

An Analysis of Economic Upliftment of Beneficiaries through JSSs Skill Development Programmes in Karnataka: With Special Reference to Davanagere District

¹Munavar.V, ²Dr. B. P Veerabhadrapa
¹Research Scholar, ²Professor of Economics
 Davanagere University, Davanagere

Abstract - In India, JSSs play an important role in each and every span of socio-economically backward section's standard of living. A study was conducted to find out the economic upliftments by the JSS vocational trainings to its beneficiaries in Davanagere District of Karnataka state. Information relating to various benefits of the JSSs skills to its beneficiaries were enlisted in a pre-tested interview schedule. The beneficiaries were asked to rank the benefits in the order of their importance. The opinions of the beneficiaries were analyzed by Henry Garrett's Ranking Technique. The present study attempts to analyse the impact of the JSS skill development program on backward people and economic upliftment of beneficiaries the JSS in Davanagere district of Karnataka state. The study is to understand the impact of skill development training programs of JSS on the neo-literates in the Davanagere district of Karnataka. The study also made an effort to understand the socio-economic profile and functioning of beneficiaries and also the Profile and functioning of JSS with special reference to skill development training programs. The study is based on primary data, collected from 120 respondents to know the economic upliftment of opportunities of employment and income activities from beneficiaries.

Keywords: JSS, Origin, Growth of Beneficiaries, JSS Skill Development Program, Economic Upliftment, Socio-economic development

I. Introduction

JSS placed a pivotal role in development of socio-economic conditions, standard of living, and opportunities of income and employment generation of socio-economically backward peoples of both the rural and urban areas in India as well as Karnataka state. The JSS's are initiate through the country performing an important aims, functions, and objectives in the development of the nation by providing skill and vocational improvement training courses and programmes to various sections of the society particularly to those coming from weaker sections, especially women and otherwise. It promotes the training programs through NGOs leads to increase the incomes of self-employed and wage employed through income generation activities (IGAs) and secured wage-employment in various business institutions are from poorer families and further it results in reduction of poverty levels.

II. Objectives of the Study

1. To study the level of growth of the beneficiaries of JSSs in Karnataka.
2. To analyze the performance and impact of the JSSs skill development programmes on socio-economically backward people in Davanagere district.
3. To analyze the economic upliftment of socio-economically backward people through JSS skill development programmes in the study area.

III. Methodology of the Study

The present study was mainly based on the secondary and primary data. The primary data were collected from 120 samples have been taken from Davanagere district and that samples were equally distributed into 6 taluks each taluk consist of 20 samples. The secondary data from collected various Annual Reports of Ministry of Human Resource Development and Directorate of Adult Education, Government of India, research studies including census data, committee reports on JSS, Annual Reports of 10 year Journey of Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Davanagere, Karnataka State.

Tools and Techniques: This study was carried out of statistical tools like percentage, mean, standard of deviation; co-efficient of variation, annual growth rate, and Henry Garrett's ranking techniques. The following formula can be used for calculating the Henry Garrett Ranking Method.

Where, R_{ij} is Rank given for i th item j th individual

N_j is Number of item

$$\text{Henry Garrett Ranking Method} = \frac{100 (R_{ij} - 0.5)}{N_j}$$

Formation of JSS

The scheme of JSS was launched with the financial assistance of Central Government from 1967-68 and was progressively introduced in all states. Today the JSSs movement is a very vibrant movement spread across all states of the country with nearly 416556 beneficiaries. As on 2015-16, there are 272 JSSs with several skill and vocational training courses in India. At present the JSSs institute is playing a very vital role and functioning in 9 districts of the Karnataka with nearly 77585 beneficiaries. During 2016-17, there are 9 JSSs with various skill and vocational training centres in the Karnataka state.

IV. Recent Trends in the JSSs Skill Development Programme in Karnataka

Table-1 JSS wise Distribution of Beneficiaries in Karnataka (2011-12 to 2015-16)

S. No	Name of JSS	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total	Total % of	Rank	(Numbers)	
										Mean	SD
1	Bagalkot	2007	1968	1803	1696	1507	8981	11.58	4	1796.2	204.74
2	Bengaluru	3600	1763	2224	-	-	7587	9.78	8	2529	955.73
3	Davanagere	2629	2085	1513	1426	2219	9872	12.72	1	1974.4	503.54
4	Kalaburgi	1802	1576	1469	1554	1560	7961	10.26	7	1592.2	124.45
5	Karwar	1860	1788	1733	1616	1578	8575	11.05	5	1715	117.52
6	Mysore	2006	1712	1603	1372	1471	8164	10.52	6	1632.8	245.27
7	Raichur	1854	1368	1433	1579	1396	7630	9.83	9	1526	200.57
8	Shivamogga	1950	1798	1800	1754	1797	9099	11.73	3	1819.8	75.28
9	Tumkur	2536	1650	1715	2427	1388	9716	12.52	2	1943.2	507.88
Total		20244	15708	15293	13424	12916	77585	100.00		15517	2897.28

Source: Annual Reports (2011-12 to 2015-16), Department of JSS, Karnataka.

