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Research Paper

Skill development in rural women through value added jute products

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ABSTRACT : The natural golden fibre is strongest, cheap and ecofriendly in nature. Thus, an attempt was made to trained rural women in value added jute products so that they could start their own entrepreneurial unit. Training on value added jute products was imparted to 30 women of Griva Tehsil of village Badgoan from Udaipur district. The existing knowledge level of respondents regarding value added jute products was judged using interview schedule and after training the post-exposure knowledge level was judged using the same schedule. The result obtained from skill assessment of rural women was 100 per cent in training session. The feedback of the whole training was found to be very fruitful and had applicability for the future purpose.

KEY WORDS : Rural women, Skill development, Jute products

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Empowerment enables rural women to overcome the most difficult barriers in life. Rural women need support, counselling and training to become empowered. This training in empowerment is the most significant component of the entire development programe for entrepreneurship of rural women (Neelima and Swaroop, 2000).

Jute is a natural fibre popularly known as the golden fibre. It is one of the cheapest and the strongest of all natural fibres and considered as fibre of the future. Jute is second natural fibre after cotton in world's production of textile. India, Bangladesh, China, and Thailand are the leading producers of jute. It is also produced in South-west Asia and Brazil. The jute fibre is also known as Pat, Kosta, Nabita, Bimli, or Mesta (Kenaf).

Jute is not only a major textile fibre but also a raw material for non traditional and value added non textile products. Jute is used extensively in the manufacture of different type of traditional packaging fabrics, manufacturing, saking, carpet backing, mats, bags , ropes and twin. As we know, that jute is a golden fibre and it has multiple use by its value addition and is boon for the rural people who have limited resources. By adopting jute as an enterprise rural women can empower themselves.

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 which will assist in challenging and eliminating their own subordinate and it is widely recognized that women paid work and economic capabilities can facilitate them to achieve their own control over resource and grow self confidence and self esteem.

Hence, looking the above facts, the present research work was formulated to impart women and to study knowledge acquisition and its implementation regarding value added Jute products.

RESEARCH METHODS

The present study was conducted to develop value added products for skill development in rural women for enterpreneurship. The methodological approach followed to carry out this study has been explained as follows :

Selection of respondents :

The present study was conducted in Girva tehsil of village badgaon of Udaipur district, purposively, owing to the imp panel members were also selected for evaluating of

developed intervention package based on 5 year work experience easy accessibility and convenience of the investigator. Thirty women were selected by the random sampling method.

Tools procedures for data collection :

Development of design :

Selected value added Jute products were developed for imparting training.

Imparting training :

Training was imparted to rural women by developing value added products of jute. During the course of training demonstration of preparing jute products was delivered and an intervention package was distributed to each women.

Knowledge acquisition regarding value added jute products :

The existing knolwedge level of jute respondeuts regarding value added jute products was judged using interview schedule and after training. The post-exposure knowledge level was judged using the interview schedule. The post-test was done and gain in knolwedge was calculated. Implementation of acquired knowledge was also studied.

Analysis of data application of statistical tools :

The collected data were coded, tabulated and anlaysed using frequency and percentage, mean per cent score and maximum score obtained.

■ RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the present study as well as relevant discussions have been presented under following sub heads:

Personal profile of the respondents :

The personal profile of the respondents have been presented in Table 1. Data of Table 1 reveal the majority of respondents (43%) were in (53%). Majority of the respondents belonged to middle socio-economic status (50%) educated up to 6-8 class (40%) and 53.33 per cent of the respondents income ranged from Rs. 5000-10000 per month.

Overall skill developed among respondents :

It was assessed by adding the all scores of all the steps involved in making of five value added jute products. The total steps were 41, the total score was calculated by multiplying the number of respondents 30 which was 1230 and respondent get total score was 1173 overall skill developed 95.36 per cent.

Table 2 shows that as per impact of training and skill developed concerned, 100 per cent rural women got 95.36 per cent marks in overall skill development of value added jute products and the respondents came under the category of excellent (above 75%).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.

Table 1 : Personal traits of the respondents (n=30)

Traits	Frequency (%)
Age	
20-25	11(37)
26-30	13 (43)
31-35	6 (20)
Type of family	
Joint	16 (53)
Nuclear	14 (47)
Socio-economic status	
Low	15 (50)
Medium	15 (50)
High	0 (0)
Education	
1^{st} to 5^{th}	5 (17)
6^{th} to 8^{th}	12 (40)
9^{th} to 12^{th}	9 (30)
Graduation	4 (13)
Monthly income	
5000-10000	16 (53.33)
11000-15000	8 (26.67)
16000-20000	6 (20)

Knowledge acquisition regarding value added product

Table 2: Overall skill developed among respondents

Sr. No.	Items	Total scores for each products	Scores obtained by all respondents	Per cent
1.	Belt	210	202	96.19
2.	Phone mat	210	204	97.14
3.	Photo frame	240	219	91.25
4.	Book holder	360	340	94.44
5.	Jute painting	210	208	99.04
	Total	1230	1173	95.36

Implementation of acquired knowledge :

It is evident from Table 3 that 80 per cent respondents indicated that after learning about value added jute products they would set up their entrepreneurial unit, (followed by 6.67%) who revealed that they would utilize the skill for these owen household purpose, 3.33 per cent were willing to implement their knowledge for utilizing free time, 6.67 per cent gained knowledge due to own interest and only 3.33 per cent

Table 3: Implementation of knowledge

Category	f (%)
For entrepreneurship	24 (80%)
For household purpose	2 (6.67%)
For utilizing free time	1 (3.33%)
Due to own interest	2 (6.67%)
For upgrading the skill	1 (3.33%)

to upgrade their knowledge.

Thus, it can be concluded that more than three fourth respondents might stand their entrepreneurial unit after acquiring knowledge in this area.

Conclusion :

It is thus, concluded that training in the value added jute products was found to be very effective as there was significant gain in knowledge on various aspects of value added jute products manufacturing. It is also indicated that more than three-fourth of the respondents were utilizing to start their entrepreneurial unit after acquiring knowledge in manufacturing of value added jute products.

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