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Training needs of self help group members about value added products in Latur district of Marathwada region

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Abstract

The present study was carried out in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. From this region Latur was randomly selected for research study from which three tehsils namely Chakur, Latur, and Renapur were selected randomly for the study. For the purpose of study four villages from each selected tehsils (Total 3 X 4= 12) were selected randomly. Thus a total of 12 villages were selected for the study. From each village one SHG was selected randomly for the study. From randomly selected 12 SHGs ten members selected randomly and thus it will makes sample of 120 SHG members for the study from Latur district. It was observed that the majority (63.33%) of the members had needed medium level of training related to value added products whereas 22.50 per cent of the members had needed high level of training about value added products and 14.17 per cent members had needed low level training about value added products. Thus it could be concluded that majority of the SHG members wanted training about value added products.

Keywords: self help group, training needs, value added products

Introduction

Bangladesh can be consider as native place of Self Help Group (SHGs). Mohammed Yunus popularly known as Father of Micro-credit system and pioneer of SHG started a research project in Bangladesh in the year 1979 and came out with idea of micro-credit that resulted in the establishment of Gramin Bank in the year 1983. In India, the first effort was undertaken by NABARD in the year 1986-87. Self Help groups are considered as agents of socio economic transformation in rural areas. The characteristics features of SHGS are voluntary membership, participatory planning, holistic approach, resource mobilization, self management, self help and mutual help. Many of the SHGs are formed by women and are supported by NGOs and they provide revolving credit to them. The micro credit facilities provided by the financial institutions help in the formation of more SHGs. The success rate of SHGs gives a clear indication to the Government that it has to support at all levels.

In India, number of SHGs is 69, 74, 285, while in Maharashtra it is 5, 15, 320. In Marathwada region the total number of SHGs is 1, 11,490. In latur district 16,697 SHGs. (NLRM Daily Report)

Value-added products are defined by USDA as having: A change in the physical state or form of the product (such as mango into pickle or making milk into paneer). The production of a product in a manner that enhances its value (such as organically produced products). Which should have unique attribution that goes beyond what is generally found in the conventional market. Value addition is very important to produce product for direct Consumption. Value addition training is important step in boosting rural industrialization and value chain addition networks in manufacturing and marketing of product.

Training is an important component of SHGs. Dale S. Beach defines training as the organized procedure by which people learn knowledge and/or skill for a definite purpose'. Training refers to the teaching and learning activities carried on for the primary purpose of helping members of an organization acquire and apply the knowledge, skills, abilities, and attitudes needed by a particular job and organization. Most of the members in the SHGs are not adequately trained in their field and most of them are not highly educated. So before choosing a project or venture adequate knowledge should be provided to them.

Training need is that the state of not knowing the way to meet standard performance thanks to lack of data and skill but it's the gap between "What a women members must do and what she is really doing? This gap got to be assessed systematically for every component of their activities for designing effective and purposeful training programme.

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So, we can say that Training is suggested as the prime tools to overcome the inherent problems faced by the self-help groups.

Objective of Study

1) To study training needs of self-help group members about value added products.

Materials and Methods

The present study was carried out in the Latur district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. Latur district is located in central India in the south-eastern part of Maharashtra. It is situated between 18°50' and 18° 75' North latitude and on 76° 25' and 77° 25' East longitude. The total geographic area latur district is 7371 sq.km which is about 2.40 per cent of the total area of Maharashtra. The total population of this district is 2,454,196 (Census 2011) lies with major portion of this district laterite-plateau. The divided in to tow parts i.e. high hill and low hill area.

The present study was carried out in Marathawada region of

Maharashtra state. From this region Latur was randomly selected for research purpose from which three tehsils namely Chakur, Latur, and Renapur were selected randomly for the study. For the purpose of study four villages from each selected tehsils, (Total 3 X 4= 12) were selected randomly. Thus a total of 12 villages were selected for the study. From each village one SHG was selected randomly for the study. From randomly selected 12 SHGs ten members selected randomly and thus it will makes sample of 120 SHG members for the study from Latur district.

