

Impact of Vocational Training Programme on Income and Employment Generation towards the farmers

D.V. Singh^{*}, S.K. Mukhi^{**} and S.N. Mishra^{***}

** Programme Coordinator, ** SMS, Soil Science, *** Programme Assistant, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kandhamal, OUAT, Bhubaneswar (Odisha)*

ABSTRACT: *Women empowerment is the important aspect in the present scenario. Vocational training are 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 investigation was carried in the operational area of KVK, Kandhamal. The list of beneficiaries who had been attended the training programme was obtained from the KVK, Kandhamal, out of total only 40% trainees were selected from each selected villages by random sampling method, finally in all 104 trainees have selected for the study. Most of the respondents belonged to medium socio-economic status. The majority of the respondents were from low number of vocational training attended. The maximum respondents had medium economic motivation, medium market orientation, medium risk preferences. The majority of the respondents belonged to low category of income and employment generation. Significant association between socio-economic status, number of vocational training attended, market orientation, risk preference with income and employment generation. Majority of the respondents felt that marketing facilities may be created at village level for sell out their product, provide proper guidance after training, loan procedure should be easy and less time consuming.*

Key Word: *Employment Generation, Impact, Income Generation, Vocational Training*

I. INTRODUCTION

Training is one of the important aspects of human resource development. Training is a mean to reduce the obsolescence among people and organization in the face of relentless 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 maker. In the past, various employment-oriented and income oriented programmes were experimented and some of these are still continuing through in a modified and synthesized form. These programmes have definitely relieved 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 unemployment's all section 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.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present investigation was conducted in Kandhamal district. The Kandhamal district comprises of 12 blocks, out of which G Udaygiri and K Nuagaon blocks were selected purposively for present study, because the KVK Kandhamal has adopted five clusters of villages, for dissemination of technologies related to income and employment generating thought trainings. The list of beneficiaries who had been attended the training programme was obtained from the KVK Kandhamal, out of total only 40% trainees were selected from each selected villages by random sampling method, finally in all 104 trainees have selected for the study.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to socio-economic status

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (10 to 22 scores)	30	28.86
2.	Medium (23 to 34 scores)	49	47.11
3.	High (above 34 scores)	25	24.03
Total		104	100.00

The data of Table-1 shows that out of total women trainees, 47.11 per cent were having medium socio-economic status, followed by 28.86 per cent low and only 24.03 per cent had high socio-economic status. Thus, it can be concluded that more than half of women trainees (47.11%) were belong to medium socio-economic status.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their number of vocational trainings attended by them

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (Up to 1)	51	49.05
2.	Medium (2 to 3)	30	28.84
3.	High (above and 3)	23	22.11
Total		104	100.00

Data in Table-2 revealed that 49.05 per cent respondents attended one training, 28.84 per cent respondents attended 2 to 3 trainings and only 22.11 per cent respondents attended 3 or above trainings from Krishi Vigyan Kendra. Therefore, it may be concluded that maximum respondents had attended only one training at Krishi Vigyan Kendra Kandhamal.

Table3: Distribution of respondents according to their risk bearing ability

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (6 to 18)	57	54.81
2.	Medium(19 to 30)	34	32.69
3.	High (31 to 42)	13	12.50
Total		104	100.00

Table-3 showing data regarding risk preference of the respondents. The data indicates that out of the total respondents 54.81 per cent of respondents prefer to take low risks, 32.69 per cent respondents take medium risk and only 12.5 per cent were able to take high risks. Therefore, it can be concluded that majority (54.81%) of the respondents belongs to low risk preference category.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents according to their market Orientation

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (6 to 10)	32	30.76
2.	Medium (11 to 14)	57	54.82
3.	High (15 to 18)	15	14.42
Total		104	100.00

Table-4 shows that out of total respondents, 54.82 per cent had medium, 30.76 per cent respondents had low and 14.42 per cent respondents showed high market orientation. Hence, it can be concluded that majority (54.82%) of them showed medium market orientation.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents according to their level of income generation

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (Up to Rs. 5,000)	54	51.93
2.	Medium (Rs.5000 to Rs.10,000)	34	32.69
3.	High (AboveRs.10,000)	16	15.38
Total		104	100.00

The data of Table- 5 shows that out of total respondents, 51.93 per cent had low level of income generation, 32.69 per cent had medium level of income generation and only 15.38 per cent had high level of income generation. Therefore, it may be concluded that the majority 51.93 per cent of respondents had low level of income generation.

