CHAPTER 1

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The present study deals with identifying training needs in Home Science of farm women in Gujarat State as related to their age, socio-economic status, proximities to the training centre and exposure to other programmes. The present Chapter indicates what has been already studied by others previously and has bearing upon the present study. It provides the brief review of the theoretical concept regarding training needs and related research studies.

1.1 Theoretical Concept of Training Need

1.1.1 TRAINING

The term 'Training' is perceived differently by different scholars in Extension Education field and is used to express vrious meanings in the literature reviewed.

The term 'Training' refers to knowledge and its application. Knowledge and understanding may be called the first level of training and is followed by application. In other words it can be said that training is not only limited to knowledge received but extends further where knowledge is put to use through application. It means getting a person to do job correctly.

Training ---> Knowledge and Understanding ---> Application of Knowledge ---> Practicing ---> ----> Habit Formation ----> Trained in skills and abilities

Conceptual Framework of Training

The above conceptual framework indicates that training refers to knowledge and application of knowledge. Further one needs to practice it till one forms the habit of using it. This habit formation further results into the Trained individual mastering the skills and abilities resulting in performance of job efficiently and successfully.

Therefore, 'Training' is often regarded as influencing the human system through the development of knowledge, skills and attitudes in relation to specific tasks. It also becomes an essential input for making individual efficient. It equips the individual with necessary knowledge skill abilities and attitudes to perform the job effectively. This meaning is also reflected by Suda (1980) as he expresses that Training is an application of knowledge, skill and attitudes needed to improve one's ability in solving problems and adopting practices. According to Patel (1987), Training helps an individual to develop appropriate habit of thought, action, knowledge, skill and attitudes to work more effectively.

Rudramurthy (1949), has an identical concept of training. He states that Training is one of the means to

bring about a continuous improvement in the ability of work prepared by an individual. It equips the worker with necessary knowledge, skills, abilities and attitudes to perform the job efficiently. Sing (1967) also refers Training as the process by which desired knowledge, skill, attitude and ideas are inculcated, fostered and reinforced in an organism. According to Hall (1954) Training is also a process of aiding employer to gain effectiveness in their present or future work through development of appropriate habit of thought, action, skill, knowledge and attitude.

The term 'Training' also has the connotation of Hooza's (1979) concept as he mentions that training is problem oriented. In other words the actual field problems which come to the notice of experts with regard to a particular area or particular situation are taken up for discussion and for efforts to suggest appropriate steps to tackle the same.

'Training' includes two major elements. They are (1) Trainees, those who learn. (2) Trainers, those who instruct or train. Both the elements are essential in training process. Dwarkanath (1977) interprets training in reference to instructor as he mentions that training has generally three important aspects, namely, delivering information, teaching skills and providing in-depth knowledge. This would refer more to the trainer than trainees in training process. Whereas Rao (1969) interprets training in connection with trainees as he expresses that training is a kind of learning process where a selected group of

individual undergo learning experience to internalise skills resulting in modification of behaviour towards a specific job performance. The concept of 'Training' requires individual to undergo certain process, which begins with awareness, desirability, trials, evaluation and finally adoption on the part of an individual. Thus, this term is elaborated by Sing (1975) who mentions particularly about farm training. He states that farm training has a more direct contribution to the level of awareness, knowledge and adoption of the improved agricultural practices.

Attempting to clarify the meaning of concept of 'Training' in Extension Education, Dahama (1973) postulated that 'Training' is to educate a person so as to be fitted qualified and proficient in doing the same job.

The Training is understood as development of knowledge, skills and abilities in an individual to perform the required job effectively.

1.1.2 NEED

Needs imply conditions including necessity, requirement, urgency, prerequisites, vacancy, scarcity, lack and indispensability. Waghmare stated that Need is a drive expressed behaviour in particular direction to regain equilibrium from the state of disequilibrium. According to him, it is a difference between what is and what should be. It is a gap between two situations what is and what ought to be. Similarly, the household needs are the gap between

household practices adopted by women at present and the household practices recommended by the researches at present.

