Skill development among rural women on reuse of textiles

■ **Jyotika Choudhary and Rupal Babel**

See end of the paper for authors' affiliations

Jyotika Choudhary
Department of Textiles and Apparel Designing, College of Community and Applied Sciences, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur (Rajasthan) India
Email : jyotikachoudhary1996@gmail.com

■ **ABSTRACT :** Skill and knowledge are the motivating factors of the economic growth and community development of any country. The poverty and unemployment problems will be solved through vocational skill training. The present investigation was undertaken to study the utilization of used textiles. The study was conducted on rural women in the village of Savina Kheda, Udaipur district of Rajasthan. The objectives of the present investigation were to study the existing knowledge and identify the training needs of rural women in the area of the utilization of used textiles. Impact of training was assessed through developed products. This study enables them to develop their entrepreneurial skills and reduce the landfills in rural area which is helpful in both economical growth of rural women and a step towards nature friendliness as landfills can be reduced.

■ **KEY WORDS:** Skill development, Rural women, Training, Utilization

Skill development for rural women is a process, whereby rural women are able to organize themselves to increase their own self reliance, to assist their independent right to make choices and to control resource. It is widely recognized that women work and economic capabilities can facilitate them to achieve their own control over resource and grow self-confidence and self-esteem. With the help of this skill training, women will be able to enter the social network system and that will help them to gain more decision making power, have significant and positive impact on women status. Effective awareness of women can raise their lives, social standards which enables them to reduce poverty and develop feeling of empowerment at economic as well as social level (Babel and Sharma, 2016). In view of above, the present investigation on "Skill development among rural women on reuse of textiles" was conducted to develop their entrepreneurial skills and economic growth.

A formal assessment of the available skills and required skills in craft traditions help to incorporate the result in the training curriculum which can also form a part of National Occupation standards (NOS) (Karrware, 2017).

The women of today have the capability to analyse, organize and mobilize the surrounding situation for social transformation. Because of participation in social activities, leadership qualities and technical skills are developing in women (Verma, 2015).

■ **RESEARCH METHODS**

The present study is exploratory which is based on

Skill development among rural women on reuse of textiles. The study was conducted in Udaipur city and Savina Kheda village of Rajasthan. Structured interview schedule was used as tool to collect the desired information.

For the research purpose a sample size of 30 rural women and 5 panel of experts were selected by random sampling method. A 10 days training was organized at Savina Kheda village. Researcher taught preparation of 5 utility items through used textile in the first 10 days of training programme. Shopping bag, Sling bag, Mobile cover, Multipurpose wall hanging and Saree cover were made by researcher (as shown in plate) and method was shown step by step with appropriate photograph. A training package (booklet) entitled "Development of items by Utilization of used clothes" was developed by researcher. It was evaluated by a panel of experts from the field of Textiles and Apparel Designing. Frequency and percentage was used for analysis the data.

■ RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study have been systematically illustrated with the help of tables and figures tracing the objectives of the present study and have been presented under following heads:

Background information of the respondents :

Age:

Data in Table 1 shows that (46.66%) respondents were found in the age range of 29-40 years and rest of respondents 26.67 per cent respondents were standing in the age range of 18-22 and 23-28 years.

Marital status:

The Data pertaining to marital status revealed that the majority of respondents (73.33%) were married, 13.33 per cent were unmarried, 10 per cent respondents were widow and 3.34 per cent respondents were divorcee.

Table 1: Background information of the respondents				(n=30)
Sr. No.	Aspects	Categories	F	Per cent
1.	Age	18-22	8	26.67
		23-28	8	26.67
		29-40	14	46.66
2.	Marital status	Married	22	73.33
		Unmarried	4	13.33
		Widow	3	10
		Divorcee	1	3.34
3.	No. of children	No children	6	20
		1-2 children	17	56.67
		More than 2 children	7	23.33
4.	Family income	1000-10,000	17	56.67
		10,000-20,000	8	26.67
		More than 20,000	5	16.66
5.	Family occupation	Dairy and Farming	8	26.67
		Job	10	33.33
		Own Business	12	40
6.	Education level	Uneducated	12	40
		Middle level	8	26.67
		High school	5	16.67
		Graduate	3	10
		Post graduate	2	6.66
7.	Source of information	Television	12	40
		Radio	5	16.66
		Film	4	13.34
		Newspaper	6	20
		Exhibition	3	10

No. of children:

Table 1 depicts that 56.67 per cent had 1-2 children, 23.33 per cent respondents had more than 2 children and (20%) of respondents had no children.

