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A study on effectiveness of entrepreneurial training on handicraft products

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Abstract

Women comprise almost forty percent of the entire population. If we will not consider these forces then we will be utilizing only sixty percent of total work force. Women's participation has an significant part in the development of any country. We cannot think of building any nation without involving the women. The development of any country depends upon both men and women. They have equal right to work and opportunities to carry augmentation in the national income. The study on World Bank discovered that women is equally creative to men and are capable of adding returns to the family. The position of women in a community is linked with its socio-economic, artistic, spiritual and sacred level of the country. The monetary place of any country is directly associated with the position of women in the society. For improving the condition of women, the development of women is necessary by entrepreneurship. The entrepreneurship of women provides them an opportunity to be economically independent and also, they help financially in their households. So this paper includes training on handicraft products to develop entrepreneurial skills to rural women and also examine the effectiveness of that training.

Keywords: Training, entrepreneurship, skill, knowledge, effectiveness

Introduction

Growth of society is best reflected by the situation of women in that culture. In this view, Indian civilization is caught between tradition and modernity, between respect and exploitation and between restrictive patriarchal value and modern dreams. Growth of women is very necessary in our country to have equal opportunities in the society. In rural societies, the women are mainly busy in family affairs and even if they get some leisure time, they cannot utilize it in productive purposes. If an opportunity is to be given to them to start an enterprise then definitely, they can utilize the spare time and add to the income of the family. The study is important for rural women at the micro level and at the macro level as it contributes to the promotion of women entrepreneurs in the district of Rajasthan. The study focused on improving skills of women so that they can easily develop their enterprise

Material and Methods

Research Design- The present study is Descriptive in nature as it accomplishes to analyze the position of rural women

Area of Study- Bikaner district of Rajasthan

Source of Data- Primary data

Sampling Technique and Sample Size

Respondents	Seruna		Gusaisar		Pemasar		Total
	Total Women	Selected respondents	Total Women	Selected respondents	Total Women	Selected respondents	
Rural women	125	30	144	30	150	30	90
Leaders in Villages		10		10		10	30
NGO Workers							10
Total							130

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Objectives

1. To impart the training on selected products to the respondents in order to develop the entrepreneurship skill
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of training imparted to the respondents on stitching and embroidery

Objective 1: To impart the training on selected products to the respondents in order to develop the entrepreneurship skill. For the selection of products, 5-point rating scale was used to identify the preference of the product. Ten products were selected related to stitching and embroidery on the basis of

judgment of trainers of NGO. As per the respondent's preference, the training of most preferred product was given to rural women. Average of each product's rating was computed to find the extremely preferred product for training. Fourteen days of training was imparted to respondents in each village. 7 days were scheduled to impart training in stitching and 7 days for embroidery. The training was organized with the help of NavYugVikas and Anusandhan Sansthan (NGO). There were two sessions of training:

Morning- 10am- 1pm

Afternoon- 2 pm – 5 pm

Schedule of the training for stitching

Days	Activities
Day 1	Measurement and Drafting
Day 2	Measurement and Drafting
Day 3	Cutting on clothes
Day 4	Cutting on clothes
Day 5	Basic Stitching
Day 6	Basic Stitching
Day 7	Finishing of the products

Schedule of the training for embroidery

Days	Activities
Day 1	Running Stitch, Back Stitch, Seed Stitch
Day 2	Split Stitch & Lazy Daisy Stitch
Day 3	Stem Stitch & Feather Stitch
Day 4	Satin & Chain Stitch
Day 5	French Knot Stitch & Herringbone Stitch
Day 6	Motif Designing of Chikankari
Day 7	Motif Designing of Chikankari

Objective 2: To evaluate the effectiveness of training imparted to the respondents on stitching and embroidery

percentage of respondents in different categories in knowledge test and skill index. Further it was tested by Paired Sample t test. The below table indicates the differences of percentage of respondents in different categories:

Effectiveness of training

Effectiveness of training was evaluated by comparing the

Differences of percentage of respondents in different categories in knowledge test (n=90)

Village	Category	Before Training (Percentage of respondents)	After Training (Percentage of respondents)
Seruna	Low	13	0
	Medium	67	40
	High	20	60
Gusaisar	Low	20	0
	Medium	70	13
	High	10	87
Pemasar	Low	33	0
	Medium	50	27
	High	17	73

The table clearly indicates that in all selected villages more than 50 per cent of respondents had medium level of knowledge about stitching and embroidery before training. Later on, more than 50 per cent of respondents had high level

of knowledge regarding stitching and embroidery after training. It clearly indicates that training impacted the knowledge level of the respondents.

