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# Relationship between socio-personal characteristics and training needs of rural young girls in selected vocations

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**Abstract**

The study is an attempt to understand how personal, socio-psychological, economic and communication characteristics of rural young girls affect the training needs in selected vocations. Investigation was carried out in Udham Singh Nagar district of Uttarakhand. Descriptive research design was used for the study. The respondents (n=120) were the young girls residing in the villages at the time of investigation. The inferential statistical techniques like mean, weighted mean, standard deviation, frequency, percentage, coefficient of correlation and t- test were used for analysis of data. Mass media exposure and occupational aspirations had significant relationship with vocational training needs. Other variables viz. age, education, family size, family type, marital status, innovativeness, leadership ability and Cosmopolitaness has non-significant positive relationship between with the vocational training needs of rural young girls.

**Keywords:** mass media exposure, vocational training needs, occupational aspirations

**Introduction**

Uttarakhand is a newly created state where large population of youth has always been the part of active workforce. The youth in Uttarakhand need to have different options for generation of income in order to make them economically sound and self-dependent. Among youth, the most important segment of our population from the “quality” point of view of our future generation, are young girls of today who are just on the threshold on marriage and motherhood. Poor status of our women is the chief reason for the under-development of our society. Young girls are very valuable human resource of nation. Young girls and women can do wonder as they are supposed to be on the top of world for accepting challenges. Need based training programmes can act as a medium for enhancing the motivational level of girls who are in need of vocational training. If they are encouraged, supported and most importantly trained, it can bring change in their status.

**Methodology**

The study was conducted in Udham Singh Nagar district of Uttarakhand. Four villages namely Basantipur, Chitranganpur No. 1, Chitranganpur No. 2, and Haridaspur were selected on the basis of considerable population of rural young girls resides in the villages and have regular and constant linkages with community radio station of Pantnagar. The young girls residing in selected villages constituted the respondent of the study. From each village, 30 percent young girls in the age group of 18-30 years residing in the village permanently were selected randomly using chit method of simple random sampling without replacement.

**Result and Discussion**

There are sixteen profile characteristics used for the study, out of them only two i.e. mass media exposure and occupational aspirations had positive and significant relationship while other variables had non- significant relationship with training needs of rural young girls.

**Occupational aspiration**

The results in Table No. 1 revealed that occupational aspirations had positive and significant relationship with vocational training needs at 5 per cent level of significance. Hence,

null hypothesis  $H_{11}$  is rejected. The findings of the study are in line with the study conducted by Dash (2016) [1]. Positive relationship between the two variables might be due to the fact that many rural young girls had high aspirations and they were well aware of what type of vocations and training skills are required by them.

### Mass media exposure

The data in Table No. 1 showed that mass media exposure had positive and significant relationship with vocational training needs at 5 per cent level of significance. Hence, null hypothesis  $H_{16}$  is rejected. The findings of the study are in line with the study conducted by Ummunnkve (2014).

Positive relationship between these two variables might be due to the fact that most of the rural young girls got information about agriculture and non-agriculture related vocations from various media sources like radio, television, newspaper, mobile phones and internet.

The other profile variables like age, education, family size, marital status, family type, occupation of the head of household, monthly family income, size of land holding, innovativeness, achievement motivation, leadership ability, cosmopolitanism, information seeking behaviour, leisure time activities had non-significant relationship with vocational training needs.

**Table 1:** Correlation and  $t_{cal}$  values of the independent and dependent variables

Variables	Correlation Coefficient (r)	t cal (1.98) at 5% level of significance
Age	0.012 <sup>NS</sup>	0.131
Education	0.001 <sup>NS</sup>	0.011
Family Size	0.165 <sup>NS</sup>	1.816
Marital Status	0.008 <sup>NS</sup>	0.087
Family type	0.080 <sup>NS</sup>	0.876
Occupation of the head of household	0.005 <sup>NS</sup>	0.054
Monthly family income	-0.105 <sup>NS</sup>	-1.163
Size of land holding	-0.085 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.932
Innovativeness	0.043 <sup>NS</sup>	0.470
Achievement motivation	0.053 <sup>NS</sup>	0.580
Occupational aspiration	0.182*	2.016
Leadership Ability	0.060 <sup>NS</sup>	0.657
Cosmopolitanism	0.050 <sup>NS</sup>	0.548
Information seeking behaviour	0.014 <sup>NS</sup>	0.153
Leisure time activities	0.074 <sup>NS</sup>	0.811
Mass media Exposure	0.187*	2.092

NS= Non-significant

\*Significant at 5 % level of significance

t- value at 0.05 level of significance (df =118) = 1.98

\*\*Significant at 1 % level of significance and 5% level of significance

t -value at 0.01 level of significance (df =118) = 2.61

### Conclusion

Young girls are chief human resource for advancement and key agent for social change, economic development and vocational alteration. Mass media exposure and occupational aspiration had positive and significant relationship with vocational training needs. The other profile variables like age, education, family size, marital status, family type, occupation of the head of household, monthly family income, size of land holding, innovativeness, achievement motivation, leadership ability, cosmopolitanism, information seeking behaviour, leisure time activities had non-significant relationship with vocational training needs.

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