
ATTITUDES OF STUDENTS OF CLOTHING AND TEXTILE MAJOR TOWARDS WORK IN THE FIELD OF HANDICRAFTS (EMBROIDERY)

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Abstract

The university is one of the institutions that influences the minds of students because of its major role in providing them with positive trends and representing automated cases towards work in the fields of study to invest their energies in telephone activity to build the society in which they live. With the rapid change that accompanies the labor market, the successive technological, economic, social, and political have been chosen, and what is visible, directs the human victims, but taking advantage of them so that the individual can join the profession that is commensurate with his ability and skills, and the social quality that he attains achieves a high level of efficiency of productivity.

Keywords

Attitudes, Students, Clothing And Textile, Handicrafts, Embroidery.

Introduction

The role of trends and tendencies as factors affecting the choice of profession and success in it, and one of the studies indicated that the satisfaction of the parents and the palm trees expected from the city and the center that are consistent with the students' urination and their attitudes and abilities are among the factors affecting the professional selection of individuals. The results of (Diploye & Anderson 1959) on undergraduate high school students indicated that the most important factor in professional selection is (the importance of the profession, followed by security). The researchers indicated that the values of individuals are an important part of the structure of the motivations of their behavior towards choosing the task.

The best of the individual is part of his personality and may influence his professional decision. Therefore, Ethington, Wolfle dealt with direct and indirect influences on students' choice of majors.

Undergraduate digital level, which indicated that the strong influencing factor is the quality of the academic experience, and that the student's background and attitudes are important factors in determining his career choice.

Among the studies that clarified the role of the faculty as one of the factors affecting the process of vocational guidance, a study (early 1993), which dealt with the external and financial factors that affect the career choice in the colleges of the Jordanian community, and found that these factors are the department of social and economic communication, factors related to the faculty, personal factors and sources of information.

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The results of all these studies participated in clarifying the effect of the Technical and Academic Union in forming positive attitudes among its graduates towards their profession that they pursue after graduation, which led the current research to try to identify the role of the Garment and Textile Department in forming positive trends to manual work in the field of embroidery.

Research Problem

With the rapid change that accompanies the labor market and the successive technological, economic, social and political changes the problem of unemployment and the decrease in the percentage of obtaining work arose, and at the same time bridging the gap between the increasing growth in the number of graduates annually and the needs required for the actual work of a segment representing specialists in Egypt.

Professional success depends heavily on the individual's attitudes towards his profession. There are individuals who you find unsuccessful in their work because of the social maladjustment resulting from the formation of negative trends that are the cause of their failure in the profession.

Since the study in the Department of Garment and Textile at the College of Home Economics aims to help students acquire the capabilities, skills and trends that contribute to helping to create wave energies with meaningful activity and an important tool for development in the field of work, the current research problem is determined in measuring the attitudes of students of the clothing and textile department towards manual work in the field Embroidery in order to answer the following questions that determine the research problem:

1- What is the direction of work for students and graduates of the clothing and textile major at the Faculty of Home Economics?

In the field of hand embroidery?

2- Are there statistically significant differences between the study teams of students of clothing and textile specialization at the Faculty of Home Economics in the direction towards work in the field of hand embroidery?

3- Are there statistical differences between students and graduates in the direction to work in a field?

Hand embroidery?

4- Are there statistically significant differences between the graduates 'trend in clothing and textile specialization?

(Employed and unemployed) towards work in the field of hand embroidery?

Research Aims

- This study aims to:-

1- Designing a scale for a trend towards self-employment in the field of hand embroidery demanding specialization

Apparel and Textile Faculty of Egyptian Economics.

2- Measuring the attitude of students and graduates, allocating clothing and textiles towards work in a field

Embroidery.

3- Detecting whether there are significant differences in the students 'attitude towards the different study groups

Work in the field of embroidery.

4- Identify the differences between students and graduates of clothing and textile specialization in the direction towards work in the field of embroidery.

Research Importance

The study of the direction of students while studying in the department contributes to the process of professional orientation for the student before graduation. This confirms that the direction measurement process has great benefit in modifying and changing it towards a specific topic

And since the psychological attitudes of students change through the educational programs that they obtain in the field of education, and this change is due to the educational institution and its impact, as confirmed (Evan - 1965). By measuring the direction of the specialization, we can reveal the intellectual trends prevailing among these students towards work. Manual embroidery.

