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Performance and Growth of Jan Shikshan Sansthan in Karnataka: An Overview

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Abstract: *The Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) is one of the dominant roles in the socio-economically backward peoples and it is impact on untrained members of both the urban and rural areas. Majority of the JSSs concentrated their socio-economic activities in those regions where the socially and economically, deprived sections in the society. This paper focused on performance and growth of the Jan Shikshan Sansthan in India as well as Karnataka state. The programmed of JSS is a vocational training institute started in response to the vocational needs of the migrated population in opportunities of employment and income. The main objective was to provide skill development training to workers and their dependents. The skill development and vocational training offered by JSS is in the form of non-formal. The present study makes an attempts to understand the situations of development of socio-economically backward and educationally disadvantaged groups of urban and rural population such as neo-literates, Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), women and girls, slum dwellers and the migrant workers. This article observed that the category of self-employed and employed situation in the various districts of Karnataka state. Mysore district stands the first positions in the category of self-employed is 4991(13.19 per cent) beneficiaries and Davanagere district stands the first positions in the category of employed is 4119(14.66 per cent) beneficiaries of JSS in Karnataka. The study mainly based on secondary sources.*

Keywords: *Performance, Functions and Objectives, Growth of Beneficiaries, Self-employed and Employed, Various Skill Development Programmers*

I. INTRODUCTION

JSS has become a key strategy of upliftments of socio-economic conditions in India as well as Karnataka. Both the State Government and the NGOs have been actively involved in the promotion and growth of JSSs skill development programme in the State. Majority of the JSSs concentrated their socio-economic activities in those regions where the socially and economically, deprived sections in the society. The Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) is one of the dominant roles in the socio-economically backward peoples and it is impact on untrained members in both the urban and rural areas. The JSSs are segment role in the illiterate, unemployed, socio-economically backward peoples both the rural and urban areas in Karnataka State. The development programme of JSS is a unique scheme implemented by the Government of India. The JSSs are institutes of People's Education focusing on the poor, the illiterates, the neo-literates, the under-privileged, and the un-reached. The JSSs are unique in that they do not provide just skill development, but link literacy with vocational skills development and provide large doses of Life Enrichment Education (LEE) to the people. JSSs skill and vocational training schemes are widespread the knowledge and understanding of the social, economic and political systems among its beneficiaries and promote national goals such as secularism, national integration, women's empowerment and equality, protection, and conservation of the environment.

II. Role of the JSS in India

The scheme of JSS was founded in 1967 as Shramik Vidyapeeth. The scheme of Shramik Vidyapeeth was renamed as Jan Shikshan Sansthan in April 2000. Along with the change in its name came the change in its focus. A scheme that was intended for the industrial workers and their families was expanded both in terms of its clientele and focus and was extended to the rural areas. JSS is their Endeavour to shape their beneficiaries into self-reliant and self-assured employees and entrepreneurs. It is a polyvalent or multi-faceted adult education institution, aimed at improving the vocational skills and quality of life of the industrial workers and their family members as well as those persons who had been migrating from rural to urban settings. There are 221 JSSs in 2007-08 to increased 271 JSSs with impart skill development training consisting 400 vocational courses during 2015-16 in the country. They are

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expected to act as district level resource support activities especially in regard to organization of vocational training and skill development programmes for the neo-literates and other target groups of the continuing education programme.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1) To study the performance and growth of beneficiaries of JSSs in Karnataka.
- 2) To analyze the impact of the JSSs skill development programmes on socio-economically backward peoples in Karnataka.

IV. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The present study is mainly based on secondary sources. The secondary data required to category wise beneficiaries, growth of beneficiaries in JSSs, have been collected from the Annual Reports of JSSs, HRD, JSSs Office documents of reports, News Papers, journals and other sources. The data analysis carried out by using percentages, the study covers a period of five years (2011-12 to 2015-16).

A. Brief History of JSS in Karnataka

In Karnataka state there are nine JSSs are functioning. They are established in different parts of Karnataka state. JSSs are functioning through NGOs and whole district is its operational area. Like that in Karnataka state the first JSS started in Bengaluru in 1980, later in 1986 one more JSS is sanctioned for Karnataka in Mysore. Both the JSSs were sanctioned for Jagadguru Sri Shivarathreeshwara Mahavidyalaya(JSSM), one of the reputed organizations of Karnataka in the field of education. It has been conducted a number of skill development programmes for the benefit of socioeconomically backward peoples in both of the districts. In Karnataka state there are nine JSSs functioning in nine districts are namely in given in the table-1. At presently under the organization of JSSs the following nine JSS institutions are functioning by undertaking skill development and vocational training programmes in Karnataka state.

