

Impact of KVK's Home science training programme

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ABSTRACT : Study was conducted at Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Ferozepur district of Punjab. The Krishi vigan Kendra has been conducted Vocational/short term and In-service trainings for rural youth/farmers and extension functionaries. The present study was focused on Impact of Home Science trainings organized by KVK Ferozepur. The suggestions of trainees were also taken for making improvements in future training programmes. A total of 125 trainees who have attended training programme were selected as the respondents of the study. The findings revealed that more than 62 per cent respondents were belonging to young age group and about 92 per cent respondents were educated. More than half of the respondents were belong to landless and schedule caste families. Majority of the trainees had adopted the vocational training on domestic level. About 80 per cent of the trainees who have received stitching training had adopted the occupation on self sustainable level and only 13.3 per cent had adopted as commercial level. Same trend was found in fruits and vegetable preservation training on other hand 16.6 per cent of the trainees had adopted the dying on commercial scale and 45 per cent of the trainees adopted as self sustainable level. It indicated that these training had positive monetary impact on the life of the trainees as they started earning money (who adopted on commercial scale) and others added to their family income by saving money by doing their own work rather than getting it done by others and the suggestions given by the trainees can be a good feedback for the extension personnel for planning of training programmes in future.

KEY WORDS : Training programme, Impact, Suggestion, Adoption, Training received

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INTRODUCTION

Training means to bring about continuous improvement in quality of work performed by the individuals. It should equip the trainees with necessary knowledge, skills or abilities and attitude to perform the job (Taylor, 1961). So, training is an important tool to bring improvement in the skills of the individual and apply it to the performance of his or her specific work situation.

In order to achieve gender equality, it is very important to support women with information, training and technology. One of the important mandate of KVK's is to impart trainings to rural youth/farm women so that they can become self-employed and raise the socio-economic standard of their family, ultimately of the society.

Impact assessment has emerged as an important

aspect to measure the effectiveness of training programmes for the improvement of livelihood and living standards of people in order to bring a more sustainable change. Along with qualitative effects of programmers it also measures the extent to which its goals are attained, so that suitable changes can be made to make the programme more effective. Keeping in view, the present study was undertaken at KVK Ferozpur with following objectives:

Objective :

- To know the socio personal characteristics of the trainees.
- To find out impact of various vocational training programmes conducted in the discipline of Home Science
- To study the satisfaction level of trainee regarding various aspect of occupation.

METHODOLOGY

KVK Ferozpur organized different trainings for the farm women like cutting and stitching of garments, Preservation of fruits and vegetables, fabric painting and soft toys making etc. and an ex-trainees sammelan were organized at KVK, Ferozpur, in which Home Science trainees who had acquired vocational trainings on above said fields were invited. The data regarding the impact of various H.Sc. Training was collected from 125 ex-trainees through questionnaire method. The independent and dependent variables were selected: the independent variables like age, education, marital status, family occupation, land holding and category were taken. Impact was studied in terms of adoption of the occupation and satisfaction of the occupation. The collected data were processed, tabulated, classified and analyzed in terms of percentage in light of the objective of the study.

OBSERVATION AND ASSESSMENT

The results obtained from the present investigation are summarized below and Fig. 1 to 6.

Socio-personal characters:

Age:

It was revealed form the Table 1 that majority (62.4%) of the trainees were belonged to age category 18-28 years and 25.6 per cent of the trainees were in 28-38 years age group and 12 per cent trainees were in the old age category. It clearly shows that the risk taking

and enthusiasm for new innovation adoption always lies within the young generation of the society.

