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Vocational training needs of rural women for secondary agriculture

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Abstract

Before introducing any Vocational program, it is good to assess the training needs of beneficiaries'. This assessment helps in the selection of the most relevant training which gives employment to rural women with suitable aspects of training. The present study was conducted during the year 2017-18 with the aim of assessing training needs among rural women in the Narsinghpur district of Madhya Pradesh. The study revealed that rural women required training on the stitching of clothes and bags and agarbatti making. These enterprises are risk-free and require less capital.

Keywords: rural women, secondary agriculture, vocational training, training need

Introduction

Women in rural areas are concerned with income generation, as well as gainful employment since time immemorial. The majorities of women employed in rural areas are engaged in agriculture work and allied activities, i.e., 89.5 percent. However, they earn less from agriculture and allied activities. They are searching for other income generating activities at the village level. Nearly 90 percent of rural women are unskilled workers. As 90 out of 100 rural women are unskilled, the problem is twofold. First, mostly rural women may not have the opportunity or resources to acquire relevant skills, and second, they may face obstacles to starting their own businesses at a local level. Skill-based training has been a useful tool to improve knowledge, skills, attitudes, and habits. Training needs assessment can help identify interest of respondent based on available resources and time in the particular villages. The training needs to examine types of enterprises to make them succeed (Verma *et al.* 2014) [4]. These need to examine types of enterprises and the required skills to handle them in the right perspective. In an attempt to provide gainful employment to rural women, both enterprise skills and the market are closely linked. It is observed that need-based training produces a good impact on trainees' behavior. Across cultures, the concept of "interest" is another factor that helps motivate people, so if women are motivated in terms of money, they may take an interest in different chores that can be performed alone or in groups (Satpathy *et al.* 2010) [2]. Keeping these considerations in view a study was undertaken to ascertain socio-economic profile and find out type of vocational training need at local condition and constraint associated with them.

Materials and Methods

The present study was conducted during the year 2017-18 & 18-19 in four Villages viz. Nayakheda, Imaliya, Ranipur, Soorajgaon of district Narsinghpur, Madhya Pradesh. From the each villages 15 women were selected randomly thus the total sample was 60. An interviews schedule was prepared in view of the objectives of the study and data were collected by personal interview from each woman. The training needs of each subject matter areas was assessed Using a three point scale such as much needed, needed and not needed was rated 3,2 and 1 respectively. The data was calculated in average and percentage. Ranking of enterprises as per training need denominated from I to X.

Results and Discussion

Socio personal and economic attributes of the Respondent

Perusals of table 1, show that most of the respondents were young aged, belonging to other backward classes (70%) drawing their major portion of livelihood from agriculture 68.33%, Educated up to higher secondary and below, the maximum number of respondent education

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was middle School. The data presented in the same table also indicate that 70% of respondents' annual income was up to Rs. 60,000. The majority (70%) of respondents living in the nuclear family system and the majority of them was not the member of any Self Help Groups (SHGs). All 60 respondents were having mass media exposure as Radio and Television are the Cheapest source of Mass media and affordable by all the rural women by all the respondents for information as well as entertainment. Ten areas of vocational training trades were enlisted for assessment of training needs of rural women respond individually as per questionnaire. Their responses to each aspect were measured on 3 point scale i.e. much needed, needed, and not needed. Score 3,2 and 1 were given to them respectively. Then the raw score of each area was converted into a standard score. As per the mean score, all the vocational areas trade was given ranking accordingly to mean value of the score. From table 2 different enterprises were selected for assessment of training need of rural women. The study on training revealed that the majority of the women have expressed their training need in the stitching of cloth mean score (2.58), followed by agarbatti Making with mean score 2.55 and 2.51 for cloth bag sewing. Training need on nursery raising of vegetables and fruit plants has been reported by farm women as rank IV with a mean score of 2.46 sewing of clothes is more preferred by the rural women

because of the high rate of stitching of clothes by tailors. Rural women can stitch their own clothes in their leisure time at their home easily and also save and earn money. Sisodia *et al.* 2009&2010^[3] reported that women prefer training needs on goat rearing followed by stitching of clothes. Choudhry *et al.* (2018)^[1] reported that women require training on value addition in minor millets. So we can interfere that training needs depend on state and place also and exposure of rural women or location specific.

