 Processing and statistical analysis of data

3.5 Hypotheses of the study.

3.1 Sampling techniques used

1. Location of the study:-

The present study was conducted in Mandla district of M.P.Mandla is a tribal district situated in the east-central part of Madhaya pradesh. The district lies almost entirely in the catchments of river Narmada & its tributaries. Mandla district lies between the latitute 22 degree 2 minute & 23 degree 22 minute north and longitude 80 degree 18 minute &81 degree.

Mandla has a total area of 8,771 square kilometers with a population of 894,236 people. it has a population density of 102 people per square kilometer. it is part of the jabalpur division & lies in the Mahakausal region.

2. Selection of block:-

The Mandla district comprises of 9 block i.e. – Mawai, Bichhiya, Mohgaon, Narayanganj, Mandla, Ghughri, Niwas and Nainpur out of which

only one Mandla block was selected purposively for the study because second highest number of beneficiaries were benefited through Tejaswini programme.

S. No.	Blocks	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Mawai	86
2.	Bichhiya,	185
3.	Mohgaon,	175
4.	Narayanganj	130
5.	Mandla	200
6.	Ghughri	198
7.	, Niwas	188
8.	Bijadandi	100
9.	Nainpur	250
Total		1,512

3. Selection of villages:-

A list of advantagious villages of Mandla block under Tejaswini programme were prepared with the help of programme officials of which 10 villages were selected randomly.

4. Selection of respondents:-

In between 2008 to 2010 there were 200 rural women has received training under the Tejashwini programme in selected block of Mandla district (M.P.) on different aspects viz. Agriculture, tailoring and agarbatti making out of which 120 women were selected as sample of the study through propotional random sampling method from each selected villages.

Table: Details of selected respondents.

S. No.	Name of village/area	Total no. of trainees
1.	Gajipur	13
2.	Tindani	10
3.	Amatola	12
4.	Thharka	15
5.	Peeperpani	14
6.	Hirdenagar	17
7.	Devdara	10
8.	Gounjhi	09
9.	Limrua	10
10.	Sakri	10
Total		**120**

5. Selection of trainings:-

Various vocational training have been organized under the Tejaswini programme between 2008 to 2015 on different aspects, only Agarbatti making training programme were selected purposively for the study purpose because the majority of women were participated in this programme.

3.2 Variables and their measurement:-

The independent and dependent variables and their measurement were as follows:-

Variables and their measurement

S. No.	Variables	Measurement
A.	**Independent variables**	
1.	Age	Actual chronological age
2.	Socio-economic status	scale of Trivedi & Pareek (1963)
	a) Land	.....do.....
	b) Education	.....do.....
	c) House no./ house type	.....do.....
	d) Occupation	.....do.....
	e) Caste	.....do.....
	f) Farm power	.....do.....
	g)Material possession	.....do.....
	h) Family type and size	.....do.....
	i)Social participation	.....do.....
3.	Mass media exposure	Self scoring
4.	Number of training attended	Self scoring
5.	Attitude towards training	Self scoring
6.	Economic motivation	Scale of supe, singh
B.	**Dependent variables**	
	Empowerment of women in term of income and employment generation	Index developed

A. Independent variables and their operational definitions:-

1. Age:

It refers to the actual age of the respondents in complete years, i.e. chronological age of the respondents at the time of interview. The categories of age were formulated as follows.

S. NO.	Categories	Age
1.	Young age group	20 to 35 years
2.	Middle age	36 to 55 years
3.	Old age group	above 55 years

2. Socio-economic status:

It refers to combine influence of land holding, education, house type, occupation, caste, material possession, family type/size and social participation of the respondents.

The scale of socio-economic status prepared by Trivedi and Pareek (1963) was used with slight modification.

a) Land:

It refers to the land in hectares as possessed by the respondents for the purpose of cultivation of crops. The respondents were categorized according to the size of land holding.

S. No.	Categories	Scores
1.	Landless farmers	having no land
2.	Marginal farmer	up to 1 ha
3.	Small farmer	1.1 to 2 ha

b) Education:

It refers to the ability or inability of individual to read and their attainment of formal schooling. The information regarding educational level was obtained by questioning the respondent about school in up to what level and measured by giving self scores. The educational level of respondents were divided in following categories.

S. No.	Categories	Scores
1.	Illiterate	0
2.	Primary level	1
3.	Middle level	2
4.	High school and above	3

c) House type:-

It refers to the house type of respondents Kachcha, pakka and mixed type of house. these category were developed.

S. No.	Categories	score
1.	Kachcha	1
2.	Mixed	2
3.	Pakka	3

d) Occupation:

It refers to the occupation of respondents father or husband as main source of livelihood. following categories were developed.

S. No.	Categories	Scores
1.	Agriculture + business	1 to 4
2.	Labour + Agriculture	5 to 8
3.	Laboure + Business	9 to 12
4.	Caste occupation	above 12

d) Caste:

Caste has been theoretically defined as heredity indigenous group having a traditional association with an occupation & a particular position in hierarchy 0f the caste, following categories were formulated accordingly.

S. No.	Categories	Scores
1.	Scheduled caste	2
2.	Scheduled tribe	1
3.	Other backward Caste	3
4.	General	4

e) Farm power:-

It refers to the farm power of respondents. This relates to the economic status. A list of item was prepared respondent were asked to the mention the Agricultural equipment owned like thresher, seed drill. etc. The total scores obtained by each individual were categorized into three groups as follows.

S. No.	Categories	Scores
1.	Low	0 to 2 score
2.	Medium	3 to 5 score
3.	High	6 to 8 score

g) Material possession:

It refers to the possession of farm & materials possessed by the respondents. This relates to the economic status. A list of item was prepared & the respondents were asked to mention the household assets they possessed e.g. Cycle, Motorcycle, Radio, TV, Chair, etc. The total scores obtained by each individual were categorized into three groups as follows.

S. No.	Categories	Scores
1.	Low	1 to 4 score
2.	Medium	5 to 8 score
3.	High	9 to 12 score

h) Family type:-

It refers to the type of family of respondents belonged to the different categories as follows:

S. No.	Categories	Scores
1.	Nuclear	1 to 5 score
2.	Joint	5 & above score

i) Social participation:

It refers to the degree of respondent and frequency of the participation of an individual in different activities preformed by the social organisation. The respondents were classified into three categories as –

S. No.	Categories	Scores
1.	Low	(up to 3)
2.	Medium	(4 to 6)
3.	High	(Above 6)

3. Mass media exposure:

It was operationalised as the degree to which a respondent were exposed to the information during different trainings from various mass media and was measured with the self scoring. responses were recorded on four-

point continuum as most often, often, sometimes and never and were given 3,2,1 and 0 scores, respectively. the theoretical scores range was from 1 to 15.the total scores revealed the degree of exposure of a respondent. On the basis of range of scores, the respondents were categorized into low (1 to 4 scores),medium (5 to 8scores) and high (9 & above scores) groups.

S. No.	Categories	Scores
1.	Low	(1 to 4) score
2.	Medium	(5 to 8) score
3.	High	(9 & above) score

4. Number of trainings attended:

Operationally, training has been defined in this study as a kind of learning process where selected groups of individuals undergo learning experience to internalized the skills, resulting in the modification of behavior towards specific job performance. The respondents had been divided into 3 categories , depending upon number of trainings received.

S. No.	Categories	Training attended
1.	Low	(1)
2.	Medium	(2)
3.	High	(more than two)

5. Attitude towards training:

It was operationalized as the degree to which a respondents attitude towards different training programmes. The variable were measured by an index comprised of nine statements and answers were obtained as five-point continuum as strongly agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree, were given 4,3,2,1 and 0 scores, respectively. maximum possible score was above 27 and minimum 5.Following categories were formed on the basis of scores obtained by the respondents.

S. No.	Categories	Scores
1.	Low	5 to 15
2.	Medium	16 to 26
3.	High	27 & above

6. Economic motivation:-

It refers to occupational success in terms of profit maximization and relative value on individual places on economic and it was measured with the help of "Economic motivation scale" developed by Supe and Singh(1969). The responses were recorded on 5-point continuum and score were given as suggested in the scale. On the basis of scores the respondents were categorized into low, medium and high category.

S. No.	Categories	Scores
1.	Low	6 to 18 score
2.	Medium	19 to 30 score
3.	High	31 to 42 score

B. Dependent variable and their measurement:-

Economic empowerment:-

It refers to a degree to which the degree respondent generated their employment through income obtained through various practice under the programme and it was measured with the employment generation of the respondent which refers to the total no. of hrs. respondents were engaged and served themselves for producing the product for they which they had been trained.

1. Employment generation:-

It refers to the total no. of hrs in which the respondents were engaged and served themselves for producing the product for which they had been trained. The categories for hours of employment generation were categorized as follows:-

S. No.	Category	Employment generation
1.	Low	1 to 2 hour
2.	Medium	3 to 4 hours
3.	High	5 to 6 hours

2. Income generation:-

Income earned is the end result of work and employment. Income refers to the total income earned in terms of rupees by the respondents from the agarbatti making. The income of an individual earned from employment was measured by net income.