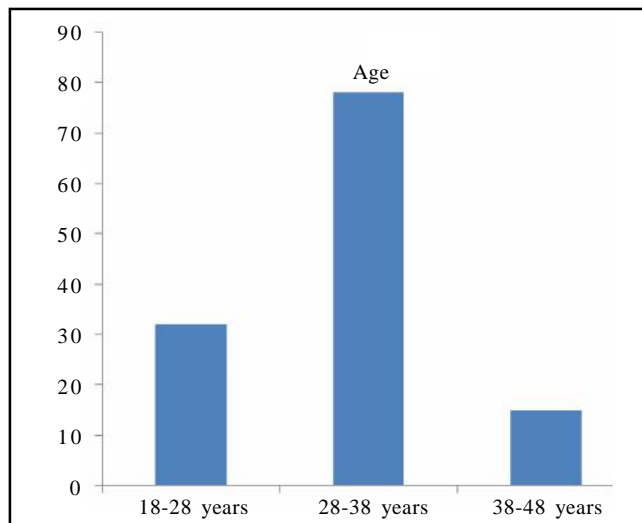


Fig. 1 : Graphical representation of age of the respondents

Education level:

As depicted form the Table 1, about 92 per cent of the respondents were educated and only 8 per cent of the trainees were illiterate. Out of the educated trainees 74 per cent had education level primary to metric and 14 per cent had upto senior secondary level.

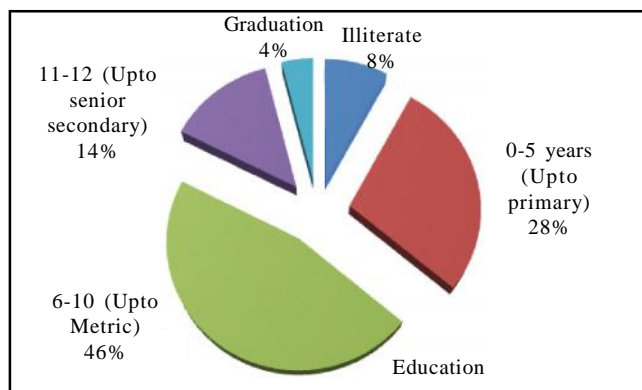


Fig. 2 : Graphical representation of education level of the respondents

Marital status:

As observed form the Table 1, about two-third of the trainees were married and 38 per cent of them were unmarried.

Family occupation:

A perusal of the Table 1 revealed that most of the

Table 1 : Socio personal characteristics of the trainees

Category		No. of participants	% age
Age	18-28 years	32	25.6
	28-38 Years	78	62.4
	38-48 years	15	12.0
Education	Illiterate	10	8
	0-5 years (Upto primary)	35	28
	6-10(Upto metric)	58	46
	11-12 (Upto senior secondary)	17	14.0
	Graduation	5	4.0
Marital status	Married	78	62
	Unmarried	47	38
Family occupation	Farming	39	31
	Service/private	12	9.6
	Labour class	74	58.4
Land holding	Landless	86	68.8
	Small (1-2ha)	30	24
	Medium (2-4ha)	7	5.6
	Large (> 4ha)	2	1.6
Category	Schedule caste	74	59
	Other back ward class	0	0
	General	51	41

trainees were from landless farming families as clear from the fact that the family members of these trainees were working as agricultural labourer (58%), while 31 per cent of the respondents were doing farming. A very few of them do the service as occupation.

Land holding:

Very surprisingly majority of the trainees (68.8%) were from landless and marginal farming families and only 24 per cent of the trainees were from small and large farming families.

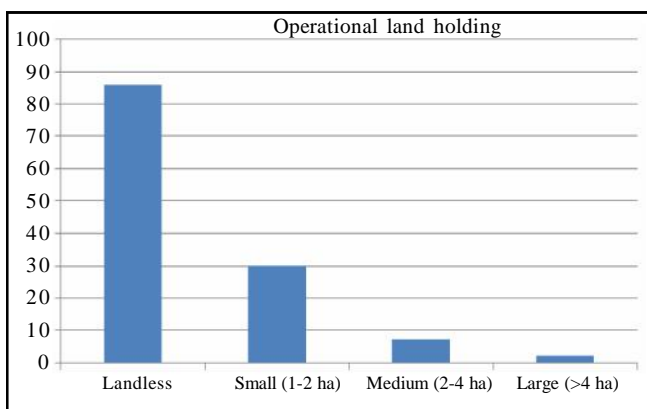


Fig. 3 : Graphical representation of operational land holding of the respondents

Category:

The data placed in Table 1 depicts that good numbers (59%) of trainees were from Schedule castes category which was an encouraging factor for the extension functionaries. This might be the major reason that majority of the families belong to landless farming families.

