

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. The present study analyzed the effectiveness of trainings imparted by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sadalpur on cutting and tailoring. 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) was useful among the respondents with marginally TEI score. Respondents were found to be highly satisfied with raining programme. It indicated that respondents were highly satisfied about the subject matter taught/covered and quality of trainer made available to them during training programme.

Keywords: Cutting, Effectiveness, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Satisfaction, Tailoring, Training

INTRODUCTION

Women in India constitute 50 per cent of the total population and contributing enormously toward the economic development of the nation. The participation of the women in most activities is 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 development. The Scheduled Castes comprise about 16.6 per cent of India's population (Census, 2011). Haryana stand at fifth position having large schedule caste population. The total population of Schedule caste in Haryana is 40.91 lakhs consisting 19.35 per cent of the state population about 78 per cent 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 interest for capacity building of scheduled caste women in different areas in order to make self-reliant. 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.

Cutting and tailoring is one of 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.

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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.

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. The present study focused to analyze the effectiveness of the cutting and tailoring trainings imparted by KVK, Sadalpur.

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. 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.

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 developed 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.

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

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.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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

The results of economic, psychological and communication profile of the respondents 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%).

Effectiveness of Training

Effectiveness of trainings was measured in terms of

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

The data presented in Table 3 indicate that the training programmes organized by KVK on cutting and tailoring were very useful to respondents. 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

Table 1: Socio-personal profile of the respondents

S.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 (28-39 years)	07	23.33	06	20.00	08	26.67	21	23.33
	Upper middle (40 years 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								
	<i>Kaccha</i>	07	23.33	05	16.67	09	30.00	21	23.34
	<i>Pucca</i>	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

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

S.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 (5-7.5 acre)	01	3.33	-	-	-	-	01	01.11
	Large (above 7.5 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

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

S. No.	Components	V.U4	U3	U.D2	N.U1	Overall Utility W.M.S.	Rank	W.C4	M.C3	P.C2	N.C1	Overall Coverage W.M.S.	Rank	TEI (%)
1.	Designing of garments													84.02
	Collar	42	29	13	6	3.19	IV	42	34	6	8	3.22	III	
	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	82.78
	Doti salwar	37	35	11	7	3.13	IV	42	32	9	7	3.21	III	
	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	

(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 and they were very well covered by the trainers. In cutting of garments pick bag and children garments were well covered. In surface enrichment embellishing with fabric and *aari* work were ranked I and II. 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 perceived to be covered well by trainers.

Satisfaction level of respondents toward training

It was measured in term of Subject matter, physical facilities and quality of trainer. 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.

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.

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.

Table 7 depicts that respondents were found to be highly satisfied with 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

Table 4: Perception of women about subject matter of training

S.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

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

S.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

Table 6: Quality of trainer of the training

S.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

Table 7: Overall satisfaction of women towards training

S.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

quality of trainer respondents were highly satisfied in all the three trainings also.

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.

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. Training on designing of garments was very useful with maximum training

effectiveness index, surface enrichment and cutting of garments were useful. 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.

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