

Impact of Vocational Training Programmes Conducted by KVK Shahdol for Employment and Income Generation among Rural Women

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ABSTRACT: A family's foundation is made up of women. Vocational training is a key instrument for job preparation and women's empowerment. The research was conducted in Shahdol's KVK. Stitching, mehndi design, mat making, embroidery, and soybean processing are just few of the classes that KVK has organized. From the training, 136 people were chosen to participate. A sample was taken using a three-stage sampling procedure. We employed an absolute percentage, an arithmetic mean, and a paired t test to analyze the impact of vocational training. According to the findings, vocational training has a positive impact on job opportunities and income, we also studied the obstacle which stalled the progress in their employment and provide suggestion to enhance their income.

Keywords: Vocational training, participate, impact, opportunities, employment, income and women.

INTRODUCTION

India's women make about half of the population and play a critical role in the country's economic growth. Women have played just as vital a role as males. In reality, the status of women's employment and labor in society are indications of a country's overall success. Without women's participation in national activities, a country's social and economic progress will be stalled. Rural women can make a big contribution by becoming actively involved in a variety of agriculture-related activities. Income-generating activities are an effective tool for social and economic development because they provide employment for a large number of farm women who have their own social system. They are also the finest tool for rural women because they supplement their family's income (Indoria, 2018).

ICAR's most innovative endeavor during the Fifth Year Plan is vocational training. Vocational training can play an important role in assisting women in finding work and becoming self-sufficient. Other vocational training programmes assist rural women in developing a diverse variety of soft skills and increasing their family's income. These classes are assisting them in achieving financial independence (Dunning, 2013).

Due to their combined responsibilities, the number of women entrepreneurs in India is quite low;

conventional societal conventions and an entrenched patriarchal framework limit these women's exposure to the outside world (Kaur, 2019). Income-generating activities are initiatives that influence people's economic lives through the use of economic tools such as loans. Women's income in a family is being increasingly recognised as critical to the family's nutritional, economic, and educational well-being. Keeping in mind the current research on Impact of vocational training programmes conducted by KVK Shahdol for Employment and Income Generation among rural women with the goal of determining the influence of vocational training on employment and earnings. The results of the investigation will shed light on the impact of vocational training on employment and income production.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh) undertook this study in order to learn more about the influence of vocational training on rural women's employment and income. From 2014-2015 to 2016-17, vocational trainings were held in stitching, mehndi design, embroidery, mat making, and soybean processing. The study included all of the trainees as responders. With the aid of an interview schedule, data was gathered.

Selection of respondents:

Table 1: Selection of respondents in from vocational trainings.

Sr. No.	Name of training	Year	No. of days	Selection of respondent
1.	Stitching	2014-15	15	26
2.	Mehandi designing	2015-16	10	20
3.	Embroidery	2015-16	10	20
4.	Mat making	2016-17	10	36
5.	Soybean processing	2016-17	10	34
	Total			136

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Impact of vocational training programmed on employment generation

Table 2 shows the shift in employment from one activity to another before and after

Vocational training. Stitching, mehandi design, embroidery, mat production, and soybean processing are the key activities during vocational training. Before vocational training, 54.79 per cent of stitchers were employed, whereas 95.79 per cent were employed after vocational training. As a result, there was a 41.10 per cent increase. In the case of mehandi design, employment was 22.46 per cent before vocational training and 49.31 per cent after training, indicating a 26.85 per cent increase. It was 5.47 per cent before vocational training and 38.35 per cent after vocational training in needlework, i.e. a 32.00 per cent growth in employment due to needlework. In mat making, there was a 19.18 per cent rise, i.e. 8.21 per cent before

vocational training and 27.39 per cent after vocational training. It was 2.73 per cent before training and 16.43 per cent after vocational soybean processing training, indicating a 13.73 per cent gain.

Table 2 shows that stitching, with a percentage rise of 41.10 per cent, had the highest percentage gain in employment. According to Sahai (2005), the majority of men and women who generate revenue and work through mushroom production fall into the low employment group since they have a weak socioeconomic situation and cannot afford them self independently. Rana (2010) backed the current study because there were fewer of these organisations to work with. According to Arimohan, women have dual responsibilities, which prevent them from beginning proper employment following training (2014).

Gupta (2017) claims that low employment is due to a lack of skills. Training days and training days alone are insufficient.

Table 2: Absolute per cent change in employment generation (N=136).

Sr. No.	Category	Before training (days)		After training (days)		%change
		(f)	(%)	(f)	(%)	
1.	Stitching	200	54.79	350	95.79	41.10
2.	Mehandi designing	82	22.46	180	49.31	26.85
3.	Embroidery	20	5.47	140	38.35	32.00
4.	Mat making	30	8.21	100	27.39	19.18
5.	Soybeanprocessing	0	2.73	60	16.43	13.73

The economic impact of a vocational training programme

Table 3: Absolute percent change in income generation (N=136).