Table-1 Profile of JSS wise Establishment and Located in Karnataka 2017

S.No	Name of Parent Organization (JSS)	Covered Districts	Year of Establishment
1	Basaveshwara Vidya Vardaka Sangha (BVVS)	Bagalkot	2004
2	Jagadguru Sri Shivaratreeshwara Mahavidyalaya	Bengaluru	1998
3	Sree Shakti Association	Davanagere	2004
4	Samata Lok Shikshana Samithi	Gulbarga (Kalburgi)	2008
5	Bapuji Grameena Vikasa Samithi	Karawar	1995
6	Jagadguru Sri Shivaratreeshwara Mahavidyalaya (JSS)	Mysore	1986
7	Social Educational Vocational Association	Raichur	2000
8	Swamy Vivekananda Vidya Samsthe	Shivamogga	1995
9	Sri Siddhaganga Education Trust	Tumkur	2004

Source: Annual Reports (2011-12 to 2015-16), Department of JSS, Karnataka

B. Performance Evaluation of the Jan Shikshan Sansthan in Karnataka Scenario

Jan Shikshan Sansthan which is most popular names as JSS evolved itself as a premier and most benefits and upliftments of socio-economically backward people's organization in the state of Karnataka and an activity in 1995 to implement under the NGOs by Central Government of India. The JSSs are playing a very important role in the development of socio-economically backward peoples in both the rural and urban areas in Karnataka state. These institutions are providing skill development programmes to its beneficiaries for their upliftment of socio-economic conditions and for employment and income generation. The present study analyzed the fact that JSSs are playing a vital role in Karnataka state. JSS played a crucial role in socio-economically backward peoples and spreading skill and vocational training courses throughout the State. The present study makes a performance evaluation of the JSS skill development programme and category distribution of beneficiaries various JSSs in the State.

C. Importance Functions of JSSs in Karnataka

- 1) To identify appropriate target areas and target groups by developing of socio-economic profiles.
- 2) To organize training programmes for Key Resource Persons, Master Trainers and Trainees in vocational courses and for neo-literates.

- 3) To recognize and determine a variety of educational and vocational needs of different categories of clientele groups.
- 4) The plan and organize polyvalent educational programmes, and other various activities including literacy, post-literacy, and continuing education to suit the learning requirements of target groups.
- 5) To promote organization of forums such as co-operative societies, mandals and associations of women, youth and workers with a view to undertake collective activity for socio-economic development.
- 6) To provide follow-up services to the beneficiaries of the JSSs.

D. Objectives of the JSSs in Karnataka

- 1) To improve the occupational skills, and technical knowledge of the neo-literates and the trainees and to raise their efficiency development and increase productive ability.
- 2) To expand the range of knowledge and understanding of the socio-economic and political systems in order to make critical awareness about the environment.
- 3) To encourage national goals such as secularism, national integration, population and development, women's equality, protection and conservation of environment.

E. Activities of Various Skill Development Programmes of JSS in Karnataka

The courses popularly conducted by JSS skill development programmes in Karnataka. The main important of the skill development programmes are given below:

- 1) Bakery & Confectionary
- 2) Beauty Culture and Health Care
- 3) Carpentry and Furniture Making
- 4) Computer Applications
- 5) Dress Making, Designing and Embroidery
- 6) Electrical Technician
- 7) Fabric Painting
- 8) Fashion Designing
- 9) Flower Arrangement
- 10) Handicrafts: Toy Making
- 11) Helpers for Hospital and Nursing Homes
- 12) Interior Design and Decoration
- 13) Jute Craft
- 14) Leaf Plate and Cup Making
- 15) Mushroom Cultivation and Marketing
- 16) Plumbing and Sanitary Work
- 17) Refrigeration and Air conditioning Mechanism
- 18) Screen Printing
- 19) Photography and Video graphy

F. Growth of Beneficiaries of JSSs in Karnataka: Recent Trends

Growth in trends of category wise distribution of beneficiaries are scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, minority, OBC and others of JSS, Karnataka state during the year 2011-12 to 205-16. Those beneficiaries have been achieved trained through vocational training courses and skill development programmes of JSS through NGOs in Karnataka. It is provides several securing of livelihood development schemes, skill and vocational training courses, and their impact of the self-reliant, self-reliance, self-freedom in the socio-economically backward peoples, target groups and others of both the rural and urban areas. JSS has promotes positive impact on socio-economically backward peoples and women empowerment.