Family income:

Table 1 illustrates that family income of majority of respondents (56.67%) was found in the range of Rs. 1000-10,000/- per month and remaining respondent's (26%) family income was in the range of Rs. 10,000-20,000/- per month and 16.66 per cent respondents was in the range of more than Rs. 20,000/- per month.

Family occupation:

Table shows that 40 per cent respondents were engaged in own business (33.33%) were doing job and rest of 26.67 per cent respondents were doing dairy and farming.

Education level:

Table 1 shows that 40 per cent respondents were uneducated, 26.67 per cent respondents studied upto middle level, approximately 16.67 per cent respondents studied upto High School, 10 per cent respondent were graduate and few of the respondents (6.66%) were Post graduate.

Source of information:

Table 1 shows that respondents used Television, Radio, Film, Newspaper, Exhibition as a source of information, percentage were 40, 16.66, 13.34, 20, 10 as, respectively.

Details of training:

10 days training of 2 hours per day duration was organized to deliver the training package to the respondents as per the schedule. This training was organized at Savina Kheda village of "Girva tehsil" of Udaipur district. Researcher gave the training on development of 5 utility items using used textile in the first 10 days of training programme (Plate 1).

Development of booklet:

As per the objectives, training package (booklet) entitled "Development of Products by Utilization of used clothes" was developed by the researcher. Shopping bag, Sling bag, Mobile cover, Multi-purpose wall hanging and Saree cover were made by researcher (Plate 1) and method was shown step by step with appropriate photograph.

Evaluation of training package by experts:

The developed booklet was rated by a panel of five experts on a five point rating scale ranged from "Excellent" to "Poor". The aspects which were included for evaluation were language, visuality, photograph, subject matter, effectiveness and clarity. A description of mean score of overall evaluation of the booklet has

Shopping bog

Sling bog

Saree cover

Multi purpose wall hanging

Mobile cover

Plate 1 : Utility items

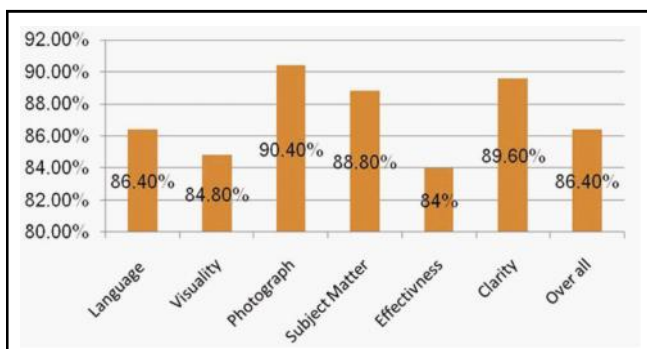| Table 2: Percentage distribution of experts by evaluation of booklet						(n=5)
Language	Visuality	Photograph	Subject matter	Effectivness	Clarity	Over all
86.4%	84.8%	90.4%	88.8%	84%	89.6%	86.4%

Fig. 1 : Percentage distribution of booklet evaluation

been given in the Table 2.

Table 2 and Fig. 1 shows that panel of experts gave maximum score (90.40%) to photographs, 89.60 per cent gave for booklet clearity, 88.80 per cent gave for subject matter, 86.40 per cent gave for booklet language and overall appearance, 84.80 per cent for visuality and 84 per cent for booklet effectiveness (Lodha, 2013).

Conclusion:

The developed intervention package was used for information of rural women through training for gain knowledge and skill development. Thus, it is concluded that developed utility items and training package were highly preferred in items of all parameters. With the help of training programme, rural women learned some new techniques like applique work, patch work, quilting and hand embroidery. The present study is an innovation in utility items through utilization of used textiles.

Authors' affiliations:

Rupal Babel, Department of Textiles and Apparel Designing, College of Community and Applied Sciences, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur (Rajasthan) India

■ REFERENCES

Babel, S. and Sharma, S. (2016). Impact of skill development training among rural women for entrepreneurship development. *Internat. J. Home Sci.*, **2**(3): 03-06.

Verma, B. (2015). Challenges of skill development and rural women entrepreneurship. *Internat. J. Multidisciplinary Res. & Modern Edu.*, **1**(1) : 599-606.

Lodha, J. (2013). Entrepreneurship development through Niwar products among prisoners of Udaipur. M.Sc. Thesis, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur (Rajasthan) India.

Karware, A. (2017). Training module in textile craft for skill development. *Internat. J. Home Sci.,* **3**(2):421-426.

14th Year
★★★★★ of Excellence ★★★★★