

## CHAPTER 4

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

India is a fast developing country where recently the women have been given importance and recognition to their contribution towards the development of family and thereby to society and nation. Since 1970 a concern for the emancipation of women in general, and rural and farm women in particular, has been expressed in many ways aiming at improving the working environment of women and raising their standard of living. The rural farm women need to be given greater thought and opportunities for development.

The prominent problems of nations like inadequate nutrition, poor health, improper housing illiteracy, low income ignorance can be solved only if women are made aware, trained and helped to improve their life styles by equipping them with required skill in homemaking.

Improving quality of life is the main objective of home science education which is necessary for all family members to improve standards of living. The home science is the combination of all the aspects of life full of life skills helping to solve day to day problems. This objective can be achieved by providing proper training in home science to its clientele.

Training for farm women is required to bring desirable changes in them. They require understanding and practices in different homemaking activities.

A larger percentage of farm women belong to weaker sections and are living life of socio-economic deprivation. It has been realised that special training efforts need to be made for this section of rural society so that it will enhance the total development of nation.

The training needs of farm women also differ from region to region and from State to State because of its geographical area and the developments of the regions.

The various training programmes for farm women are being conducted through Farmers Training Centres under the State Department of Agriculture as well as the Agricultural Universities.

These programmes are mostly peripathetic in character. These courses are more as information support than providing needed skill development for enduring change in their living. Moreover, these training programmes are not planned on the basis of studied identification of training needs but are offered as and when it was convenient to them in terms of availability of resource persons or called for by authorities from time to time.

To make training programme effective and useful for rural women a major task to all such institutions is to

identify the needed areas for training for the farm women.

It was, therefore, felt by the investigator that a study for identification of training needs in Home Science of farm women of Gujarat State be undertaken to systematise the programmes of Training for farm women through Farmers' Training Centres of Gujarat State.

#### **4.1 Objectives of the Study**

1. To identify training needs in Home Science Education of farm women of Gujarat State.
2. To identify training needs in Home Science Education of farm women from three administrative divisions of Gujarat State.
3. To identify training needs in Home Science Education of farm women from different areas within the administrative divisions of Gujarat State.
4. To identify training needs in Home Science Education of farm women from tribal and non-tribal areas of Gujarat State.
5. To find out extent of variations in the training needs in Home Science Education of farm women from three administrative divisions of Gujarat State.
6. To find out extent of variations in the training needs in Home Science Education of farm women from the areas near to different centres within the three divisions of Gujarat State.

7. To find out extent of variations in the training needs in Home Science Education of farm women from Tribal and Non-Tribal areas of Gujarat State.
8. To find out the association between training needs in Home Science Education of farm women in Gujarat State with the following selected variables, namely -
  - (i) Age of the women.
  - (ii) Socio-economic status of the women.
  - (iii) Prior training of women by FTC under study.
  - (iv) Proximity to training centre.
  - (v) Exposure to programmes other than those of Farmers' Training Centres.

#### **4.2 Assumptions of the study**

1. Farm women in Gujarat State have training needs in Home Science Education.
2. The needs in Home Science can be identified on the basis of the collected related materials and on the opinion of the authorities of Training Institution and Subject Matter specialists.
3. Selected farm women will respond to the questionnaire.

#### **4.3 Null Hypothesis of the Study**

1. There will be no significant difference in the extent of needs for training in seven selected aspects of Home Science Education for farm women belonging to

three administrative divisions of Gujarat State.

2. There will be no significant differences in the extent of needs for training in the following seven selected aspects of Home Science Education for farm women from the areas near to different centres within the Ahmedabad division of Gujarat State.

1. Health and Sanitation
2. Household Storage
3. Family Planning
4. Foods and Nutrition
5. Grain Storage
6. Child Care
7. Energy Management

3. There will be no significant differences in the extent of needs for training in the following seven selected aspects of Home Science Education for farm women from the areas near to different centres within the Navsari division of Gujarat State.

1. Health and Sanitation
2. Household Storage
3. Family Planning
4. Foods and Nutrition
5. Grain Storage
6. Child Care
7. Energy Management

4. There will be no significant differences in the extent of needs for training in the following seven selected aspects of Home Science Education for farm women from the areas near to different centres within the Rajkot division of Gujarat State.

1. Health and Sanitation
2. Household Storage
3. Family Planning
4. Foods and Nutrition
5. Grain Storage
6. Child Care
7. Energy Management

5. There will be no significant differences in the extent of needs for training in seven selected aspects of Home Science Education from Tribal and Non-tribal areas of Gujarat State.

6. There will be no association between the training needs of the farm women in Home Science Education and their age.

7. There will be no association between the training needs of the farm women in Home Science Education and their socio-economic status.

8. There will be no association between the training needs of the farm women in Home Science Education and previous training received from Farmers' Training Centres.

