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Women empowerment through vocational trainings imparted by Krishi Vigyan Kendra

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Abstract

In the last five decades the concept of women empowerment has undergone a sea change from welfare oriented approach to equity approach. In this reference, Suvery based study on impact of vocational training program on women empowerment has been conducted by krishi vigyan Kendra Raebareli. Total 200 farm women of district Raibareli who were the beneficiaries of vocational training was selected for the survey. Impact of vocational training on various aspects of development like knowledge level, knowledge improvement, skill development, professional development and social economic development of the farm women have been assessed with the help of well-constructed questionnaire. Data were collected through personal interview method. Findings of the survey suggest vocational training imparted by Krishi Vigyan Kendra to farm women have significant positive impact on various aspect women empowerment.

Keywords: Women empowerment, vocational training, farm women, development, Krish Vigyan Kendra

Introduction

Rural women are imperative instrument for rural development. They play a catalytic role towards rural transformation in the line of economical and societal changes. Development of a country can't be fully achieved as long as its women are confined to subordinate positions. The talents of women remain unexplored without their empowerment. Women are the back bone of the nation. They generally constitute nearly half of the global population and approximately account for one-third of the total labor force and perform nearly two third of working hours (UN, 1995) [5]. They are recognized as the pillars of progress and development for the country. In spite of the fact that the women's contribution and role to the country's development is equal to that of man, they still experience a diverse variety of limitations that restrain them from assimilating their full potential for expansion. Women are the vital human infrastructure and their empowerment (economic, psychological, social and political) would accelerate the pace of national development. Developing the women capabilities and empowering them is the important way to contribute to economic growth and overall development. Women empowerment is an outcome of achieving gender equality, gaining self-confidence, building productive capacity, getting power in taking decisions, and gaining control over resources (Uplaonkar, 2005) [5].

Entrepreneurship is success key for the socio-economic development of the women. Self-employment is a way for becoming self-dependent in form of finance that leads to economic empowerment of women (Bhagyalakshmi, 2004) [1]. Small enterprises provide productive outlets to the talents, independent people and many of those who may not fulfill their potential in large organizations. They enhance community stability, stimulate personal savings, promote industrial linkages, improve rural welfare and generally raise the level of popular participation in the economy (Sathibama, 2010) [3]. Entrepreneurship amongst women has been a recent concern. The emergence of women entrepreneurs and their contribution to the national economy is quite visible in India. Women Entrepreneurs may be defined as the women or a group of women who initiate, organize and operate a business enterprise. Women Entrepreneurs can not only contribute to the GDP, but can also play a key role in addressing societal challenges. The number of women entrepreneurs in India is relatively low due to their dual responsibility; traditional social norms and the established patriarchal structure mean that these women entrepreneurs have limited exposure to the outside world.

Training is regarded as an age long concept which performs the therapeutic function of shaping knowledge, skill and attitude that are required for effective performance of duties and

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or assignment. The training of people engaged in agricultural and community development programmes aim at communicating information, knowledge and skills, replacing old attitudes by new ones, exchanging opinion and experiences, removing doubts and difficulties. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, a planned scheme of Indian Council of Agricultural Research plays vital role by organizing various mandatory programmes to the women for their empowerment in respect of knowledge and adoption of technology for the augmentation of crop production, food security, livelihood security, etc. Krishi Vigyan Kendras are working under the administrative control and technical support of Directorate of Extension Education and State Agricultural University (SAU). Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Farm Science Centers) is an innovative science-based institution. The success of Krishi Vigyan Kendras is dependent upon the excellence of up skilling and training which helps people to develop self-reliance and maximizing their inherent potential and endeavor. Krishi Vigyan Kendras are acting as an information hub for the farmers or rural people. The two main components of Krishi Vigyan Kendras training courses are the “skill training” and “need based training”. It provides initial training and continuing professional development to each individual and also helps to develop knowledge, skill and attitude about a particular form of employment among its trainees. These vocational training courses help in income generation and establishing an enterprise to its trainees. It also provides flexible working hours according to the needs of home makers. KVK emphasizes on women empowerment through formation and functioning of SHG and providing training on entrepreneurial training which helps them to develop self-confidence, attitude, motivation, economic independence, decision making, leadership, social mobility, etc.

