



A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION AMONG SHG WOMENS OF SELECTED VILLAGES OF JODHPUR

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Abstract

The objective is to organize the rural poor into self-help groups through the procedure for social mobilization, training, and capacity-building and supply of successful resources. The SHG approach helps inadequate people to build their self-confidence through community action. This technique would ultimately lead to the building up and social-economic power of the rural inadequate as well as enhancing their combined negotiating power. This research paper is based on SHG beneficiary and their life style, the socioeconomic aspects which impacting them and their adoption about the new technological innovation with Science and Technological innovation would help to collect basic details about the use of modern types and information. Research of this type also helps to recognize preventing aspects and restrictions to technology adopting and feedback use. Local government authorities need these details for policy making. Micro surveys can provide such details at a lower expense. In this background, the present study concentrating on the adopting of technology select to analyze the SHG Women beneficiaries and adopting of new technological innovation in their lifestyles.



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INTRODUCTION

The nature and field of technological innovation exchange relies upon the stage of a country's development, its resource endowments, requirements and main concerns, on the one hand, and accessibility of technological innovation which can be moved and conditions on which it is offered for exchange. The basic features of technological innovation exchange have to be kept in mind while working with the change in technological innovation to rural/non-urban places and selection of technological innovation as appropriate not only from technological perspective but also from the socio-economic position.

Even the programs targeted at relief of poverty and improving the quality of life of the rural population and their total well being inhabitants, identify the need for better and more significant, methodical application of scientific knowledge. The exchange of technology and adopting of advancement has become an essential pre-requisite.

The inspiring technological innovation already developed in different areas for generating rural economic system in farming, forestry, chicken, fishery, animal husbandry and for making rural life better by providing better health practices, modern medical treatment, etc. since independence has not been small. There has not been sufficient mobilization of the potential recipients to make use of such technical innovation exchanges. The low technical innovation base of the programs suggested for technical innovation exchange to non-urban places without reliable and relevant information on appropriate techniques, obvious exchange policy, without adequate technical services sustained by the applying agencies and without obvious admiration of advantages have made technical improvement in non-urban places annoying and the results poor.

THE CONCEPT OF SELF-HELP GROUPS

According to **Mishra and Puri (2000)** the theory of underdevelopment views poverty as a product of terrible loop of low per household income, low benefits and consequently low investment growth and efficiency and so on. In rural areas it occurs mainly from lack of employment, underemployment and low income. Poverty decrease needs effective participation of the government, together with significant non-governmental effort, to deal with it on two methodologies at the same time i.e., manufacturing and submission and redistribution. Growth and growth of social facilities like knowledge, expertise and training is essential to allow non-urban people to be really employed, besides paying special focus on the supply of Basic Minimum Services (BMS). Poverty relief programs came to be implemented only from the fifth five year plans, as one of the primary goals of monetary planning.

Women, who represent a little bit less than 50 percent of the people in this country, are generally under employed due to their restricted control over sources and regulating organizations. Particularly, rural women face greater issues than their city alternatives with no source of income other than farming. Hence, the government has been adopting various programmes for poverty alleviation of poor women in the country. Self-help groups are one concept which was introduced to alleviate poverty and development. SHG's are casual categories whose members have a common understanding of need and significance towards collective action.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature is the best way to analysis effort. It will help to obtain wide common qualifications in the given area. An evaluation of experiments already had done in the area will be helpful in providing route to further analysis. Research concentrating attention on

self-help groups and the different factors of the growth have been recognized and presented with a perspective to get better ideas for the analysis problem.

Women's are also playing big role for the technology development and efficient user. In many parts of the developing, women play a key part in meals manufacturing and household nourishment, working up to 13 hours per day in agriculture-related and preparing meals activities, such as growing, weeding, handling, and cooking. They are often the owners of traditional knowledge, for example on place seeds, manufacturing methods, environment, ground conditions, and periodic place pattern schedules. Women, however, do not only depend on using historical methods and materials: they also research and develop new methods, for example to improve place seeds, better manage unwanted pests, and preserve meals. Their part, however, is often not officially recognized.

