

1 **Impact of Vocational Training Courses Conducted by *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* of Punjab on**  
2 **Establishing an Enterprise**

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4 **ABSTRACT:**

5 *The attempts were made to assess the impact of vocational training courses conducted by *Krishi Vigyan**  
6 *Kendras of Punjab on establishing an enterprise. All thirty long duration vocational training courses conducted by*  
7 *the *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* namely Bathinda, Ferozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and SBS Nagar from 2009-2013*  
8 *were taken up for the study. A sample of 140 trainees was drawn by applying probability proportional to size (PPS)*  
9 *sampling method and data were collected personally from the selected trainees by using an interview schedule. The*  
10 *findings of the study revealed that the highest adoption status was achieved by value added household products &*  
11 *preparation and garment construction & enrichment training courses with 1.44 & 1.36 mean scores respectively.*  
12 *The lowest mean score of Management of family resources (0.68) and fabric painting & preparation of household*  
13 *products (0.62) indicated the low adoption status of these training courses. Major reasons for non-establishment of*  
14 *an enterprise after receiving training from KVKs as reported by the highest percentage of trainees were financial*  
15 *constraints and high cost of equipments. It can be concluded that the marketing components and linkages related to*  
16 *establishing an enterprise should be an integral part of the vocational training programme. KVKs should provide*  
17 *suitable facilities in the form of resource centre to their trainees for reducing the cost of initial set up of enterprise.*

18 **Key words: Vocational training, Annual Income and Enterprise**  
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20 **INTRODUCTION:**

21 During fifth five Year plan, the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) introduced an  
22 advanced project by establishing *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* in the country for imparting vocational training  
23 to farmers, farm women, rural youth and its field level extension functionaries (Chawla & Bhan 2014).  
24 *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* are working under the administrative control and technical support of Directorate  
25 of Extension Education and State Agricultural University (SAU). *Krishi Vigyan Kendra* (Farm Science  
26 Centers) is an innovative science-based institution. The success of *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* is dependent  
27 upon the excellence of upskilling and training which helps people to develop self-reliance and  
28 maximizing their inherent potential and endeavor. *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* are acting as an information  
29 hub for the farmers or rural people (Jana 2015). The two main components of *Krishi Vigyan Kendras*  
30 training courses are the “skill training” and “need based training”. It provides initial training and  
31 continuing professional development to each individual and also helps to develop knowledge, skill and  
32 attitude about a particular form of employment among its trainees (Harvey 2009). These vocational  
33 training courses help in income generation and establishing an enterprise to its trainees. It also provides  
34 flexible working hours according to the needs of home makers.

35 Entrepreneurship amongst women has been a recent concern. The emergence of women  
36 entrepreneurs and their contribution to the national economy is quite visible in India. Women  
37 Entrepreneurs may be defined as the women or a group of women who initiate, organise and operate a  
38 business enterprise. Women Entrepreneurs can not only contribute to the GDP, but can also play a key  
39 role in addressing societal challenges. The number of women entrepreneurs in India is relatively low due  
40 to their dual responsibility; traditional social norms and the established patriarchal structure mean that  
41 these women entrepreneurs have limited exposure to the outside world.

42 Hence, keeping this fact in view and importance of establishing an enterprise in mind the present  
43 paper entitled 'Impact of vocational training courses conducted by *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* of Punjab on  
44 establishing an enterprise' was prepared with the following objective:

#### 45 **OBJECTIVE:**

- 46 1. To assess the impact of vocational training courses of KVKs on establishing an enterprise in  
47 Punjab.
- 48 2. To find out the reasons of non-establishment of the enterprises by the trainees.
- 49 3. To develop a training module on best practices for the trainer.

#### 50 **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:**

51 *The Krishi Vigyan Kendra* is mainly concerned with imparting need based and vocational training  
52 to the farmers, farm women and farm youth. The prime aim of the study is to study the overall adoption  
53 status of various practices/technologies imparted during various training programme organized by the  
54 *Krishi Vigyan Kendras*. The findings of the study will throw light on the impact of the training in terms of  
55 adoption status of practices imparted under various training courses at *Krishi Vigyan Kendras*. The study  
56 will also explore the reasons of adoption, non-adoption and discontinuance of each practice imparted  
57 under respective training course. Findings of the study will serve as a feedback for the administrators,  
58 extension scientists and trainers of the *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* for to rectifying the weakness and  
59 shortcomings in planning and organization of future training programmes.