Measurement of income generation from selected training:-

(i) Net income = Gross income – gross expenses

(ii) average income per respondents = Net income

Number of respondents

Net income:

Table shows the net income in different categories:-

S. No.	Activity	Net income (in rupees/day)		
		Low	**Medium**	**High**
1	Agarbatti making	below 150	151- 350	351- 550

3.3 Instruments and methods of data collection:

The interview schedule was designed for collection of the relevant information of selected variables. The questions in interview schedule framed were simple, clear and directly related to the purpose of the study and were arranged in logical sequence. The data were collected personally with the help of a pre-tested interview schedule from respondents in Prathvipur block in order to be sure of the correctness in response. The respondents were personally contacted. They were assured that the information given by them would be kept confidential and it would only be used for the academic purposes.

The relevance of each question in the context of the objectives of the study, their logical order and working of question etc. were carefully checked.

Practically, all the respondents had answered the questions fully, which was indicative of the fact that good rapport was established between the investigator and the respondents.

3.4 Processing and statistical analysis of data:

Data collected were qualitative as well as quantitative. The quantitative data were interpreted in terms of percentage and the qualitative data were tabulated on the basis of approved categorization method as described earlier. The following statistical techniques were use in the study.

1.Percentage

2. Chi -square

1. Percentage:

The term “Percentage” means a fraction whose denomination is 100 and the numerator of the fraction is called percentage.

$$P = \frac{X}{N} \times 100$$

Where,

P = Percentage,

X = Frequencies of respondents

N = Total number of respondents

2. Chi-square:

Test to determine whether two attributes are independent by comparison of observed frequencies related to expected frequencies, the chi-square test was applied.

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

With df (r-1) (c-2)

Where =

O = Observed frequency

E = Expected frequency

Σ = Summation of overall differences

r = Number of rows

c = Number of columns

χ^2 = Chi-square based on (c-1) (r-1) degree of freedom and significantly tested at 5% level and 1% level.

3.5 Hypotheses of the study:

Relevant hypotheses were formulated on the basis of the study and was tested in the null form, as follows: _

1. There is no significant relation between age of respondents and their employment and income generation.
2. There is no significant relation between land holding and their employment and income generation.
3. There is no significant relation between level of education and their employment generation.
4. There is no significant relation between house type and their employment and income generation.
5. There is no significant between caste and their employment and income generation.
6. There is no relation between occupation and their employment and income generation..
7. There is no significant relation between farm power and their employment generation..
8. There is no significant relation between material possession and their employment and income generation.
9. There is no significant between type of family and their employment and income generation
10. There is no significant relation between social participation and their employment and income generation.
11. There is no significant relation between mass media exposure and their employment and income generation.
12. There is no significant relation between number of training attended and their employment and income generation.
13. There is no significant relation between economic motivation and their employment and income generation.

RESULTS

The collected data are presented as per the objectives of the study under the following sub-heads:

(1) To know the profile of selected programme Beneficiaries.

(2) To ascertain the economic empowerment of selected women through Tejaswini programme.

(3) To find out the relationship between dependent and independent variables.

(4) To find out the problem faced by the rural women and suggest ways and mean for better women empowerment through Tejaswini programme.

(A) To know the profile of selected programme Beneficiaries:-

Profile of respondents as a women trainees under Tejaswini programme in district of Mandla viz., age, educational level, size of land holding, type of family, type of house, occupation, caste, social participation, mass media exposure and number of trainings attended etc. were collected from rural women participants and are presented as follows:-

1. Age:-

Table 4.1: Distribution of respondents according to their age

S. No.	Categories	frequency	Percentage
1.	Young age group (20 to 35 yr)	55	45.83
2.	Middle age group (36 to 55 yr)	39	32.50
3.	Old age group (above 55 yr)	26	21.66
Total		**120**	**100**

The data presented in table 4.1 shows the distribution of respondents according to their age. Out of the total 120 respondents, huge majority (45.83%) were from young age group (20 to 35 yr), followed by middle (32.50%) and old age group (21.66%).

It is therefore, concluded that highest percentage having (45.83) per cent of respondents belonged to young age group.

2. Socio economic status

(a) Size of land holding:-

Table 4.2: Distribution of respondents according to their size of land holding:-

S. No.	Categories	frequency	percentage
1.	Landless	28	23.34
2.	Marginal farmers (up to 1 ha)	49	40.83
3.	Small + Medium (1.01 to2.00 ha)	43	35.83

The data presented in table 4.3 indicate that out of total 120 respondents 40.83 percent were having marginal farmers size of land holding. Followed by 35.83 per cent of small + medium size of land holding and 23.34 percent were landless.

Thus, it can be concluded that maximum percentage (40.83) per cent were marginal farmers.

(b) Education level:-

Table 4.3: Distribution of respondents according to their educational level:-

S. No.	Categories	frequency	percentage
1.	illiterate	80	66.67
2.	Primary passed	23	19.17
3.	Middle passed	14	11.66
4.	Higher secondary & above	03	2.5
Total		**120**	**100**

It is clear from table 4.3 that out of the 120 respondents 66.67 per cent were illiterate, followed by (19.17) per cent of primary passed, (11.66) per cent of middle passed , and 2.5 per cent higher secondary & above.

Thus, it can be concluded that maximum rural women were illiterate.

(c) House type:-

Table 4.4: Distribution of respondents according to their house type:

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Kachcha	57	47.50
2.	Mixed	39	32.50
3.	Pakka	24	20
Total		**120**	**100**

The data present in table 4.4 indicate that out of total respondents, 47.50 percent were having kachcha type of house, followed by 32.50 per cent were having mixed type of house and 20 per cent had pakka house.

Thus, it can be concluded that maximum beneficiaries had kachcha house.

(d) Caste:-

Table 4.5: Distribution of respondents according to their caste:

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Scheduled caste	15	12.50
2.	Scheduled tribe	86	71.67
3.	Other backward caste	19	15.83
4.	General	00	00
Total		**120**	**100**

The data of table 4.5 shows that out of total respondents, 71.67 per cent belonged to scheduled tribe, followed by 15.83 per cent belonged to other backward caste and 12.50 per cent were of scheduled caste, while non belonged to general caste.

Therefore, it can be concluded that highest percentage of the respondents (71.67%) were were of scheduled tribe caste.

(e) Occupation:-

Table 4.6 : Distribution of respondents according to their occupation:

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Agriculture + Business	35	29.19
2.	Agriculture + Laboure	45	37.50
3.	Labour +Business	25	20.81
4.	Caste occupation	15	12.50
Total		**120**	**100**

The data of table 4.6 shows that 37.50 per cent of the respondents, had agriculture & labour as their main occupation. As regard to other subsidy occupation was concerned, 29.19 per cent followed agriculture & business, followed by 20.81 per cent labour and 12.50 per cent followed caste occupation.

Therefore, it can be concluded that highest percentage (37.50%) had agriculture & labour as occupation.

(f) Farm power:-

Table 4.7: Distribution of respondents according to their farm power:

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	44	36.67
2.	Medium	26	21.66
3.	High	20	16.67
Total		**120**	**100**

The data of table 4.7 shows that out of the total respondents, 36.67 per cent had low farm power, 21.66 per cent medium farm power and 16.67 per cent high farm powers.

Therefore, it can be concluded that highest percentage 36.67 were belonged to low categories of farm power.

(g) Material possession:-

Table 4.8: Distribution of respondents according to their material possession:

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	61	50.83
2.	Medium	40	33.33
3.	High	19	15.84
Total		**120**	**100**

The data of table 4.8 indicate that out of the total respondents, 53.83 per cent had low level of material possession, 33.33 per cent had medium level of material possession and 15.84 per cent had high level of material possession.

Therefore, it can be concluded that maximum respondents 50.83 % were belonged to low material possession.

(h) Type of family:-

Table 4.9 distribution of respondents according to their size of family:

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Nuclear (up to 4 members)	85	70.84
2.	Joint family (5 to 8 members)	35	29.16
Total		**120**	**100**

The data of table 4.9 revealed that out of the total 70.84 per cent had nuclear type of family and followed by 29.16 percent having joint type of family.

Thus, it can be concluded that maximum percentage of the respondents (70.84) had nuclear type of family structure.

(i) Social participation:-

Table 4.10: Distribution of respondents according to their social participation:

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	61	50.84
2.	Medium	41	34.16
3.	High	18	15.00
Total		**120**	**100**

The data of table 4.10 presented to indicated out of the total respondents, 50.84 per cent had low level of social participation followed by 34.16 per cent medium social participation and 15.00 per cent had high level of social participation.

Therefore, it can be concluded that maximum percentage (50.84%) were having low social participation.

(3) Mass media exposure:-

Table 4.11: Distribution of respondents according to their mass media exposure:

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	55	45.34
2.	Medium	40	33.33
3.	High	25	20.83
Total		**120**	**100**

The data revealed that out of the total, 45.34 per cent respondents had low mass media exposure, followed by 33.33 per cent had medium and 20.83 per cent had high mass media exposure.

Thus, it can be concluded that highest percentage (45.34) of the respondents had low mass media exposures.

(4) Number of training attended:-

Table 4.12: Distribution of respondents according to number of trainings attended:

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	One	39	32.50
2.	Two	50	41.67
3.	more than two	31	25.83
Total		**120**	**100**

It is evident from the table 4.12 that out of 120 respondents 41.67 per cent respondents attended two trainings, followed by 32.50 per cent attended one training and 25.83 per cent attended more than two trainings.

