

Attitude of Female Trainees Towards Vocational Tailoring Training

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ABSTRACT

Vocational training is seen as an important strategy for improving employment outcomes and providing individuals with possible career development possibilities. A change from supply-driven to demand-driven methods is occurring in many countries. The demand-driven approach to vocational training is frequently discussed at the macro level, and it is linked to employer and labour market viewpoints. This paper, on the other hand, investigates the demand-driven approach at the micro level, focusing on the perspectives of individual learners within the context of their communities in order to place them at the centre of the skill development process. Women have a critical part in the country's socioeconomic change, therefore their empowerment is essential for the country's growth. Women's participation in entrepreneurial activity is increasingly recognised as a means of achieving financial development. A woman who develops her entrepreneurship can not only earn money for herself, but also provide jobs for other women in her community. In recent years, the government has placed a strong focus on women's economic empowerment. Several government and non-government organisations are supporting women in gaining additional earning capacity and promoting on-farm and off-farm ventures with the goal of creating sustainable and productive employment and ensuring their livelihood support system.

Keywords: - Vocational Training, women empowerment, Attitude, Economic Status

INTRODUCTION

People's opinions, welfare, and security are all determined by their quality of vocational training. No misfortune can lower crime, ruin an enemy, or alienate a despotic enclave with this type of training. At home is a friend; abroad is an introduction; in solitude is a solace; in society is an ornament. Without it, what is a man – a splendid slave! (*Sen, 1967*). Agriculture, home science, food technology, business and commerce, engineering technology, health and paramedical, humanities, and other areas of vocational training in India are all respectable. Women can acquire training in cutting and tailoring, fruit and vegetable preservation, Embroidery and Needlework, and food processing from government and non-governmental organisations. Cutting and tailoring training was selected for the present study. Poverty disproportionately affects women and girls due to increased violence, persecution, and lack of sustainable economic opportunities. Rural women, young mothers, people with impairments, and individuals who wish to upgrade or acquire new skills can all benefit from such chances to start a meaningful career. As a result, trainees' attitudes and knowledge of vocational training might have a definite impact on the country's tailoring potential. A research was done to examine the attitude of ex-tailoring trainees towards vocational tailoring and stitching course training, keeping in mind the relevance of training provided to the women of Varanasi district.

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To Study the Socio-Economic Status of Ex- Trainee in Varanasi District.
2. To analyze the attitude of Ex-trainees towards vocational tailoring training.

METHODOLOGY

Since the independent variables have acted on, the current study was limited to an ex-post facto research design. The Kiran Centre of Varanasi and the Kashi Annapurna Annakshetra Trust in Uttarapradesh were chosen. During these last ten years, stitching and tailoring vocational course in these centers had produced more than 2000 trained youth belonged to Uttar-

Pradesh and other States. Students who had received training over the previous five years were used as the population for this study. There were 332 people in the entire town. Twenty trainees were removed from the overall population because they had been pre-tested. For the purpose of fruitful study, the students who have got the training for the past five years were taken as population. The total number of population was 332. Of this total population, 20 trainees were excluded as they were pre-tested. Thus, all the correspondents i.e. 322 were selected for the study at the initial stage. Out of these 322 respondents, only 205 respondents were resided in Varanasi District selected as respondents, rest were not found either they migrate, shift their home, married or not available at the time of study.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Thirteen independent factors were studied in all, and the attitude of ex-trainees was determined. According to Table 1, the majority of respondents (76.48 %) had a favourable attitude toward tailoring training, followed by highly favourable (11.76 %) and unfavourable (11.76%) attitudes toward vocational tailoring training.

Table1: Distribution of Respondents according to levels of their attitude towards Vocational Training. N-205

S.No	Category	Number	Percentage
	Unfavorable	34	16.59
	Favourable	146	71.22
	Highly Favourable	25	12.19
	Total	205	100

Mean = 71.34 S.D. = 7.30

According to the data, more than three-quarters of the respondents had a favourable view toward vocational tailoring training. The most likely reason is that the vast majority of responders were happy with the training provided. This conclusion is consistent with Mohanty's findings (1998).

Table 2 shows the results of the relationship between the respondents' characteristics and their attitudes regarding vocational tailoring training. Table 2 shows that out of 13 independent variables, two variables, namely achievement grade in school of tailoring and father's educational status, were found to have a positive significant relationship with the respondents' attitude toward vocational tailoring training, whereas the independent variables named type of family and family size were found to have a negative significant relationship with the respondents' attitude toward vocational tailoring training.

