

Impact of Embroidery Training on Women (Part-II)

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INTRODUCTION

Since ages, the women have been victims of social injustice and indiscrimination. It is high time to improve their status, which can only be done by making them economically independent. Women folk who possess skill in many arts and crafts, if given adequate training can become self-earners. The studies conducted by Dogra (1998), Kaur (1990) and Sharma (1993) revealed that women preferred trainings and it had created good impact on women. Therefore, it was felt necessary to study the impact of embroidery training on women in terms of knowledge acquisition, attitude towards training and factors associated with it.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Hisar and Sirsa districts of Haryana state. 30 women respondents who had completed their training in last 1 to 3 years were selected from Government and Non-Government Organisations, which were

imparting trainings for 6 months to 1 year. 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 was calculated using coefficient of correlation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socio-personal Characteristics of Respondents

Most of the respondents were between the age group of 15-25 years, married, middle and high school passed, engaged in labour work, independent profession and service, having high level of family educational status, belonging to medium caste group.

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

Gain in Knowledge: The gain in knowledge for selected hand embroidery aspects revealed that there was a difference between pre-training and post-training exposure mean scores of all the selected aspects (Table 1). 't' values calculated were significant and confirmed knowledge gain of the trainees.

Level of Knowledge Acquisition: The knowledge acquisition level of trainees indicated that half of the respondents had medium knowledge acquisition regarding embroidery aspects (Table 2).

Attitude: The data in table 2 revealed that 60 per cent respondents of embroidery training had

Table 1: Knowledge acquisition regarding hand embroidery

Hand embroidery	Knowledge			
	Pre mean scores	Post mean scores	Gain	t-value
Kantha work	2.20	2.80	0.60	3.52*
Phulkari	1.06	2.80	1.74	13.72*
Cross stitch	1.66	2.80	1.14	6.15*
Stem stitch	1.00	2.80	1.80	16.15*
Chain stitch	1.66	2.80	1.44	6.15*
Satin	1.40	2.80	1.40	8.22*
Patker	1.13	2.26	1.13	6.15*
Button hole	1.00	2.80	1.80	16.15*
French knot	1.00	2.80	1.80	16.15*
Shadow work	1.20	2.80	1.60	10.71*
Sindhi	1.03	2.73	1.70	14.29*
Mirror and	1.06	2.80	1.74	13.72*
Sitara work				
Bead work	1.13	2.80	1.67	12.04*
Cut work	1.06	1.86	0.80	4.39*
Patch work	1.06	2.30	1.24	6.95*
Designed work	1.00	2.00	1.00	5.11*

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

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

Aspects	n=30
<i>Knowledge gain</i>	
Low	1 (3.33)
Medium	15 (50.00)
High	14 (46.70)
<i>Attitude</i>	
Unfavourable	—
Undecided	12 (40.00)
Favourable	18 (60.00)

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentages

favourable attitude towards the training followed by 40 per cent having undecided attitude while none of the respondents had unfavourable attitude towards the training. This may be due to the fact that they have joined the course voluntarily.

Impact of Training

The impact assessment index of embroidery training on women presented in table 3 showed that the calculated impact was found to be 65.5 percent. Thus, it may be inferred that women respondents after training succeeded in acquiring knowledge and attitude to moderate level.

Table 3: Impact assessment index of embroidery training on women

Attitude/ Knowledge gain	Favourable (3)	Undecided (2)	Unfavourable (1)	Total
High (3)	10×3=30	4×3=12	0	14
Medium (2)	9×2=18	6×2=12	0	15
Low (1)	1×1=1	0	0	1
Total	20	10	0	30

Percentage impact = 65.5% (Moderate)

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

It is evident from table 4 that knowledge acquisition and attitude were found to be non-significantly and inversely related with age, occupation of the respondents, caste and eco-

Table 4: Relationship of socio-economic variables with knowledge and attitude of trainees

Socio-economic variables	Variables	
	Knowledge (r value)	Attitude (r value)
Age	-0.15420	0.27143
Occupation	-0.16157	-0.02926
Family education	-0.19593	-0.18332
Education of the respondent	-0.25181	-0.27767
Caste	-0.02844	-0.07983
Economic motivation	-0.02844	-0.07983
Non-significant		

nomical motivation towards embroidery training.

CONCLUSION

The present study revealed that embroidery training had created medium level of impact on women. The study also revealed that training is invisible input but its effect is highly visible. So, for effective utilization of the programmes, training should also be provided on modern technological aspects.

KEY WORDS Impact. Embroidery. Training. Assessment. Knowledge.

ABSTRACT The study on impact assessment of embroidery training on 30 women in Hisar and Sirsa districts of Haryana state revealed that impact of training was found to be of medium level. This means women acquired favourable attitude but medium level of knowledge. The knowledge acquisition and attitude were found to be non-significantly related with age, occupation, family educational status, education of the respondent, caste and economic motivation.

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