Table 6: Association between socio-economic status and Income generation

SES categories	Income generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	07 (23.33)	18 (60.00)	05 (16.68)	30
Medium	33 (67.34)	10 (20.40)	06 (12.24)	49
High	14 (56.00)	06 (24.00)	05 (20.00)	25
Total	54	34	16	104

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

$\chi^2 = 17.42^{**}$, Significant at 1% & 5% level with 4d.f.

Table- 6 shows the association between socio economic status and income generation of the respondents. It was observed that in the category of low SES, 60.00 per cent respondents belonged to category of medium while 23.33 per cent of them belonged to category of low and 16.68 percent belonged to high income generation. Similarly, out of total medium SES group of respondent, 67.34 per cent of them were having low income generation, 20.40 per cent had medium and 12.24 per cent had high income generation. While in case of high SES category, 56.00 per cent of them had low, 24.00 per cent had medium and 20.00 percent respondents had high income generation. The Chi-Square value 17.42** was found to be significant at 4 degree of freedom thereby indicating that the socio economic status of respondents had associated with their income generation of beneficiaries.

Table 7: Association between No. of Vocational Training received and Income generation

Categories	Income generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	35 (68.62)	11 (21.56)	05 (09.80)	51
Medium	10 (33.33)	15 (46.67)	05 (20.00)	30
High	09 (39.14)	08 (34.78)	06 (26.08)	23
Total	54	34	16	104

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

$\chi^2 = 12.95^*$, significant at 5% level with 4d.f.

Table- 7 shows the association between no. of vocational training received and income generation of the respondents. It was observed that in the category of low no. of vocational training received, that the majority 68.62 per cent respondents belonged to category of low while 21.56 per cent medium and 9.8 per cent respondents belonged to category of high income generation. Similarly, Out of total medium no. of vocational training received group of respondents, 46.67 per cent of them were having medium income generation, 33.33 per cent had low and 20.00 per cent had high income generation. While in case of high no. of vocational training received group of respondents, 39.14 per cent had low followed by 34.78 per cent had medium and 26.08 per cent had high income generation. The Chi-square value 12.95* was found to be highly significant at 4 degree of freedom thereby indicating that the no. of vocational training received of respondents associated with income generation of beneficiaries

Table 8: Association between risk preferences and Income generation

Categories	Income generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	40 (70.17)	09 (15.78)	08 (14.03)	57
Medium	09 (26.47)	20 (58.82)	05 (14.70)	34
High	05 (38.46)	05 (38.46)	03 (23.07)	13
Total	54	34	16	104

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

$\chi^2 = 17.37^{**}$, Significant at 1% and 5% level with 4d.f.

Table- 8 shows the association between risk preferences and income generation of the respondents. It was observed that in the category of low risk preferences, 70.17 per cent respondents belonged to category of low while 15.78 per cent and 14.03 per cent of them belonged to category of medium and high income generation respectively. Similarly, out of total medium risk preferences group of respondents, 58.82 per cent of them were having medium income generation, 26.47 and 14.70 per cent had low and high income generation. While in case of high risk preferences category 38.46 per cent had low and medium income generation and 23.07 percent had high income generation The Chi-Square value 17.37** was found to be non significant at 4 degree of freedom thereby indicating that the risk preferences of respondents no association with income generation of beneficiaries.

