

SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF NGOs TRAINEES IN UDAIPUR DISTRICT

¹PurvaDayya and ²Dr.Vishakha Bansal

¹Research Scholar, ²Associate Professor, AICRP - HECM
College of Home Science, MPUAT, Udaipur

E-mail: purva.mpuat@gmail.com, bvishakha29@yahoo.com

Abstract: The objective of the present study was to identify the socio economic profile of NGOs trainees in Udaipur District. The study was conducted in Gogunda and Kherwara panchayat samities of Udaipur district of Rajasthan state. From each panchayat samiti, two villages where the entrepreneurial activities have been promoted by the NGOs since last five years were included in the study. The sample consisted of randomly selected 100 rural women, 25 from each village. Interview method was used for data collection. Frequency and percentage were used for analysis of data. Finding of the study indicates that majority of the respondents were married (89%), illiterate (46%), had joint family (95%) with medium family size (48%). Family occupation of all the respondents (100%) was farming. More than one third of the respondents (77%) were in the age group of 31-45 years and belongs to SC category (41%). Only eleven per cent respondents were the members of formal organization i.e. self help group.

Keywords: Socio economic profile, Trainees, NGOs.

Introduction

As per Census of India (2011), women constitute 48 percent of India's population. Out of this total, 78 per cent are engaged in agriculture, 16 per cent in other non agricultural pursuits with only 6 per cent in household industries. Amongst women workers in rural areas 88 per cent are employed in agriculture as labourers and cultivators. Among the women workers in the urban areas, 80 per cent are employed in unorganized sectors like household industries, petty trades and service building and construction etc. Women are actively participating in various agro based and non agro based enterprises viz. sericulture, mushroom cultivation, preservation, tailoring, embroidery, knitting, weaving, soap and detergent making, candle making, soft toys making, rakhi making, painting etc. Apart from these activities women also carry out burden of household work. They manage and sustain the growth of society and mould the future of nation. However, their contribution in family income and economy remains largely invisible and untouched. UNDP reports (2004) indicated that while 67 per cent work is done by women yet, only 10 per cent global income is earned by them. It is

estimated that women are responsible for 70 per cent of actual farm work and constitute up to 60 per cent of farming population.

Sunder *et al.*, (2001) in his study remarked that in India, about 50 per cent of the total population constitutes of women but women workers constitute only 16 per cent of the total population. Out of 16 per cent, 80 per cent of them remain employed in unorganized sector consisting of occupations like agriculture, agro based industries and in construction work. Moreover unskilled workers constitute 90 per cent of rural women workers.

NGOs are promoting economic status with objective to create an employment generation to solve the problem of unemployment. Numbers of training programmes on different entrepreneurial activities have been organized to improve economic status of the people. For the removal of poverty and unemployment, the NGOs can be a motivating force to initiate and promote entrepreneurial activities among people. Shamshad (2005) in a study on NGOs and the development of rural entrepreneurship reported that NGO inculcate entrepreneurship development programmes among people, provides counselling and consultation services in project preparation, feasibility study, technical advice on the purchase of plant and machinery tricks of trade, etc. The NGO also helps in providing assistance in securing finance, technical expertise and insurance of marketing of the manufactured products to the people who are engaged in carrying out the entrepreneurial activities.

Research Methodology

The study was conducted in Udaipur district of Rajasthan state. Two panchayat samities i.e. *Gogunda* and *Kherwara* where both the NGOs namely Seva Mandir and Aajeevika Bureau are working were selected. A list of villages where entrepreneurial activities were promoted was prepared. Two villages each from both the panchayat samities i.e. *Dudhi* and *Dadmiya* from *Kherwara* and *Junthri* and *Saklal* from *Gogunda* were randomly selected. A sample of 25 rural women was randomly selected from each village making a total sample of 100 rural women from four villages. Data were collected with the help of interview schedule. Frequency and percentage were used for analysis of the data.

Results and Discussion

Background information of the respondents

This section deals with the general information of the respondents like age, caste, marital status, education, family occupation, family structure, membership of organization, land holding, housing, livestock ownership, dwelling for livestock and training attended.

Age: The age profile of the respondents given in Table 1 reveal that majority of the respondents (77%) belonged to the lower middle age group i.e. 31 to 45 years, 13 per cent were from upper middle age group i.e. 46 to 60 years and rest 10 per cent were in the young age group. No one was found in old age group.

Marital status: Table 1 indicates that majority of the respondents (89%) were married, 10 per cent were unmarried and only one respondent was widow.

Caste: Table 1 further revealed that 41 per cent respondents were under SC category, 35 per cent respondents were ST, 19 per cent belonged from OBC, and very few of them (5%) were under general category.

Education: It can be seen from the Table 1 that more than half of the respondents (54%) were literate, 46 per cent were illiterate, and 30 per cent respondents could read and write. While some of the respondents were educated up to primary level (12%), high school (8%) and middle school (4%).

Family occupation: With regard to occupational status Table 1 reveal that agriculture was the main family occupation of all the respondents. It was found that some of the respondents (18%) were involved in subsidiary occupation along with agriculture like working as agriculture labours (13%), service (3%) and craft related activities (2%).

