

The Role of NGO's Promoting Vocational Training for Rural Youth in Tirunelveli City

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Abstract: *Youth empowerment is enhancing the status of young people, empowering them to build on their competencies and capabilities for life. It will enable them to contribute and benefit from a politically stable, economically viable and legally supportive environment, ensuring their full participation as active citizens in their countries. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play a pivotal role in bridging the gap between these communities and the resources they need to flourish. With their unwavering commitment to social change, NGOs empower rural populations through innovative programs that focus on education, healthcare, sustainable agriculture, and economic development. This study analyses the impact of various empowerment programmes of NGOs on the rural youth. For measuring the empowerment level of youth beneficiaries, the statistical tools and techniques such as mean and percentage analysis for the study. The results show clearly that the demands of the rural population varied, and their participation in the training course was highly influenced by access to a training centre, the duration of the training, economic returns and socio-cultural factors. The demand-driven approach works best in vocational training when it involves the relevant stakeholders and the target groups in the planning and designing process. So, it is recommended to launch awareness campaigns for the grass-root acceptance of vocational and skill training through NGOs.*

Keywords: Youth, empowerment, NGO, Vocational Training

I. INTRODUCTION

In the present knowledge-based economy, young population is the greatest assets for a nation and is regarded as potential and actual investment for a country's development. India is enjoying demographic dividend with good young human resource than any other country in the world. The statistics and surveys reveal that in India among the youth there is wide disparity between urban youths and rural youths as to education, income, consumption, access to health care services, political participation leading to many political, socioeconomic problems like high rate of school dropouts, unemployment, early age addiction to alcohol, tobacco consumption, naxalism are the few to mention. The degree of disparity varies from state to state and again within the state from region to region. In India, nearly 70 percent of the total population lives in rural areas and these rural youth have been deprived of many facilities due to so many reasons. The rural youth have treasure of hidden talents and are introverts, if they are given proper guidance and advice they can be moulded and they can become a responsible citizen and a great asset to the nation. The stakeholders like Families, education institutions, government, Inter-Government Organisations, Non- Government Organisations (NGOs) and community have the responsibility to create favourable environment to rural youths to attain 'equity' and thereby assist them in their all-round development. It is highly difficult for the state alone to shoulder and discharge the responsibility of empowering youth in the country, it is imperative for the state to take the help of Non- Government Organisations (NGOs) and other voluntary associations in the youth empowerment process.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Dhanush Sundaran & P. P. Murugan (2018) Entitled the research topic "A study on Constraints faced by tribal youth in vocational preference". The Main objective is To identify key vocational-related constraints hindering tribal youth in Nilgiris district, Tamil Nadu within the state context. Research methodology is Structured interviews with tribal youth



using a pre-tested schedule. Respondents are Not explicitly stated numerically in the abstract (likely a sample of tribal youth, but number unspecified). Statistical tools is Descriptive analysis—frequency distribution of reported constraints. Major findings are Main constraints were insufficient credit facilities, lack of periodic training, land alienation, and job insecurity. Empowering tribal youth requires improving access to credit and regular vocational training opportunities Published: Journal of Extension Education, Vol 30, No 3 (2018)

Shalendra, Sangamesh Angadi & Mehrunissa Begum (2020) Entitled the topic “A study on Financial Independence of Rural Youth through Skill Development – A Case of STRY” Journal of Agricultural Extension Management, June 2023 (but data relate to STRY programs up to 2020) Analyzed the STRY (Skill Training for Rural Youth) program under SMAE for income generation and outreach. Program documentation review and implementation. District-level reach scale; exact n not specified. Narrative contextual analysis are program reach metrics. STRY’s integrated structure allows broad reach; skill training yields supplementary income and scalable youth coverage. Government-NGO coordination through STRY has potential to engage large numbers of rural youth effectively. populations have access to essential services and opportunities for growth. By empowering local residents through skill development and education, NGOs help cultivate a sense of agency, enabling individuals to take charge of their lives and contribute meaningfully to their communities. Moreover, NGOs serve as a voice for the rural populace, advocating for their rights and needs in broader political and economic discussions. They not only identify and address immediate challenges but also work towards long-term solutions that foster resilience and sustainability. Whether it’s through microfinance initiatives that boost local economies or health programs that enhance well-being, the impact of NGOs on rural development is profound and far-reaching. This introduction sets the stage for a deeper exploration of how these organizations operate, the challenges they face, and the transformative changes they foster in rural communities.