#### 60 **MATERIAL & METHODS:**

61 The study was conducted in purposively selected five *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* namely Bathinda,  
62 Ferozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and *Saheed Bhagat Singh* Nagar of Punjab state. These *Krishi Vigyan*  
63 *Kendras* represent the different Agro-climatic zones and Socio cultural divisions. All thirty long duration  
64 vocational training courses conducted by the selected *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* from 2009-2013 were taken  
65 up for the study. The list of total 556 women trainees who had attended the selected vocational training  
66 courses organized during year 2009-2013 was procured from selected KVKs. Twenty five per cent of  
67 trainees were proportionately selected from each vocational training course, representing all selected

68 training courses and the year. A sample of 140 trainees out of 556 women trainees was drawn for the  
 69 study by applying probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling method. The data were collected  
 70 personally from the respondents (women trainees) by the researcher through previously developed  
 71 interview schedule. The impact of vocational training courses was assessed in terms of adoption status of  
 72 the training course after receiving training from *Krishi Vigyan Kendras*.

## 73 RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS:

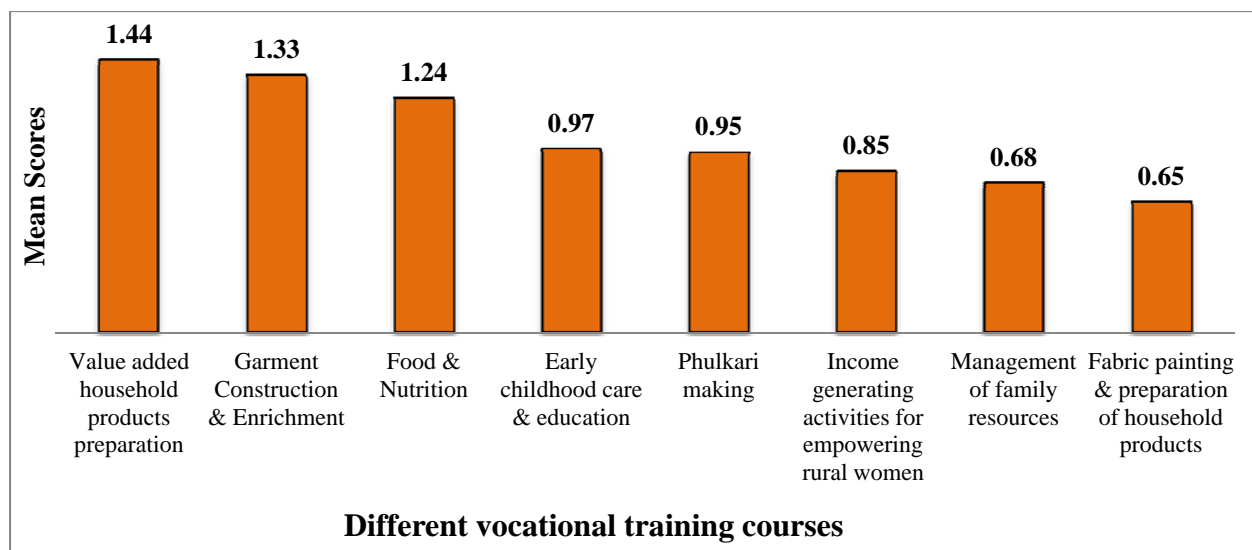
### 74 1. Adoption status of different vocational training courses

75 Mean score of the training course indicated its adoption status. The data in Table 1 revealed that the  
 76 highest adoption status was achieved by value added household products & preparation and garment  
 77 construction & enrichment training with 1.44 & 1.33 mean scores respectively, followed by 'Food &  
 78 Nutrition'(1.24), 'Early childhood care and education'(0.97), 'Phulkari making'(0.95) and 'Income  
 79 generating activities for empowering rural women'(0.85).

80 **Table 1. Adoption status of different vocational training courses**

Name of Vocational Training Courses	No. of practices imparted under each training course	Total of mean scores of all practices of each training course	Mean score of training
Value added household products preparation	6	8.63	$\frac{8.63}{6} = 1.44$
Garment Construction & Enrichment	11	14.6	$\frac{14.6}{11} = 1.33$
Food & Nutrition	22	27.25	$\frac{27.25}{22} = 1.24$
Early childhood care & education	9	8.75	$\frac{8.75}{9} = 0.97$
Phulkari making	6	5.72	$\frac{5.72}{6} = 0.95$
Income generating activities for empowering rural women	5	4.25	$\frac{4.25}{5} = 0.85$
Management of family resources	21	14.39	$\frac{14.39}{21} = 0.68$
Fabric painting & preparation of household products	17	11.09	$\frac{11.09}{16} = 0.65$

81 Further, the lowest mean score of Management of family resources (0.68) and fabric painting &  
 82 preparation of household products (0.65) indicated the low adoption stats of these training courses.



