CHAPTER **VI** •

IMPACT OF TANWA PROGRAMME

Evaluation of Impact

Training projects are planned, executed and sustained with certain objectives, utilizing time, resources and efforts or inputs of various social-systems. Availability, delivery and inter-play of these inputs are governed by various social-screening processes and multitudes of activities. Together they produce certain degree of effects or outputs by overcoming several types of constraints, problems and resistance. Thus, the resultant outputs give intended or unintended, tangible or intangible, specified or unspecified, short or long, positive or negative and expected or unexpected impacts. These impacts are an expression of the changes produced in a situation as a result of training activities undertaken with certain training-objectives.

While launching a training-project, an assumption is made that 'the programme of training is based on the felt-needs of the people' with an agreement from all parties concerned, including the user-system.

Measurement of Impact

- Positive Impact in Desirable Direction
- Neutral or No Impact
- Negative Impact in Undesirable Direction.

In evaluation terminology (a) the positive impact in the desirable direction is recorded when the training-objectives have been nearly or partly achieved with

some refinement and supplementation of clearer definition with better precision and recorded outputs. In case of (b) neutral or no impact, the total directionality is almost lost, meaning thereby, that there are no signs of impact due to training, and (c) negative impact in undesirable direction results when the training-objectives should be terminated and duly modified, so that the programme becomes utilitarian in nature and moves in a desirable direction on an anticipated lines.

Intensity of Impacts

On the basis of evaluation, data along with their directionality, the intensity of impact have to be assessed by the degree of effect, effectiveness and coverage of the training programme in relation to the domain of the study. This is also possible by recording and classifying intensity in three categories viz.: (a) Extremely effective and highly intensive effects of the training programme are those which show clearly both high coverage and high impact, (b) less effective and low intensive effects which generally have potentially of high coverage but at the evaluation stage indicate low impacts and (c) very small effective and very less intensive effects are those which may show results in the long-run, and may reach a large number of people over a period of time.

Decision Making

Success of any development programme depends on voluntary involvement/participation of people in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the various activities. Women have long been so marginalized by the tradition and history that their involvement in decision making both at home and

farm level was very marginal. Gender relations are often referred to as power relation between men and women and are seen as interlocking with other social relation in maintaining women in the secondary status.

Decision making is a rational cognitive process, wherein a choice is made out of several alternatives. The assumption is that the individual is capable of ranking alternatives in a rational manner and choosing appropriately. This definilion is associated with 'Normative decision making theory' (Werner Croeber-Riel, Social Science Encyclopedia). Another analytical approach to decision making rests on the premise that decision making is concerned with behaviour involved in making a choice. The behavioural decision making theory defines decision making as one concerned with the behaviour involved in making a choice even if such behaviour is spontaneous, impulsive or habitual. Both cognitive and behavioural approach to decision making, emphasize the role of individual in making a choice.

Planned desirable change in the rural sector is sought to be achieved through development programmes. The success of such change largely depends on rational decision making by the farm families. Unless the decision making pattern of farm families, i.e. who takes most of the decisions and whether decisions are taken at individual level or collectively, is known, the actual objective of any rural development programme may not be realized. Even at the individual level, whether the decision is taken by the female or male is crucial. Gender analysis of decision making in farm operations shows varied patterns from region to region and culture to culture. Therefore an attempt has been made in the present section to analyze the decision making pattern of the participants of TANWA.