Chart- 1 Recent Trends of JSS wise Distribution of Beneficiaries in Karnataka

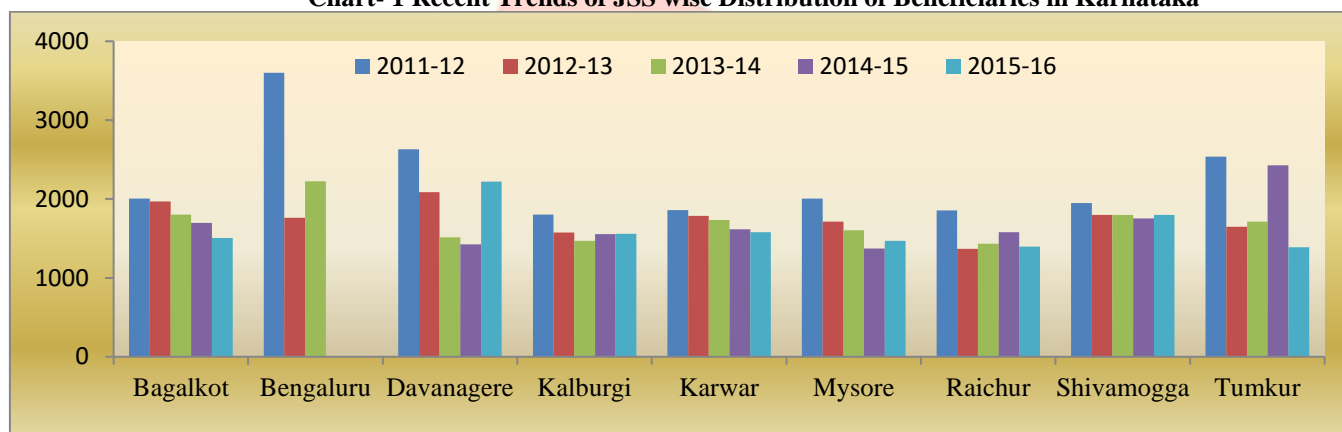


Table-1 and chart-1 illustrates the JSS wise distribution of beneficiaries in Karnataka during the study period from 2011-12 to 2015-16. The highest beneficiaries were perception to the JSS of Davanagere district. Followed by Tumkur (12.52%), Shivamogga (11.73%). Among the districts, Davanagere stands at the top with 9872 JSS wise beneficiaries (12.72%), followed by Tumkur with 9716 JSS wise beneficiaries (12.52%), Shivamogga ranked of third position with 9099 JSS wise beneficiaries (11.73%), Bagalkot is realizing 8981 JSS wise distribution of beneficiaries (11.58%), Karwar consist of 8575 beneficiaries (11.05%), Mysore takes sixth position with 8164 beneficiaries (10.52%), Kalburgi stands at the seventh position with 7961 beneficiaries (10.26%), Raichur is 7630 beneficiaries (9.86%), and the Bengaluru takes the ninth position with the overall districts of Karnataka state during the study period from 2011-12 to 2015-16.

V. Profile of JSS Davanagere District: Origin and Economic Upliftment

The JSS, Davanagere was established in the year 2005 under Sri Shakthi Association (Parent Body). Every JSS has to achieve its functions through the selected NGOs in the district. The Sri Shakthi Association (SSA) is a Non-Governmental Organizations registered in 1992 functioning in Davanagere district. It has been functioning with an array of programs and activities in the field of Social Service and Community Development viz., Non-formal Education, Literacy and Continuing Education, Vocational Courses and Training, Community Health Care and Rehabilitation, etc.

