

**IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF CUTTING AND
TAILORING TRAININGS ORGANIZED BY KVK
FOR SCHEDULED CASTE WOMEN**

By

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CERTIFICATE – I

This is to certify that this thesis entitled, “**Impact Assessment of Cutting and Tailoring Trainings Organizing by KVK for Scheduled Caste Women**”, submitted for the degree of **Master of Science**, in the subject of **Extension Education and Communication Management** to the CCS Haryana Agricultural University, is a bonafide research work carried out by **Kiran Bala (Admn. No. 2014HS05M)** under my supervision and that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree.

The assistance and help received during the course of investigation have been fully acknowledged.

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CERTIFICATE –II

This is to certify that this thesis entitled, “**Impact Assessment of Cutting and Tailoring Trainings Organizing by KVK for Scheduled Caste Women**”, submitted by **Kiran Bala (Admn. No. 2014HS05M)** to the CCS Haryana Agricultural University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **Master of Science**, in the subject of **Extension Education and Communication Management** has been approved by the Student’s Advisory Committee after an oral examination on the same in collaboration with an External Examiner.

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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 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 activity in women are encouraged. Thus, it is natural that women need special attention and focus.

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.

Capacity building is a process in reference to values, attitude, motivation and competencies. The building of competencies has been a general practice in terms of developing entrepreneurship through skill enhancement in various sectors. However, the entrepreneurial competencies in the context of the knowledge and attitude are important and crucial as it would contribute to the effective use of skills in a productive manner for growth and diversification.

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.

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. Women entrepreneurs have been making a significant impact in all segment of economy of the world. Their willingness for the future is apparent in their growing confidence, strengths and desire to seek different forms of work in order to achieve new balance between work and home. Many women have the traits but they never got a platform to show their talents and for this reason they do not know their real abilities. The potential is to be documented, brought out and exposed for utilization in

productive and service for the progress of the nation. But it becomes a problem when they are to cut and stitch independently because of lack of proper drafting technique known to them.

Farmwomen in particular have become a global subject for discussion. They have been neglected, ignored and discriminated on all fronts by the male dominated society everywhere but more so in developing countries.

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 real issue, therefore, is more serious, despite their involvement in agriculture work to such a magnitude, they have not been actively involved in the main stream of development and there is hardly any appreciation and recognition of their extensive contribution. By and large they have remained as “invisible workers”. The gender inequalities in wages, less recognition, unfavorable attitude towards women education etc. have demoralized the women folk.

Despite limited women welfare programmes much headway could not be achieved because of the fact that majority of rural women are illiterate and deprived of exposure to mass media and outside world that is why their knowledge is limited to traditional practices.

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. It covers agricultural technology, home crafts, child care, family welfare, cooperation, animal rearing and management, fisheries, beekeeping, cottage industries etc depending upon the needs of an area and the people. 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 technologies 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 analyze the effectiveness of trainings imparted by KVK, Sadalpur.
- 2 To assess the impact of trainings on Scheduled caste women.
- 3 To isolate the crucial factors associated with the impact and effectiveness of trainings.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study generates useful information on various aspects related to home crafts but as well as important and learning difficulties of different task related to cutting and tailoring. It would help in identifying the home related needs with which rural women can perform their tasks more efficiently and scientifically.

1. The present study is an attempt to evaluate the overall impact of training specifically to assess the effectiveness of training. So that similar kind of trainings may be organized in other areas or state also.
2. The study is an attempt in the direction of highlighting the pre and post exposure knowledge and attitude towards training of rural women and shall prove useful for trainers.
3. The findings from the present study would serve as guidelines for trainers, planners and extension workers etc. so that they can pay required attention in improving the knowledge, skill and attitude of rural women through well planned and monitored need based training programmes.

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.

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The chapter on review of literature presents a brief resume of work carried out in the past in the area of cutting and tailoring. It includes the review of literature pertaining to different objectives of the study along with its parameters. The specific studies conducted have been presented under the following sub-heads:

- 2.1 Impact of training (gain in knowledge, change in attitude and skill acquisition)
- 2.2 Effectiveness of trainings
- 2.3 Symbolic adoption
- 2.4 Constraints
- 2.5 Factor affecting trainings

2.1 Impact of trainings

Akansha (2006) indicated that the respondents were having high knowledge as compared to non-participants in all the tasks related to mushroom cultivation, kitchen gardening and seed production. All the participants acquired high skills in all the trainings. Maximum impact was observed in case of seed production followed by kitchen gardening and mushroom cultivation.

Gulzar (2006) pointed out that the process of acquisition of knowledge, skills, and attitude in turn has helped them in actual application of learning and has enhanced their performance.

Rani (2006) observed that knowledge level of the actual beneficiaries were higher in drudgery reducing technologies followed by women empowerment and improved *chullah* regarding potential beneficiaries, majority of respondents showed higher knowledge of conservation of nutrients, women literacy and immunization.

Jain and Verma (2007) revealed that respondents succeeded in gain in knowledge and change their attitude at the post exposure level. Significant gain in knowledge and change in attitude regarding all the selected messages of animal husbandry practices was observed in all the selected districts of Haryana State.

Khurana *et al.* (2007) revealed that the significant gain in knowledge in case of training on dairy farming, poultry farming and bee-keeping was recorded.

Ajuz-ul-Islam (2008) reported that the majority of the beneficiaries (58.14%) was experienced high level of impact and rest 41.86 per cent fell in medium impact level among landless. No beneficiary was found having low level of impact in social forestry programme.

Deepti (2008) found that there was significant difference in knowledge gain, change in attitude, skill acquisition between two group i.e. participants and non participants.

Dubey *et al.* (2008) revealed that KVK is able to bring about significant changes in the socio-economic status as well as the level of knowledge among different categories of trainees.

Manju (2009) reported that the respondents succeeded in acquiring knowledge at post exposure level in all the components of mushroom production viz. food value, kinds of mushroom, compositing, spawn/filling, casing, fruits and harvesting.

Nutan (2009) observed that the overall impact of training was found to be of moderate level i.e. 62.68 per cent. The gain in knowledge was found to be of high level i.e. 72.55 per cent. The change in attitude was found to be high level i.e. 70.0 per cent.

Yadav (2009) found that the impact assessment of training on gain in knowledge, change in attitude of scheduled caste rural women regarding message on processing of milk and milk products technology of respondents showed that the calculated impact was 49.66 per cent. Thus, it may be inferred that women respondents were succeeded in acquiring knowledge and change in their attitude to moderate extent after exposure to the training.

Gita (2010) revealed that the respondents succeeded in acquiring knowledge at post exposure level in all the components of fruit plant nursery viz. uses and nutritive value, bed/soil requirement, varieties, nursery bed preparation, marketing and economic value.

Shukla and Singh (2010) showed that knowledge level of rural women regarding value added products was enhanced because they were capable of making products like pickles, squashes, *murraba* etc. and also were able to dehydrate and preserve many of the fruits and vegetables through the learning of distance education package on value added products from fruits and vegetables.

Batra (2011) inferred that women succeeded in acquiring knowledge after exposure to training on food processing. The difference between pre and post exposure, mean score of knowledge and attitude was highly significant at 0.05 per cent of probability. The respondents succeeded in change their attitude at post exposure. The respondents acquired skill of medium level after exposure of training for food processing. Impact assessment of food processing was found to be moderately medium (54%).

Tayal (2012) found that sufficient gain in knowledge and change in attitude was recorded for all the sub-components of vermicomposting after exposure to training. Impact assessment of vermicomposting training was found to be of moderate level. Most of the respondents had acquired medium skills after exposure to training.

Rana (2012) reported that the training on preparation of nutritive products from *bajra* brought about significant knowledge and attitudinal change among women regarding *bajra* products.

Nazir *et al.* (2012) revealed that majority of the respondents (99.25%) had increased their knowledge level after going through these training courses, (51.25%) of the respondents had improved their skill, (46.75 %) of the respondents became fully independent. The study also revealed that rural women became socially, economically, psychologically empowered and had the power of taking decisions.

Meena *et al.* (2012) revealed that there was significant impact of training programme on gain in knowledge of the participants with respect of food processing and preservation aspect. It was observed that experience and family size of the participants had contributed significantly in enhancing the knowledge level.

Yadav (2013) revealed that the impact of training was found to be significant for gain in knowledge and change in attitude. The impact of training on rural women was found to be 63.51 which is of moderate level.

Dubey *et al.* (2014) pointed out that there was a significant gain in the knowledge about different aspect of precision farming technologies in the training programme.

Sharma (2014) revealed that sufficient gain in knowledge and change in attitude was recorded for all the sub- components of flower cultivation after exposure to training. Impact assessment of flower cultivation training was found to be of moderate level. Most of the respondents had acquired medium skills after exposure to training. Same results were arrived at by (Malik, 2014).

Sumathi (2014) found that the attributes like education, occupation, mass media exposure and contact with extension agency and annual income had positive and highly significant correlation with knowledge of respondents.

Gupta and Verma (2014) revealed that farm women perceived dry farming practices as most important, the knowledge exposure to forage crops cultivation the most adequate and the training on dry farming practices the most needed.

Kalsariya *et al.* (2015) indicated that medium and high knowledge group were dominated only after underwent training.

2.2 Effectiveness of trainings

Feder *et al.* (2004) conducted a research on pest management training in farmer field schools (FFS) and found that better knowledge leads indeed to reduced pesticide use, and that trained farmers make a modest gain in knowledge and there is no significant diffusion of knowledge to other farmers who reside in the same villages as the trained farmers. These results imply that revision in the training procedures and curriculum need to be considered if the FFS approach is to become viable and effective.

Rangi (2004) revealed that there was significant difference of knowledge at pre and post exposure stage for flower cultivation programme. Maximum (48.75%) respondents fall

under medium knowledge gain index and showed training effectiveness. It was observed that 40 per cent of respondents had unfavorable and 60 per cent had favorable attitude towards flower cultivation technology at pre exposure stage whereas at post exposure stage 96.25 per cent had favorable attitude and only 3.75 per cent had unfavorable attitude.

Anonymous (2005) highlighted that training on different technological aspects of oyster mushroom cultivation was completed at the KVK. Each trainee was provided with 10 bottles of oyster mushroom spawn and 20 polythene bags as critical inputs by the KVK. All of them prepared mushroom beds in backyard of their house with proper sanitation. One of the members of SHG after training within 60 days earned Rs. 1,400. In the subsequent year she purchased the spawn and polythene from the KVK and earned Rs. 5,000.

Akansa (2006) indicated that the training programmes offered to women in agriculture scheme were very useful to participants. Among the training programmes offered, training on mushroom cultivation was very useful with maximum training effectiveness index (84.13%). This may be due to the fact that specialized and intensive practical training was imparted. The training on kitchen gardening (83.70%) and seed production (82.40%).

Deelau (2006) Most of the women participants expressed an interest in receiving training in new technology that would improve their agricultural productivity that would improve their agricultural productivity and lessen the burden of carrying out their tasks. It should be noted that there are cases where government officers out of their way to encourage women farmers to participants in agricultural activities.

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.

2.3 Symbolic adoption

Sunil and Manjula (2007) stated that trained farmers had medium to high level of adoption for pearl millet products. Technologies which required less skill, low cost and easy to adopt were fully adopted by farmers.

Kumari (2009) reported that impact of training on SC women resulted in significant knowledge gain, favorable change in attitude and acquisition of skill and symbolic adoption of energy conservation which was observed as medium to high in majority of the respondents.

Yadav (2009) stated that adoption feasibility of processing of milk and milk products technology was of medium level by 56.68 per cent respondents followed by high (24.16%) and low (19.16%).