Table S.1 Involvement of TANWA participants **in Decision Making under Dry Farming System**

(n~60)

S. no	Activities	Before Training			After Training		
		NP	JD	**ID**	NP	**JD**	**ID**
1.	Selection of crop and variety	30 (50.00)	25 (41.67)	5 (8.33)	8 (13.33)	44 (73.33)	8 (13.33)
2.	Water Management	37 (61.67)	13 (21.67)	10 (16.67)	21 (35.00)	33 (55.00)	6 (10.00)
3.	Nutrient Management	34 (56.67)	20 (33.33)	6 (10.00)	21 (35.00)	31 (51.67)	8 (13.33)
4.	Weed Management	24 (40.00)	28 (46.67)	8 (13.33)	10 (16.67)	40 (66.67)	10 (16.67)
5.	Pest Management	38 (63.33)	17 (28.33)	5 (8.33)	19 (31.67)	36 (60.00)	5 (8.33)
6,	Post Harvest Operations	33 (55.00)	18 (30.00)	9 (15.00)	10 (16.67)	38 (63.33)	12 (20.00)
7.	Marketing	47 (78.33)	8 (13.33)	5 (8.33)	28 (46.67)	11 (18.33)	13 (21.67)
8.	Purchase of Inputs	42 (70.00)	10 (16.67)	8 (13.33)	27 (45.00)	21 (35.00)	12 (20.00)
9.	Getting Loans and Credit	38 (63.33)	15 (25.00)	7 (11.67)	22 (36.67)	28 (46.67)	10 (16.67)
10	Savings and Investments	30 (50.00)	25 (41.67)	5 (8.33)	12 (20.00)	27 (45.00)	21 (35.00)

NP - No Participation JD - Joint Decision ID-Independent decision

Figures in the parenthesis indicates percentages

Source: Field data

Fig.6.1. Involvement of TANWA participants in Decision Making under Dry farming system