Technical advancement development companies and professional companies have often ignored women's problems. The design and development and development of technologies are often male-biased, focusing on technological quality (faster, bigger, and more powerful) rather than focusing on benefits that would enhance people's way of life. Technical advancement often is not works with women's framework, with the responsibilities they execute, and with their need for local, human-scale solutions. In addition, women's local and natural information tends to be marginalized or ignored. Technical advancement design and development is also too hardly ever based in specific knowing of the local atmosphere and socio-cultural establishing. And yet, how technologies are developed or developed can avoid or enhance business and income development opportunities.

Analyzed by **Devi and Rani (2014)** "Gender and Technological innovation adopting A-Study of Self-Help Team Beneficiaries" was performed in the province of Chittoor Region in Andhra Pradesh. Adopting purposive stratified random sampling technique, 500 SHG Beneficiaries were chosen as participants for the analysis –250 from Chandragiri Mandal and 250 from Ramachndrapuram (RC Puram) Mandal.

After becoming a member of the SHG, greater part of (92.4% and 96.4%) of the Chandragiri and RC Puram SHG females mentioned that their position has enhanced. Majority of the females were not able to go for the usage of labour-saving devices both at home and on the village because of the great costs of the devices. Accessibility of labour preserving technological innovation at reduced costs would allow the rural/non-urban women to follow technological innovation.

Farm owners may be wanting to and implementing new methods but are restricted by insufficient information about the particular advancement, which may partially be triggered

by the lack of ability of the expansion employees to achieve the farmers. It has been revealed that why most farmers keep to old exercise may be as a result of monetary lack of ability on the portion of the farmers to provide the cost of enhancements, risk engaged, and lack of knowledge of presence of enhancements plus their traditional mind-set (**Onyewaku, 1988**).

Bala, Sharma and Sharm (2006) The research has evaluated the effect of expansion programs on the adopting level of enhanced technological innovation in farming and creature husbandry in the Kullu region of Himachal Pradesh for the farming year 2002-03. Study has found a factor has been noticed knowing and adopting levels among SHG-beneficiary and non-beneficiary categories. The research has deduced that the expansion programs structured by various expansion organizations for SHGs represent appropriate academic resources for the exchange of technological innovation and increasing the socio-economic position of rural people.

Now a day, with the introduction of technology, development going on is being extended. Indigenous practices, if integrated with scientific knowledge, will help in creating and developing businesses, which are far better, better troubleshooting, need based and easily appropriate, with in the available resources and environment. It will also help to bridge the existing technological gap.

Suresh (2011) “The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) trend has not only started out up new possibilities for economic development and public development but has also presented problems and difficulties. It can shape and enhance wide range of developmental applications in agriculture, industry and social sectors and is influencing all sections of the society”.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In rural community, though technological innovation use is one part of social rights, providing desire to the despairing can be assisted by use of technological innovation to improve their quality of life. Technology could improve their abilities and efficiency and motivate their contribution in the process of growth. Appropriate technological innovation for rural areas may be described as “low cost, need based technological innovation which is most appropriate to the surroundings. This will include a deal which must be officially possible, financially practical, culturally appropriate, eco-friendly, according to house hold endowment and appropriate to the needs of non-urban individuals. Individuals come forward to take advantage of such technological innovation and which help inadequate people to get them above the poverty line.

An appropriate technological innovation is location specific. It is described as the features like regional sources, cheap investment and employment for the local people.

OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the study is to examine the “Impact of Technology and Innovation among SHG Women”.

AREA OF STUDY

The present research investigation was undertaken in rural areas Phalodi and Shergarh of Jodhpur District of Rajasthan.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Using purposive stratified random sampling technique women beneficiaries from SHGs were selected for the study. The total sample selected for the study consisted of 100 Self-Help Group women beneficiaries – 50 from Phalodi and 50 from Shergarh villages Jodhpur District.

