



Gain in Knowledge Post-Exposure to Vocational Trainings of Eco-Friendly Articles in Four Villages of Haryana

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ABSTRACT

For India, skill development is significant from both socio-economic and demographic point of view, stimulating a sustainable growth process and contributing in facilitating the change from an informal to formal economy. It is necessary to address the opportunities and challenges to meet new demands of changing economies and new technologies in the perspective of globalization. The study was conducted in four villages of Jhajjar and Hisar districts of Haryana state purposively. Ukhalchana Kot (Village 1) and Badhani (Village 2) villages were selected from Jhajjar and Mangali (Village 3) and Gawad (Village 4) villages were selected from Hisar for the present study. Impact of training was selected as dependent variable. Impact of training was assessed in terms of gain in knowledge, change in attitude. data collected was quantified and interpreted by using suitable statistical tools such as paired 't' test and weighted mean score. A significant gain in knowledge was observed among trainees post-exposure to trainings in terms of value added articles (10.30 t-value), cutting and stitching of jute bags (7.25 t-value), preparation of eco-friendly articles (8.44 t-value), embellishment of value added articles (9.97 t-value) and precautions (6.86 t-value) to be followed while preparing eco-friendly and utility articles at 0.05 level of significance. Significant change in attitude of trainees was observed post-exposure to training among women belonging to four villages of district Hisar and Jhajjar.

Keywords: Vocational training, impact, knowledge, change in attitude, sustainable.

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INTRODUCTION

There are challenges facing skill development initiatives in India along with their solutions. The skill capacity has been assessed in the form of general education and vocational training level of the Indian workforce in the age group of 15-59 years and has been found to be extremely low, i.e. around 38% of the workforce are not even literate, 25% are having below primary or up-to primary level of education and remaining 36% has an education level of middle and higher level, while only 10% of the workforce is vocationally trained (with 2% formal and 8% informal training) [1]. The Skill India theory provides support, training and assistance for all occupations like construction, textile, transportation, agriculture, weaving, handicraft, horticulture, fishing and various other sectors along with language and communication skills, life skills, and personality development skills, management skills including job and employability skills.

A person in an urban area has 93% better chances of acquiring training than someone in a rural area. Although India is undergoing a demographic transition, regional disparities in education mean the benefits will not be evenly spread across the country. The southern and western states would be the first to experience a growth share as they accounted for 63 percent of all formally trained citizens. The biggest share of youth with formal skills was found in Kerala, followed by Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat. Among persons undergoing training, Maharashtra had the highest share and Bihar the lowest [5].

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted in four villages of Jhajjar and Hisar districts of Haryana state purposively. Ukhalthana Kot (V1) and Badhani (V2) villages were selected from Jhajjar and Mangali (V3) and Gawad (V4) villages were selected from Hisar for the present study.

A batch of enthusiastic and willing 25-30 rural women willing to participate and start their enterprise after acquiring skill by attending vocational training programme on eco-friendly decorative and utility items for home and festivals were selected. Five days vocational training on eco-friendly decorative and utility items for home and festivals were imparted to women in selected villages through demonstration, lectures and hands-on-experience in order to enable them to prepare items, do their value addition, packaging and explore markets for income generation.

Knowledge gain: It was measured with the help of knowledge test developed in consultation with the trainers, subject matter specialist and concerned literature. Knowledge inventory was then given to ten experts for content validation and accordingly questions were retained. Developed knowledge test was subjected to respondents. Score 2 and 1 were given for right and wrong answer, respectively. Based on the responses obtained against each item, these were summated in order to obtain the total score.

Attitude change: The responses received from respondents were recorded on a three point continuum scale, i.e. Most favourable, favourable and least favourable. The score given for favourable statements were 3, 2, and 1 respectively and for unfavourable statement it was reversed.

	Most favourable	Favourable	Least favourable
Positive items	3	2	1
Negative items	1	2	3

Based on the response obtained against each item, these were summated in order to obtain the total scores. The aggregate score were then divided into three categories as given below:

Category	Score
Least favourable (18-30)	1
Favourable (31-42)	2
Most favourable (43-54)	3

Weighted mean score and ranks: were used for estimating of data related to utility, coverage, constraint and knowledge.

Paired t-test (two sample mean test): Paired t-test is a test of significance. This was used to measure significance gain in knowledge, change in attitude and practices at pre and post exposure stage. Following formula use:

$$t = \frac{d}{S/\sqrt{n}}$$

Where,

d = the mean of difference of pre and post exposure

n = number of observations

S = standard deviation of the differences computed by usual formula.

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

RESULT

Gain in knowledge:-

Gain in knowledge of women respondents regarding eco-friendly articles in Jhajjar (V1)

Pre-exposure and post exposure mean score and 't' test was computed for eco-friendly articles in Jhajjar (V1) which are presented in Table-1.

