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Effectiveness of Skill Development Training on Textile Embellishment

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ABSTRACT

In the present study an attempt was made to develop skills in textile embellishment emphasizing on tie and dye technique among rural women. Training on tie and dye was imparted to 30 adolescent girls and women of Jhadol village of Rajasthan. Previous knowledge and post training knowledge was assessed and compared to find the effectiveness of the training. Data was collected by using interview technique and analyzed by using frequency, percentage, mean and t-test. Findings show that training on tie and dye proved very effective in terms of knowledge gained and skill development of the respondents.

Keywords: Tie and Dye, knowledge, skill, training, girls

Training enhances knowledge, develops skill and brings attitudinal change in the trainees to perform their respective work efficiently. Skill oriented trainings can bring economic independence to women. Tie and dye printing is one of the ancient arts and it is very much popular among rural as well as urban women.

Although they frequently wear clothes fashioned in this art, very few actually have the knowledge of its printing technique. Tie and dye is one of the easiest printing techniques and comparatively cheaper too. Thus, efforts have been made to develop skill among rural girls on tie and dye techniques through training, keeping in view the artistic as well as vocational aspect of this art so that they, too, could share the benefits of economic growth and prosperity. The present study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of the training on tie and dye.

Methodology

Selection of locale and sample

Jhadol village of Rajasthan was selected for the present study. A five days training on tie and dye was conducted from 14 – 18th July 2016 in the selected village. Thirty rural women were selected as participants for the training. Pre and post-test research design was used to check knowledge gain and skill development of respondents on tie and dye. Interview technique was used for collecting data.

After pre-testing five days skill training on tie and dye was imparted to the respondents. They were taught different tying styles i.e. spiral, circles, stripes, marbling, pegging, knotting, rouching and sibori. The respondents were also trained in the process of dyeing. In the course of training, respondents made five articles i.e. hankies, scarfs, cushion cover, table cloth, and dupattas with different tying styles**.** Post

test was conducted after the completion of training. Data were analysed by using frequency, percentage, mean and t-test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Personal profile

Findings show that majority of the respondents (60%) were of the age between 26 to 35years and 40 percent were in the age between 18-25 years. One third of the respondents (33.3) belonged to SC caste and 30 percent were from OBC, 23.3 percent belonged to ST caste and only 13.3 percent were from general caste. Data in Table 1 show that less than fifty percent respondents (46.67%) had education up to primary and 60 per cent respondents belonged to joint family. All the respondents had television at their respective homes.

Table 1: Personal profile of the respondents n=30

Sl. No.	Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
	Age		
1	18-25	12	40.00
2	26-35	18	60.00
	Education		
1	Illiterate	0	0.00
2	Primary	14	46.67
3	Secondary	10	33.33
4	Senior secondary	3	10.00
	Caste		
1	General	4	13.3
2	OBC	9	30.0
3	SC	10	33.3
4	ST	7	23.3
	Type of Family		
1	Nuclear	18	60.00
2	Joint	12	40.00
	Media Exposure		
1	TV	30	100.00
2	Mobile	18	60.00

Effectiveness of training on knowledge and skill development of the respondents

An attempt has been made in this study to find out the effectiveness of training on the knowledge gain and skill development of the respondents about tie and dye. There is significant difference between pre-exposure and post-exposure knowledge of the respondents in all aspects of tie and dye as the calculated t-value is higher than tabulated t-value. The highest knowledge gain was seen in material required for tying the clothes (5.26) and care or considerations to be taken while tying and dying clothes (4.1).

During discussion, respondents said that they had little knowledge about materials like thread, u-pins, cloth pins, bengal and green gram required for respective tying styles; similarly, they knew very little about tying methods and of the considerations and cares while tying (such as thread being tied tightly, to make proper knot, boil cloth in dye for an appropriate time, fold, untie and dry cloth properly etc.). But after training most of them have gained knowledge and understood the methods and processes. The sufficient gain in knowledge was seen for type of colour to be used (0.87), concept of tie and dye (0.84), type of fabric to be used for tie and dye (0.80) and permanency of colour (0.64). The findings show that before exposure very few respondents knew about tie and dye although they were wearing tie and dye clothes.

