

Study on association between economic statuses of beneficiaries women through vocational training on skill and income generation in Khandwa block of Khandwa district, M.P. India

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Abstract

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. 120 rural women were trained by the KVK Khandwa in the year of 2014-15. All these 120 women participants were taken for this study. The result repaved that size of family, economic motivation, training experience, type of training and socio-economic status are significantly associated with vocational training on skill and income generation.

Keywords: vocational training, income generation, rural women

1. Introduction

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 relent less technological innovation. Training plays a vital role in making the farmers more receptive and equipping them with new technologies. Training is the function of helping farmers in order to increase productivities. Vocational training is the important tool to prepare trainees for job that are based on manual or practical activities traditionally non-academic and totally related to a specific trade, occupation or vocation. The empowerment situation in the country is indeed grave and calls for immediate attention of our planners and policy makers. In the past, various employment-oriented and income oriented programmes were experimented and some of these are still continuing though in a modified and synthesized form. These programmes have definitely relived the pressure to some extent but their overall impact seems to be very little when compared to the magnitude of unemployment situation in rural areas. It is also recognized that wage employment cannot be a solution to the problem of unemployed all sections of rural economy. The Krishi Vigyan Kendra may provide technological back stopping for creating the agricultural development programmes in the districts. Knowledge empowerment is becoming more and more important along with capital investment. Hence, the KVK is working in the direction of technology diffusion through training and demonstrations which enable farmers in achieving higher returns.

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 canalize the various poverty elevations and social development programmes for farm/rural women and KVK is one of them. 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 farmers 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.

2. Objective

To analyse the association between socio-economic characteristics of rural women and impact of vocational training on skill and income generation

3. Review of literature

Choudhary *et al.* (2011) ^[1] studied on impact of vocational training programme by Krishi Vigyan Kendra on rural women for income and employment generation result revealed that the majority of rural women having medium size of family.

Dhanotiya (2012) ^[4] reported that most of the respondents belong to medium (45.9%) level of family status followed by

low (29.59%) and high (24.48%) of family status respectively.

Yadav (2010) reported that out of the total farm women 35.83 per cent found to medium economic motivation category, followed by low and high economic motivation categories i.e. 35.00 per cent and 29.17 per cent respectively.

Rahman *et al.* (2004) [7] concluded that women preferred training of 2-3 days duration in their home village during the period January to April.

Dhanotiya (2012) [4] reported that most of the respondent belong to medium (42.85%) followed by high (41.83%) and low (15.31%) of training experience.

Nimoda (2013) reported that majority of the farm women 38.18 per cent found to medium duration of training perceived group followed by limited duration of training perceived group 33.64 per cent and long duration group 28.18 per cent respectively.

Nimoda (2013) reported that majority of the farm women 36.36 per cent have high socio economic status followed by medium socio economic status 35.45 per cent and low socio economic status group 28.18 per cent respectively.

4. Martial & 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.

5. Result & Discussion

To improve the skill and income generation of rural women which might be influenced by various profiles of rural women needs to be assessed. Hence, in this study the association between different profiles of rural women and their skill and income generation was assessed with the use of X² which is calculated for individual independent variable (profile of rural women) in relation to dependent variable (impact of vocational training) as follows. In detail the overall association between the profile of beneficiaries and their impact of vocational training is presented in following Tables.

Table 1: Association between family size and impact of vocational training. (n=120)

Family size	Impact of vocational training			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Small	10(25.00)	18(45.00)	12(30.00)	40(100.00)
Medium	14(25.93)	22(40.74)	18(33.33)	54(100.00)
Large	8(30.77)	10(38.46)	8(30.77)	26(100.00)
Total	32(26.67)	50(41.66)	38(31.67)	120(100.00)
X ² = 13.30*				

Note:- Figure in parenthesis shows percentage to their relative total
*Significant level at 5 per cent level of significance with 4 d.f.

Table 2: Association between economic motivation and impact of vocational training. (n=120)

Economic motivation	Impact of vocational training			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	9 (24.32)	16 (43.24)	12 (32.43)	37(100.00)
Medium	12 (27.91)	17 (39.53)	14 (32.56)	43(100.00)
High	11 (27.50)	17 (42.50)	12 (30.00)	40(100.00)
Total	32 (26.67)	50 (41.66)	38 (31.67)	120(100.00)
X ² = 9.7*				

Note:- Figure in parenthesis shows percentage to their relative total
*Significant level at 5 per cent level of significance with 4 d.f.