As it is revealed form the Table 2, most of these trainees had received one or more trainings on different aspects. About 60 per cent of the trainees had training on Stitching, 20 per cent trainees received training on fabric painting, 12 per cent of them had training on interior decoration, around 28 per cent of the trainees received training on fruits and vegetable preservation, around 14 per cent of the trainees received training on soft toys making and about 29 per cent received training

Table 2 : Training received by the trainees

Sr. No.	Title of the training course	No. of participants*	% age
1.	Stitching of garments	75	60
2.	Fabric painting	25	20
3.	Interior decoration	15	12
4.	Fruits and vegetables	35	28
5.	Soft toy making	18	14
6.	Dyeing of clothes	36	29

*Multivariate responses

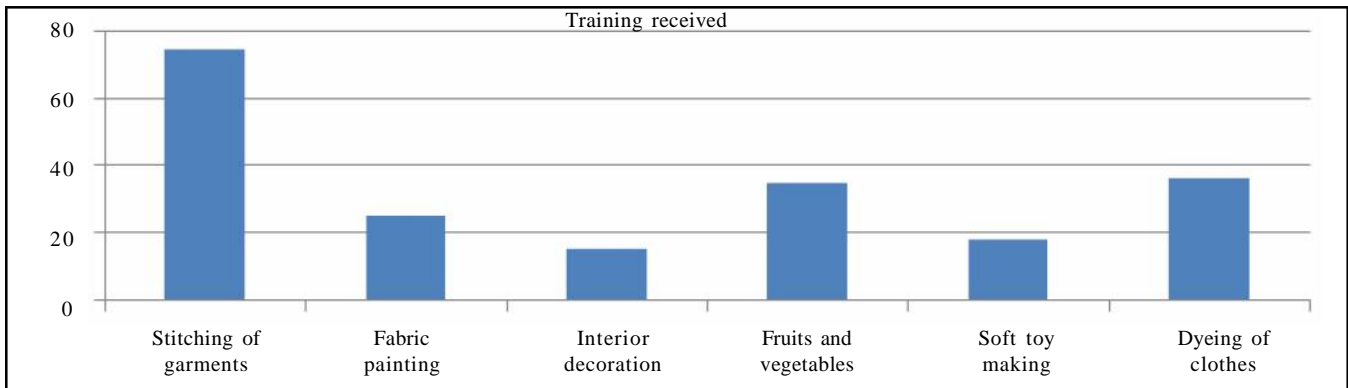


Fig. 4 : Graphical representation of training received by the respondents as per the course

Table 3 : Training adopted at commercial/self sustainable level by the trainees

Type	No. of respondents*	Self sustainable		Commercial	
		Number	% age	Number	% age
Stitching of garments	75	60	80	10	13.3
Fabric painting	25	15	60	3	12
Interior decoration	15	5	27.7	2	11
Fruits and vegetables	35	28	80	5	14.2
Soft toy making	18	16	44.4	6	16.6
Dyeing of clothes	36	3	20	0	0

*Multivariate responses

on dyeing of clothes.

As evident from the Table 3 that majority of the trainees had adopted the vocational training on domestic level. Data in table revealed that about 80 per cent of the trainees who have received stitching training had adopted the occupation on self sustainable level means

for his house hold level and only 13.3 per cent had adopted as commercial level because they have less resources and can not afford to spend more income on commercial level. Same trend was found in fruits and vegetable preservation training on other hand 16.6 per cent of the trainees had adopted the dying on commercial scale and

