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## Training need assessment of SHG members of Bagalkot district

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### Abstract

Training is an important tool to impart knowledge, internalise skills and change attitudes of the trainees. Farm Universities, developmental departments like Agriculture, Horticulture etc. impart training to the farmers, farm women, SHGs members and youth in different areas of agriculture and allied sectors. But most of the times the organisations will decide the training areas based on the experience, views of scientists or extension personnel. In such cases they may or may not consider the needs of beneficiaries, to whom they are going to train. But this is the most important factor that success of the training depends upon the training needs of the beneficiaries. Once the training needs are identified, it is easy to plan the training programmes accordingly which would furnish the fruitful results. SHGs play an important role in women empowerment. As we all know SHGs became the mouth of women, which gave confidence to them to come forward, to share their needs, problems, to take up entrepreneurial activities and to involve in banking and other business activities. Keeping this in mind the present study was taken up in Bagalkot District of Karnataka to know the training needs of SHG members to tailor made the training programmes. District, Taluks and villages were selected purposively where as random sampling technique was used to select SHG members. Simple statistical tools were used to analyse the data. Study revealed that that Production of Vermi compost, followed by Dairy, Value addition to food grains, Value addition to Vegetables were the training needs required by more than 50.00 per cent of the women members of SHGs. Majority of them preferred three or less than three days duration for training. Cent per cent of the respondents wanted training during summer only. So based on the needs of women hands on trainings could be organised through Universities, Departments or in collaboration with NGOs.

**Keywords:** Training need, self help group, empowerment

### 1. Introduction

One of the indicators of developed nation is the position of women or level of development of women in that nation. So, women empowerment plays an important role which comprises economic, educational, social, health, nutritional i.e. overall development of women. Training is one of the components of empowering women in terms of imparting knowledge, skill, capacity building, improving their efficiency etc. Farm Universities, KVKs, Developmental departments impart trainings to the farming community. When they want to train women folk, SHG members would be the trainees most of the times. But trainings are more fruitful when they are based on the needs of trainees. So it necessitates identifying their training needs and plan the programmes and strategies accordingly. Such efforts give fruitful results rather training them without knowing their needs and interest. SHGs became lucky doors to women which helped them to come out of their small world of family. SHGs also made women to express their needs, problems, interests, ideas on the one side and empowered to a greater extent on the other side.

Keeping this in view the study was conducted in Bagalkot District, to know the training needs of members of SHGs with a special reference to Horticulture area in Bagalkot District of Karnataka during 2015-16.

### 2. Materials and method

University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot, KVK, Bagalkot of UAS Dharwad and other developmental departments in Bagalkot District organise training programmes frequently for farming community with more emphasis on women and SHG members.

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So the study was undertaken to analyse the training needs of women in Bagalkot district, Karnataka during 2015-16. Hence, Bagalkot district was selected purposively for the study purpose. Bagalkot and Badami taluks were selected purposively based on more number of SHGs in the District. Villages were also selected purposively where more number of SHGs were functioning. Villages namely Mannikatti, Shirur from Bagalkot Taluk and Hoolageri, Neerbudihal from Badami Taluk were selected. Four SHGs from each village and eight women members of SHGs were selected randomly. Thus a sample of 128 women comprised for the study purpose. An interview Schedule was developed to collect information. The schedule was pretested in non sample area. Personal interview method was used to collect the information from the women SHG members. Simple statistical tools used to analyse training needs.

### 3. Results and discussion

The area of training needs were classified into different categories like production, plant protection, use of machineries, harvesting and post harvest management, value addition and allied activities. Table 1 showed that among production stage, training on seed treatment was expressed by more than one third (36.72%) of women SHG members. Similar results could be observed from Table 2 i.e. around one third (32.81%) of the respondents would like to have training on how to use weeder among the machineries. In the area of harvesting and post harvesting management (Table 3), around 41.00 per cent of the respondents expressed to have training on storage of grains. Further Table 4 revealed that almost

similar per cent of respondents needed to have training on Value addition to food grains (62.50%) and Value addition to Vegetables (57.00%). Training need on Agriculture and allied activities were expressed in table 5. Respondents were in need of training on Production of Vermi compost and its marketing (66.41%) and Dairy (59.38%).

