



Socio-economic Status of Trainees of Private Training Centres in Faizabad District (U.P.) with respect to tailoring

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ABSTRACT

The investigation was undertaken among 300 trainees among 9 blocks in Faizabad district. The training centres were assessed keeping in view the total blocks in district 38 training centre selected randomly. A total of 38 training centres were surveyed for the training socio-economic status and knowledge of the trainees at the private training centres. The 300 trainees from the centres were selected through proportionate random sampling. The socio-economic status was measured by interview schedule. The data was consolidated and tabulated is being presented as result and discussion. It was found that the majority of respondents (46.33%) were in the age group of 21 to 31 years followed by respondents less than 20 years (39%) and (14.67%) per cent were in the age group of above 32 years. Thus, it can be said that 21 to 31 years old respondents were found in the majority (46.35%) having tailoring training.

Key words- Training programme, SES, clothing construction.

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INTRODUCTION

Training is a part of human growth and development. The rise of industrial era accelerated the need for growth and training as an enterprise. Training facilities were created to train people to play new role in changing times. Thus, training facilities in the organized and systematic form have grown in recent years. Training of rural women is an educational process by which their skill and ability can be increased to carry out household, social and economic activities more scientifically and efficiently. Singh (2006) stated that the economic independences and education of women will go a long way in attaining self-reliance for women.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The training centres were assessed, keeping in view the total blocks in district i.e., (1) Sohawal (2) Masodha (3) Amaniganj (4) Milkipur (5) Bikapur (6) Tarun (7) Pura Bajar (8) Mayabajar (9) Barun. A list of training centres in each block was prepared and relevant data were gathered through census survey from a list of 114 training centres available in the area. Minimum 30 per cent i.e., 38 training centres were selected randomly and surveyed. Each trainee at each centre was considered as respondent. The data was consolidated tabulated and presented as result discussion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The findings of the study with respect to socio-economic status of the trainees are presented below:

Type of family:

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents according to Family Type

| S.No. | Categories | Respondents | |
|-------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | No. of Trainees | Percentage |
| 1. | Joint | 187 | 62.33 |
| 2. | Nuclear | 113 | 37.67 |
| | Total | 300 | 100.00 |

Hence, it may be concluded that in our rural family system, joint family system still sustains.

Marital Status of trainees:

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents according to Marital status

| S.No. | categories | Respondents | |
|-------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | No. of Trainees | Percentage |
| 1. | Married | 79 | 26.33 |
| 2. | Unmarried | 221 | 73.67 |
| | Total | 300 | 100.00 |

The marital status of the respondents as presented in table 2. revealed that majority of trainees were unmarried (73.67%) while others were married (26.33%). Interestingly

Size of the family:**Table 3:** Distribution of Family members according to family size.

| S.No. | Category | Respondents | |
|-------|--------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | | Number | Percentage |
| 1 | Upto 4 Members (Low) | 21 | 7.00 |
| 2 | 5 to 10 Members (Medium) | 123 | 65.67 |
| 3 | 11 and above (Large) | 156 | 27.33 |
| | Total | 300 | 100.00 |

Mean= 11.81 S.D.=5.68 Min=2 Max=23

The above Table revealed that 65.67% of trainees had 5 to 10 members in their family, 27.33% respondents had 11 and above members while 7 percent respondents were found having up to 4 members only.

Land holding:**Table 4:** Distribution of respondents according to land holding

| S.No. | Category | Respondents | |
|-------|---------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | | Number | Percentage |
| 1 | Landless | 69 | 23.00% |
| 2 | Marginal (upto 2.5 Acres) | 167 | 55.67% |
| 3 | Small (2.6 to 5.00 Acres) | 34 | 11.33% |
| 4 | Medium (5.1 to 7.5 Acres) | 23 | 7.33% |
| 5 | Big (Above 7.5 Acres) | 07 | 2.33% |
| | Total | 300 | 100.00% |

Mean= 1.73 S.D.=2.29 Min=0 Max=12.5

The above Table 4 presents the land holding of the families of trainees. It was revealed that more than half of the trainees (55.67%) belonged to marginal family, while almost one fourth of the trainees were from landless families (23.00%), rest belonged small (11.33%), Medium (7.67%) and Big land holding (2.33%).

Occupation**Table 5:** Distribution of Respondents according to Occupation.

| S.No. | Category | No. of Respondents | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------|------------|-------|
| | | Main | (%) | Subsidiary | (%) |
| 1. | Agriculture | 109 | 36.33 | 57 | 19.00 |
| 2. | Agriculture Labour | 94 | 31.33 | 87 | 29.00 |
| 3. | Agro Based Enterprises | 03 | 1.00 | 24 | 8.00 |
| 4. | Service | 17 | 5.67 | 28 | 9.33 |
| 5 | Business | 21 | 7.00 | 09 | 3.00 |
| 6 | Caste Based/Community workers | 56 | 18.67 | 23 | 7.67 |
| | Total | 300* | 100.00 | 228 | 76.00 |

Note: Multiple responses

Regarding main occupation of families of trainees majority were engaged in agriculture (36.33%) followed by agriculture labour (31.33%), the community workers (18.67%), rest were in Business (7%) Service (5.67%) and agro based Enterprises (1%).

Housing material**Table 6:** Distribution of respondents having different House Hold Material.

| S.No. | Categories | Respondents | |
|-------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| | | Number | Percentage |
| 1. | Sewing Machine | 236 | 78.66 |
| 2. | Fans | 260 | 86.66 |
| 3. | Cooler | 41 | 13.66 |
| 4. | Heater | 127 | 42.33 |

| | | | |
|-----|------------|-----|-------|
| 5. | Gas/Stove | 181 | 60.33 |
| 6. | Double Bed | 86 | 28.66 |
| 7. | Cooker | 219 | 73.00 |
| 8. | Watches | 281 | 93.66 |
| 9. | Crockery | 29 | 9.66 |
| 10. | Chair | 286 | 95.33 |
| 11. | Table | 217 | 72.33 |
| 12. | T.V. | 163 | 54.33 |

Note :- Multiple responses

The condition of household materials seems to be good. It was overwhelming to note that most of the families of the trainees already had sewing machine and fans.

Farm material

Table 7: Distribution of respondents according to farm power material.

| S.No. | Category | Respondents | |
|-------|------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | | Number | Percentage |
| 1. | Bullocks | 186 | 62.00 |
| 2. | Tractor | 69 | 23.00 |
| 3. | Tractor Trolley | 47 | 15.67 |
| 4. | Power Tiller | 7 | 2.33 |
| 5. | Tube Well/ Pumping Set | 55 | 18.33 |

Note : Multiple response

There were no seed drill and cane crusher with the trainees. Thus, it can be said that the respondents were having the good number of agriculture implements with them.

Transport material

Table 8: Distribution of women respondents according to having different categories of Transport Material.

| S.No. | Categories | Respondents | |
|-------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| | | Number | Percentage |
| 1. | Bullocks Cart | 17 | 5.67 |
| 2. | Dunlop | 07 | 2.33 |
| 3. | Cycle | 300 | 100.00 |
| 4. | Scooter | 89 | 29.67 |
| 5. | Moter Cycle | 116 | 38.67 |
| 6. | Jeep | 21 | 7.00 |
| 7. | Car | 05 | 1.67 |
| 8. | Truck/Bus | 02 | 0.66 |

Note :- Multiple response

Thus, on an average every respondent family had cycle as a major conveyance.

CONCLUSION:

Thus, it was concluded that private center in Faizabad, socio-economic variables seem to be related to the tailoring interests of women.

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