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Household Practices ]              [ Household Practices
                    ]<--- Gap --->[ recommended by
Adopted at Present  ]    Need      [ Researches
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1.1.3 ASSESSMENT OF TRAINING NEEDS

The training or educational need has to be seen from all major angles. Education has been termed as an agent of social change. To make education effective and training useful and applicable it must reflect the society's needs which is dependent upon the conservation, and progressive function of the society and of individual, There are two kinds of need, present needs and future needs. Certain needs are essentially "now", whereas certain needs might be related to adult role.

While planning programme many times experts, planners at administrative levels discuss the matter and decide the content. But this kind of decision about needs and content reflects the thinking of a selected group of people. The right approach is to conduct a survey of the needs from the community by using the appropriate technique of data collection. Further analysis can be done to identify the needs.

To provide an opportunity of growth for the women force, it is necessary that the emphasis of input for the

rapid transfer of household technology and way to modernise the standard of living of their family and thereby of nation be given priority through training. Thus, the importance of training as an indispensable instrument for national development can not be ignored. In order to make any training meaningful and contributing, it is imperative on the part of organisers to identify the training needs of the trainees.

Training will become meaningful only if it is need based and problem oriented which may bring a total change among rural women to improve their standard of living.

In view of significant role farm women play in agriculture, animal husbandry, household and allied sectors and in contributing towards improving the standard of living of the family, there is an urgent need to improve their knowledge and skill through training so that they too play an important role in country's development. However, her development through training should be in an integrated, systematic and continuous manner so as to prepare them to perform their multifarious roles in a more effective manner.

Training is slowly being realised as a commitment just as a child requires training to grow into an gentle so does women required to be trained to become a perfect knowledgeable homemakers.

1.2 Review of the Researches Related to Training Needs of Farm Women

Few researches have been carried out in Gujarat as well as North and South India regarding training needs of the farm women particularly in four aspects namely Child Care, Foods and Nutrition, Family Planning and Health and Sanitation. The researches in the aspect of Household Storage, Grain Storage and Energy Management for farm women were found very limited. However, some of them which were available to investigator have been reported in this Chapter.

The first section of review of research studies dealt with training needs in the selected aspects of Home Science, only after the farm women were exposed to extension programmes or training. The second section dealt with review of research studies related to surveys of knowledge and practices in those selected aspects of Home Science Education.

1.2.1 RESEARCHES RELATED TO TRAINING NEEDS OF FARM WOMEN AFTER EXPOSURE TO EXTENSION OR TRAINING PROGRAMME

The impact of Nutrition Education was observed by Kaushik (1968) in her study entitled 'Diet, Nutrition and Economic survey of two villages and effects of Nutrition Education on dietary pattern in selected villages.

The objective of the study was to improve the nutritional status of people in a selected village. The women were educated in the following aspects.

1. An awareness of the selection between diet and health.
2. Recognition of common deficiency symptoms and their prevention.
3. The planning of nutritionally adequate meals.
4. Improved cooking practices.
5. Better methods of storage of foodgrains and use of technique of home scale preservation of vegetables and fruits.
6. Developing kitchen gardens.
7. Personal hygiene and sanitation.

For this purpose two villages were selected (1) an experimental village in which Nutrition Education was attempted and (2) control village in which no such attempt was made. Diet surveys were carried out before and after the attempt at nutrition education. Forty women were selected at random from the experimental village and 20 from control village. Women from landlord and landless labour families were chosen in the proportion. Personal interview through questionnaire was used. Home visits group demonstration, slides and photographs as well as few audio-visual aids were used.

The findings were :

Before giving Nutrition Education breast feeding was begun from third day of birth. Till baby was given jaggery

water. The child is breast fed till 2 1/2 years of age or onset of pregnancy whichever is earlier.

Foods were introduced at six months of age. A diet survey was lacking in essential foods and nutrition. Consumption of leafy vegetables was less than recommended allowances. Faulty cooking methods were used. Bran was removed while making Chapatis. Leafy vegetables cooked in excess water and discarded to remove bitterness or tringent taste.

Environmental sanitation was very poor. There were flies in rainy seasons. They cooked food outside in verandah and therefore more exposed to flies. In rainy season water collected around house which made environment dirty. Left over food was stored in covered pan. The women from landlord families used wooden and tin containers whereas women from landless families stored grain in clay containers.