Objectives

1. To find out impact of KVK's vocational trainings on knowledge improvement of the farm women.
2. To find out impact of KVK's vocational trainings on professional skill improvement of the farm women.
3. To find out impact of KVK's vocational trainings on socio-economic development of the farm women.

Methodology

Total sample of 200 farm women who were the part of K.V.K. training have been selected purposely for the study. Out of selected 200 farm women, fifty farm women were belonged to village Jagatpur, fifty farm women were belonged to village Kucharia, fifty farm women were belonged to village Atarthariya, fifty farm women were belonged to village Ichouli of district Raibareli. Data was collected by personal interview method. Analysis was carried out by using

means, frequencies & percentages and ‘t’ test (Rayanagoudar *et al.*, 2012)^[2].

Impact of KVK's trainings on knowledge development

Table-1 shows impact of K.V.K. vocational trainings on knowledge development of the farm women. All the farm women beneficiaries agreed that their knowledge regarding food processing and preservation has been increased after training imparted by K.V.K. Further among all the women beneficiaries of food processing and preservation, maximum 62.5% beneficiaries showed high level development followed by 30.00% beneficiaries showed moderate level development and only 7.50% beneficiaries showed low level of development in their knowledge regarding various aspects related to the field of food processing and preservation.

Further, all the women beneficiaries agreed that their knowledge regarding garment stitching has been increased after training imparted by K.V.K. Furthermore, among all the women beneficiaries of garment stitching, maximum 50.00% beneficiaries showed high level development followed by 30.00% beneficiaries showed moderate level development and only 20.00% beneficiaries showed low level of development in their knowledge regarding various aspects related to garment stitching.

All the women beneficiaries agreed that their knowledge regarding candle making has been increased after training imparted by K.V.K. Furthermore, among all the women beneficiaries of candle making, maximum 66.67% beneficiaries showed high level development followed by 16.67% beneficiaries showed moderate level development and only 16.67% beneficiaries showed low level of development in their knowledge regarding various aspects related to candle making.

For vocational training of crafts making, all the women beneficiaries agreed that their knowledge regarding craft making has been increased after training imparted by K.V.K. Furthermore, among all the women beneficiaries of training, maximum 75.00% beneficiaries showed high level development followed by 15.00% beneficiaries showed moderate level of development and only 10.00% beneficiaries showed low level of development in their knowledge regarding various aspects related to craft making.

For vocational training of cattle rearing, all the women beneficiaries agreed that their knowledge regarding cattle rearing has been increased after training imparted by K.V.K. Furthermore, among all the women beneficiaries of training, maximum 75.00% beneficiaries showed moderate level development followed by 15.00% beneficiaries showed high level of development and only 10.00% beneficiaries showed low level of development in their knowledge regarding various aspects related to cattle rearing.

Table 1: Shows distribution of farm women on the basis of impact of KVK trainings on knowledge development and level of impact on knowledge development

Vocational Trainings	No. of farm women	Impact of K.V.K. trainings on knowledge development		Level of Impact on knowledge development		
		Yes	No	Low	Moderate	High
Food processing & Preservation	40	40 (100)	-	3 (7.50)	12 (30.00)	25 (62.5)
Garment Stitching	40	40 (100)	-	8 (20.00)	12 (30.00)	20 (50.00)
Candle making	30	30 (100)	-	5 (16.67)	5 (16.67)	20 (66.67)
Crafts making	20	20 (100)	-	2 (10.00)	3 (15.00)	15 (75.00)
Cattle rearing	20	20 (100)	-	2 (10.00)	15 (75.00)	3 (15.00)
Mushroom production	20	20 (100)	-	3 (7.50)	10 (50.00)	7 (17.50)
Vermi-composting	30	30 (100)	-	5 (12.5)	15 (37.50)	10 (25.00)