Economic Upliftment of Beneficiaries through JSSs Skill Development Programmes

At present the JSS Davanagere is a leading the social category of beneficiaries of the Karnataka state with nearly 25,745 beneficiaries during 2016-17. The JSS is to provide a whole standard of living skill development programme, with a focus on employment for the weaker sections, women, and others. To achieve the employment opportunities, the strategies are as given below:

- ✓ To organizing literacy and adult education programme, and equivalency programmes through open learning systems.
- ✓ To co-ordinate and oversee groups of Nodal Continuing Education Centres/Continuing Education Centres.
- ✓ Acting as resource centres for vocational education in post literacy and continuing education programmes.
- ✓ Integrate programmes of general education-cum-skill training designed for the needs of the special homogeneous groups.
- ✓ To establish development programmes to improve vocational/occupational skills for vertical/ horizontal mobility.

- ✓ Conduct family life, population and development education and to create awareness on issues such as health, hygiene, environment, sanitation, pollution, women's empowerment, child care, communal harmony and national integration.

The starting of Jan Shikshan Sansthan, at Davangere has been the fulfillment of a long cherished wish and vision of integrating the NGOs activity towards empowering the powerless in the society, especially in the district of Davangere, through imparting vocational and life skills, and to capacitate them to start productive and income generating ventures that will enable them to live a life of better quality and enrichment.

Table-2 Gender wise Beneficiaries of JSS Training Courses in Davanagere District

Year	Male	Female	Total of Beneficiaries	Total Growth Rate of
2005-06	207	1530	1737	-
2006-07	440	2403	2843	63.67
2007-08	443	4443	4886	71.86
2008-09	350	2370	2720	-44.33
2009-10	309	2347	2656	-2.35
2010-11	211	2360	2571	-3.20
2011-12	81	2608	2689	4.59
2012-13	91	1744	1835	-31.76
2013-14	83	1905	1988	8.34
2014-15	28	1792	1820	-8.45
Total	2243	23502	25745	
CAGR	-22.6	-2.7	-4.2	
Average	224.3	2350.2	2574.5	
SD	154.4	816.5	920.0	
CV	68.85	34.74	35.74	

Source: Annual Reports (2011-12 to 2015-16), Department of JSS, Davanagere, Karnataka.

The above table and chart presents the information about male and female beneficiaries in JSS skill development and vocational training courses in Davanagere district of Karnataka state during the study period from 2005-06 to 2014-15. It is found that the JSS training course beneficiaries are growth is negative during the reference period. In the CAGR for the male beneficiaries has decreased by -22.6 percent and female beneficiaries has fluctuation growth rate. The total beneficiaries of also found that the increasing and decreasing trends of distribution of beneficiaries JSS training courses. Further, it may also be observed from table-2 that the CAGR, Annual growth rate, Average, Standard deviation, and Co-efficient of variation for the JSS skill development programme and vocational training courses. The following chart-2 reveal these trends.

Chart-2 Gender wise Beneficiaries of JSS Training Courses in Davanagere District

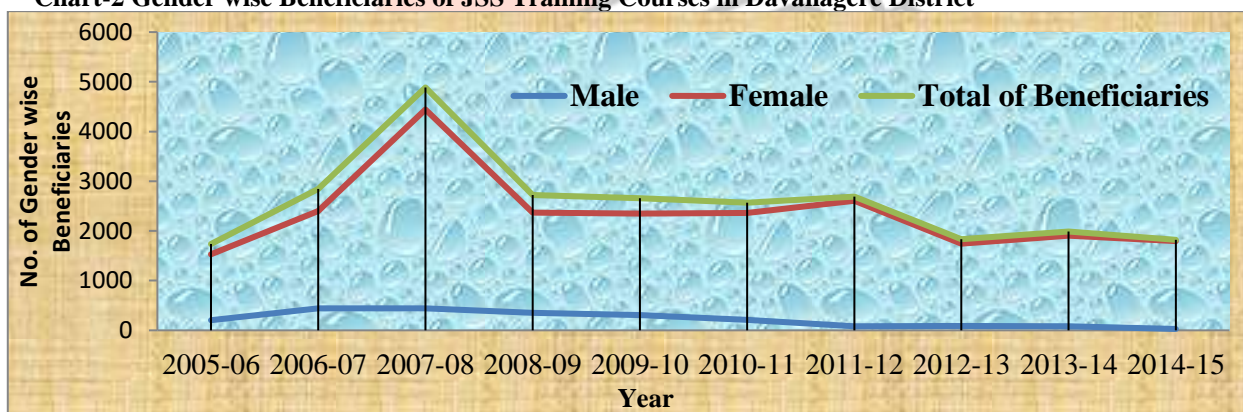


Chart-3 Percentage of Wage employed/Self-employed wise Category of Beneficiaries of JSS Skill Development Programmes in Davanagere District 2014-15



