

To study the skill opportunities through adult education in unorganized sector of NCR Delhi

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Abstract

The present study is to find out the skill opportunities through adult education in Non- Government Organizations, Jan Shikshan Sans than and Gender Resource Centre of NCR Delhi. The sample size of the research were consisted 300 in terms of numbers. The data for the present study was collected through information blank, questionnaire for skill enhancement labour and interview schedule for experts and heads of the various skill providing centers. The finding of the study revealed that Females in Gender Resource Centers have cent percent enrolment as compared to male respondents, whereas in Jan Shikshan Sans than it was 92% in case of females and 8% in case of males and in Non- Government Organizations the ratio was 68% of females and 32% in case of males. Majority of females skill trainers who were agree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in JSS and the total number of respondents. It was also found that females who were Moderately Agree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in JSS and females who were Little Agree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in NGO's.

Keywords: skill enhancement, adult education, unorganized sector, labour, gender

Introduction

Adult education, as the term signifies, is the education of grown-up men and women who are above eighteen years. Bryson says, "Adult education includes all activities with an educational purpose, carried on by people, in the ordinary business of life who use only part of their energy to acquire intellectual equipment". Ernst Baker says, "Adult education is given on a part-time basis and, therefore, given concurrently with work and the earning of a living."

The scope of Adult education is very comprehensive. Social education covers all those topics that are not touched by education in general at school. Topics like religion, politics and family planning can now be discussed with adults who have a mature understanding. Moreover, it aims at giving a new orientation to the outlook of adults to suit the dynamic world. Then, the growth grooves of each individual are different from those of others. Social education harmonizes differences in growth and it also provides an opportunity for growth to those who have not been able to grow properly or completely earlier.

The unorganized sector, covers most of the rural labour and a substantial part of urban labour. It includes activities carried out by small and family enterprises, partly or wholly with family labour. In this sector wage-paid labour is largely unorganized due to casual and seasonal nature of employment and scattered location of enterprises. This sector is marked by low incomes, unstable and irregular employment, and lack of protection either from legislation or trade unions. The unorganised sector uses mainly labour intensive and indigenous technology.

Skills and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and social development for any country. Countries with higher and better levels of skills adjust more effectively

to the challenges and opportunities of world of work. Potentially, the target group for skill development comprises all those in the labour force, including those entering the labour market for the first time (12.8 million annually), those employed in the organized sector (26.0 million) and those working in the unorganized sector (433 million) in 2004-05. The current capacity of the skill development programs is 3.1 million. India has set a target of skilling 500 million people by 2022. National Skill Development Initiative will empower all individuals through improved skills, knowledge, nationally and internationally recognized qualifications to gain access to decent employment and ensure India's competitiveness in the global market.

National adult education programme (NAEP)

National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) this is a massive and huge programme for the development of Adult Education. This programme is used for the purpose of removing the illiteracy in India. NAEP was started at October 2nd, 1978 for the people who are at the age between 15 to 35 years. This programme was started for the purpose of educating. The target for this programme was to educate 100 million adults within a time frame of five years. The primary goals of the National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) were not merely to impart literacy in the conventional sense, but also to provide learners with functionality and awareness which were conceived as three integral components of this programme.

Total Literacy Campaign (TLC)

Total Literacy campaign (TLC) is the principal strategy of the National Literacy Mission (NLM) for imparting functional literacy to 100 Million persons in the 15-35 age groups in a

time-bound manner. Total literacy campaign, started as an alternative in the State of Kerala in district Ernakulum in January, 1989 made the whole district literate by February, 1990. Marking the promising success in Ernakulum, state-wide literacy campaign was launched in Kerala and as a result the state literacy level reached 91%. After this historical achievement, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India adopted the model of total literacy campaign and started work in the other states as well.

Post Literacy Campaigns (PLC)

On conclusion of a Total Literacy Campaign (TLC), Post Literacy Campaign (PLC) is implemented by the Zila Saksharta Samiti for a period of one year. One of the major objectives of a PLC is to enable the neo-literates to learn the application of literacy skills as a problem solving tool, so that learning becomes relevant to living and working. In the limited time available during TLC, it is not possible to dwell adequately on the functionality and awareness components of the programme. Therefore, in the PLC phase, these objectives take centre stage. One of the first tasks in a PLC programme is what is known as ‘mopping up’ operation. Those learners, who dropped out or could not achieve the NLM levels of literacy in the TLC phase, are enabled to achieve them through remediation or mopping up operation.

