



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Home Science

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF GARMENT DESIGNING TRAININGS FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

KEY WORDS:

Rajesh Dahiya CCS, Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar

Saroj Yadav CCS, Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar

Asha Batra CCS, Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar

ABSTRACT

The contribution of scheduled castes women for the economic development of our country is significant especially in the agricultural sector. Though they spend 10-12 hours in a day on household chores, still their domestic role as wife and mother is of vital importance for any family remains unpaid and unvalued. Lack of education and employment skill amongst women makes them dependant, hindering their empowerment thus making them vulnerable towards self development. Keeping in mind social upliftment of women, Govt. of Haryana, implemented a project on "Improvement of livelihood of SC/ST farmers of Haryana state" through Krishi Vigyan Kendra. The present study was conducted in Fatehabad district of Haryana state by covering two schedule caste dominated blocks namely Tohana and Ratia. One hundred twenty (120) participants i.e. 20 each from six villages namely Dher, Roopanwali and Badalgarh from Ratia and Mussakhera, Gullarwala and Hindalwala from Tohana block were selected randomly. Five days vocational training was imparted and intervention package was provided to participants. Training Effectiveness Index (TEI) was worked out to assess the impact of training. It was studied on five training components namely, garment designing, cutting and stitching of garments, fabric embellishment, operation and care of sewing machine and entrepreneurial education. Highest TEI (88.63%) was found for cutting and stitching of garments and fabric embellishment (83.24%), respectively. Utility level was found highest for seam allowances and dart (WMS 3.05), stitching of pick bag (WMS 3.77), quilting and ribbon work (WMS 3.60), respectively. Subject matter coverage was found highest for neck design (WMS 3.74), pickbag (WMS 3.85), sequencing (WMS 4.14), stitching of garments (WMS 4.0) and banking and loan facilities for SC women (WMS 3.30). Gain in knowledge was found highest for operation and care of machine (70.83%) and cutting and stitching of garments (60.00%), respectively by the respondents.

Introduction:

The schedule castes comprise about 16.66 percent of India's population (Census of India, 2011). In India, Haryana stands at fifth position from the top in having scheduled caste population. The total schedule caste population in Haryana is 40.91 lakhs which comprise 19.35 percent of the state population, of which about 18 percent live in rural areas. Schedule caste constitute the weakest and poorest section of society and further, amongst the females are more neglected, ignored and discriminated in all fronts by the male dominated society.

The contribution of SC women to the economic development of our country is significant especially in the agricultural sector. Though they spend 10-12 hours in a day on household chores, still their domestic role as mother and wife which is of vital importance to any family remain unpaid and unvalued. Lack of education and employment skill amongst women makes them dependant, hindering their empowerment thus making them vulnerable towards self development, especially in context of delivering country like India,

For upliftment of schedule caste an allocation of 6165.0 crore has been made for schemes/programmes of the ministry of social justice and empowerment and both central and state Government has formulated various training and learning programmes, ever since the time of independence (ADB, 2009).

Capacity building is defined as the "process of developing and strengthening the skills, process and resources that organizations and communities need to survive, adapt and thrive in the fast changing world. Capacity building is much more than training and human resource development, the process of equipping individuals with the understanding, skills and access to information, knowledge and having that enables them to perform effectively. Capacity building through economic enterprises is the first and foremost strategy suggested to integrate schedule caste women and youth in mainstream of Indian society. For strengthening and empowering women, training is the most important input for bringing desirable changes in human behavior in terms of knowledge, attitude and skill which encourage, motivate and assist trainees in a particular direction, because empowerment is the power of obtaining basic opportunities for

women, either directly or through welfare organizations.

Training pertaining to garment construction can be easily learnt and practiced by women and further may prove beneficial for the poor schedule caste women as it does not require huge investment and risk is also low. Further garment construction is very common in almost every Indian household and girls learn the technical message with interest.

Thus the Government has wisely planned to use this as armor for social upliftment of women of under privileged classes. Government of Haryana has started a project on "Improvement of livelihood of SC/ST farmers of Haryana state" through Krishi Vigyan Kendras. Besides this after completion of training, their impact should be studied in order to witness skill upgradation of women and consequently improve their livelihood. Keeping this in mind the present study was conducted to assess effectiveness of garment construction training and their impact on schedule caste women.