Differences of percentage of respondents in different categories in skill index

Village	Category	Before training (Percentage of respondents)	After training (Percentage of respondents)
Seruna	Low	q13	0
	Medium	70	40
	High	17	60
Gusaisar	Low	20	0
	Medium	63	17
	High	17	83
Pemasar	Low	20	0
	Medium	67	0
	High	13	100

The table clearly indicates that in all selected villages more than 50 per cent of respondents had medium level of skill about stitching and embroidery before training. Later on, 60 per cent of respondents obtained high level of skill regarding stitching and embroidery in *Seruna* village, 83 per cent of respondents obtained high level of skill in *Gusaisar* village and in *Pemasar* village 100 per cent of respondents got high level of skill after training.

4.5.8 Effectiveness of training by paired Sample t Test

Effect of training on respondents was evaluated by Paired sample t Test. The details have been presented in the following table:

4.5.9 Effectiveness of Training on the knowledge of respondents

For effectiveness of training, researcher calculated paired sample t test. Researcher conducted knowledge test before training and the same test was also conducted by researcher after training.

The result of effectiveness of training on knowledge of respondents has been presented village-wise in following table:

Table 4.36: Paired Samples t-test

Village	N	t value	Sig.
Pemasar	30	.581	.001
Gusaisar	30	.653	.000
Seruna	30	.380	.038

Significant at 5 per cent level of significance

The above tables depict that training had positive and

Association between independent variables and the gain in the knowledge of the respondents about stitching and embroidery

Independent Variables	Correlation Coefficient of r value (n= 90)
Education	0.87073
Caste	-0.30702
Marital Status	0.42805
Age	-0.16316

Significant at 5 per cent level of significance

The above table indicates that education is positively and significantly correlated with gain in the knowledge of respondents. The marital is also positively and significantly correlated with knowledge of the respondents whereas caste and age is negatively correlated and not significant with gain

Association between independent variables and the gain in the skill of the respondents about stitching and embroidery

Independent Variables	Correlation Coefficient of r value (n= 90)
Education	0.75891
Caste	-0.23623
Marital Status	0.38512
Age	-0.54167

Significant at 5 per cent level of significance

The above table indicates that education is positively and significantly correlated with gain in the skill acquisition of respondents. The marital status is also positively and significantly correlated with skill of the respondents whereas caste and age is negatively correlated and not significant with skill of respondents.

Therefore, the present investigation leads to reject the null hypothesis Ho5 and Ho7 and does not reject the null hypothesis H06 and Ho8.

significant effective on the knowledge of respondents in all three villages i.e *Pemasar, Gusaisar and Seruna*

4.5.10 Effectiveness of Training on the skill of respondents

For effectiveness of training, researcher calculated paired sample t test. Researcher conducted skill index before training and the same index was also conducted by researcher after training.

The result of effectiveness of training on the skill of the respondents has been presented village-wise in following table:

Paired Samples t-test

Village	N	t value	Sig.
Pemasar	30	.431	.027
Gusaisar	30	.528	.017
Seruna	30	.310	.034

Significant at 5 per cent level of significance

The above tables depicts that training had positively and significantly effective on the skill of respondents in all three villages i.e *Pemasar, Gusaisar and Seruna*

4.5.11 Hypothesis testing

Keeping in view the review of literature, consultation with experts in the field and personal observation, the four variables namely age, caste, marital status and education were found to be important influencing the knowledge and skill component of the respondents. Hence, the correlation test has been applied in order to accept or reject the null hypothesis. The result is presented in following tables:

in the knowledge of respondents.

Therefore, the present investigation leads to reject the null hypothesis Ho1 and Ho3 and does not reject the null hypothesis H02 and Ho4.

Conclusion

Training was given to respondents of each village in selected products. The duration of training was 14 days. Seven days training was scheduled for stitching and 7 days training programme was scheduled for embroidery.

After training, the knowledge test and skill index was again conducted to know the knowledge and skill level of respondents. For measuring the knowledge of respondents, knowledge test was conducted. In *Pemasar* village, no

respondents had low level of knowledge regarding stitching and embroidery. 27 per cent respondents had medium knowledge and 73 per cent respondents had high level of knowledge. In *Gusaisar* village, no respondents had low level of knowledge regarding stitching and embroidery, 13 per cent respondents had medium knowledge and 87 per cent respondents had high level of knowledge. In *Seruna* Village, no respondents had low level of knowledge regarding stitching and embroidery, 40 per cent respondents had medium knowledge and 60 per cent respondents had high level of knowledge after training.

For measuring the skill of respondents, skill index was conducted. In *Pemasar* village, all the respondents i.e.100 per cent respondents had high level of skill after training. In *Gusaisar* Village, none of the respondents had low level of skill regarding stitching and embroidery, 17 per cent respondents had medium level of skill and 83 per cent respondents had high level of skill after training. In *Seruna* Village, none of the respondents had low level of skill regarding stitching and embroidery, 40 per cent respondents had medium level of skill and 60 per cent respondents had high level of skill after training.

To know the effectiveness of training on respondents, paired sample t test was conducted. The test showed that training had positive and significant effect on the knowledge and skill of respondents.

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