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Effectiveness of Cutting and Tailoring Trainings Organised by Krishi Vigyan Kendra for Scheduled Caste Women

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ABSTRACT

Cutting and tailoring is one of the avenues for self-employment which require less of basic and technical education, minimum infrastructure and moderate financial needs. Proficiency in the art of cutting and tailoring is an essential pre-requisite in clothing construction, it is very important to know the techniques of cutting and tailoring for producing attractive garments. Therefore, the present study has been planned with the objective to study the socio-economic profile of the respondents and to analyze the effectiveness of trainings imparted by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sadalpur. Among the training programme designing of garment was very useful with maximum training effectiveness index. The training on surface enrichment (83.61) and cutting of garments (82.78) were useful among the respondents with marginally TEI score. Respondents were found to be highly satisfied towards training programme. It also indicates that respondents were highly satisfied about the subject matter taught/covered and quality of trainer made available to them during training programme.

Key Words: Satisfaction, Effectiveness, Training, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Cutting, Tailoring

I.INTRODUCTION

Women in India constitute 50% of the total population and contributing enormously toward the economic development of the nation. The participation of these women is mostly activity in women are encouraged. Thus, it is natural that women need special attention and focus in informal and unorganized sector. It has been realized in last few years that the wide spread poverty and stunt economic growth cannot be rectified unless gainful sustainable economic The Scheduled Castes comprise about 16.6 percent of India's population (according to the 2011 census). Haryana stand at fifth position having large schedule caste population.

The total population in Haryana of Schedule caste is 40.91 lakhs consisting 19.35% of the state population about 78% of the schedule caste population live in rural areas. Schedule caste constitutes the weakest and poorest section of society. For upliftment of schedule caste both central and state government have taken great interest for capacity building of scheduled caste women in different areas in order to make self-reliant.

Cutting and tailoring is one of the such avenues for self-employment which require less of basic and technical education, minimum infrastructure and moderate financial needs. Clothing construction is a technical accomplishment, which requires knowledge of fabrics, principle of clothing construction and skills involved in it. Proficiency in the art of cutting and tailoring is an essential pre-requisite in clothing construction, it is very important to know the techniques of cutting and tailoring for producing attractive garments. Cutting and tailoring is very common in almost every Indian household and girls learn this art from their elders.

Despite the fact, the programmes involving women are very rare, now the time has come to recognize the role for women in agriculture and allied fields. Accordingly, there is a need to plan and executive the programmes having equal opportunity of women if the social and economic development is to be achieved. Therefore, there is an urgent need to motivate and inspire rural women and specifically SC women bring them into the main stream to achieve the objectives of all round balanced development.

The Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) is an educational institution offers a very good opportunity to farmers and farm women by organizing trainings to work closely with trainees in developing a more skilled and educated workforce. KVK has to impart and adopt both on-campus and off-campus trainings. The training programmes of KVK are multipurpose to cover not only the varied needs of a person but also the entire needs of a village or community. KVKs impart trainings and education with a view to raise the level of knowledge, attitudinal changes and testing and transferring of recommended improved farm and home so as to bridge the gap between production and productivity and also to increase self employment opportunities among the farming community especially to rural women. KVK not only motivate them for starting their enterprises but also help them to be empowered. Therefore, the present study has been planned with the following objectives:

1.To study the socio-economic profile of the respondents

2. To analyze the effectiveness of trainings imparted by KVK, Sadalpur.

II.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Hisar district of Haryana state purposively. Hisar district was selected purposively as KVK Sadalpur is organizing training for scheduled caste women at regular intervals. Hisar**,** Adampur and Hansi blocks were selected purposively for the present study. Hisar from Hisar block, Sadaplur from Adampur block and Hansi from Hansi block were selected for imparting training to Scheduled caste women by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sadalpur . Therefore, three trainings imparted by home scientist of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sadalpur were finally selected for the present study and comprising of 30 scheduled caste women each for the present study. Thus total sample of respondents was 90 trainees haled from different villages of Hisar district for the cutting and tailoring training. A well structured interview schedule was constructed for data collection on the basis of objectives, independent and dependent variables of the study.

