

Original Research Article

Perceived satisfaction of beneficiaries of training organised under *Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan* in Banda district of Uttar Pradesh

ABSTRACT

Aims- The main aim of this study was to perceived satisfaction of beneficiaries (migrant workers returning to their villages in the wake of COVID-19 outbreak) of training received for employment and livelihood security.

Study deign: Ex-post facto deign was used for this study.

Place and Duration of Study: Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Banda, Banda University of Agriculture and Technology, Banda (Uttar Pradesh). The total of 18 Vocational trainings of three days each for migrant labours during July, 2020 to March 2021.

Methodology- KVK, Banda imparted a total of 18 Vocational trainings. Each training have 35 participants, thus total 630 participants have been benefitted by these trainings. After training 50 participants of different courses was randomly selected as respondents and have been personally interviewed with the help of semi-structured interview schedule for data collection. The descriptive statistics method was used for data analysis. The weighted mean score method was used to rank the perceived satisfaction about training.

Result- It was found that 78.00 percent of participants rated excellent in term of course content coverage of the training programme whereas infrastructure used for training, quality and usefulness of study material, use of audio/visual aids, behaviour of faculty members/ resource personnel and usefulness of the training program in real life application rated excellent by 50.00, 70.00, 62.00, 84.00 and 92.00 percent of participants respectively. It was found that 68.00 percent of participants suggested that the duration of training should be increased from 3 days to 5 days and 76.00 percent of participants suggested that farm tour should be included for better understanding of topic.

Conclusion- On the basis of the above findings, it can be concluded that majority of the GKRA beneficiaries were most satisfied with course content/coverage of the training programme, quality and usefulness of study materials provided during training.

Key words: COVID-19, *Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan*, agri-preneurship, vocational training, migrant labours, perceived satisfaction

INTRODUCTION

The pandemic has an impact on workforce in general and migrant workers particularly in the country. Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modiji expressed the concern about the hardships through which the returnee migrants went through in "Man Ki Baat" (31st May, 2020). For migrant labours Hon'ble Prime Minister launches *Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan* (GKRA) on 20th June 2020. The *Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan* (GKRA) is a 125-day Abhiyan launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister with a mission to address the issues of returnee migrant workers and similarly affected rural

population by Covid-19 pandemic (Gol, 2020). The Main objective of *Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan* (GKRA) is to provide employment and livelihood opportunities for migrant workers returning to their villages, in the wake of COVID-19 outbreak and also to develop skill mapping of the migrant labour. A total of 116 Districts with more than 25,000 returnee migrant workers across six States, namely Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Odisha have been chosen for the Scheme. It was a joint effort by 12 different Ministries/Departments which covers 25 categories of works/ activities, (Gol, 2020). Training through KVKs for Livelihoods was an activity under GKRA scheme. Under training through KVKs for Livelihoods, KVK, Banda imparted a total of 18 Vocational trainings for migrant labours with National Rural Livelihood Mission and Department of Agriculture, Department of Horticulture etc. in convergence mode. KVK training is considered as part of strategy for growth and development of an organization and important aspect of the entrepreneurship development (Pawar *et al.*, 2020). Trainings organized by KVKs are helping to ameliorate the poor socio-economic conditions of the farmers, farmwomen and rural youths in rural India by raising the level of farm productivity, income and employment with application of agricultural innovation generated at research station (Dubey *et al.*, 2008). The best way to make optimum use of migrant labours as an important human resource is to provide them opportunities for self development through training which improved the existing knowledge, skill and enhances capabilities, improves competency to meet the challenges of the society and technology (Deo *et al.* 2010). The KVK, Banda imparted a total of 18 Vocational trainings for migrant labours for their knowledge up gradation, skill improvement and ultimately for employment generation. As the *Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan* is the ambitious scheme of Government of India, therefore it's necessary to study the perceived satisfaction as well as suggestions of beneficiaries regarding training organised under *Graib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan*.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was undertaken at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Banda, Uttar Pradesh in the year 2020-21. KVK, Banda imparted total 18 trainings which include 12 different agri-preneurship areas like Vermi-composting, seed production, preparation of bio-pesticides, nursery raising, IFS, mushroom production, goatry, poultry, formation and management of FPO, food processing, dal processing, spices production and processing etc. As per the participant's needs and interest each training have 35 participants, thus total 630 participants have benefitted by these trainings. Out of 630 beneficiaries a total of 50 participants were selected randomly who have taken training under *Graib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan* by KVK, Banda. Data were collected through Personal interview with the help of semi-structured interview schedule. The descriptive statistics method was used for data analysis. The weighted mean score method was used to rank the perceived satisfaction about training.

