



# Study on the Adoption Status of Vocational Training Course on Garment Construction and Enrichment among Rural Women

Manjot Kaur and Kanwaljit Kaur

Department of Extension Education and Communication Management,  
Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, 141 004 (Punjab)

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## ABSTRACT

The study was carried out during the year 2017 to assess the adoption status of practices imparted under thirteen long duration vocational training courses on Garment construction and enrichment conducted by different *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* of Punjab. Out of total 207 trainees, a sample of 54 trainees was drawn by applying probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling method and data were collected personally from the selected trainees by using an interview schedule. The findings of the study revealed that hundred per cent trainees adopted the practice on material selection before garment construction, washing the clothes according to the instructions given by firm and stain removing techniques imparted under garment construction and enrichment training course, hence had highest adoption status whereas, practice on hand embroidery on clothes had lowest adoption status. Lack of time and difficulty of task were the major reasons for non-adoption. Maximum number of enterprises was established by the trainees of *Krishi Vigyan Kendra* Bathinda.

**Key Words:** Adoption Status, Enterprise, Extent of Adoption, *Krishi Vigyan Kendras*.

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## INTRODUCTION

Garment construction and enrichment is one of the avenues for self-employment as it requires knowledge of basic education, minimum infrastructure and moderate financial needs. Although, it 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 and it is very important to know the techniques of cutting and tailoring for producing attractive garments. Every women needs to be economically independent in order to improve the quality of her life. Skill development among rural women is very good idea for the enhancing family income of farming families. Entrepreneurship is very good idea for the growing employment among rural women. It helps to generate employment for them within their own social system (Bains and Mahajan, 2015). Employment in the apparel sector provides numerous opportunities to support women's

empowerment reported by Chappell and Vittorio (2006). Vocational training courses have definitely relived the economic pressure to some extent but their overall impact seems to be very little when compared to the magnitude of unemployment situation in rural areas (Singh *et al*, 2016). It is essential that *Krishi Vigyan Kendra* (KVK) be able to follow the results of their efforts and understand how the training they fit into the complex pattern of socio economic status change in which all farm/rural women participate (Panwar, 2017). Therefore, the present study was conducted with the objectives to assess the adoption status of the practices imparted under training course on garment construction and enrichment and to find out the relationship between the socio-personal profiles of the trainees with extent of adoption of practices by the trainees.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted during the year 2017 at randomly selected four KVKs *i.e.* *Saheed Bhagat Singh Nagar, Ferozepur, Hoshiarpur and Bathinda*

**Table 1. Number of *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* and participants selected for studying adoption program.**

Session	Name of the KVK	Total no. of VTCs conducted on garment construction	Total no. of trainees	Selected trainees (25%)
2009-13	SBS Nagar	2	35	9
	Ferozepur	4	68	17
	Hoshiarpur	3	50	12
	Bathinda	4	64	16
Total		13	217	54

as these KVKs conducted thirteen long duration training courses on garment construction and enrichment from year 2009 to 2013. The list of 207 women trainees who had attended the vocational training course (VTC's) on garment construction and enrichment was obtained from the selected *Krishi Vigyan Kendras*. From this list, twenty five per cent of the trainees were selected by applying the probability proportional to size technique. Therefore, a total of 54 trainees comprised the sample for study (Table 1). Data were collected personally from the respondents (women trainees) by using an interview schedule.

**Adoption status** refers to the relative position of trained women regarding adoption, non-adoption, discontinuance of practices related to garment construction and enrichment imparted under vocational training courses. Two, one and zero scores were assigned to adopted, discontinued and non-adopted practices respectively. Mean scores were calculated on the basis of assigned scores by using following formula:

**Extent of adoption** refers to the total numbers of recommended practices adopted by trained women under particular training course. One score was assigned to each adopted practice.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data (Table 2) revealed the adoption status of practices/ technologies imparted under the training course on garment construction and enrichment at *Krishi Vigyan Kendra*. It also covered the reasons for adoption, non-adoption and discontinuation of a particular practice. The adoption status of

commonly imparted eleven practices under this course was as discussed below:

### Material selection before garment construction

The perusal of data (Table 2) indicated that all trainees had adopted the practice of material selection. The reasons for the adoption as revealed by the trainees were, it is relevant (46.30%), and it helps in selection of good fabric at a reasonable rate (38.89%) and important step and basic requirement for garment construction (33.33%).

### Preparation of draft before cutting

Practice of preparing a draft before cutting the fabric was adopted by only nine per cent of trainees to make stitching procedure easy. Majority of the trainees (72.22%) did not adopt this practice because trainee never felt the need of drafting (42.59%) and other said (37.04%) it is not required. Whereas 18 per cent discontinued this practice because they reported that they are now expert (14.81%) and remaining 3.70 per cent had discontinued stitching.

### Washing the clothes according to the instructions

The practice of washing the clothes according to the instructions given by firm was adopted by all the trainees. Major reason for the adoption of this practice was it is important for long life of garment reported by 72.20 per cent of trainees followed by 20.37 per cent said that they had adopted to avoid damage of garment during washing.