UNESCO

The International Commission on the Development of Education was appointed to recommend to the world body like

UNESCO the suggestions for solving the problems of education along with suitable means, media, strategies and infrastructure based on the findings of the world research and reflections The report produced by the Commission not only has dealt with the problems of the International community of interest in education but also emphasized the gap which is widening between developed and developing countries in a very striking way. While presenting the report its Chairman Edgare Faure has mentioned the four basic assumptions underlying it.

Objectives of the study

1. To find out the Gender-wise comparison of skill enhancement labours in unorganized sectors through GRC, JSS and NGO`s
2. To find out the role of GRC, JSS and NGO`s for providing skill enhancement training programme in unorganized sectors

Sample

The sample size of the research were consists 300 in terms of numbers. The sample size is an important feature of any study in which the goal is to make inferences about a population from a sample. The primary data was collected from different skill providing centers in which data was collected from Gender Resource Centre (GRC), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) and Non-Government Organization (NGO`s) the total enrolled in these skill providing centres were follows as:

Table 1

Year	Name of the Skill Centre	Total Enrolled	Males	Females
2008-2015	Gender Resource Centre (GRC)	3061	-	3061
2011-2015	Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)	8603	460	8143
2010-2015	Non-Government Organization`s (NGO`s)	13786	836	12950

The investigator collected the data from 300 respondents in which 100 each selected from Gender Resource Centre (GRC), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) and Non-Government

Organization (NGO`s).
The breakup of the sample list:

Table 2

Name of the Skill Centre	Male	Female	Total
Gender Resource Centre (GRC)	0	100	100
Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)	8	92	100
Non-Government Organization`s (NGO`s)	32	68	100
Total Sample			300

Tools and Techniques

The data for the present study was collected through information blank, questionnaire for skill enhancement labour and interview schedule for experts and heads of the various skill providing centers. Following tools and techniques were employed for the present investigation:

1. **Information Blank:** Information blank was used to collect the data from Gender Resource Center (G.R.C) Delhi, Jan Shikshan Sansthan/(J.S.S) Delhi and Non-Governmental Organizations of NCR Delhi.

2. **Questionnaire:** A questionnaire was developed by the investigator to collect the data from skill enhancement labour, which were taken skill training programmes in difference adult education centers/institutions on NCR, Delhi.
3. **Interview schedule:** An interview schedule was structured by the investigator for interviewed experts who are engaged in providing skill enhancement programmes among adults in NCR, Delhi

Analysis of the data

Table 3: Gender-wise comparison of skill enhancement labours in unorganized sectors through GRC, JSS and NGO`s

Gender	N	%age
Gender Resource Centre (GRC)		
Male	0	0.0%
Female	100	100.0%
Total	100	100.0%
Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)		
Male	8	8.0%
Female	92	92.0%
Total	100	100.0%
Non- Government Organization (NGO)		
Male	32	32.0%
Female	68	68.0%
Total	100	100.0%

Source: Field Survey

The above table reveals the gender-wise skill enhancement labours in unorganised sector through GRC, JSS and NGOs. The statistics of the table shows that the sample of the study consists of 100% females in Gender Resource Centers,

whereas in Jan Shikshan Sansthan it is 92% in case of males and 8% in case of females and in Non- Government Organizations the ratio is 68% in males and 32% in case of females.

Table 4: Role of GRC, JSS and NGO`s for providing skill enhancement training programme in unorganized sectors

Gender	Instrumental in women self employment									
	Strongly Agree		Agree		Moderately Agree		Little Agree		Disagree	
	N	%age	N	%age	N	%age	N	%age	N	%age
Gender Resource Centre (GRC)										
Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Female	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	34	100.00%	62	100.00%	4	100.00%
Total	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	34	100.00%	62	100.00%	4	100.00%
Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)										
Male	0	0.00%	1	25.00%	5	11.36%	19	38.77%	0	0.00%
Female	0	0.00%	3	75.00%	39	88.64%	31	61.23%	2	100.00%
Total	0	0.00%	4	100.00%	44	100.00%	50	100.00%	2	100.00%
Non- Government Organization (NGO)										
Male	0	0.00%	1	33.33%	1	1.92%	13	36.10%	1	12.50%
Female	0	0.00%	2	66.67%	52	98.80%	23	63.90%	7	87.50%
Total	0	0.00%	3	100.00%	53	100.72%	36	100.00%	8	100.00%

