

## **Attitude of Ex-Trainees towards Vocational Bakery Training**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Bakery industries in India have been coming up as one of the most important food processing units. Nearly, 55.00 per cent and 40.00 per cent of confectionary biscuits and other bakery items respectively are consumed by rural sector. Due to our continuously changing food habit, there has been a strong movement towards the modification and fortification of food supply to contain increased level of nutrients in our diet. Attitude and gain in knowledge towards vocational training have an ascertained goal about the prospects of food technology in our country. Considering its importance, a study was conducted to assess the attitude of ex-trainees of school of bakery towards vocational training in the state of Gujarat. A census sampling was conducted to get response from 102 respondents who got training from school of bakery in Kheda and Vadodara districts of Gujarat. Study reveals that considerable portions (76.78%) of the respondents were found having strong and favorable attitude towards bakery training. Out of 19 independent variables selected for the study, six, i.e. achievement grade in school of bakery; residence; type of family; size of family; father's educational status and overall modernity played significant role in formation of favorable attitude towards bakery training.*

**Key words:** Bakery; Attitude; Vocation; Respondents.

Vocational training determines the level of priority, welfare and security of the people. This kind of training is a companion which no misfortune can depress on crime, destroy on enemy, alienate on despotism enclave. At home is a friend; abroad is an introduction; in solitude is a solace; in society is an ornament. Without it, what is a man – a splendid slave! (*Sen, 1967*).

Recent approach in India about vocational training in spheres of agriculture, home science, food technology, business and commerce, engineering technology, health and paramedical, humanities and others are reputable. Among these, the vocational training about food technology has been playing a prominent role in identifying the food deficiencies and its preventive measures. Thus, great strides have been made in defining nutrient deficiencies and their consequences within the last century. The only one determinant about the etiology of nutrient deficiency is the diet, which plays major contributor to health. As a result, there has been a strong movement towards the modification and

fortification of food supply to contain increased level of nutrients in our diet. Bakery industries in India has, today, occupied an important place in the industrial map of world next to USA and henceforth, the bakery products are becoming quite popular in rural areas. Considering its importance and popularity, the production about baking food items has been increasing for the past few years. Thus, it is not amazing to mention how the Indian Bakery Industries of 21st century reacts to enforce the role of balanced nutrition in human life and are the largest food industries to solve the acute prevailing fast food shortages in India. In fact, nearly 55.00 per cent and 40.00 per cent of confectionary biscuits and other bakery items are consumed by the rural sector.

It is universally accepted fact that the attitude and knowledge of an individual play an important role in determining his behavior with respect to particular subject. The success or failure of any set-up technology predominantly depends on the people's attitude and knowledge towards they aimed at, that is what they

felt, knew and thought about their learned contents. In teaching and learned phenomenon, the attitude, knowledge of students towards they have learned and the effectiveness of contents are the inter-related inseparable most important aspects and so as like in the field of training also. Henceforth, the attitude and gain in knowledge of trainees belonging to school of baking towards its vocational training might most certainly have an ascertain goal about the prospects of food technology in this country. Keeping in view, the importance of training imparted to the youth of Gujarat state, a study was conducted to assess the attitude of the ex-trainees of baking towards vocational bakery training.

**METHODOLOGY**

The present study was confined to Ex-post facto research design as the independent variables have acted upon. In Gujarat State, the Gujarat Agricultural University runs four school of baking located at Anand, Navsari, Junagadh and Sardar Krushinagar. Out of these four schools of baking, the school of baking, Anand is the oldest one and having all modern training facilities. During these four decades, the school of baking, Anand had produced 958 trained youth belonged to Gujarat and other States.

For the purpose of fruitful study, the students who have got the training for the past three years (i.e. from the first batch of 1995 to first batch of 1998) were taken as population. The total number of population was 166. Of this total population, 10 ex-trainees were excluded as they were pre-tested. Thus, all the correspondents i.e. 156 were selected for the study at the initial stage. Out of these 156 respondents, 106 respondents resided near Kheda and Vadodara districts were done personal contacts and distributed interview schedules, but only 91 respondents were obtained whereas, 16 were not found out their where about due to their shiftation of their home state or country.