G. Social Category Wise Beneficiaries

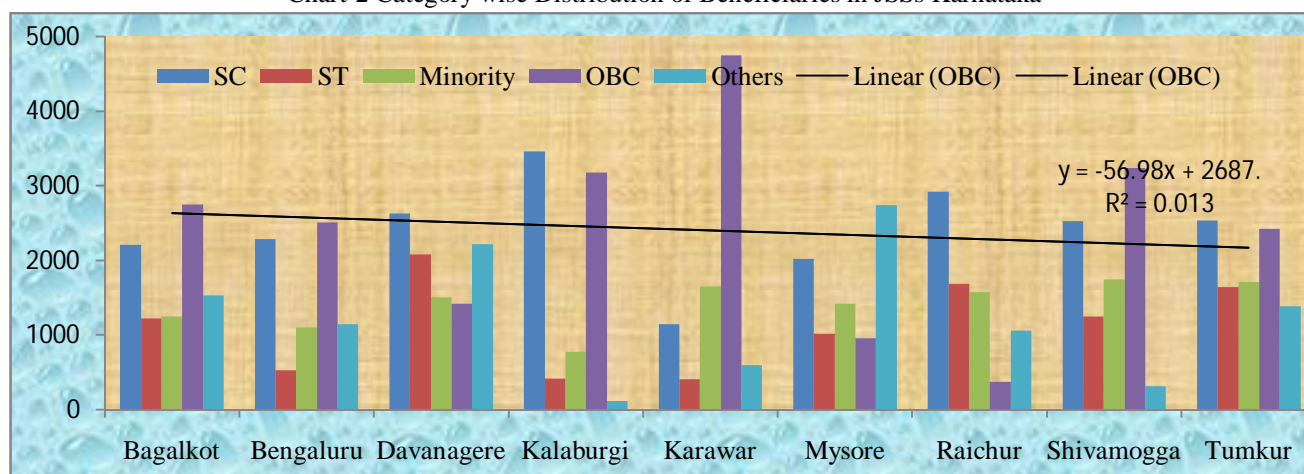
The JSSs Karnataka imparting training to all social categories of learners. The table 3.5 gives social category wise beneficiaries covered by nine Jan Shikshan Sansthan Karnatak state.

Table-2 Category wise Distribution of Beneficiaries of JSSs in Karnataka 2015-16(Numbers)

S. No	Name of JSS	SC	ST	Minority	OBC	Others	Total of Beneficiaries	Total % of	Rank
1	Bagalkot	2214	1230	1253	2751	1533	8981	11.58	4
2	Bengaluru	2288	530	1108	2512	1149	7587	9.78	9
3	Davanagere	2629	2085	1513	1426	2219	9872	12.72	1
4	Kalaburgi	3469	417	777	3179	119	7961	10.26	7
5	Karawar	1147	414	1656	4754	604	8575	11.05	5
6	Mysore	2021	1019	1422	958	2744	8164	10.52	6
7	Raichur	2927	1690	1576	374	1063	7630	9.83	8
8	Shivamogga	2532	1249	1751	3246	321	9099	11.73	3
9	Tumkur	2536	1650	1715	2427	1388	9716	12.52	2
Total		21763	10284	12771	21627	11140	77585	100.00	

Sources: Annual Reports of JSS (2015-16), Department of JSS, Karnataka.

Chart-2 Category wise Distribution of Beneficiaries in JSSs Karnataka



The table-2 and chart-2 presents that the category wise distribution of beneficiaries of JSSs in Karnataka during 2015-16. The highest beneficiaries were accorded to the JSS of Davanagere district followed by Tumkur and Shivamogga most of these are located in the north areas where majority of socio-economically backward peoples live in the areas and upliftments purpose. Among the districts, Davanagere stands at the top with 9872 category wise beneficiaries(12.72 per cent), followed by Tumkur with 9716 category wise beneficiaries(12.52 per cent), Shivamogga takes the third position with 9099 category wise beneficiaries (11.73 per cent), Bagalkot contains 8981 beneficiaries (11.58 per cent), Karwar consists 8575 beneficiaries (11.05 per cent), Mysore takes sixth position with 8164 beneficiaries (10.52 per cent), Kalburgi stands at the seventh position with 7961 (10.26 per cent), Raichur is 7630 beneficiaries (9.86 per cent), and the Bengaluru takes the ninth position with the overall districts.