For vocational training of mushroom production, all the women beneficiaries agreed that their knowledge regarding mushroom production has been increased after training imparted by K.V.K. Furthermore, among all the women beneficiaries of training, maximum 50.00% beneficiaries showed moderate level development followed by 17.50% beneficiaries showed low level of development and only 7.50% beneficiaries showed moderate level of development in their knowledge regarding various aspects related to mushroom production.

For vocational training of vermi-composting, all the women beneficiaries agreed that their knowledge regarding vermi-composting has been increased after training imparted by K.V.K. Furthermore, among all the women beneficiaries of training, maximum 37.50% beneficiaries showed moderate level development followed by 25.00% beneficiaries showed low level of development and only 12.50% beneficiaries showed moderate level of development in their knowledge regarding various aspects related to vermi-composting.

Impact of KVK's trainings on skill development

Table-2 shows impact of K.V.K. vocational trainings on skill development of the farm women. All the farm women beneficiaries agreed that their skill regarding food processing and preservation has been increased after training imparted by K.V.K. Further among all the women beneficiaries of food processing and preservation, maximum 50.00% beneficiaries showed high level development followed by 37.50% beneficiaries showed moderate level development and only 12.50% beneficiaries showed low level of development in their skill regarding various aspects related to the field of food processing and preservation.

Further, all the women beneficiaries agreed that their skill regarding garment stitching has been increased after training

imparted by K.V.K. Furthermore, among all the women beneficiaries of garment stitching, maximum 50.00% beneficiaries showed high level development followed by 30.00% beneficiaries showed moderate level development and only 20.00% beneficiaries showed low level of development in their skill regarding various aspects related to garment stitching.

All the women beneficiaries agreed that their skill regarding candle making has been increased after training imparted by K.V.K. Furthermore, among all the women beneficiaries of candle making, maximum 66.67% beneficiaries showed high level development followed by 20.00% beneficiaries showed moderate level development and only 13.33% beneficiaries showed low level of development in their skill regarding various aspects related to candle making.

For vocational training of crafts making, all the women beneficiaries agreed that their skill regarding craft making has been increased after training imparted by K.V.K. Furthermore, among all the women beneficiaries of training, maximum 60.00% beneficiaries showed high level development followed by 25.00% beneficiaries showed moderate level of development and only 15.00% beneficiaries showed low level of development in their skill regarding various aspects related to craft making.

For vocational training of cattle rearing, all the women beneficiaries agreed that their skill regarding cattle rearing has been increased after training imparted by K.V.K. Furthermore, among all the women beneficiaries of training, maximum 60.00% beneficiaries showed moderate level development followed by 25.00% beneficiaries showed low level of development and only 15.00% beneficiaries showed low level of development in their skill regarding various aspects related to cattle rearing.

Table 2: Shows distribution of farm women on the basis of impact of KVK trainings on skill development and level of impact on skill development

Vocational Trainings	No. of farm women	Impact of K.V.K.'s vocational training on skill development		Level of Impact on skill development		
		Yes	No	Low	Moderate	High
Food processing & Preservation	40	40 (100)	-	5 (12.50)	15 (37.50)	20 (50.00)
Garment Stitching	40	40 (100)	-	8 (20.00)	12 (30.00)	20 (50.00)
Candle making	30	30 (100)	-	4 (13.33)	6 (20.00)	20 (66.67)
Crafts making	20	20 (100)	-	3 (15.00)	5 (25.00)	12 (60.00)
Cattle rearing	20	20 (100)	-	5 (25.00)	12 (60.00)	3 (15.00)
Mushroom production	20	20 (100)	-	3 (15.00)	15 (75.00)	2 (10.00)
Vermi-composting	30	30 (100)	-	3 (10.00)	20 (66.67)	7 (23.33)

For vocational training of mushroom production, all the women beneficiaries agreed that their skill regarding mushroom production has been increased after training imparted by K.V.K. moreover, among all the women beneficiaries of training, maximum 75.00% women beneficiaries showed moderate level development followed by 15.00% beneficiaries showed low level of development and only 10.00% beneficiaries showed high level of development in their skill regarding various aspects related to mushroom production.