83

84 **Fig. 1. Adoption status of different vocational training courses**

85 **2. Level of use of training courses conducted by *Krishi Vigyan Kendras***

86 The data presented in Table 2 indicated the number of enterprises established by the selected  
 87 trainees. It was surprising to notice that 87.86 per cent trainees who received training from *Krishi Vigyan*  
 88 *Kendras* did not start any enterprise.

89 **Table 2. Distribution of the respondents according to the establishment of an enterprise after**  
 90 **receiving training from the *Krishi Vigyan Kendras***

n=140

Level of use	Hoshiarpur (n <sub>1</sub> =50) f (%)	SBS Nagar (n <sub>2</sub> =36) f (%)	Gurdaspur (n <sub>3</sub> =21) f (%)	Ferozepur (n <sub>4</sub> =17) f (%)	Bathinda (n <sub>5</sub> =16) f (%)	Total f (%)
Establish enterprise	1 (2.00)	9 (25.00)	1 (4.76)	1 (5.88)	6 (37.5)	17 (12.14)
Not establish enterprise	50 (100)	27 (75.00)	20 (95.24)	16 (94.12)	10 (62.5)	123 (87.86)

92 Only 12.14 per cent trainees were using the received training for establishing an enterprise. The  
 93 findings are in line with Kaur and Garg (2016). They found that a only 13.3 per cent had adopted these  
 94 training at the enterprise level.

95 **3. Reasons for establishing, non-establishing and discontinuance of the enterprise after receiving**  
 96 **training from *Krishi Vigyan Kendras***

97 **i) Reasons for establishing and discontinuance of an enterprise**

98 The data presented in Table 3 revealed that only seventeen trainees from four KVKs i.e. *Saheed*  
 99 *Bhagat Singh* Nagar, Bathinda, Ferozepur and Gurdaspur had started their enterprises while two trainees  
 100 out of the seventeen trainees have discontinued the enterprise due to unavoidable family problem and

101 health problem. Those trainees, who continued the enterprise till the date, were asked for the reasons for  
 102 establishing an enterprise and the responses obtained are as below:.

103 **Table 3. Reasons for establishment and discontinuance of an enterprise after receiving training**  
 104 **from the *Krishi Vigyan Kendras***

n=17

Reasons for establishment of an enterprise (n <sub>1</sub> =15)	SBS Nagar (n <sub>1,1</sub> =9) f (%)	Gurdaspur (n <sub>2,1</sub> =1) f (%)	Ferozepur (n <sub>3,1</sub> =1) f (%)	Bathinda (n <sub>4,1</sub> =6) f (%)	Total f (%)
Personal interest	9(100)	1(100)	1(100)	4 (100)	15 (100)
Encouragement during training	9(100)	1(100)	1 (100)	4 (100)	15 (100)
Provide employment to others	9(100)	1(100)	1(100)	4 (100)	15 (100)
Financial support to the family	9(100)	1(100)	1(100)	4 (100)	15 (100)
To become financially independent	9(100)	1(100)	1(100)	4 (100)	15 (100)
Augment of the standard of living	9(100)	1(100)	1(100)	4 (100)	15 (100)
Create jobs for others	9(100)	1(100)	1(100)	4 (100)	15 (100)
Build confidence and self reliance	9(100)	1(100)	1(100)	4 (100)	15 (100)
<b>Reasons for discontinuance of an enterprise (n<sub>2</sub>=2)</b>					
Health and family problem	-	-	-	2 (100)	2 (100)

106 **\*Multiple Response**

107 Hundred per cent trainees reported all the reason listed for establishing an enterprise i.e. personal  
 108 interest, encouragement by *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* expert during training, training provide employment to  
 109 them, financial support by the family, it helped to make women financially independent and raising their  
 110 standard of living etc.

111 In case of discontinuance of an enterprise, only two trainees had discontinued the enterprise after  
 112 its establishment. Reasons revealed by them were the unavoidable family problem and severe health  
 113 problem.

114 **ii) Reasons of non establishment of an enterprise**

115 Data inferred in Table 4 concluded that majority (87.86%) of the selected trainees were not started  
 116 any enterprise after receiving training from the *Krishi Vigyan Kendras*. They were using it at household  
 117 level only. Major reasons for non-establishment of an enterprise as reported by the trainees (47.15%)  
 118 were financial constraints and high cost of equipments (33.33%). The findings are in line with the results  
 119 of Kapoor (1998), he found that major problems for establishing the enterprise were non-availability of

120 long-term finance and proper marketing. They were financially weak and were unable to start an  
 121 enterprise although majority of them were interested in it.

