Impact Assessment of Vocational Training Programmes on Socio-economic status of Rural youth Conducted by the KVK Majhgawan, District of Satna (M.P.)

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ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken to assess the impact of vocational training programmes conducted for the rural youth with a view to equipping the technological skill related to agriculture and allied sectors. Vocational training programmes helps to correlate educational with the source of living and helps to improving productivity, rainwater harvest, developing human capabilities for a productive, promoting organic farming, use rural wastes in crop production, motivating, adoption new technologies and practices, improving in behaviour, knowledge of farmers, and learning application of livelihoods of farmers. The study conducted in Majhgawan, District of Satna (M.P.) state. The study was conducted with 120 respondents selected in four villages of Majhgawan district. The finding revealed that, rural youth were of old age group, middle education, belong to OBC caste, mixed houses, small size of land holding, low annual income, agriculture occupation, medium uses of information sources, medium innovativeness, medium risk orientation, medium entrepreneurial behaviour, and short types of vocational training attended by the rural youth.

Keywords: Rural youth, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vocational training programmes

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. India agriculture sector is undergoing a trouble due to relatively slow rise in agricultural productivity. Despite of commending efforts by whole network of ICAR, SAUs, KVK and field extension system. There are 54 KVK in Madhya Pradesh. In rural areas, education and awareness level is relatively poor hence they are not able to cope up with the involution of management of agricultural technologies, and therefore vocational training for improving efficiency of production is basic pre-requesting for rapid and sustained agricultural development.

India faces the most challenging task of transferring the fast-emerging agricultural technology to sustain the increase in farm productivity and economic viability of farming. A variety of extension programmes are implemented for creating awareness, motivating the farmers, farm women, rural youth to adopt and manage the new agricultural technologies in the fields/homes. The ICAR, SAUs, SAD are involved in transfer of technology. In 1988 the government extension system of the union ministry of agriculture switched to agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA). ATMA is implemented by the state agricultural and allied departments and has linkage with the kvks.

Training is one of the important aspects of human resources development. Vocational training is the important tool to prepare trainees for job that are based on roll or practical activities traditionally non-academic.

KVK is an innovative science-based institution which conducts on farm testing for technology assessment undertaken activities:

Awareness campaign, Watershed management, Fort line demonstration, Seed production programmes at the village level, Breed improvement programmes/Animal health camp, Plantation of fruits trees on waste land.

Rural youth are the backbone of a country. Rural youth have significant contribution to the local and international economy by being participated in incoming generating (IGAs) such as vegetable production, mushroom cultivating, bee keeping, livestock, poultry rising, small business etc. The rural youth community is accepted that vocational training is an activity and then developing human capabilities for a productive and satisfying working life. Therefore, the present research study emitted "Impact Assessment of Vocational Training Programmes Conducted for the Rural Youth by KVK Majhgawan, district (M.P.)

METHODOLOGY

The study was entirely concerned with training conducted by KVK, Majhgawan during 2021-22 for rural youth. During this year four villages namely Amdari, Amha, Amirati, Paldev have been adopted by the Majhgawan district. A list of the rural youth was prepared from each village who had attended maximum short type vocational training course from KVK Majhgawan. From each village the 30 trained rural youth who had attend the vocational training were selected total sample was consisted of 120 trained rural youth.

Chi square- $X^2 = \frac{\sum (Qi-Ei)^2}{Ei}$

Percentage- P = $\frac{X}{N} \times 100$

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Distribution of the respondents according to their socio-economic, communicational, and psychological characteristics.