H. Impact of JSSs Skill Development Programmes on Socio-economically Backward Peoples in Karnataka

The impact of JSS skill development programme is assessed in the following are; opportunities of employment and income generation, household income, consumptions, savings, benefits of socio-economic conditions, decline in poverty, children education, health, self-employed and employed. The JSSs in Karnataka state are established to provide comprehensive education for life enrichment through facilities of study materials, maintenance of discipline and instruction to unemployed youth belonging to all sections of society and to promote skills among them and prepare them as products to enter into an occupation independently. Change in the socio-economic status of beneficiaries and their satisfaction towards vocational skill development programmes, achievement in their academic endeavors is the test for the success or efficiency of JSSs vocational skill development courses. JSS,

Karnataka have been efficient role in the socio-economically backward peoples like illiterate, neo-literate, powerless peoples, target groups, and others poor women and girls, slum dwellers and the migrant workers.

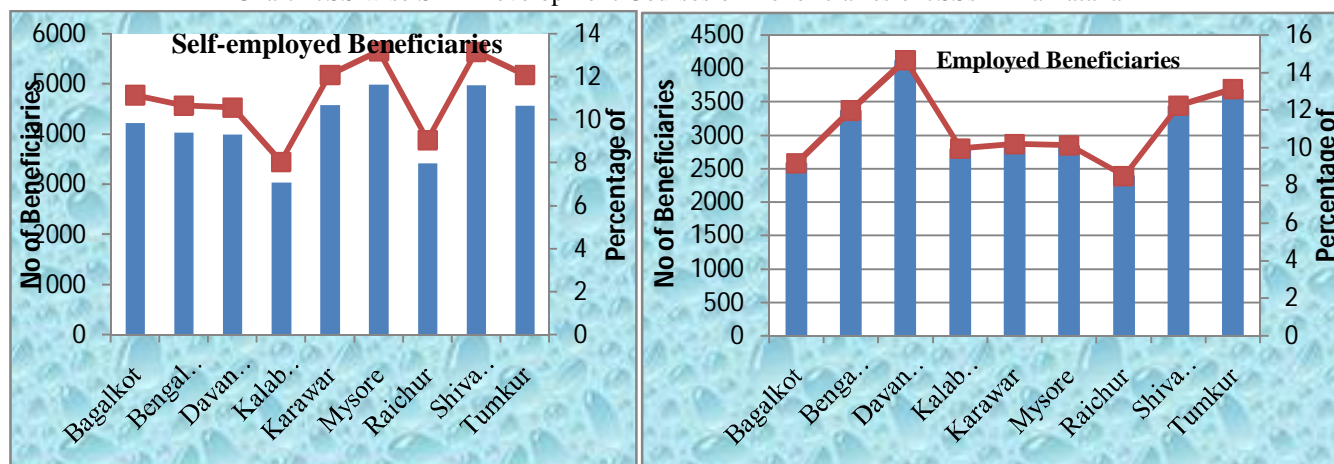
Table-3JSS wise Skill Development Courses on Beneficiaries of JSSs in Karnataka(2011-12 to 2015-16) (Numbers)

S. No	Name of JSS	Self-employed	Percentage of SE	Rank	Employed	Percentage of E	Rank	Total of trained Beneficiaries	Total % of
1	Bagalkot	4220	11.15	7	2583	9.19	7	6803	10.32
2	Bengaluru	4030	10.65	5	3367	11.99	4	7397	11.22
3	Davanagere	3996	10.56	6	4119	14.66	1	8115	12.31
4	Kalaburgi	3042	8.04	9	2800	9.97	8	5842	8.86
5	Karawar	4578	12.10	3	2867	10.21	5	7445	11.29
6	Mysore	4991	13.19	1	2842	10.12	6	7833	11.88
7	Raichur	3423	9.05	8	2389	8.50	9	5812	8.82
8	Shivamogga	4982	13.17	2	3437	12.23	3	8419	12.77
9	Tumkur	4576	12.09	4	3689	13.13	2	8265	12.54
Total		37838	100.00		28093	100.00		65931	