### Hand embroidery on clothes

A large majority of trainees (90.00%) did not adopt the practice of hand embroidery. The reasons

## Adoption Status of Vocational Training Course

**Table 2. Adoption status of practices/activities imparted under VTC. n=54**

Sr. No.	Practice	Adopted	Discontinued	Not Adopted	Mean Score (0-2)
1.	Material selection before garment construction	54(100)	-	-	2.00
2.	Material preparation before cutting	37(68.52)	2(3.70)	15(27.78)	1.37
3.	Care and Maintenance of Sewing Machine	37(68.52)	2(3.70)	15(27.78)	1.37
4.	Use of basic stitches according to the requirement of design	37(68.52)	2(3.70)	15(27.78)	1.37
5.	Taking body measurements before cutting the fabric	37(68.52)	2(3.70)	15(27.78)	1.37
6.	Preparation of draft before cutting	5(9.26)	10(18.52)	39(72.22)	0.19
7.	Designing of garments before cutting	37(68.52)	2(3.70)	15(27.78)	1.37
8.	Stitching of garments	37(68.52)	2(3.70)	15(27.78)	1.37
9.	Washing the clothes according to the instructions given by firm	54(100)	-	-	2.00
10.	Hand embroidery on clothes	5(9.26)	-	49(90.74)	0.19
11.	Stain removing techniques	54(100)	-	-	2.00
12.	Adoption status of training course				1.33

\*Multiple Responses (Reasons); Figure in the parenthesis represents the percentage

for its non-adoption were time consuming work (90.70%), difficult task (64.81%). Only three per cent of trainees had not adopted this practice due to lack of marketing of products. Only nine per cent of trainees had adopted this practice. They reported that they have their own interest (9.26%) and the equal percentage of trainees was earning good money from it and they embroidered articles only on order of customers.

### Stain removing techniques

All trainees had adopted the practice of stain removing techniques because it is an important step before washing the clothes. Eighty seven per cent and 53.70 per cent of trainees expressed reasons of adoption of this practice were to improve the durability of clothes and for the clean look of clothes respectively. It can be concluded that practices of material selection, washing the clothes according to the instructions given by firm and

stain removing techniques imparted under training course on garment construction and enrichment had adopted by all the trainees and obtained the highest mean score (0.18) while practices on preparation of draft before cutting and hand embroidery on cloths obtained the lowest mean score (0.03).

### Extent of adoption

It was observed from Table 3 that 68.52 per cent of the respondents had high level of extent of adoption while 31.48 per cent of the trainees had low extent of adoption. Data revealed that not even a single trainee had fallen in the medium level of extent of adoption.

### Annual increase in income of the respondents after starting an enterprise:

The perusal of data in Table 4 indicated that out of the total 54 selected women trainees, only eight trainees (14.81 %) had started their own entrepreneur after receiving training from respective

**Table 3. Distribution of the trainees based on the extent of adoption of practices.**

n=54

Sr. No	Garment construction and enrichment	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (1-4)	17	(31.48)
2.	Medium (5-8)	-	-
3.	High (9-12)	37	(68.52)

*Krishi Vigyan Kendras* on garment construction and enrichment. The data also revealed that out of the eight trainees (who start their enterprise) 29.41 per cent stated that they had increased their income up to Rs. 60,000/- annum followed by 11.76 who had increase from Rs. 6001 to 120000/- while remaining 5.88 per cent revealed that they had increased their income from 120001 to 180000/-annum after starting an enterprise. The results are supported by Sidhu (2018). She revealed in her study that on an average net returns from garment construction activity ranged from Rs. 2176/-to Rs. 2816/-month.

It was also observed from the data that maximum number of enterprises was established by the trainees of KVK Bathinda while, not even a single enterprise was established by the trainees of Hoshiarpur

### CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that practice of hand embroidery on clothes had lowest adoption status, ninety per cent trainees did not adopt it and major reason of non-adoption of this practice was lack of marketing of the products. It was also found that very few trainees had established an enterprise on garment construction after receiving training from respective KVKs. Therefore it is suggested that

the marketing component and linkages related to establishing an enterprise should be an integral part of the training programme. *Krishi Vigyan Kendra* officials should motivate the trainees to establish their enterprise by creating awareness regarding the market avenues.

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**Table 4. Annual increase in income of the trainees after starting an enterprise.**

Sr. No.	Increase in income (Rs.)/ annum	<i>Krishi Vigyan Kendras</i>				Total f (%)
		SBS Nagar (n <sub>1</sub> =36) f	Ferozpur (n <sub>2</sub> =17) f	Bathinda (n <sub>3</sub> =16) f	Hoshiarpur (n <sub>4</sub> =50) f	
1.	Less than 60,000	1	1	3	-	5 (29.41)
2.	60,001-1,20,000	-	-	2	-	2 (11.76)
3.	1,20,001-1,80,000	-	-	1	-	1(5.88)