VI. Impact of JSS Skill Development Programme on Socio-economic Conditions of Beneficiaries in Davanagere District

The present study has been focus on the socio-economic status of sample beneficiaries in Davanagere District of Karnataka state. 120 sample families respondents are socio-economic condition has been observed. In that age-wise, marital status, occupation position, educational condition, and impact of JSS skill development programme on beneficiaries, accessibility of vocational training courses, accommodation facility, and income get from JSS training courses and programme has been studied in field study area. In this given below table-4 depicts that the socio-economic profile of the respondents in case study area.

Table-3 Socio-economic Profile of the Sample Respondents

Category	Variables	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Age	Below 20	9	7.51
	21-25	16	13.33
	26-30	49	40.83
	31-35	23	19.17
	36-40	18	15.00
	Above 41	5	4.16
Gender	Male	36	30.00
	Female	84	70.00
Marital Status	Married	88	73.44
	Unmarried	32	26.66
Educational Level	Illiterate	19	15.83
	Primary	21	17.50
	Secondary	47	39.16
	PUC	12	10.00
	Graduate	10	8.33
	Post Graduate	7	5.83
	Technical/Diploma	4	3.33
Occupation	Agriculture & allied activities	17	14.16
	Wage labour	51	42.60
	Self employed	29	24.17
	Non-workers	23	19.17
Annual Income	Below 50000	33	27.60
	Rs.50000-100000	44	36.66
	Rs 1 Lakh -2 Lakh	21	17.50
	Rs 2 lakh- Rs 3 Lakh	15	12.50
	Above 3 Lakh	7	5.84
Land	Below 2 Acre	63	52.50
	2-4 Acre	31	25.84

4-6 Acre	19	15.83
6 and above acre	7	5.83

Source: Field Survey

Age Structure

The table-3 the data reveals the age group of respondents out of 120 samples 9 are aged below 20, 16 respondents are aged 21 - 25 years, and 49 respondents are aged between 26-30 years, 23 respondents are aged between 31-35 years, and 18 respondents are aged group between 36-40 years and over 41 years. Only 5 respondents are found to be over 41 years. 40.83% of the respondents aged 26-30 years indicate that beneficiaries plans to started own enterprise oriented self-employed.

Educational Background

As regards, educational qualification of beneficiaries in Davanagere district out of 120 respondents that 19 respondents are illiterate and 21 respondents have attend to primary school and 47 have finished their secondary education, 12 respondents are intermediate level, 10 respondents have finished graduate level, 7 respondents are post graduate and only 4 of them have finished their diploma course.

Occupation level of Respondents

Out of the 120 respondents, 42.60 per cent of beneficiaries are engaged in wage labour activities. 14.16 per cent of beneficiaries are activities in agriculture and allied sector. With regard to self-employment, 24.17 per cent of the total is engaged in income generation activities. And 19.17 percent of respondents are involved non-workers.

Annual Income

The annual income of beneficiaries are also calculated in present study is that, 36.66 percent of respondents are realizing Rs.50000 to100000, and only 5.84 percent of respondents are realizing 3 lakhs and above by training beneficiaries per annum in the study.

Table-4 Analysis of Beneficiaries in Davanagere District

Particulars	Factors	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Sources of Credit	Money lender	21	17.50
	Banks	17	14.16
	SHGs	66	55.00
	Friends relatives	16	13.34
Joining of Training Programme	To get employment	79	65.83
	To set up own business	19	15.83
	For future purpose	14	11.67
	For certificate	8	6.67
Impact of Training	Wage employment	73	60.84
	Self-employment/IGA	39	32.50
	No activity related to training	8	6.66
Satisfaction of the Training Course	Satisfaction	25	20.84
	Highly Satisfaction	89	74.16
	Non Satisfaction	6	5.00
Performance of Resource Person	Satisfactory	83	69.16
	Moderate	28	23.34
	Not satisfactory	9	7.60
Opinion	Strongly Agree	81	67.50
	Agree	19	15.83
	Strongly Disagree	10	8.33
	Disagree	6	5.00
	Uncertain	4	3.34

Source: Field Survey

Sources of Credit: The above table- shows that the sources of credit of the respondents in filed study area, 55.00 per cent of the total indebted respondents have taken the debt from SHGs. Followed by 14.16 per cent from Banks, 17.50 per cent from money lenders, and only 13.34 per cent from friends and relatives. A large percentage of respondents have borrowed debts from SHGs.

