

Vocational training: A study of its impact on women

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Abstract

An attempt has been made to study vocational training and its impact on socio economic status of women Descriptive Survey method is appropriate one to collect relevant data for this study 'statistical technique like percentage was used to analyse and interpret the collected data. The study explores that vocational training in different vocational fields has helped to enhance the income as well as promote socio economic status for better life.

Keywords: Vocational training statistical technique

1. Introduction

Since the inception of five year plan programme Govt. of India has initiated and implemented a number of programmes for the socio-economic development of women from time to time with a view to empowering them with the main stream. In spite of these programmes the problem of poverty has not been wiped out totally. Due to the problems of unemployment, under employment, illiteracy ill health, poor housing and poor participation in all developmental works of the Govt. Therefore Govt of India has introduced some antipoverty programmes like IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Programme, TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment, JRY (Jawahar Rozagar Yojana), EAS, (Employment Assurance Scheme), SGSY (Swarnajayanti Grama Swarozgar Yojana. In this context, vocational skilled and training p programmes are being organized by the Govt. and Non-Governmental organization. Jan Shikshyan Sansthan is one such scheme whose aim is to promote vocational skills and abilities through vocational training programme. These training programmes are to provide an opportunities to the women to show their creativity that enable them employment opportunities. This present project attempt to study the Socio-Economic condition of the women before vocational training and socio economic position of women after vocational training. In addition to this opinion of the women on vocational Training Programme are taken into consideration.

1.1. Review of Literature

P. Babu (1978) Studied on sociological factors i.e. health problems, Lack of family support and encouragement, lack of time due to heavy workload and its impact on vocationally trained women, But on the other hand standing (1981) & kumar (1984) studied on socio-economic problems faced by women & young people of developing countries. In addition to these Martin & wallce (1984) Studied that women have been facing discrimination and stereotypical barriers in both society, workplace & vocational training place. However in this context Vaiou & stratigable (1989) have studied on empowerment of women belonging to vulnerable groups such as the unemployed, disabled women, single or divorced

mothers. According to Usha Jumani (1991) conducted a study to analyze the status of self-employed women in rural areas. Traditional occupations can be exchanged for the new technological based employment for women entrepreneurs by providing vocational training through Government agencies. Ziogou Karastergius (2006) have studied that the number of women attending vocational training course is rising, while it is directly related to age & profession in detail, research data has depicted that the profile of the average attendee of vocational educational training is a young woman, aged 25-30, unemployed, a housewife, or office employee, Moreover participants initially tend to take greater interest in ICT, Finance, Management, or Accounting Programmes, which are directly related to their professional prospects. On the second stage, they express an interest to attend courses in Environment, society or culture.

The Rationale of the present study keeps its discussion on vocational training: A study of its impact on women. The objective of vocational training programme is to develop and improve the skills among the individuals so as to promote their opportunities for employability and self-employment. In order to study the impact of the training programme on Socio Economic development of the participants. The trainees are asked to provide information whether women trainee are capable to earn their livelihood or not. The Researcher can answer the questions raised in the minds of the people.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

After analysing the above stated lines the title of the problem is Vocational training: A study of its impact on women.

1.3 Objectives Of The Study

1.3.1 To study the socio-economic status of women.

1.3.2 To study socio-economic benefits of the people after vocational training.

1.4 Methodology

The present study designs descriptive survey method to examine impact of vocational Training on women in Jajpur District of Odisha.

Population

In Jajpur District 12 Non-Government organisation have trained, 240 women in different vocational courses like Dress Making, Painting (Fabric & Saree) Machine, Embroidery, Beauty Culture Candle making, Gas stove repair, Book Binding, Photo Lamination, Wool knitting, as per the duration of the course.

Sample

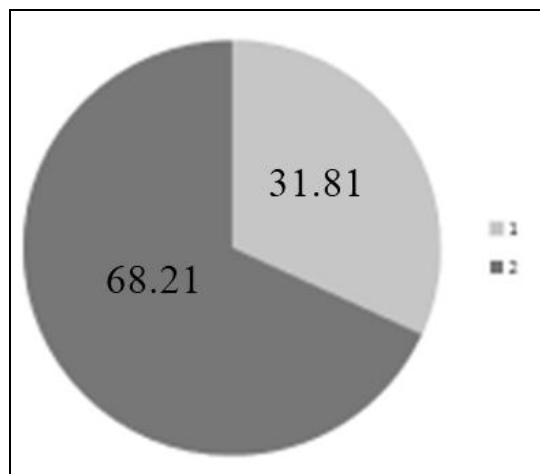
Purposing sampling method is followed in this project, where 240 women were selected from 12 N.G.O.'s for these vocational training

1.5 Analysis and Interpretation

The Non-Government Organisation have focused on the skilled promotion for the illiterates, Neo-Literate and other minorities in order to increase their earning capacity so as to improve their quality of life. Data was collected from the beneficiaries after vocational training in different trades. The duration of process have been undertaken from seven days to four months in order to develop their vocational skills by some expert or trained personnel.