Manju (2009) revealed that most of the respondents had moderately high symbolic adoption and willingness to adopt mushroom production for income generation.

Gita (2010) revealed moderately high symbolic adoption for income generation. Overall acceptability of fruit plant nursery was of moderate level.

Batra (2011) observed that half of the respondents had moderately high symbolic adoption followed by high and moderately low symbolic adoption after exposure of training.

Nazir *et al.* (2012) revealed that fifty two percent of the respondents adopted the training techniques and 46.75 per cent became independent and 30.5 per cent respondents had reduced their dependency. The training of cutting and tailoring, knitting, fruit and vegetable preservation and *tilla* work adopted by the trainees had increased their socio - economic status.

Sabharwal (2012) revealed that out of five products *laddoo*, *matar*, *namkeen sev* were most preferred and adopted by large number of families in all the five villages followed by *dhokla* or *chhilla*.

Patel *et al.* (2015) found that the farmers have medium level of adoption about vermicomposting technology. Therefore there is need to organize training for the tribal farmers regarding vermicomposting technology by the extension agency working in the area.

2.4 Constraints

Chattopadhyay (2005) concluded that the major problems generally encountered by women entrepreneurs in India are changes in role, lack of education and required skill, lack of exposure to business environment, low risk taking capability, lack of access to credit and low accounting knowledge.

Kumar and Gill (2006) studied the economic viability of important agriculture based enterprises for women in Punjab. Researchers found marketing, lack of capital problems of being the women and technical deficiency have been identified as the major problems faced

by the women entrepreneurs. Hence, researchers suggested that there is a need of subsidy on the purchase of inputs, reduction in formalities for getting credit from institutional sources.

Joseph and Jeyagowri (2006) found that majority of women (82%) had problems in marketing their products, 72 per cent faced price fluctuation of raw material, 28 per cent reported inadequate space for carrying out trade, lack of cooperation of authorities (17%) etc.

Meena and Sharma (2006) pointed out that the constraints perceived by farmers in the adoption of recommended jatropha cultivation practices as lack of technical guidance and information, inadequate training facilities, lack of suitable plantation schedule, long gestation period of jatropha, adverse climatic and edaphic factors for the survival of the plants.

Chauhan and Singh (2007) found that major constraints were lack of publicity of training programme, non-availability of required inputs, lack of coordination with other agencies and lack of transport facilities for field visit during training programmes.

Vaster *et al.* (2007) found that 70 per cent respondents had adopted simpler and low cost sugarcane cultivation practices. Further, over 60 per cent of the respondents expressed lack of technical know-how, non-availability of inputs and high cost of inputs as reasons for non-adoption or partial adoption of recommended sugarcane cultivation practices.

Deepti (2008) reported that the heavy work load of household, health problems, lack of motivation from family and society, high cost, repayment of loans and electricity problems were the major constraints faced by the respondents in adoption of improved practices.

Shivakumara (2008) found that as many as 88% of the respondents faced lack of awareness regarding improved methods of vermicompost production. Attack by pests, birds, pigs, flatworms and red ants etc. was the problems of 85% of the respondents. While 40% of the producers stated that they faced the problem of skilled labour shortage and lack of technical assistance, around 55.50 reported difficulty in procuring earthworms.

Arora and Sharma (2009) pointed out that the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) play a vital role in rural development in general and for women in particular. It is a viable alternative to achieve the objectives of rural development and to achieve community participation. It is an organized set up to disburse micro-credit to the women for the purpose of making them enterprising women and encouraging them to enter into entrepreneurial activities.

Saikou E. Sanyang (2009) revealed that the most salient constraints in the production of fruits and vegetables mentioned by the growers were losses due to deleterious of pests and diseases.

Singh *et al.* (2009) reported that the major constraints in mushroom production technology were found to be the fluctuating price prevailing in the market; lack information about marketing (90.00%), lack of finance (84.66%), lack of transportation facilities

(76.36%), inadequate knowledge about mushroom production technology (70.00%) and non-availability of spawn (69.72%).

Gita (2010) observed that personal and economic constraints were perceived as the main constraints than social, educational and physical constraints in adoption of nursery raising of fruit plants.

Nusrat Hasan (2012) found that the Lack of mother stock and their high price, price of fertilizer and insecticides, lack of scientific knowledge & training, attack by pest & disease, lack of extension work came out as major financial and technical problems of the flower while inadequate, underdeveloped transportation, communication system, low market price, lack of market information, unstructured market were among major market related problems. Maik(2014) concluded that most of respondents perceived economic constraints at priority with first rank, marketing constraints at second rank followed by personal constraints, educational and communication constraints, and social constraints at third, fourth and fifth rank respectively.

2.5 Factor affecting trainings

Siddiqui *et al.* (2006) reported that the significant relationship was observed between awareness and adoption with age, education and size of land holding.

Panwar *et al.* (2007) concluded that respondent's age, education and ordinal position of the infant influences the gain in knowledge, whereas respondents, type of family, income, caste, occupation and mass media exposure did not influence on the gain in knowledge.

Ghosh *et al.* (2008) reported that adoption of vaccination was highly correlated with all the socio-psychological and communication variable in both Member of Cooperative Society (MCS) and Non- Member of Cooperative Society (NMCS). On path analysis, innovation proneness and knowledge about deworming had come out to be the key variables that directly indirectly influence the adoption of vaccination in MCS and NMCS, respectively.

Manju (2009) found that knowledge was significantly and positively correlated with caste, land holding, income and risk orientation but had significant and negative correlation with the size of family. Age, education were found to be significantly and positively correlated with attitude whereas income and risk orientation were found to be significantly and negatively correlated with attitude.

Gita (2010) revealed that knowledge was significantly correlated with land holding, income and risk orientation while attitude was found significantly and positively correlated with age, education, land holding and risk orientation.

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.

This chapter deals with the methodological steps and techniques used in the present study. These have been presented under the following heads:

- 3.1 Locale of the study
- 3.2 Sampling procedure
- 3.3 Variables and their measurements
- 3.4 Tools and techniques of data collection
- 3.5 Statistical analysis

3.1 Locale of the study

The study was conducted in Hisar district of Haryana state purposively.

3.2 Sampling procedure

3.2.1 Selection of districts:

Hisar district was selected purposively as KVK Sadalpur is organizing training for scheduled caste women at regular intervals.

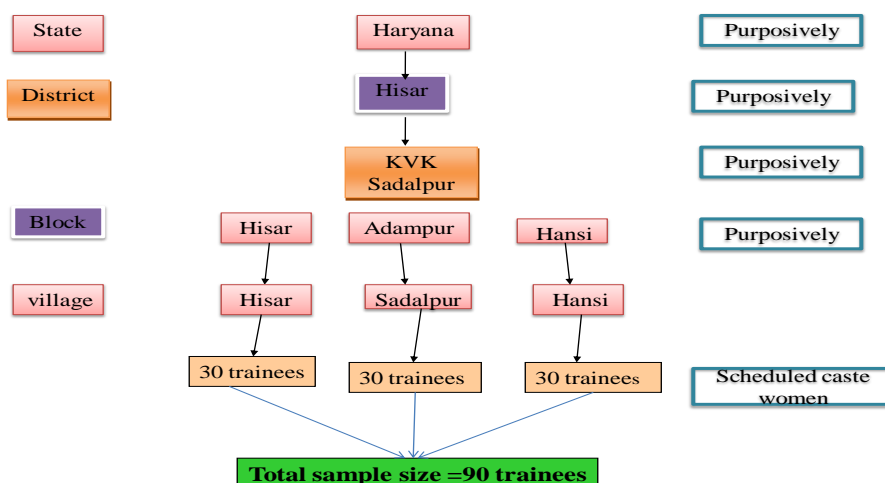
3.2.2 Selection of block:

Hisar, Hansi and Adampur blocks were selected purposively for the present study.

3.2.3 Selection of trainings:

Hisar from Hisar block, Sadaplur from Adampur block and Hansi from Hansi block were selected for imparting training to SC women by KVK Sadalpur. Therefore, three trainings were imparted by home scientist of KVK, Sadalpur were finally selected for the present study.

3.2.4 Selection of respondents:



3.3.1 Variables and their measurements

The most important way to categorize variables is an independent and dependent variables were independent variable is presumed cause of the dependent variables and dependent variable, the presumed effect. The independent and dependent variables were selected for the study is as follow:

Variables	Measurements
A) Independent Variables	
1. Socio-personal and economic variables	
Age	Chronological age
Education	Scheduled was developed
Marital status	
Family type	
Family size	
Family education status	
Family occupation	
Annual income	
Land holding	
Material possession	
2. Communication variables	
Mass Media Exposure	Schedule was developed
Information source utilization	
3. Psychological Variables	
Change proneness	Modified Self Rating Scale, Moulik (1965)
Risk orientation	Risk Reference Scale, Supe (1969)
Entrepreneurial motivation	Scale of Singh (1991)
B) Dependent variables	
1. Effectiveness of trainings	
Utility and coverage of training	Schedule was developed
Satisfaction (physical facility, Quality of trainer, subject matter)	
Constraints	
2. Impact assessment of trainings	
Knowledge	Schedule was developed
Attitude	
Skill	
Adoption	
Overall impact	

3.3.1 Variables and their empirical measurement

A. Independent variables

(a) Socio-personal and economic variables

Age: it is one of the basic characteristic of an individual linked with her maturity, physical well being, productivity level and work efficiency. In this study, age was operationalized as the number of full years completed by the respondents at the time of interview. Actual age was recorded and categorized on the basis of maximum – minimum responses obtained. The age groups were categorized as under:

Age group (years)	Score
Young (16-27 years)	1
Lower middle (28-39 years)	2
Upper middle (above 40 years)	3

Education of the respondents: Education referred to the formal education acquired by the respondents. It refers to the academic qualifications of the respondents acquired through formal schooling and training. The years of schooling of respondent was quantified by giving scores as under:

Category	Score
Illiterate	0
Primary	1
Middle	2
Secondary \ Ser. Sec	3
Graduation	4
Post graduation/ vocational	5

Marital status: It was operationalized as the married, unmarried status of the respondents. It was measured with the help of schedule developed for the purpose and the following scoring pattern was followed:

Category	Score
Married	2
Unmarried	1

Family type: It was operationalized as the total members in the family living together at the time of data collection. The respondents were divided into two categories by using the following score pattern:

Category	Score
Joint	1
Nuclear	2

Family size: Size of family refers to the total number of members in the family consisting of husband, wife, children and other dependents. It was measured with the help of schedule developed for purpose based on number of members. Details are as under:

Category	Score
Small (0-4 members)	1
Medium (4-6 members)	2
Large (above 6 members)	3

Family educational status (FES): For the present investigation, family education was operationalized as the formal education obtained by the family members who were above five years of age. Family education score was calculated with the help of given formula:

$$FES = \frac{\text{Total education score of the family}}{\text{Total number of eligible members of the family}}$$

On the basis of maximum – minimum scores obtained, it was categorized into three groups which are as follows:

Category	Score
Low (0.71-2.31)	1
Medium (2.32-3.91)	2
High (3.92-5.00)	3

Family occupation: it refers to the respondents main source of livelihood. It was operationalized as the specific major work which the head of the family do to earn livelihood and was measured as follows:

Category	Score
Agricultural Labourer	1
Business	2
Service	3

House type: It refers to the type of house possessed by the respondent at the time of investigation. *Kutchha* house refers to made of mud and thatch, *Pucca* house refers to made of brick, cement and concrete and Mixed refers to made of mud or cement, brick and thatch. The weightage was assigned as:

Category	Score
<i>Kuccha</i>	1
<i>Pucca</i>	2
Mixed	3

Social participation: It refers to the degree, with which the respondents were involved in formal or non- formal organization either as members or as office bearer and regularity in attending meetings. Thus, social participation is voluntary sharing in person to group and

group to group relationships, beyond the immediate household. The score assigned to different categories are as follows:

Category	Score
No membership	0
Member of formal organization	1
Member of non- formal organization	2
Office bearer	3

Monthly income: It refers to the amount earned by all family members in a year from various sources viz., agriculture, dairy, agricultural labour and other sources. This was operationally measured in terms of actual family income expressed in rupees. This was categorized as follows:

Category	Score
≤ Rs5,000	1
Upto Rs.5,001-10,000	2
Above Rs.10,000	3

Land holding: This refers to the acres of cultivated land possessed by respondent. The categories given and scoring done was as follows:

Category	Score
Landless	0
Marginal (upto 2.5 acre)	1
Small (2.5 - 5 acre)	2
Medium (5 – 7.5 acre)	3
Large (> 7.5 acre)	4

Material possession: Domestic items: It was operationalized as the number of major domestic items possessed by the respondents' family. One score was assigned to each item and categorized in low, medium and high categories.