Thus, it can be concluded that highest percentage (41.67%) of the respondents attended two trainings.

(5) Attitude towards training:-

Table 4.13 Distribution of respondents according to their attitude towards training:

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	40	33.34
2.	Medium	53	44.16
3.	High	27	22.50
Total		**120**	**100**

It is evident from the table 4.13 that out of 120 respondents 44.16 per cent respondents indicate medium attitude towards training, 33.34 per cent show low attitude towards training and 22.50 per cent depicted high attitude towards training.

Thus, it can be concluded that highest percentage (44.16%) of the respondents showed low attitude towards training.

(6)Economic motivation:-

Table 4.14: Distribution of respondents according to their economic motivation:

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	65	54.16
2.	Medium	32	26.**67**
3.	High	23	19.17
Total		**120**	**100**

It is evident from the table 4.14 that out of 120 respondents 54.16 per cent respondents indicate economic motivation followed by, 26.67 per cent medium economic motivation while 19.17 per cent indicate high economic motivation.

Thus, it can be concluded that highest percentage (54.16%) of the respondents showed low economic motivation.

(B) To ascertain the economic empowerment of beneficiaries:-

Table 4.15 : Distribution of respondents according to their level of employment generation:

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	61	50.83
2.	Medium	35	29.17
3.	High	24	20
Total		**120**	**100**

The data of table 4.15 reveal that out of the total respondents, 50.83 per cent were getting 1 to 2 hrs of employment,29.17 per cent were getting 3 to 4 hrs of employment while 20 percent were getting 5to 6 hrs of employment.

Thus, it can be concluded that majority of rural women (50.83%) received low employment generation through Tejaswini programme.

Table 4.16: Distribution of respondents according to their income generation:-

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	57	47.50
2.	Medium	37	30.84
3.	High	26	21.66
Total		**120**	**100**

The data of table 4.16 reveal that out of the total respondents, 47.50 per cent were earned low income, followed by, 30.84 per cent earned medium income while 21.66 per cent were getting 5to 6 hrs of employment.

Thus, it can be concluded that majority of rural women (47.50%) earned low income generation through Tejaswini programme.

(a) Socio-economic characteristics and employment generation:-

1. Age :

Table 4.17: Relation between age of respondents and their employment generation:

Age	Employment generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Young	15 (27.27)	17 (30.91)	23 (41.82)	55
Middle	25 (64.10)	13 (33.34)	01 (2.56)	39
Old	21 (80.76)	05 (19.24)	00 (0)	26
Total	**61**	**35**	**24**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

The data of table 4.17 show that out of the respondents of old age group, 80.76 percentage were engaged themselves for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, followed by 19.24 per cent engaged for 3 to 4 hrs while negligible per cent was formed for 5 to 6 hrs.

Similarly, in middle age group, 63.10 per cent were engaged for 1 to 2 hrs and followed by 33.64 per cent for 3 to4 hrs and 2.56 percent for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Further, in case of young age group, 27.27 percent were engaged for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, followed by 30.91 per cent were engaged for 3 to 4 hrs and 41.82 per cent were engaged 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the highest percentage of trained rural women were old age and engaged in (1 to 2 hrs) of employment.

Since some of the cell frequency was less than five, therefore the data were merged to satisfy the criteria of chi square distribution. The merged data as presented below.

Categories	Employment generation		Total
	Low	Medium + High	
Young age	15	40	55
Middle age	25	14	39
Old age	21	05	26
Total	**61**	**59**	**120**

$\chi 2$ = 24.286, significant at 1% level with 2d.f.

The value of chi square is found to be significant at 1% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that there was a significant relation between age of respondents and their employment generation.

(2) Size of land holding:-

Table 4.18 : Relation between size of land holding of respondents and their employment generation.

Categories	Employment generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Landless	14 (50)	8 (28.57)	06 (21.43)	28
Marginal farmers	20 (40.82)	17 (34.69)	12 (24.49)	49
Small + Medium farmer	27 (62.79)	10 (23.25)	06 (13.96)	43
Total	**61**	**35**	**24**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

Data of table 4.18 show that out of the total small & medium size of land holding group, 62.79 per cent were engaged themselves for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, followed by 23.25 per cent engaged for 3 to 4 hrs and 13.96 per cent engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Similarly in landless group, 50 per cent were engaged for 1 to 2 hrs, followed by 28.57 per cent of respondents were engaged for 3 to 4 hrs of employment and 21.43 percent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

In marginal farmers group, 40.82 per cent were engaged 1 to 2 hrs employment 34.69 per cent were engaged for 3 to 4 hrs of employment and 24.49 per cent were engaged 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Therefore, it can be concluded that highest percentage of the trained rural woman were having small & medium size of land holding showed low employment (1 to 2 hrs).

Since some of the cell frequency was less than five, therefore the data were merged to satisfy the criteria of chi square distribution. The merged data be as follows:-

Categories	**Employment generation**			**Total**
	Low	**Medium**	**High**	
Landless labour	14	08	06	28
Marginal farmer	20	17	12	49
Small + Medium	27	10	12	43
Total	**61**	**35**	**24**	**120**

$\chi 2$= 21.445, significant at 1% level with 1d.f.

The value of chi square is found to be significant at 1% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that there was significant relation between size of land holding of respondents and their employment generation.

(3) Education level:

Table 4.19: Relation between education of respondents and their employment generation:-

Education level	Employment generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
illiterate	45 (56.25)	26 (32.50)	09 (11.25)	80
Primary passed	11 (47.82)	08 (34.79)	04 (17.39)	23
middle passed	05(35.72)	00 (00)	09 (64.28)	14
Higher & above	00(00)	01(33.34)	02 (66.67)	03
Total	**61**	**35**	**24**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

The data table 4.19 shows the relation between education level and employment generation of the respondents. it was observed that out of the total illiterate respondents 56.25 per cent were engaged themselves for1 to 2 hrs of employment, followed by 32.56 per cent engaged for 3 to 4 hrs and 11.25 per cent for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Similarly, in case primary passed group, 47.82 per cent engaged for 1 to 2 hrs, followed by 34.79 per cent for 3 to 4 hrs and17.39 per cent for 5 to 6 hrs of employment,

In middle passed respondents, 35.72 per cent were engaged for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, 00 per cent were engaged for 3 to 4 hrs and 64.28 per cent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment, respectively.

In higher & above respondents, none were engaged for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, 33.34 per cent were engaged for 3 to 4 hrs and 66.67 per cent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Therefore, it can be concluded that highest percentage of illitrate respondents engaged themselves for low(1 to2 hrs) in the aspects of training received from Tejaswini programme.

Since some of the cell frequencies were less than five, therefore the data were merged to satisfy the criteria of chi square distribution. The merged data be as follows:-

Categories	**Employment generation**		
	Low	**Medium + High**	**Total**
illitrate	45	35	80
Primary passed	11	12	23
middle + higher & above	05	12	17
Total	**61**	**59**	**120**

$\chi 2$= 4.144, non significant at 5% level with 2d.f.

The value of chi square is found to be non significant at 5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted and it can be concluded that there was no significant relation between education of respondents and their employment generation.

(4.) House type /number:-

Table 4.20 : Relation between house type/number and their employment generation:

Categories	**Employment generation**			**Total**
	Low	**Medium**	**High**	
Kachcha	40 (70.18)	09 (15.79)	08 (14.03)	57
Pakka	10 (41.67)	08 (33.33)	06 (25)	24
Mixed	11(28.20)	18 (75)	10 (25.65)	39
Total	**61**	**35**	**24**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

The data of table 4.20 show that the out of total respondents having kachcha type of house, 70.18 per cent engaged themselves for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, followed by 15.79 per cent engaged for 3 to 4 hrs and 14.03 per cent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Similarly, in case of respondents having pakka type of house, 41.67 per cent were involved for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, followed by 33.33 per cent were engaged for 3 to 4 hrs and 25 per cent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Further, the respondents having Mixed type of house, 28.20 per cent were engaged for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, 75 per cent were engaged for 3 to 4 hrs and 25.65 per cent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Therefore, it can be concluded that maximum respondents showed (70.18) Kachcha type of house.

Categories	**Employment generation**			**Total**
	Low	**Medium**	**High**	
Kachcha	40	09	08	57
Pakka	10	08	06	24
Mixed	11	18	10	39
Total	**61**	**35**	**24**	**120**

$\chi 2$= 17.953, significant at 1% level with 4d.f.

The value of chi square is found to be significant at 1% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that there was significant relation between type of house of respondents and their employment generation.

(5) Occupation:-

Table 4.21: Relation between occupation and their employment generation:

Categories	Employment generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Agriculture + Business	18 (51.43)	10 (28.57)	07 (20)	35
Agriculture + Labour	25 (55.56)	16 (35.55)	04 (8.89)	45
Labour + Business	10 (40)	09 (36)	06 (24)	25
Caste occupation	08 (53.34)	00 (00)	07 (46.66)	15
Total	**61**	**35**	**24**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

The data of table 4.21 shows that the out of the total respondents, Agriculture & labour 55.56 per cent were engaged themselves for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, followed by 35.55 per cent were engaged for 3 to 4 hrs and 8.89 per cent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Similarly, out of the total 51.43 per cent agriculture & business were engaged for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, followed by 28.57 per cent were engaged for 3 to 4 hrs and 20 per cent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

In case occupation, 53.34 per cent were engaged for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, followed by negligible 00 per cent were engaged for 3 to 4 hrs and 46.66 per cent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Further, out of total 40 per cent labour & business were engaged for 1to 2 hrs of employment, followed by 36 per cent

were engaged for 3 to 4 hrs and 24 per cent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Therefore, it can be concluded that maximum percentage 0f the trained rural women were having agriculture & labour and having low employment.