III.EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING

Utility and coverage of training: The training effectiveness index (TEI) was computed in term of utility and coverage of training as perceived by the respondents (Mishra, 1990). Training utility was measured by getting

the response of trainees for 14 items related to training on four point continuum i.e. very useful, useful, undecided and not useful with scores assigned were 4,3,2 and 1 respectively. Similarly training coverage was measured with the help of instrument development for the study and response of trainees were taken on four point continuum.i.e. Well covered, moderately covered, poorly covered, not covered and were given score 4, 3, 2, and 1 respectively. Thus TEI was calculated in percentage with the help of following formula.

$$TEI = \frac{\text{Obtained utility score + obtained coverage score}}{\text{Total obtainable sore}} \times 100$$

Overall satisfaction level: Satisfaction level of training was measured in terms of subject matter covered in the specific training, physical facilities provided during the training and quality of trainer. Thus overall satisfaction level was calculated by total of all three aspects that is subject matter, physical facilities and qualities of trainer of each component.

IV.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the present investigation in accordance with the objectives, inferred through the use of prescribed methodology and standard tools. The results have been presented under the following heads:

Socio-personal profile of the respondents: The percentage distribution of the respondents according to their socio-personal, economic, psychological and communication profile have been incorporated in Table -1.

Table 1: Socio-personal profile of the respondents

Sr. No.	Variables and category	Hisar n=30		Hansi n=30		Sadalpur n=30		Total N=90	
		f	%	F	%	f	%	f	%
1.	**Age**								
	Young (16-27)	21	70.00	23	76.67	22	73.33	66	73.33
	Lower middle (28-39years)	07	23.33	06	20.00	08	26.67	21	23.33
	Upper middle (40years above)	02	06.67	01	03.33	-	-	03	03.34
2.	**Education**								
	Illiterate	02	6.67	01	03.33	01	03.33	04	04.44
	Primary	06	20.00	02	06.67	04	13.34	12	13.34
	Middle	07	23.33	13	43.33	07	23.33	27	30.00
	Secondary/Ser.Sec.	12	40.00	11	36.67	12	40.00	35	38.89
	Graduate	03	10.00	03	10.00	06	20.00	12	13.33

3.	**Marital status**								
	Married	20	66.67	19	63.33	19	63.33	58	64.44
	Unmarried	10	33.33	11	36.67	11	36.67	32	35.56
4.	**Family Type**								
	Nuclear	30	100.00	30	100.00	30	100.00	90	100.00
5.	**Family size**								
	Small (0-4 members)	08	26.67	18	60.00	17	56.67	43	47.78
	Medium (4-6 member)	15	50.00	12	40.00	12	40.00	39	43.33
	Large (above 6)	07	23.33	-	-	01	03.33	08	08.89
6.	**Family education status**								
	Low (0.71-2.31)	09	30.00	09	30.00	17	56.67	35	38.89
	Medium (2.32-3.91)	12	40.00	14	46.67	07	23.33	33	36.67
	High (3.92-5.00)	09	30.00	07	23.33	06	20.00	22	24.44
7.	**Family occupation**								
	Agricultural labourer	20	66.66	23	76.67	24	80.00	67	74.44
	Business	03	10.00	01	03.33	-	-	04	04.44
	Government service /Private service	07	23.34	06	20.00	06	20.00	19	21.11
8.	**Social participation**								
	No membership	27	90.00	29	96.67	28	93.33	84	93.33
	Member of a formal organization	03	10.00	01	3.33	02	6.67	6	6.67
9.	**House type**								
	Kaccha	07	23.33	05	16.67	09	30.00	21	23.34
	Pucca	15	50.00	12	40.00	12	40.00	39	43.33
	Mixed	08	26.67	13	43.33	09	30.00	30	33.33
10.	**Material possession**								
	Low	12	40.00	17	56.67	12	40.00	41	45.56
	Medium	11	36.67	10	33.33	12	40.00	33	36.66
	High	07	23.33	03	10.00	06	20.00	16	17.78

Most of the respondents (73.33%) were of younger age group, educated upto secondary/ser.sec. (38.89%) were married (64.44%) having low family education status (43.33%), small sized nuclear families (47.78%). Majority of the respondents (74.44%) had agricultural labourer as their main family occupation and monthly income upto Rs. 5,000 (55.56%) and had pucca house (43.33%). Majority of them (93.33%) had negligible social participation and landless (91.12%).

