

Utilization of Training for Income Generation – A Case Study of S.G.S.V. and I.T.I. in Dehradun District

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Abstract

The study was carried out in Dehradun district of Uttarakhand. Two hundred and fifty women beneficiaries each from I.T.I. (Industrial Training Institute) and S.G.S.Y. (Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana) were selected randomly. This way the sample constituted a total of 500 women beneficiaries of I.T.I. and S.G.S.Y. The aim of the study was to know that how the beneficiaries of S.G.S.Y. and I.T.I. have utilized their training for income generation. The study revealed that most of the beneficiaries of S.G.S.Y. consulted their friends, neighbours, village leaders and NGOs for seeking information regarding income generation activities. Whereas most of the beneficiaries of I.T.I. read newspapers and consulted their friends and relatives for seeking information regarding income generating activities. Most of the beneficiaries of I.T.I. had received the training in tailoring and 66.67 percent beneficiaries used tailoring for self-employment, whereas most of the beneficiaries of S.G.S.Y. received the training in dairy and supplemented their income through self-employment.

INTRODUCTION

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana was launched on 1st April, 1999. It aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in the rural areas, building upon the potential of rural poor. It is rooted in the belief that the rural poor in India have competencies and, given the right support can be successful producers of valuable goods/services. It covers all aspects of self-employment, viz. organization of the rural poor into self-help groups and their capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure building-up, technology, credit and marketing. The

effort under the S.G.S.Y. is to cover 30 percent of the poor in each block in 5 years through efficient programme. S.G.S.Y. also puts focus on the group approach. This involves organization of poor into self-help groups (SHGs) and their capacity building. Efforts are made to involve women members in each SHG. Besides, exclusive women groups are also formed. S.G.S.Y. envisages a greater involvement of banks. They are involved closely in the planning and preparation of projects, identification of activity clusters, infrastructure planning as well as capacity building and choice of activity of the SHGs, selection of individual swarozgaris, pre-credit activities and post-credit monitoring including loan recovery. S.G.S.Y. also lays emphasis on skill development through well-designed training courses. S.G.S.Y. also provides help for promotion of marketing of goods produced by S.G.S.Y. swarozgaris. This involves providing market intelligence, development of markets, consultancy services as well as institutional arrangements for marketing of goods including exports.

S.G.S.Y. particularly focuses on the vulnerable groups among the rural poor. Accordingly, the SC/STs account for at least 50 percent of the swarozgaris, women for 40 percent and disabled for 3 percent. S.G.S.Y. is implemented by DRDAs i.e. District Rural Development Agencies through the Panchayat Samitis. Funds under the S.G.S.Y. are shared by Central and State Government in the ratio of 75:25. Training under S.G.S.Y. are organized in Government Institutions like Engineering Colleges, ITIs, Polytechnics, Universities, NGOs i.e. Non-Government Organizations, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Khadi and Village Industries Boards, State Institutes of Rural Development and Extension Training centers.

I.T.I.s (Industrial Training Institutes) ensure a steady flow of skilled workers in different trades to raise the industrial production quantitatively and qualitatively by systematic training. It cultivates and nurtures a technical and industrial attitude in the minds of the younger generation. It plays a vital role in the field of vocational training by shaping the craftsmen to meet the existing as well as future man power need. The main objectives of I.T.I.'s is to provide vocational training to rural and urban youths for self-employment and paid job. The courses under the scheme are designed for a practical training alongwith the theoretical knowledge and are intended to provide the youth with necessary preliminary skills in the handling of various types of vocations like stenography, electronics, draftsman, carpentry, radio and television repair, Durri making etc. It visualizes the grant of assistance by central and state government. The training courses have practical basis based on the concept of learning by doing. The training courses in I.T.I.'s are connecting the education with vocations so as to decrease the unemployment by creating interest in various vocations related to self-employment.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in the Dehradun district of Uttarakhand state. The sample consisted of 500 women beneficiaries in total. A list of those women beneficiaries who had already received the training during the past three to five years for income generation under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (S.G.S.Y.) implemented by District Rural Development Agency of Dehradun was prepared. Out of that list, too, 250 women beneficiaries were selected randomly. Similarly, a list of those women beneficiaries who had already received the training during 3 to 5 years through I.T.I. of Dehradun was prepared. Out of that list 250 women beneficiaries were selected randomly. This way total sample constituted 500 women beneficiaries from Swarnjayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (being implemented by District Rural Development Agency of Dehradun) and Industrial Training Institutes of Dehradun. Well-structured interview schedule was prepared and used for data collection. While developing the schedule, relevant sources of information were examined. It was pre-tested on 10 women in a village who did not constitute sample for the study.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Communication behavior of the beneficiaries of S.G.S.Y. and I.T.I. was measured with regard to their use of different sources for obtaining information regarding economic activity, which is presented in Table 1. It is obvious from the Table that beneficiaries of I.T.I. and S.G.S.Y. sought information regarding the income generating activities through personal localite sources, personalcosmopolite sources and mass media.