Category	Score
Low (Stove, electronic, cycle, sewing, machine, radio, knitted machine, immersion rod, pressure cooker)	1
Medium (Food processor, juicer, toaster, electric iron, electric heater, mixer blender/ grinder, oven, sofa set, double bed, improved stronge bins, goober gas plant, cooler, scooter/ motor cycle)	2
High (Refrigerator, V.C.R, camera, television, geyser, car/jeep, A.C)	3

(b) Psychological variables

Change proneness: It refers to the extent to which the respondent is ready to change from the existing situation. Modified self rating scale of Moulik (1965) was used to measure the change proneness of the respondent. On the basis of total score, responses were divided into three categories as under:

Category	Score
Low (0-8)	1
Medium (9-16)	2
High (17-24)	3

Risk orientation: It refers to the degree to which an entrepreneur is oriented towards risk and uncertainty and has courage to face the problems in adoption of latest entrepreneurial technology. It was rated with the help of risk preference scale developed by Supe (1969). On the basis of total scores, responses were divided into three categories as under:

Category	Score
Low (0-6)	1
Medium (7-12)	2
High (13-18)	3

Entrepreneurial motivation:

Pravathi (2004) stated that there are a lot of chances to improve women participation by way of motivation and encouragement for entrepreneurial activities.

Category	Score
Low (0-8)	1
Medium (9-16)	2
High (17-24)	3

Entrepreneurial decision making: Entrepreneurial decision making was operationalized as the extent of involvement of women entrepreneurs in decision making related to their enterprise. Scoring was done as under:

Category	Score
Self	1
Husband	2
Jointly	3
Parents	4

(c) Communication variables

Mass media exposure: It has been operationalized as the degree to which a respondent was exposed to the mass media such as radio, television, newspapers, magazines, films etc. for obtaining various types of information. It was measured on four point continuum.

Daily	Weekly	Rarely	Never
4	3	2	1

The scores obtained were summed up and divided by the number of media. The categories are as follows:

Category	Score
Low (10-20)	1
Medium (21-30)	2
High (31-40)	3

Information source utilization: It was operationalized in terms of communication contacts of beneficiaries with different sources of information. This was measured on three point continuum.

Very frequently	Frequently	Rarely
3	2	1

The total score obtained by each respondent were categorized into three categories as follows:

Localite sources

Category	Score
Low (7-11)	1
Medium (12-16)	2
High (17-21)	3

Cosmopolite sources

Category	Score
Low (5-8)	1
Medium (9-12)	2
High (13-15)	3

B. Measurement of dependent variable :

a) 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.

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

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.

Constraints: Constraints were divided into two broad categories as related to training and related to enterprise has further division as social –personal, technical, economic and marketing. In order to study these constraints, a detailed list of constraints was prepared in appropriate categories scoring. Moreover, the constraints under each of four categories were classified into three categories always, sometimes and never scoring 3, 2, 1 respectively.

3.3.2 Impact of training

Knowledge gain: Knowledge is a body of understood information possessed by an individual.

Bloom *et al.* defined knowledge as “those behaviours and test situations which emphasize the remembering either by recognition or recall of ideas, material and phenomenon”. Therefore, knowledge was operationalized as the amount of adequate information acquired by the rural women on cutting and tailoring.

The gain in knowledge refers to the difference between the knowledge regarding cutting and tailoring by the respondents before and after the exposure of training. It was measured with help of knowledge test developed in consultation with the experts.

Attitude change: It occurs when an individual forms a favourable or unfavourable attitude towards the innovation.

Thurstone (1946) defined attitude as the degree of positive or negative affect associated with some psychological object. By psychological object she meant any symbol, phrase, idea etc. towards which people can differ with respect to positive or negative affect. In the present study, interpretation of attitude/ persuasion was the same as suggested by Thurstone.

In order to measure the attitude of scheduled caste women towards cutting and stitching, general attitude statements both positive and negative were prepared in consultation with experts and literature. The women were asked to give their reaction on each statement in three categories i.e. agree, neutral and disagree which were assigned the score of 3, 2, 1 for

positive statement and 1, 2, 3 for negative statements. On the basis of scores obtained for change in attitude, the mean scores were calculated.

Scheduled caste women's responses on attitude scale were obtained before and after training. The difference of pre and post exposure mean score was calculated to measure the change in attitude.

Decision-making: it refers to the stage when an individual engaged in activities that lead to a choice to adopt or reject the innovation/practice. In the present study decision-making had been operationalized as the extent to which a respondents on their spouse or jointly participation mental decision to adopt or reject the adoption cutting and tailoring. Decision-making was measured with the help of inventory developed.

Skill acquisition: It refers to skill possessed by a respondent before and after imparting training for cutting and tailoring. The total score obtained by each respondent were categorized into three categories as follows:

Category	Score
Low (16-21)	1
Medium (22-27)	2
High (28-32)	3

Symbolic adoption: It was operationalized as the symbolic adoption of rural women to adopt cutting and tailoring for income generation. It was measured and qualified by summing the individual score of each component (symbolic adoption, willingness and acceptability of rural women to adopt cutting and tailoring for income generation). The total score obtained by each respondent were categorized into three categories as follows:

Category	Score
High (13-16)	1
Medium (9-12)	2
Low (5-8)	3

Overall impact: It was operationalized as the sum total of knowledge, attitude, decision-making, skill aqution and symbolic adoption obtained by the respondents. It was measured and quantified by summing the 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 score of individual respondent
 AA = Actual adoption score of individual respondent
 P = Maximum Obtainable score with respect to knowledge (K'), attitude (A'), decision-making (D'), skill(S') and actual adoption (AA').

Impact Assessment Index: It was worked out by taking into account two dimensions viz., knowledge acquired and change in attitude. On three point continuum, their respective frequencies were computed and presented in 3x3 tables. The cell entries depicted the scores obtained by subtracting post from pre exposure score on two dimensions.

$$IAI = \frac{f_i \times c_i}{N \times X \times Y} \times 100$$

Whereas,

- f_i = Frequency in ith cell
 c_i = Cell scores of ith cell (Product of corresponding scale values as presented in parentheses on two dimension table
 N = Total number of respondents
 X = Highest scale value on X dimension
 Y = Highest scale value on Y dimension

3.4 Tools and techniques of data collection: An interview schedule was developed and used for primary data collection from the respondents. While developing the schedule, relevant secondary sources of information were carefully examined and the importance was given to various independent and dependent variables. It was pre-tested on twenty women in a village other than study area. After this, the schedule was modified wherever required and was finalized for final collection of data.

3.4.1 Data collection: The data was collected through pre-tested structured interview schedule. The interview was conducted personally by the investigator with the women individually and in groups.

3.4.2 Data analysis: The data thus collected was processed, tabulated and analyzed using frequency, percentage, weighted mean score, two sample mean test (paired 't' test) and correlation.

- i. **Frequency and percentage:** Simple comparisons were made on the basis of frequency and percentage for the assessment of profile of respondents, frequency and percentage were calculated.
- ii. **Weighted mean score:** WMSs were calculated to rank various variables like perceived feasibility, knowledge, attitude and perceived constraints faced by women.

For each item, the frequencies falling under each rating were tabulated. Then the frequencies in each of the category were multiplied by the assigned scores and added. The resulting sum of each aspect was divided by the total number of respondents. In this way, the weighted mean score in each aspect were calculated.

- iii. **Paired ‘t’ test (two sample mean test):** Paired ‘t’ test is a test of significance. This was used to measure significance of gain in knowledge, change in attitude and practice of respondents at pre and post exposure stage. Following formula was used:

$$t = \frac{\bar{d}}{S/\sqrt{n}} \text{ with } (n-1) \text{ degree of freedom}$$

Where,

- \bar{d} = The mean of difference of pre and post exposure scores
 n = Number of observations
 S = Standard deviation of the differences computed by usual formula

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \left[(\sum d^2) - \frac{(\sum d)^2}{n} \right]}$$

Chi-square test: Chi-square tests were used for association of independent variable and dependent variable.

This chapter deals with 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:

- 4.1 Background information of the respondents
- 4.2 Effectiveness of training
- 4.3 Impact of training
- 4.4 Constraint faced by respondents
- 4.5 Factor affecting knowledge of respondents

4.1 Background information of the respondents

The profile of the participants has been explained under following subheads:

- 4.1.1 Socio-Personal Profile
- 4.1.2 Economic, psychological and communication Profile

4.1.1 Socio-personal profile of the respondents:

In this section, the percentage distribution of the respondents according to their socio-personal, economic, psychological and communication profile have been incorporated.

Age: The data reported in Table -1 indicate that 70 per cent respondents of Hisar belonged to younger age group followed by lower middle (23.33) and upper middle age group (6.67%) respectively. The data further depict that 76.67 per cent respondents of Hansi belonged to younger age group followed by lower middle age group (20%) and upper middle age group (3.33%) respectively. In Sadalpur as well as in pooled sample 73.33 per cent each respondents belonged to younger age group followed by lower middle (26.67% and 23.33%) respectively. Only very few 3.34 per cent respondents belonged to upper middle age group in Hansi as well as in pooled sample.

Education: The data in Table- 1 indicate that 40 per cent respondents of Hisar, Sadalpur each and 36.67 per cent respondents of Hansi were educated up to secondary /ser.sec. Less than half of the respondents (43.33%) of Hansi and 23.33 per cent each of Hisar and Sadalpur were educated upto middle level. Twenty per cent respondents of Hisar, 6.67 per cent respondents of Hansi, and 13.34 respondents each of Sadalpur as well as in pooled sample were educated upto primary level. Ten per cent respondents each of Hansi and Hisar, twenty per cent respondents of Sadalpur and 13.33 per cent respondents of pooled sample were educated upto graduation level. A few respondents 6.67 per cent of Hisar, 3.33 per cent respondents each in Hansi and Sadalpur were illiterate. A similar trend was observed in pooled sample too.

Table 1: Socio-personal profile of the respondents

Sr. No.	Variables and category	Hisar n=30		Hansi n=30		Sadulpur 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								
	<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

Marital status: The data in Table -1 clearly point out that majority of the respondents were married (64.44%) and rest were unmarried (35.55%).

Family type: The Table- 1 clearly shows that cent per cent respondents were having nuclear family.

Family size: The data regarding family size depict in Table- 1 that 40 per cent respondents each in Hansi and Sadalpur, 50 per cent respondents of Hisar and 43.33 per cent respondents of pooled sample were having medium sized family. Whereas majority of the respondents (60%) of Hansi, 56.67 per cent respondents of Sadalpur ,26.67 per cent respondents of Hisar and 47.78 per cent respondents of pooled sample were having small sized family. Only 23.33 per cent respondents of Hisar and 3.33 per cent respondents of Sadalpur and 8.89 per cent respondents of pooled sample were having large sized families.

