

Capacity building of rural women through training on detergent making in Mansa district

■ Rajinder Kaur Sidhu

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, MANSA (PUNJAB) INDIA

ARTICLE INFO :

Received : 28.09.2017
Revised : 26.10.2017
Accepted : 09.11.2017

KEY WORDS :

Capacity, Rural women, Detergent powder

HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE :

Sidhu, Rajinder Kaur 2017). Capacity building of rural women through training on detergent making in Mansa district. *Adv. Res. J. Soc. Sci.*, 8 (2) : 307-310, DOI: 10.15740/HAS/ARJSS/8.2/307-310.

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in Mansa district. A total 40 rural women was selected who had taken training from Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mansa on detergent making during 2015. It was observed that the respondents had no knowledge regarding type of stirrer, type of container for mixing ingredients, precautions while mixing raw material, shelf life of detergent, raw ingredients and quality of raw ingredients before getting training. There was a need to give more emphasizes on above said aspects. The respondents take training and gain the knowledge in every aspect of detergent making process like raw ingredients of detergent is 95%, quality of raw material and precaution while mixing of raw material is 92.5% gain in knowledge. 85% respondents learned about awareness about shelf life of detergent followed by 82.5% gain in knowledge regarding type of stirrer to be used for mixing ingredients, knowledge gain in regarding use of mixing material is 77.5% and bare handed awareness while mixing ingredients is 75 per cent. Impact of the training is 45% respondents save their money by preparing detergent at home which they earlier purchased from the market. Making detergent at home gave them satisfaction and self confidence as well. 22% of the respondents prepare and sold in their own village and relatives. 17.5% respondents prepare detergent and sold to shopkeepers while 15% sold in other villages.

INTRODUCTION

The process of making detergent at home is not complex. It involves only mixing different ingredients in right amount. Detergent powders are also known as synthetic detergent and these are the surfactants. An entrepreneur can start this project with small start up capital investment. The detergent powder market has high growth potential. There are a so many varieties of detergent available in the market depending upon a different percentage of active ingredients and other components. An entrepreneur can initiate detergent powder making as small scale basis with substantial

capital investment. The per capita detergent consumption in India is around 2.7 kg per year, whereas in Philippines and Malaysia, the per capita consumption is 3.7 kg, and in the USA it is around 10 kg. The detergent market in India is expected to have a growth rate of 7 % to 9 % per year in terms of volume.

According to the research firm, Euromonitor, “A laundry detergent as a whole is expected to reach a degree of saturation in terms of volume growth rates in the forecast period. Thus, the shift from bar to hand wash detergents and from hand wash to automatic detergents is pivotal to the category.”

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study was conducted during 2015 in village Akalia in Mansa district. A total 40 rural women was selected who had taken training from Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mansa on detergent making. The respondents were evaluated through pre structured questionnaire before the training and after the training. The collected data was analyzed and tabulated in terms of percentage.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The data shows in Table 1 that majority of the respondents (67.5%) were 25-35 years followed by 20-25 years (20.0%) and only 12.5% respondents were above 35 years. 70% respondents belongs to SC and BC category and only 30% respondents were from general category. Majority of the respondents 52.5% were primary level followed by 20% were middle class, 15% were metric and 12.5% respondents were illiterate. Land holding of the respondents, 50% were land less followed by 30% marginal farmers (<2.5 acre land), 15% small farmers (2.5 to 5.0 acre land) and only 5 % respondents belongs to big farmers (>5 acre land holding). About the type of family, the respondents belong 77.5 per cent were nuclear and 22.5 per cent were from joint family.

Data revealed from Table 2 that type of containers for detergent powder ranked I, preparation of detergent making at home ranked II and in respect of benefits of preparing detergent at home ranked III. Cost effectiveness of detergent powder is ranked IV and bare handed awareness while mixing ingredients ranked V in respect of knowledge of respondents. They are less aware about type of stirrer, type of container for mixing ingredients, precautions while mixing raw material, shelf life of detergent, raw ingredients and quality of raw ingredients ranked VIII, IX and X, respectively. There is a need to give more emphasizes on above said aspects.

The data in Table 3 that knowledge gains in raw ingredients of detergent is 95%, quality of raw material and precaution while mixing of raw material is 92.5% gain in knowledge. 85% respondents learned about awareness about shelf life of detergent followed by 82.5% gain in knowledge regarding type of stirrer to be used for mixing ingredients, knowledge gain in regarding use of mixing material is 77.5% and bare handed awareness while mixing ingredients is 75%. We use wooden containers and stirrer while making detergent because chemical used in detergent melt the metal containers.

