

# Study on Impact of Vocational Training Programme Conducted by KVK for Rural Women in Khandwa Block of Khandwa District of M.P.

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## Abstract

*Training is one of the important aspects of human resource development. Training is a means to reduce the obsolescence among people and organization in the face of relentless technological innovation. Vocational education in agriculture and allied subject aimed at the farmers and dropout rural people. This institution was found to be useful in reducing the time lag between generations of technologies, their transfer to farmers and to get trained skilled workers and technicians. For these purpose 120 women participants were taken for this study from KVK khandwa. Training programme might be attributed by incremental advancement of skill orientation resultant income generating activities. Rural women change towards increasing trend in high level of employment skill and income generation before training to after.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

A Study on the Impact of Vocational Training Programme Conducted by KVK for Rural Women in Khandwa block of Khandwa district of M.P. Women form the back bone of agriculture, comprising the majority of agricultural labours in Madhya Pradesh. It is known that women's participation in income generating activities is believed to increase their socio economic status and power in the society. The economic contribution of women is related to their status and role in the family and in the society. If women are economically parasite, they can never claim an equal status with men. The problem of poverty cannot be tackled without providing opportunities of productive employment to farm women. Economic independence of women will create far reaching social changes and prove a necessary weapon for them to face injustice and discrimination. If women are to be economically empowered they should be provided with alternative forms of informal credit, training, employment, management skills and social security.

Taking the importance of above context, several approaches have been tried to encourage and inspire formation of thrift and credit group in Madhya Pradesh to canalized the various poverty elevations and social development programmes for farm/rural women and KVK is one of them. Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) is an innovative transfer of technology project of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). Need for its establishing was for providing vocational education in agriculture and allied subject aimed at the farmers and dropout rural people. This institution was found to be useful in reducing the time lag between generations of technologies, their transfer to farmer and to get trained skilled workers and technicians. This institute also caters to the training needs of the farm community i.e. farmers, farm women, school dropouts as well as field level personnel. It is essential that KVK be able to follow the results of their efforts and understand how the training they imported fit into the complex pattern of socio economic status change in which all farm/rural women participate. Keeping the above facts in view the present study was designed with following specific objective

Deharia (2009) reported in her study "Impact of Krishi Vigyan Kendra in changing the knowledge and socio-economic status of the tribal women in Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh" that there is clear variation in frequency obtained by trainees and non-trainees tribal women in respect of socio-economic status including income generation. It is evident that the tribal women, who have got training, fetched higher frequency of socio-economic status as per the different level than those who have not got training regarding improved crop production technology.

Sharma and Pisharody (1964) stated that the goal of training is much better than teaching. It involves imparting knowledge plus development of skill and habits and due to development of knowledge and skill one can earn higher family income from agriculture business.

**II. OBJECTIVE**

To assess the impact of vocational training on skill and income generation

**III. MATERIAL & METHOD**

Multi stage sampling design has been adopted for selection of sample for study. Khandwa district comprises of 7 blocks. Khandwa block was selected purposively due to higher number of vocational training work organized by KVK in this block. The Khandwa block is constituted of 55 villages, Out of them, 5 villages were selected for vocational training purpose by KVK Khandwa, therefore, all 5 villages were taken for the study. In these 5 villages, 120 rural women were trained by the KVK in the year of 2014-15. All these 120 women participants were taken for this study. An interview schedule was used as the research instrument in order to collect relevant information from the beneficiaries. The interview schedule was prepared considering the objective of the study. Data were collected by the researcher himself. The task was accomplished

through a door to door visit to the selected beneficiaries using the structured interview schedule. The data was collected in the year of 2014-15. The data was analyzed by using appropriate statistical procedures.

**IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

**A. Distribution of the Rural Women According to their Impact of Vocational Training on Employment Skill and Income Generation:**

The impact of vocational training programme on employment skill and income generation of rural women was analyzed by considering the criteria of important attributes which encompassed 7 components. The impact of employment skill and income generation of beneficiaries before and after undertaking the various attributes generating status was documented. The distribution of rural women as per their socio economic status before and after the project is presented in table 4.12.