DATA ANALYSIS

The data collected from the field was processed by adoption of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). These packages were used in order to make the analysis easy and clear

STATISTICAL TESTS AND PROCEDURES

The schedules were numerically coded for computer applicability and analysis. Suitable statistical techniques viz., frequencies, percentages, descriptive statistics and ANOVA test were applied to identify the independent variables that could significantly impact of technology on the SHG women beneficiaries and their life styles.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

In contemporary life of today, electronic press like radio, television, theatre, print press like publications, news documents and attention creation through spread of word through mouth like Friends/relatives, neighbours and attention ideologies, expansion and outreach activities and programs were the best sources of technological innovation, since they spread useful details through the adopting of today's technological innovation.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Adoption of Technologies and efficacy in Daily Activities: - Data was collected on the efficacy of modern technology in the daily life of the SHG beneficiaries.

H₀₁:- There is no significance difference between Phalodi and Shergarh areas respondents towards their perceptions about Kitchen ware technologies.

H₁₁:- There is significance difference between Phalodi and Shergarh areas respondents towards their perceptions about Kitchen ware technologies.

- H₀₂**:- There is no significance difference between Phalodi and Shergarh areas respondents towards their perceptions about House hold technologies.
- H₁₂**:- There is significance difference between Phalodi and Shergarh areas respondents towards their perceptions about House hold technologies.
- H₀₃**:- There is no significance difference between Phalodi and Shergarh areas respondents towards their perceptions about IT & Communication tools.
- H₁₃**:- There is significance difference between Phalodi and Shergarh areas respondents towards their perceptions about IT & Communication tools.
- H₀₄**:- There is no significance difference between Phalodi and Shergarh areas respondents towards their perceptions about Agriculture Technologies.
- H₁₄**:- There is significance difference between Phalodi and Shergarh areas respondents towards their perceptions about Agriculture Technologies.

Table No.1: Percentage Distribution of SHG Beneficiaries by Adoption of Technology and Efficiency Technologies Response

Technologies	Response	PHALODI		SHERGARH	
		No	%	No	%
Kitchen ware technologies	Yes	34	68	29	58
	No	12	24	13	26
	Can't say	4	8	8	16
	Total	50	100	50	100
House hold technologies	Yes	36	72	37	74
	No	8	16	13	26
	Can't say	6	12	0	0
	Total	50	100	50	100
IT & Communication tools	Yes	38	76	26	52
	No	10	20	13	26
	Can't say	2	4	11	22
	Total	50	100	50	100
Agriculture Technologies	Yes	22	44	27	54
	No	17	34	23	46
	Can't say	9	18	0	0
	Total	48	96	50	100

Source: - Primary Data

The information revealed that about 68 percent of the Phalodi SHG women are mentioned that their performance improved after using contemporary kitchen ware technological innovation. It particularly assisted them to saving efforts and completes the work quickly. About three fourths of the Shergarh SHG women also verified this perspective. They mentioned that their boredom was decreased and were able to do more in smaller time.

Majority (72%) of the Phalodi SHG women stated that latest house hold articles increased their efficacy and productivity. 12 percent were unsure what to respond and stated can't say. 16 percent women stated that modern household articles did not increase their efficacy or productivity.

More than four fifths (76%) of the Shergarh SHG females revealed that using contemporary family content improved their performance. 26 % did not adhere to this viewpoint and mentioned that they did not help in improving performance. A small percentage of the SHG females was unclear and could not react. It may make sure that most of the Phalodi and Shergarh (72% and 74%) SHG females mentioned that contemporary devices assisted in boosting up their work and improved their efficiency.

The information revealed that 76 % of the Phalodi women stated that IT & communication technologies innovation enhanced their effectiveness. 20% did not agree that IT & communication resources enhanced their performance. About four fifths (56%) of the Phalodi SHG females opined that IT and communication technological innovation enhanced their work effectiveness 26% experienced adversely and said it did not subject. Relative information revealed that between Phalodi and Shergarh, majority (56% and 26%) of the SHG females decided that IT & communication resources were very useful in enhancing their performance.