Since some of the cell frequencies were less than five, therefore the data were merged to satisfy the criteria of chi distribution. The merged data be as follows:-

Categories	**Employment generation**		**Total**
	Low	**Medium + High**	
Ag + Business	18	17	35
Ag + Labour	25	20	45
Labour + Business	10	15	25
Caste occupation	08	07	15
Total	**61**	59	**120**

$\chi 2$= 1.618, non significant at 5% level with 3d.f.

The value of chi square is found to be non significant at 5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted and it can be concluded that there was no significant relation between occupation of respondents and their employment generation.

(6) Caste:-

Table 4.22: Relation between caste of respondents and their employment generation:-

	Employment generation			**Total**
	Low	**Medium**	**High**	
Schedule caste	10 (66.67)	02 (13.33)	03 (20)	15
Schedule tribe	45 (52.32)	26 (30.23)	15 (17.45)	86
OBC	06 (31.58)	07 (36.85)	06 (31.57)	19
General	00 (00)	00 (00)	00 (00)	00
Total	**61**	**35**	**24**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

The data of table 4.22 show that out of the total respondents schedule caste of caste, 66.67 per cent were engaged themselves for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, followed by 13.33 per cent were engaged for 3 to 4 hrs and 20 per cent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Similarly, in case of respondents schedule tribe 52.32 per cent were engaged for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, followed by 30.23 per cent were engaged for 3 to 4 hrs and 17.45 per cent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Further, in the case of respondents from other backward caste 31.58 per cent were engaged for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, followed by 36.85 per cent were engaged for 3 to 4 hrs and 31.57 per cent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Therefore, it can be concluded that maximum percentage of the trained rural women were from schedule caste were involved themselves in low employment.

Since some of the cell frequency was less than five, therefore the data were merged to satisfy the criteria of chi square distribution. The merged data be as follows:-

Categories	**Employment generation**		**Total**
	Low	**Medium + High**	
Schedule caste	10	05	15
Schedule tribe	45	41	86
OBC + General	06	13	19
Total	**61**	**59**	**120**

χ^2= 4.400, non significant at 5% level with 2d.f.

The value of Chi square is found to be non significant at 5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted and it can be concluded that there was no significant relation between caste of respondents and their employment generation.

(7) **Farm power:-**

Table 4.23: Relation between farm power and their employment generation:-

Categories	Employment generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	37 (84.10)	05 (11.36)	02 (4.54)	44
Medium	20 (35.72)	26 (46.42)	10 (17.86)	56
High	04 (20)	04 (20)	12 (60)	20
Total	**61**	**35**	**24**	**120**

Data of table 4.23 show that out of the total respondents of low farm power, 84.10 per cent were having for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, followed by 11.36 per cent were having medium farm power for 3 to 4 hrs and 20 per cent were having high farm power for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Similarly, in case of respondents having medium farm power, 35.72 per cent were having for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, 46.42 per cent were having involved for 3 to 4 hrs and 17.86 per

Further, the respondents having high farm power, 20 percent were involved for 1 to 2 hrs & 20 percent respectively medium of employment and 60 per cent were involved for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Therefore, it can be concluded that out of total respondent's maximum percentage 84.10 percent towards low employment.

Since some of the cell frequencies were less than five, therefore the data were merged to satisfy the criteria of chi square distribution. The merged data be as follows:-

Categories	Employment generation		Total
	Low	Medium + High	
	f	f	
Low	37	07	44
Medium + High	24	52	56
Total	**61**	**59**	**120**

$\chi 2$= 30.746, significance at 1% level with 1d.f.

The value of chi square is found to be significant at 1% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that there was significant relation between farm power of respondents and their employment generation.

(8) Material possession:-

Table 4.24: Relation between material possession and their employment generation.

Categories	Employment generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
	f	f	f	
Low	46 (75.40)	10 (16.39)	05 (8.19)	61
Medium	12 (30)	20 (50)	08 (20)	40
High	03 (15.79)	05 (26.32)	11 (57.89)	19
Total	**61**	**35**	**24**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

The data of table 4.24 show that out of the total respondents who were had low material possession, 75.40 per cent showed 1 to 2 hrs of employment, followed by 16.39 per cent were engaged for 3 to 4 hrs while 8.19 per cent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment of respondents.

Similarly, out of the total medium users of material possession 30% were engaged for 1 to 2 hrs of employment,

followed by 50 per cent were engaged for 3 to 4 hrs and 20 per cent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Further, out of total high users of material possession, 15.79 per cent were engaged for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, followed by 26.32 per cent were engaged for 3 to 4 hrs and 57.89 per cent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Therefore, it can be concluded that highest percentage 75.40% of trained rural women with low material possession of employment.

Since some of the cell frequencies were less than five, therefore the data were merged to satisfy the criteria of chi square distribution. The merged data be as follows.

Categories	**Employment generation**			**Total**
	Low	**Medium**	**High**	
Low	46	10	05	61
Medium + High	15	25	19	59
Total	**61**	**35**	**24**	**120**

$\chi 2$= 30.324, significant at 1% level with 2d.f.

The value of Chi square is found to be significant at 1% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that there was significant relation between farm power of respondents and their employment generation.

(9) Type of family:

Table 4.25: Relation between type of family and their employment generation:

Categories	**Employment generation**			**Total**
	Low	**Medium**	**High**	
Nuclear	44 (51.76)	25 (29.41)	16 (18.83)	85
Joint	17 (48.58)	10 (28.58)	08 (22.84)	35
Total	**61**	**35**	**24**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

The data of table 4.25 show that out of the total respondents having nuclear type of family, 51.76 percent were engaged themselves for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, followed by 29.41 percent were engaged for 3 to 4 hrs and 18.83 per cent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Similarly, in case of respondents having joint type of family 48.58 percent were involved for 1 to 2 hrs, and 28.58 percent were engaged for 3 to 4 hrs and 22.84 per cent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Therefore, it can be concluded that majority of the trained rural women were having nuclear type of family and involve themselves for employment in respect of task for which they had trained by Tejashwani Programme.

Since, some of the cell frequencies were less than five; therefore the data were merged to satisfy the criteria of chi square distribution. The merged data be as follows.

Categories	**Employment generation**			**Total**
	Low	**Medium**	**High**	
Nuclear	44	25	16	85
Joint	17	10	08	35
Total	**61**	**35**	**24**	**120**

$\chi 2$= 0.257, non significant at 5% level with 2d.f.

The value of chi square is found to be non significant at 5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted and it can be concluded that there was no significant relation between Type of family of respondents and their employment generation.

(1o) Social participation:-

Table 4.26:Relation between social participation and their employment generation.

Categories	Employment generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
	f	f	f	
Low	47 (77.04)	09 (14.76)	05 (8.20)	61
Medium	13 (31.70)	20 (47.78)	08 (19.52)	41
High	01 (5.56)	06 (33.33)	11 (61.11)	18
Total	**61**	**35**	**24**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

The data table of 4.26 show that out of the total respondents having low extension participation, 77.04 per cent were engaged for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, followed by 14.76 per cent were engaged for 3 to 4 hrs and 8.20 percent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs.

Similarly, in case low social participation, 31.70 percent were involved for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, followed by 47.78 percent were engaged for 3 to 4 hrs and 19.52 percent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Further, the respondents with high social participation, 5.56 per cent were engaged for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, 33.33 per cent were engaged for 3 to 4 hrs and 61.11 per cent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Therefore, it can be concluded that highest percentage of the trained rural women were having low social participation and they were having 1 to 2 hrs of employment.

Since some of the cell frequencies were less then five, therefore the data were merged to satisfy the criteria of chi square distribution. The merged data be as follows.

Categories	Employment generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
	F	f	f	
Low	47	09	05	61
Medium + High	14	26	19	59
Total	**61**	**35**	**24**	**120**

$\chi 2$= 24.331, significant at 1% level with 2d.f.

The value of Ch square is found to be significant at 1%level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that there was significant associate between extension participation of respondents and their employment generation.

(11) Mass media exposure:

Table 4.27: Relation between mass media exposure of respondents and their employment generation:-

Categories	Employment generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	42 (76.36)	08 (14.54)	05 (9.10)	55
Medium	14 (35)	17 (42.50)	09 (22.5)	40
High	05 (20)	10 (40)	10 (40)	25
Total	**61**	**35**	**24**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

The data of the table 4.27 show that out of the total respondents having low mass media exposure, 76.36 per cent respondents showed low employment, followed by

14.54 per cent indicate 3 to 4 hrs and 9.10 per cent were engaged in 5 to 6 days of employment.