Table 9: Association between Market orientation and Income generation

Categories	Income generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	10 (31.25)	17 (53.13)	05 (15.62)	32 (100.00)
Medium+ High	44 (61.11)	17 (23.61)	11 (15.28)	72 (100.00)
Total	54	34	16	104

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

$\chi^2 = 6.72^*$, Significant at 5% level with 2d.f.

Table- 9 shows the association between market orientation and income generation of the respondents. It was observed that in the category of low market orientation, 53.13 per cent respondents belonged to medium income generation, 31.25 per cent respondents belonged to category of low and only 15.62 per cent of them belonged to category of high income generation. Similarly, in the category of medium+high market orientation group of respondents, 61.11 per cent of them were having low income generation, 23.61 had medium and 15.28 per cent had high income generation. The Chi-square value 6.72* was found to be significant at 2 degree of freedom, thereby indicating that the market orientation of respondents associated with income generation of beneficiaries.

Table 10: Distribution of respondents according to their Employment generation

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (5 to 41)	50	48.09
2.	Medium (42 to 77)	32	30.76
3.	High (78 to 113)	22	21.15
Total		104	100.00

The data of Table- 10 shows that out of total respondents, 48.09 per cent had low level of employment generation, 30.76 per cent had medium level of employment generation and only 21.15 per cent had high level of employment generation. Therefore, it may be concluded that the Higher percentage 48.09 percent of respondents had low level of employment generation.

Table 11: Association between socio-economic status and Employment generation

SES categories	Employment generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	22 (73.34)	04 (13.33)	04 (13.33)	30
Middle	18 (36.73)	20 (40.81)	17 (34.69)	49
High	10 (40.00)	08 (32.00)	07 (28.00)	25
Total	50	32	22	104

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

$\chi^2 = 10.84^{**}$, Significant at 1% and 5% level with 4d.f.

Table-11 shows the association between socio economic status and employment generation of the respondents. It was observed that in the category of low socio economic status, 73.34 per cent respondents belonged to category of low while 13.33% and 13.33 per cent of them belonged to category of medium and high employment generation, respectively. Similarly, in the category of medium socio economic status, 40.81 per cent of respondents were having medium employment generation, 36.73 per cent had low and 34.69 per cent had high employment generation. While in case of high socio economic status category, 40.00 per cent of respondents had low, 32.00 percent medium and 28.00 per cent had high employment generation. The Chi-square value 10.84** was found to be significant at 4 degree of freedom thereby indicating that the socio economic status of respondents associated with employment generation of beneficiaries.

Table 12: Association between No. of vocational training received and Employment generation

Categories	Employment generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	32 (62.74)	11 (21.56)	08 (15.68)	51
Medium	12 (40.00)	09 (30.00)	09 (30.00)	30
High	06 (18.75)	12 (52.17)	05 (21.73)	23
Total	50	32	22	104

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

$\chi^2 = 11.67^*$, significant at 5% level with 4d.f.

Table-12 shows the association between no. of vocational training received and employment generation of the respondents. It was observed that in the category of low no. of vocational training received, 62.74 per cent respondents belonged to category of low while 21.56 per cent and 15.68 per cent of them belonged to category of medium and high employment generation respectively. Similarly, in the category of medium no. of vocational training received group of respondents, 40.00 per cent of them were having low employment

generation, 30.0 per cent equal had medium and high employment generation. While in case of high no. of vocational training received category, 52.17 per cent of respondents had medium, 21.73 percent had high and 18.75 per cent of had low employment generation. The Chi-square value 11.67* was found to be significant at 4 degree of freedom thereby indicating that the no. of vocational training received of respondents associated with employment generation of beneficiaries.

Table 13: Association between Risk preferences and Employment generation

Categories	Employment generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	38 (70.38)	11 (19.29)	08 (14.81)	57
Medium	10 (29.41)	16 (47.05)	08 (23.52)	34
High	02 (15.38)	05 (38.46)	06 (46.15)	13
Total	50	32	22	104

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

$\chi^2 = 17.481^*$, Significant with 4d.f.