Eight types of constraints were summarized and can be categorized, *viz.*, skill orientation, money, caste and social issues, lack of knowledge also positively co -relate to market linkage in table 3. Constraints are the difficulties faced by the respondents to establish enterprises. Rural women experienced many problems at village level. It is obvious from table 3 that lack of funds in hand of rural women is recognized as the top-most constraint as perceived by the rural women. Marketing of the products is second main constraints to establish enterprises because of lack of transport facility and branding of products also. Cast taboo and social pressure is also a major factor to establish the enterprises; therefore, they need social empowerment as well as economic empowerment. 96% of rural women were facing the problem about availability of fund to start business as small enterprises at rural level.

Table 1: Socio personal and economic attributes of the Respondent (N=60)

S. No.	Attributes	Categories	Frequency (N=60)	Percentage
1.	Age	16-25 years	30	50
		26-35 years	20	33.33
		36-45 years	10	16.67
2.	Level of Education	Primary School	05	8.33
		Middle School	35	58.33
		Higher Secondary	20	33.33
3.	Family type	Nuclear	42	70
		Joint	18	30
4.	Caste	General	08	13.33
		OBC	42	70
		SC	06	10
		ST	04	6.67
5.	Occupation	Agriculture	41	68.33
		Land less labour	11	18.33
		Others	08	13.33
6.	Annual Income	Up 60,000	42	70
		60,000-80,000	11	18.33
		Above 80,000	07	11.67
7.	Member of self help group	Yes	12	20
		No	38	63.33
8.	Exposure of market	Yes	45	75
		No	15	25
9.	Awareness about bank account	Yes	56	93.33
		No	04	6.67
10.	Media Exposure	Yes	60	100
		No	0	0

Socio personal and economic attributes of the Respondent

Table 2: Vocational training need areas of rural women respondent (N=60)

S. No.	Name of enterprises	Score value			Total score	Mean value score	Ranking
		3	2	1			
1.	Backyard poultry	108 (36)	28 (14)	10 (10)	146	2.43	VI
2.	Animal Husbandry (Dairying)	15 (5)	52 (26)	29 (29)	96	1.60	VIII
3.	Vegetables, Fruit plants nursery raising	105 (35)	34 (18)	8 (7)	147	2.45	V
4.	Paper cup and dona making	93 (31)	42 (21)	8 (8)	143	2.46	IV
5.	Clothes bag making	111 (37)	34 (17)	6 (6)	151	2.51	III
6.	Badi and papad making	21 (7)	22 (11)	42 (42)	85	1.41	X
7.	Processing of vegetables (chips, sauce and pickle)	27	30	36	93	1.55	IX
8.	Stitching of cloths	126 (42)	22 (11)	7 (7)	155	2.58	I
9.	Embroidery	93 (31)	44 (22)	7 (7)	144	2.40	VII
10.	Agarbatti making	123 (47)	22 (11)	8 (8)	153	2.55	II

Note: Figures in Parentheses indicate no. of respondents

Table 3: Constraint faced by rural women to establish enterprises (n=60)

S. No.	Constraint	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1.	Lack of knowledge	45	76%	V
2.	Salesmen ship	52	86.67%	III
3.	Market linkage	54	90%	II
4.	Caste taboos	48	80%	IV
5.	Availability of raw material	36	60%	VII
6.	Lack of fund	58	96.67%	I
7.	Social pressure	32	53.33%	VIII
8.	Lack of confidence	39	65%	VI

Conclusion

The present study concluded that the stitching of clothes has been identified as the most popular vocational course as it requires high skill but gives good return. Rural women were enthusiastic to learn about stitching clothes. Agarbatti and clothes bag are daily consumable items and have good demand in villages and nearby. Therefore, rural women had shown interest in learning these enterprises at the village level. Rural women show the least interest in Badi papad making and processing of fruits and vegetables because of the non-availability of marketing facilities.

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