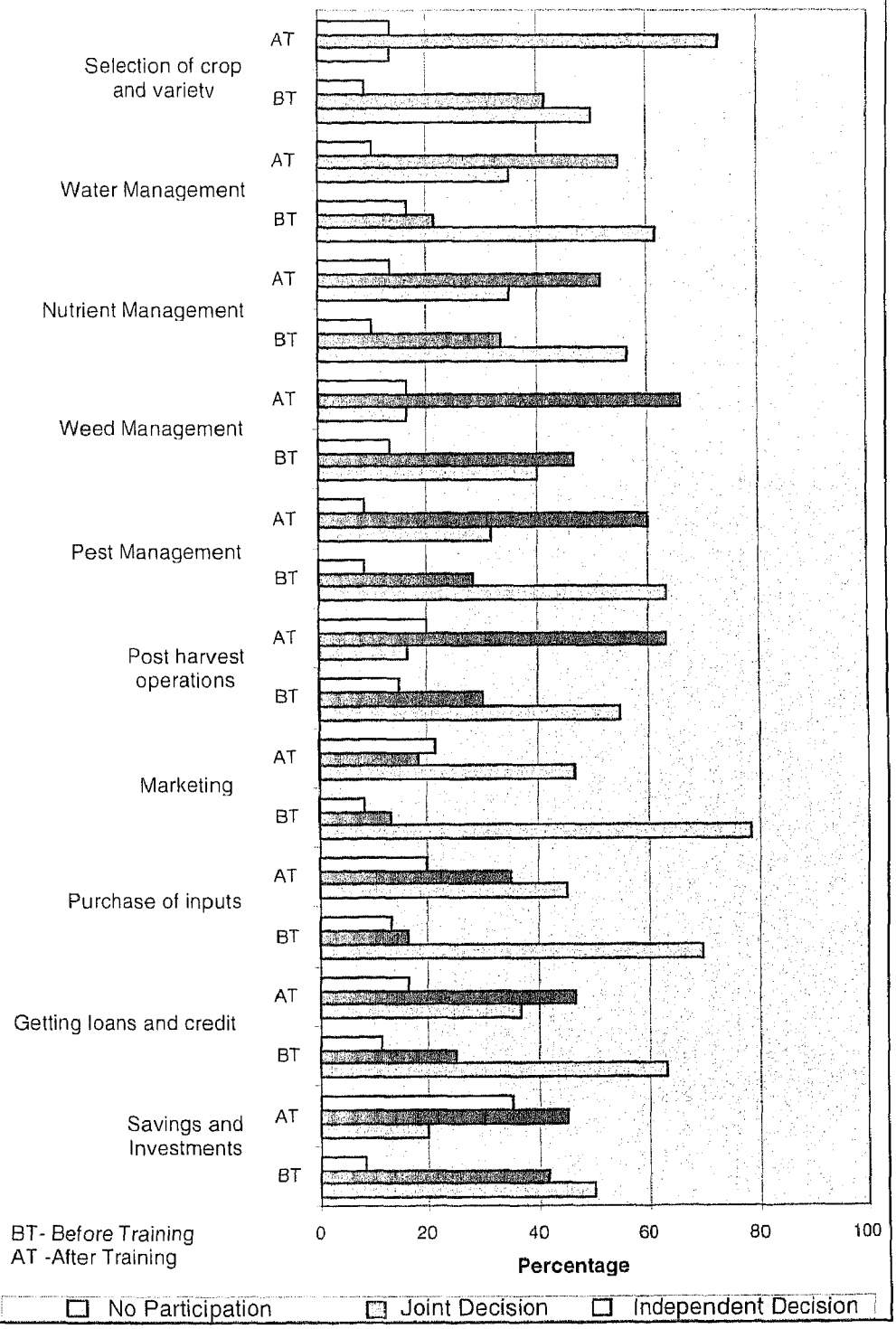


Table 6.2 Involvomont of TANWA participants in Docislon Making undor Wot

Farming Systom

(n=60)

S. no	Activities	Before Training			After Training		
		NP	JD	ID	NP	JD	ID
1.	Selection of crop and variety	35 (58.33)	27 (45.00)	8 (13.33) ,	15 (25.00)	33 (55.00)	12 (20.00)
2.	Water Management	20 (33.33)	35 (58.33)	5 (8.33)	17 (28.33)	34 (56.67)	10 (16.67)
3.	Nutrient Management	31 • (51.67)	25 (41.67)	4 (6.67)	12 (20.00)	40 (66.67)	8 (13.33)
4.	Weed Management	29 (48.33)	24 (40.00)	7 (11.67)	9 (15.00)	40 (66.67)	11 (18.33)
5.	Pest Management	44 (73.33)	12 (20.00)	4 (6.67)	16 (26.67)	38 (63.33)	6 (10.00)
6.	Post Harvest Operations	30 (50.00)	25 (41.67)	5 (8.33)	7 (11.67)	38 (63.33)	15 (25.00)
7.	Marketing	40 (66.67)	16 (26.67)	4 (6.67)	25 (41.67)	31 (51.67)	4 (6.67)
8.	Purchase of Inputs	38 (63.33)	14 (23.33)	8 (13.33)	25 (41.67)	27 (45.00)	8 (13.33)
9.	Getting Loans and Credit	43 (71.67)	11 (18.33)	6 (10.00)	20 (33,33)	30 (50.00)	10 (16.67)
10	Savings and Investments	20 (33.33)	33 (55.00)	7 (11.67)	10 (16.67)	41 (68.33)	9 (15.00)

NP - No Participation JD - Joint Decision ID - independent decision

Figures in the parenthesis indicates percentages

Source: Field data

Fig.6.2. Involvement of TANWA participants in Decision making under Wet farming system