Family Education Status: The data regarding family education status of the respondents in Table-1 indicate that more than half of the respondents (56.67%) of Sadalpur were having low education status followed by medium (23.33%) and high (20%) respectively. Less than half of the respondents (46.67%) of Hansi were having medium family education status followed by low (30%) and high (23.33%) family education status respectively. In Hisar 40 per cent respondents were having medium family education status followed by low (30%) and high (30%) family education status. Similar results were observed in pooled sample.

Family occupation: It is clear from Table-1 that majority of the respondents (80%) of Sadalpur were having agricultural labourers as their main occupation which was followed by service 20 per cent. In Hansi 76.67% per cent of respondents were having agricultural labourers as their main occupation which was followed by business (3.33) and service (20%) respectively. In case of Hisar 66.66 per cent respondents were having agricultural labourers as their main occupation which was followed by service (23.34) and business (10%). A similar trend was observed in pooled sample.

Social participation: Data in Table -1 indicate that social participation of the respondents was negligible in Hisar (90.00%), Hansi (96.67%) and Sadalpur (93.33%) as well as in pooled sample (93.33%). Only 10.00 per cent in Hisar, 3.00 per cent in Hansi and 6.67 per cent respondents each of Sadalpur as well as in pooled sample were member of a formal organization.

House type: Table – 1 depicts that half of the respondents (50%) of Hisar, 40 per cent respondents each of Hansi, Sadalpur and 43.33 per cent respondents of pooled sample were having *pucca* house. Whereas, 43.33 per cent respondents of Hansi, 30 per cent respondents of Sadalpur, 26.67 per cent respondents of Hisar and 33.33 per cent respondents of pooled sampled were having mixed type of house. One fourth of respondents of Sadalpur village

(30%), 23.33 per cent respondents each of Hisar and pooled sample, 16.67 per cent respondents of Hansi were having *kaccha* house.

Material possession: It is clear from Table- 1 that more than half of the respondents (56.67%) of Hansi, 40 per cent respondents of each Hisar and Sadalpur and 45.56 per cent respondents of pooled sample were having low material possession. Less than half of respondents (40%) of Sadalpur, 36.67 per cent respondents of Hisar, 33.33 per cent of Hansi and 23.33 per cent respondents of pooled sample had medium material possession. Only 23.33 per cent respondents of Hisar, 10 per cent of Hansi, 20 per cent of Sadalpur and 17.78 per cent respondents of pooled sample had high material possession

4.1.2 Economic, psychological and communication Profile:

Monthly income: Table -2 clearly depicts that majority of the respondents (73.33%) of Sadalpur and Hisar each and 66.67 per cent respondents of Hansi had monthly income up to Rs.5, 000. Only 26.67 per cent respondents of Hisar and Sadalpur each and 33.33 per cent respondents of Hansi had monthly income between 5,001-10,000. A similar trend was observed in pooled sample too.

Land holding: The data presented in Table-2 clearly indicate that 83.34 per cent respondents of Hisar were landless followed by marginal (6.67%), small, medium and large land holding (3.33%) each in Hisar. A similar trend was observed in pooled sample. In case of Hansi all respondents were landless. In case of Sadalpur 90 per cent respondents were landless followed by marginal (6.67%) and large (3.33%).

Milch animal: The data furnished in Table-2 that 46.67 per cent respondents of Hisar had no milch animals followed by 53.33 per cent had 1-2 milch animals. In case of Hansi, 93.33% respondents had no milch animals followed by 6.67 respondents had 1-2 animals. In case of Sadalpur 73.33 % respondents had no milch animals followed by 26.67% respondents had 1-2 animals. A similar trend was observed in pooled sample.

Change proneness: Table-2 depicts that 83.33 respondents were having high change proneness followed by medium change proneness (16.67%) in Hisar. In Hansi, half of the respondents 53.34 per cent were having high change proneness followed by medium and low (43.33% and 3.33%) respectively. In case of Sadalpur half of the respondents (50%) were having medium change proneness, whereas 40 per cent respondent were having high change proneness which was followed by low (10%) respectively. In case of pooled sample more than half of the respondents (58.89) were having high change proneness followed by medium and low change proneness (36.67% and 4.44%) respectively.

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

Risk orientation: It is further clear from the Table 2 that 76.67 per cent respondents of Hisar had medium risk orientation followed by high risk orientation (23.33%). In case of Hansi, more than half of the respondents (53.33%) were having medium risk orientation followed by high and low risk orientation (36.67% and 10%) respectively. In case of the Sadalpur less than half of the respondents (46.67%) had medium risk orientation followed by high (36.67%) and low (16.66%) respectively. A similar trend was observed in pooled sample.

Entrepreneurial motivation: Table-2 depict that in Hisar majority of the respondents (83.33%) had medium entrepreneurial motivation followed by high (16.67%). In Hansi, seventy per cent of respondents had medium entrepreneurial motivation followed by high (26.67%) and low (3.33%) respectively. In Sadalpur, less than half of the respondents (46.67%) had medium entrepreneurial motivation followed by high (36.67%) and low (16.67%) respectively. In case of pooled sample 66.67 per cent respondents had medium entrepreneurial motivation followed by high (28.89%) and low (4.44%) entrepreneurial motivation respectively.

Entrepreneurial decision making: Table-2 reveals that less than half of the respondents (43.33%) of Hisar were taking decisions jointly followed by self (3.33%), husband and parents (26.67%) each. In case of Hansi, half of the respondents (50%) were taking decisions jointly followed by parents (40%), self (6.67%) and husband (3.33%) respectively. In Sadalpur, half of the respondents (50%) were taking decisions jointly followed by parents (40%) and husband (10%). A similar trend was observed in pooled sample.

Mass media exposure: The data presented in Table- 2 that majority of the respondents (90%) had low mass media exposure followed by medium mass media exposure (10%) in Hisar. Majority of the respondents (93.33%) of Hansi had low mass media exposure followed by medium (6.67%) mass media exposure. In case of Sadalpur, cent per cent respondents (100%) had low mass media exposure. In case of pooled sample, majority of the respondents (94.44%) had low mass media exposure followed by medium (5.56%) mass media exposure respectively.

Localite sources: It is clear from Table -2 that majority of the respondents (83.33%) of Hisar had utilized medium localite source of information followed by high (16.67%) localite source of information. In case of Hansi 76.67 per cent respondents had utilized medium localite source of information followed by high (20%) and low (3.33%) localite source of information. In case of Sadalpur, majority of the respondents (83.33%) had utilized low localite source of information followed by medium (16.67%) localite source of information. Whereas in pooled sample more than half of the respondents (58.89%) had utilized medium

localite source of information followed by low and high (28.89%, 12.22%) localite source of information respectively.

Cosmopolite sources: It is clear from Table -2 that half of respondents (50%) of Hisar, 26.67 per cent respondents of Hansi and 16.66 per cent respondents of Sadalpur were utilizing low cosmopolite source of information. Less than half of the respondents (46.67%) each of Hansi and Sadalpur and 40 per cent respondents of Hisar block were utilizing medium cosmopolite source of information. In Sadalpur more than one third of respondents (36.67%), 26.67 per cent respondents of Hansi and 10 per cent respondents of Hisar were utilizing high cosmopolite source of information. A similar trend was observed in case of pooled sample.

4.2 Effectiveness of Training

Effectiveness of trainings was measured in terms of

4.2.1 Utility and coverage of training

4.2.2 Satisfaction level of respondents toward training.

4.2.1 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%) were 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													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													82.78
	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	
	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													83.61
	Embellishing with fabric	47	33	6	4	3.37	I	43	32	8	7	3.23	III	
	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	

4.2.2 Satisfaction level of respondents toward trainings

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 trainings

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 trainings

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.

Table 6: Quality of trainer of the training

Sr. No	Parameters	Hisar n=30	Hansi n=30	Sadapur 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 programmes. It also indicates that respondents were highly satisfied about the subject matter taught /covered and physical facilities made available to them during training programmes. In case of quality of trainer respondents were highly satisfied in all the three trainings also.

Table 7: Overall satisfaction of women towards trainings

Sr . No.	Aspects	Hisar W.M.S. n=30	Hansi W.M.S. n=30	Sadapur 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

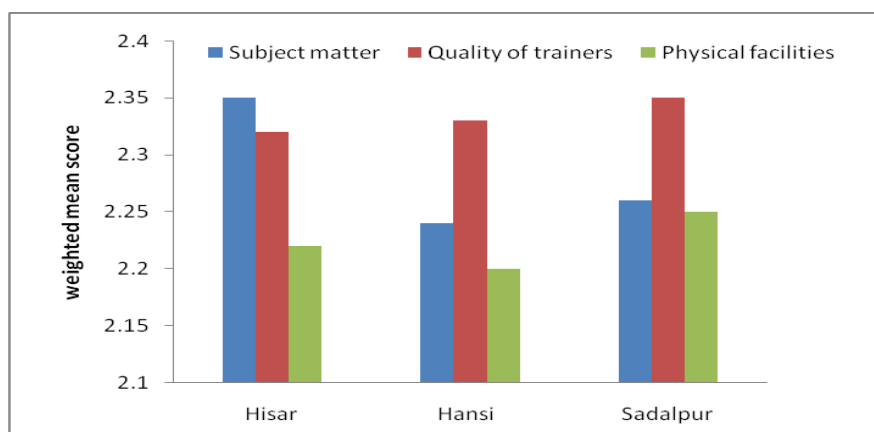


Fig. 1: Overall satisfaction of women towards trainings

4.3 Impact of trainings on respondents

It was assessed in terms of knowledge, attitude, decision-making, skill and adoption.

4.3.1 Gain in knowledge

4.3.2 Change in attitude

4.3.3 Symbolic adoption

4.3.4 Skill acquisition

4.3.5 Decision making pattern

4.3.1 Gain in knowledge of respondents:

Gain in knowledge of women respondents on cutting and tailoring in Hisar

Pre-exposure and post exposure mean scores and 't' test was computed for cutting and tailoring in Hisar which are presented in Table-8.

Sufficient gain in knowledge regarding cutting and tailoring training was recorded for sub-components of training viz; cutting, stitching, surface enrichment, machine care and operation, entrepreneurial education and precautions in Hisar. It may, therefore be concluded that women succeeded in acquiring knowledge after exposure to training on cutting and tailoring. It was statistically significant at 5% level of significance except designing.

Table 8: Knowledge of women regarding cutting and tailoring in Hisar

Sr. No.	Components	Pre-Exposure (Mean Score)	Post-Exposure (Mean Score)	Gain in Knowledge (Mean Score)	t value n=30
1.	Designing	02.63	02.96	00.33	00.27
2.	Cutting	06.96	11.46	04.50	12.50*
3.	Stitching	06.93	10.87	03.94	14.07*
4.	Surface enrichments	04.60	05.80	01.20	10.00*
5.	Machine care and operation	09.40	12.90	03.50	06.36*
6.	Entrepreneurial education	02.20	02.93	00.73	04.05*
7.	Precautions	13.30	18.80	05.50	11.96*

*Significant at 0.05 level of significance

Gain in knowledge of women respondents on cutting and tailoring in Hansi

Pre-exposure and post exposure mean scores and 't' test was computed for cutting and tailoring in Hansi which are presented in Table-9.

Sufficient gain in knowledge regarding cutting and tailoring training was recorded for sub-components of training viz; designing, cutting, stitching, surface enrichment, machine care and operation, entrepreneurial education and precautions in Hansi. It may, therefore be

concluded that women succeeded in acquiring knowledge after exposure to training on cutting and stitching. It was statistically significant at 5% level of significance.

