

RESEARCH ARTICLE :

Assessment of knowledge level of farm women regarding garment construction

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SUMMARY : The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge level of those farm women who had taken trainings from Krishi Vigyan Kendra Mansa on garment construction. In these trainings programmes, total 108 farm women and rural girls were participated. These 108 trainees were interviewed before training and after training through questionnaire and collected data were analysed to assess their knowledge level. It was observed that before training the respondents had no knowledge regarding type of fabric- silk, taking body measurement, see print direction and layout of different parts of drafting on cloth. After getting the training on garment construction participants shows no knowledge gap or very less knowledge gap majority of the participants to gain knowledge about every aspect of stitching a garment. Stitching of suits at home on demand based and earning Rs. 3000-4000 per month. The 20.3 per cent participants do stitching of garments of boutiques at home like making salwars, doing hemming and attach laces on duppatas earning 3500-4500 per month, 11.1 per cent participants opening stitching schools in different villages and earning 5000-6000 per month and rest 7.4 per cent participants doing job in boutiques and earning 4000 per month

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KEY WORDS :

Farm women, Garment construction, Fabric-silk, Salwars, Boutiques

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Women play an important role in the development of society. Women are key players in a country like India where the country is on the verge of development. Women, particularly in terms of their contribution to economic development are the main stakeholders but, it is unfortunate truth that the potential role of women in the society has been ignored and thereby hindering them from making their rightful contribution towards social progress. Women can play a key role in upliftment of economic status of family and

society by being an entrepreneur. The type of works like garment construction are an easy entry makes the women self salient, self dependent and improves the living standards of their families by generating additional income.

RESOURCES AND METHODS

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mansa conducted five training programmes during 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 on garment construction. In these training programmes, total 108 farm women and rural

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girls were participated from different villages of Mansa district. These 108 trainees were interviewed before training and after training through questionnaire and collected data were analysed to assess their knowledge level.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The results obtained from the present study as well as discussions have been summarized under following heads:

Socio-economic profile of trainees :

The data indicates that majority (57.4%) of the trainees were between 20-40 years of age, 20.3 per cent were above 40 years and 12.9 per cent trainees belonged to upto 20 years. Data related to their education qualification shows 57.4 per cent were middle, 10.1 per cent were primary, 5.5 were illiterate and only 4.6 per cent were graduate trainees. Data related to their land holding shows that 59.2 per cent belongs to small category (2.5 to 5.0 acres) 27.7 per cent trainees were marginal category (less than 2.5 acre land) and only 3.7 per cent trainees were belongs to middle class (more than 5 acre land) families (Table 1).

Knowledge level of farm women about garment construction :

Table 2 shows that no trainees had adequate

knowledge about garment construction. The data shows that knowledge gap was 100 per cent *i.e.* awareness regarding type of fabric- silk, taking body measurement, see print direction, layout of different parts of drafting on cloth. The data shows the knowledge gap between 1.90- 2.00 which is very much high like awareness regarding type of fabric-wool, wash the clothing material before stitching, about neckline, collars, placket opening, fitting line, design of pockets,cuffs, neck bands neckline piping, knowledge regarding decoration of suits and finishing. The knowledge gap ranging between 1.80-1.90 is also very high like measuring cloth according to body measurement, how to attach the different parts of fabric to make a garment, different types of pleats, knowledge regarding design of garment, knowledge regarding fashion. Due to high knowledge gap among all participants so there is a requirement of vocational trainings in this field.

Impact of trainings – a gain of knowledge :

The data depicted in Table 3, the participants shows no knowledge gap or very less knowledge gap after taking the training on garment construction majority of the participants to gain knowledge about every aspect of stitching a garment. Stitching of suits at home on demand based and earning Rs. 3000-4000 per month. The 20.3 per cent participants do stitching of garments of boutiques at home likemakingsalwars, doing hemming and attach

Table 1 : Socio-economic profile of trainees		(n=108)
Particulars	No.	Percentage
Age		
Upto 20 years	14	12.9
20-40 years	62	57.4
Above40 years	22	20.3
Educational qualification		
Illiterate	06	5.5
Primary	11	10.1
Middle	24	22.2
Matric	62	57.4
Graduate	05	4.6
Land holding		
Marginal farmers (< 2.5 acres)	30	27.7
Small farmers (2.5 to 5.0 acres)	64	59.2
Big farmers (> 5.0 acres)	04	3.7

