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THE PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING SKILL BASE WOMANPOWER IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE FROM NAGPUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT:

There cannot be an educated people without educated women that it would most surely be passed on to next generation". "Man and women are both like a wheel of a cart called family. If one legs behind the cart will fall into a ditch. A woman is a fellow-friend of a man; a man could never go forth keeping her behind. Education would not do harm admission of Industrial Training Institutes & 81 percentage of women themselves chose the trade for their training.



to women as it had not done to man. Personal interaction was used as a means to collect data from the people living in respective villages in the study region since at least past 10yrs. The research objectives were clearly communicated to the respondents prior to data collection. It can be concluded that only **18.5%** parents can give inspiration to their girls for

KEYWORDS: womanpower, vocational training, industrial training institutes and trade.

INTRODUCTION:

Education is necessary both for men and women infect, for women more than men, because women have lagged behind the race of education of women is more important than that of men, **Dr. Radhakrishnan** , Chairman University Education Commission say's "There cannot be an educated people without educated women that it would most surely be passed on to next generation". "Man and women are both like a wheel of a cart called family. If one legs behind the cart will fall into a ditch. A woman is a fellow-friend of a man; a man could never go forth keeping her behind. Education would not do harm to women as it had not done to man". There is several differing Concept and Meaning of Vocational Education or training. There is the concept that Vocational Education is education for productive purpose or socially useful productive work, when the object is a product or a service for consumer use, the work involved is termed as productive work or socially useful productive work. Implicit in this modern concept is the meaning that as the individual seeks and finds new and improved ways of working through education or training, He increases his Vocational efficiency. Gainful pursuits, regular occupation or vacation are becoming increasingly important in our industrialized society. Vocational education for productive work basically provides learning experience of an a vocational nature, training learner to fit the requirements of a hierarchical work forced. This concept is in accord with the. Present day movement of "**Education for individual needs**", education with the purpose "to prepare persons who would contribute to industrial, agricultural and commercial efficiency". This concept also leads to the theme that "All education, when

considered in relation to the great masses of the people of a country, must be finally by the single test of usefulness and utility". Education imported in this manner should aim at the development of proficient workers as well as good citizens.

NEEDS AND DEMANDS:-

Each society needs certain number of educated citizens; more or less specially qualified, at the desired level of educational attainment, ordinarily, this need stems in the first place from the national economy, but it may also be generated by other sources, including the state itself, which has to plan and implement policies and programs leading to human power development and utilization.

Before Commenting on the supply demand relationship related to skilled workers, it will be worthwhile to refer to the relationship between needs and demands in generalized terms

MATERIAL & METHODS:

Invitation involved identifying how the respondents would be invited i.e mainly through group discussions at choupal of village with villagers and identification, selection of cultivars was done to answer the survey interview schedule. Personal interaction was used as a means to collect data from the people living in respective villages in the study region since at least past 10yrs. The research objectives were clearly communicated to the respondents prior to data collection. There were five main parts of an invitation:

- Introduction of the topic
- Why the respondents have been selected to respond
- How long will the interview take
- What benefit will they get for responding
- How their responses will be used (confidentiality)

Based on the objectives, questions/statements were framed such that each statement would yield single response

RESULT & DISCUSSION:

The Status of Women:-

Table no.1
Salient features of population in Maharashtra state and India

Census-2001		
Item	Maharashtra	India
Population in corer		
Total :- persons	9.69	102.86
Males	5.04	53.22
Females	4.65	49.64
Ruler:- persons	5.58	74.25
Males	2 .85	38.16
Females	2.73	36.09
Urban :- persons	4.11	28.61
Males	2.19	15.05
Females	1.92	13.56
Decadal population Growth rate(%) Persons (1991-2001)	22.73	21.54

Sex Ratio (Female/1,000 Marks)	922	933
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Table No.2
Literacy Rate In Maharashtra (%)Census-2001

Area	Persons	Males	Females
Census-2001:- Total	76.9	86.4	67.0
Rural	70.4	81.4	58.4
Urban	85.5	91.0	79.1
Census-1991:- Total	64.9	76.6	52.3
Rural	55.5	69.7	41.0
Urban	79.2	86.4	70.9
Educational level Completed(In Lakhs)			
SSC/Secondary	200.24 (31.30)	123.88 (61.87)	76.36 (38.13)
Higher Secondary	49.65 (7.76)	32.51 (65.48)	17.14 (34.52)
Diploma/certificate	4.79 (0.75)	4.14 (86.35)	0.65 (13.65)
Graduation and Certificate	48.86 (7.64)	31.76 (65)	17.10 (35.0)