Table 2: Economic, psychological and communication profile of the respondents

Sr. No.	Variables and category	Hisar n=30		Hansi n=30		Sadalpur n=30		Total N=90	
		f	%	f	%	F	%	f	%
1.	**Monthly income**								
	Up to Rs. 5,000	22	73.33	20	66.67	22	73.33	50	55.56
	Rs. 5,001 to 10,000	08	26.67	10	33.33	08	26.67	40	44.44
2.	**Land holding**								
	Landless	25	83.34	30	100.00	27	90.00	82	91.12
	Marginal (up to 2.5 acre)	02	6.67	-	-	02	06.67	04	04.44
	Small (2.5-5 acre)	01	3.33	-	-	-	-	01	01.11
	Medium (5-7.5acre)	01	3.33	-	-	-	-	01	01.11
	Large (above7.5 acre)	01	3.33	-	-	01	03.33	02	02.22
3.	**Milch animals**								
	Nil	14	46.67	28	93.33	22	73.33	64	71.11
	1-2	16	53.33	02	06.67	08	26.67	26	28.89
4.	**Change proneness**								
	Low (0-8)	-	-	01	03.33	03	10.00	04	04.44
	Medium (8-16)	05	16.67	13	43.33	15	50.00	33	36.67
	High (16-24)	25	83.33	16	53.34	12	40.00	53	58.89
5.	**Risk orientation**								
	Low (0-6)	-	-	03	10.00	05	16.66	08	08.89
	Medium (6-12)	23	76.67	16	53.33	14	46.67	53	58.89
	High (12-18)	07	23.33	11	36.67	11	36.67	29	32.22
6.	**Entrepreneurial motivation**								
	Low (0-8)	-	-	01	03.33	03	10.00	04	04.44
	Medium (8-16)	25	83.33	21	70.00	14	46.67	60	66.67
	High (16-24)	05	16.67	08	26.67	13	43.33	26	28.89

7.	**Entrepreneurial decision making**								
	Self	01	3.33	02	06.67	-	-	03	3.33
	Husband	08	26.67	01	03.33	03	10.00	12	13.33
	Jointly	13	43.33	15	50.00	15	50.00	43	47.78
	Parents	08	26.67	12	40.00	12	40.00	32	35.56
8.	**Communication variables**								
(a)	**Mass media exposure**								
	Low	27	90.00	28	93.33	30	100.00	85	94.44
	Medium	03	10.00	02	06.67	-	-	05	05.56
9.	**Information source utilization**								
(a)	**Localite sources**								
	Low	-	-	01	03.33	25	83.33	26	28.89
	Medium	25	83.33	23	76.67	05	16.67	53	58.89
	High	05	16.67	06	20.00	-	--	11	12.22
(b)	**Cosmopolite sources**								
	Low	15	50.00	08	26.67	05	16.66	28	31.11
	Medium	12	40.00	14	46.67	14	46.67	40	44.44
	High	03	10.00	08	26.67	11	36.67	22	24.44

The results of economic, psychological and communication profile of the respondents have been presented in Table -2. The data presented in table -2 indicate that Majority of respondents (58.89%) were falling in high category of change proneness, medium risk orientation (58.89%) and medium entrepreneurial motivation (66.67%). Less than half of the respondents (47.78%) took entrepreneurial decisions jointly. Most of the respondents (94.44%) were having low mass media exposure, medium localite sources of information utilization (58.89%) and medium cosmopolite sources of information utilization (44.44%).

V.EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING

Effectiveness of trainings was measured in terms of

1. Utility and coverage of training
2. Satisfaction level of respondents toward training.

1. Utility and coverage of training

The data presented in Table 3 indicate that the training programmes organized by KVK on cutting and tailoring were very useful to respondents. Table 3 further points out that training on designing of garments was very useful with maximum training effectiveness index (84.02%). Further, it was pointed out that cutting of garments (82.78%), surface enrichment (83.61%) and machine care and operation (81.94%) was found equally useful among the participants with marginally less TEI score.

Regarding designing of garments, respondents perceived that yoke and dart manipulation had maximum utility ranked Ist and IInd and they were very well covered by the trainers. In cutting of garments pick bag and children garments were ranked Ist and IInd and they were also well covered. In surface enrichment embellishing with fabric and *aari* work were ranked I and II. Whereas respondents perceived that subject matter related to use of waste material for embellishment was covered best. Regarding machine care and operation, demonstration on repair of machine and operating the machine were ranked I and II whereas respondents perceived that they were covered well by trainers.