There was sufficient gain in knowledge regarding eco-friendly and utility articles training was recorded for sub-components of training viz; designing of value added articles, cutting and stitching of jute bags, preparation of eco-friendly articles, embellishment of value added articles and precautions in Jhajjar (V1). It may be concluded that women respondents succeeded in acquiring knowledge after exposure to training on eco-friendly articles. It was found to be statistically significant at 5% level of significance.

Table-1: Knowledge of women regarding eco-friendly articles in Jhajjar (V1)

Sr. No.	Components	Pre-Exposure (Mean Score)	Post-Exposure (Mean Score)	Gain in Knowledge	t-value n=25
1.	Designing of value added articles	1.40	1.90	0.50	6.31*
2.	Cutting and stitching of jute bags	1.35	1.92	0.57	5.70*
3.	Preparation of eco-friendly articles	1.04	1.90	0.86	7.30*
4.	Embellishment of value added articles	1.15	1.87	0.72	9.12*
5.	Precautions	1.36	1.91	0.55	4.57*

*Significant at 0.05 level of significance

Gain in knowledge of women respondents regarding eco-friendly articles in Jhajjar (V2)

Pre-exposure and post exposure mean score and 't' test was computed for eco-friendly and utility articles in Jhajjar (V2) which are presented in Table-2.

Sufficient gain in knowledge regarding eco-friendly and utility articles training was recorded for sub-components of training viz; designing of value added articles, cutting and stitching of jute bags, preparation of eco-friendly articles, embellishment of value added articles and precautions in Jhajjar (V2). It may, therefore be concluded that women respondents succeeded in acquiring knowledge after exposure to training on eco-friendly articles. It was found to be statistically significant at 5% level of significance.

Table-2: Knowledge of women regarding eco-friendly articles in Jhajjar (V2)

Sr. No.	Components	Pre-Exposure (Mean Score)	Post-Exposure (Mean Score)	Gain in Knowledge	t-value n=25
1.	Designing of value added articles	1.41	1.84	0.43	12.70*
2.	Cutting and stitching of jute bags	1.33	1.91	0.58	11.94*
3.	Preparation of eco-friendly articles	1.07	1.90	0.83	4.30*
4.	Embellishment of value added articles	1.15	1.84	0.69	5.22*
5.	Precautions	1.32	1.89	0.57	4.19*

*Significant at 0.05 level of significance

Gain in knowledge of women respondents regarding eco-friendly articles in Hisar (V3)

Pre-exposure and post exposure mean score and 't' test was computed for eco-friendly articles in Hisar (V3) which are presented in Table-3.

Sufficient gain in knowledge regarding eco-friendly and utility articles training was recorded for sub-components of training viz; designing of value added articles, cutting and stitching of jute bags, preparation of eco-friendly articles, embellishment of value added articles and precautions in Hisar (V3). It may, therefore be concluded that women respondents succeeded in acquiring knowledge after exposure to training on eco-friendly articles. It was statistically significant at 5% level of significance.

Table-3: Knowledge of women regarding eco-friendly articles in Hisar (V3)

Sr. No.	Components	Pre-Exposure (Mean Score)	Post-Exposure (Mean Score)	Gain in Knowledge	t-value n=25
1.	Designing of value added articles	1.08	1.68	0.60	5.43*
2.	Cutting and stitching of jute bags	1.29	1.72	0.43	6.36*
3.	Preparation of eco-friendly articles	1.07	1.65	0.58	4.05*
4.	Embellishment of value added articles	1.15	1.62	0.47	8.07*
5.	Precautions	1.13	1.73	0.60	5.05*

*Significant at 0.05 level of significance

Gain in knowledge of women respondents regarding eco-friendly articles in Hisar (V4)

Pre-exposure and post exposure mean score and 't' test was computed for eco-friendly articles in Hisar (V3) which are presented in Table-4.

Sufficient gain in knowledge regarding eco-friendly training was recorded for sub-components of training viz; designing of value added articles, cutting and stitching of jute bags, preparation of eco-friendly articles, embellishment of value added articles and precautions in Hisar (V4). It may, therefore be concluded that women respondents succeeded in acquiring knowledge after exposure to training on eco-friendly articles. It was statistically significant at 5% level of significance.

Table-4: Knowledge of women regarding eco-friendly articles in Hisar (V4)

Sr. No.	Components	Pre-Exposure (Mean Score)	Post-Exposure (Mean Score)	Gain in Knowledge	t-value n=25
1.	Designing of value added articles	1.08	1.64	0.56	9.77*
2.	Cutting and stitching of jute bags	1.29	1.69	0.40	4.01*
3.	Preparation of eco-friendly articles	1.09	1.61	0.52	3.90*
4.	Embellishment of value added articles	1.12	1.51	0.39	6.04*
5.	Precautions	1.23	1.68	0.45	5.35*

*Significant at 0.05 level of significance

Gain in knowledge of women respondents regarding eco-friendly articles (Pooled Sample)

Pre-exposure and post exposure mean score and 't' test was computed for all sub-components of eco-friendly articles in pooled sample which are presented in Table-5.