Adegbite, O. (2020) Entitled the topic has been destinated as. “A Study on The role and effectiveness of non-formal training programmes for entrepreneurship in sub-Saharan Africa 2020”. Analise to paint a comprehensive picture of the non-formal entrepreneurship training landscape in sub-Saharan Africa, we conducted a systematic literature review. We chose this approach since we wanted to assess the existing literature in a rigorous and transparent manner. first we developed a search strategy, after that we identified the relevant databases following this we defined the criteria for exclusion and inclusion after which we selected articles based on a combination of abstract/title screening and the inclusion/exclusion criteria we then assessed the quality of included articles and then extracted the data relevant for the research topic before we, finally, analysed the data.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The education system faced significant challenges that adversely affected rural youth, limiting their access to quality educational opportunities and hindering their potential for personal and economic development. High levels of poverty, gender inequality, and geographic disparities created barriers that prevented many young people from pursuing formal education. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) had emerged as critical players in addressing these gaps, yet the extent to which their innovative educational programs effectively promoted learning outcomes and empowerment among rural youth. Despite its initiatives, there remained a lack of comprehensive evidence regarding the impact of these programs on the academic and social development of participants. Furthermore, the challenges faced by rural youth were compounded by socio-economic and cultural factors that influenced their engagement in education. This study aimed to explore the contributions of NGOs in promoting innovative education for rural youth, focusing on the effectiveness of vocational training in fostering educational equity and empowerment. The findings sought to inform policymakers and stakeholders about the critical role of NGOs in transforming the educational landscape for rural youth.

Objectives

1. To study the role of NGO’S promoting vocational training for rural youth
- 2 To assess the present status of NGOs’ role in entrepreneurial development.
- 3 To know the socio-economic profile of the respondents.
- 4 To study the problems encountered/faced by NGOs in promoting entrepreneurs.
5. To offer a suitable suggestion based on the study



III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Questionnaire were prepared for collecting data. Most of the questions are based on five-point Likert scale technique depending on the level of satisfaction. The sample size for the study constituted to 175 respondents in Tirunelveli city.

IV. ANALYSIS OF DATA

Table 1: AGE WISE CLASSIFICATION

S. No	Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Below 20	34	19
2	20 -36 years	96	55
3	36 -54 years	29	17
4	Above 54	16	9
	Total	175	100

Source: Primary Data

From above the table clears the out of 175 respondents,19percentage of the respondents are come under the age group of below 20years,55percentage of the respondents are belonging to the age group of 20-36years,17percentage of the respondents are between the age group of 36-54years and 9 percentage of the respondents are lies under the age group of 54years.Hence, we concluded that most of the respondents are belonging to the age group of 20-36years.

Table 2: GENDER WISE CLASSIFICATION

S.No	Gender	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Male	134	77
2	Female	36	23
	Total	175	100

Source: Primary data

From the above table shows that, out of 175 respondents,77percentage of the respondents are male and 23 percentage of the respondents are female. Hence, we concluded that most of the respondents are Male.

Table 3: Facilities Of NGO

S.No	Statements	HS	S	N	DS	HDS	Mean Score	Rank
1.	Infrastructure & Physical Facilities	24	32	43	41	35	2.8228	III
2.	Technology & Learning Resources	65	44	23	35	8	3.7028	I
3.	Support Facilities	28	12	55	44	36	2.7257	IV
4.	Accessibility & Inclusivity	18	49	21	22	65	2.6171	V
5.	Overall Satisfaction	40	38	33	33	31	3.32	II

Source: Primary data

From the above Table, the first rank got the Technology & Learning Resources with a mean score of 3.7028,second rank got the overall satisfaction with a mean score of 3.32,third rank got the Infrastructure & Physical Facilities with a mean score 2.8228,fourth rank got the support facilities with a mean score of 2.7257,fifth rank got the accessibility and inclusivity with a mean score 2.6171.

V. FINDINGS

According to Age wise classification, the majority of respondents are belonging to the age group of 20–36 years. According to Gender wise classification, the majority of respondents are mostly Males constitute 77 % of the respondents. According to facilities of NGO, the first rank got the Technology & Learning Resources with a mean score of 3.7028

VI. SUGGESTIONS:

The central government should enact a single unified Act for NGOs registration and monitoring the functioning of NGOs to make them more accountable and transparent in their dealings.

Government should by giving more financial assistance and support to NGOs having rural orientation.



Proper training should be given to staff and volunteers of NGOs
NGOs should educate and create awareness among the local community about their development programmes.

VII. CONCLUSION

Vocational education is now more and more relevant in a labour market that is changing quickly due to Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG). Vocational education guarantees that people are not only prepared with employable skills but also with the knowledge and abilities to handle the difficulties or challenges of today's global market by matching training programs with industry needs and developing areas. Vocational education creates opportunity for a wide range of individuals by appreciating and acknowledging the various forms of intellect and aptitude. Vocational education can play a pivotal role in advancing human development in India. In conclusion, vocational education stands as a beacon of hope for advancing human development in India. This can be concluded that with active role of NGOs with co-operation from other stakeholders like families, government and intergovernmental organisations can empower the youth and make them to become great asset for the country.

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