

Efficacy of developed gender specific training module on care of clothing and renovation

■ MEENU SRIVASTAVA

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Author for correspondence

MEENU SRIVASTAVA
Department of Textiles and Apparel
Designing, College of Home
Science, Maharana Pratap
University of Agriculture and
Technology, UDAIPUR
(RAJASTHAN) INDIA

■ **ABSTRACT** : Effective training is the key to the success of rural development programme in any country and its main purpose is to help rural women to acquire latest knowledge about techniques and technologies to develop skill to change their behaviour and practices in order to increase productivity. The present study has been an attempt to develop training module on “care of clothing and renovation” for rural women and judging its efficacy by extension personnels followed by training to rural women to judge their knowledge gain. Findings showed significant improvement in the knowledge of respondents as a result of exposure to training module as the pre-test scores increased from 35.29 to 73.03 with the gain in knowledge of about 37.74 per cent.

■ **KEY WORDS**: Training, Module, Renovation, Care of clothing

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Education and training are essential components of any strategy to improve agricultural and non-farm productivity and pull households out of poverty. Skills development is particularly important to rural women who are more likely to be contributing family workers, subsistence farmers or home-based micro entrepreneurs in the informal sector, or performing low-paid, unskilled work as seasonal workers. Women often have different training needs than men, linked to their domestic work and care responsibilities. When women are economically and socially empowered, they become a potent force for change. In rural areas of the developing world, women play a key role in running households and make major contributions to agricultural production.

Rural women have many roles and they have responsibilities and knowledge that differ from those of men. Despite their many responsibilities, women have significantly less access to the resources and services they need to increase their productivity and their income and ease their burden of household duties. Women are held back by lack of education, unequal property rights and limited control over resources. Labour intensive and time-consuming

activities further hinder women’s ability to improve their income-earning potential. In order for poor communities to prosper and grow, women’s needs must be addressed. The results of survey showed that a large number of rural women did not possess basic knowledge about the renovation of garments and care of clothing. This is mainly due to lack of proper training to develop required knowledge and skill among them. The present study has been an attempt to develop gender specific training module on “care of clothing and renovation” and assessment of its efficacy.

■ RESEARCH METHODS

The developed module was assessed for its efficacy by ten KVK scientists and extension personnel on various parameters followed by testing at field level using pre and post-test experimental research design in Virdholiya Village of Mavli Tehsil of Udaipur district. The training programme included different aspects of renovation and care of clothing. 15 days training was given to 30 rural women in the village with the help of developed training module. Post-test was conducted to find out the gain in knowledge on various aspects of renovation and care of clothing with the help of

same knowledge check used for pre-test.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The training module on care of “clothing and renovation” was developed keeping in mind the felt need of rural women. Rural women need to be trained on different aspects such as stain removal, making of household soaps and detergents, appropriate washing practices of clothes, starching and blueing, safe ironing, repair and maintenance of garments, proper storage and renovation of garments in day to day life. Implementing timely and correct practices of washing, repairing, storage and renovation not only save time but also extend life of the garments and add to indirect income of the family.

Development and field testing of training module:

The training module (Plate 1) was developed keeping in mind the various steps which includes training objective, training content, training duration, training methods, resources, training support material and lesson plan. The efficacy of developed module was assessed by:

- Panel of experts and
- At field level.

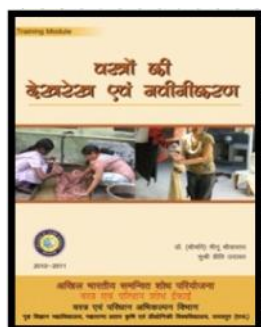


Plate 1 : Training module

Evaluation by panel of experts:

The developed training module was tested for its efficacy by 10 KVK Subject Matter Specialists and Extension scientists of University of MPUAT on developed rating performa having three point rating scale. The efficacy of the module was analyzed by eliciting feedback of the trainees on the following five parameters:

- The language used.
- The contents of the module.

- Tables/graphic illustrations used.
- Art pictures and illustrations and.
- Conceptual frame work used.

Language used:

A perusal of Table 1 and Fig. 1 indicates that cent per cent of participants opined that language used in most of the chapters was easy to understand, followed by washing of different types of fabric (96.66%), tips for washing of clothes (93.33%) and making of washing soap (90.00%).