Therefore, it was contacted 50 respondents of neighboring districts through mailed questionnaires. Out of these 50 mailed questionnaires to neighboring districts of Kheda, 20 were returned back. Out of these 20 returned filled-up questionnaires, the 6 were rejected for incomplete information and the other 3 also were discarded for returning without any receive due to

unavailability of their whereabouts and therefore 11 were taken into the study. Thus, the total number of respondents reached to 102.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

All together, 19 independent variables were taken into study and then attitude of ex-trainees was assured. A look at the Table 1 reveals that majority (76.48 %) of the respondents were having the favorable attitude towards bakery training followed by highly (11.76 %) favorable and unfavorable (11.76 %) attitude towards vocational bakery training.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to levels of their attitude towards vocational bakery training

S. No.	Category	Levels of attitude	
		Number	Per cent
1.	Unfavourable	12	11.76
2.	Favourable	78	76.78
3.	Highly favourable	12	11.76
	Total	102	100.00

Mean = 76.59 S.D. = 7.60

As per findings, it is revealed that more than three-fourth of the respondents were having the favourable attitude towards vocational bakery training. The probable reason might be that majority of the respondents were satisfied to this kind of training imparted. This result is similar with those findings of *Rao (1986) and Mohanty (1998)*. The data pertaining the relationship between the characteristics of the respondents with their attitude towards vocational bakery training are presented in Table 2.

The coefficient of correlation as depicted in Table 2 clearly indicate that out of 19 independent variables, 3 variables namely achievement grade in school of baking, father’s educational status and overall modernity were found positively significant relationship with the attitude of the respondents towards vocational bakery training while the independent variable named as residence, type of family, size of family were found negatively significant associated with the attitude of respondents towards vocational bakery training. The remaining characteristics of the respondents were not found having any influential effect on attitude towards vocational

bakery training.

This result gives the support to reject the null hypothesis for the significantly related characteristics of the respondents like achievement grade in school of baking, residence, type of family, size of family, father's educational status and overall modernity while its result gives the support to accept the null hypothesis for the remaining non-significantly related characteristics like age, percentage in S.S.C. examination, caste, participation in extracurricular activities, educational status of family, occupation of father, family land holding, social participation, socio-economic status, annual income of family, vocational environment and adoption of bakery items.

Table 2: Relationship between the characteristics of the respondents with their attitude towards vocational bakery training (N = 102)

S. No.	Characteristics of respondents	Correlation coefficient 'r' values
1.	Age	0.07368
2.	Percentage in S.S.C. examination	0.08777
3.	Achievement grade in school of baking	0.21354*
4.	Caste	0.12077
5.	Residence	-0.21289*
6.	Participation in extracurricular activities	0.13108
7.	Type of family	-0.25645*
8.	Size of family	-0.22061*
9.	Father's educational status	0.20964*
10.	Educational status of family	-0.09566
11.	Occupation of father	-0.01595
12.	Family land holding	-0.03438
13.	Social participation of father	-0.04000
14.	Social-economic status of family	-0.08015
15.	Annual income of family	-0.08074
16.	Overall modernity	0.29448*
17.	Vocational environment	0.09217
18.	Achievement motivation	-0.09039
19.	Adoption of bakery items	0.00017

\* Significant at 0.05 level of probability

The age was not having any association ( $r = 0.07368$ ) with the attitude towards vocational bakery training. The percentage of S.S.C. examination had not influential effect ( $r = 0.08777$ ) on the attitude towards

vocational bakery training.

The achievement grade of the respondents in school of baking had positively significant ( $r = 0.21354$ ) relationship with the attitude of respondents towards vocational bakery training. It indicates that, as the grade achieved by the respondents is increased, the attitude of the respondents towards vocational bakery training is also increased. The possible reason might be that the factors like good securing marks by the respondents can contribute to develop favorable attitude towards vocational bakery training. This finding is coherent with the finding of *Lad (1976)*. There is a lack of correlation ( $r = 0.12977$ ) between the caste and attitude towards vocational bakery training of respondents.

The residence and attitude towards vocational bakery training was found negatively significant ( $r = 0.21289$ ) relationship. This inference indicates that while the status of residence decreases, the status of attitude towards vocational bakery training of respondents increases. The more looking for employment opportunities of respondents belonged to rural areas, the more favourable attitude towards vocational bakery training for them might be the probable reason for this association.