Table- 1 Shows that most of the rural youth trainees i.e. 41.16 percent were from old age group, 38.33 percent were middle education, 50.83 percent belonged to OBC, 57.5 percent mixed houses, 55.83 percent small size of land holding, 52.66 percent had low annual income, 63.33 percent had medium uses of information sources, 40.83 percent had agriculture occupation, 52.5 percent had medium innovativeness, 65 percent had medium risk orientation, 65.83 percent had medium entrepreneurial behaviour, 40.00 percent had short type of vocational training attended. This finding is in conformity with the finding as reported by Squire and Ntshaliki (2001), Gangaiah et al. (2006) on age, Deharia (2009),Nanjaiyan (1998) on education, Yesmin et al. (2007), Binkadakatti (2011) on annual income. Pyasi and Pande (2014) on innovativeness, Khandait and swami (2011) on uses of information sources. Kumar (2009) on risk orientation.

Table- 1

S.No.	Attributes	Categories	Respondents	Percentage
1.	**Age**	Young	29	24.16%
		Middle	41	34.16%
		Old	50	41.16%
2.	**Education**	Illiterate	14	11.66%
		Primary	20	16.66%
		Middle	46	38.33%

		High School	20	16.66%
		Higher Secondary	15	12.50%
		Graduation	5	4.16%
3.	**Caste**	ST/SC	44	36.66%
		OBC	61	50.83%
		General	15	12.50%
4.	**Types of houses**	Kaccha	33	27.5%
		Pakka	18	15%
		Mixed	69	57.5%
5.	**Size of land holding**	Marginal	31	25.83%
		Small	67	55.83%
		Medium	22	18.33%
6.	**Annual income**	Low	62	52.66%
		Medium	37	30.83%
		High	21	17.50%
7.	**Occupation**	Agriculture	49	40.83%
		Agri+Animal	26	21.66%
		Agri+Animal+Poultry	14	11.66%
		Agri+Services	20	16.66%
		Agri+Self-employment	11	10.83%
8.	**Information sources**	Low	28	23.33%
		Medium	76	63.33%
		High	16	14.16%
9.	**Innovativeness**	Low	38	31.66%
		Medium	63	52.5%
		High	19	15.83%
10.	**Risk orientation**	Low	26	21.66%
		Medium	78	65%
		High	16	13.33%
11.	**Entrep. Behavior**	Low	22	18.33%
		Medium	79	65.83%
		High	19	15.83%
12.	**Voc. training attended**	Short type	48	40.00%
		Medium type	47	39.20%
		Long type	25	20.80%

Overall association between socio-economic, communicational, and psychological characteristics of

respondents and impact of vocational training.

Table- 2 shows that age, education, caste, types of houses, occupation, innovativeness, risk orientation, entrepreneurial behaviour, types of vocational training attended of rural youth have significant association with impact of vocation training and remaining attributes viz, size of land holding, annual income, uses of information sources found to be non-significant associated with impact of vocational training of rural youth.

Association between independent variables with their impact of vocation training revealed that age, education caste, types of houses, occupation, innovativeness, risk orientation, entrepreneurial behaviour, types of vocational training attended of respondents have significant positive association with the impact of vocational training. But size of land holding, annual income, uses of information sources have non- significant association with the impact of vocational training. These finding are in line with the result reported by Tripathi (2004), Singh et al. (2016).

Table- 2

S.NO.	Characteristics	X^2
1.	**Age**	13.26*
2.	**Education**	28.46*
3.	**Caste**	25.94*
4.	**Types of houses**	49.97*
5.	**Size of land holding**	4.14NS
6.	**Annual income**	4.9NS
7.	**Occupation**	23.67*
8.	**Uses of information sources**	3.2NS
9.	**Innovativeness**	21.36*
10.	**Risk orientation**	16.8*
11.	**Entrepreneurial behavior**	16.04*
12.	**Vocational training attended**	11.88*

***Significant level at 5% level of significant with 4,10,8 d.f.**

CONCLUSION

The success of agricultural intervention governed by multifaceted factors including technological, financial, climatic, market, avenues and social capital of a given territory. Therefore, a particular aspect like providing vocational can not give sole guarantee for all-around success. KVK scientist doing minute efforts in maintaining quality of vocational training. The socio-economic and agricultural profile of rural youth should be properly analysed before selecting him vocational course. There is a strong need to strengthen feedback system for continues improvement in training intervention.

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