Research Limits

The study is determined by applying the trend measure towards work in the field of handicrafts (embroidery) on a sample of students of the clothing and textile specialization of the Faculty of Home Economics through the different study teams and the graduates from the same department working and not working.

Research Terms

Direction: It is a state of mental and nervous readiness that positively affects the individual's response to all issues and situations related to this preparation.

What is meant by the trend in this research is: the set of emotional responses that the student collects in the specialization of clothing and textile at the Faculty of Home Economics from the tendencies and ideas towards manual work in the field of embroidery after graduation.

Effectiveness: It is the relationship of influencing the members of the group or a community of societies, and it is one of the social processes and it is positive in needs, desires, goals, and services.

- Distinction: it is intended to separate from similar works and to acquire the special food that is Emphasizes its distinctive features from others.

- Ambition: the interest in completing actions that are socially acceptable at their bottom and make a difference

The way you do business to serve the community.

- Status: is the desire to obtain a high rating among colleagues, whether financially or professionally.

- Handicrafts: The craft refers to the ability, skill and ingenuity during work and depends mainly on the sense of expression that leads to the achievement of beauty and a sense of joy and pleasure.

(Wright Miller) states that the artisans, upon their launch, depend on their creative skills in determining the technical standards and specifications of the artisan product, which makes them feel proud and in full control of the craft production processes

Handicrafts: The production process is based on craftsmanship with the help of some simple tools and hand machines. Crafts take a form of economic activities and small industries.

- Embroidery: It is an artistic expression and an important means for recording the most important events and memories. It transforms ordinary fabric into a precious material and a rare and priceless accessory.

The art of hand embroidery is one of the first arts that man used to decorate his clothes, as it is a branch of applied art that combines aesthetics and artistic skill, and it is one of the finest types of arts that occupied a great position in the form of decoration of Mleesian pieces or to decorate homes and hotels.

Clothing and Textile Specialization: This includes the male and female students who majored in the clothing and textile department of the Faculty of Home Economics - Helwan University, and who passed through the bachelor's stage during their four-year studies, including three years in clothing and textile specialization, and their studies include the study of hand embroidery among other majors.

Research Hypotheses

1- The trend of students of the Department of Clothes and Textiles at the College of Home Economics towards manual work in a field

Positive embroidery.

2- There are statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the students of the garment and textile department in a college

Home economics in the different study teams favor the higher level.

3- There are statistically significant differences between the mean scores of graduate students in the clothing and textile department in the trend towards manual work in the field of embroidery for the benefit of students.

4- There are statistical significant differences between the average grades of the graduates from the clothing and textile department

Workers and non-workers in the trend towards manual work in the field of embroidery for the benefit of non-workers.

Research Procedures

First: Research Methodology:

This study follows the field descriptive approach, as it will not be limited to data collection, but rather includes an amount of interpretation, analysis and measurement of trends towards self-employment in the field of embroidery.

Second: Research tools: -

The research tool consists of a measure of the trend towards self-employment in the field of embroidery, and the scale (٣٢) includes a phrase similar to the (Likert) scale with the aim of measuring the attitudes of students and graduates specializing in clothing and textiles at the Faculty of Home Economics - Helwan University.

The scale consists of four different axes (Excellence - Effectiveness - Ambition - Social Status). The phrase was formulated in a way that reflects the positive and negative trends that accompany the practice of self-employment in the field of embroidery.

Third: Legalizing the scale:

A- According to the weighted average of the scale expressions after applying them to the pilot sample and its strength is (12) a student is required to delete the expressions whose weighted mean is less than (2.5), given that the criterion of strength of the trend is weak.

B- Validity of the scale: - Internal consistency was used as one of the measures for the internal homogeneity of the measures, and the correlation coefficient (Pearson) was calculated to estimate the consistency of the statements with the overall score of the scale.

C - Stability of the scale: - The method of re-testing with a ten-day interval was used on the pilot sample, and by using the correlation coefficient (by Pearson) between the two scale degrees first and returning it, the correlation coefficient reached (0.3), which is a function of a confidence level of 7%.

Fourth: Statistical treatment: The correlation coefficient, (T) test, one-way analysis of variance, frequency and percentages were used as the most appropriate statistical methods to verify the research hypotheses.