Sr. No.	Category	Before (Rs)	After (Rs)	% change
1.	Stitching	1286.40	4131.92	47.97
2.	Mehandi desiging	1000.00	1576.25	28.81
3.	Embroidery	1170.00	1635.00	23.25
4.	Mat making	166.66	442.22	7.65
5.	Soybean processing	67.64	235.29	4.93

Table 3 shows the difference in revenue from various activities before and after vocational training.

Stitching, mahandi design, embroidery, mat making, and soybean processing are the most common activities in vocational training. Before vocational training, the income from stitching was Rs 1286.40; however it was Rs 4131.92 after vocational training. As a result, there has been a 47.97 per cent gain.

In the example of mehandi design, the revenue before vocational training was Rs 1000.00, and it was Rs 1576.25 after training, representing a 28.81 per cent increase. It was Rs 1170.00 before vocational training

and Rs 1635.00 after vocational training in needlework, a 23.25 per cent increase in embroidery revenue. There was a 7.65 per cent rise, from Rs 166.66 prior to vocational training to Rs 442.22 following vocational training in mate manufacture. It was Rs 67.64 prior to training and Rs 235.29 following vocational training in soybean processing, representing a 4.93 percent gain. Table 4 shows that stitching, with a percentage rise of 47.97 per cent, has the highest percentage increase in revenue.

According to Tuteja (2007), women have limited access to finance, markets, and education, thus the level of

revenue from various trades is insufficient to have a significant impact on overall performance in terms of rural women's economic poverty. This study is confirmed by Jain (2011), who stated that their items had no marketing facility.

The entire influence of occupational training on employment and income creation is depicted in Table 4. With a *t* calculated value of 1.97, employment generation is extremely significant with a value of 7.23, and income generation is noteworthy with a value of 4.96.

Gangaiah *et al.* backed this study (2006) did a case study on the impact of self-help groups on income and employment generation and discovered that income generation differed depending on the activity.

According to Shreelakshmi's (2018) research, in India (a developing country), family property is passed down to the males, and women are unable to establish their own business due to a lack of finance (Table 4).

Rural women's issues: The rank order of the challenges faced by the women participating in the training programme is shown in Table 5. The data shows that high rate of input (61.02 per cent), lack of marketing facility (56.61 per cent), lack of capital to start (51.47 per cent), lack of proper guidance after training (44.11 per cent), and lack of information about loan and subsidy (40.44 per cent) are ranked I, II, III, IV, and V, respectively.

Suggestions for successful training included Table 6.

Table 4: (N=136) shows the overall influence of occupational training on employment and income generation.

Sr. No.	Category	Mean		<i>t</i> cal value	<i>t</i> tab value
		Before training (\bar{x})	After training (\bar{x})		
1.	Employment generation	1.33	1.61	7.23*	1.97
2.	Income generation	1.07	1.22	4.96*	1.97

*Significant level at 5 per cent

Table 5: Shows the distribution of respondents based on the issues they experience.

Sr. No.	Problems	Number	Percent	Rank
1	Input rate is high	83	61.02	I
2	Inadequate market facilities	77	56.61	II
3	Insufficient fund to begin job	70	51.47	III
4	Inadequate post training guidance	60	44.11	IV
5	There is lack of information regarding the loan and subsidy sources	55	40.44	V

Table 6: Distribution of respondents based on their training suggestion.

Sr. No.	Suggestions	Number	Percent	Rank
1	KVK provide input at cheap cost at that time	78	57.35	I
2	Government involvement should build a marketing facility	64	47.05	II
3	Involving government and KVK should provide credit to start work or begin employment	60	44.11	III
4	Provide correct advice after training	53	38.97	IV
5	KVK provide proper information regarding loan and subsidy	49	36.02	V

Table 6 lists the women's proposals for implementing effective training in order of importance. According to the data, the most important suggestions were that KVK provide input at a low cost (57.35 per cent), that government create a marketing facility (47.05 per cent), that government and KVK collaborate to provide credit to start working (44.11 per cent), that proper guidance be provided after training (38.97 per cent), and that KVK provide proper information about loan and subsidy information (36.01 per cent).

CONCLUSION

According to the study, the majority of respondents had a low to medium level of employment and income generation. This could be attributed to the vocational training provided by KVK in various sub-areas. Improved and increased income, as well as socioeconomic empowerment as viewed by women at the village level, could be among the benefits. In comparison to other activities, stitching has seen the most involvement. Bala *et al.* (2019) also revealed that

training on designing of garments was most effective and useful. For more effectiveness of training KVK's and Government should provide input at low rate or make availability of resources. As a result, it can be argued that vocational training courses contribute to the economic empowerment of rural women.

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