

## **Overall Satisfaction of Women towards Cutting and Tailoring Trainings Organized by Krishi Vigyan Kendra**

**Kiran Bala**

Ph.D Scholar

EECM, MPUAT University, Udaipur

**Jyoti Rani**

Ph.D Scholar

EECM, CCS, HAU, Hisar

### **Abstract**

Women in India constitute 50% of the total population and contribute enormously toward the economic development of the nation. The participation of these women is mostly in informal and unorganized sector. It has been realized in last few years that the widespread poverty and stunted economic growth cannot be rectified unless gainful sustainable economic activity by women are encouraged. It is natural that women need special attention and focus. 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. 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. Therefore, the present study has been planned with the objective to study the socio-economic profile of the respondents and to analyze the overall satisfaction of trainings. The present study was conducted in Haryana state. Hisar, Hansi and Adampur blocks were selected purposively for the present study. Hisar from Hisar block, Sadaplur from Adampur block and Hansi from Hansi block were selected for cutting and tailoring activities to Scheduled Caste women by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sadalpur. Therefore, thirty respondents from each village were selected. Thus comprising a total sample of 90 respondents. Most of the respondents had annual income upto Rs. 5,000 and were landless. Majority of the respondents had high change proneness, medium risk orientation and entrepreneurial

motivation. Entrepreneurial decisions were taken jointly by the family. Most of the respondents had low mass media exposure, medium localite sources and medium cosmopolite sources of information source of utilization. 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.

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**Keywords:** Satisfaction, Training, Cutting and Tailoring

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## Introduction

Women in India constitute 50% of the total population and contribute enormously toward the economic development of the nation. The participation of these women is mostly in informal sector. 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 widespread poverty and stunted economic growth cannot be rectified unless gainful sustainable economic activity in women are encourages. The Scheduled Castes comprise about 16.6 percent of India's population (according to the 2011 census). Haryana stands 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 them self-reliant.

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.

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 which 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. KVKs 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 satisfaction level of training.

## Limitations of the study

The present study was undertaken as a student research programme and hence it has some limitations of resources, particularly time and money. The problems become more acute when a field study is done by a female student requiring a lot of field visits. Due to this reason, the study was confined with two blocks and one village with sample of 90 respondents. Also, the research study is based on the responses of the respondents; therefore, the objectivity of the study is limited to their ability and their honesty in furnishing the required information.

## Review of literature

Gulati et al. (2009) conducted two trainings in urban areas and two in rural areas of Hisar to study the opinion of the trainees regarding drafting and paper pattern technique. The trainees opined that garment construction can be taken up as an income generating activity if paper patterns of different sizes are easily available. Majority of trainees had high opinion about paper patterns on the other hand 63.33 % had low opinion about drafting technique because illiterate ladies with low educational level could not do calculations for drafting and taking body measurements was also a difficult task hence drafting of kameez-salwar could not be done properly.

Yadav (2009) concluded that majority of scheduled caste rural women had low level of knowledge about the message of processing of milk and milk products. While at post-exposure, majority gained medium knowledge about most of messages. The adoption feasibility of processing milk and milk products technology by rural SC women was of medium level by 56.68 percent respondents followed by

high (24.16%) and low (19.16%).

Fischer and Ronald (2011) stated that open-mindedness is a significant moderator of training effectiveness. He found that training become more successful if the participants and trainer work with open-mindedness.

Saroj (2011) stated that all the independent variable were non significantly correlated with watering, wallowing and bathing, housing management of cattle shed, animal health, milking and milk product preparation and farm management and accounting.

Goel and Sodhi (2013) concluded that education level, farming experience and extension media contact had positive influence on the knowledge gain of the participants.

Malik (2014) reported that regarding the association of gain in knowledge and change in attitude with independent variables it was found to be positively and negatively significant at 0.05 per cent level of significance.

Mistry et.al. (2015) concluded that the positive and significant relationship was exhibited by education, social participation, land holding, annual income, occupation and heard size with adoption of green gram cultivation technology.

## 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 comprising of 30 scheduled caste women each for the present study. Thus total sample of respondents was 90 trainees hailing 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. As per requirements of the study, socio-personal, economic, psychological and communication variables namely age, education of respondents, family education status, marital status, caste, house type, family size and type, annual income, land holding, change proneness, economic motivation, risk orientation, mass media exposure and information source utilization were selected as independent variables. A well structured interview schedule was constructed for data collection on the basis of objectives, independent and dependent variables of the study. The collected data was quantified and interpreted by using suitable statistical tools

such as frequency, percentage, weighted mean score, rank, paired't' test and chi-square as per objectives of the study.