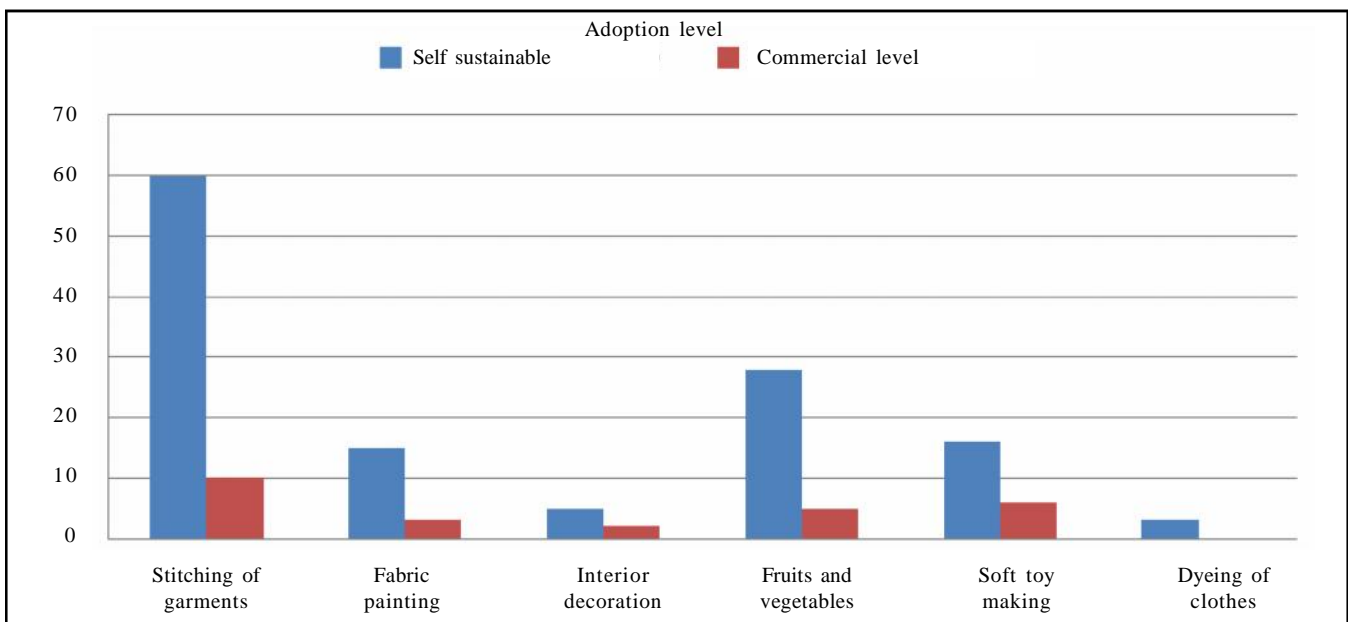


Fig. 5 : Graphical representation of adoption of occupation by the respondents

Table 4 : Description of respondents according to their satisfaction regarding various aspects of occupation (n=125)

Statement	Satisfied		Somewhat satisfied		Not satisfied	
	Number	% age	Number	% age	Number	% age
Occupation	57	45.60	43	34.40	25	20.00
Income	28	22.40	32	25.60	65	52.00
Nature of work	69	55.20	29	23.20	27	21.60
Family acceptance	29	23.20	59	47.20	37	29.60
Availability finance	12	9.60	23	18.40	90	72.00