For vocational training of vermi-composting, all the women beneficiaries agreed that their knowledge regarding vermi-composting has been increased after training imparted by K.V.K. Furthermore, among all the women beneficiaries of training, maximum 66.67% beneficiaries showed moderate level development followed by 23.33% beneficiaries showed

high level of development and only 10.00% beneficiaries showed low level of development in their skill regarding various aspects related to vermi-composting.

Impact of KVK's vocational trainings on start-up of professional work.

For vocational training of crafts making, all the women beneficiaries agreed that their skill regarding craft making has been increased after training imparted by K.V.K. Furthermore, among all the women beneficiaries of training, maximum 60.00% beneficiaries showed high level development followed by 25.00% beneficiaries showed moderate level of development and only 15.00% beneficiaries showed low level of development in their skill regarding various aspects related to craft making.

For vocational training of cattle rearing, all the women

beneficiaries agreed that their skill regarding cattle rearing has been increased after training imparted by K.V.K. Furthermore, among all the women beneficiaries of training, maximum 60.00% beneficiaries showed moderate level

development followed by 25.00% beneficiaries showed low level of development and only 15.00% beneficiaries showed low level of development in their skill regarding various aspects related to cattle rearing.

Table 3: Shows distribution of farm women on the basis of impact of KVK vocational trainings on start-up of professional work

Vocational Trainings	No. of farm women	Impact of K.V.K.'s vocational trainings on start-up of professional work		Level of Impact of KVK on start-up of professional work		
		Yes	No	Low	Moderate	High
Food processing & Preservation	40	20 (50.00)	20 (50.00)	2 (10.00)	3 (15.00)	15 (75.00)
Garment Stitching	40	25 (62.50)	15 (37.50)	-	8 (53.33)	17 (68.00)
Candle making	30	15 (50.00)	15 (50.00)	-	3 (20.00)	12 (80.00)
Crafts making	20	5 (25.00)	15 (75.00)	-	2 (40.00)	3 (60.00)
Cattle rearing	20	12 (60.00)	8 (40.00)	3 (25.00)	5 (41.67)	5 (41.67)
Mushroom production	20	5 (25.00)	15 (50.00)	-	3 (60.00)	2 (40.00)
Vermi-composting	30	10 (33.33)	20 (66.67)	-	6 (60.00)	4 (40.00)

Table-3 describes impact of K.V.K.'s vocational trainings on start-up of professional work. Fifty percent women beneficiaries agreed and fifty percent women disagreed that vocational trainings imparted by K.V.K has an impact on start-up of their professional work in the field of food processing and preservation. Except that, among all the women beneficiaries of food processing and preservation accepted impact of KVK Training, maximum 75.00% beneficiaries showed high level impact followed by 15.00% beneficiaries showed moderate level impact and only 10.00% beneficiaries showed low level of impact on start-up of professional work in to the field of food processing and preservation.

Further, all the women beneficiaries of the vocational training on garment stitching maximum 62.50 percent agreed and 37.50 percent disagreed that vocational trainings imparted by K.V.K has an impact on start-up of their professional work in the field of garment stitching. Further more, among all the women beneficiaries of garment stitching accepted impact of KVK's training, maximum 68.00% beneficiaries showed high level of impact followed by 53.33% beneficiaries showed moderate level of impact on start-up of professional work in the field garment stitching.