The data shows in Table 4 that type of work they started after getting the training most of respondents 45%

Table 1 : Socio-economic profile of trainees		(n=40)	
Particulars	No.	Percentage	
Age			
20-25 years	08	20.0	
25-35years	27	67.5	
Above35 years	05	12.5	
Caste			
General	12	30.0	
SC/BC	28	70.0	
Educational qualification			
Illiterate	5	12.5	
Primary	21	52.5	
Middle	08	20.0	
Matric	06	15.0	
Land holding			
Landless	20	50.0	
Marginal farmers (< 2.5 acres)	12	30.0	
Small farmers (2.5 to 5.0 acres)	06	15.0	
Big farmers (> 5.0 acres)	02	5.0	
Type of family			
Nuclear	31	77.5	
Joint	09	22.5	

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Rank
1.	Type of containers for storing detergent	I
2.	Preparation of detergent making at home	II
3.	Benefits of preparing detergent at home	III
4.	Cost effectiveness of detergent	IV
5.	Bare handed awareness while mixing ingredients	V
6.	Type of stirrer to be used for mixing ingredients	VI
7.	Type of containers used for mixing material	VII
8.	Precautions while mixing raw material	VIII
9.	Awareness regarding shelf life of detergent	IX
10.	Type of raw ingredients of detergent	X
11.	Quality of raw ingredients	X

Characteristics	Pre evaluation frequency	Post evaluation frequency	Gain in knowledge
Preparation of detergent making at home	16	40	60
Raw ingredients of detergent	-	38	95
Quality of raw ingredients	-	37	92.5
Precautions while mixing raw material	2	39	92.5
Type of containers used for mixing material	4	35	77.5
Bare handed awareness while mixing ingredients	6	36	75
Type of stirrer to be used for mixing ingredients	5	38	82.5
Cost effectiveness of detergent	14	40	65
Awareness regarding shelf life of detergent	1	35	85
Benefits of preparing detergent at home	15	40	62.5
Type of containers for storing detergent	30	40	2.5

Sr. No.	Type of work	No of trainees	Percentage
1.	Prepare detergent and sold it in their own village and relatives	9	22.5
2.	Prepare detergent and sold it in other village	6	15.0
3.	Prepare detergent and sold to shopkeepers	7	17.5
4.	Prepare detergent for household use	18	45.0

save their money by preparing detergent at home which they earlier purchased from the market. Making detergent at home gave them satisfaction and self confidence as well. 22% of the respondents prepare and sold in their own village and relatives. 17.5% respondents prepare detergent and sold to shopkeepers while 15% sold in other villages. Similar work related to the present investigation was also carried out by Lalita and Mehta (2003); Bala *et al.* (2013); Bains and Mahajan (). Kaur and Aulakh (2015) and Meena *et al.* (2012).

Conclusion:

The study suggest that rural women need this type of training for earning money and help them to become self dependent and sense of participation in earning family income. Such training courses help in capacity building of rural women allow them with requisite technical knowledge and skill needs to start entrepreneurial activities in detergent making

REFERENCES

Lalita, Kaushik, S. and Mehta, S. (2003). "Knowledge gap and

- training needs of farm women in Mustard cultivation”, *J. Family Ecol.*, **5** (1-2) : 106-107.
- Bala, S., Punia, P., Khambra, K. and Singh, V. (2013). Knowledge gap of women weavers on diversified carpet products. *Asian J. Home Sci.*, **8**(1) : 131-133.
- Bains, Sandeep and Mahajan, Surabhi “Entrepreneurship of rural women through micro enterprise development,” *Contemporary Social Sciences*, **24** (4) : 133-140.
- Kaur, Rajdeep and Aulakh, G.S. (2015). Impact of training programme in knowledge enhancement of farm women regarding preparation of cleaning agents. *J. Krishi Vigyan*, **4** (1) : 41-43.
- Meena, M.L., Singh, D. and Dudi, D. (2012). Role perception about empowerment of farm women in agriculture in Western Rajasthan. *Asian J. Home Sci.*, **7** (2) : 237-241.

8th
Year
★★★★★ of Excellence ★★★★★