122 **Table 4. Reasons for non establishment of an enterprise after receiving training from the *Krishi***  
 123 ***Vigyan Kendras***

124 n=123

Reasons	Hoshiarpur (n <sub>1</sub> =50) f (%)	SBS Nagar (n <sub>2</sub> =27) f (%)	Gurdaspur (n <sub>3</sub> =20) f (%)	Ferozepur (n <sub>4</sub> =16) f (%)	Bathinda (n <sub>5</sub> =10) f (%)	Total f (%)	Ranking
Financial Constraint	18 (36.00)	14 (51.85)	12 (60.00)	9 (56.25)	5 (50.00)	58 (47.15)	1
High material cost to start the enterprise	15 (30.00)	12 (44.44)	10 (50.00)	2 (12.5)	2 (20.00)	41 (33.33)	3
Lack of proper guidance	2 (4.00)	10 (37.04)	9 (45.00)	3 (18.75)	1 (10.00)	25 (20.33)	7
Lack of confidence	-	7 (25.93)	7 (35.00)	1 (6.25)	1 (10.00)	16 (13.01)	10
Non-cooperation from the family	10 (20.00)	10 (37.04)	6 (30.00)	7 (43.75)	1 (10.00)	34 (27.64)	5
Shortage of time	12 (24.00)	9 (33.33)	12 (60.00)	13(81.25)	3 (30.00)	49 (39.84)	2
Lack of awareness	-	6 (22.22)	5 (25.00)	4 (25.00)	2 (20.00)	17 (13.82)	9
Health problem	2 (4.00)	-	1 (5.00)	7 (43.75)	-	10 (8.13)	11.5
Family doesn't want to spend money	9 (18.00)	10 (37.04)	6 (30.00)	6 (37.5)	1 (10.00)	32 (26.02)	6
Unprofitable due to limited income	-	1 (3.70)	1 (5.00)	2 (12.5)	-	4 (3.25)	13.5
Practices adopted do not provide additional income	1 (2.00)	-	1 (5.00)	2 (12.5)	-	4 (3.25)	13.5
Lack of technical know how	1 (2.00)	7 (25.93)	9 (45.00)	2 (12.5)	1 (10.00)	20 (16.26)	8

Don't want extra burden	1 (2.00)	1 (3.70)	-	8 (50.00)	-	10 (8.13)	11.5
Got Married	29 (58.00)	3 (11.11)	1 (5.00)	1 (6.25)	2 (20.00)	36 (29.27)	4

125 **\*Multiple Response**

126 Twenty nine per cent of trainees got married just after the completion of their training and their in-  
127 laws didn't allow them to start an enterprise. In other words, they were unable to start and sustain their  
128 enterprise because they got married. Similar findings of the study were reported by Nazir *et al* (2012).  
129 They revealed that few of the women respondents discontinued their enterprise after adoption just because  
130 they got married and were not allowed by their in-laws to continue with their enterprise.

131 While 27.64 per cent and 26.02 per cent trainees stated that non cooperation from the family and  
132 unwillingness of the family to spare money on a new business were the major reasons for not starting an  
133 enterprise, whereas reason for 20.33 per cent was the lack of proper guidance to start an enterprise by the  
134 *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* and the family. Other reasons that were quoted by the trainees for not  
135 establishing an enterprise were lack of technical know-how (16.26%), lack of awareness (13.82%), lack  
136 of confidence (13.01%), didn't want extra burden (8.13%), health problem (8.13%) and 3.25 per cent for  
137 each unprofitable due to limited income and adopted practices didn't provide any additional income.  
138 These findings are in conformity with the observations of Dangwal and Dangwal (2000), they reported  
139 that the attitude of women towards entrepreneurial option was regressive due to lack of information and  
140 experience which makes it very difficult for them to select the location, market the product and tackle  
141 other production related problems.

142 When the data were viewed KVK wise, the financial constraint was the major reason for not  
143 starting an enterprise as reported by the trainees of KVK Gurdaspur (60.00%), Ferozepur (56.25%) and  
144 Bathinda (50.00%).

145 It can be concluded that most of the trainees were financially weak and due to financial  
146 constraints they were unable to start an enterprise.

147 **4. Annual increase in income of the respondents after starting an enterprise:**

148 The trainees were asked about the increase in their annual income by starting an enterprise after  
149 the completion of their training course at *Krishi Vigyan Kendras*. The data in Table 5 revealed that  
150 maximum annual increase was found in stitching followed by value addition, *Phulkari* making and Fabric  
151 painting. The findings are in line with Nazir *et al* (2012). They revealed that training of KVK on cutting  
152 and tailoring had increased the economic status of the trainees as well as their families.