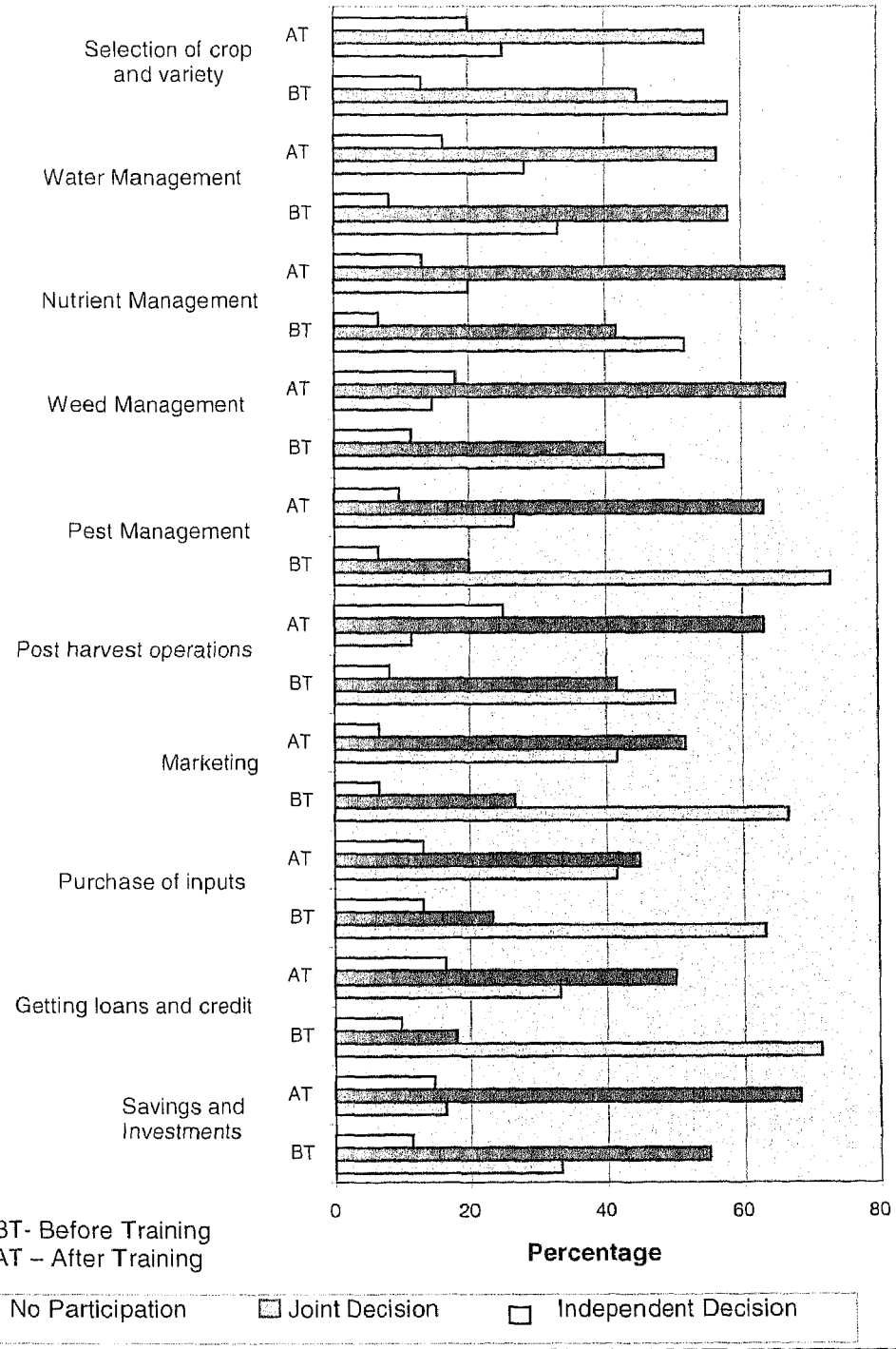


Table 6.3 Involvement of TANWA participants in Decision Making under Hill **Farming System**

(n=60)