A repeat survey at the end of the study showed that about 40% of women from landlord families showed favourable changes with respect to the following :

1. Increased intake of sprouted pulses and vegetables.
2. Feeding canjee darf and vegetables to young children.
3. Better methods of cooking rice and vegetables.
4. Cultivation of kitchen gardens.
5. Use of clean dust for cleaning utensils.

The change was less evident in the women from families of landless labourers.

Bala and Roy (1979) conducted a study on utilization of household knowledge by farm women among 119 trained and 50 untrained women randomly selected from 5 villages of Hissar district.

It was found that trained women did not use the knowledge of food, food preparation and use of labour saving devices at home as this was not according to their food habits and income level.

It was recommended that training should be suitable to existing needs and resources.

Almost similar study was conducted by Verma and Verma (1985) regarding training needs of rural women. It aimed at studying preferential choices of rural women and adolescent girls for training in improved home practices and secondly to determine the gain in knowledge of trainees before and after the exposure.

The study was conducted in Hansi block of Hissar district. Two villages were namely Bardala (Progressive) and Dhani Kumbran (Non progressive) were selected randomly. A sample of sixty and forty young women was selected from those two villages respectively on the basis of their preferences and socio-economic status. The trainers preferences were recorded under need and interest categories on 3, 2 and 1 range and numbers have been assigned. The

Speaman's rank order correlation test was applied to find out the different preferential choices of progressive and non-progressive farm women.

The structured interview schedule of knowledge inventory was developed to assess the level of knowledge. The technical components covered the areas of Clothing, Nutrition, Family Resource Management and Child Care practices. The specialised training was imparted. The pre and post interviews were held to determine the impact of training and Chi Square non-paramatic test was applied to draw inferences.

It was found that rural women of progressive and non-progressive villages had differential choices and preferences for receiving training on improved home practices. It was also found that trainees had acquired sufficient level of knowledge regarding improved home practices irrespective of the type of villages.

Another study was conducted by Deshpande, Trifile and Danayak (1987) on behavioural change of rural women through training. It was an experimental programme conducted for five years and results were observed at the end of fifth year.

The guideline for training the rural women was framed by eliciting and analysing responses from 50 randomly selected families from different location. The technologies selected were from following disciplines namely culture and values,

Farming, Animal Husbandry and dairy, Home Science, Energy and social Forestry.

The responses of 700 rural women from five different villages were analysed in terms of participation in the training programme and the impact of technologies was then assessed. The training programme was organised every year at the rate of four training programmes per year. The participation in the first year was taken as the base year. every year in each training programme there were addition of new trainees and absence of old trainees, every training thus, was a mixture of old and new trainees and the ratio varied from 92:80 in the base year to 50:50 in the fifth year.

It was observed at the end that women who received training became alert, bold, and conscious of their needs and problems. In farming the change was more in respect of improved seeds of wheat and soyabean. In vegetables it was more for tomatoes, ladies-fingers and bitterguard. In Home Science aspect the weightage was seen on saving, purchase of domestic equipment and grain storage. In every aspect the impact was on smokeless furnace. In social forestry planting of fruits trees was more common.

The awareness among the women studied, was more than 90 per cent. The participation of young group who was reluctant and usually did not turn out had also increased over five years and technologies were gradually adopted.

Thomre , Deshmukh, Chole and Antwal (1987) studied the impact of Home Science extension on farm women's gain in knowledge of food and nutrition practices in the village Pedgaon of taluka and district Parbhani. The related objective was to assess the knowledge gained by farm women regarding improved practices under Food and Nutrition as a result of extension efforts. Another objective was to study the socio-personal characteristics of farm women. A total of 80 farm women were selected randomly and interviewed personally with a structured interview schedule. The interview schedule contained questions pertaining to realisation of importance of cooking material and methods of cooking.

It was found that the highest realisation of cooking was in case of sprouted pulses (67.50 per cent). The substantial impact was also observed in case of mixed cereals. Only 18.75 respondents had perceived the importance of cooking. The percentage increased as respondents were convinced of the importance of cooking of green vegetables, fruit vegetables and milk.

Regarding cooking methods, a higher percentage of respondents had felt the importance of washing vegetables before cutting. The majority of the respondents had realised the importance of cutting vegetables in big pieces. Similarly higher percentage of respondents used required quantity of water for cooking.