Similarly, in case of medium mass media exposure, 35 per cent were engaged for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, followed by 42.50 per cent for 3 to 4 hrs of employment and 22.50 per cent for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Further, in case of high mass media exposure, 20 per cent were engaged for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, followed by 40 per cent of medium and high employment for 3 to 4 hrs, and 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Therefore, it can be concluded that highest percentage of the trained rural women showed low mass media exposure and depict 1 to 2 hrs of employment from the task for which they had received the vocational training by Tejaswini Programme.

Since some of the cell frequencies were less than five, therefore the data were merged to satisfy the criteria of chi square distribution. The merged data be as follows.

Categories	**Employment generation**			**Total**
	Low	**Medium**	**High**	
Low	42	08	05	55
Medium	14	17	09	40
High	05	10	10	25
Total	**61**	**35**	**24**	**120**

$\chi 2$= 29.573, significant at 1% level with 4d.f.

The data of chi square is found to be significant at 1% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and it can

be concluded that there was significant association between mass media exposure of respondents and their employment generation.

(12) Number of training attended:-

Table 4.28: Relation between numbers of training attended by the respondents and their employment generation:

Number of training attended	Employment generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
One	34 (87.17)	05 (12.82)	00 (00)	39
Two	22 (44)	14 (28)	14 (28)	50
More than two	05 (16.13)	16 (51.62)	10 (32.25)	31
Total	**61**	**35**	**24**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

The data of table 4.28 show that out of the total respondents who had attended one training, 87.17 per cent were engaged for 1 to 2 hrs employment, followed by 12.82 per cent were having 3 to 4 hrs and 00 per cent were having 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

In case of two trainings, 44 per cent were engaged for 1 to 2 hrs of employment, followed by 28 per cent were having medium and high employment for 3 to 4 hrs and 5 to 6 hrs, respectively.

Further, who had attended more than two trainings, 16.13 per cent were falling into the 1 to 2 hrs of employment, followed by 51.62 per cent fell into the 3 to 4 hrs of employment and 32.25 per cent respondents fell into the 5t o 6 hrs of employment.

Therefore, it can be concluded that highest percentage of the trained rural women who attended two trainings, but they

were employed for very less days employment from the task which they had done after the training.

Since some of the cell frequencies were less than five, therefore the data were merged to satisfy the criteria of chi square distribution. The merged data be as follows.

Categories	Employment generation		Total
	Low	Medium + High	
One	34	05	39
Two	22	28	50
More than two	05	26	31
Total	**61**	**35**	**120**

$\chi 2$= 36.487, significant at 1% level with 2d.f.

The value of chi square is found to be non significant at 1% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted and it can be concluded that there was no significant relation between number of training attended by respondents and their employment generation.

(13) Attitude towards training:-

Table 4.29: Relation between attitude towards training and their employment generation-

Categories	Employment generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	34 (85)	05 (12.50)	01 (2.50)	40
Medium	22 (41.51)	18 (33.96)	13 (24.53)	53
High	05 (18.52)	12 (44.45)	10 (37.03)	27
Total	**61**	**35**	**24**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

The data of table 4.29 show that out of the total respondents with low attitude towards training, 85 per cent were engaged for 1 to 2 hrs and low employment, followed by 12.50

per cent medium and 2.50 per cent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Similarly, for medium attitude towards training, 41.51 per cent were engaged for 1 to 2 hrs of low employment, followed by 33.96 per cent medium and 24.53 per cent were high employment.

Further, the respondents indicating high attitude towards, 18.52 per cent were engaged l for 1 to 2 hrs of low employment, and 44.45 per cent were engaged for medium employment and 37.03 per cent were engaged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment.

Therefore it can be concluded that highest percentage of the trained rural women were having low mass attitude towards training and also low employment generation.

Since some of the cell frequencies were less than five, therefore the data were merged to satisfy the criteria of chi square distribution. The data merged to be as follows

Categories	**Employment generation**		**Total**
	Low	**Medium + High**	
low	34	06	40
Medium	22	31	53
High	05	22	27
Total	**61**	**59**	**120**

$\chi 2$= 31.808**, significant at 1% level with 2d.f.

The value of chi square is found to be highly significant at 1% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that there was significant association between attitude towards training of respondents and their employment generation.

(14) Economic motivation:-

Table 4.30: Relation between economic motivation and their employment generation:

Categories	Employment generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	48 (73.84)	15 (23.08)	02 (3.08)	65
Medium	08 (25)	14 (43.75)	10 (31.25)	32
High	05 (21.74)	06 (26.08)	12 (52.18)	23
Total	**61**	**35**	**24**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

As some of the cell frequencies were less than five, therefore, it was pooled for the purpose of calculating chi square test and table be as follow:-

Categories	Employment generation		Total
	Low	Medium + High	
	f	f	
Low	48	17	65
Medium	08	24	32
High	05	18	23
Total	**61**	**59**	**120**

$\chi 2$= 30.107, significant at 1% level with 2d.f.

Table 4.30 shows the relation between economic motivation and employment generation of the respondents, it was observed that in the category of low economic motivation, 73.84 per cent were belonged for 1 to 2 hrs of employment while23.08 per cent

belonged for 3 to 4 hrs and 3.08 per cent were belonged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment generation.

Similarly, in case of medium category, 25 per cent were belonged for 1 to 2 hrs and low employment, while 43.75 per cent were belonged for 3 to 4 hrs and medium employment and 31.25 per cent were belonged for 5 to 6 hrs of employment generation of the respondents.

Further, in case of high category, 21.74 per cent were belonged for 1 to 2 hrs of ;low employment, while 26.08 per cent were belonged for 3 to 4 hrs and medium employment and 52.18 per cent were belonged for 5 to 6 \hrs of employment generation .

Therefore, it can be concluded that highest percentage of the rural women showed low employment generation.

The value of chi square is found to be significance at 1% level of significance. Hence it can be concluded that there was significant relation between economic generation and employment generation.

(b) Socio-economic characteristics and income generation:

Table shows the income in different categories:-

S. No.	Categories	frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (below 150)/day	57	47.50
2.	Medium (151 – 350/day	37	30.84
3.	High (351-550)/day	26	21.66
Total		**120**	**100**

Measurement of income generation from selected training

(a)Net income of respondents = Gross income- net expenses

33,232 – 16,440

= 16792/-

(b) Average income per respondents= $\frac{\text{Net income}}{\text{Number of respondents}}$ **=**139.94/-

1. Age

Table 4.31: Relationship between age of respondents and their income generation

Categories	Income generation			total
	Low	Medium	High	
	f	f	f	
young age	23 (41.81)	17 (30.91)	15 (27.28)	55
Middle age	20 (51.28)	13 (33.34)	06 (15.38)	39
Old age	14 (53.84)	07 (26.92)	05 (19.24)	26
Total	**57**	**37**	**26**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

The data of table 4.31 show that out of the total respondents of old age group, 53.84 percent respondents earned low income, followed by 26.92 per cent earned medium income and 19.24 per cent were earned high income.

Similarly, in middle age group, 53.84 percent respondents were of low income group, 33.34 percent of medium income group and 15.38 percent were in high income group.

Further, young age group, higher percentage (41.81) were generated low income, followed by 30.91 per cent medium income and 27.28 per cent were generated high income through engaging themselves in different types of tasks for which they had received vocational training.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the majority of trained rural woman were young aged and earned low income through vocational training.

Since some of the cell frequencies were less than five therefore the data were merged to satisfy the criteria of chi square distribution. The merged data be as follows:-

Categories	Income generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Age	23	17	15	55
Young age	20	13	06	39
Middle+ old age	14	07	05	26
Total	**57**	**37**	**26**	**120**

$\chi 2=2.499$, non significant at 5% level with 4d.f.

The value of chi square is found to be non significant at 5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted and it can be concluded that there was no significant relation between age of respondents and their income generation.

(2) Land holding:-

Table 4.32: Relationship between land holding of respondents and their income generation:-

Categories	Income generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Landless	23 (82.15)	03 (10.71)	02 (7.14)	28
Marginal farmer	17 (34.69)	31 (63.26)	01 (2.05)	49
Small + Medium farmer	17 (39.53)	03 (6.98)	23 (53.49)	43
Total	**57**	**37**	**26**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

The data of table 4.32 show that out of total respondents of landless group, 82.15 per cent were earned low income, followed by 10.71 per cent medium income and 7.14 per cent belonged to high income generation.

Similarly, in small & medium group, 39.53 per cent were generating low income, followed by 6.98 per cent generated medium income and 53.49 per cent were earned high income.

Further, in marginal land holding group, 34.69 per cent earned low income, followed by 63.26 per cent of medium group and 2.05 per cent generated high income.

Therefore, it can be concluded that highest that highest percentage of the trained rural women indicate low land holding and earned low income.

Since some of the cell frequencies were less than five, therefore the data were merged to satisfy the criteria of chi square distribution. The merged data be as follows.

Categories	**Income generation**		**Total**
	Low	**Medium + High**	
Landless	23	05	28
Marginal	17	32	49
Small + Medium	17	26	43
Total	**57**	**63**	**120**

$\chi 2$= 17.791, significant at 1% level with 1d.f.

The value of chi square is found to be significant at 1% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that there was significant association between size of land holding of respondents and their income generation.