Joining of Training Programme: The above table- regarding beneficiaries joining of training programme, 65.83 per cent of respondents are believed that they would get employment after undergoing training programmes. 15.83 per cent of respondents are own income generating activity (IGA). It is interesting to note that only 11.67 per cent of respondents are for future purpose. A small percentage of the respondents joined the courses only to get certificate of 6.67per cent.

Impact of Training Programme of the Respondents: Studies reveal a positive impact of JSS skill development and vocational training courses on respondents and it is majority impact of wage employment (61 per cent) and next position of the self-employment/IGA (32 per cent) and remaining of 7 per cent of no activity related to training programme on selected samples.

Chart- Impact of Training Programme on Respondents

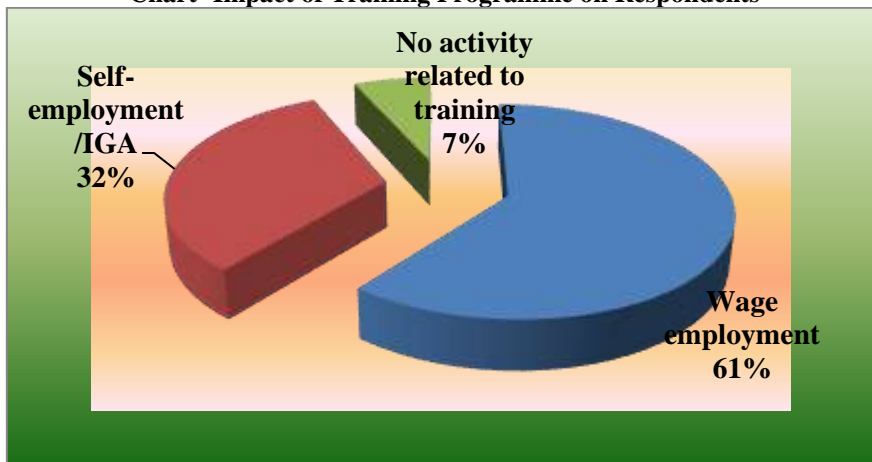
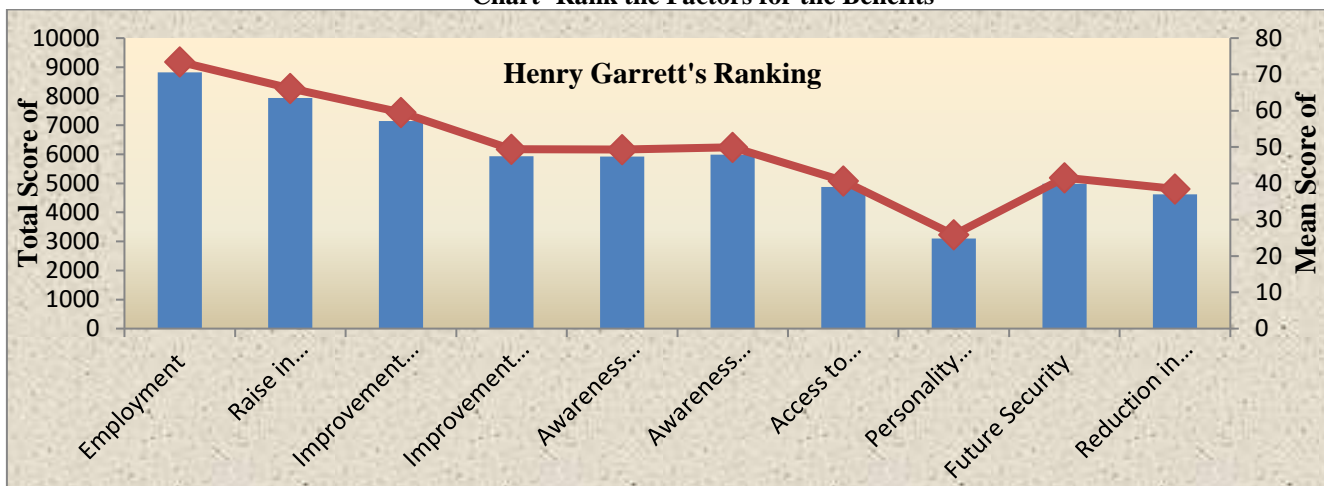