The above findings indicated that training is essential and it increases the awareness on the part of trainees and brings changes in their practices.

Verma and Verma (1989) did a study regarding value as determinant of the acceptability of home practices. This study was also developed to determine the content necessary for training programmes.

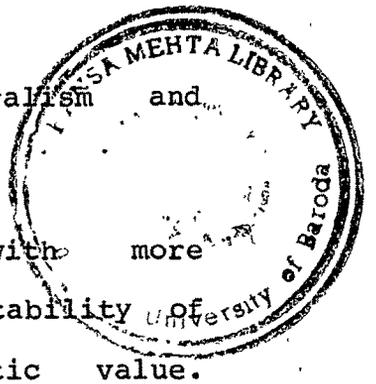
It aimed at studying the value orientation of rural women and determining the acceptability of improved home practices in relation to values orientation of rural women.

It was conducted in Rohtak district of Hariyana State in four villages and fifty respondents from each village were selected randomly. Thus the sample of the study constituted of 200 respondents.

The value orientation of rural women was studied under five value dimensions. (i) Liberalism - conservatism (ii) Individualism-familism (iii) Scientism-Fatalism, (iv) Self reliance-Dependence (v) Efficiency-Security. The scales were developed and standardised separately. The structured interview schedule was prepared for the acceptability of improved home practices.

The related findings of the study were that women having liberal values had more acceptability of child care practices than those who were conservatives, whereas the acceptability of nutritional and home management was

observed without being influenced by Liberalism and conservative values.



Another finding was that women with more individualistic values had shown more acceptability of nutritional practices than women of familistic value. Whereas for acceptability of child care and home management the effect of individualism and familism values were not isolated. It was found that women having scientific values had accepted the child care practices and also other improved home practices than those women who had fatalistic value. Whereas Nutritional and Home Management practices were being accepted without being affected by those values. It further showed that women who revealed more self reliance, had shown more acceptability of child care practices than those who were dependent. Whereas the acceptability of other practices were not influenced by those values, irrespective of efficiency, security values, rural women expressed their acceptability for improved home practices.

A study on gain in knowledge and change in attitude through training on improved home making tasks was conducted by Verma, Jain, Devi (1989). This study was undertaken to assess the impact of training on trainees, gain in knowledge and change in attitude about improved home making tasks.

The study was conducted in two villages namely Patan and Shahpur of Hissar district. A random sample of 100 rural women representing low, medium and high socio-economic background was drawn out from the households of two villages.

Pre-exposure knowledge and attitude test was carried out with the help of schedule. This was followed by post exposure assessment of knowledge and attitude. The gain in knowledge and change in attitude was assessed with the help of 't' test. The training was imparted on practices related to Clothing, Nutrition, Child Care and Family Resources. The related topics to the present study were in Nutrition and Child Care. It was found that there was a significant gain in knowledge as well as change of attitude in these components of practices on which training was imparted.

It showed that giving nutrition exposure in the form of low cost nutritious recipes, preservation, balance diet conservation of nutrition cooking and rehydration, there was a significant change in their knowledge.

For the immunisation for children, appropriate child rearing practices for health promotion, family welfare for better parenthood, there was a considerable significant change in these practices as revealed by data in the study.

A study was conducted by Dharmale, Naik, Nirban (1990) on Training Needs of Rural women in Farm and Home pursuits.

The major objective was to understand the training needs of rural women. The study was undertaken in fifteen villages from the development Block of Dapoli of Ratnagiri district.

The women who were actively engaged in the farm and home activities were considered as respondents. In all 150 such farm women were interviewed.

It was found that the intensity of training need was very high with respect to the major areas of farm as well as home pursuits.

A study was conducted by Upadhyaya and Gupta (1990) regarding adoption of selected home making practices by rural women. The study was conducted in two villages of Panchayat Samiti of Girwa in district Udaipur of Rajasthan. The sample consisted of 75 rural women who were exposed to extension programme in Home Science and were willing to participate in the study.

Thus home making practices namely Grain Storage and Balanced Diet were selected for the study. The data were collected through interview with a structured schedule. The component included the indicators like (1) improved Kotni of mud (2) place of keeping Kothi (3) preparation before storing grain, and (4) use of fumigants. The second component included identification of situation which indicate (1) interest preference (2) skill in handling (3) time being practiced.