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1} X_i W_i}{\sum_i W_i}$$

where, , weighted mean score

X_i , value of i^{th} perceived satisfaction about training

W_i , weight of the i^{th} perceived satisfaction about training

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

It is clearly evident from Table 1 that nearly half of the respondents (52.00%) were belongs to young aged category followed by middle aged (38.00%) and old age category (10.00%). Only 14.00 per cent of the respondents were female, rest (86.00%) were the male. Nearly equal percentage of respondents was found to have formal education up to secondary (20.00%) and higher secondary (18.00%) and 36.00 per cent of respondent were having middle level of formal education. Majority of respondents (76.00%) were having nuclear family whereas 24.00 per cent were living in joint family. Most of the respondents (34.00%) were marginal farmers followed by landless (24.00%) and small farmers (22.00%).

Table 1: Socio-economic profile of respondents (n=50)

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Age	Young (up to 35 Years)	26	52.00
	Middle aged (36-50 years)	19	38.00
	Old aged (>50 Years)	05	10.00
Gender	Male	43	86.00
	Female	7	14.00
Education	Illiterate	8	16.00
	Primary	5	10.00
	Middle	18	36.00
	Secondary	10	20.00
	Higher Secondary	9	18.00
	Graduate and above	0	0.00
	Family size	Low (<5)	16
Medium (5-8)		21	42.00
High (>8)		13	26.00
Family type	Nuclear	38	76.00
	Joint	12	24.00
Land holding	Landless (0 ha)	12	24.00
	Marginal (Up to 1 ha)	17	34.00
	Small (1 to 2 ha)	11	22.00
	Semi-medium (2 to 4 ha)	7	14.00
	Medium (4 to 10 ha)	3	6.00
	Large (>10 ha)	0	0.000

The respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction towards the GKRA training programme organised by KVK, Banda on a five-point continuum scale and the result revealed in Table 2 that

majority of the GKRA beneficiaries were satisfied with usefulness of the training program in real life application as all the courses were selected for employment generation of beneficiaries. Most of the respondent (78.00%) rated excellent for course content/coverage of the training programme whereas half of the respondent rated excellent for infrastructure used for training. Majority of respondents (70.00%) rated excellent for quality and usefulness of study material provided. The findings are in line with Sagar (2011), who found that the course content of mushroom cultivation training programme is very much meaningful and as per the requirements of the trainees. Most of the respondents were satisfied with the food arrangement for the training programme with weighted mean score of 15.80, behaviour of faculty members/ resource personnel (16.07) and use of audio/visual aids (15.13). The results are in line with the findings of Singh *et al.* (2016) who reported that 76.47 per cent of respondents were satisfied with the quality of A-V aids used in training. Most of the respondents were least satisfied with arrangement of practical session as well as farm tour/field visit with weighted mean score of 13.13 and 13.73 respectively. The findings are also supported by Anantharaman and Ramanathan (1990).