Education level:

Table 4.33: Relationship between education level of respondents and their income generation

Categories	Income generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Illiterate	49 (61.25)	20 (25)	11 (30.75)	80
Primary passed	06 (26.09)	10 (43.47)	07 (30.44)	23
Middle	01 (7.15)	07 (50)	06 (42.85)	14
Higher & above	01 (33.34)	00 (00)	02 (66.66)	03
	57	**37**	**26**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

The data of table 4.33 show that out of the total illiterate respondents, 61.25 per cent generated low income, followed by 25 per cent to medium income generation and 30.75 per cent were high income generation group.

Similarly for primary passed 26.09 per cent had fallen in low income generation, followed by 43.47 per cent in medium income generation and .30.44 per cent showed high income generation.

In middle passed group, 7.15 per cent were of low income generation, 50 per cent were involved in medium income generation and 42.85 per cent were earned high income.

In higher & above group, 33.34 per cent respondent indicate low income, followed by 00 per cent of medium income and 66.66 per cent showed earned high income.

Therefore, it can be concluded that highest percentage of the trained illiterate women earned low income.

Since some of the cell frequencies were less than five, therefore the data were merged to satisfy the criteria of chi square distribution. The data be as follows:-

Categories	Income generation		Total
	Low	Medium + High	
Illiterate	49	31	80
Primary passed	06	17	23
Middle + higher & above	02	15	17
Total	**57**	**63**	**120**

$\chi 2=0.489$, non significant at 5% level with 1d.f.

The value of chi square is found to be non significant at 5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted and it can be concluded that there was no significance association between education of respondents and their income generation.

(4) House type :-

Table 4.34: Relation between house type and their income generation.

Categories	Income generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Kachcha	39 (68.43)	08 (14.03)	10 (17.54)	57
Pakka	14 (58.34)	05 (20.83)	05 (20.83)	24
Mixed	04 (10.25)	24 (61.54)	11 (28.21)	39
	57	**37**	**26**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

As some of the cell frequencies were less than five, therefore it was pooled for the purpose of calculating chi-square test and table be as follows:-

Categories	Income generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Kachcha	39	08	10	57
Pakka + Mixed	18	29	16	63
Total	**57**	**37**	**26**	**120**

$\chi 2$=20.792, significant at 1% level with 2d.f.

Table 4.34 shows the relation between house type and income generation of the respondents. It was observed that in the category of kachcha house type, that having 68.43 per cent respondents belonged to low income, while 14.03 per cent medium and 17.54 per cent were having high income generation.

Similarly, out of total pakka house type, 58.34 per cent of low income while 20.83 per cent medium & high income generation.

Further, out of total mixed house type, 10.24 per cent were low income, followed by, 61.54 per cent medium income and 28.21 per cent were high income generation.

The chi square value was found to be significant at 1% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that there was significant relation between house type and income generation.

(5) Occupation:-

Table 4.35: Relation between occupation and their income generation.

Categories	Income generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Ag. + Business	18 (51.43)	12 (34.28)	05 (14.29)	35
Ag. + Labour	28 (62.22)	14 (31.11)	03 (6.67)	45
Labour + Business	06 (24)	06 (24)	13 (52)	25
Caste occupation	05	05	05	15
Total	**57**	**37**	**26**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

The data of table 4.35 shows that out of the total respondents of agriculture & labour higher percentage 62.22 per cent were generated low income, followed by 31.11 per cent medium and 6.67 per cent were generated high income.

Similarly, in agriculture & business, 51.43 per cent were generated low income while 34.28 per cent were medium income and 14.29 per cent were generated high income of respondents.

Further, out of total respondents, 24 per cent were generated low and medium income 52 per cent were generated high income generation.

In case caste occupation, 5 % were generated low, medium and high income generation.

Therefore, it can be concluded that highest percentage of the trained rural engaged in agriculture & labour earned low income,

Since some of the cell frequencies were less than five, therefore the data were merged to satisfy the criteria of chi square distribution. The merged data be as follows:-

Categories	**Income**	**generation**	**Total**
	Low	**Medium + High**	
Ag. +Business	18	17	35
Ag. + Labour	28	17	45
Labour + Business	06	19	25
Caste occupation	05	10	15
Total	**57**	**63**	**120**

$\chi 2$ = 10.871, significant at 5% level with 3 d.f.

The value of Chi square is found to be significant at 5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that there was significant relation between occupation of respondents and their income generation.

(6) Caste:-

Table 4.36 : Relation between caste and income generation of respondents.

Categories	Income generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Scheduled caste	08 (53.33)	05(33.33)	02 (13.34)	15
Scheduled tribe	44 (51.16)	30 (34.88)	12 (13.95)	86
OBC	05 (26.32)	02 (10.53)	12 (63.15)	19
General	00 (00)	00 (00)	00 (00)	00
Total	**57**	**37**	**26**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

As some of the cell frequencies were less than five, therefore, it was pooled for the purpose of calculating chi-square test and table be as follows;-

Categories	Income generation		Total
	Low	Medium + High	
Scheduled caste	08	07	15
Scheduled tribe	44	42	86
OBC + General	05	14	19
Total	**57**	**63**	**120**

$\chi 2$ =4.087, non significant at 5% 2 d.f.

The data of table 4.36 shows the relation between caste and income generation of respondents. It was observed that in the category of scheduled caste, 53.33 per cent were earned low income, while 33.33 per cent were medium income and 13.34 per cent were having high income.

Further, in case scheduled tribe, 51.16 per cent were showed low income, while 34.88 per cent had medium income and 13.95 per cent had high income of respondents

Similarly, in case other backward caste, 26.32 per cent were having low income, while medium had 10.53 per cent and 63.15 per cent had high income generation.

The Chi square value was found to be non significant at 5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted and it can be concluded that there was significant relation between caste of respondents and income generation.

(7) Farm power:-

Table 4.37: Relation between farm power and income generation of respondents.

Categories	Income generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	35 (79.54)	05 (11.36)	04 (9.10)	44
Medium	20 (35.71)	30 (53.57)	06 (10.72)	56
High	02 (10)	02 (10)	16 (80)	20
Total	**57**	**37**	**26**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

The data of table 4.37 shows that out of the total respondents of low farm power, 79.54 per cent were earned low income, followed by 11.36 per cent earned medium income and 9.10 per cent were earned high income of respondents.

Similarly, in case of medium farm power, 35.71 per cent were earned low income, followed by 53.57 per cent was earned medium income and 10.72 per cent were earned high income of respondents.

Further, in case of high farm power, 10 per cent earned low & medium income and 80 per cent were earned high income of respondents.

Therefore, it can be concluded that highest percentage of trained rural women were low users of farm power and also were generating low income.

Categories	Income generation		Total
	Low	Medium + High	
Low	35	09	44
Medium + High	22	54	76
Total	**57**	**63**	**120**

$\chi 2$= 28.609, significant at 1% level with 1d.f.

The value of chi square is found to be significant at 1% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that there was significant relation between farm power and income generation of respondents.

(8) Material possession:-

Table 4.39: Relation between material possession and their income generation of respondents.

Categories	Income generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	44 (72.13)	11 (18.03)	06 (9.84)	61
Medium	09 (22.50)	26 (65)	05 (12.50)	40
High	04 (21.05)	00 (00)	15 (78.95)	19
Total	**57**	**37**	**26**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

The data of table 4.39 shows that out of total respondents having low material possession, 72.13 per cent were earned low income, followed by 18.03 per cent were earned medium income and 9.84 per cent were earned high income of respondents.

Similarly, in case of medium material possession, 22.50 belonged to low income generation, followed by 65 per cent were earned medium and 12.50 per cent were earned high income generation.

Further, the respondents of high material possession, 21.05 per cent fell into low income, while medium earned 00 per cent of income and 78.95 per cent were earned high income of respondents.

Therefore, it can be concluded that highest percentage of the trained rural women had low material possession and generated low income of respondents.

Categories		Income gen		Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	44	11	06	61
Medium + High	13	26	20	59
Total	**57**	**37**	**26**	**120**

$\chi 2$= 30.454, significant at 5% level with 2d.f.

The value of chi square was found to be significant at 5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that there was significant relation between material possession and income generation of respondents.

(9) Type of family:-

Table 4.40: Relationship between Type of family of respondents and their income generation:

Type of family	Income generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Nuclear	42 (49.41)	25 (29.42)	18 (21.17)	85
Joint	15 (42.85)	12 (34.28)	08 (22.87)	35
Total	**57**	**37**	**26**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

The data of table 4.41 show that out of the total respondents having nuclear type of family, 49.41 per cent generated low income, followed by 29.42 per cent medium income and 21.17 per cent were earning high income.

Similarly in joint type of family group, 42.85 per cent belonged to .low income generation; followed by 34.28 per cent earned medium and 22.87 per cent were earned high income of respondents.

Therefore, it can be concluded that majority of the trained rural women were having nuclear type of family and generated low income.

Since some of the cell frequencies were less than five, therefore the data were merged to satisfy the criteria of chi square distribution. The merged data be as follows.

Categories	**Income generation**			**Total**
	Low	**Medium**	**High**	
	f	f	f	
Nuclear	42	25	18	85
Joint	15	12	08	35
Total	**57**	**37**	**26**	**120**

$\chi 2$= 0,448, non significant at 5% level with 2d.f.