Sufficient gain in knowledge regarding eco-friendly training was recorded for sub-components of training viz; designing of value added articles, cutting and stitching of jute bags, preparation of eco-friendly articles, embellishment of value added articles and precautions in pooled sample. It may, therefore be concluded that women respondents succeeded in acquiring knowledge after exposure to training on eco-friendly articles. It was statistically significant at 5% level of significance.

Table-5: Knowledge of women regarding eco-friendly articles (Pooled Samples)

Sr. No.	Components	Pre-Exposure (Mean Score)	Post-Exposure (Mean Score)	Gain in Knowledge	t-value n=25
1.	Designing of value added articles	1.24	1.78	0.54	10.30*
2.	Cutting and stitching of jute bags	1.31	1.81	0.50	7.25*
3.	Preparation of eco-friendly articles	1.06	1.76	0.70	8.44*
4.	Embellishment of value added articles	1.14	1.71	0.57	9.97*
5.	Precautions	1.21	1.79	0.58	6.86*

*Significant at 0.05 level of significance

Change in attitude:

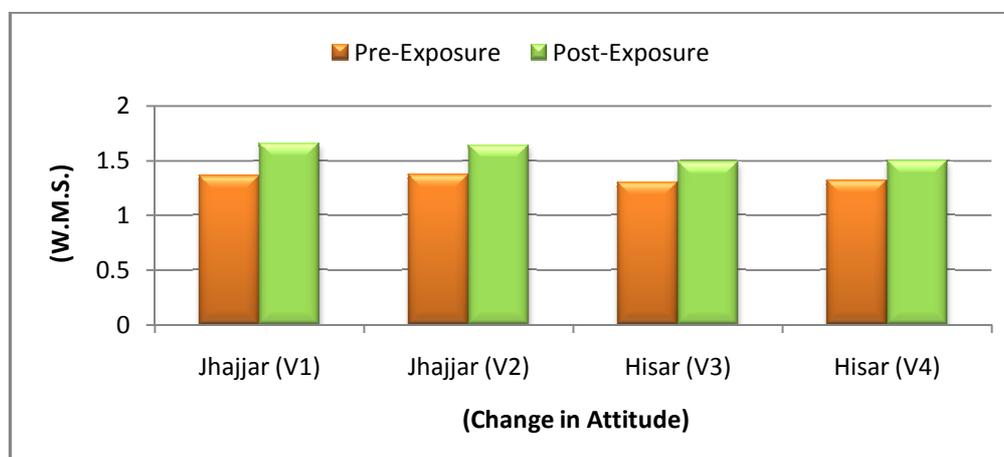
Change in attitude of women respondents related to eco-friendly articles trainings

Change in attitude of women respondents regarding eco-friendly articles in Jhajjar (V1,V2) and Hisar (V3, V4) was assessed through pre and post exposure mean score and 't' test. Pre and post exposure mean score and 't' test value were computed for all the sub-components of eco-friendly articles and have been presented in Table-6.

Table-6: Change in attitude of women respondents related to eco-friendly articles trainings

Districts	Pre-Exposure (Mean Score)	Post-Exposure (Mean Score)	Change in attitude (Mean Score)	t-value n=25
Jhajjar (V1)	1.36	1.66	0.30	6.77*
Jhajjar (V2)	1.37	1.64	0.27	5.22*
Hisar (V3)	1.30	1.49	0.19	4.17*
Hisar (V4)	1.32	1.50	0.18	3.56*

*Significant at 0.05 level of significance

**Fig. 1: Change in attitude of women respondents related to eco-friendly articles trainings**

Data revealed that (Table-6) respondents succeeded in changing their attitude at post-exposure level in all four trainings. It was found to be statistically significant at 5% level of significance. It can be concluded that women respondents had change in their attitude when exposed to trainings on eco-friendly and utility articles.

CONCLUSION

- A significant gain in knowledge was observed among trainees post-exposure to trainings in terms of value added articles (10.30 t-value), cutting and stitching of jute bags (7.25 t-value), preparation of eco-friendly articles (8.44 t-value), embellishment of value added articles (9.97 t-value) and precautions (6.86 t-value) to be followed while preparing eco-friendly and utility articles at 0.05 level of significance.
- Significant change in attitude of trainees was observed post-exposure to training among women belonging to four villages of district Hisar and Jhajjar.

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