**Table: 4.12 Distribution of the Rural Women According to their Impact of Vocational Training on Employment Skill and Income Generation.**

| S.No                     | Aspects                                         | Before training       |                       |                       | After training        |                       |                       |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|                          |                                                 | Low                   | Medium                | High                  | Low                   | Medium                | High                  |
| <b>Employment skill</b>  |                                                 |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| 1.                       | Head of the family                              | 60<br>(50.00)         | 34<br>(28.33)         | 26<br>(21.70)         | 35<br>(29.20)         | 44<br>(36.70)         | 41<br>(34.20)         |
| 2.                       | Women Members                                   | 53<br>(44.20)         | 45<br>(37.50)         | 22<br>(18.30)         | 30<br>(25.00)         | 55<br>(45.80)         | 35<br>(29.20)         |
| <b>Income generation</b> |                                                 |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| 3.                       | Agriculture (Crop Production)                   | 64<br>(53.30)         | 31<br>(25.80)         | 25<br>(20.80)         | 34<br>(28.30)         | 49<br>(40.80)         | 37<br>(30.80)         |
| 4.                       | Agro-Based Subsidiary Enterprises               | 50<br>(41.6)          | 36<br>(30.00)         | 34<br>(28.40)         | 30<br>(25.00)         | 48<br>(40.80)         | 42<br>(35.00)         |
| 5.                       | Dairy                                           | 57<br>(47.50)         | 36<br>(30.00)         | 27<br>(22.50)         | 32<br>(26.70)         | 51<br>(42.50)         | 37<br>(30.80)         |
| 6.                       | Goat/Sheep Rearing Etc                          | 51<br>(42.50)         | 40<br>(33.30)         | 29<br>(24.20)         | 28<br>(23.30)         | 48<br>(40.00)         | 44<br>(36.70)         |
| 7.                       | Other (Specify)                                 | 63<br>(52.50)         | 31<br>(25.80)         | 26<br>(21.70)         | 33<br>(27.50)         | 51<br>(42.50)         | 36<br>(30.00)         |
|                          | <b>Overall average of social capital assets</b> | <b>57<br/>(47.50)</b> | <b>36<br/>(30.00)</b> | <b>27<br/>(22.50)</b> | <b>32<br/>(26.66)</b> | <b>50<br/>(41.67)</b> | <b>38<br/>(31.67)</b> |

**V. IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT SKILL:**

**Distribution of the Rural Women According to their Overall Impact of Vocational Training on Employment Skill and Income Generation.**

| Variable                      | Categories | Before training | After training |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Impact of vocational training | Low        | 57<br>(47.50)   | 32<br>(26.66)  |
|                               | Medium     | 36<br>(30.00)   | 50<br>(41.66)  |

|  |             |                             |                             |
|--|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|  | <b>High</b> | <b>27</b><br><b>(22.50)</b> | <b>38</b><br><b>(31.68)</b> |
|  | Total       | 120<br>(100.00)             | 120<br>(100.00)             |

Study showed that the overall impact of vocational training could be determined that under low category of "employment skill and income generation" rural women was found to be 47.50 per cent before the training, which was decreased after the training and found to be 26.66 per cent. On the basis of above finding's, one of the most notable difference had been seen that 20.84 per cent of rural women had been decreased after training over before the training in low category of "employment skill and income generation". The percentage number of rural women changed towards decreasing trend in low level of employment skill and income generation before training to after training programme might be attributed by low incremental advancement of skill orientation resultant low income generating activities. This finding is in conformity with the finding as reported by Sushma (2007) and Deharia (2009).

Data vividly explained that, under medium category of "employment skill and income generation" rural women was found to be 30.00 per cent before the training, which was increased after the training and found to be 41.66 per cent. On the basis of above finding's, one of the most notable difference had seen that 11.66 per cent of rural women had been increased after training over before the training in medium category of "employment skill and income generation". The percentage number of rural women change towards increasing trend in medium level of employment skill and income generation before training to after training programme might be attributed by incremental advancement of skill orientation resultant income generating activities. This finding is in conformity with the finding as reported by Sushma (2007) and Deharia (2009).

Data vividly explained that, under high category "employment skill and income generation" rural women was found to be 22.50 per cent before the training, which was increased after the training and found to be 31.68 per cent. On the basis of above finding's, one of the most notable difference had seen that 9.18 per cent of rural women had been increased after training over before the training in high category of "employment skill and income generation". The percentage number of rural women change towards increasing trend in high level of employment skill and income generation before training to after

Training programme might be attributed by incremental advancement of skill orientation resultant income generating activities. This finding is in conformity with the finding as reported by Sushma (2007) and Deharia (2009).

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