

Impact of Tailoring Training on Women (Part-I)

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INTRODUCTION

In India, women constituting nearly half of the nation, form the most important productive workforce. Yet, they are discriminated in employment opportunities, wages and social status. Sixth Five Year Plan devoted a special chapter on "Women and Development" to make them economically independent. A number of government and non-government organisations had opened up training cum production centres for the same. Training in women's field of interest creates better results. The studies conducted by various researchers also favour the importance of training. Verma and Verma (1985) found that training had created a good impact on women. The present study was conducted in Haryana state to assess the impact of tailoring training on women in terms of knowledge acquisition and attitude towards training and to find out the socio-economic factors associated with it.

METHODOLOGY

The locale of study was Hisar and Sirsa district of Haryana state. Initially, a list of government and non-government organisations that were imparting training for 6 months to 1 year was prepared. The list of women trainees who had completed their training in last 1 to 3 year was procured and 30 respondents were selected. The data were collected through well-structured interview schedule. Impact was measured in terms of knowledge and attitude and through impact index.

Knowledge gain was assessed through self-structured schedule and was measured by pre-knowledge and post-knowledge acquisition and gain in knowledge.

Attitude was measured through developed scale of Sharma (1993) and categorised as Favourable, Undecided and Unfavourable.

Impact was measured through Impact Index of Verma et al. (1990).

The relationship between selected socio-economic variables and gain in knowledge and attitude was calculated using correlation coefficient.

Results and Discussion

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socio-Personal Characteristics of Respondents

Majority of the trainees were between the age group of 15-25 years, unmarried, having primary level education, belonged to low caste, having low level of family educational status with low family income and main occupation was labour.

Knowledge Acquisition: This includes gain in knowledge and level of knowledge acquisition.

(i) *Gain in knowledge:* The gain in knowledge for selected tailoring aspects revealed that there was a difference between pre-training and post-training exposure mean score of all the selected aspects (Table 1). "t" values calculated were significant and confirmed significant gain in knowledge of the trainees for all the aspects studied.

(ii) *Level of Knowledge Acquisition:* The knowledge acquisition level of trainees indicated that

Table 1: Knowledge acquisition regarding tailoring (n = 30)

Aspects	Knowledge		t' value
	Pre-mean scores	Post-mean scores	Gain
<i>Care and Repair of Sewing Machine</i>			
Oiling	1.53	3.00	1.47 8.97*
Setting of needle	1.33	3.00	1.67 15.05*
Setting of stitches	1.40	3.00	1.60 12.10*
Setting of shuttle	1.06	3.00	1.94 41.73*
Breaking thread	1.03	3.00	1.97 41.73*
Machine works heavily	1.73	3.00	1.27 7.07*
<i>Taking Measurements</i>			
From stitched garments	1.40	4.00	2.60 15.00*
Body measurements	1.20	4.00	2.80 25.13*
<i>Constructing Garments</i>			
Children garments	1.07	4.00	2.92 11.36*
Ladies garments	1.41	4.55	3.14 11.36*
Gents garments	0.88	3.35	2.46 8.59*

* Significant at 5% level of significance at 29 d.f.
Tabular value = 2.045

majority of the respondents had high knowledge acquisition regarding tailoring aspects (Table 2). **Attitude:** It can be observed from table 2 that 66.66 per cent respondents of tailoring training had favourable attitude towards the training followed by 33.33 per cent having undecided attitude. While none of the respondents had unfavourable attitude towards the training. The reason may be that they have joined the course due to their own interest.

Impact of Training: The calculated impact of assessment index of tailoring training on women was found to be 74.4% (Table 3). This speaks of the fact that women succeeded in acquiring knowledge and attitude to high level.

Relationship of Socio-Economic Variables with Knowledge and Attitude of Trainees

Knowledge: It is evident that knowledge acquisition was found to be negatively and significantly related with age ($r = -0.80766^*$) but occupation, family education of the respondent, caste and economic motivation were not found to be related with knowledge acquisition (Table 4).

Table 2: Level of knowledge gain and attitude regarding tailoring training

Aspects	n = 30
Knowledge Gain	
Low	5 (16.60)
Medium	3 (10.00)
High	22 (73.33)
Attitude	
Unfavourable	-
Undecided	10 (33.33)
Favourable	20 (66.66)

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentages

Table 3: Impact assessment index of tailoring training on women (n = 30)

Attitude/ Knowledge gain	Favou- rable (3)	Unde- cided (2)	Unfavo- rable (1)	Total
High (3)	12×3=36	10×3=30	0	22
Medium (2)	3×2=6	0	0	3
Low (1)	5×1=5	0	0	5
Total	20	10	0	30

Percentage impact = 74.4% (High)

Table 4: Relationship of socio-economic variables with knowledge and attitude of tailoring's trainees (n = 30)

Socio-economic Variables	Knowledge (r value)	Attitude (r value)
Age	-0.80766*	0.48738*
Occupation	-0.10953	-0.13907
Family education	-0.19923	-0.06128
Education of the respondent	-0.06037	-0.17996
Caste	-0.12906	-0.31755
Economic motivation	-0.06345	0.37546*

* Significant at 5% level of significance at 28 d.f.
Tabular value = 0.364

Attitude: It is evident that attitude was found to be positively and significantly related with age and economic motivation ($r = 0.48738^*$, -0.37546^*), but occupation, family education, education of the respondent and caste were found to be non-significantly related with attitude (Table 4).

CONCLUSION

From the present investigation it can be inferred that tailoring training had created high level of impact on women. These results clearly reveal that training is found to be helpful in increasing the knowledge level. So for enhancement in socio-economic status, training programmes should be organised frequently.

KEY WORDS Tailoring. Assessment Training. Impact.

ABSTRACT The impact of tailoring training was studied on 30 women from two districts of Haryana state. The impact of training was of high level indicating knowledge acquisition to high level and favourable attitude. The knowledge gain was negatively and significantly related with age while attitude was positively related with age and economic motivation.

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