Table 3: Utility and coverage of subject matter related to various training by respondents

Sr. no.	Components	V.U 4	U 3	U.D 2	N.U 1	Overall Utility W.M.S	Rank	W.C 4	M.C 3	P.C 2	N.C 1	Overall Coverage W.M.S	Rank	TEI %
1.	**Designing of garments**													
	Collar	42	29	13	6	3.19	IV	42	34	6	8	3.22	III	84.02
	Neck line	40	34	10	6	3.20	III	39	36	9	6	3.20	IV	
	Yoke	45	32	10	3	3.32	I	41	37	7	5	3.27	II	
	Dart manipulation	43	35	7	5	3.29	II	45	33	9	3	3.33	I	
2.	**Cutting of garments**													
	Drafting	46	27	8	9	3.22	III	39	35	11	5	3.20	IV	

	Doti salwar	37	35	11	7	3.13	IV	42	32	9	7	3.21	III	82.78
	Pick bag	45	27	12	6	3.23	II	46	33	8	3	3.35	I	
	Children garments	41	35	10	4	3.25	I	44	32	9	5	3.28	II	
3.	**Surface enrichment**													
	Embellishing with fabric	47	33	6	4	3.37	I	43	32	8	7	3.23	III	83.61
	Aari work	42	32	9	7	3.27	II	42	35	5	8	3.24	II	
	Embroidery	39	32	11	8	3.05	IV	41	32	8	9	3.17	IV	
	Use of waste material for embellishment	42	34	9	5	3.25	III	44	32	9	5	3.28	I	
4.	**Machine care and operation**													81.94
	Operating the machine	41	32	10	7	3.19	II	42	31	9	8	3.19	I	
	Demonstration on repair of machine	46	30	9	5	3.30	I	43	30	9	8	3.20	II	

2. Satisfaction level of respondents toward training

It was measured in term of following parameters and the findings are explained accordingly.

a) Subject matter

b) Physical facilities

c) Quality of trainer

a) Subject matter:

With regard to perception of respondents about subject matter of training programme (Table 4) it is observed that respondents were highly satisfied about the subject matter during training programme. Almost similar

scores were observed for Hisar, Hansi and Sadalpur separately indicating relevance of subject matter covered during training.

Table 4: Perception of women about subject matter of training

Sr. No.	Parameters	Hisar n=30	Hansi n=30	Sadalpur n=30	Total N=90 W.M.S.	Rank
1.	Relevant to trainees need	2.70	2.33	2.53	2.53	I
2.	Training content comprehensive	2.20	2.33	2.56	2.36	II
3..	Practical utility	2.26	2.16	2.03	2.15	VI
4.	Timely	2.43	2.16	2.16	2.25	III
5.	Useful to trainees	2.33	2.13	2.20	2.22	IV
6.	Properly understood by trainees	2.50	2.23	2.20	2.20	V
7.	Appropriate subject matter	2.03	2.23	2.16	2.14	VII

b) Physical facilities:

Respondents were highly satisfied about the physical facilities used during training programme (Table 5) with proper sitting arrangement of training (2.37 W.M.S. ranked I), availability of demonstration facility (2.26 W.M.S. ranked II), supply of training inputs (2.25 W.M.S. ranked III),convenient venue/location (2.20 W.M.S ranked IV) respectively.

Table 5: Perception of women about physical facilities used during training

Sr. No.	Parameters	Hisar n=30	Hansi n=30	Sadalpur n=30	Total N=90 W.M.S.	Rank
1.	Proper Sitting arrangement	2.56	2.23	2.33	2.37	I
2.	Convenient venue/ location	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.20	IV
3.	Supply of training inputs	2.20	2.20	2.36	2.25	III
4.	Demonstration facilities	2.36	2.23	2.20	2.26	II
5.	Post training support facilities	2.03	2.13	2.16	2.12	VI
6.	Child care facilities at training	2.10	2.23	2.16	2.16	V

c) Quality of trainer

It is observed in Table 6 that respondents were highly satisfied about quality of trainer in respect of interest of the trainer with (2.57 W.M.S. ranked I), experienced trainer (2.47 W.M.S. ranked II) and adequate knowledge of subject matter(2.36 W.M.S. ranked III) respectively.