Table 9: Knowledge of women regarding cutting and tailoring in Hansi

Sr. No.	Components	Pre-Exposure (Mean Score)	Post-Exposure (Mean Score)	Gain in Knowledge (Mean Score)	t value n=30
1.	Designing	02.33	2.83	00.80	04.71*
2.	Cutting	06.06	10.66	04.60	11.22*
3.	Stitching	06.03	10.57	04.54	11.94*
4.	Surface enrichments	04.26	05.10	00.84	02.90
5.	Machine care and operation	11.50	14.00	02.50	04.09*
6.	Entrepreneurial education	2.00	03.46	01.46	09.13*
7.	Precautions	10.00	20.00	10.00	10.00*

*Significant at 0.05 level of significance

Gain in knowledge of women respondents on cutting and tailoring in Sadalpur

Pre-exposure and post exposure mean scores and 't' test was computed for cutting and tailoring in Sadalpur which are presented in Table-10.

Sufficient gain in knowledge regarding cutting and stitching training was recorded for sub-components of training viz; designing, cutting, stitching, surface enrichment, machine care and operation and precautions in Sadalpur. It may, therefore be concluded that women succeeded in acquiring knowledge after exposure to training on cutting and stitching. It was statistically significant at 5% level of significance except entrepreneurial education

Table 10: Knowledge of women regarding cutting and tailoring in Sadalpur

Sr. No.	Components	Pre-Exposure (Mean Score)	Post-Exposure (Mean Score)	Gain in Knowledge (Mean Score)	t value n=30
1.	Designing	02.43	03.60	01.1	07.31*
2.	Cutting	06.63	10.87	04.24	12.11*
3.	Stitching	06.60	11.53	04.93	22.40*
4.	Surface enrichments	04.00	05.57	1.57	05.70*
5.	Machine care and operation	08.30	13.60	05.30	10.39*
6.	Entrepreneurial education	02.00	03.03	01.03	01.39
7.	Precautions	10.00	20.00	10.00	10.00*

*Significant at 0.05 level of significance

Gain in knowledge of women respondents on cutting and tailoring in Pooled sample

Pre exposure and post-exposure mean scores and 't' test was computed for all the sub-components of cutting and tailoring in pooled sample which are presented in Table 11.

Sufficient gain in knowledge regarding cutting and stitching training was recorded for sub-components of training viz; designing, cutting, stitching, surface enrichment, machine care and operation, entrepreneurial education and precautions in pooled sample. It may, therefore be concluded that women succeeded in acquiring knowledge after exposure to training on cutting and stitching. It was statistically significant at 5% level of significance.

Table 11: Knowledge of women regarding cutting and tailoring (Pooled sample)

Sr. No.	Components	Pre-Exposure (Mean Score)	Post-Exposure (Mean Score)	Gain in Knowledge (Mean Score)	t value N=90
1.	Designing	02.36	03.13	0.77	09.61*
2.	Cutting	06.62	11.06	04.44	15.02*
3.	Stitching	06.52	10.99	04.47	15.41*
4.	Surface enrichments	04.29	05.89	01.60	10.67*
5.	Machine care and operation	08.33	13.48	05.15	15.74*
6.	Entrepreneurial education	02.07	03.14	01.07	10.70*
7.	Precautions	11.53	18.67	07.14	24.62*

*Significant at 0.05 level of significance

4.3.2 Change in attitude

Change in attitude of women respondents for cutting and tailoring

Change in attitude of respondents regarding cutting and stitching in Hisar, Hansi, Sadalpur was assessed through pre and post exposure mean score and 't' test. Pre-exposure and post-exposure mean score and 't' test were computed for all the sub component of the cutting and tailoring and have been presented in Table-12.

It is evident from Table-12 that respondents succeeded in changing their attitude at post exposure level in all three trainings. It was observed that change in attitude was recorded in Hisar, Hansi and Sadalpur after exposing them to training in cutting and tailoring. It was statistically significant at 5% level of significance.

It can be concluded that respondents had changed their attitude when exposed to training on cutting and tailoring.

Table 12: Change in attitude of women related to cutting and tailoring

	Pre-Exposure (Mean Score)	Post-Exposure (Mean Score)	Change in attitude (Mean Score)	t value n=30
Hisar	2.53	2.73	0.20	5.22*
Hansi	2.53	2.57	0.04	4.11*
Sadalpur	2.17	2.50	0.33	3.00

*Significant at 0.05 level of significance

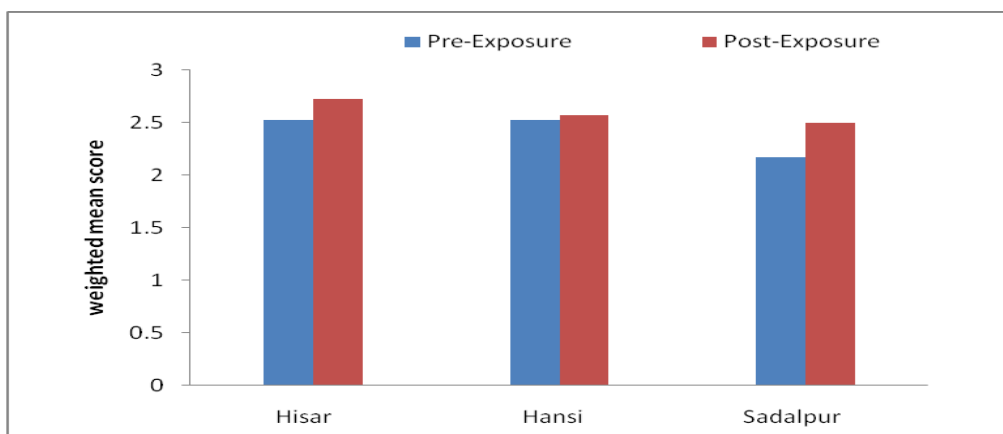


Fig. 2: Change in attitude of women related to cutting and tailoring

4.3.3 Skill acquisition

Skill acquisition of respondents for cutting and tailoring

Skill acquisition of respondents for cutting and tailoring in Hisar, Hansi, Sadalpur and pooled sample was assessed through pre and post exposure mean score for cutting and tailoring was calculated in frequency, percentage and have been presented in Table- 13. The data point out that most of the respondents (56.67%) were having medium skill acquisition followed by low (36.67%) and high skill acquisition (6.67%) at pre exposure stage in Hisar. After exposing them to training 73.33 per cent of the respondents acquired high skill followed by medium skill acquisition (26.67%) respectively in Hisar.

In Hansi, 70.00 per cent of the respondents were having low skill acquisition followed by medium (30%) at pre exposure stage. However, at post exposure of training majority of the respondents of Hansi (90%) acquired high level skills followed by medium skill (10%). In Sadalpur 53 per cent of the respondents were having medium skill acquisition followed by low (47%) at pre exposure stage. However, at post exposure of training more than half of respondents (56.67%) acquired medium level skill acquisition followed by high skill acquisition (43.33%).

The similar trend was observed in pooled sample also. Thus it can be inferred that women acquired skill when they were exposed to training.

Table 13: Skill acquisition of women respondents for cutting and tailoring

Categories and scores	Hisar n=30 f (%)		Hansi n=30 f (%)		Sadalpur n=30 f (%)		Overall training N=90 f (%)	
	Pre exposure	Post exposure	Pre exposure	Post exposure	Pre exposure	Post exposure	Pre exposure	Post exposure
Low (16-21)	11(36.67)	-	21(70.00)	-	14(47.00)	-	46(51.11)	-
Medium (22-27)	17(56.66)	08(26.67)	09(30.00)	03(10.00)	16(53.00)	17(56.67)	42(46.67)	28(31.11)
High (28-32)	02(6.67)	22(73.33)	-	27(90.00)	-	13(43.33)	02(2.22)	62(68.89)

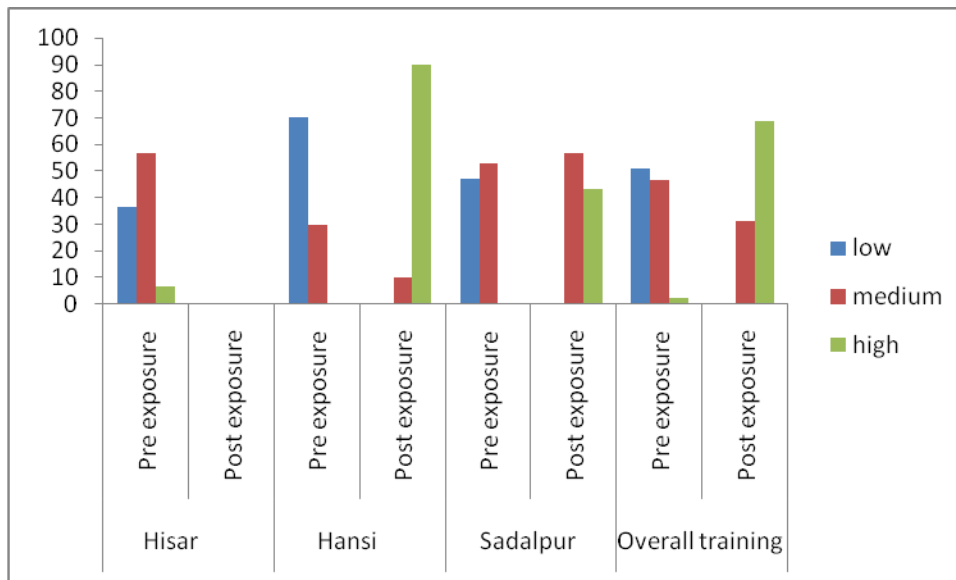


Fig. 3: Skill acquisition of women respondents for cutting and tailoring

Impact Assessment Index of women respondents for cutting and tailoring

Impact assessment index of cutting and tailoring training is given in Table-14. It clearly indicates that the calculated impact was found to be 44.20 per cent which is of moderate level. Thus, it may be inferred that women respondents after exposure to training acquired knowledge and change their attitude to the extent which was less than 66 per cent but of moderate level.

Table 14: Impact Assessment Index of women respondents for cutting and tailoring

Attitude \ Knowledge	High (3)	Medium (2)	Low (1)	Total n=90
Highly favourable (3)	9(3×3) 81	6(3×2) 36	8(3×1) 24	23
Favourable (2)	16(2×3) 96	10(2×2) 40	12(2×1) 24	38
Not favourable (1)	9(1×3) 27	10(1×2) 20	10(1×1) 10	29
Total	34	26	30	90

$$\begin{aligned}
 IAI &= \frac{\sum f_i \times c_i}{N \times X \times Y} \times 100 \\
 &= \frac{81+36+24+96+40+24+27+20+10}{90 \times 3 \times 3} \times 100 \\
 IAI &= 44.20 \% \text{ (Moderate)}
 \end{aligned}$$

4.3.4 Symbolic adoption:

Symbolic adoption of women respondents for cutting and tailoring

Data were collected developed for measurement of symbolic adoption of cutting and tailoring for income generation. Data presented in Table 15 shows that 40.00 per cent respondents of Hisar had medium symbolic adoption followed by high (26.67%) and low (33.33%) symbolic adoption. In case of Hansi 46.67 per cent of the respondents had medium symbolic adoption followed by high symbolic adoption (30%) and low (23.33%) symbolic adoption.

In Sadalpur, 56.67 per cent of respondents had medium symbolic adoption followed by low (23.33%) and high (20%) symbolic adoption. In case of pooled sample, 38.89 per cent per cent of respondents had medium symbolic adoption followed by low (36.67%) and high (24.22%) symbolic adoption respectively.

