

Training needs for different types of embroideries and crocheting:

It can be seen from Table 6 that respondents indicated more need of training of different types of embroideries with a mean score of 1.10 and forty per cent of the respondents did not find any need of crocheting design training.

Table 6: Distribution of the respondents according to their training needs for different types of embroideries and crocheting (n=100)

Sub-items	Most needed (%)	Needed (%)	Not needed (%)	Mean score
Different types of embroideries	35	40	25	1.10
Crocheting design	26	34	40	0.86

Training needs related to clothing and textiles:

It is apparent from the data reported in Table 7 that items on stain removing from the clothes, preparation of soap and preparation of detergent were placed at first, second and third positions, respectively. Rank from 4 to 8 were accorded to dyeing, identification of different types

Table 7: Relative position of different items of training needs related to clothing and textiles (n=100)

Sub-items	Mean score	Rank
Stain removing from clothes	1.61	1
Preparation of soaps	1.59	2
Preparation of detergent	1.56	3
Dyeing	1.34	4
Identification of different types of fabrics	1.34	4
Preparation of Reetha powder	1.28	5
Washing and care of clothes	1.19	6
Home dry cleaning of clothes	1.04	7
Printing	1.00	8
Embroideries and crocheting	0.98	9
Knitting	0.92	10
Starching	0.91	11
Stitching	0.78	12

of fabrics, preparation of *Reetha* powder, washing and care of clothes, and home dry cleaning of clothes, respectively. The bottom two items were related to starching and stitching of clothes. These findings are in tune with Kaur (1984) who reported that rural housewives required more information on stain removing from clothes and method of soap and detergent making.

Conclusion and Recommendation:

Lowest mean scores in knitting, stitching and crocheting may be due to the reason that rural women had already engaged in preparation of these articles.

Highest mean scores for stain removing, preparation of soaps and detergents, identification of different types of fabrics and their dyeing methods indicate that rural women are required more training in these sub-areas of clothing and textiles.

Training should be imparted to rural women in the different sub-areas like preparation of soaps and detergent and dyeing of clothes so, that they can adopt these as an enterprise.

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