The findings revealed that majority f women were young and illiterate. The contacts of respondents with cities were not frequent. The main occupation of respondent was agriculture. The majority of them were farmers.

It was also found that majority of the women possessed sufficient knowledge in grain storage and balanced diet practices. The percentage of women having sufficient knowledge in Balanced Diet (44.05%) was more as compared to that in Grain Storage (12.33%). Majority of women (50) were in the category of medium adoption with regard to the practices of Grain Storage (56 %) and Balanced Diet (50.67%). The percentage of rural women who had high adoption was more for grain storage practice (17.34%) than balanced diet practices (4%). The percentage of low adoption was more in balanced diet practices (45.33%) than for grain storage practices (36.67%).

The study further revealed that age, social participation, caste, occupation and source of information utilized had no significant impact on the adoption of both the home making practices.

Adoption in both the practices was significantly high in case of literate women as compared to illiterate women urban contact had no significant impact on the adoption of grain storage practices while it was found to have significant impact on the adoption of balanced diet practices. Land holding had impact on the adoption of grain

storage practices whereas it did not have any significant influence on the adoption of balanced diet practices. It was found that knowledge had significant impact on the adoption of both the home making practices. It revealed that with the increase in knowledge of the practice adoption level of the two practices also increased.

A study was conducted by Verma, T., Verma, S., and Jain (1991) on training impact on rural women for improved home practices The study was designed to study the needs and interest of rural women and adolescent girls about improved home practices.

The study was conducted in five districts of Hariyana State. A sample was consisted of 295 respondents selected proportionately from different socio-economic status. Fortyfive days training was imparted to rural women about different aspects of improved home practices. Pre and post training survey was conducted to assess the impact of training. The result revealed that training on improved home practices have established a significant impact on knowledge gain and attitudinal change of rural women in Haryana.

1.2.2 REVIEW OF RESEARCHES RELATED TO SEVEN ASPECTS OF HOME SCIENCE EDUCATION

1.2.2.1 Foods and Nutrition. Patel, K. (1963) conducted the dietary studies of low socio-economic groups in Baroda. The main cause of poor health was due to poor socio-economic status, lack of knowledge about nutrition,

faulty food habits and superstitions.

Food habits were found to differ on the basis of their caste, income, age, education, family size, meal pattern, living conditions and occupation.

Patek, K. (1965) surveyed the diet and dietary practices of selected low income Gujarati families in Sewasi village, Baroda district.

The selected objective was to obtain information on diets and cooking methods.

The findings revealed that -

1. Rice and dal were usually cooked by women without soaking after washing thoroughly between the palms twice or thrice.
2. For three days after birth, new born babies were fed jaggery and water. After third day breast feeding was begun and continued till the child was two years old. Supplementary food was introduced to infants after six months which included soft rice or Khichari, dal, rotla and some milk in tea.

It was also observed during the study that there was no drainage system and waste water was thrown outside into an open yard. There were no toilet facilities. The families used Kerosene, wood,charcoal and cowdung as a fuel. The majority of the kitchen were dark and poorly ventilated.

Nagwekar, A. (1973) identified the Educational Needs of fortyseven rural mothers of children under five years of age in regard to knowledge of specific facts and practices in nine selected aspects of child nutrition through interview method. The following were the aspects :

1. Effect of improper feeding.
2. General pattern of nursing.
3. Importance of food.
4. Information on weaning practices.
5. Hints on supplementary foods.
6. Early breast feeding.
7. Supplementary foods.
8. Diet and Nutrition.

Findings showed that -

1. Rural mothers had educational needs in total and separately in each of the nine selected aspects of child nutrition.

The average total knowledge of the group in child nutrition was below fifty per cent of the total knowledge considered essential for mothers to know which give the measure of the educational need.

A study was conducted by Haiderali(1977) on knowledge of rural tribal mothers regarding preschool Child Feeding.

A random sample of fifty tribal mothers of children of two to six years age was selected from two selected tribal villages. Through personal interview data were collected on

essential knowledge on child feeding that mothers should have.

The findings of the study were as follow.