Table 15: Symbolic adoption of women respondents on cutting and tailoring

Categories and scores	Hisar n=30		Hansi n=30		Sadalpur n=30		Total N=90	
	F	%	f	%	F	%	f	%
High (13-16)	8	26.67	9	30.00	6	20.00	22	24.44
Medium (9-12)	12	40.00	14	46.67	17	56.67	35	38.89
Low (5-8)	10	33.33	7	23.33	7	23.33	33	36.67

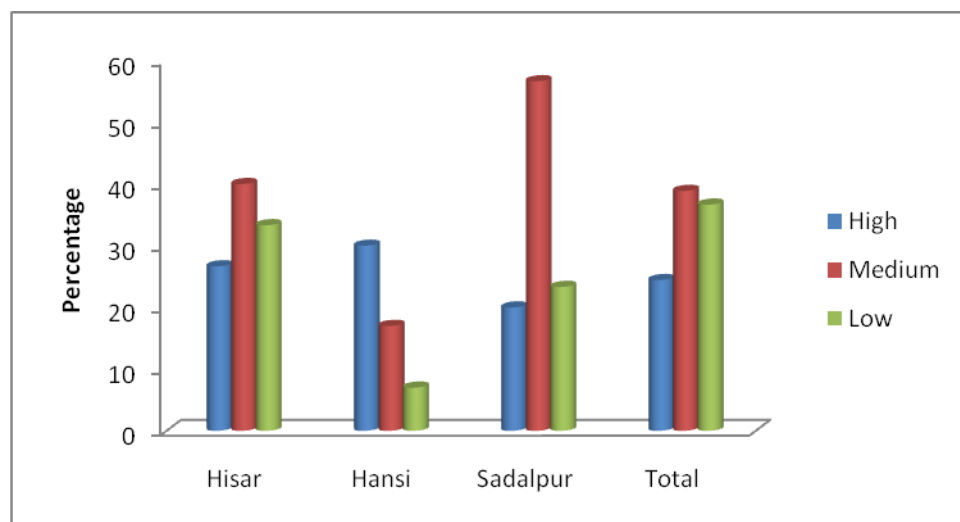


Fig. 4: Symbolic adoption of women respondents on cutting and tailoring

Overall impact of training

Table 16 shows overall impact of training. Overall impact of training was measured in term of knowledge, attitude, decision-making, skill and adoption. It is clear from table that

overall impact was found medium (55.55%) followed by low (27.78%) and high (16.67%) respectively in all three trainings.

Table 16: Overall impact of Cutting and tailoring

N=90

Categories and scores	Frequency	Percentage
Low (114-126)	25	27.78
Medium (127-139)	50	55.55
High (140-152)	15	16.67

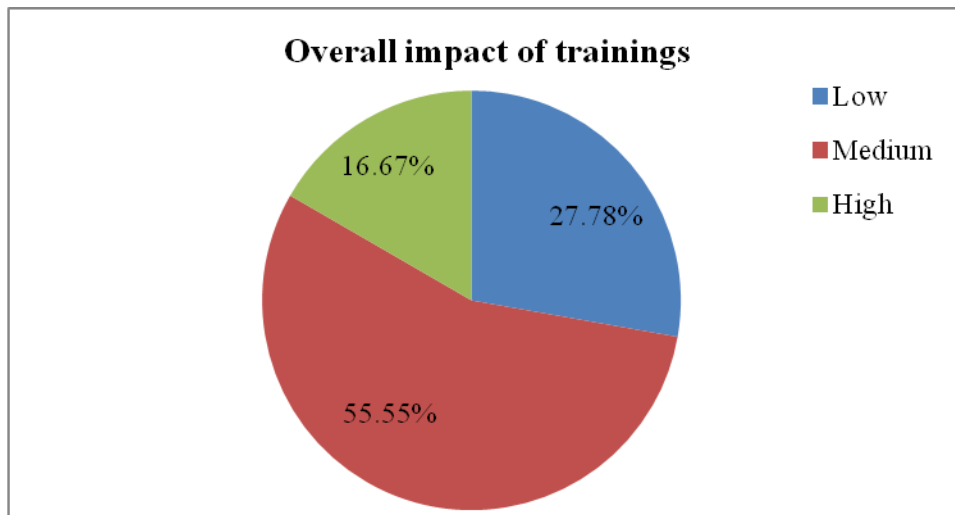


Fig. 5: Overall impact of Cutting and tailoring

4.3.5 Decision making pattern

Table 17 shows more than half of the respondents (56.67%) used to take decisions jointly for the purchase of raw material and machinery for enterprise. Whereas almost one fourth respondents (26.66%) male members used to take decisions. Only female (16.67%) used to take decisions independently. Regarding finances, more than half of male members s (55.56%) used to take decisions, whereas almost equal amount of more than 20 per cent decisions were taken either by female (20%) or jointly (24.44%). A similar trend was observed in account keeping and sales of garments. Less than half of respondents (45.55%) decisions for starting a boutique were taken either jointly and by male members (43.33%). Only few 11.11 per cent women respondents used to take decisions independently for starting a boutique. Less half of respondents (42.22%) either jointly or male members and 44.44 per cent and female (13.33%) decisions were taken regarding repairing and maintenance of machines.

Table 17: Decision making pattern of trainees

Components	Hisar n=30			Hansi n=30			Sadalpur n=30			Total N=90		
	M	F	Both	M	F	Both	M	F	Both	M	F	Both
Starting a boutique	12 (40.00)	04 (13.33)	14 (46.67)	06 (20.00)	04 (13.33)	20 (66.67)	21 (70.00)	02 (06.67)	07 (23.33)	39 (43.33)	10 (11.11)	41 (45.56)
Finances	20 (66.66)	05 (16.67)	05 (16.67)	18 (60.00)	06 (20.00)	06 (20.00)	12 (40.00)	07 (23.33)	11 (36.67)	50 (55.56)	18 (20.00)	22 (24.44)
Purchase of raw material and machinery	09 (30.00)	02 (06.67)	19 (63.33)	06 (20.00)	04 (13.33)	20 (66.67)	09 (30.00)	09 (30.00)	12 (40.00)	24 (26.66)	15 (16.67)	51 (56.67)
Sale of garments	10 (33.33)	05 (16.67)	15 (50.00)	20 (66.66)	05 (16.67)	05 (16.67)	18 (60.00)	04 (13.33)	08 (26.67)	48 (53.33)	14 (15.56)	28 (31.11)
Repairing and maintenance of machines	16 (53.33)	07 (23.33)	07 (23.33)	09 (30.00)	02 (06.67)	19 (63.33)	15 (50.00)	03 (10.00)	12 (40.00)	40 (44.44)	12 (13.33)	38 (42.22)
Account keeping	12 (40.00)	03 (10.00)	15 (50.00)	22 (73.33)	03 (10.00)	05 (16.67)	17 (56.67)	06 (20.00)	07 (23.23)	51 (56.67)	12 (13.33)	27 (30.00)

4.4 Constraints faced by respondents during training:

The perceived constraints of the respondents for cutting and tailoring were computed by frequency, mean score and rank has been presented Table 18.

It is clear from Table 18 that constraints related to training have been divided into two classes that is social-personal and technical constraints. In social-personal constraints, lack of time was ranked 1st followed by lack of family support (rank II). In technical constraints, lack of technical know-how was ranked 1st followed by more theoretical oriented training (rank II). Constraints related to enterprise have been divided in to two i.e. economic constraints and marketing constraints. In economic constraints, lack of money was ranked 1st followed by unprofitable proportion due to limited income (rank II). In marketing constraints, women were not allowed to go to market was ranked 1st followed by more expenditure in transportation (rank II).

Table 18: Perceived constraints of women respondents for cutting and tailoring

Constraints	Hisar n=30	Hansi n=30	Sadalpur n=30	Total W.M.S.	Rank
Related to training					
Social- Personal					
Lack of family support	2.33	2.20	2.36	2.30	II
Lack of time	2.46	2.36	2.30	2.37	I
Lack of awareness	2.33	2.36	2.16	2.28	III
Health problem	2.10	2.36	1.90	2.12	V
Lack of self confidence	2.30	2.35	1.96	2.17	IV
Technical					
Lack of technical know-how	2.53	2.06	2.40	2.33	I
Difficulty in maintaining and repairing machines	2.13	2.10	2.132	2.12	III
More theoretical oriented training	2.30	2.06	2.13	2.15	II
Lack of technical knowhow to start an enterprise	1.90	2.06	2.20	2.05	IV
Related to enterprise					
Economic					
Lack of money	2.46	2.26	2.30	2.34	I
Insufficient financial help provided by government	2.20	2.23	2.16	2.20	III
Unprofitable proportion due to limited income	2.16	2.33	2.20	2.23	II
Marketing					
Women not allowed to go to market	2.80	2.50	2.36	2.55	I
More expenditure in transportation	2.53	2.53	2.16	2.41	II
Inability to compete with readymade products	2.36	2.50	2.23	2.36	III
No help by Govt. in marketing the products	2.30	2.50	2.20	2.32	IV

4.5 Factor affecting knowledge of women respondents:

4.5.1 Association of independents variables with knowledge of women respondents:

Table 19 Association of independents variables with knowledge of participants regarding cutting and tailoring training. In personal variable viz, age, education, family size, occupation, material possession, house type, land holding, localite source and monthly income were significantly associated with knowledge regarding cutting and tailoring training. Among socio-communication variables it was found significantly associated with knowledge regarding cutting and tailoring training. Similar results were found in psychological variables too.

Table 19: Association of independents variables with knowledge of women respondents regarding cutting and tailoring training

Sr. No.	Attributes	χ^2
I	Personal	
	Age	38.00*
	Education	90.61*
	Family size	53.07*
	Occupation	68.13*
	Material possession	32.68*
	House type	41.98*
	Land holding	19.83*
	Localite source	36.68*
	Monthly income	16.36*
II	Socio-communication	
	Social participation	23.75*
	Mass media exposure	10.16*
III	Psychological	
	Entrepreneurial motivation	32.22*
	Change proneness	17.69*
	Risk orientation	35.61*

4.5.2 Association of independents variables with overall impact of women respondents:

Table 20 unveils association of independents variables with overall impact of respondents regarding cutting and tailoring training. In personal variables viz. age, education, family size, occupation, material possession, house type, land holding, localite source and monthly income were significantly associated with overall impact regarding cutting and tailoring training. Among socio-communication variables it was found significantly

associated with overall impact regarding cutting and tailoring training. Similar results were found in psychological variables too.

Table 20: Association of independents variables with overall impact of women respondents regarding cutting and tailoring training

Sr. No.	Attributes	χ^2
I	Personal	
	Age	47.80*
	Education	114.86*
	Family size	77.87*
	Occupation	100.98*
	Material possession	74.55*
	House type	82.95*
	Land holding	17.56*
	Localite source	61.27*
	Monthly income	44.03*
II	Socio-communication	
	Social participation	30.75*
	Mass media exposure	20.12*
III	Psychological	
	Entrepreneurial motivation	74.55*
	Change proneness	42.43*
	Risk orientation	51.83*

4.5.3 Association of independents variables with attitude of women respondents:

Table 21 depicts association of independents variables with attitude of participants regarding cutting and tailoring training. In personal variable viz. education, material possession, localite source and and monthly income were significantly associated with attitude regarding cutting and tailoring training. Other variables like age, family size, occupation, land holding were not significantly associated with attitude regarding cutting and tailoring training. Non-significant association was found between socio-communication variables. Significant association were found in psychological variables.