Table 2: Relationship between the characteristics of the respondents with their attitude towards vocational tailoring training (N = 205)

S.No.	Characteristic of Respondents	Correlation Coefficient "r" values
1	Age	0.07565
2	Caste	0.12077
	Achievement grade in school of Tailoring	0.21354*
3	Types of family	-0.25645*
4	Size of family	-0.22071*
5	Fathers educational Status	0.20894*
	Educational Status of family	-0.09456
6	Occupation of Father	-0.01575
7	Family Land Holding	-0.03438
8	Social participation of father	-0.04000

9	Socio-economic status of family	-0.08015
10	Annual income of family	-0.08064
11	Vocational environment	0.09117
12	Achievement motivation	-0.08048
13	Adoption of tailoring items	0.00018
* Significant at 0.05 level of probability		

The attitude toward tailoring training did not have any relationship with age ($r = 0.07565$). The respondents' achievement grade in tailoring school showed a positively significant ($r = 0.21354$) relationship with their attitude toward tailoring vocation training. It suggests that when respondents' grades improve, their attitudes toward vocational training improve as well. One possible explanation is that variables such as respondents' high grades might help them establish a positive attitude toward vocational tailoring training. There is no correlation ($r = 0.012077$) between respondents' caste and their attitude toward tailoring vocation training. The more respondents from rural regions were seeking for work, the more favourable attitude toward tailoring vocation training for them might be the likely cause of this connection. The kind of family of respondents was shown to have a negative relationship ($r = -0.25645$) with the respondents' attitude toward tailoring occupational training. This finding shows that when the status of the family type declines, the status of the attitude toward tailoring vocation training rises. This conclusion is similar to that of Mohanty (1998).

The size of a respondent's family was shown to have a negative ($r = -0.22071$) association with the respondents' attitude toward tailoring vocation training. As a consequence of this finding, it can be deduced that as the size of a family reduces, so does the status of respondents' attitudes about customising vocation training. Similarly, when the size of the family grows, respondents' attitudes toward vocational training decrease. The probable reason of this connection is that respondents from rural regions took advantage of the opportunity to make independent decisions about their future occupations; as a result, this factor may have resulted in a more favourable attitude toward tailoring vocation training. This discovery is comparable to Kaur and Singh's findings (1992). The father's educational status was shown to have a positive ($r = 0.20894$) relationship with the respondents' attitudes about tailoring vocation training. This finding suggests that if the respondents' fathers' educational standing improves, so will their attitudes toward vocational training. The most likely reason is that the respondent's father, who has a high educational level, was aware of the necessity of short-term vocational training courses and pushed on his children enrolling in them. This element may help to foster a more favourable attitude toward tailoring vocation training. This conclusion contradicts Mohanty's (1998) findings. There was no significant association ($r = -0.09456$) between the respondents' attitudes regarding tailoring vocation training and their family's educational standing. The employment of the respondents' father and the respondents' attitude toward tailoring vocation training were found to be non-significant ($r = -0.01575$). The family land holding and the respondents' attitude toward tailoring vocation training were shown to have a non-significant ($r = -0.03438$) relationship. The relationship between father's social participation and respondents' attitudes regarding tailoring occupational training was found to be non-significant ($r = -0.0400$). The respondents' opinions toward tailoring vocational training and their family's educational status had no significant relationship ($r = -0.09456$). The respondents' father's occupation and their attitude toward tailoring vocation training were shown to be non-significant ($r = -0.01575$). The association between family land ownership and respondents' attitudes regarding tailoring occupational training was found to be non-significant ($r = -0.03438$). The link between respondents' opinions about tailoring vocational training and their fathers' social participation was found to be non-significant ($r = -0.0400$).

This finding is consistent with that of Sobha and Sundarswamy (1994) and Mohanty (1994). (1998). The attitude toward tailoring vocation training exhibited no relationship ($r = 0.09117$) with the vocational environment. The connection between respondents' success motivation and their attitude toward tailoring vocation training was found to be non-significant ($r = -0.08048$). There was no significant association ($r = 0.00018$) between respondents' attitudes about tailoring vocation training and their use of tailoring items.

CONCLUSION

Training is a systematic effort to develop skills and passion in individuals for a certain vocation. The application and demand for fashion design and tailoring has been steadily growing in recent years. According to the findings of this study,

those trainees who received higher grades during their tailoring training had a more positive and significant attitude toward tailoring vocation training. The attitude toward tailoring vocation training was shown to be favorably linked with the decrease in residential facilities. Similarly, the nuclear family, small family sizes, and the father's higher educational status were all characteristics that influenced trainees' attitudes. These were positively related with attitudes toward tailoring training, given the fact that persons in these categories who lived in remote regions had greater autonomy in decision making. The results show clearly that the demands of the rural population varied, and their participation in the training course was highly influenced by access to a training centre, the duration of the training, economic returns and socio-cultural factors. The demand-driven approach works best in vocational training when it involves the relevant stakeholders and the target groups in the planning and designing process.

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