1. Tribal mothers' average total knowledge was below 70 per cent of the knowledge considered essential for mothers to know.
2. Tribal mothers had educational need in total and separ--ately in five aspects of child feeding.
3. There was no correlation between the intensity index of importance and mean obtained by mothers for total knowledge.
4. There was no association between selected character--istics namely, age, experience, urban contact and number of earning members and their knowledge in child feeding.

Koshy and Bhagat (1980) identified some aspects of Nutrition Education associated with feeding infants and toddlers in rural farm families. Ninety five mothers having children below three years of age were interviewed. They were questioned on eight basic concepts related to feeding practices. The responses were recorded in terms of correct, incorrect or do not know. The responses were analysed both in terms of frequency and the percentage in each of the eight concepts.

The findings indicated that there was ignorance among farm women as to what food should be given to toddlers when

and how it should be given. There was a need for greater awareness among the rural mothers about child feeding and nutrition education for keeping their infants and toddlers in good health.

Mittal (1981) attempted to investigate educational needs of rural mothers for forming desirable food habits in children of 4-6 years of age.

The objective of the study was to identify the educational needs of rural mothers for forming desirable food habits in children of 4-6 years of age.

The specific objectives were to identify the level of knowledge possessed by rural mothers of 4-6 years old children for forming desirable food habits. The another objective was to find out relationship in the level of knowledge possessed by rural mothers of 4-6 years old children and the selected variables namely, educational level of mothers, number of children, occupation, age, caste and income.

Population for the study consisted of 119 rural mothers who were having at least one child under seven years of age. Fifty per cent of the population of the rural mothers was selected by the random sampling method. The data were collected with the help of interview schedule personality by the investigator.

Following were the findings of the study :

Majority (66 per cent) of the rural mothers were involved in household activities and farm work. Fifty per cent of the rural mothers had 3-4 numbers of children. None of the women had information received from Mukhya Sevika but doctor, husband and mother-in-law served as source of information. A majority were Harijans and had an income between Rs.101 to Rs.600 per month.

The knowledge was categorized into 3 levels as high, moderate and low.

A majority (68 per cent) of the rural mothers had moderate level of knowledge. An equal percentage (16 per cent) of the rural mothers had low and high levels of knowledge. The rural mothers had an educational need in all four areas of child feeding.

Out of 43 principles a very low percentage (22 per cent) of the principles were known by about 60 per cent of the respondents. None of the principles received 100 per cent adequate response from the rural mothers which indicated an educational need in all areas in relation to formation of desirable food habits in rural areas. There was no significant association between mother's knowledge and the characteristic namely number of children occupation and caste. There was a significant association between levels of knowledge and educational level, age and income of the family.

1.2.2.2 Household Storage. According to Rathnasatapathy (1963) who investigated kitchen storage facilities of selected household in Madras city.

It was found that upper middle class families had greater provision for storage space than the middle and lower middle classes. The quantity of food supplies stored affected the number, type and volume of containers used. The total number and volume of containers for storing food supplies increased as the income increased.

A study conducted by Kusum (1965) to get information regarding the storage facilities available in the kitchen of middle and high income group families in Ernakulum, Kerala.

The study revealed that the utilization of wall space for built in cupboard was more common in higher income group. They also had additional storage facilities such as tables, cupboards, open shelves and wall cabinets. The middle income group families reported storage facilities as on the floor, raised slab and hanging shelves. Cooking utensils were kept on the floor and open shelves. Racks and hanging space were used for storing kitchen aids. Costly equipments and glasses were stored in shelves.

Swami, I. (1966) studied the kinds of storage facilities found in India.

A group of 20 homemakers were selected randomly based upon the availability, free time and convenience of the homemakers.

The findings of the study were :

Fixed shelves were the most common type of storage provided in all the kitchen of the government planned and built housing for lower socio-economic groups. Food items and utensils were mostly stored in the kitchen shelves and store room. Main food items stored in store room were pickles, preserved and dry grains. Modifications related to the improvement of storage facilities were wanted by most of the homemakers.

Based on the findings the related recommendations made were as follows:

Frequently used articles should be accessible with easy reach without having to climb or stoop.