Table 21: Association of independents variables with attitude of women respondents regarding cutting and tailoring training

Sr. No.	Attributes	χ^2
I	Personal	
	Age	0.27
	Education	11.11*
	Family size	01.56
	Occupation	02.06
	Material possession	6.26*
	House type	2.36
	Land holding	0.22
	Localite source	3.97*
	Monthly income	7.57*
II	Socio-communication	
Social participation	0.83	

	Mass media exposure	1.52
III	Psychological	
	Entrepreneurial motivation	12.43*
	Change proneness	04.44*
	Risk orientation	06.71*

4.5.4 Association of independents variables with effectiveness of trainings:

Table 22 clearly points out association of independents variables with effectiveness of respondents regarding cutting and tailoring training. In personal variable viz. age, education, family size, occupation, material possession, house type, land holding, localite source and monthly income were significantly associated with effectiveness of training regarding cutting and tailoring. Among socio-communication variables, it was found significantly associated with effectiveness of training regarding cutting and tailoring training. Similar results were found in psychological variables too.

Table 22: Association of independents variables with effectiveness of trainings regarding cutting and tailoring training

Sr. No.	Attributes	Chi-square
I	Personal	
	Age	13.12*
	Education	53.14*
	Family size	26.52*
	Occupation	44.52*
	Material possession	18.24*
	House type	85.42*
	Land holding	40.61*
	Localite source	88.98*
	Monthly income	67.32*
II	Socio-communication	
	Social participation	5.12*
	Mass media exposure	5.90*
III	Psychological	
	Entrepreneurial motivation	18.85*
	Change proneness	79.50*
	Risk orientation	17.55*

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 stunt 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.

Findings of the socio personal profile of the respondents reveled that most of the respondents belonged to younger age group, were educated upto secondary/ser.sec. were married, having medium sized family, had agricultural labourers as their main occupation, had negligible social participation and had *pucca* house. Almost similar findings were supported by Batra (2011) and Tayal (2012). Most of the respondents had medium family education status. Findings of Deepti (2008), Kumari (2009), Gita (2010) and Tayal (2012) were also supported the study.

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.

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 findings of Akansha (2006) supported the study .

The general awareness of the respondents regarding cutting and tailoring was low at pre- exposure stage, however at post- exposure stage, the awareness of the respondents on these aspects was considerable very high. These finding are in accordance with the findings of Batra (2011), Tayal (2012) and Preeti (2014).

Impact assessment with respect to knowledge gain revealed that at post exposure level, sufficient gain in knowledge regarding cutting and tailoring was recorded for sub

components viz. designing, cutting, stitching, surface enrichment, machine care and operation, entrepreneurial education and precautions findings of Batra (2011), Tayal (2012), Preeti(2014) also supported the study.

The difference between pre and post exposure, mean score of knowledge was statistically significant at 0.05 per cent level of significance. It may be concluded that women respondents succeeded in acquiring knowledge after exposure to training on cutting and tailoring. It was statistically significant at 5 per cent level of significance. Similar conclusions were arrived at by Jain and Verma (2007) revealed that significant change in knowledge regarding all the selected messages of animal husbandry practices was observed in all the selected districts of Haryana State. The better impact on change in knowledge may be due to the fact that success of training programme depends on adoption of appropriate training methodology and training need of participants by Manju (2009), Yadav (2009) and Yadav (2013).

It was observed that changes in attitude was recorded after exposing them to training in cutting and tailoring. It can be concluded that respondents had changed their attitude significantly after exposure to training on cutting and tailoring. Finding of Manju (2009), Deepti (2008), Nutan (2009), Gita (2010) and Yadav (2013) are in line with the finding of present study.

Results of the present study further revealed that impact index assessment of training in terms of gain in knowledge and change in attitude was of moderate level. Similar results were also arrived at by Deepti (2008), Nutan (2009), Gita (2010) and Yadav (2013).

In all the components for starting an enterprise most of the decisions were taken either jointly by husbands and wife or husbands also. Very few women used to take decisions independently findings of Akansha (2006) supported the study.

Finding of the present study showed that respondents succeeded in acquiring skill with respect to all aspects of cutting and tailoring. This reflects interactive and effective learning situation by providing step by step procedure along with lectures in a friendly environment in simple language for better comprehension. Findings of the present study are in conformity with those of Akansha (2006). Shivakumara (2008), Manju (2009) and Tayal (2012) also reported that 80 per cent of the respondents acquired vermicompost production skills by undergoing the training.

Finding of the study further showed that most of the respondents, lack of time in social-personal constraints which was ranked 1st. In technical constraints, lack of technical know-how was ranked 1st. Lack of money was ranked 1st in economic constraints. In marketing constraints, women were not allowed to go to market was ranked 1st. The findings

of Bhagel *et al.* (2005), Kharatmol (2006), Ahmed (2008), Batra (2011) and Preeti (2014) also support the findings of the present study.

Regarding factor affecting knowledge of respondents, it was found statistically significant for personal, socio-communication and psychological variables. Similar results were reported by Preeti (2014).

Association of overall impact of training was found statistically significant for personal, socio-communication and psychological variables. Similar results were arrived at Akansha (2006).

Attitude of respondents for training was found significantly associated for personal, socio-communication and psychological variables. Similar results were arrived at Akansha (2006).

Effectiveness of training was significantly associated with personal, socio-communication and psychological variables. Similar results were arrived at Akansha (2006)

It may be stated that respondents had medium symbolic adoption after exposing them to training of cutting and tailoring. It can concluded that women can adopt cutting and tailoring as an enterprise. Findings of Preeti (2014) also coincide with the findings of present study.

It can concluded that respondents were highly satisfied about subject matter and quality of trainer. Overall impact of trainings was of medium level. Decisions related to money matter were taken alone by the male members. 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. It can concluded that women were ready to adopt cutting and tailoring as an enterprise after exposing them to training.

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 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 activity in women are encouraged. Thus it is natural that women need special attention and focus.

Capacity building is a process in reference to values, attitude, motivation and competencies. The building of competencies has been a general practice in terms of developing entrepreneurship through skill enhancement in various sectors. However, the entrepreneurial competencies in the context of the knowledge and attitude are important and crucial as it would contribute to the effective use of skills in a productive manner for growth and diversification

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 was planned with the following objectives:

1. To analyze the effectiveness of training imparted by KVK, Sadalpur .
2. To assess the impact of training on Scheduled caste women.
3. To isolate the crucial factors associated with the impact and effectiveness of training.

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, 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 imapping training too SC women by KVK Sadalpur. Therefore, three trainings imparted by home scientist of KVK, Sadalpur were finally selected for the present study. From the Hisar, Hansi and Adampur three training groups comprising of 30 scheduled caste women each were selected as respondents 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 was selected.

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. Impact of training was selected as dependent variables. Impact of training was assessed in terms of gain in knowledge, change in attitude, skill acquisition and symbolic adoption. 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.

Main findings

Profile of the respondents-

- 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%).
- 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

Utility and coverage of training

Among the training programme designing of garment was very useful with maximum training effectiveness index. This may be due to the fact specialized and intensive practical training was imparted. The training on surface enrichment (83.61) and cutting of garments (82.78) were useful among the respondents with marginally TEI score

Satisfaction level

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.

Impact of training

Sufficient gain in knowledge regarding cutting and tailoring was recorded for sub-components viz, Designing, cutting, stitching, surface enrichment, machine care and operation, entrepreneurial education and precautions. . Computed 't' values were significant at 5 per cent level of significance. Thus, it can be inferred that women succeeded in acquiring knowledge after exposure to training on cutting and tailoring.

- Sufficient change in attitude cutting and tailoring was recorded in all three training groups which was statistically significant at 5 per cent level of significance.
- In all the components for starting an enterprise most of the decisions were taken either jointly by husbands and wife or husbands also. Very few women used to take decisions independently.
- Most of the respondents (68.89%) had acquired high level skill after exposure to training.
- Most of the respondents (42.50%) had medium symbolic adoption cutting and tailoring.
- Overall impact of training in term of gain in knowledge, change in attitude, skill acquisition, symbolic adoption and decision making pattern was found of medium level.
- Most of the respondents perceived lack of time in social-personal constraints was ranked 1st. In technical constraints, lack of technical know-how was ranked 1st. In economic constraints lack of money was ranked 1st. In marketing constraints, women were not allowed to go to market was ranked 1st.

Factor affecting knowledge of respondents

It can be concluded that trainings had significant association with knowledge, overall impact, attitude and effectiveness of training.

Conclusion

Profile of respondents indicate 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.
- Sufficient gain in knowledge and change in attitude was recorded for all components of cutting and tailoring.
- Skill acquisition of respondents was of high level.

- The impact assessment index of training programme in terms of gain in knowledge and change in attitude were of moderate level.
- Symbolic adoption was of medium level.
- Overall impact of trainings was of medium level.
- Decisions related to money matter were taken alone by the husband.

Suggestions

- Minimum participation in decision making of trainees was shown in Opening of boutique and repairing and maintenance of machines, therefore more emphasis must be given in imparting skills to women during training programme.
- Continuous planned efforts and follow up action should be organized for reinforcement of learnt behavior. Whereas women may be encouraged more and more for adoption of cutting and tailoring training as an enterprise.
- More of the families were unaware about the provision of bank loan for starting various income generating activities, it is therefore suggested to organize special lectures and training in the villages by government extension agencies and NGOs.
- Most of the respondents perceived lack of economic and marketing facilities for sale of cutting and tailoring so it is suggested to establish such cooperative units/societies of goods from one village to another etc.
- Monitoring and evaluation of training must be done at the interval of 1-2 weeks so that periodic feedback can be used for further strengthening the training in village and able to guide more and more women entrepreneur to start their small enterprise.

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ANNEXURE-1

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF CUTTING AND TAILORING TRAININGS ORGANIZING BY KVK FOR SCHEDULED CASTE WOMEN

I. General information

Name of the respondents
Village
Block
District

II. Socio-economic and personal profile of the respondents

1. Age

2. Education

- Illiterate
- Primary
- Middle
- High school
- Graduation
- Post graduate / vocational

3. Marital status

- Married
- Unmarried

4. Family education

Sr. No.	Relationship with respondents	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	High school	Graduation	Post graduate/ vocational
		0	1	2	3	4	5

5. Type of family

- Nuclear
- Joint

6. Size of family

- Small (upto 4 members)
- Medium (upto 4-6 members)
- High (more than 6 members)

7. Type of house

- Kutcha*
- Pucca*
- Mixed

8. Social participation

- No participation
- Member of formal organization
- Member of non-formal organizations
- Office bearer

9. Monthly income

- Below Rs.5,000
- 5,001 to 10,000
- Above 10,000

- 10. Occupation**
 Agriculture labour
 Cultivator
 Business
 Service
- 11. Land holding**
 No land
 Up to 2.5 acres
 2.51-5.00 acres
 5.01-7.50 acres
 7.51-15.0 acres
 Above 15.0 acres
- 12. Milch animal**
 Nil
 1-2 milch animals
 3-4 milch animals
 5 and above milch animals
- 13. Material possession**
- a) Low prestige items**
 Stove,
 Electric fan
 Cycle
 Sewing machine
 Radio
 Knitting machine,
 Immersion rod
 Pressure cooker
- b) Medium prestige items**
 Food processor
 Juicer
 Toaster
 Electric iron
 Electric heater
 Mixer blender/grinder
 Oven
 Sofa set
 Double bed
 Improved storage bins
 Goober gas plant
 Cooler
 Scooter/ motor cycle
- c) High prestige items**
 Refrigerator
 V.C.R
 Camera
 Television
 Geysers
 Car/jeep
 A.C

Communication variables

1. Mass Media Exposure

Mass Media		Daily	Weekly	Rarely	Never
a)	Radio				
b)	TV viewing				
c)	Films				
d)	News papers				
e)	Magazines				
f)	Books				
g)	Newsletter				
h)	Leaflets/pamphlets/handouts				
j)	Slides				
k)	Video cassettes				

2. Information Source Utilization

Localite Sources		Very Frequently	Frequently	Rarely
a)	Family members			
b)	Relatives			
c)	Neighbours			
d)	<i>Surpanch</i>			
e)	Progressive entrepreneurs			
f)	<i>Mahila Mandal</i>			
g)	Friends			

3. Cosmopolite Sources

a)	Seminar/meetings			
b)	Group meeting			
c)	Training			
d)	Personal visits			
e)	Correspondence			
f)	Extension contact			

B). Psychological variable:

I. change proneness	Agree	Disagree	Undecided
1. I try to keep myself up-to-date with information on value addition of cutting and stitching technologies but that I try out all new methods at my home.			
2. I feel restless till I try out a new value addition, I have heard about it.			
3. They talk of many value additions these days but who knows these are better than tried the old value additions.			
4. From time to time, I have heard about value addition of cutting and stitching of garments. I have tried out most of these as in last few years.			
5. I usually wait to see what results my neighbours obtained before, I try out the improved technology.			
6. Somehow, I believe that the traditional ways of doing things are best.			
7. I am cautions about trying new improved value additions of cutting and stitching.			
8. If new technologies are successful, I would surely adopt these.			