Source: Field Survey

The above table reveals the role of GRC, JSS and NGO`s for providing skill enhancement training programme in unorganized sectors. The analysis of the above table depicts that none of respondents were found Strongly Agree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in Gender resource centre (GRC), JSS and in NGO`s

The analysis of the above table depicts that none of the respondents were found who were Agree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in Gender resource centre (GRC), whereas the total number of respondents were 4 among them 1(25%) males and 3(75%) females who were agree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in JSS and the total number of respondents were 3 among them 1(33.33%) males and 2(66.7%) females who were Agree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in NGO`s

The analysis of the above table depicts that the total number of respondents were 34 among them all 34 were females who were Moderately Agree with respect to Instrumental in

women self-employment in Gender resource centre (GRC), whereas the total number of respondents were 44 among them 5(11.36%) males and 39(88.64%) females who were Moderately Agree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in JSS and the total number of respondents were 53 among them 1(1.92%) males and 52(98.08%) females who were Moderately Agree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in NGO`s

The analysis of the above table depicts that the total number of respondents were 62 among them 100% were females who were Little Agree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in Gender resource centre (GRC), whereas the total number of respondents were 50 among them 19(38.77%) males and 31(61.23%) females who were Little Agree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in JSS and the total number of respondents were 36 among them 13(36.10%) males and 23(63.90%) females who were Little Agree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in NGO`s

The analysis of the above table depicts that the total number of respondents were 4 among them all 4 were found females who were Disagree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in Gender resource centre (GRC), whereas the total number of respondents were 2 among them 2(100%) males and 2(100%) females who were Disagree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in JSS and the total number of respondents were 8 among them 1(12.50%) males and 7(87.50%) females who were Disagree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in NGO`s.

Conclusion

- Total sample of the study consisted of 100% females in Gender Resource Centers, whereas in Jan Shikshan Sansthan it was 92% in case of females and 8% in case of males and in Non- Government Organizations the ratio was 68% of females and 32% in case of males.
- None of the respondents were found who were to Instrumental in women self-employment in Gender resource centre (GRC), whereas the total number of respondents were 4 among them 1(25%) males and 3(75%) females who were Agree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in JSS and the total number of respondents were 3 among them 1(33.33%) males and 2(66.7%) females who were Agree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in NGO`s
- Total number of respondents were 34 among them 100% were females who were Moderately Agree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in Gender resource centre (GRC), whereas the total number of respondents were 44 among them 5(11.36%) males and 39(88.64%) females who were Moderately Agree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in JSS and the total number of respondents were 53 among them 1(1.92%) males and 52(98.08%) females who were Moderately Agree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in NGO`s
- Total number of respondents were 62 among them all were females who were Little Agree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in Gender resource centre (GRC), whereas the total number of respondents were 50 among them 19(38.77%) males and 31(61.23%) females who were Little Agree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in JSS and the total number of respondents were 36 among them 13(36.10%) males and 23(63.90%) females who were Little Agree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in NGO`s
- Total number of respondents were 4 among them all 4 were females who were Disagree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in Gender resource centre (GRC), whereas the total number of respondents were 2 among them 2(100%) males and 2(100%) females who were Disagree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in JSS and the total number of respondents were 8 among them 1(12.50%) males and 7(87.50%) females who were Disagree with respect to Instrumental in women self-

employment in NGO`s

- Total number of respondents were 5 among them all 5 were females who were Agree Helpful in obtaining financial from bank & other financial assistance in venture in Gender resource centre (GRC), whereas the total number of respondents were 21 among them 7(33%) males and 14(67%) females who were Agree Helpful in obtaining financial from bank & other financial assistance in venture in JSS and the total number of respondents were 8 among them 2(25%) males and 6(75%) females who were Agree with respect to Instrumental in women self-employment in NGO`s

Suggestion

1. The present study was confined to the National Capital Region Delhi, Some more adjacent areas of NCR should be taken for further research.
2. A comparative study may be undertaken to compare the effectiveness of different skill enhancement programmes in unorganised sector offered in different areas.
3. The present may be replicated on a large sample to be drawn from across the Union Territory of Delhi.
4. An evaluative study of all the skill enhancement programmes may be conducted at National level.

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