The data demonstrated that 44 % of the Phalodi SHG women observed that adopting of farming technological innovation increased both their performance and performance. 34 % did not agree and felt adversely. 18 % were unclear.

Nearly (54%) of the Phalodi SHG women mentioned that developments in farming functions assisted in enhancing performance and performance. 46 percent did not believe the fact with this and mentioned that new technological innovation did not feel so. Similar to Phalodi SHG women, 0 % Shergarh SHG females also were uncertain about farming technological innovation impact on effectiveness.

It may be mentioned that the great majority of women in Phalodi and Shergarh, (44% and 54%) decided that developments in farming technological innovation lead in increase of performance and performance.

Table 2:- ANOVA Table For Parameters of Impact of Technologies

ANOVA			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Kitchen ware technologies	Between Groups		51.601	2	25.801	5.527	.052
	Within Groups		919.554	97	4.668		
	Total		971.155	100			
House hold technologies	Between Groups		26.698	2	13.349	1.977	.128
	Within Groups		1330.422	97	6.753		
	Total		1357.120	100			
IT & Communication tools	Between Groups		.126	2	.063	.012	.042
	Within Groups		1077.029	97	5.467		
	Total		1077.155	100			
Agriculture Technologies	Between Groups		22.313	2	11.157	1.483	.025
	Within Groups		1481.642	97	7.521		
	Total		1503.955	100			

Source: - Primary Data

Table 2 shows that **Kitchen ware technologies** significant value is greater than (0.052) to p value (0.05) so accept the null hypothesis which shows that there is no significance difference between Phalodi and Shergarh areas respondents towards their perceptions about **Kitchen ware technologies**. Means both groups like to use technologies in their kitchen.

House hold technologies significant value is greater than p value (0.128 > 0.05) so accept the null hypothesis which shows that there is no significance difference between Phalodi and Shergarh areas respondents towards their perceptions about House hold technologies..

IT & Communication tools significant value is greater than equal p value (0.042 < 0.05) so reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis which shows there is significance difference between Phalodi and Shergarh areas respondents towards their perceptions about IT & Communication tools.

Agriculture Technologies significant value is greater than equal p value (0.025 < 0.05) so reject the null hypothesis which shows that there is significance difference between Phalodi and Shergarh areas respondents towards their perceptions about **Agriculture Technologies**.

The data showed that there were no significant differences (at 5% level) between Kitchen ware technologies and House hold where as in the case of technologies IT & Communication tools and Agriculture Technologies having the significant differences among above mentioned technology.

CONCLUSION

The innovative technologies have been developed in different fields for producing rural economy in agriculture, forestry, rooster, fishery, chicken, animal husbandry and for making non urban/rural life better by providing better technologies in the fields of Kitchen ware technologies, House hold technologies, IT & Communication tools, Agriculture Technologies etc. since independence have not been meagre.

In rural/non-urban community, though technological innovation use is one aspect of social rights, providing hope to the despairing can be assisted by use of technological innovation to improve their total well being. Technology could improve their abilities and motivate their contribution in the process of growth. But the marketing of technological innovation cannot be multiplied unless an environment of receptors and knowing the significance of technological innovation in modern lifestyle of today are created in people. Use of local resources and skills for the design and growth and growth of technological innovation would be helpful towards their rapid approval and adopting.

IMPLICATIONS

The study highlights the profile of the SHG beneficiaries, the socioeconomic factors giving impact on their lifestyle and their adoption of new technologies. The present research shown focus on adoption of Technology and innovation by SHG women would help to gather basic information about the use of modern multiplicity and inputs. Studies of this type also help to identify impeding factors and constriction to technology adoption and input use. Local governments need this in order for policy making. Micro surveys can provide such information at a lower expense.

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