Methodology:

The study was carried out in Fatehabad district of Haryana state in the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 under the project "Improvement of livelihood of SC/ST farmers of Haryana state". Two blocks of Fatehabad district namely Tohana and Ratia were selected purposively covering maximum number of villages which have more than fifty percent of schedule caste population. Total six villages namely Dher, Roopanwali and Badalgarh from Ratia and Mussakhera, Gullarwala and Hindalwala from Tohana block were selected purposively. Twenty participants from each village thus one hundred twenty (120) participants were the sample of present study. Five days on campus vocational training was imparted along with intervention and self assistance package was provided to each participant covering literature, paper patterns of lady's *kameez*, fabric for embellishment and Allure sewing machine with accessories. Effectiveness of training was calculated by covering utility and coverage of training as perceived by respondents (Mishra, 1990). Utility of training was measured by getting response on four point continuum i.e. very useful, useful, undecided and not useful with scores assigned as 4,3,2 and 1, respectively. Likewise, training coverage was measured on four point continuum i.e. well covered, moderately covered, poorly

covered and not covered assigning scores as 4,3,2 and 1, respectively.

Thus, Training Effectiveness Index (TEI) was calculated with the following formula:

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

Overall Impact: It was calculated as the sum total of knowledge, attitude, decision making and skill by the respondents. It was measured and quantified by summing up the individual score of each component to measure the impact index of every individual respondent. The impact index was developed with the use of following formula:

$$\text{Impact Index} = \frac{E(K+A+AA+D+S)}{P(K+A+AA+D+S)} \times 100$$

Where:

- K= obtained knowledge score of individual respondent
- A= obtained attitude score of individual respondent
- D= obtained decision making score of individual respondent
- S= obtained skill acquisition score of individual respondent
- AA= obtained actual adoption score of individual respondent
- E= expected obtainable score
- P= maximum obtainable score with respect to K, A, D, S and AA.

Results and Discussions:

The data presented in Table 1 indicated that the training on garment construction by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Fatehabad was found very useful by covering five components in garment construction namely; cutting and stitching of garments, Fabric embellishment, operation and care of machine and entrepreneurial education for all the respondents. However table further indicates that cutting and stitching of garments was found very useful with maximum Training Effectiveness Index (TEI 88.63%) followed by fabric embellishment (83.24%), operation and care of machine (82.73%), garment designing (81.01%) and marginally less TEI 65.20 percent for entrepreneurial education.

Regarding designing of garments, trainees perceived that seam allowances and dart designing has maximum utility ranked Ist and designing of necklines ranked IInd which was well covered perceived by the trainees. In cutting and stitching of garments, stitching of pick bag had maximum utility ranked Ist and it was also perceived well covered by respondents. It was followed by stitching of ladies' kameez ranked IInd. Fabric embellishment, ribbon work and quilting was ranked Ist regarding utility whereas regarding coverage of subject matter sequencing and ribbon work got Ist and IInd rank, respectively. Regarding operation and care of sewing machine and coverage of content stitching of garments on "Allure sewing machine" got highest score (WMS 4.03) followed by picotting (WMS 3.95). However regarding entrepreneurial education highest utility was perceived by respondents for banking and loan facility and same was found well covered scoring Ist rank. This might be due to the reason that the respondents want to start their enterprise and were keen to know about banking and loan facilities available for them. These findings are supported by Desai, 1996, Dahiya, 2013, Dahiya and Yadav, 2013 and Sachan, 2016.

Table 1: Adoption of respondents regarding utility and coverage of subject matter n=120

Component	Utility		Content Coverage		TEI (%)
	WMS	Rank	WMS	Rank	
Garment Designing					
Designing of necklines	2.95	II	3.74	I	81.01
Seam allowances and darts	3.05	I	3.25	IV	
Garment designing and Colour combination	2.92	III	3.54	III	
Use of paper pattern	2.80	IV	3.65	II	

Cutting and stitching of garments					
Frock and Jhabla					
Ladies' suit	3.60	III	3.70	V	
Petticoat and blouse	3.75	II	3.75	III	
Pick bag	3.15	VI	3.08	VII	
Churidar pyjama	3.77	I	3.85	I	
Kalidar kameez	3.14	VII	3.58	VI	
Use of lining in garments	3.27	V	3.72	IV	88.63
	3.44	IV	3.76	II	
Fabric embellishment					
Hand embroidery	3.50	II	3.66	V	
Aarhi work	3.45	IV	3.75	III	
Quilting	3.60	I	3.34	VIII	
Appliqué and patch work	2.92	VI	3.45	VII	
Sequencing	3.30	V	4.14	I	
Fabric painting	3.49	III	3.65	VI	
Block and stencil printing	3.50	II	3.71	IV	83.24
Ribbon work	3.60	I	3.80	II	
Operation and care of machine					
Stitching of garments on Allure machine	4.03	I	4.00	I	
Picotting	3.95	II	4.00	I	
Embroidery work	3.37	IV	3.88	II	82.73
Appliqué work	3.40	III	3.79	IV	
Quilting	2.23	V	3.83	III	
Making button hole and fixing buttons	2.11	VII	2.70	VI	
Smocking and gathers	2.12	VI	3.00	V	
Entrepreneurial education					
Banking and loan facility	2.37	I	3.30	I	
SHG formation	2.30	II	2.93	II	
Welfare schemes	1.89	IV	3.01	I	65.20
Entrepreneurial motivation	2.05	II	2.89	IV	