Table 2 : Knowledge level of farm women about garment construction

Sr. No.	Stitching of garment	Knowledge level about garment				
		Nil	Partial	Adequate	Mean knowledge score	Knowledge gap
1.	Awareness regarding type of fabric					
	Cotton	88	20		0.18	1.82
	Silk	108	00		00	2.00
	Wool	101	07		0.06	1.94
	Synthetic	83	25		0.23	1.77
2.	Taking body measurement	108	00		00	2.00
3.	Measuring cloth according to body measurement	86	22		0.20	1.80
4.	See the print direction	108	00		00	2.00
5.	Wash the clothing material before stitching	104	04		0.37	1.96
6.	Know about drafting	106	02		.02	1.98
7.	Layout of different parts of drafting on cloth	108	00		00	2.00
8.	Cutting the cloth after layout	106	02		.02	1.98
9.	Sewing techniques to assemble the garment					
	How to attach the different parts of fabric to make a garment	98	12		0.11	1.89
	Different types of pleats	92	16		0.148	1.86
	Designs of poncha	88	20		0.18	1.82
	Necklines	98	10		0.09	1.91
	Collars	105	03		.027	1.97
	Placket openings	104	04		0.037	1.96
	Fitting line	103	05		0.046	1.95
	Design of pockets	104	04		0.037	1.96
	Cuffs	100	08		0.074	1.92
	Neck bands	108	05		0.037	1.96
	Hemming	60	48		0.44	1.56
	Neck line Piping	98	10		0.92	1.90
10.	Knowledge regarding design of garment	95	13		0.120	1.88
11.	Knowledge regarding fashion	92	48		0.14	1.86
12.	Knowledge regarding decoration	104	04		0.037	1.96
13.	Knowledge regarding finishing	105	03		0.27	1.97
14.	Knowledge regarding packing	93	15		0.13	1.87

For mean score: Nil=0, Partial=1, Adequate=2

Table 3 : Knowledge level of farm women about garment construction after taking training

Sr. No.	Stitching of garment	Knowledge level about garment				
		Nil	Partial	Adequate	Mean knowledge score	Knowledge gap
1.	Awareness regarding type of fabric					
	Cotton		15	93	1.86	.14
	Silk		20	88	1.81	.19
	Wool		14	94	1.87	.13
	Synthetic		10	98	1.90	.10
2.	Taking body measurement		12	96	1.88	.12
3.	Measuring cloth according to body measurement		8	100	1.92	.08
4.	See the print direction		15	93	1.86	.14
5.	Wash the clothing material before stitching		2	106	1.98	.02
6.	Know about drafting		16	92	1.85	.15
7.	Layout of different parts of drafting on cloth		7	101	1.93	.07
8.	Cutting the cloth after layout		2	106	1.98	.02
9.	Sewing techniques to assemble the garment					
	How to attach the different parts of fabric to make a garment		9	99	1.91	.09
	Different types of pleats		14	94	1.87	.13
	Designs of poncha		4	104	1.96	.04
	Necklines		10	98	1.90	.10
	Collars		16	92	1.85	.15
	Placket openings		7	101	1.93	.07
	Fitting line		17	91	1.84	.16
	Design of pockets		18	90	1.83	.17
	Cuffs		12	96	1.88	.12
	Neck bands		18	90	1.83	.17
	Hemming		2	106	1.98	.02
	Neck line Piping		6	102	1.94	.06
10.	Knowledge regarding design of garment		12	96	.06	.12
11.	Knowledge regarding fashion		4	104	.12	.04
12.	Knowledge regarding decoration		16	92	1.85	.15
13.	Knowledge regarding finishing		10	98	1.90	.10
14.	Knowledge regarding packing		4	104	1.96	.04

For mean score: Nil=0, Partial=1, Adequate=2

Table 4 : Impact of trainings

Sr. No.	Type of work	No. of trainees	Percentage	Monthly income
1.	Demand based stitching	66	61.1	3000-4000
2.	Opening Stitching Schools in other villages	12	11.1	5000-6000
3.	Doing job on boutiques	08	7.4	4000
4.	Stitching garments of boutiques at home like making salwars, doing hemmings and laces on duppatas	22	20.3	3500-4500

laces on duppatas earning 3500-4500 per month, 11.1 per cent participants opening stitching schools in different villages and earning 5000-6000 per month and rest 7.4 per cent participants doing job in boutiques and earning 4000 per month (Table 4).

Conclusion:

It can be concluded that vocational trainings on stitching organized by KVK, Mansa, were very useful and thereby creating opportunities of income generation and livelihood serenity for rural women. Rural women became socially economically, psychologically empowered and their living status also changed. Almost all the participants revealed that earn profit by adopting stitching skills and increased their income.

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