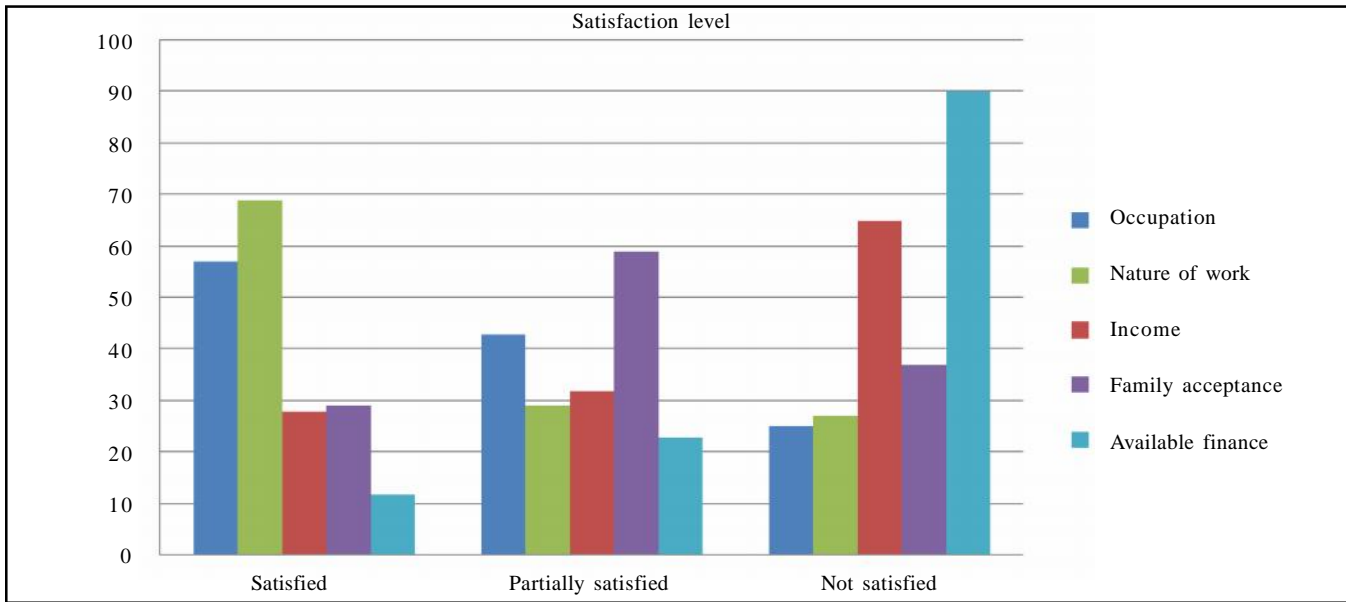


Fig. 6 : Graphical representation of satisfaction regarding occupation adopted after training

Table 5 : Rank wise suggestions provided by the trainees for future training programmes (n=125)

Aspects to be included in the future trainings	Number	Response (%)	Rank
Stitching of gents garments	112	89.6	I
Fashion designing	98	78.4	II
Toy making	96	76.8	III
Embroidery	87	69.6	IV
Painting	82	65.6	V
Candle making	82	65.6	V
Modern stitching machines	80	64.0	VII

45 per cent of the trainees adopted as self sustainable level. Furthermore 60 per cent of the trainees had adopted fabric painting at domestic level and only 12 per cent adopted fabric painting at commercial level. Small number of trainees (16.6%) had adopted the soft toy making on commercial scale. It indicated that these training had positive monetary impact on the life of the trainees as they started earning money (who adopted on commercial scale) and others added to their family income by saving money by doing their own work rather than getting it done by others. It is further reported by

the trainees that they adopted the occupation on professional level within no time after completing the training. It has also been reported by Joseph and Padaria (2007) that the KVK training programme had a positive impact in enhancing the maize yield and by Chapke *et al.* (2006) have also reported that the training had a positive impact on increasing the understanding and knowledge regarding different aspects of course of content studied.

Majority of the trainees were satisfied from their new occupation like stitching, fabric painting, interior