Table-3 shows, impact of K.V.K.'s vocational trainings on start-up of professional work. Fifty percent women beneficiaries agreed and fifty percent women disagreed that vocational trainings imparted by K.V.K has an impact on start-up of their professional work in the field of candle making. Moreover, among all the women beneficiaries of candle making accepted impact of KVK Training, maximum 80.00% beneficiaries showed high level impact followed by 20.00% beneficiaries showed moderate level impact on start-up of professional work in to the field of candle making.

According to table-3, impact of K.V.K.'s vocational trainings on start-up of professional work. Seventy five percent women beneficiaries agreed and twenty five percent women disagreed that vocational trainings imparted by K.V.K has an impact on start-up of their professional work in the field of crafts

making. further, among all the women beneficiaries of craft making accepted impact of KVK's training, maximum 60.00% beneficiaries showed high level impact followed by 40.00% beneficiaries showed moderate level impact on start-up of professional work in to the field of crafts making.

Table-3 shows impact of K.V.K.'s vocational trainings on start-up of professional work. Sixty percent women beneficiaries agreed and forty percent women disagreed that vocational trainings imparted by K.V.K has an impact on start-up of their professional work in the field of food cattle rearing. Except that, among all the women beneficiaries of food processing and preservation accepted impact of KVK's training, maximum 41.67% beneficiaries showed high level impact as well as medium level impact followed by 25.00% beneficiaries showed low level impact in to the field of cattle rearing.

Moreover, among all the women beneficiaries of the vocational training on garment stitching maximum 62.50 percent agreed and 37.50 percent disagreed that vocational trainings imparted by K.V.K has an impact on start-up of their professional work in the field of mushroom production. Furthermore, among all the women beneficiaries of Mushroom production accepted impact of KVK's training, maximum 40.00% beneficiaries showed high level of impact followed by 60.00% beneficiaries showed moderate level of impact on start-up of professional work in the field mushroom production.

From the table 3, it is clear that among all the women beneficiaries of the vocational training on vermin-composting maximum 33.33 percent agreed and 66.67 percent disagreed the impact on start-up of their professional work in the field of vermin-composting. Furthermore, among all the women beneficiaries who accepted impact of KVK's training, maximum 40.00% beneficiaries showed high level of impact followed by 60.00% beneficiaries showed moderate level of impact on start-up of professional work in the field vermin-composting.

Table 4: Shows distribution of farm women on the basis of constraints Faced by Farm women in the start-up of professional work

Vocational Trainings	Constraints Faced by Farm women in the start-up of Professional work					
	Lack of money	Lack of time	Lack of self-confidence	Lack of family support	Lack of market	Lack of demand in market
Food processing & Preservation	2 (10.00)	2 (10.00)	-	2 (10.00)	14 (70.00)	-
Garment Stitching		2 (13.33)	3 (20.00)	10 (66.67)	-	-
Candle making		2 (13.33)	4 (26.67)	7 (46.67)	-	2 (13.33)
Crafts making		2 (13.33)	4 (26.67)	7 (46.67)	-	2 (13.33)

Cattle rearing	1 (10.00)	1 (10.00)	3 (30.00)	5 (50.00)	-	-
Mushroom production	-	-	-	3 (20.00)	7 (46.67)	5 (33.33)
Vermi-composting	-	3 (15.00)	3 (15.00)	2 (10.00)	5 (25.00)	7 (35.00)

Table (4) shows that in case of vocational training of food processing and preservation, majority of the farm women (seventy percent) perceived lack of market as a constraint while 10 percent perceived lack of family support. Lack of time and lack of money as a major constraints in the start-up of professional work. Table (4) also describes that in case of vocational training of garment Stitching, majority of the farm women (66.67%) perceived lack of family support as a constraint while 20 percent perceived lack of self-confidence and 13.33 percent lack of time as a major constraints in the start-up of professional work.