Table-13 shows the association between risk preferences and employment generation of the respondents. It was observed that in the category of low risk preferences, 70.38 per cent respondents belonged to category of low while 19.29 per cent and 14.81 per cent of them belonged to category of medium and high employment generation respectively. Similarly, in the category of medium risk preferences, 47.05 per cent of them were having medium employment generation, 29.41percent had low and 23.52 per cent had high employment generation. While in case of high risk preferences category, 46.15 cent per cent of them had high employment generation, 38.46 per cent had medium and 15.38 per cent had low employment generation respectively. The Chi-square value 17.481* was found to be significant at 4 degree of freedom thereby indicating that the risk preferences of respondents association with employment generation of beneficiaries

Table 14: Association between Market orientation and Employment generation

Categories	Employment generation			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	22 (68.75)	07 (21.87)	03 (9.3)	32
Medium	19 (33.33)	21 (36.84)	17 (29.82)	57
High	09 (60.00)	04 (26.66)	02 (13.34)	15
Total	50	32	22	104

(Figures in brackets indicating percentage)

$\chi^2 = 7.53^*$, significant at 5% level with 4d.f.

Table-14 shows the association between market orientation and employment generation of the respondents. It was observed that in the category of low market orientation, 68.75 per cent respondents belonged to category of low while 21.87 per cent and 9.3 per cent of them belonged to category of medium and high employment generation respectively. Similarly, in the category of medium market orientation group of respondents, 36.84 per cent of them were having medium employment generation, 33.33 per cent had low and 29.82 per cent had high employment generation. While in case of high market orientation category, 60.00 per cent of respondents had low, 26.66 per cent had medium and 13.34 per cent had high employment generation. The Chi-square value 7.53* was found to be significant at 4 degree of freedom thereby indicating that the market orientation of respondents associated with employment generation of beneficiaries.

IV. CONCLUSION

Most of the respondents belonged to medium socio-economic status. The majority of the respondents were from low number of vocational training attended. The maximum respondents had medium market orientation and medium risk preferences. The majority of the respondents belonged to low category of income and employment generation. Socio-economic status, number of vocational training attended, market orientation and risk preference significantly associated with income generation and employment generation. The major constraints are inadequate marketing facilities, lack of follow up, lack of transport facility. The important suggestions were made by the trainees for making the programme more effective. Majority of the respondents felt that marketing facilities may be created at village level for sell out their product, provide proper guidance after training, loan procedure should be easy and less time consuming.

REFERENCES

- [1] Belwanshi, E. (2007). A study on impact of vocational training programme for women empowerment by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chhindwara, M.Sc. (Ag) Thesis (unpublished), JNKVV, Jabalpur.
- [2] Mahale, G. (1991). Impact of tailoring training programme on knowledge level of rural women. *Maha. J. Extn. Edu.*,10 (2):320-322.
- [3] Namdeo, S. (2007). A study on vocational training programme organized by KVK on the income and employment generation for the rural women of Seoni district Madhya Pradesh *Msc. (Ag) Thesis* (unpublished), JNKVV, Jabalpur.
- [4] Rana, K. K. (2010). An analytical study of vocational training programmes conducted by Krishi Vigyan Kendra for rural youth of Sohagpur block in Sahdol district M.P. *M.sc. (Ag.) Thesis* (unpublished), JNKVV, Jabalpur.
- [5] Sahai, J. (2005). Impact of Mushroom production training on income and employment generation among the trainees of Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh. *M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis* (unpublished), JNKVV, Jabalpur.
- [6] Tiwari, C. P. (2001). An impact of women empowerment training programme conducted by KVK Sidhi with reference to Sidhi block of Sidhi district in M.P. *M.Sc. (Ag) Thesis* (unpublished), JNKVV, Jabalpur.