Family Structure: Visualization of Table 1 clearly indicated that most of the respondents (95%) were from joint family and rest 5 per cent belonged to nuclear family. Regarding the size of family, Table 1 reveals that 48 per cent of the respondents had medium size family consisting of up to 4 members while, 33 per cent had small size family consisting of 5-8 members and some of them (14%) had large family size of more than 8 members.

Table 1 Distribution of the respondents on the basis of background variables

n= 100

S. No.	Variables	f / %
A.	Age	
	• Young (18 to 30 years)	10
	• Lower middle (31 to 45 years)	77
	• Upper middle (46 to 60)	13
B.	• Old age (above 60)	0
	Marital Status	
	• Unmarried	10
	• Married	89
	• Widow	1

C.	Caste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC • ST • OBC • General 	41 35 19 5
D.	Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illiterate / Unlettered • Can read and write / littered • Primary School • Middle School • High School 	46 30 12 4 8
E.	Family occupation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Main occupation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming b. Subsidiary occupation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service • Artisan / Craftman • Farm labour 	100 3 2 13
F.	Family structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear • Joint b. Size <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small • Medium • Large 	5 95 38 48 14
G.	Organizational membership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No membership • Member of formal organization 	89 11

Organizational membership: Data presented in Table 1 indicated that 89 per cent of the respondents had no organizational membership whereas, 11 per cent respondents were member of formal organization (SHGs).

Land Holding: More than three fourth of the respondents (78%) had land holding between 1.0 to 2.5 acres (Marginal farmers). There were 18 per cent respondents who had land holding between 2.6 to 5.0 acres (Small farmers) whereas, 4 per cent respondents were landless.

Housing: Data presented in Table 2 clearly indicated that more than 60 per cent of the respondents (61%) were residing in mixed houses and 34 per cent had *katcha* houses whereas, very few of them (5%) lived in *pacca* houses.

Livestock ownership and Dwelling for livestock: Majority of the respondents (52%) had small herd size consisting of 1-4 milch animals whereas, 41 per cent had medium herd size

consisting of 4-6 milch animals and 7 per cent had large herd size consisting of more than 8 animals.

For dwelling of livestock majority of the respondents (68%) had *katcha* dwelling for livestock while, 30 per cent of the respondents had open dwelling and very few of them (2%) had *pucca* dwellings.

Table 2 Distribution of the respondents on the basis of ownership of fixed assets

n = 100

S. No.	Variables	f / %
A.	Land Holding	
	• Landless	4
	• Marginal (1.0 to 2.5 acres)	78
	• Small (2.6 to 5.0 acres)	18
B.	Housing	
	• <i>Katcha</i> house	34
	• Mixed house	61
	• <i>Pucca</i> house	5
C.	Livestock Ownership	
	• Small herd size (1-4 milch animals)	52
	• Medium herd size (4-6 milch animals)	41
	• Large herd size (more than 8 animals)	7
D.	Dwelling for livestock	
	• Open / Nil	30
	• Thatched / <i>Katcha</i>	68
	• <i>Pucca</i>	2

Socio-economic status: On the basis of scores obtained by the respondents in different aspects of socio-economic status scale, the respondents were categorized as having high, medium and low socio-economic status. Data in Table 3 point out that majority of the respondents (86%) were from low socio-economic status whereas, 14 per cent respondents were from medium socio-economic status. No respondent was found in the category of high socio-economic status.

Table 3 Distribution of the respondents on the basis of their socio-economic status

n = 100

S. No.	Socio-economic Status	f / %
(i)	High	0
(ii)	Medium	14
(iii)	Low	86

Table 4 presents information pertaining to different trainings programmers attended by the respondents. Data reveal that one fourth of the respondents (25 rural women) were attended training on stitching, 24 women participate in beauty parlour training and 17 women were attended dairy enterprise training. In case of goat rearing, 10 women were received training. Same number of women (8 for each enterprise) attended vegetable production, flower cultivation and fish culture enterprise trainings.

Table 4 Distribution of the respondents on the basis of trainings attended

n=100

S. No.	Entrepreneurial activities	f (%)
1.	Vegetable production	8
2.	Flower cultivation	8
3.	Goat rearing	10
4.	Fish culture	8
5.	Dairy	17
6.	Beauty parlour	24
7.	Stitching	25
Total		100

Conclusion

On the basis of findings, it could be concluded that majority of the respondents were married (89%), illiterate (46%), had joint family (95%) with medium family size (48%). More than one third of the respondents (77%) were in the age group of 31-45 years and belonged to SC category (41%). Farming was the main family occupation of all the respondents. Some of the respondents were involved in subsidiary occupations like farm labour (13%). More than sixty per cent (62%) respondents were small and marginal farmers. Only eleven per cent respondents were having organizational membership of self help groups. More than three fourth of the respondents (78%) had land holding between 1.0 to 2.5 acres. Majority of the respondents (86%) belonged to low socio-economic status and 14 per cent were from medium socio-economic status.

References

- [1] Census (2011) retrived from tribal.nic.in. on June 10, 2015.
- [2] Shamsad, A. (2005) Non-governmental Organizations and the Development of Rural Entrepreneurship. *Kurukshetra*. 53: 27-29.
- [3] Sunder, K., Gopi, J. and Ali, S. (2001) Women Entrepreneurship in India. *Rural India*. 1: 86-90.
- [4] UNDP. (2004) Retrived from www.undp/hd/india/org on 6/05/2015.