This finding is coherent with the finding of *Vasoya and Haiyal (1990)* but contrary to the finding of *Hala Katti and Sunderswami (1996)*. The characteristics of the respondents named as participation in extra-curricular activities was found non-significant ( $r = 0.13108$ ) relationship with the attitude towards vocational bakery training of the respondents.

The type of family of respondents was found negatively significant ( $r = 0.25645$ ) relationship with the attitude towards vocational bakery training of the respondents. This result reflects that while the status of the type of family decreases the status of the attitude towards vocational bakery training increases. This finding is contrary with the findings of *Maharana (1998)* but similar to *Mohanty (1998)*.

The size of family of respondents was found negatively significant ( $r = -0.22061$ ) relationship with the attitude towards vocational bakery training of the respondents. From this result, the inference can be drawn as that when the status of size of family

decreases, the status of attitude towards vocational bakery training of respondents increases. Likewise, when the status of the size of family increases, the status of the attitude towards vocational bakery training of respondents decreases. The probable reason of this association might be that, the respondents belonged to rural areas had taken advantage for making self decision about their future careers, therefore, this factor might have lead to create more favourable attitude towards vocational bakery training. This finding is similar with the finding of *Kaur and Singh (1992)*.

The father's educational status was found positively significant ( $r = 0.20964$ ) relationship with the attitude towards vocational bakery training of the respondents. This result predicts that when the father's educational status of the respondents is increased, the attitude towards vocational bakery training is also increased.

The probable reason might be that the respondent's father with high educational status were knowing the importance of short term vocational training courses and thereby insisted to their children for joining the training. This factor may contribute to develop more favourable attitude towards vocational bakery training. This finding is contrary to the findings of *Mohanty (1998)*.

No any influential relationship ( $r = -0.09566$ ) was found between the educational status of family and attitude towards vocational bakery training of the respondents. There was found non-significant ( $r = -0.01595$ ) relationship between the occupation of father of respondents and the attitude towards vocational bakery training of the respondents.

Non-significant ( $r = -0.03438$ ) relationship was found between the family land holding and the attitude towards vocational bakery training of the respondents. It was found non-significant relationship ( $-0.0400$ ) between the social participation of father and the attitude towards vocational bakery training of respondents.

As far as considered about the socio-economic status of family, it was observed no any influential ( $r = -0.08015$ ) effect on the attitude towards vocational bakery training of the respondents. The annual income of family of the respondents was found non-significant ( $r = -0.08074$ ) relationship with the

attitude towards vocational bakery training of the respondents.

The overall modernity of the respondents and the attitude towards vocational bakery training of the respondents were found positively significant ( $r = 0.29448$ ) relationship. This result obviously indicates that as the overall modernity of the respondents is increased, the attitude towards vocational bakery training is also increased.

Overall modernity creates general awareness about modern thinking and optness to new ideas and practices. It also may give all changes the attitude of an individual. These possible factors may contribute to respondents for developing favourable attitude towards vocational bakery training. This finding is agreement with those findings of *Sobha and Sundarswamy (1994)* and *Mohanty (1998)*.

It was found that the vocational environment had no relationship ( $r = 0.09217$ ) with the attitude towards vocational bakery training. There was found non-significant ( $r = -0.09039$ ) relationship between the achievement motivation of respondents and the attitude towards vocational bakery training of the respondents. No any influential relationship ( $r = 0.00017$ ) was found between the adoption of bakery items and the attitude towards vocational bakery training of the respondents.

## CONCLUSION

Training in itself is an energetic effort to create skill and enthusiasm among the individuals towards specific job. Now-a-days, the use and demand of processed food has been increasing at increasing rate. The findings of the present study reveal that those trainees who achieved higher grade during the period of bakery training showed higher and significant attitude towards bakery training. Decrease in residential facilities was found positively associated with the attitude towards vocational bakery training. Similarly, nuclear family, small sizes of family and father's higher level of educational status were other factors influencing with attitude of trainees. These were positively associated with attitude towards bakery training, because people of these categories residing in rural areas had more freedom to take self decision.

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