9. There will be no association between the training needs of the farm women in Home Science Education and proximity to training centres.
10. There will be no association between the training needs of the farm women in Home Science Education and and their exposure to programmes offered by the institution other than Farmers' Training Centres.

#### **4.4 Limitations of the Study**

1. The study is limited to the selected aspects of Home Science Education, namely, Foods and Nutrition, Household Storage, Grain Storage, Child Care, Health, and Sanitation, Family Planning, and Energy Management.
2. The findings of the study will be applicable to the farm women from the areas under the study only.
3. The study is limited to the sample selected on the basis of accessibility and guidance provided by the authorities of .

#### **4.5 Method of Procedure**

The study aimed at identifying training needs in Home Science Education for the selected farm women of Gujarat State. Therefore, the various training programmes were studied from Farmers Training Centre, Sardar Smruti Kendra, Krishi Vigyan Kendra and Farmers Daughters School under GAU. The information was collected on related literature on Home Science, Ongoing National Program. Thus, on the basis

of the syllabi of various institutions the following aspects were finally selected : Health and Sanitation, Family Planning, Grain Storage, Foods and Nutrition, Household Storage, Energy Management, Household Storage.

The concepts (78) were developed in the subject matter of Home Science appropriate for farm women. Under each concept comprehensive statement regarding facts and practices were prepared. In all there were 78 concepts with 426 items of statements distributed under each aspect of Home Science Education.

Based on these concepts and the items and opinionnaire was prepared, which was sent to the experts in subject matter. The objective of this opinionnaire was to check the validity of the content and importance of the content to the farm women in Gujarat State.

#### Administration of Opinionnaire

The opinionnaire were mailed to the authorities of all District Farmers Training Centres in Gujarat State, Sardar Smruti Kendra and Farmers' Daughters' School or Home Science under Gujarat Agricultural University. It was given to experts in subject matter, from Faculty of Home Science, District Health Office Baroda and Model Farm, GAU. In total there were 24 experts who checked each aspect of Home Science by judging "correctness" and "Importance" of the given item.



### Tool for Data Collection

A structured checklist for the interview of the selected farm women for data collection was prepared. It consisted of two parts -

1. Collecting background information of the respondents.
2. Checking the knowledge of the farm women in seven selected aspects of Home Science.

### Data Collection

POPULATION : The population under the study of trained farm women from Farmers' Training Centre consisted of 1739 farm women trained in the year 1988.

SAMPLE FOR THE STUDY : It consisted of 240 trained farm women, representing 14 per cent of total trained population of 1739 and 340 untrained farm women totaling into 580 trained and untrained farm women.

### Scoring of the Data

Background Information : The different categories scored according to the weightage given in the manual. The overall score was interpreted according to the broad categorization given in the manual.

If a response was affirmative 'Yes' a value assigned to a statement was given as a score. No value was calculated when a response was negative.

## Plan of Statistical Analysis

Frequency and Percentages : Mean and mean percentages of the score achieved by the farm women from Gujarat State, from three divisions of Gujarat State, from areas near to training centres in each of the division and from tribal and non-tribal area of Gujarat State were calculated.

The differences in training needs of the farm women in selected aspects of Home Science Education from three divisions, within three divisions and between tribal and non-tribal areas were studied by applying 't' test.

The association between the training needs of the farm women and the selected variables were found out by using Chi-Square test, 'C' test (Coefficient of Contingency).

### **4.6 Major Findings**

#### Overall in Gujarat State

1. Majority of the farm women were from the untrained, younger age group with low socio-economic status not exposed to any programme and fifty per cent of them staying within the radius of 15 Kilometers from Farmers' Training Centres.
2. Farm women from Gujarat State had training needs in five out of seven aspects of Home Science Education namely Family Planning, Foods and Nutrition, Grain Storage, Child Care and Energy Management.

3. Farm women from Gujarat State had higher training needs in the aspect of Energy Management followed by the aspect of Child Care and Grain Storage and have lesser training needs in the aspects of Family Planning and Foods and Nutrition as compared to the above aspects.

Overall in Divisions of Gujarat State

4. The farm women from Ahmedabad of division of Gujarat State had training needs in six out of seven aspects of Home Science Education, namely, Health and Sanitation, Family Planning, Foods and Nutrition, Grain Storage, Child Care and Energy Management except in Household Storage, which was ranked seventh.
5. Farm women from Navsari division had training needs in all the aspects of Home Science, namely, Health and Sanitation, Household Storage, Family Planning, Foods and Nutrition, Grain Storage, Child Care and Energy Management.
6. Farm women from Rajkot division had need for training in five out of seven aspects of Home Science Education, namely, Family Planning, Foods and Nutrition, Grain Storage, Child Care and Energy Management except the aspect of Health and Sanitation and Household Storage, which were ranked second and seventh respectively by the experts in the subject matter.