Table 3: Association between training experience and impact of vocational training. (n=120)

Training experience	impact of vocational training			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	13(27.08)	19(39.58)	16(33.34)	48(100.00)
Medium	13(27.66)	19(40.43)	15(31.91)	47(100.00)
High	6(24.00)	12(48.00)	7(28.00)	25(100.00)
Total	32(26.67)	50(41.66)	38(31.67)	120(100.00)
X ² = 12.7*				

Note:- Figure in parenthesis shows percentage to their relative total
*Significant level at 5 per cent level of significance with 4 d.f.

Table 4: Association between type of training and impact of vocational training (n=120)

Type of vocational training	Impact of vocational training			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Short type	13(27.08)	19(39.58)	16(33.34)	48(100.00)
Medium type	12(25.00)	20(41.67)	16(33.33)	48(100.00)
Long type	7(29.17)	11(45.83)	6(25.00)	24(100.00)
Total	32(26.67)	50(41.66)	38(31.67)	120(100.00)
$X^2 = 13.40^*$				

Note:- Figure in parenthesis shows percentage to their relative total

*Significant level at 5 per cent level of significance with 4 d.f.

Table 5: Association between socio-economic status and impact of vocational training (n=120)

Socio-economic status	Impact of vocational training			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	7(25.00)	11(39.29)	10(35.71)	41(100.00)
Medium	15(28.30)	23(43.40)	15(28.30)	50(100.00)
High	10(25.64)	16(41.03)	13(33.33)	29(100.00)
Total	32(26.67)	50(41.66)	38(31.67)	120(100.00)
$X^2 = 14.3^{**}$				

Note:- Figure in parenthesis shows percentage to their relative total

**Significant level at 5 per cent level of significance with 1 d.f.

i) Family size

It can be concluded on the basis of above data that overall majority of the rural women have medium size of family followed by small and large size of family. This trend may be due to the fact that most of the rural women might have found to lead a better and comfortable life with medium size of family. This finding is in conformity with the findings as reported by Nirmala (2000) [6], Sharma (2008) [5], Dabar (2009) [2], Deharia (2009) [3], Yadav (2010), Choudhary *et al.* (2011) [1] and Dhanotiya (2012) [4].

ii) Economic motivation

Study leads to the understanding that the phenomena with regards to the rural women community would be related more to the medium economic motivation group followed by high and low economic motivation group. As indicated by the several researches' result that it was obvious that the rural women that had medium economic motivation gets medium benefits than the higher economic motivations peoples. Similar findings are also true in this case. This finding is in conformity with the findings as reported by Sharma (2008) [5] and Yadav (2010).

iii) Training experience

It can be concluded that in study area, most of the rural women were found to be from low duration of training perceived group followed by medium and high duration of training perceived group. Low training experience could be attributed due to recent preference given by KVK for women of study area.

iv) Type of vocational training

It can be concluded that in study area, most of the rural women were found to be have short and medium type of vocational training followed by and long type of vocational training. Rural women were mostly found to be busy in domestic and family works, hence, they preferred short and medium type of vocational training. This finding is in conformity with the findings as reported by Sharma (2008) [5] and Nimoda (2013).

v) Socio economic status

It can be concluded that in study area, most of the rural women had medium socio economic status followed by high and low socio economic status. This could be attributed that in present investigation the higher number of rural women had medium level of their profile and personal socio economic characteristics, which, affected the medium level of socio economic status. This finding is in conformity with the finding as reported by Dubey *et al.* (2008) [5], Sharma (2008) [5], Dabar (2009) [2] and Deharia (2009) [3].

6. Impact of vocational training on skill and income generation

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 findings, 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 Jyothimani and Revathi (1992), Bhople *et al.* (1995), Masur and Ashalata (2001), Sushma (2007) and Deharia (2009) [3].

7. Conclusion

- It may be concluded that family size had an influence on the impact on employment skill and income generation of rural women. The calculated Chi-square value 13.30* was found to be significant.
- It may be concluded that economic motivation had an influence on the impact on employment skill and income

generation of rural women. The calculated Chi-square value 9.7* was found to be significant.

- It may be concluded that training experience had an influence on the impact on employment skill and income generation of rural women. The calculated Chi-square value 12.7* was found to be significant.
- It may be concluded that type of vocational training had an influence on the impact on employment skill and income generation of rural women. The calculated Chi-square value 13.4* was found to be significant.
- It may be concluded that socio-economic status had an influence on the impact on employment skill and income generation of rural women. The calculated Chi-square value 14.3** was found to be highly significant.

8. References

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