It was further observed that out of personal localite sources, friends (60.20 percent) and relatives (39.00 percent) were consulted by most of beneficiaries for income generation. Whereas among cosmopolite sources, NGOs were consulted for income generation by most of the beneficiaries of S.G.S.Y. The reason behind this may be that NGOs are more active in the villages for giving income generation training under S.G.S.Y. However, among mass media sources newspapers were used by most of the beneficiaries of I.T.I (58.80 percent). It was also observed that newspapers were not popular among beneficiaries of S.G.S.Y. The reason behind this may be that majority of the beneficiaries of S.G.S.Y. were from village and most of them were either illiterate or had education up to primary school or middle school.

Table 1
Information Seeking Regarding Income Generation Activities*

Sr. No.	Source Channel	Number of Beneficiaries					
		I.T.I. (n = 250)		S.G.S.Y. (n = 250)		Total (n = 500)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	Personal Localite						
	(a) Village Leader	50	20.00%	105	42.00%	155	31.00%
	(b) Relatives	117	46.80%	78	31.20%	195	39.00%
	(c) Friends	139	55.60%	162	64.80%	301	60.20%
	(d) Neighbours	47	18.80%	108	43.20%	155	30.00%
	(e) School Teacher	51	20.40%	35	14.00%	86	17.20%
	(f) Employees of I.T.I.	04	1.60%	01	0.40%	05	1.00%
2.	Personal Cosmopolite						
	(a) Home Science Personnel	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	(b) Social Welfare Staff	52	20.80%	30	12.00%	82	16.40%
	(c) Mukhyasevika	39	15.60%	0	0.00%	39	7.80%
	(d) NGOs	0	0.00%	212	84.80%	212	42.40%
3.	Mass Media						
	(a) Radio	54	21.60%	06	2.40%	60	12.00%
	(b) T.V	60	24.00%	26	10.40%	86	17.20%
	(c) News Papers	147	58.80%	12	4.80%	159	31.80%
	(d) Exhibitions	31	12.40%	0	0.00%	31	6.20%
	(e) Films	30	12.00%	0	0.00%	30	6.00%
	(f) Literature/Handouts	40	16.00%	0	0.00%	40	8.00%

*Multiple Responses

TYPE OF TRAINING RECEIVED

This was measured with the help of specially developed index. The findings present in Table 2 reveal that most of the beneficiaries of I.T.I. had received the training in Tailoring (41.20 percent), Stenography (18.00 percent) and Electronics (16.00 percent) but a small number of beneficiaries had received the training in Embroidery (9.60 percent) Radio and T.V repair (8.40 percent) and Draftsman (6.80 percent).

Table 2
Distribution of Beneficiaries of I.T.I. According to Type of Training Received and Adoption Pattern

Adoption Pattern	Embroidery		Tailoring		Stenography		Draftman		Radio & TV Repair		Electronics		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self Employment	16	26.67%	40	66.67%	2	3.33%	1	1.67%	0	0.00%	1	1.67%	60	24.00%
Micro Enterprise	5	21.71%	8	34.78%	10	43.48%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	23	9.20%
Micro Cooperative	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Paid Job	3	2.54%	7	5.93%	33	27.97%	16	13.56%	21	17.80%	38	32.20%	118	47.20%
For Household Purpose only	0	0.00%	48	97.96%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	2.04%	49	19.60%
Total	24	9.60%	103	41.20%	45	18.00%	17	6.80%	21	8.40%	40	16.00%	250	100.00%

Table 3
Distribution of Beneficiaries of S.G.S.Y. According to Type Training Received and Adoption Pattern

Adoption	Weaving		Dairy		Masala making		Furniture making		Pickle making		Squash making		Goat rearing		Vegetable growing		Chips making		Agarbatti making		Poultry		Lamp shades making		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self-Emp-loyment	8	4.6	119	68.39	1	0.57	3	1.72	0	0	0	0.00	9	5.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	6.90	0	0.00	12	6.90	174	69.60
Micro Enterprise	3	9.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	21	65.63	0	0.00	32	12.80
Micro Co-operative	0	0.00	1	2.27	12	27.27	0	0.00	11	25.00	10	22.73	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	22.73	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	44	17.60
Paid Job	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
For Household Purpose Only	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	11	4.40	120	48.00	13	5.20	11	4.40	11	4.40	10	4.00	9	3.60	10	4.00	10	4.00	12	4.80	21	8.40	12	4.80	250	100.00

The Table also shows that most of the beneficiaries who supplemented their income by utilizing the skill for household purpose only were from tailoring (97.96 percent.)

Whereas most of the beneficiaries who supplemented their income through paid job had received the training in electronics (32.20 percent.) Most of the beneficiaries who opted for micro enterprise had received the training in stenography (43.48 percent). However, (66.67 percent) beneficiaries who supplemented their income through self-employment were from tailoring.

Therefore, we come to the conclusion that those beneficiaries of I.T.I. who received the training in electronics preferred paid job whereas the beneficiaries who received the training in tailoring preferred self-employment for income generation.