Formula for Calculating Training Need Index

$$\text{Training need Index} = \frac{\text{Actual score obtained}}{\text{Maximum obtainable score}} \times 100$$

Results and Discussion

Product wise training needs of SHG members about Value Added Products

Table 1: Product wise training needs of SHG members about Value Added Products.

n= 120

SL. No.	Product	SHG Members (N=120)		
		Category		
		Mostly needed	Needed	Not needed
1.	Mango Pickle	23 (19.17%)	84 (70.00%)	13 (10.83%)
2.	Aonla Candy	58 (48.34%)	46 (38.33%)	16 (13.33%)
3.	Lime Pickle	19 (15.83%)	80 (66.66%)	21 (17.5)
4.	Banana Chips	76 (63.33%)	44 (36.67%)	00 (00.00)
5.	Papad	66 (55.00%)	54 (45.00%)	00 (00.00)
6.	Groundnut Laddu	32 (26.67%)	69 (57.50%)	19 (15.83%)
7.	Khakra	76 (63.33%)	44 (36.67%)	00 (00.00)
8.	Red Chili Pawder	27 (22.50%)	81 (67.50%)	12 (10%)
9.	Pedha	33 (27.50%)	62 (51.67%)	25 (20.83%)
10.	Turmeric Pawder	24 (20.00%)	82 (68.33%)	14 (11.67%)
11.	Tomato Sauce	71 (59.17%)	49 (40.83%)	00 (00.00)
12.	Paneer	72 (60.00%)	48 (40.00%)	00 (00.00)

A detail probing about product wise training needs of SHG members about value added products in the table 1 revealed that, in case of mango pickle majority (70.00%) of members belonged to 'needed' category of training needs, whereas (19.17%) members belongs to 'mostly needed' category of training needs, while only (10.83%) SHG members went to 'not needed' category of training needs.

While in case of aonla candy nearly half (48.34%) members belonged to 'mostly needed' category followed by (38.33%) SHG members were in 'needed' category of training needs and 13.33 per cent members didn't need training of aonla candy.

With regards to training need of lime pickle majority (66.66%) members needed training while 17.50 per cent members not needed training and 15.84 per cent members were mostly needed for lime pickle training.

With respect of banana chips two third (63.66%) members were in mostly needed training category and 36.67 per cent members needed training.

While in case of papad more than half (55.00%) members belonged to category 'mostly needed' and 45.00 per cent members belonged to 'needed' category of training needs.

With regards to taining need of groundnut laddu slightly more than half (57.50%) members were included in needed category while 26.67 per cent members were included in mostly needed category and only 15.83 per cent members

were included in not needed category of training.

In case of khakra less than two third members (63.33%) belonged to most needed category and 36.67 per cent members belonged to needed category of training.

With respect to training needs of red chili pawder around two third (67.50%) members fit in needed category, 22.50 per cent members fit in mostly needed category and only 10 per cent members fit in not needed category for training. With respect of Pedha around half 51.67 per cent members needed training while 27.50 per cent members reside in mostly needed category and 20.83 per cent members resides in not needed category of training needs.

In case of turmeric pawder around two third 68.33percent members set in needed category while 20.00 per cent members were set in most needed category and 11.67 members were set in not needed category of training needs.

It was found that (59.17%) members resided in mostly needed category and 40.83 percent members resided in needed training category for tomato sauce.

Lastly in case of paneer 60.00 per cent members were mostly needed for training while 40.00 per cent members were needed for training.

Thus we can conclude that, the SHG members were needed training of value added products.

Overall Training Needs of SHG members about value added products

Table 2: Overall Training Needs of SHG members about value added products

SL. No.	Category	SHG Members (N=120)	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (up to 60)	17	14.17
2.	Medium (61 to 76)	76	63.33
3.	High (above 76)	27	22.50
	Total	120	100.00

It was observed from table 2 that the majority (63.33%) of the members had needed medium level of training related to value added products whereas 22.50 per cent of the members had needed high level of training of value added products and 14.17 per cent members had needed low level training of value added products.

Conclusion

The study concluded that majority of the members had needed medium level of training of value added products. The possible reason might be that SHG members had received very little training on value added products which was organized by government and non government organizations due to which maximum number of SHG members belonged to medium and high category of training needs.

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