S. no	Activities	Before Training			After Training		
		HP	JD	ID	NP	JD	ID
1.	Selection of crop and variety	40 (66.67)	16 (26.67)	4 (6.67)	8 (13.33)	37 (61.67)	15 (25.00)
2.	Water Management	45 (75.00)	10 (16.67)	5 (8.33)	32 (53.33)	20 (33.33)	8 (13.33)
3.	Nutrient Management	37 (61.67)	17 (28.33)	6 (10.00)	7 (11.67)	45 (75.00)	8 (13.33)
4.	Weed Management	30 (50.00)	21 (35.00)	9 (15.00)	14 (23.33)	31 (51.67)	15 (25.00)
5.	Pest Management	54 (90.00)	4 (6.67)	2 (3.33)	29 (48.33)	24 (40.00)	7 (11.67)
6.	Post Harvest Operations	42 (70.00)	15 (25.00)	3 (5.00)	24 (40.00)	28 (46.67)	8 (13.33)
7.	Marketing	50 (83.33)	6 (10.00)	4 (6.67)	30 (50.00)	21 (35.00)	9 (15.00)
8.	Purchase of Inputs	52 (86.67)	6 (10.00)	2 (3.33)	15 (25.00)	34 (56.67)	11 (18.33)
9.	Getting Loans and Credit	39 (65.00)	14 (23.33)	7 (11.67)	25 (41.67)	25 (41.67)	10 (16.67)
10	Savings and Investments	33 (55.00)	23 (38.33)	4 (6.67)	7 (11.67)	39 (65.00)	14 (23.33)

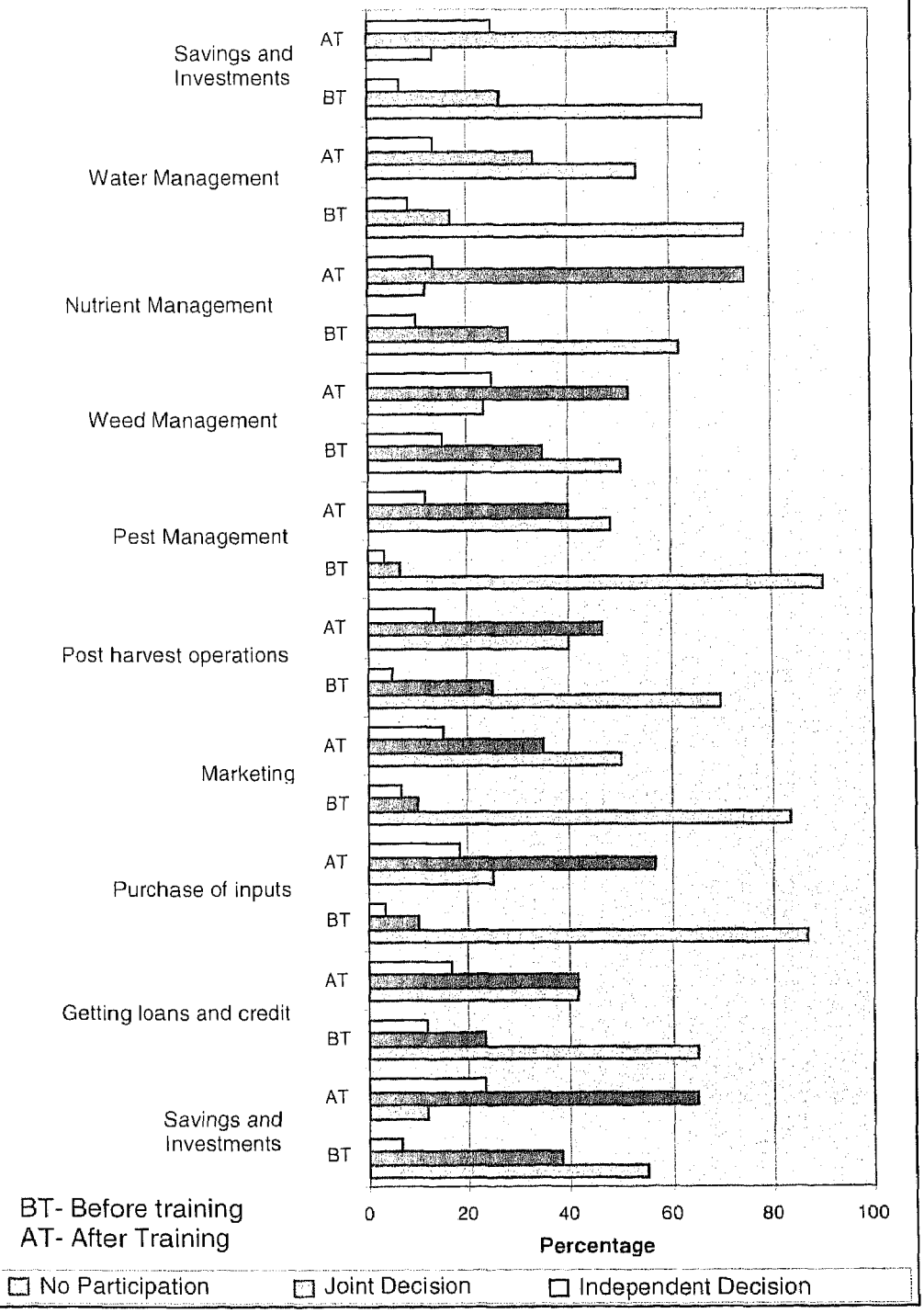
NP - No Participation JD - Joint Decision ID - Independent decision