Table no.3
Drop out Rates of student (%)

Standard	2006-07	2007-08
VthBoys	15	13
Girls	19	14
VIIIthBoys	35	31
Girls	41	36
Xth Boys	52	50
Girls	57	55

Analysis:-

Above table no.1,2and 3 shows the status of women in literacy, population, enrollment, Drop out etc, in Maharashtra, Population of women in Maharashtra **4.65**

Corer and the % of literacy of female is **67%** as shows in table no.1 and in 2 but only the **0.65** lakh women complete the certificate and diploma courses as shows in table No.2 . Dropout rate of girls student in **2007-08** at X levels is **55%** as shows in table No.3.It means**45%** girls complete there X level education . High dropout rate of standard VIII and X for Both the boys and girls may be due to the need of students participation in the economic and domestic activities of the families.

Table No. 4
Separate workshop / Laboratory facility

Total Numbers of women trainees	Separate workshop / Laboratory facility available Yes	Separate workshop / laboratory facility available No	Percentage Yes	Percentage No
54	41	13	75.93	24.07

Source -Field Survey (2006-07)

76% women trainees agreed that they have facility of separate workshop / laboratory for their practical work. But 24% trainees do not agree with the facility of workshop / laboratory.

Table No. 5
Co-operation from Co-Worker

Total Numbers of women trainees	No. of women trainees getting co-operation from co-worker Yes	No. of women trainees getting co-operation from co-worker No	Percentage Yes	Percentage No
54	40	14	74.07	25.93

Source -Field Survey (2006-07)

74% of women trainees stated that there is co-operation and co-ordination among the co-workers (trainees) during the practical work in workshop. But 26% trainees do not get co-operation and co-ordination from their co-workers.

Table No. 6
Availability of Separate reading room facility

Total Numbers of women trainees	Separate reading room Facility is available Yes	Separate reading room facility is available No	Percentage Yes	Percentage No
54	22	32	40.74	59.26

Source -Field Survey (2006-07)

41% women trainees mentioned that they have separate reading room facility in their institute, while 59% trainees stated that they do not have such reading room facility.

Table No. 7
No. of women getting enough time for reading

Total Numbers of women trainees	No. of trainees getting enough time for reading Yes	No of Trainees enough time for reading No	Percentage Yes	Percentage No
54	29	25	53.70	46.30

Source -Field Survey (2006-07)

Only 54% of women trainees get enough time for reading while 46% trainees do not have time for reading.

Table No. 8
Decision of Trainees after completion of ITI

Sr. No.	Option	No. of women Trainees	percentage
1	Go for higher education	5	9.26
2	Employment	17	31.48
3	Self employment	10	18.52
4	To use this knowledge in daily life	22	40.74

Source -Field Survey (2006-07)

All the students decided to do something after the completion of ITI. Near about **41%** trainees decided to use this knowledge in daily life. Only **9%** trainees decided to go for higher education. **31%** trainees decided to find out job. Service while **19%** decided to start their own business.

Measures to solve the women trainees problems from ITI

Sr. No.	Type of solution	Number of Instructors	percentage
1	Personal guidance	8	40
2	Guidance camp	2	10
3	Teacher parents meeting	10	50

Source -Field Survey (2006-07)

50% Instructors solve the women trainee problems by taking the parents meeting, while **40%** Instructors do it by giving personal guidance. **10%** Instructors arrange the guidance camp to solve the women trainee problems.

Table No. 9
Government's Policies about ITI

Sr. No.	Policy by the Govt.	Number of Instructors	percentage
1	Government provide facilities	13	65
2	Government is alert	4	20
3	Always Co-operative	0	0
4	Not getting Co-Operation, inspiration	3	15

Source - Field Survey (2006-07)

According to **65%** Instructors the government provide facilities for women training. It should also take in consideration that **15%** instructor express that is no co-operation of Govt. for inspiration

CONCLUSION:

Generally girls take admission for the dress making course. In Govt. ITI out of **64** seats **16** seats are occupied by girls, while in 16 seats from 92 are occupied by girls. Industrial training institutes from has 16 admission of girls each. Most of the parents from Nagpur district does not have the idea about women's Industrial training Institute. Only **18.5%** parents can give inspiration to their girls for admission of Industrial Training Institutes & 81 percentage of women themselves chose the trade for their training.

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