

Skill development in SHG women through tie and dye

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Received: 05.01.2015; Revised: 01.04.2015; Accepted: 16.04.2015

■ **ABSTRACT** : Tie and dye printing is one of the primordial arts which is easiest amongst all printing techniques and also is comparatively cheaper. Thus, an attempt was made to train rural women in tie and dye technique so that they could upgrade their skill and earn money for improving their economic status. Training on tie and dye was imparted to 20 SHG members of Basani village in Varanasi district. The existing knowledge level of respondents regarding tie and dye techniques was judged using five point scale for pre and post training evaluation. Pre and post score were obtained and gain in knowledge was calculated. Results highlighted that training in the tie and dye techniques were very effective as there was significant (<0.05) gain in knowledge of SHG members. Hence, it can be concluded that this system of training is an opportunity of rural women for upgrade their skill through training and for improved economic status. If they adopt skilled based activity they earn money through new skill and entrepreneurial behaviour.

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■ **KEY WORDS**: Women, Skill, SHG, Training, Tie and dye, Technique

■ **HOW TO CITE THIS PAPER** : Verma, Meenu and Deodiya, Sangita (2015). Skill development in SHG women through tie and dye. *Asian J. Home Sci.*, 10 (1) : 98-101.

Skill development is keys to improving rural productivity, employability and income earning opportunity, enhancing food security and promoting environmentally sustainable rural development and livelihoods. Vengatesan and Santha (2006) found that Training is an important mechanism for transfer of technology and for improving the human resources at all levels. Activity-based skill training was highly useful. Skill oriented training for women, increasing education level of women, increasing loan for self- help groups, improving general awareness of rural women, economic independence for women in the family and encouraging women to from grapes with good leader (Sharada *et al.*, 2002). The desire to create, the urge to make something beautiful, the need to make something useful- there are others, such as

therapeutic benefits, pleasure in the pursuit of a congenial pastime, the simulation of knowledge and mastering new skills and moreover converting yarn/ threads into beautiful product (Harriet, 1961).

Agarwal (2000) described that training of rural women was important so as to increase their involvement in development process, enhance their skill and make them equal partners in national development. The major objectives of training for rural women should be to equip them with better skills and enhance their knowledge so as to prepare them to face new challenges due to technological developments. The main objective of this study to assess the impact of training programme on the knowledge and skill about tie and dye of SHG's members.

■ RESEARCH METHODS

Selection of respondents :

For this study a women SHG (20 members) in Basani village of Varanasi district was selected.

Tools and procedures of data collection :

For collecting primary data an interview schedule based on objective of the study was prepared. The information from the respondents was collected personally by interviewing the female involved with self help group.

Imparting training :

For skill up gradation of SHG members two weeks training programmes was conducted on tie and dye skill for selected SHGs members. During the training demonstrate the tie and dye sample, using visual aids; chart, blackboard, poster and tie and dye product were developed by the rural women.

Knowledge acquisition regarding tie and dye techniques :

The existing knowledge level of respondents regarding tie and dye techniques was judged using five point scale for pre and post training evaluation. Pre and

post score were obtained and gain in knowledge was calculated.

Analysis of data and application of statistical tool :

The collected data were coded, tabulated and analyzed using frequency, percentage and paired t-test to draw a meaningful interferences.

■ RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The data presented in Table 1 revealed that 50 per cent of respondents belonged to the age group of 29-38 years, Majority of respondents (40 %) educated to the High School, 65 per cent of respondents belonged to joint family, 60 per cent of respondents were agreed from 5001-10000 per month family income and 75 per cent of respondents were married.

A significant development was noted in all parameters of training impacted to the respondent's means (Table 2). The reason was that women education level was good with high catching power; they were highly motivated and eager to learn something innovative so that they can utilize this training skill further for the better livelihood. This finding was at par with the finding of Yadav *et al.* (2006) as they found that knowledge and skill of respondents become higher after training.