It is clear from table (4) that in case of vocational training of candle making and crafts making, majority of the farm women (46.67%) perceived lack of family support as a constraint while 26.67 percent perceived lack of self-confidence, 13.33% perceived lack of time and lack of demand in the market as a major constraints in the start-up of professional work. According to table (4), majority of the

farm women (fifty percent) perceived lack of market as a constraint while 30 percent perceived lack of family support, 10 percent perceived. Lack of time and lack of money as a major constraints in the start-up of professional work in cattle rearing.

Table (4) shows that in case of vocational training of mushroom production, majority of the farm women (46.67%) perceived lack of family market as a constraint while 33.33 percent perceived lack of demand in the market while twenty percent perceived lack of family support as a major constraints in the start-up of professional work in field of mushroom production.

In case of vocational training of Vermi-composting, majority of the farm women (thirty five percent) perceived lack demand in market, twenty five percent perceived lack of market, 15 percent perceived lack of self-confidence and lack of time while 10 percent perceived lack of family support as a constraint as a major constraints in the start-up of professional work.

Table 5: Shows distribution of farm women on the basis of status of farm women improved by the start –up of professional work

Vocational Trainings	No. of Beneficiaries	Is KVK's vocational trainings helpful in improving status of farm women?		Type of the status improved	
		Yes	No	Social status	Economic status
Food processing & Preservation	40	30 (75.00)	10 (25.00)	30 (100.00)	20 (66.67)
Garment Stitching	40	35 (87.50)	5 (12.50)	35 (100.00)	25 (71.45)
Candle making	30	20 (66.67)	10 (33.33)	20 (100.00)	15 (75.00)
Crafts making	20	15 (75.00)	5 (25.00)	15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)
Cattle rearing	20	18 (90.00)	2 (10.00)	18 (100.00)	10 (55.56)
Mushroom production	20	18 (90.00)	2 (10.00)	18 (100.00)	5 (27.78)
Vermi-composting	30	27 (90.00)	3 (10.00)	27 (100.00)	10 (37.71)

Table5 explains about the improvement in socio-economic status of the farm women after getting vocational training of Krishi Vigyan Kendra. In case of vocational training of food processing and preservation, Majority of the farm women (75 percent) agreed on status improvement after training, from whom cent percent farm women accepted improvement in their social status while only 66.67 percent found improvement in their economical status after training. Except that twenty five percent farm women found no improvement in their status.

In case of vocational training of Garment Stitching, Majority of the farm women (87.50 percent) agreed on status improvement after training, from whom cent percent (100.00) farm women accepted improvement in their social status while only 71.45 percent found improvement in their economical status after training. Except that only 12.50 percent farm women found no improvement in their status. (Table 5).

In case of vocational training of candle making, Majority of the farm women (66.67 percent) agreed on their status improvement after training, from whom cent percent farm women accepted improvement in their social status while only 75.00 percent found improvement in their economical status after training. Except that twenty five percent farm women found no improvement in their status.

In case of vocational training of crafts making, majority of the farm women (75 percent) agreed on status improvement after training, from whom seventy five percent farm women

accepted improvement in their social status as well as economical status after training. Except that twenty five percent farm women found no improvement in their status.

In case of vocational training of cattle rearing, Majority of the farm women (90 percent) agreed on status improvement after training, from whom cent percent farm women accepted improvement in their social status while only 55.56 percent found improvement in their economical status after training. Except that twenty five percent farm women found no improvement in their status.

In case of vocational training of mushroom production, Majority of the farm women (75 percent) agreed on status improvement after training, from whom cent percent farm women accepted improvement in their social status while only 27.78 percent found improvement in their economical status after training. Except that twenty five percent farm women found no improvement in their status.

In case of vocational training of vermin-composting, Majority of the farm women (75 percent) agreed on status improvement after training, from whom cent percent farm women accepted improvement in their social status while only 50 percent found improvement in their economical status after training. Except that twenty five percent farm women found no improvement in their status.

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