The value of chi square is found to be non significance at 5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted and it can be concluded that there was no significant relation between type of family of respondents and their income generation.

(10) Social participation:-

Table of 4.41: Relationship between social participation of respondents and their income generation:

Categories	Income generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
	f	f	f	
Low	48 (78.68)	08 (13.11)	05 (8.19)	61
Medium	08 (19.52)	25 (60.97)	08 (19.51)	41
High	01 (5.56)	04 (22.22)	13 (72.22)	18
Total	**57**	**37**	**26**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

The data of table 4.41 show that out of the total respondents having low social participation, 78.68 per cent were earned low income, followed by 13.11 per cent belonged to medium and 8.19 per cent were earned high income generation group.

Similarly in case of medium social participation group, 19.52 per cent belonged to low income generation, followed by 60.97 per cent medium income and 19.51 per cent were generating high income.

Further, the respondents of high social participation group, 5.56 per cent fell into low income generation group, and 22.22 per cent were earned high income group.

Therefore, it can be concluded that highest percentage (78.68) of the trained rural women were having low social participation and generated low income.

Since some of the cell frequencies were less than five, therefore the data were merged to satisfy the criteria of chi square distribution. The merged data be as follows.

Categories	Income generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	48	08	05	61
Medium+ High	09	29	21	59
Total	**57**	**37**	**26**	**120**

$\chi 2$= 48.428, significant at 1% level with 2d.f.

The value of chi square is found to be significant at 1% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that there was significant relation between social participation of respondents and there income generation.

(11) Mass media exposure:-

Table 4.42: Relationship between mass media exposure of respondents and their income generation.

Categories	Income generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	39 (70.91)	10 (18.18)	06 (10.91)	55
Medium	13 (32.50)	20 (50)	07 (17.50)	40
High	05 (20)	07 (28)	13 (52)	25
Total	**57**	**37**	**26**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

The data of table 4.42 show that out of the total respondents with low mass media exposure, 70.91 per cent were earning low income, followed by 18.18 per cent medium income and 10.91 per cent were earned high income.

Similarly, in medium mass media exposure, 32.50 per cent were generating low income, followed by 50 per cent medium and 17.50 per cent were generating high income.

Further, the respondents with high mass media exposure, 20 per cent were generating low income and 28per cent were generating medium income and 52 per cent were earned high income of respondents.

Therefore it can be concluded that highest percentage of the trained rural women were having low mass media exposure and were generating low income.

Since some of the cell frequencies were less than five, therefore the data were merged to satisfy the criteria of chi square distribution. The data merged to be as follows.

Categories	Income generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	39	10	06	55
Medium	13	20	07	40
High	05	07	13	25
Total	**57**	**37**	**26**	**120**

$\chi 2$= 33.781, significant at 1% level with 4d.f.

The value of chi square is found to be significant at 1 % level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that there was significant relation between mass media exposure of respondents and there income generation.

(12)Number of training attended:-

Table 4.43: Relationship between numbers of training attended by the respondents and their income generation:

Number of training attended	Employment generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
One	29 (74.36)	05 (12.82)	05 (12.82)	39
Two	16 (32)	29 (58)	05 (10)	50
More than two	12 (38.70)	03 (9.68)	16 (51.62)	31
Total	**57**	**37**	**26**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

The data of table 4.43 show that out of the total respondents who attended one trainings, 76.92 per cent were generating low income, 12.82 per cent medium income and 10.26 per cent were generating high income.

Similarly, in case of respondents who attended more than two trainings, 35.48 per cent generated low income, none fell were of medium income and 64.52 per cent high income generation category.

In case of respondents who attended only one training, 32 per cent generated low income, followed by 64 per cent had medium income and 4.00 per cent were earned high income.

Therefore, it can be concluded that highest percentage of the trained rural women had attended two trainings, but they had generated low income.

Since some of the cell frequency were less than five, it was pooled for the purpose of calculating chi-square test and table be as follows:-

No. of training	**Income generation**			**Total**
	Low	**Medium**	**High**	
One	29	05	05	39
Two + more than two	28	32	21	81
Total	**57**	**37**	**63**	**120**

$\chi 2$= 16.942, significant at 1% level with 2d.f.

The value of chi square is found to be significant at 1% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that there was significant relation between number of training attended by respondents and their income generation.

(13) Attitude towards training:-

Table 4.44: Relation between attitude towards training and their income generation.

Categories	Income generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	28 (70)	07 (17.50)	05 (12.50)	40
Medium	19 (35.85)	29 (54.72)	05 (9.43)	53
High	10 (37.03)	01 (3.71)	16 (59.26)	27
Total	**57**	**37**	**26**	**120**

The data of table 4.44 show that out of the total respondents with low attitude towards training, 70 per cent were earning low income, followed by 17.50 per cent medium income and 12.50 per cent were earned high income.

Similarly, in medium attitude towards training, 35.85 per cent were generating low income, followed by 54.72 per cent medium and 9.43 per cent were generating high income.

Further, the respondents with high attitude towards, 37.03 per cent were generating low income and 3.71 per cent were generating medium income and 59.26 per cent were earned high income of respondents.

Therefore it can be concluded that highest percentage of the trained rural women were having low mass media exposure and were generating low income.

Since some of the cell frequencies were less than five, therefore the data were merged to satisfy the criteria of chi square distribution. The data merged to be as follows:-

Categories	Income generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	28	07	05	40
Medium + High	29	30	21	80
Total	**57**	**37**	**26**	**120**

¡2= 12.181, significant at 1% level with 2d.f

The value of chi square is found to be significant at 1% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that there was significant relation between attitude towards training by respondents and their income generation.

(14) Economic motivation

Table 4.45: Relationship between economic motivation of respondents and their income generation:-

Categories	Income generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	42 (64.61)	15 (23.08)	08 (12.31)	65
Medium	o4 (12.50)	20 (62.50)	08 (25)	32
High	11 (47.82)	02 (8.70)	10 (43.48)	23
Total	**57**	**37**	**26**	**120**

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage**)**

The data of table 4.45 shows the relation between economic motivation and income generation of the respondents. It was observed that in the category of low, 64.61 per cent were emerged low income; followed by 23.08 per cent emerged medium income and 12.31 per cent were emerged high income of respondents.

Similarly, the high economic motivation belonged to 47.82 per cent were low generation group, followed by 8.70 per cent belonged to medium income generation group and 43.48 per cent belonged to high income generation group.

In case of respondents with medium, 12.50 per cent earned low income and 62.50 per cent earned medium and 25 per cent were earned high income.

Therefore, it can be concluded that highest percentage of the trained rural women were low economic motivation and were generating low income.

Since some of the cell frequencies were less than five, therefore the data were merged to satisfy the criteria of chi square distribution. The merged data be as follows.

Categories	Income generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	42	15	08	65
Medium + High	15	22	18	55
Total	**57**	**37**	**26**	**120**

¡2 = 17.246, significant at 1% level with 2d.f.

The value of chi square is found to be significant at 1% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that there was significant relation between economic motivation of respondents and their income generation

Problem faced by rural women:-

Table 4.46: Distribution of respondents according to their problems faced by them

S. No.	Problems	Number	Percentage	Rank
1.	Days of training were not enough	68	75.56	II
2.	Lack of capital to start work	38	42.23	VI
3.	Lack of contact with extension worker	43	47.78	V
4.	Lack of marketing facilities	74	82.83	I
5.	Lack of information about source of loan and subsidy	52	57.78	IV
6.	Lack of transport facility	62	68.89	III

Table 4.46 show the rank order of the problems faced by the rural women under the training programme. it is evident from

the data that the lack of marketing facilities (82.83%), the Days of training were not enough (75.567), Lack of transport facility (68.89%), lack of information about the sources of loan and subsidy (57.78) Lack of capital to start work (42.23), High rate of inputs (38.89) were found as important constraints under the training programme and ranked first, second, third and fourth, respectively.

Other problems were lack of contact with extension workers (47.78), Lack of capital to start work (42.23), which were ranked fifth and sixth respectively.

Suggestions for effective training:-

Table 4.47: Distribution of respondents according to suggestions made by them for effective training:-

S. No.	Suggestions	Number	Percentage	Rank
1.	Training should be given for complete days	74	61.67	I
2.	Easy and local terminology should be used during training programme	56	46.67	IV
3.	Marketing facilities should be created by involving Government	62	51.67	III
4.	Individual approach should be adopted for question-answer during training programme	44	36.67	V
5.	Provide proper guidance after training.	64	53.33	II

Table 4.47 show the rank order of the suggestions made by rural women for effective training. it is evident from the data that the most important suggestions were that training should be complete days 61.67 per cent, provide proper guidance after training (53.33%), marketing facilities should be created by

involving government (51. 67%), easy and local language should be used during training programme(46.67%), individual approach should be adopted for question answer during training programme (36.67%), which rank first, second, third, fourth and fifth ranked.

MAIN FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of the investigation are presented together with the discussion for drawing generalization. The findings are presented under the following sub-heads:-

1. To know the profile of selected programme beneficiaries
2. To ascertain the economic empowerment of selected women through tejaswini programme.
3. To find out the relationship between dependent and independent variables.
4. To find out the problems faced by the rural women and suggest ways and means for the better women empowerment through Tejaswini programme.