Figures in the parenthesis indicates percentages

Source: Field data

The primary lesson that emerges from the TANWA experience is the need to build women capacities, to take on new responsibilities and roles in order to challenge the existing distribution of resources, power and responsibilities in the society. Action has to be taken and the follow up to the training.

Fig.6.3. Involvement of TANWA participants in Decision making under Hill farming system



Special training programmes for women like TANWA aims at empowering women not only in technological components but also in sociological aspects. In the present study it is observed that (Vide tables 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3) the proportion of women taking decision have increased in number during the post training period and the percentage of non-participants in decision making has decreased in almost all the areas selected for the study.

A comparative picture of pre and post training period also brings out the fact that the participation of women in joint decision making has significantly improved. It is more glaring in the case of selection of crop and variety, seed treatment, pest management and post harvest operations in Dry farming system. Though women performance under dry farming has improved in marketing related decision, still their husbands play a dominant role which is reflected in the highest percentage (46.67%) of respondents falling under no participation in decision making category. The same trend is noticed in the case of Wet and Hill farming system also with slight variation.

In post training period independent decisions are more pronounced in the savings and investment operations under dry farming, post harvest operations under wet farming, selection of crop and variety under hill farming systems. Therefore it may be concluded that women are no way less than their male counterparts in farm operations particularly in decision making in overall agriculture production process. Opportunities must be created and they should be motivated to take part in decision making in agriculture. Interview with the participants revealed

that the male farmers took initiative to consult with them in decision making to

ensure better production in agriculture.

6.1 Socio - Economic Impact encountered by the respondents as a result of TANWA programme

Table **6.4:** Socio - Economic Impact of TANWA on farm women

S.no	Consequences	Dry Farming system **(n=60)**		Wet **farming** system **(n=G0)**		**Hill Farming** system **(n=60)**		**Over all (n=180)**	
a.	Persona! Impact	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1.	Drudgery level reduced	10	16.67	6	10.00	13	21.67	29	16.11
2.	Out side contact increased	42	70.00	50	83.33	38	63.33	130	72.22
3.	Better knowledge about development activities	55	91.67	41	68.33	44	73.33	140	77.78
4.	More exposure to media sources	22	36.67	30	50.00	21	35.00	73	40.56
5.	Improved children's education	26	43.33	12	20.00	10	16.67	48	26.67
6.	Better consultation by fellow farmers	28	46.67	31	51.67	44	73.33	103	57.22
7.	More social recognition	51	85.00	35	58.33	42	70.00	128	71.11
8.	Improved health condition	21	35.00	14	23.33	18	30.00	53	29.44
9.	Decision making power	48	80.00	40	66.67	36	60.00	124	68.89
10.	Self confidence	45	75.00	48	80.00	29	48.33	122	67.78
b.	**Social Impact**								
1.	Good family support	32	53.33	26	43.33	40	66.67	98	54.44
2.	Improved Employment status	17	28.33	14	23.33	30	50.00	61	33.89
3.	Political Participation	19	31.67	8	13.33	20	33.33	47	26.11
4.	Participation in organizations	17	28.33	31	51.67	12	20.00	60	33.33
5.	Mastery of knowledge and skill	35	58.33	48	80.00	34	56.67	117	65.00

Continued...