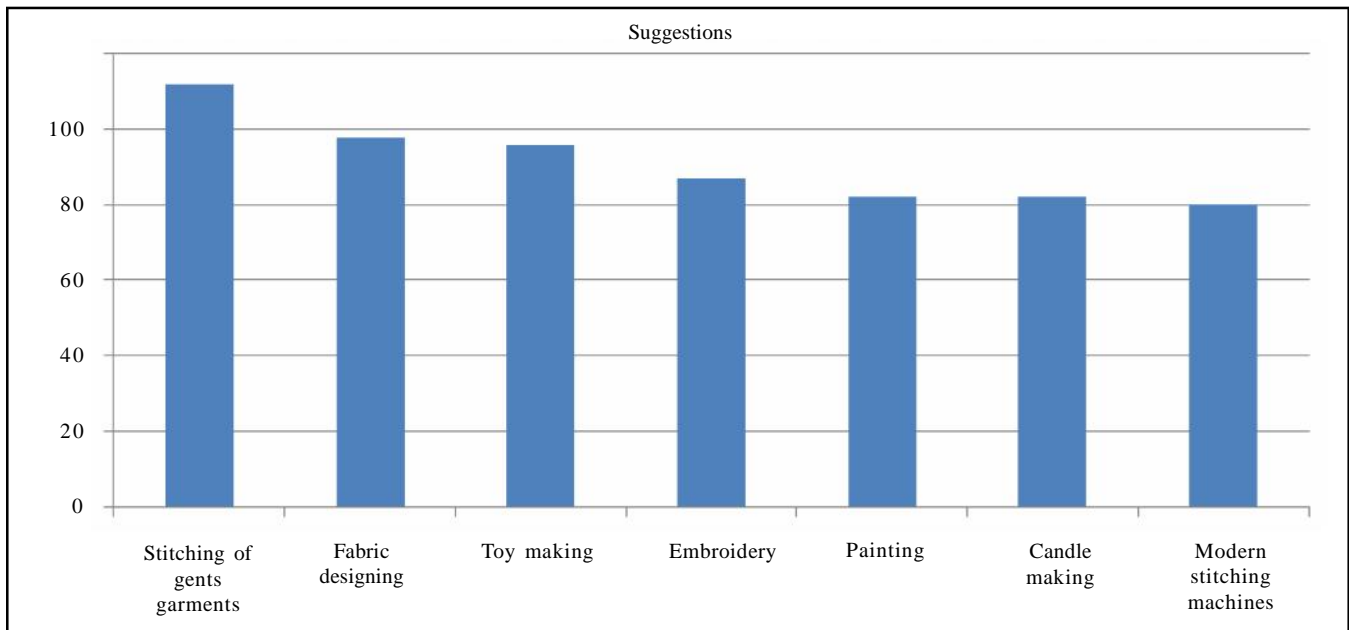


Fig. 7 : Graphical representation of suggestions given by the respondents regarding future training programme

decoration, fruits and vegetables etc. and wanted to expand their business by taking loans and forming self-help groups. About 52 per cent of them were not satisfied from the income as the level of work is confined to domestic only that's why they wanted it to expand. Majority of the trainees were satisfied from the nature of the work as the work is performed at home and they did not have to go anywhere and were able to adjust according to the free time available. About the acceptance of the family around 70 per cent were satisfied to somewhat satisfied that was also depicted from the family support.

As observed from the Table 5 that majority of them adopted skills received during various training programmes, so they had a positive view about the training programmes and gave their very valuable suggestions. About 89.6 per cent of the respondents felt that there is need for inclusion of stitching of gents garments in the training course so as to help in expanding their enterprise and rank it as 1st in terms of the training required. Similarly, 78.4 per cent ranked 2nd for training on fashion designing followed by training on toy making by 76.8 per cent, training on Embroidery by 69.6 per cent, training on Painting and candle making by 65.6 per cent and 64.0 per cent have given their choice to attend training on modern stitching machines and more material for decoration. These suggestions were incorporated while planning training programme in future.

Conclusion :

From the sample of one hundred and twenty five trainees from KVK ferozepur more than half of the respondents were belong to young age group, educated, landless and schedule caste families. About 80 per cent of the trainees who have received stitching training had adopted the occupation on self sustainable level and only 13.3 per cent had adopted as commercial level because they have less resources and can not afford to spend more income on commercial level. Same trend was found in fruits and vegetable preservation training on other hand 16.6 per cent of the trainees had adopted the dying on commercial scale and 45 per cent of the trainees adopted as self sustainable level. It indicated that these training had positive monetary impact on the life of the trainees as they started earning money (who adopted on commercial scale) and others added to their family income by saving money by doing their own work rather than getting it done by others. The suggestions given by the trainees can be a good feedback for the extension personnel for planning of training programmes in future.

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