153 **Table 5. Annual increase in income of the respondent after starting an enterprise**

154

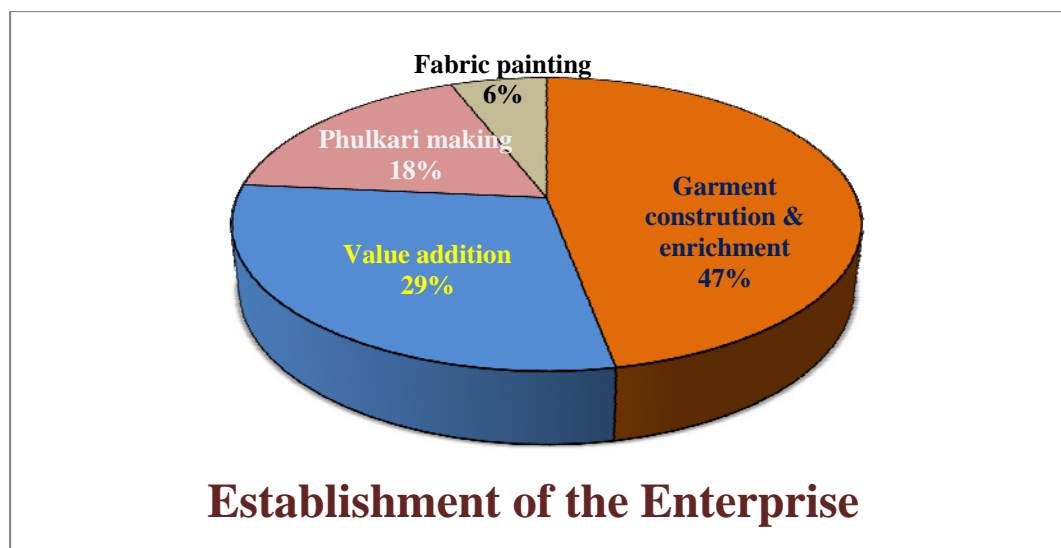
n<sub>1</sub> = 17

Name of the vocational training courses	<i>Krishi Vigyan Kendras</i>				Total (%)
	SBS Nagar (n <sub>1</sub> =36) f	Gurdaspur (n <sub>2</sub> =21) f	Ferozepur (n <sub>3</sub> =17) f	Bathinda (n <sub>4</sub> =16) f	
<b>Stitching (n<sub>1</sub>=8) (Rs.)</b>					
Less than 60000	1	-	1	3	5 (29.41)
60001-120000	-	-	-	2	2 (11.76)
120001-180000	-	-	-	1	1 (5.88)
<b>Value addition (n<sub>2</sub>=5)</b>					
1000-4000	3	-	-	-	3 (17.65)
4001-8000	-	-	-	-	
8001-12000	2	-	-	-	2 (11.76)
<b>Phulkari making (n<sub>3</sub>=3)</b>					
1000-6000	1	-	-	-	1 (5.88)
6001-12000	1	-	-	-	1 (5.88)
12001-18000	1	-	-	-	1 (5.88)
<b>Fabric painting &amp; preparation of household products (n<sub>4</sub>=1)</b>					
24000	-	1	-	-	1 (5.88)

155

156 It can be concluded that adoption of practices imparted under different training courses had  
 157 increased the income of the trainees. The results are also supported by Sharma (1995) she concluded that  
 158 after getting training from *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* in Punjab, women had increased their income by  
 159 adopting improved practices.





160

161 **Fig. 2. Total number of enterprises established**

162

163 **CONCLUSIONS:**

164 Management of family resources had the low adoption status. Management of family resources is  
 165 the need of hour. Therefore, there is need to explore the reasons for non-adoption and discontinuance of  
 166 the recommended practices imparted under this course. Major reasons for non-establishment of an  
 167 enterprise as reported by the trainees were financial constraints and high cost of equipments. Therefore,  
 168 marketing components and linkages related to establishing an enterprise should be an integral part of the  
 169 vocational training programme. KVKs should provide suitable facilities in the form of resource centre to  
 170 their trainees for reducing the cost of initial set up of enterprise. **The study was limited to the those trained**  
 171 **women who had received the training course from session 2009-2013 at selected *Krishi Vigyan Kendra* of**  
 172 **Punjab State only. The conclusions are based on the data provided by the respondents. Therefore, the**  
 173 **validity and reliability of data depend upon the honesty with which information was provided by the**  
 174 **respondents. A comparative study on *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* of different states can be planned.**

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