Table 6.4: continuation.

S.no	Consequences	Dry Farming system (n=60)		Wet farming system (n=60)		Hill Farming system (n=60)		Over all (n=180)	
c.	Economic Impact								
1.	Got more yield	32	53.33	39	65.00	30	50.00	101	56.11
2.	Improved Income Level	22	36.67	30	50.00	29	48.33	81	45.00
								Con	inued...
3.	Investment in saving	40	66.67	46	76.67	42	70.00	128	71.11
4.	Improved the lands	15	25.00	18	30.00	24	60.00	57	31.67
5.	Purchased agricultural implements	31	51.67	14	23.33	20	33.33	65	36.11
6.	Purchased livestock	25	41.67	9	15.00	15	25.00	49	27.22
7.	Repayment of debts	12	20.00	13	21.67	20	33.33	45	25.00
8.	Investment in construction of house / farm structures	6	10.00	10	16.67	11	18.33	27	15.00
9.	Better accessibility to I financial resources	18	30.00	25	41.67	9	15.00	52	28.89

Source: Field data

Perusal of table 6.4, to analyze the consequential effect, due to participation in TANWA programme shows differential impacts i.e. personal, social as well as economic.

More than half (56.11 %) of the respondents belonging to all the three farming systems were of the opinion, that they obtained highest yield. Majority (60%) of the **hilly** tract farmers, in addition to their yield increase, could improve their lands, in terms of Soil conservation measures, Soil fertility status etc. Only a lesser percentage said their drudgery level was reduced, since they felt all the introduced technology levels did not reduce their arduous task in farming. They also felt that

they could develop and maintain outside contact, obtained adequate recognition from the society as well as acquired more knowledge about the developmental activities (71%). About 50- 60 % of them had the benefit of consulting the fellow farm women. The TANWA training programme, by inculcating the values self confidence, leadership qualities, discipline, punctuality and collective strength paved the way for social empowerment of participants as a natural corollary of technological empowerment.

Similarly, due to the TANWA, many of them come out of their shell and were given opportunity to mingle with the society, discussing with the people, interactive with the officials and other peer groups. Due to group formation and pressures exerted by near-peers, they are able to gain confidence, decision making capability and social recognition and the like.

A considerable proportion has been able to get exposed to media sources, apart from increasing children's education and improving health condition.

These personal impacts may be indirectly improving their economic condition to improve their sort of personal development and spending towards social status and for the family.

As regards to social impact, majority (65%) could raise their knowledge and skill and were able to acquire support from family members (54.44%). A less than one-third could increase their employment status, involve and participate in political activities, participate in organization.

The probable reason responsible for the above development and effect may be due to wide range of outside contact, inner urge to become socially recognized, and to develop a pride and privilege, apart from their interest to seek for identity.

With regard to economic impact, major had gone for investment in savings (71.11%) could get income (60.56%).

Other economic benefits included, purchase of agricultural Implements, and livestock, repayment of old debts, investment in construction of house farm structures and better accessibility to financial resources.

6.2. Dissemination of knowledge and skill by trained farm women to non-trained fellow farm women

Nowadays the “farmer to farmer extension” is gaining momentum. It is felt that farmers feel satisfied and secured if they get information from fellow farmers rather than getting it from an outside be it an official or extension worker. Farmers are found to disseminate information which they gained through various sources to their fellow farmers for adoption by them and also pass on the information to grass root level extension personnel for getting further clarification.