Table 1 : Personal profile of the respondent					(n=20)
Sr. No.	Characteristics	Categories	Frequency	Percentage	
1.	Age of the respondents	Below 18	2	10	
		19 to 28	5	25	
		29 to 38	10	50	
		39 to 48	2	10	
		49 and above	1	5	
2.	Educational status	Illiterate	-	-	
		Just literate	1	5	
		Primary(1-5)	6	30	
		Middle(6-8)	3	15	
		High School(9-10)	8	40	
3.	Types of the family	Intermediate(11-12)	2	10	
		Nuclear	7	35	
4.	Monthly family income	Joint	13	65	
		1000-5000	6	30	
		5001-10000	12	60	
5.	Marital status	10000 and above	2	10	
		Unmarried	4	20	
		Married	15	75	
		Separated/Divorced	1	5	
		Widowed	-	-	

Table 2 : Effect of skill training

Training parameter	Training				Different	t-calculated	t-tabulated	P<0.05
	Pre		Post					
	Mean	S D	Mean	S D				
Basic knowledge about tie and dye	1.765	0.752	3.000	0.791	1.235	16.391	2.120	Sig*
Selection of fabric	2.588	0.870	3.706	0.772	1.118	14.546	2.120	Sig*
Preparation of design	1.647	0.702	2.941	0.748	1.294	13.789	2.120	Sig*
Layout of design	2.471	0.875	3.471	0.875	1.000	13.466	2.120	Sig*
Colour plan	1.882	0.928	3.059	0.659	1.177	12.333	2.120	Sig*
Techniques	2.706	0.772	3.647	0.786	0.941	12.152	2.120	Sig*
Knottting method	2.353	0.606	3.471	0.799	1.118	14.546	2.120	Sig*
Using fold and thread	2.294	0.772	3.353	0.702	1.059	11.356	2.120	Sig*
Using some objects	2.353	0.862	3.235	0.753	0.882	16.000	2.120	Sig*
Using needle thread	2.529	0.799	3.706	0.588	1.177	16.977	2.120	Sig*
Isolation	2.529	0.717	3.765	0.562	1.239	12.249	2.120	Sig*
Preparation of dye	2.588	0.712	3.647	0.702	1.059	15.275	2.120	Sig*
Methods of dying	2.529	0.717	3.529	0.874	1.000	13.466	2.120	Sig*
Untying	2.353	0.786	3.412	0.795	1.059	15.275	2.120	Sig*
Finishing	2.328	1.526	3.424	1.851	1.096			
Total								

* indicate significance of value at P=0.05, respectively

Table 3 : Implementation of gained (acquired) knowledge and skill by the respondents

Sr. No.	Characteristics	(n=20)	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	To earn money	3	15
2.	For entrepreneurship	5	25
3.	For household purpose	6	30
4.	For utilizing free time	3	15
5.	Due to own interest	1	5
6.	For upgrading skill	2	10
	Total	20	100

After training of tie and dye 30 per cent respondents utilized the skill for household purposes, 25 per cent would set up their entrepreneurial unit, 15 per cent who revealed that they would earn money, 15 per cent were willing to implement their knowledge for utilizing free time, 10 per cent to upgrade their skill and only 5 per cent of respondents join the training to own interest (Table 3). Thus, it can be concluded that majority of respondents using this skill for household purpose and might start their entrepreneurial unit after acquiring knowledge in this area. The finding of this study is similar to the finding reported by Sandhya and Intodiya (1999) and Sharma *et al.* (2011)

Conclusion :

It is thus, concluded that training in the tie and dye technique was found to be very effective as there was significant gain in knowledge on various aspects of tie and dye technique. Hence, it can be concluded that an opportunity of rural women for upgrade their skill through training for improved economic status. If they adopt skilled based activity they earn money through entrepreneurial behaviour. It is also indicated that one third of respondents were utilize the skill for household purpose of this technique. This skill can be implemented for earning money through SHG women would be highly profitable.

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