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Impact of training of tailoring on women of different caste in Faizabad, District of eastern Uttar Pradesh

Dr. Vibha Parihar**Abstract**

The study entitled "Impact of training on tailoring on women of different caste in Faizabad district of eastern (U.P.)" was under taken to assess the impact of tailoring training on women of different caste like SC-ST, OBC & General of Faizabad district in eastern U.P.

Keywords: tailoring on women, Caste in Faizabad, tailoring training

Introduction

Women are an integral part of every economy. The large number of women engaged as trainer of different caste were providing training on tailoring and earn good income (Profit) and maintain good economic status in the society. The majority of trainer in tailoring belong to general caste. The general caste found as a dominant caste in the study area. Tailoring job play a vital role in women empowerment and development. Education commission 1964-66, laying special emphasis on training of women in all the field as one of the goal of higher education said that the purpose of higher education was to provide society with competent women trained in various professions.

Aiyar (2007) reported that 12 lakh (1.2 million) women have been elected to our panchayati raj institutions, constituting some 37 percent of all these elected. There are also reservations for the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and the other backward classes in proportion to their share of the population in each panchayati area.

Research Methodology

The present study is an attempt to explore the significance of the role played by women in tailoring. Knowledge of tailoring women and extent of adoption of new tailoring knowledge given to them through training. The training centres were assessed keeping in view the total block in district faizabad i.e. Sohawal, Mashodha, Amaniganj, Milkipur, Bikapur, Tarun Barun, Purabazar, Mayabazar.

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 30 percent i.e. 38 training centres surveyed. The data was consolidated and tabulated is being presented as result and discussion.

A well-structured interview schedule was prepared and administered to the respondents to assess the different caste, Socio-economic condition, business condition, functional condition of them. Relevant discussions and necessary information is collected from there taking informal discussion.

Result and Discussion**Table 1:** Caste composition of trainers.

S. No.	Category	No. of trainer	Percentage
1	Scheduled Caste	11	28.95
2	OBC	13	34.21
3	General	14	36.84
	Total	38	100.00

The above table indicated that majority of trainer 36.84 belong to general caste, backward caste trainers 34.21 percentage and mere sum of 28.95 belong to scheduled cast community. It indicates that tailoring training can help in economic condition of women and specially scheduled castes & schedule tribes and backward class in proportion the population.

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Table 2: Caste composition of trainees

S. No.	Category	Trainers (Respondents)	
		No. of Trainees	Percentage
1.	SC/ST	89	29.66
2.	OBC	98	32.67
3.	General	113	37.67
	Total	300	100.00

The above table shows that majority of respondents (37.67%) belong to general followed by OBC (32.67%) and Schedule Caste and Schedule tribe (29.66%). Thus the general class was found as a dominant caste in the study area.

Conclusion

Government must provide free training of different field like tailoring, candle making, Agarbatti making like DWACRA Programme which will be helpful for doubling income of farm families. This will create opportunities for SC/ST and OBC, to double their family income by opening their own training centres and cottage industries.

It is pertinent to mention here that No. of trainers both SC/ST and OBC (29.66% and 32.67%) are more than general class which is 37.67%. Government must pay attention towards SC/ST and OBC categories.

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