Results

First: The first hypothesis states that: The tendency of students of the Department of Clothes and Textiles at the Faculty of Home Economics towards manual work in the field of embroidery is positive. The frequencies and percentages of the scale values were calculated to identify the positive trends, and it became clear how positive the trends were towards handwork in the field of embroidery. And it became clear that workers in industrial businesses had their attitudes affected by a wave effect towards the demand for technology due to its impact on their jobs and job opportunities in the field of their profession, thus achieving the validity of the first assumption.

Second: The second hypothesis states that: There are statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the students in the Department of Apparel and Textile at the College of Home Economics in the different study groups in favor of the higher level. To validate this hypothesis, a one-way analysis of variance was used between the averages of the degrees of tendency toward manual labor in the field of embroidery in the three study groups. Through the analysis of variance, it was evident that the average degrees of the trend towards manual work in the field of embroidery were superior to those of the third year students than in the second year at the ambitious axis with a confidence level of%. These results are consistent with what he states (Next - 18) that practical ambition is one of the important factors in choosing the academic specialization for students to practice manual work in the field of non-traditional embroidery. This indicates that the trend towards the practice of manual work in the field of embroidery is positive in the middle school group when compared to the lower class, which confirms that students acquire a degree of positive trends during their studies in the major towards job opportunities. This is confirmed by what (Tariq Saleh - 18) stated that the factors of cultural and academic preparation have an influence in the formation of positive trends towards manual work, as the stability and stability of the trend towards manual labor does not coincide with the educational goals because it always seeks to grow a trend and not its stability or stability only. Thus, the hypothesis is partially validated. Third: The third hypothesis states: There are statistically significant differences between the mean degrees of the graduates from the clothing and textile department in the trend towards manual work in the field of embroidery for the benefit of students. The (T) test was calculated to find the differences between the mean scores of the trend towards manual work in the field of

embroidery for both students and graduates according to the scale axes.

It was also evident that there was a statistical indication of 99% confidence level between the mean scores of students 'and graduates' tendency towards manual work in the field of embroidery at the axis of effectiveness for the benefit of students. The researcher attributes this result to the fact that students have a tendency towards social interaction in terms of experiences and positive attitudes, in contrast to what the graduates are exposed to. And this confirms (Saad Abdel-Rahim - 1966), who concluded from his study on the workers of a shoe factory that there is no relationship between the amount and rate of social interaction and production capacity, and this may be due to the fact that the graduates are exposed during their practice of work problems may occur in the direction of practicing work. Which places the burden on the faculty to take into account when planning curricula to encourage the development of trends to suit the problems faced by graduates to practice self-employment and to contribute to holding courses that develop trends towards manual work in the field of embroidery and thus accept the assumptions partially and partially reject it.

Fourth: The fourth hypothesis states: There are statistically significant differences between the mean degrees of graduates from the clothing and textile department working and unemployed in the trend towards manual work in the field of valid, unemployed embroidery. The (T) test was calculated to find the differences between the mean scores of the trend towards manual work in the field of embroidery for both working and non-working graduates according to the scale axes, and the following table shows the significance of the differences between the mean scores of the two groups.

It was also evident through the research that there were statistically significant differences between working and non-working graduates at the prestige axis at a confidence level of 95% in favor of non-workers, and the significance of differences at the axis of effectiveness indicated a level of confidence of 99% in favor of non-workers as well. The researcher may refer these results, according to what was confirmed by (Othman Khader - 18) that the majority of self-employment does not reflect the great transformation and the wide openness that achieves liberal professions, as the results of one of the studies have shown that the type of jobs that graduates occupy in developed countries are devoid of jobs that have to do with the aspect. Environmental and environmental conditions in which individuals live and that are concerned with human relations. This made the unemployed superior to the workers in the trend towards manual work in the beauty of embroidery, which is based on various elements of interaction and service to the environment and society. In this regard, (Hoda Hassan - 18) on (Trent - 18) stated that the number of graduates in the United States of America is much more than the job

opportunities available to them for work, which calls for development in the services that can be provided in educational institutions to guide their graduates on how to help themselves in dealing With the community in providing private professions.

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Received: February 15, 2018

Accepted: April 20, 2018