II. Risk orientation	Agree	Disagree	Undecided
1) A woman should never take more of a chance in making a big profit than to be content with a smaller but less risky profit			
2) A women who is willing to take greater risk in adopting new activities than the average women are always better off			
3) It is good for women to take risks when she knows her chance of success is fairly high			
4) Trying entirely new income generating activity by a woman involves risk, but it is worth			
5) A woman should adopt large number of improved entrepreneurial activity to avoid greater risk involved in those technologies			
6) It is better for women not to try new income generating method unless most other has used them with success			
III. Entrepreneurial motivation	Agree	Disagree	Undecided
1) Achieving long distant goals is usually the target of an entrepreneur			
2) An entrepreneur loose no bond of family affiliation even when undertakes enormous risk			
3) An entrepreneur takes risk in trying innovations which fetch him more profit			
4) One who set forth self imposed standards of excellence is psychologically charged to achieve success			
5) An entrepreneur expands his enterprise to increase monetary profit			
6) Entrepreneur are money minded and this approach affects the social values of the community			
7) Everything cannot be evaluated in economic terms; one should bother more for social prestige			
8) An entrepreneur tries hard for self fulfillment through his effort			

Entrepreneurial decision making

Who takes decision in adopting pearl millet products as an enterprise?

Self

Husband

Jointly

Parents

ANNEXURE-II

Specific information

Effectiveness of training:

Utility and coverage of trainings:

1. Designing of garments	Utility				Coverage			
	VU	U	UD	NU	WC	MC	PC	NC
Collar								
Neck line								
Yoke								
Dart manipulation								
2. Cutting of garments								
Drafting								
Doti Salwar								
Pick bag								
Children garments								
3. Surface enrichment								
Embellishing with fabric								
Aari work								
Embroidery								
Use of waste material for embellishment								
4. Entrepreneurial education								
Operating the machine								
Demonstration on repair of machine								

Satisfaction level	Agree	Somewhat agree	Disagree
A. Subject matter			
1. Relevant to training need			
2. Training content was comprehensive			
3. Formulated in accordance with trainees			
4. Hold practical utility			
5. Timely and appropriate			
6. Significant and useful to trainees			
7. Properly understood by trainees			
8. Coverage of subject matter was appropriate			
B. Quality of trainer			
1. Interested in imparting training			
2. Adequate knowledge of subject matter			
3. Hold clarity			
4. Maintain crucial relation between themselves and trainees			
5. Imparted training with confidence			
6. Speak clearly			
7. Teach one idea at a time			
8. Trainers were experienced			
9. Oriented to field problem			
10. Able to communicate effectively with trainees			

C. Physical facility	Cutting			Stitching			Embellishment		
	S	SWS	NS	S	SWS	NS	S	SWS	NS
1. Sitting arrangement									
2. Convenient training venue/ location									
3. Supply of training supplements									
4. Stipend during training									
5. Demonstration facilities									
6. Post training support facilities									
7. Facility to look after children during training									
8. Trail facility									

Constraints faced by trainees	Always	Sometimes	Never
A. Social –Personal constraints			
1. Lack of family support			
2. Lack of time			
3. Lack of awareness			
4. Health problem			
5. Lack of self confidence			
B. Technical constraints			
6. Lack of technical know-how			
7. Difficult in maintaining and repairing of machines			
8. More theoretical oriented training			
9. Lack of technical knowhow to start an enterprise			
C. Economic constraints			
10. Lack of money			
11. Insufficient financial help provided by government			
12. Unprofitable proportion due to limited income			
D. Marketing Constraints			
13. Women not allowed to go to market			
14. More expenditure in transportation			
15. Inability to compete with readymade products			
16. No help by Govt. in marketing the products			

ANNEXURE-III

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Pre-exposure		Knowledge statements	Post-exposure	
Yes	No		Yes	No
		I. Designing of garments		
		1. Gathers provide fullness		
		2. Left over fabric can be utilized for making utility articles like hand fans, Mobile cover etc		
		II. Cutting of garments		
		1. Use of paper pattern for cutting of garments		
		2. Paper pattern is easier as compare to drafting and draping		
		3. Tracing wheel transfers the line from one layer to another		
		4. Pinking shears should be used for finishing edges		
		5. Use of paper pattern for soft toys		
		6. How to cut the fabric for soft toys		
		III. Stitching of garments		
		1. Save money by stitching one's own garments		
		2. Temporary stitches are used to hold several layers of fabric together to avoid slippage during permanent stitching		
		3. Thread cutter is used to cut of extra threads		
		4. Seam ripper should be used for ripping of faulty seams		
		5. Proper Stitching of the soft toys		
		6. Filling of the soft toys with fiber		
		IV. Surface enrichment		
		1. Types of embroidery		
		2. Stitches used in <i>aari</i> work		
		3. Use of beads and sequins for embellishment		
		4. Use of waste material for embellishment		
		V. Machine care and operation		
		1. Oiling of Machine		
		2. Setting of needle correctly		
		3. Setting of stitches		
		4. Opening and setting of shuttle		
		5. Correcting in breaking of needle		
		6. Correcting in breaking of upper and lower thread		
		7. How to correct missed stitches		
		VI. Entrepreneurial education		
		1. Supplement of family income		
		2. Makes self dependent		
		VII. Precaution		
		1. Cotton clothes is dipped in water before cutting		
		2. Lining is attached through diagonal basting		
		3. Wool and Silk cloths need mild washing		
		4. Direct dyed fabric should not be hung in sun light		
		5. Thread and needle are selected according to the type of fabric		
		6. Fabric should be cut in length wise direction		
		7. Body measurement should be taken correctly		
		8. Pencil and chalk should be used for drafting and marking		
		9. Big portion of drafting should be cut first followed by small portions for better saving		
		10. Mark the seam line and cutting lines back of the fabric		

Pre-exposure		Attitude statements	Post-exposure	
Yes	No		Yes	No
		Stitching of clothes at home is profitable practice at longer run.		
		Clothing construction is a complicated practice.		
		One who stitches clothes herself is worthy to be practiced,		
		Construction of clothes is more time consuming practices.		
		One cannot beat the technical skill of tailors, therefore, better to get clothes stitched by them.		
		Adults garments stitched at home lacks professional touch.		
		Wasting time running to market to get the garments stitched better would be to stitch them at home.		
		Clothing construction at home shows the venture sameness of the house at home.		

Yes	No	Skill acquisition	Yes	No
		Can you now do-		
		1. Stitching and tailoring		
		2. Layout design for boutique		
		3. Cutting and pattern making		
		4. Maintenance of the machine		
		5. Designing of yoke		
		6. Designing of collars		
		7. Designing of necklines		
		8. Colour combination and colour schemes		
		9. Work with fasteners as per age and requirement		
		10. Fullness and dart manipulation		
		11. Cutting and stitching of various garments for all age groups		
		12. Work on automated stitching machines		
		13. Surface embellishment in the form of embroidery		
		14. Quilting technique		
		15. Designing by using underutilized textile materials		
		16. Cutting and stitching the soft toys		

Decision making for cutting and stitching work for-	Male	Female	Both
1. Opening of boutique			
2. Name of the boutique			
3. Bank loan			
4. Publicity			
5. Initial investment			
6. Purchase of material			
7. Purchase of permanent assets			
8. Decision of rate list			
9. Employing workers for help			
10. Storage of Raw material and other accessories			
11. Account maintenance			
12. Display / Layout of boutique			
13. Marketing / Sale of garments			
14. Repairing and maintenance of machine			
15. Management and household responsibilities			
16. Repayment of loan			

ANNEXURE-IV

SYMBOLIC ADOPTION

Statement	Yes (2)	No (1)
a. Whether you have adopted stitching as income generating activity.		
b. Credit facilities are appropriate.		
c. Input like raw material, working pace, are easily available.		
d. It was risky.		
e. Lack of skill and confidence to run the project.		
f. Cost of material is high .		
g. Time consuming.		
h. Lack of Technical guidance.		

ABSTRACT

Title of thesis	:	Impact Assessment of Cutting and Tailoring Trainings Organizing by KVK for Scheduled Caste Women
Full name of degree holder	:	Kiran Bala
Admission No.	:	2014HS05M
Title of degree	:	Master's Degree
Name of discipline	:	Extension Education and Communication Management
Name & address of Major Advisor	:	Dr. (Mrs.) Shashi Kanta Varma, Professor Department of Extension Education & Communication Management CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar (India)
Degree awarding University/ Institute	:	CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar-125 004 (India)
Year of award of degree	:	2016
Major subject	:	Extension Education and Communication Management
Total number of pages in the thesis	:	51 + iii + IX
Number of words in the abstract	:	Approx. 375

Key words: Utility and coverage, satisfaction level, knowledge, attitude, decision making, skill and adoption.

The study was conducted in Hisar district of Haryana state purposively. Hisar, Hansi and Adampur blocks were selected purposively for the present study. Hisar from Hisar block, Hansi from Hansi block and Sadaplur from Adampur block were selected for imparting training to SC women by KVK Sadalpur. Therefore, thirty respondents from each village were selected for the cutting and tailoring training. Thus comprising of total sample of 90 trainees. Various socio- personal, economic, psychological and communication variables constituted the independent variables, knowledge, attitude, skill acquisition, and symbolic adoption the dependent variables. Data were collected with the help of pre- tested structured interview schedule. The inferences were drawn on the basis of frequency, percentage, paired 't' test mean score, TEI and chi-square test.

The study revealed that 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%) had pucca house (43.33%). Majority of them (93.33%) had negligible social participation and landless (91.12%). 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%). Sufficient gain in knowledge after exposing to cutting and tailoring training was recorded for sub-components viz, designing, cutting, stitching, surface enrichment, machine care and operation, entrepreneurial education and precautions. The respondents succeeded in change their attitude at post-exposure in all the training and acquiring high level skill on all the aspects of cutting and tailoring. Impact was of moderate level with medium level of symbolic adoption. The overall impact of cutting and tailoring was of medium level. Economic and marketing constraints were perceived as the major constraints in adoption of cutting and tailoring as an enterprise. Training components had significant association with knowledge, overall impact, attitude and effectiveness of training. It can concluded that women were ready to adopt cutting and tailoring as an enterprise after exposing them to training.

(MAJOR ADVISOR)

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KIRAN

UNDERTAKING OF THE COPYRIGHT

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