Source: Annual Reports (2011-12 to 2015-16), Department of JSS, Karnataka

Note: SE- Self-employed, E- Employed

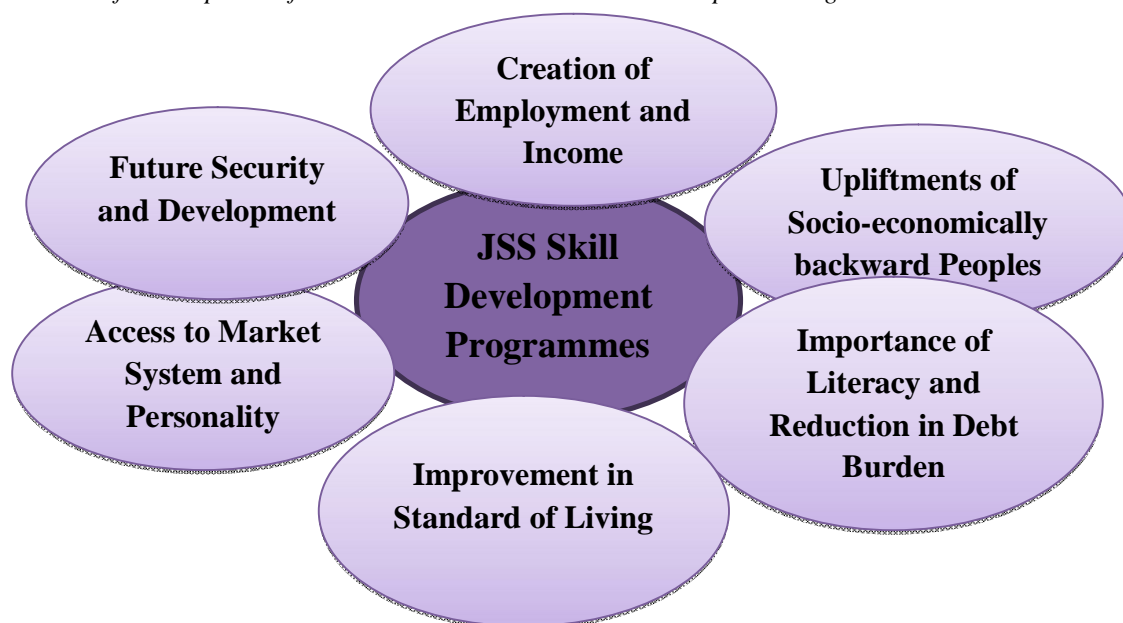
Chart-1JSS wise Skill Development Courses on Beneficiaries of JSSs in Karnataka



The table-2 and chart-1clear the reflected that the percentage of self-employed and employed in various districts of Karnataka state during the period between 2011-12 to 2015-16. The data shows that Mysore district stands the first positions in the category of self-employed is 4991(13.19 per cent) beneficiaries, followed by Shivamogga is13.17 percent of the total percentage of self-employed. Karwar District stands at the third positions with 12.10 percentages of the self-employed. Tumkur district stands at the fourth positions with 12.09 per cent, Bengaluru is 10.65 per cent, Davanagere is 10.56 per cent, Bagalkot is 11.15 per cent, Raichur is 9.05 per cent, and Kalburgi district stands at the ninth place is 8.04 percentages of the self-employed.

The above table-2 and chart-1data shows that the percentage of self-employed and employed in various districts of Karnataka state during the period between 2011-12 to 2015-16. Davanagere district stands the first positions in the category of employed is 4119(14.66 per cent) beneficiaries, followed by Tumkur is13.13 percent of the total percentage of employed. Shivamogga District stands at the third positions with 12.23 percentages of the employed. Bengaluru district stands at the fourth positions with 11.99 per cent, Karwar is 10.21 per cent, Mysore is 10.12 per cent, Bagalkot is 9.19 per cent, Kalburgi is 9.05 per cent, and Raichur district stands at the ninth place is 8.50 percentages of the employed. The above table-2 shows that the identified rank of category of self-employed and employed of JSS in the various districts of Karnataka state.

I. Flow Chart of Development of Socio-economic and JSSs Skill Development Programmes



The above figure gives the information of improves the benefits and uplifts of backward peoples of both the rural and urban areas.

V. CONCLUSION

The developing countries like India have to provide their human resources with new skills training courses in order to participate with global market. And as literacy provides the base for any new skill, it is essential to make all the rich and poor people functionally literate. Basic literacy can be meaningful for an individual only when he is able to use it in his day to day life and only when it enables him to earn his livelihood. The JSSs skill development programmes initiatives implemented through NGOs in Karnataka had the main objective of making development of socio-economically backward peoples and otherwise. JSSs functioning of Jan Shikshan Sansthan in the promotion of skill development training courses among the neo-literates, number of JSS in India, objectives, target group, type, and nature of skill development training programmes. The JSSs are playing an excellent role in the development of the nation by providing skill improvement programmes to socio-economically backward people in the society. It is assumed that the training programmes through JSS's leads to increase the incomes of poor people through income and employment generation activities.

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