Table 1: Socio Economic status of the beneficiaries after attending vocational training course

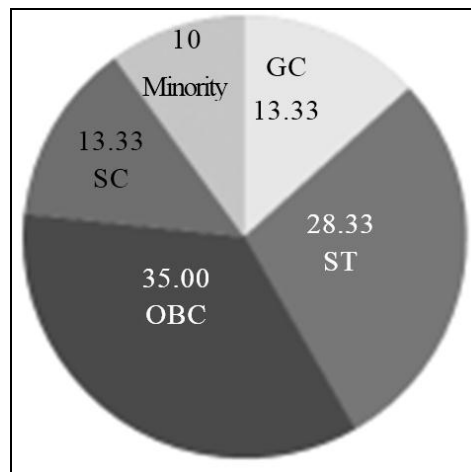
S. no.	Category	No. Of Beneficiaries	%	Total
1.	Male	112	31.81	352
2.	Female	240	68.1	



The given data from the Table-1 shows that the majority of the beneficiaries female (68.1) and only 31.81 are male. So women trained in vocational trades are really getting earning benefits than that of others.

Table 2: Beneficiaries Castewise Distribution

S. no	Caste Category	No. of Beneficiaries	%	Total
1.	Sc	32	13.33	240
2.	St	68	28.33	
3.	Obc	84	35	
4.	Minority	24	10	
5.	G.C.	32	13.33	



The above table reveals that 13.33%, 28.33%, 35%, 10% and 13.33% of beneficiaries are SC, ST, OBC, Minority and General Caste respectively who were enrolled in Vocational Training for self-employment.

Table 3.1: Beneficiaries Area and Age group

S. no	Category	No. Of Beneficiaries	%	Total
1.	Rural	132	55.00	240
2.	Urban	108	45.00	
3.	Age Group 15 - 35 Years	178	74.86	
4.	Above 35 years	62	25.83	

Above table reflects that 55% of people were living in rural areas where as 45% people belong to urban areas. More than 70% of people belonging to age group (15-35) have been trained in vocational courses in order to earn their livelihood.

Table 3.2: Area wise beneficiaries

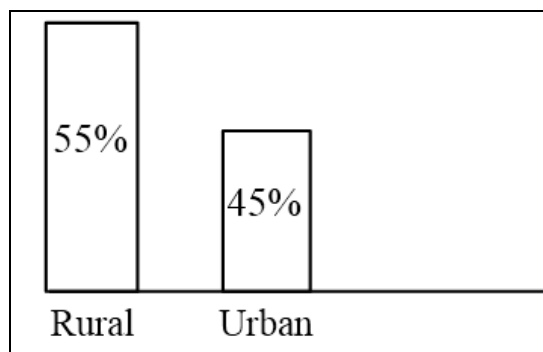


Table 4.1: Literacy Status, Family income, occupational status

S. no	Category	No. of Beneficiaries	%	Total
1.	Illiterates	110	45-83	240
2.	Neo-literates	106	50.00	
3.	Other qualifications	24	10.00	
4.	Income upto 2500/- Per month	32	13.33	
5.	Rs. 2500/- to Rs. 3000/- Per month	67	27.91	
6.	Rs. 3001 to above	141	58.75	
7.	Employed	25	10.41	
8.	Self-employed	182	75.83	
9.	Prospective earners	33	13.75	

Table 4 says that 50% of neo literate's people were taking vocational training where illiterate beneficiaries are 45.83% and other qualifications are 10.00% which is very negligible responses. More number of beneficiaries (58.75%) family's income per month starts from Rs. 3001 to onwards. In addition to this 75.83% of participants were earning money through self-employment after completion of vocational training.

Table 4.2

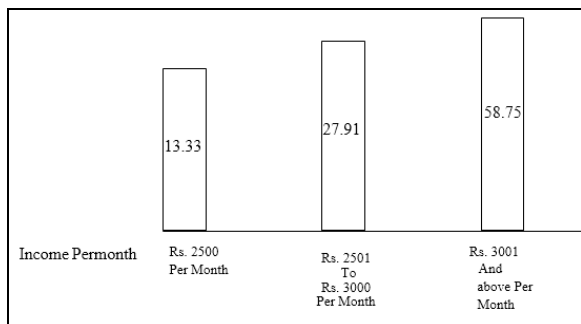


Table 4.3: Occupation of the Beneficiaries



2. Conclusion

The aim of training is to improve vocational skills among the individual with special reference to women for their overall improvement in the quality of life. The learners expressed that the vocational training programme was very much helpful in earning income monthly so that the planners. Administrators and policy makers should give more attention to provide vocational training in order to develop socio economic standard of the people.

3. Suggestions

The vocational training programme should be organized based on the needs of the targets, marketability of the trade in the society.

- The providers should monitor the performance and motivate participants to complete the course and reduce the dropout rate.
- The stipend for the target to compensate their regular wage should be provided regularly and steps should be taken to see the stipend should reach them.
- Periodic assessment should be made during the training to study the performance of the target in the trade.

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