Table-5 Impact and Ranking of JSS Skill Development Programmes on Beneficiaries

S. No	Factors	Total Score	Mean Score	Rank
1	Employment	8817	73.47	I
2	Raise in Income Level	7942	66.18	II
3	Improvement in Standard of Living	7147	59.56	III
4	Improvement in Social Status	5931	49.43	V
5	Awareness about Government Schemes	5922	49.35	VI
6	Awareness about the Importance of Literacy	5989	49.91	IV
7	Access to Market System	4879	40.66	VIII
8	Personality Development	3099	25.83	X
9	Future Security	4987	41.56	VII
10	Reduction in Debt Burden	4617	38.48	IX

Sources: Field Study

Chart- Rank the Factors for the Benefits



From the above table-5 shows that the impact and ranking of JSS skill development programme on socio-economically backward peoples in Davanagere district. It is evident that “Employment” ranked first position with a total score of 8817 and means score of 73.47, “raise in income level” is ranked second place with a total score of 7942 and mean score of 66.18.

Followed by improvement of the standard of living (59.56), awareness about the importance of literacy (49.91), improvement in social status (49.43), awareness about Government schemes (49.35), Access to market system (40.66), and future security (41.56), reduction in debt burden (38.48), and last position constituting of the personality development (25.83).

VII. Findings, Suggestions, and Conclusion

In this researcher find that most of the beneficiaries are obtained for JSS skill development programme facilities, and their improvement of socio-economic conditions, changing of life, standard of living, livelihoods, so that they can work in wage employed and self-employed through various vocational training courses. Based on the analysis and discussion the following have been given below:

- ✓ Out of the 120 respondents, 13.33 percent of them are belonging to 21-25 age groups and 40.83 per cent of the beneficiaries belong to 26-30 age groups, 19.17 per cent of respondents are age group between 31-35 years, 15 per cent of respondents are aged between 36-40 years, and 41 and above ages consists only 4.16 percent of the respondents.
- ✓ The study identified 70 percent of respondents are male and 30 percent of respondents are female benefited for JSS skill development and vocational training courses.
- ✓ The study found that, 15.83 per cent of beneficiaries are illiterate, 17.50 percent of beneficiaries were primary level, maximum numbers of respondents (39.16%) are secondary education, and only 3.33 percent of respondents were they studied up to technical/diploma education of the study area.
- ✓ Out of the 120 respondents, 42.60 per cent of beneficiaries are engaged in wage labour activities. 14.16 per cent of beneficiaries are activities in agriculture and allied sector. With regard to self-employment, 24.17 per cent of the total is engaged in income generation activities. And 19.17 percent of respondents are involved non-workers.
- ✓ 36.66% of the respondents belong to the annual income of Rs 50,000 to 10,0000 in study area.
- ✓ The study found that 73.47 percent of the beneficiaries have stated that their factor of employment was better off after joining training programme.

Suggestions

On the basis of the present study, the following suggestions are recorded to make JSS skill development programmes to be more effectiveness and determined in socio-economic condition of socio-economically backward peoples in field study area.

1. Operational area of JSS should cover all the villages in the district. Skill development programs should reach more number of villages in the district.
2. For the strengthening of JSS skill programs, wide canvassing in rural areas is essential.
3. The alumni association of the ex-trainees may be organized for further strengthening of JSS scheme
4. For the strengthening of community participation the vocational trainings of the JSS can be connected to Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

Summary and Conclusions

Present day JSS skill development and vocational training courses has been developed at all level of weaker section. It is provide to highly benefits of socio-economically backward peoples of both the urban and rural areas. JSS skill development programme and vocational training courses has a lot of potential both the urban and rural income and employment generation activities, accessibility of training accommodation, amenities of resource persons and effectiveness training activities, helpful of small, marginal agriculture backward peoples, women and others. A well-developed programme will enable majority of weaker section to capitalize on the emerging opportunities and make a significant impact on beneficiaries.

The result reveals that the almost entire socio-economically backward peoples are dependent on wage employed and self-employed. In Davanagere district, many backward peoples are today directly dependent on JSS skill development and training courses and their obtained various skill development programmes viz., Tailoring, Garments making, Agarbatti and candles making, Beautician, Light motor driving, Mobile technician and etc. Majority of the beneficiaries were obtained of benefited for JSS skill development programmes and it is impact of socio-economic condition, livelihoods of socio-economically peoples, women and otherwise.

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