In the present study, the message spread by TANWA trained farm women to non-trained farm women *was* analyzed and the results are presented in the table 6.5.

Table 6.5: **Message spread** by trained farm **women to non-trained farm women**

S.no	Category	Dry Farming system **(n=60)**		Wet farming system **(n=60)**		**Hilt farming** system **(n=60)**		**Over all (n=18G)**	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	**No**	%
1.	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Less than 3	20	33.33	23	38.33	5	8.33	48	26.67
3.	3 to 5	15	25.00	10	16.67	8	13.33	33	18.33
4.	6 to 9	17	28.33	13	21.67	35	58.33	65	36.11
5.	10 and above	8	13.33	14	23.33	12	20.00	34	18.89

Source: Field data

It could be gathered from the table 6.5 that all the TANWA trained farm women disseminated the learned farm techniques to the untrained farm women. A little more than one-third (36.11%) had disseminated the learnt techniques to about 6 to 9 untrained farm women. There was 26.67 per cent of the trained farm women who shared their knowledge learnt during training to less than three untrained farm women. A little less than one-fifth (18.89%) of the TANWA trained farm women, disseminated the new technologies to ten or more untrained farm women. The spread effect is found to be more (78.33%) under the hill farming system, the reason being the proximity of residences and profitable nature of vegetables / fruit cultivation.

The information sharing behaviour of TANWA trained farm women was analyzed and the results were presented in table 6.6. It explains the category of farmers with whom the information is shared. It could be seen from the table 6.6 that the overwhelming majority of the respondents had a desire to share the information with their family members (100%), friends (74.44%), neighbours (72.78%) and relatives (65.56%).

Table 6.6 Distribution of TANWA participants according to their Information Sharing Behaviour

Category	Dry Farming system (n=60)		Wet farming system (n=60)		Hill farming system (n=60)		Over all (n=180)	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
a) To Family members	60	100	60	100	60	100	180	100
b) To Neighbours	37	61.67	45	75.00	49	81.67	131	72.78
c) To friends	40	66.67	44	73.33	50	83.33	134	74.44
d) To relatives	36	60.00	37	61.67	45	75.00	118	65.56
e) To those who come and seek	35	58.33	32	53.33	29	48.33	96	53.33
f) To all those who participate in ceremonies that the respondents attend	35	58.33	32	53.33	44	73.33	111	61.67
g) To the farmers of the street	29	48.33	31	51.67	45	75.00	105	58.33
h) In the agricultural meeting in which the respondents participate.	26	43.33	41	68.33	39	65.00	106	58.89
i) By writing articles about the respondents experience in newspapers / Radio talk etc.	1	1.67	2	3.33	-	-	3	1.67

Source: Field Data

6.3. Constraints

In order to make any further progress, the functioning of the existing system is necessary to analyze the constraints experienced by the TANWA farm women. Hence an attempt has been made in this study to identify the major problems faced by the beneficiaries and are presented below.

Economic Constraints

- Wage loss during training days.
- Inadequate stipend / allowance
- Constraints associated with accessibility and availability of loan from formal financial institutions.
- Bureaucratic hurdles in availing government subsidies.

Social Constraints

- Criticism of villagers.
- Hesitant attitude.
- Lack of family co-operation and resistance from husband.

Technological constraints:

- Difficulty in understanding complex technology due to illiteracy.
- Gap between theory and practice.
- Lesser duration of training and field trips.
- Lack of appropriate technology.
- Lack of recognition of farmer's invention / indigenous technical knowledge

- Inadequate use of audio-visual aids.
- Organizing training programme at infrequent intervals.
- Coincidence of training programme with farm operation.
- Difficulty in attending training programmes of long duration conducted outside.
- Less follow-up programme.

Other constraints

- Poor co-ordination among different development departments.
- Lack of understanding of farmer's real problem by the programme planners.
- Lack of guidance for marketing their products,
- Place of training was inconvenient to attend.