Table 2: Perceived satisfaction of participants about training under GKRA

Particular	Excellent	Very good	Good	Average	Poor	WMS	Rank
Course content/Coverage of the training programme	39 (78)	10 (20)	1 (2)	-	-	15.87	III
Infrastructure used for training	25 (50)	16 (32)	5 (10)	4 (8)	-	14.13	VII
Quality and Usefulness of study material provided	35 (70)	10 (20)	5 (10)	-	-	15.33	V
Food arrangement for the training programme	41 (82)	5 (10)	4 (8)	-	-	15.80	IV
Use of audio/visual aids	31 (62)	15 (30)	4 (8)	-	-	15.13	VI
Behaviour of faculty members/ resource personnel	42 (84)	7 (14)	1 (2)	-	-	16.07	II
Usefulness of the training program in real life application	46 (92)	3 (6)	1 (2)	-	-	16.33	I
Arrangement of	15 (30)	21	10 (20)	4	-	13.13	IX

practical sessions	(42)	(8.0)		
Arrangement of farm	18 (36)	23	6 (12)	3
tour/ field visit	(46)	(6.0)		13.73 VIII

*WMS- weighted mean score
(Figures in parenthesis indicates percentage)

Table 3: Perception of beneficiaries about effectiveness of training

Particular	Agree	Disagree
Training has helped me to establish my own business/enterprise	45 (90)	5 (10)
Participants expectation fulfilled	46 (92)	4 (8)
whether the duration of the training was optimum	31(62)	19 (38)
topic covered in the training was easy to understood	35 (70)	15 (30)
Information provided was new to me	38 (76)	12 (24)
Training timing was convenient for me	32 (64)	18 (36)
Whether training was based on my need and interest	36 (72)	14 (28)

(Figures in parenthesis indicates percentage)

Table 3 represent the result of perception of beneficiaries about effectiveness of training and it could clearly be observed that majority of participants (90.00%) agree to the fact that training helped them to establish their own business/enterprise and 92.00 percent felt that their expectation fulfilled with the training. Three-fourth of the participants (72.00) was agreed to the fact that training was based on their need and interest. The result were accordance with Senthilkumar *et al.* 2014 who also revealed that KVK training was perceived as most effective by the respondents as reflected from their perception score of 67.73.

Table 4: Suggestions given by trainees regarding improvement in the training

Particular	Frequency	Percentage
Duration of training should be increased from 3 days to 5 days	34	68.00
More practical sessions should be organised	26	52.00
Farm tour should be included in the training	38	76.00
More use of A-V aids in training	27	54.00
Encouraging group interaction within participants	26	52.00
Citation of more local examples	36	72.00
More literature should be given in every training	25	50.00

For the improvement of any training programme it is very important to have the suggestions of the participants of the training. The data in Table 4 revealed that the majority (68.00%) and 52.00 percent of trainees suggested that the duration of training should be increased from 3 to 5 days and more practical sessions should be organised for better understanding. The result were similar with

Meena and Singh, 2013 who also recorded that “practical demonstration as part of every training” as most important suggestion for greater impact of KVK trainings given by trainees. Nearly three-fourth of respondents were suggested that farm tour should be included in the training. Similar findings were reported by Dhanasekaran and Balakrishnan (2020) who also reported that more field visit should be organised for better understanding. The trainees preferred getting better exposure to farm tour and more field visits help them to gain more practical knowledge rather than the indoor class with theoretical knowledge. Majority of the respondents (72.00%) suggested that citation of local example will enhance the better insight of each topic. Half of the respondents felt that more literature should be given in every training. Similar findings were recorded by Singh *et al.* 2016. Who also reported that all the respondents were suggested that notes/written material should be distributed at the time of training.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the above findings, it can be concluded that majority of the GKRA beneficiaries were most satisfied with course content/coverage of the training programme, quality and usefulness of study material/material provided, food arrangement for the training programme, behaviour of faculty members/ resource personnel and use of audio/visual aids. However there were some areas like timing, duration, course content of training etc. was the area of concern where participant's perception was limited to some extent. Therefore, there is a need to thrust these areas with suitable changes in training curriculum by the scientists of KVK for fulfilling the KVK objective. The suggestions should be taken care while organising any training by KVK for better result. Majority of respondents suggested that duration of training should be increased from 3 to 5 days, The more practical sessions and exposure visit should be part of any training would produce better understanding.

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