It is observed from the above results that Production of Vermi compost, followed by Dairy, Value addition to food grains, Value addition to Vegetables were training needs required by more than 50.00 per cent of the Women members of SHGs. This could be owed to having one or the other domestic animals in their houses. Even though the study conducted with a special reference to horticulture, agriculture and allied activities were found to be the most required training needs. This might be due to growing of field crops more than the horticulture crops. This necessitates to create awareness among women folk about entrepreneurial opportunities in Horticulture area which could be taken up to support their family. Indeed these are entrepreneurial activities. Entrepreneurship development and income generating activities are a viable solution for empowering women.

Table 6 depicted the physical needs of the training programme. Majority of them preferred three or less than three days duration for training programme. Cent per cent of the respondents wanted training during summer only, when field activities are not there. Around 78 per cent of them wanted to have training either in the University or Department, while around 64 per cent of them wanted it in their villages.

**Table 1:** Production Stage N=128

S. No.	Type of Training	No	Percentage
1	Production of Quality Seeds & Planting Material	32	25.00
2	Seed Treatment	47	36.72
3	Nursery Management	38	29.69
4	Methods of Sowing	37	28.91
<b>Production of Manures/ fertilizers</b>			
5	Production of Organic Manures	34	26.56
6	Production of Bio Manures	25	19.53

**Table 2:** Use of Machineries, N=128

S. No.	Type of Training	No	Percentage
1	Weeder	42	32.81
2	Harvester	19	14.84
3	Sprayer	5	3.91

**Table 3:** Harvesting & Post Harvest Management N=128

S. No.	Type of Training	No	Percentage
1	Harvesting of Vegetables, their Storage & Management	34	26.59
2	Harvesting of Fruits, their Storage & Management	19	14.84
3	Harvesting of Plantation crops, their Storage & Management	5	3.91
4	Packing, Labelling & Marketing aspects	23	17.97
5	Storage of grains	52	40.63

**Table 4:** Value Addition, N=128

S. No.	Type of Training	No	Percentage
1	<b>Value addition to Vegetables</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>57.03</b>
2	Value addition to fruits	59	49.09
3	Value addition to flowers	16	12.50
4	Value addition to Plantation crops produce	15	11.72
5	Value addition to Medicinal crops produce	9	7.03
6	Value addition to food grains	80	62.50

**Table 5:** Agriculture and Allied Activities N=128

S. No.	Type of Training	No	Percentage
1	Bee Keeping	21	16.41
2	Selection of Quality Seeds/ plants	32	25.00
3	Pausthic (Nutritional ) Garden	50	39.06
4	Bouquet making & their Marketing	49	38.28
5	Production of Vermi compost & its marketing	85	66.41
6	Dairy	76	59.38
7	Sheep raring	36	28.13
8	Poultry	25	19.53

**Table 6:** Physical Needs of the Training Programme N=128

	Training Period					Season			Place		
	1 day	2 days	3days	1 week	15 days	Kharif	Rabi	Summer	Your village	University/Dept	NGO
f	30	41	32	20	05			128	82	100	12
%	23.44	32.03	25.00	15.63	3.91	0	0	100	64.06	78.13	9.34

**Note:** N= 128 but all the responses have multiple options.

#### 4. Conclusion

If a woman is educated means the whole family is educated; if a woman is trained the whole family is trained. So training of women folk is an important aspect. Study revealed that Production of Vermi compost, Dairy, Value addition to food grains, Value addition to Vegetables were the training needs of the respondents. Indeed these are entrepreneurial activities. So based on the needs of the women hands on trainings could be organised through Universities, Departments or in collaboration with NGOs to empower women.

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