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Table 6: Quality of trainer of the training

Sr. No	Parameters	Hisar n=30	Hansi n=30	Sadalpur n=30	Total N=90 W.M.S.	Rank
1.	Interest of the trainer	2.76	2.53	2.43	2.57	I
2.	Adequate knowledge of subject matter	2.22	2.46	2.40	2.36	III
3.	Clarity in expression	2.16	2.43	2.20	2.26	VI
4.	Cordial relation	2.20	2.30	2.10	2.20	IX
5.	Confidence	2.26	2.20	2.36	2.27	V
6.	Teach one idea at a time	2.13	2.30	2.33	2.25	VII
7.	Experienced trainer	2.73	2.26	2.40	2.47	II
8.	Oriented to field problem	2.30	2.26	2.33	2.30	IV
9.	Effective communication	2.13	2.23	2.30	2.21	VIII

Overall satisfaction level: Table 7 depicts that respondents were found to be highly satisfied towards training programme. It also indicates that respondents were highly satisfied about the subject matter taught /covered and physical facilities made available to them during training programme. In case of quality of trainer respondents were highly satisfied in all the three trainings also.

Table 7: Overall satisfaction of women towards training

Sr . No.	Aspects	Hisar W.M.S. n=30	Hansi W.M.S. n=30	Sadalpur W.M.S. n=30
1.	**Subject matter**	2.35	2.24	2.26
2.	**Quality of trainers**	2.32	2.33	2.35
3.	**Physical facilities**	2.22	2.20	2.25

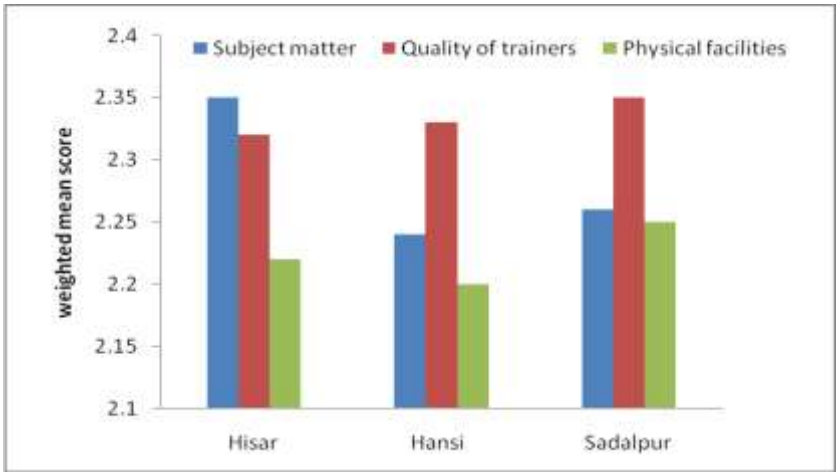

Fig. 1: Overall satisfaction of women towards training

Among the training programme designing of garment was very useful with maximum training effectiveness index. This may be due to the fact that specialized and intensive practical training was imparted. The training on designing of garments was very useful with maximum training effectiveness index (84.02%), surface enrichment (83.61) and cutting of garments (82.78) were useful among the respondents with marginally TEI score findings of Akansha (2006) and Rangi (2004) supported the study.

It also indicates that respondents were highly satisfied about the subject matter taught/covered and quality of trainer made available to them during training programme.

VI.CONCLUSION

Findings of the study showed that majority of respondents were of young age, educated up to secondary and sec.sec , were having small family size, mostly were landless had low mass media exposure, medium risk orientation , change proneness and entrepreneurial motivation. Respondents were highly satisfied about subject matter and quality of trainer. It further point out that the training on designing of garments was very useful with maximum training effectiveness index (84.02%), surface enrichment (83.61) and cutting of garments (82.78) were useful among the respondents with marginally TEI score. Findings of present study are in conformity with those of Akansha (2006) and Rangi (2004). Results of the present study further revealed that respondents were highly satisfied about the subject matter taught/covered and quality of trainer made available to them during training programme. Similar results were arrived at by Akansha (2006).

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