**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.

## 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:

### A. 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.	<b>Age</b>								
	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.	<b>Education</b>								
	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.	<b>Marital status</b>								
	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.	<b>Family Type</b>								
	Nuclear	30	100.00	30	100.00	30	100.00	90	100.00
5.	<b>Family size</b>								
	Small ( 04 members )	08	26.67	18	60.00	17	56.67	43	47.78
	Medium ( 46 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.	<b>Family education status</b>								
	Low (0.71-2.31)	09	30.00	09	30.00	17	56.67	35	38.89
	Medium (2.323.91)	12	40.00	14	46.67	07	23.33	33	36.67
	High ( 3.925.00)	09	30.00	07	23.33	06	20.00	22	24.44
7.	<b>Family occupation</b>								
	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.	<b>Social participation</b>								
	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.	<b>House type</b>								
	<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.	<b>Material possession</b>								
	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

Source : Author's Computation

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	%
<b>1.</b>	<b>Monthly income</b>								
	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
<b>2.</b>	<b>Land holding</b>								
	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
<b>3.</b>	<b>Milch animals</b>								
	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
<b>4.</b>	<b>Change proneness</b>								
	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
<b>5.</b>	<b>Risk orientation</b>								
	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
<b>6.</b>	<b>Entrepreneurial motivation</b>								
	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

<b>7.</b>	<b>Entrepreneurial decision making</b>								
	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
<b>8.</b>	<b>Communication variables</b>								
<b>(a)</b>	<b>Mass media exposure</b>								
	Low	27	90.00	28	93.33	30	100.00	85	94.44
	Medium	03	10.00	02	06.67	-	-	05	05.56
<b>9.</b>	<b>Information source utilization</b>								
<b>(a)</b>	<b>Localite sources</b>								
	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>(b)</b>	<b>Cosmopolite sources</b>								
	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

Source : Author's Computation

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%).

#### **B. 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 3) 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 3: 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

Source : Author's Computation

**b) Physical facilities:**

Respondents were highly satisfied about the physical facilities used during training programme (Table 4) 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 4: 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

Source : Author's Computation

**c) Quality of trainer:**

It is observed in Table 5 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 5: 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

Source : Author's Computation

### C. Overall satisfaction level

Table 6 depicts that respondents were found to be highly satisfied towards training programme. It also indicates that respondents were highly satisfied about the subject matter

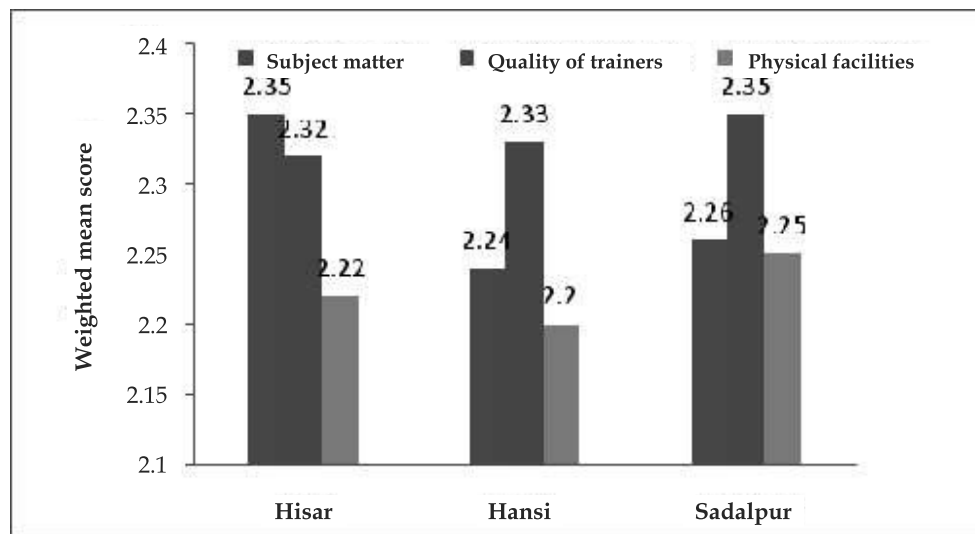
taught /covered and physical facilities made available to them during training programme. In case of quality of trainer respondents were highly satisfied in all the three trainings also.

Table 6: 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

Source : Author's Computation

Figure 1 : Overall satisfaction of women towards training



Source : Table 6

## Conclusion

Empowerment in the context of women's development is way of defining, challenging and overcoming barriers in a women's life through which she increases her ability to shape her life and environment. It has been realized in last few years that the wide spread poverty and stunted economic growth cannot be rectified unless gainful sustainable economic activity in women are encouraged. Thus, it is natural that women need special attention and focus. Most of the respondents had annual income upto Rs. 5,000 and were landless. Majority of the respondents had high change proneness, medium risk orientation and entrepreneurial motivation. Entrepreneurial decisions were taken jointly by the family.

Most of the respondents had low mass media exposure, medium localities sources and medium cosmopolite sources of information source of utilization. Findings of the study showed that majority of respondents were of young age, educated up to secondary and senior 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. 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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