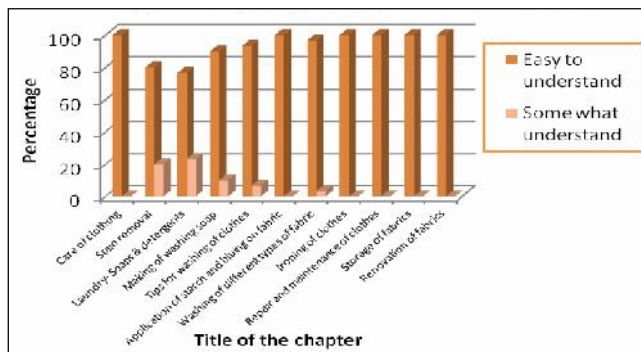


Fig. 1 : Language used in the module

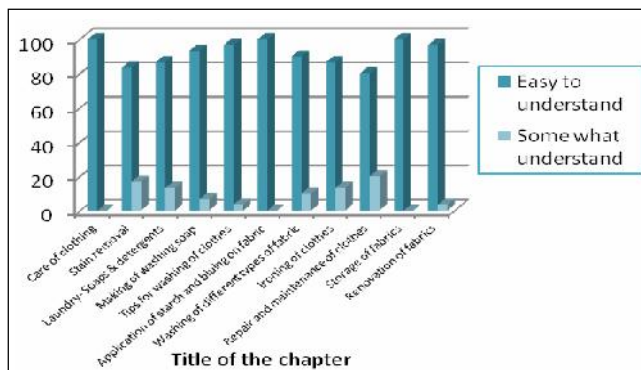


Fig. 2 : Contents of the module

Sr. No.	Title of the chapters	Easy to understand		Some what understand		Do not understand	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	Care of clothing	30	100.00	-	-	-	-
2.	Stain removal	24	80.00	6	20.00	-	-
3.	Laundry- soaps and detergents	23	76.66	7	23.33	-	-
4.	Making of washing soap	27	90.00	3	10.00	-	-
5.	Tips for washing of clothes	28	93.33	2	6.66	-	-
6.	Application of starch and bluing on fabric	30	100.00	-	-	-	-
7.	Washing of different types of fabric	29	96.66	1	3.33	-	-
8.	Ironing of clothes	30	100.00	-	-	-	-
9.	Repair and maintenance of clothes	30	100.00	-	-	-	-
10.	Storage of fabrics	30	100.00	-	-	-	-
11.	Renovation of fabrics	30	100.00	-	-	-	-

Contents of the module:

It is observed from Fig. 2 that cent per cent respondents opined the contents in chapters - care of clothing, application of starch and blueing on fabric and storage of fabrics was very clear.

Table/graphic illustrations used:

It is observed from Fig. 3 that cent per cent of participants expressed that tables/ graphic illustrations used in the chapter 9 “Repair and maintenance of clothes” was easy to understand, followed by chapters on renovation of fabrics, making of washing soap, ironing of clothes, stain removal etc. More appropriate tables were incorporated based on the suggestions given by the participants in view of the dissemination of knowledge.

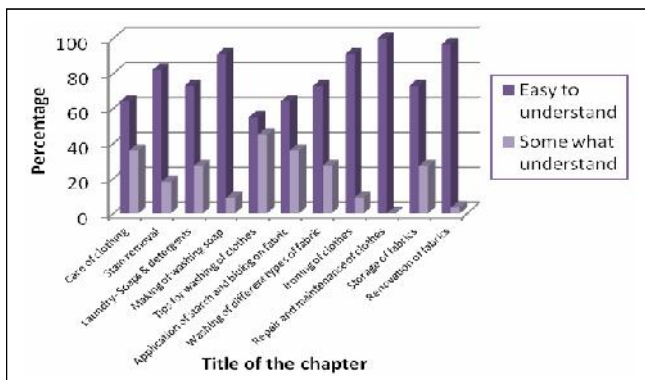


Fig. 3 : Tables/ graphic illustrations used in the module

The art pictures used:

More than 80 per cent of the participants opined that the art pictures used in various chapters were very easy to