WMS= Weighted mean score TEI= Training Effectiveness Index

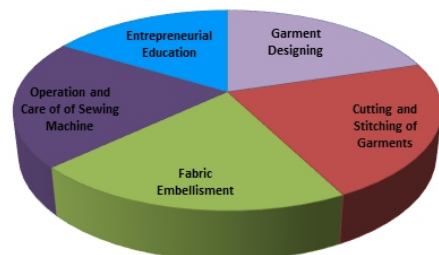


Fig. 1 Effectiveness of Training

Gain in knowledge was assessed through frequency and percentage. Gain in knowledge was recorded by assessing gap between pre and post exposure scores for each component. Sub component were garment designing, cutting and stitching of garments, fabric embellishment, operation and care of machine and entrepreneurial education. It was observed from Table 2 that regarding garment designing, half of the respondents (50.00%) got medium level of knowledge followed by 45.83 percent respondents got high level of knowledge and 4.16 percent respondents gained low level of knowledge after obtaining vocational training.

Table 2: Gain-in- knowledge of respondents regarding garment construction n=120

S.No.	Component	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Garment designing	Low (0-20)	05	04.16
		Medium (21-41)	60	50.00
		High (41 & above)	55	45.83
2.	Cutting and stitching of garments	Low (0-45)	10	08.33
		Medium (46-90)	38	31.66
		High (91 & above)	72	60.00

3.	Fabric embellishment	Low (0-50)	14	11.66
		Medium (51-100)	26	21.66
		High (101- 152)	80	66.66
4.	Operation and care of machine	Low (0-80)	02	01.66
		Medium (81-160)	33	27.50
		High (161-243)	85	70.83
5.	Entrepreneurial education	Low (0-22)	40	33.33
		Medium (23-45)	55	45.83
		High (46-67)	25	20.83

Regarding cutting and stitching of garments, majority of the respondents (60.00%) gained high level of knowledge followed by 31.66 percent respondents gained medium level of knowledge and only 8.33 percent of them gained low level of knowledge. For fabric embellishment again majority of the respondents (66.66%) succeeded in attaining high level of knowledge followed by 21.66 percent respondents who attained medium level of education. However some of the (11.66%) could attain low level of education regarding fabric embellishment. With regards to operation and care of machine maximum respondents (70.83%) gained high knowledge followed by 27.50 percent who attained medium level of knowledge and only 1.66 percent respondents had low level of knowledge. In entrepreneurial education, 45.83 percent respondents could attain medium level of knowledge followed by 33.33 percent respondents with low level of education and only 20.83 percent respondents could attain high level of knowledge. This trend shows that keen interest in learning operation and care of sewing machine which was provided to them as self assistance material. The results of studies conducted by Driskell, 2011 and Nazir et. al., 2012 also concluded that positive inclination of respondents towards training and interest would have helped in gain in knowledge.

Conclusion:

The total scheduled caste population in Haryana is 40.91 lacs which comprise 19.35percent of the state population. The scheduled caste constitute the weakest and poorest section of the society and further amongst them females are more neglected, ignored and discriminated society. Keeping in mind social upliftment of women a project on “Improvement of livelihood of SC/ST farmers of Haryana state” was implemented through Krishi Vigyan Kendra. Preident study was conducted on 120 scheduled caste women of Ratia and Tohana block of Fatehabad district. Five training components selected to be disseminated were: designing of garments; cutting and stitching of garments; fabric embellishment; operation and care of machine and entrepreneurial education. Training effectiveness index was worked out to assess the utility and coverage of subject matter amongst the participants. Highest TEI (88.63%) was found for cutting and stitching of garments. Utility level was found highest for knowledge of seam allowances and darts (WMS 3.05). subject matter coverage was found highest for stitching of pick bag (WMS 3.85), respectively. Whereas highest gain in knowledge was found for machine care and operation (70.83%).

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