Also, they came to know that, preferably, cotton fabric should be used for making tie and dye designs at the household level and permanency of colour can be achieved by adding salt while making dye. It was found that the respondents succeeded in acquiring knowledge about tie and dye after going through the training (Table 2). This finding is in line with the finding of Verma and Deodiya (2015) as they reported that training in the tie and dye techniques is very effective as there had been significant (<0.05) gain in knowledge of SHG members.

Table 2 further show that significant skill development through training was noted in aspects of preparation of dye (2.24), process of dying tied clothes (2.37) and untying clothes (2.19). During training, it was observed that making dye, dying cloth and untying were easily learnt by respondents. Different tying techniques like sibori, circles, stripes, marbling, pegging, knotting, rouching and spiral were taught to the respondents

Table 2: Effectiveness of training on the knowledge and skill of the respondents n = 30

Sl. No.	Aspects	Pre test		Post test		Gain in knowledge	t value
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	
1	Concept of tie and dye	1.93	0.64	2.77	0.43	0.84	5.921*
2	Type of fabric used for tie and dye	1.83	0.59	2.63	0.61	0.8	5.1329*
3	Type of colour used	1.8	0.48	2.67	0.61	0.87	6.1166*
4	Permanency of colour	1.83	0.46	2.47	0.78	0.64	3.8426*
5	Materials required for tying methods	1.17	0.65	6.43	1.33	5.26	19.4892*
6	Considerations while tying and dying clothes	1.1	0.48	5.20	1.00	4.1	
7	Pre-treatment of fabric	1.1	0.31	2.87	0.35	1.77	20.984*
8	Outline of design	1.57	0.57	3.43	0.5	1.86	13.4597*
9	Techniques of tying						
(a)	Sibori	1.1	0.31	3.03	0.61	1.93	15.4254*
(b)	Circles	1.03	0.18	3.2	0.61	2.17	18.6305*
(c)	Stripes	1.07	0.25	3.27	0.58	2.2	18.944*
(d)	Marbling	1.13	0.43	3.37	0.56	2.24	17.3392*
(e)	Pegging	1.07	0.25	3.5	0.57	2.43	21.2885*
(f)	Knotting	1.2	0.48	3.4	0.67	2.2	14.51*
(g)	Rouching	1.27	0.58	2.97	0.61	1.7	10.9857*
(h)	Spiral	1.03	0.18	3.5	0.57	2.47	22.4888*
10	Preparation of dye	1.03	0.18	3.27	0.58	2.24	20.0139*
11	Process of dying tied clothes	1.13	0.35	3.5	0.51	2.37	21.0795*
12	Untying	1.4	0.77	3.59	0.5	2.19	12.8749*
13	Finishing	1.67	0.92	3.57	0.68	1.9	9.0872*
	Overall gain in knowledge and skills	26.17	4.40	68.67	4.39	42.5	35.1655*

* *Value significant at 1% level of significant.*

during training. The findings show that most of the respondents (1.7 to 2.47) learnt all these techniques and they prepared articles by using these techniques. Training helped the respondents in developing skills of finishing (1.9), outlining the design (1.86) and pre-treatment of fabric (1.77), which included removal of any sizing from the manufacturer or anything else that may have got on it. Examination of data indicates that calculated t value was greater than its tabulated value at 1% level of significance in all the aspects of training. All the respondents were young and very keen to learn different tie and dye techniques. Overall it may be safely concluded that significant difference was found between pre and post knowledge and skills of the respondents about tie and dye. Yadav, Sharma and Singh (2006) reported similar findings that knowledge and skill of the respondents had risen after training.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study have been encouraging and it can be concluded that training to rural girls on tie and dye techniques has been very effective in enhancing their knowledge and skills in. They can utilize the knowledge gained and skills developed during training for household as well as commercial purposes. There is a need to organise skill development trainings for women from time to time which helps them in initiating income generating activities to become economically independent.

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