1. To know the profile of selected programme beneficiaries:-

(i) Majority of respondents i.e. 45.83 per cent were from young age group (20 to 35 years). Such finding might be due to the reason that participants of programmes were from young age group and they were more innovative and had inclination for securing employment and income for livelihood security. The finding finds support with the work of Rajpoot et al. (2005), Sahai (2005), and Rana (2010).

(ii) Regarding the education level, majority of rural women were illiterate. Such a finding might be on account of the availability of education facilities at the age of their education in their locality. The finding finds support with the work of Kaur et al. (2001).

(iii) Highest percentage of the respondents possessed medium size of land holding. The findings finds support with the work of Narmatha et al. (2001).

(iv) Highest percentage of respondents (47.50) per cent had kachcha type of house.

(v) Highest percentage of respondents (42.50) per cent had schedule tribe of caste.

(vi) Highest percentage of respondents (37.50) per cent had occupation of Agriculture and labour. This finding finds support the work of the Nemade (2010).

(vii) Majority of the respondents (36.67) per cent had low farm. This finding is similar to the work of Nemade(2010).

(viii) Highest percentage of the respondents i.e. 50.83 per cent had low material possession. This finding is similar to the work of Rana (2010).

(ix) Highest percentage of respondents i.e. 70.84 per cent had Nuclear type of family. The finding finds support with the work of Patel et al (2007), and Daver (2009).

(x) Highest percentage of the respondents had low social participation.The finding finds the work of Rana (2010).

(xi) Highest percentage of the respondents had low mass media exposure. This study finds the support from the work of Baghel (2009) and Rana (2010).

(xii) Highest percentage of the respondents attended more one training. The finding finds support from the work of Belwanshi (2007), Rana (2010).

(xiii) Highest percentage of the respondents i.e. 53.34 per cent had low attitude towards training.

(xiv) Highest percentage of the respondents had low economic motivation. The finding finds support from the work of Rana (2010)

2. To ascertain the economic empowerment of selected women through tejashwini programme:-

The study pointed out that the highest percentage of the trained respondents had employment from 10 to 130 days in a year which was lowest category of employment generation. Such a finding may be due to the reason that respondents were having poor socio-economic status and could not afford to employ themselves independently and on the other hand,

there was less number of such organizations through which they could get employment. The finding of Sahai (2005) Supported the present work.

The study further pointed out that highest percentage of the respondents had low income generation. Such finding may be due to the reason that there was unavailability of suitable market. The work of Rajpoot (2005), Sahai (2005), Santhi et al. (2005) and Daver (2009) supported the present work.

3. To findout the relationship between dependent and independent variables:-

The study attempted to determine the relationship between socio-economic and communicational characteristics with the employment and income generation of the respondents.

(i) The results indicated that age was found to have no significant association with the employment and income generation. The work of Rana (2010) supported the present work.

(ii) Education of respondents had non significant association with employment and income generation.

(iii) Size of land holding had not shown significant association with employment and income generation of the respondents.

(iv) Size of family of respondents had non significant association with employment and income generation.

(v) Use of interpersonal channel had significant association with employment and income generation.

(vi) Extension participation has shown significant association with employment and income generation of the respondents. The work of Rana (2010) confirms the present study.

(vii) Mass media exposure was found to have significant association with employment and income generation of the respondents. The work of Rana (2010) supported the present work.

(viii) Number of trainings attended had non significant association with employment and income generation of the respondents.

Majority of the respondents felt at the end of the training that the days of training were not enough, lack of capital to start work and high rate of inputs. They had also problem of lack of contact with extension workers, lack of marketing facilities and lack of information about the sources of loan and subsidy.

The work of Badodiya et al. (2004) and Santhi and Sathyavathy (2005) confirm the present study.

4. To find out the problems faced by the rural women and suggest ways and means for the better women empowerment through Tejaswini programme.

Some important suggestions made by the trainees for making the training programme more effective were – Duration of training programme should not be less than 1 week, methods of training should be explained in detail and involving Government and Tejashwini Programme should provide credit to start work. They also felt that Tejashwini should provide inputs at the low cost and easy and local terminology should be used during training. They further suggest that marketing facilities should be created by Goverment and Tejashwini Programme and individual approach should be adopted for question-answer during training.

The work of Kamala and Raju (2003) and Sarah et al. (2003) confirm the present finding.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

1. Summary:

The main purpose of this chapter is to summarize the result and to state conclusion on the basis of the foregoing analysis and to indicate some of the suggestions for action.

The government is implementing many programmes for socio-economic upliftment of beneficiaries of Tejaswini programme. Involvement of beneficiaries in exploiting their own potential are very vital for their own potential economic development. Hence, there is need for participating of trainee in planning, executing and evaluating the project through resource assessment problem identification, mapping of potential solution and formulating appropriate programme.

The concept came into operation with the need of training with aim of provision of opportunities to such beneficiaries in the form of personal skill development and empowerment by the government under various schemes like DPIP, ASHA and self help group..

The Tejaswini programme is providing socially, economically and technologically aspect for women empowerment and to enable them to stand in the society on their own with dignity and confidence.

following specific objectives of Tejaswini programme:-

1. To enable poor women to avail themselves of choices space of opportunities in the economic social political spheres for improved well being.
2. creating strong and sustainable self help groups and SHG apex organization.
3. Providing access to microfinance services.
4. promoting new and improved livelihood opportunities.
5. . Creating access to functional literacy and labour saving infrastructure and strengthening participation in local governance.

The present study entitled, “A study on women empowerment through Tejaswini programme in Mandla District (M.P.)” was undertaken with the following objectives :-

1. To know the profile of selected programme beneficiaries
2. To ascertain the economic empowerment of selected women through Tejaswini programme.
3. To find out the relationship between dependent and independent variables.
4. To find out the problem faced by the rural women and suggest ways and means for the better women empowerment through Tejaswini programme.

Methods and Materials:-

I) Sampling techniques used :

The study was conducted in district of Madhya Pradesh. 120 beneficiaries were taken as sample for the study.

II) Variables their operationalisation :

It was intended to analyze the, ““A study on women empowerment through Tejaswini programme in Mandla District (M.P.) " age, socio-economic status, mass media exposure, number of training attended, attitude towards training, economic motivation, market , were selected as independent variables, while, income generation and employment generations dependent variables.

(iii) Instruments and methods of data collection

Primary data were collected personally by interviewing the respondents with the help of structured and pre- tested interview schedule.

(iv) Processing and statistical analysis of data:

Collected data were tabulated and presented in frequency and percentage. In order to know the association between independent and dependent variable, the chi-square test was applied.

2. Conclusion:

I Socio personal and economic attributes of respondents: -

1. The maximum (45.83%) respondents were from young age group.
2. The maximum (51.67%) respondents were from medium socio-economic status.(combined percentage).
3. The maximum (45.34%) respondents had low mass media exposure
4. The huge majority (41.67%) of the respondents were from one number of training attended.
5. The maximum (47.77%) respondents had medium attitude towards training.
6. The maximum (54.16%) had low economic motivation.

II) Women empowerment in term of income/ employment generation:

Majority of respondents (50.83) were engaged in employment, however, they fall in the very low category of employment generation (1 to 2 hrs).

As regard to average income of respondents was concerned, the majority of respondents i.e. 47.50 per cent were earning low average income Rs. Below 150/day.

iii) Relation between socio-economic characteristics of respondents with income generation:

Age, SES (size of land holding, house type, farm power, material possession, social participation), mass media exposure, number of training attended, attitude towards training, , economic motivation, significantly associated with employment generation.

On the contrary, education level, occupation, caste, type of family found non significantly relation with employment generation.

Socio-economic status(size of land holding, house type, occupation, caste, farm power, material possession, social participation), mass media exposure, number of l training attended, attitude towards training, aspiration , economic motivation, significantly associated with income generation.

On the contrary, on age, education level, type of family found non significantly relation with employment generation.

iv) To find out the problem faced by the rural women and suggest ways and mean for better women empowerment through Tejaswini programme.

Most of the respondents felt that inadequate the lack of marketing facilities the Days of training were not enough, Lack of transport facility, lack of information about the sources of loan and subsidy (57.78) Lack of capital to start work were found as important constraints under the training programme. Other problems were lack of contact with extension workers, Lack of capital to start work.

Some important suggestions were made by the trainees for making the programme more effective. Majority of the respondents felt that training should be complete days, provide proper guidance after training (53.33%), marketing facilities should be created by involving government easy and local terminology should be used during training programme individual approach should be adopted for question answer during training programme. They also suggested that increased duration of training.

3. Suggestions for further work :

1. The present study was confined to Mandla district in Madhya Pradesh, hence, similar studies should be planned and conducted in Tejaswini programme, so that findings can be verified and generalized.
2. In the present study only agricultural enterprise were considered, other enterprise should also be taken up for further study.
3. In the study, the dependent and independent variables were limited and therefore, future studies may be taken up based on situational and infrastructural variables.

4. Similar studies should also be undertaken on other fields in which training programme have been conducted by Tejaswini programme.
5. More intensive statistical techniques should be used for improving the contribution of different variables which might be given more strength to the study.
6. It is suggested that the Tejaswini programme, state agriculture department and other related development agencies should make efforts for enhancing the opportunities of employment and income generation through creating market.

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