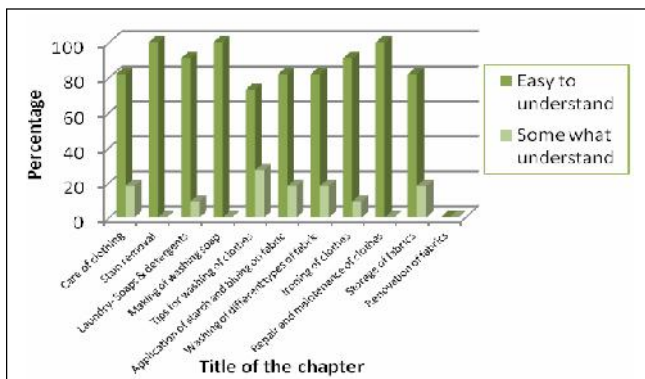


Fig. 4 : Art pictures and illustrations used in the module

understand and informative (Fig. 4). However, starching and blueing, care of clothing and storage of clothes were found somewhat informative by 18 per cent participants. In view of this, additional figures related to content were added for more clarity.

Conceptual frame work used:

Fig. 5 clearly depicts that more than 75 per cent participants found that conceptual frame work used in different chapters of the module as informative. Cent per cent of the participants expressed that conceptual frame work used in the chapters ironing of clothes and storage of fabrics were informative, where as the conceptual work in stain removal (23.33%) chapter was somewhat informative.

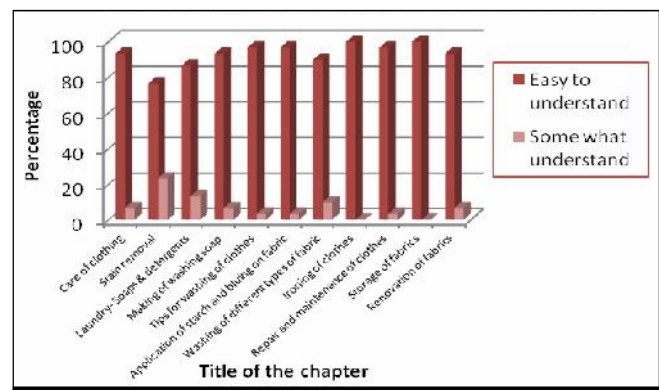


Fig. 5: Conceptual frame work used in the module

Judging the efficacy at field level:

An efforts was made to find out the existing knowledge of rural women and gain in knowledge after imparting training through developed training module on care of clothing and renovation for rural women thereby judging the efficacy of developed module. Based on the knowledge score obtained by respondents, the mean scores were computed for the purpose of classifying the knowledge level into three categories namely, low, medium and high levels.

Perusal of Table 2 reveals that 11 respondents were found in the category of low and 19 respondents had medium knowledge with mean per cent score of 28.34 and 39.31, respectively, majority of the respondents (22) were in category of high knowledge with mean per cent score of 77.0 and remaining 8 respondents were in medium knowledge category with mean per cent score of 62.13.

Further, data in Table 3 show that there was significant difference in pre and post-test scores of respondents in all

Aspect	Distribution of respondent						Mean per cent score						Overall mean per cent	
	High		Medium		Low		High		Medium		Low		Pre	Post
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post		
Renovation and care of clothing	-	22	19	8	11	-	-	77.0	39.31	62.13	28.34	-	35.29	73.03

Table 3: Overall gain in knowledge of the respondents

Items	Mean per cent scores	Calculated 't' value
Pre –test	35.29	
Post-test	73.03	8.38016E-24
Gain in knowledge	37.74	

*Significant at 0.01 level of significance

the aspects of renovation and care of clothing as per calculated t' value.

Mean per cent score of pre and post-test and gain in knowledge of the respondents indicated that the initial knowledge of the respondents was found poor as their pre-test score was only 35.29 per cent. Significant improvement in the knowledge of respondents was found as a result of exposure to training package as the pre-test scores increased from 35.29 to 73.03 with the gain in knowledge of about 37.74 per cent. Singh and Dudi (2008) made some observation on effect of training on health and nutrition, Srivastava and Udawat (2012) on effect of developed training package garment construction and fabric enrichment for rural women.

Conclusion:

Trainings were imparted in adopted village on care of clothing and renovation to popularize the training module and different articles were also renovated by trainees using the imparted skill. The trainees could follow the illustrations on care of clothing and successfully renovated the garments for further use. The module was appreciated as the developed module was found simple, easy to understand and very informative. Highly significant difference between the pre and post test scores of selected sample was observed, hence, it can be emphatically expressed by the investigation that the developed training package was found very effective to the rural women in different aspects of care of clothing and renovation.

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