7. There was a significant difference in the extent of training needs of the farm women from the divisions of Rajkot and Navsari as well as Rajkot and Ahmedabad in the aspect of Health and Sanitation.
8. There was a significant difference in the extent of training needs of the farm women from the divisions of Navsari and Ahmedabad as well as Navsari and Rajkot in the aspect of Household Storage.
9. There were significant differences in the extent of the training needs of the farm women from all the three divisions, namely, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Navsari in both the aspects of Family Planning and Child Care in which the farm women from Rajkot division had higher extent of training needs than those from Navsari and Ahmedabad.
10. There were significant differences in the extent of training needs of the farm women among three divisions namely, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Navsari in the aspects of Foods and Nutrition and Energy Management in which again the farm women from Rajkot had the higher extent of training needs than those from Ahmedabad and Navsari division.

#### Within Ahmedabad Division

1. The farm women from Ahmedabad district had training needs in the aspects of Grain Storage, Child Care and Energy Management. These farm women had the higher extent of training needs in the aspects of Energy

Management followed by Child Care and Grain Storage.

2. The farm women from Kaira district (Thasra) had training needs in the aspect of Child Care and Energy Management. The higher extent of training needs was in the aspect of Energy Management followed by Child Care.
3. The farm women from Mehsana (Pilwai) had training needs in six out of seven aspects of Home Science Education. The higher extent training needs of the farm women from this area was in the aspect of Energy Management, following by Child Care, Foods and Nutrition, Family Planning, Grain Storage and Home Science Education.
4. The farm women from Sabarkantha (Khedbrahma) had training needs in six out of seven aspects of Home Science Education. They had higher extent of training needs in the aspects of Energy Management followed by Grain Storage, Child Care, Household Storage, Family Planning and Foods and Nutrition.
5. The farm women from Banaskantha (Deesa) had training needs in six out of seven aspects of Home Science Education. The higher extent of training need was in the aspects of Energy Management followed by Child Care, Foods and Nutrition, Grain Storage, Health and Sanitation and Family Planning.

Within Navsari Division

1. Farm women from Valsad (Navsari) had training needs in two out of seven aspects. They had higher extent of need for training in the aspect of Energy Management followed by Child Care.
2. The farm women from Surat (Vyara), a tribal area had needs for training in all the aspects of Home Science Education. They had higher extent of training needs in the aspects of Energy Management, followed by Grain Storage, Family Planning, Child Care, Household Storage, Foods and Nutrition and Health and Sanitation.
3. The farm women from the area of Chhotaudepur had need for training in six out of seven aspects of Home Science Education. They had higher extent of training needs in the aspect of Energy Management followed by Grain Storage, Child Care, Household Storage, Foods and Nutrition and Family Planning.
4. The farm women from Bharuch (Rajpipla) had training needs in six out of seven aspects of Home Science Education. The higher extent of training need were in the aspects of Energy Management followed by Grain Storage and Child Care followed by Household Storage, Foods and Nutrition and Family Planning.

Within Rajkot Division

1. The farm women from Rajkot area had training needs in five out of seven aspects of Home Science Education. The higher extent of training need was in the aspect of Energy Management followed by Family Planning, Child Care, Foods and Nutrition and Grain Storage.
2. The farm women from Surendranagar had training need in all the seven aspects of Home Science Education. The higher extent of training need was in the aspect of Energy Management followed by Child Care, Foods and Nutrition, Family Planning and Grain Storage.
3. The farm women from Jamnagar had training needs in all the aspects of Home Science Education. The higher extent of training needs was in the aspect of Energy Management, followed by Foods and Nutrition, Grain Storage, Child Care, Family Planning, Health and Sanitation and Household Storage.
4. The farm women from Bhuj had training needs in six out of seven aspects of Home Science Education. The higher extent of training need was in the aspect of Energy Management, followed by Family Planning, Child Care, Grain Storage, Foods and Nutrition and Health and Sanitation.

5. The farm women from Amreli had training needs in six out of seven aspects of Home Science Education, the higher extent of training need was in the aspect of Energy Management, followed by Child Care, Foods and Nutrition, Family Planning, Grain Storage and Health and Sanitation.
6. The farm women from Bhavnagar had training needs in all the aspect of Home Science Education. The higher extent of training need was in the aspects of Energy Management followed by Family Planning, Child Care, Foods and Nutrition, Grain Storage, Household Storage and Health and Sanitation.

#### **4.7 Recommendations**

The investigator, on the basis of her experience in conducting the study for farm women of Gujarat State giving following recommendations.

1. Similar study can be taken up in the other States.
2. The other areas of Home Science Education can be taken up to find out the needs in these aspects.
3. Similar study can be done for the women from slum areas in urban setting.
4. Training needs of the farm women can be identify in relation to the other variables in addition to these variables.