Distribution of beneficiaries of S.G.S.Y. according to type of training received and adoption pattern shown in Table 3 reveals that there were twelve areas in which the beneficiaries of S.G.S.Y. have received the training and they were dairy (48.00 percent), poultry (8.40 percent), masala making (5.20 percent), lamp shades making (4.80 percent), agarbatti making (4.8 percent), pickle making (4.40 percent), furniture making (4.40 percent), weaving (4.40 percent), chips making (4.00 percent), squash making (4.00 percent), goat rearing (4.00 percent) and vegetable growing (3.60 percent).

Most of the beneficiaries who opted for self-employment had received the training in dairy (68.39 percent). Whereas most of the beneficiaries who started micro enterprise had received the training in poultry (65.63 percent) and most of the beneficiaries who had started micro cooperative had received the training in masala making (27.27 percent) and pickle making (25.00 percent)

After having careful observation of Table 2 and 3 we come to the conclusion that type of training received by the beneficiaries has affected their adoption pattern for supplementing the family income because most of the beneficiaries of I.T.I have gone for paid job whereas most of the beneficiaries of S.G.S.Y had opted for self-employment.

PLACE OF TRAINING

It has been found from the data shown in Table 4 that most of the beneficiaries (49.60 percent) of S.G.S.Y. had received the training for income generation in their own village followed by 32.80 percent and 17.60 percent beneficiaries who had received the training in nearby place /village and at the place of training center respectively.

The beneficiaries who supplemented their income through self-employment had mostly received the training in their own village(47.70 percent) and nearby

Tabel 4
Distribution of Beneficiaries of S.G.S.Y. According to Place of Training and Adoption Pattern

Adoton Patterrn As per Activity	Place of Training						Total	
	Own Village		Nearby Place/Village		At the Place of Training Centre		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Self Employment	83	47.70%	79	45.40%	12	6.90%	174	69.60%
Micro Enterprise	21	65.63%	0	0.00%	11	34.38%	32	12.80%
Micro Co-operative	20	45.45%	3	6.82%	21	47.73%	44	17.60%
Paid Job	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
For Household Purpose Only	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	124	49.60%	82	32.80%	44	17.60%	250	100.00%

Table 5
Distribution of Beneficiaries of S.G.S.Y. According to Place of Training And Adoption Pattern as Per Activity

Adoton Patterrn As per Activity	Place of Traning						Total	
	Own Village		Nearby Place/Village		At the Place of Training Centre		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Weaving	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	11	100.00%	11	4.40%
Dairy	60	50.00%	59	49.17%	1	0.83%	120	48.00%
Masala Making	11	84.62%	2	15.38%	0	0.00%	13	5.20%
Furniture Making	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	11	100.00%	11	4.40%
Pickle Making	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	11	100.00%	11	4.40%
Squash Making	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	10	100.00%	10	4.00%
Goat Rearing	9	90.00%	0	0.00%	1	10.00%	10	4.00%
Vegetable Growing	0	0.00%	9	100.00%	0	0.00%	9	3.60%
Chips Making	10	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	10	4.00%
Agarbatti Making	12	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	12	4.80%
Poultry	21	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	21	8.40%
Lampshades Making	0	0.00%	12	100.0%	0	0.00%	12	4.80%
Total	123	49.20%	82	32.80%	45	18.00%	250	100%

place/village (45.40 percent). A few beneficiaries (6.90 percent) went to the place of training center for getting the training of economic activity. Similarly, most of the beneficiaries who started a micro enterprise also received the training in their own village (65.63 percent) whereas most of the beneficiaries who opted for micro cooperative received the training at the place of training centers only. The reason behind this may be that a micro co-operative is run by a group of women and when the women are in a group they don't feel uncomfortable and shy in going out of their village. On the other hand, the beneficiaries of I.T.I. reported that the training was given to them in the I.T.Is only.

Form the above-cited results we come to the conclusion that most of the beneficiaries of S.G.S.Y. were from the village. Village women face the problem to go to the cities for getting training because their society does not allow them to go outside. But in case of I.T.I., most of the beneficiaries were from the cities and had a minimum education up to higher secondary. So, they don't face any problem to go to institutions for receiving training.

Distribution of beneficiaries of S.G.S.Y. according to the place of training and adoption pattern as per activity is shown in the Table 5. It shows that those beneficiaries who had supplemented their income through dairy, masala making, goat rearing, chips making, agarbatti making and poultry had mostly received the training in their own village. The reason behind this may be that these type of skills are the traditional skills and they do not require big machines, more professional help and proper institution during the training. These types of skills can be taught to the village women by organizing small trainings at village level only.

It was further observed that most of the beneficiaries who supplemented their income through weaving, furniture making, pickle making and squash making had to go to the place of training centers for getting the training. The reason behind this may be that these types of skills mainly weaving, furniture making etc. can be learnt by professional help in proper institutions. The data also shows that the beneficiaries of I.T.I. had received the training in embroidery, tailoring, stenography, draftsman, radio & TV repair and electronics and the training was given to them in the institution itself. The reason behind this may be that these types of skills need a proper classroom with adequate facilities and proper guidance by the experts.

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