All types of storage should provide sufficient holding space for all items. Location of items in wall cabinet or base cabinets should be determined on the basis of size, weight, breakability, shape and use.

A study of the kitchen related activities performed and facilities available in some selected university staff quarters of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda was conducted by Shrestha (1969).

The findings revealed that adequate storage space must be provided in the kitchen for storing the wide variety of tools and equipments which the family possesses.

It was also observed that the lack of proper storage facilities in the kitchen necessitates the families to store kitchen related equipments tools and utensils in places other than the kitchen even though it may be more convenient and desirable to store them in the kitchen itself.

Nandvi, S. (1971) developed a guide for setting up storage cabinets at cooking and preparation centre in kitchen.

The related objective was to study the satisfaction and dissatisfaction of homemakers towards the storage arrangements of each tool, utensils, and containers at cooking and preparation centre in a given kitchen arrangement.

A group of 25 homemakers were randomly selected from staff quarters of Maharaja Sayajirao University, Baroda.

It was found that regarding the adequacy of storage space provided at cooking centre which was all the homemakers were satisfied. Storage space provided at preparation centre was found adequate by all the respondents.

A study by Thekkemunyil (1974) on space of location of working areas and storage facilities in the kitchen of the middle class families of Ernakulam showed that in the majority of these homes storage facilities for meal preparation were scattered in the kitchen, store room and dining room.

1.2.2.3 Grain Storage. An investigation was conducted by Kochar (1983) on study of foodgrains storage practices, problems and opinions of rural homemakers in selected villages of Jalandhar district of Punjab.

It was a descriptive survey conducted in four villages, namely, Boling, Dowaba, Kingakotli and Pachranga in Jalandhar district in Punjab. A sample of 150 rural homemakers from farm families in particular was drawn from these four villages with the use of purposive random sampling method. The objectives were to study grain storage practices of rural homemakers in relation to bulk and daily consumption, storage, their opinions towards scientific storage of food grains problems faced by them while storing and relationship between selected variables and grain storage practices. It was found that fifty per cent of rural homemakers belonging to the middle age group of 36-55 years of age and a large percentage (71 per cent) were illiterate. Majority of them were from small farm families. A large percentage (91 per cent) of the respondents kept a storage container separately for storing foodgrains only. Fifty per cent of them used metal bins where gunny bags were commonly used for storage of wheat, maize and rice.

Control measures were used by most (77 per cent) of them. Most of them gave pretreatment to grain as well as store containers, while few did not follow this practice. Few of them did not give any treatment as they did not

experience the spoilage of food grains. For sealing gunny bags, were tied with string by all respondents while metal bins and drums were sealed by almost half the percentage of respondents. It was also found that majority of them took the precautions after adding scientific insecticides and pesticides and did not open the storage containers till the prescribed time was over.

A majority of respondents never faced the problem of lack as space, sufficient light and lack of helping hands. But 55 per cent of the respondents faced the problem of finance. A majority also never faced the problem of know how to use scientific insecticides and pesticides.

A study on storage practices followed by the families of rural area was conducted by Sarambekar, Kulkarni and Naaz (1990).

The objectives of the study were to study the storage practices and to find out the association between storage practices and occupation and income as well as the effect of literacy levelon use of preventive measures in storage.

The sample of 170 respondents was randomly selected from the village Bori in Parbhani, Maharashtra State, and personally interviewed with the help of questionnaire.

The findings of the study were :

1. The association between storage practices and occupation was found to be non significant.

2. The association between storage practices and income was found to be non significant.
3. There was no association between the literacy level and preventive measures used for storing grains.

1.2.2.4 Child Care. Dubey (1952) conducted a study of Indian villages at Shiamirali village, Hyderabad. This study was an outcome of Osmania University Social Service Project.

One of the major finding related to this study was that the major responsibility of mother to look after the child. The mothers gave the toilet training to their children when they started walking. It was found that 3 years was the age of completion of toilet training.

Another study was conducted by Levis O. (1953) about village life in Northern India. The major objective is to study the life cycle of people. This study was conducted in a Jat village, 15 miles away from Delhi. Data were collected by participation, observation and interviews.

The findings revealed that the toilet training started when child could understand the instruction. The child learnt to go to fields for the purpose of defecation by imitation.

Punekar, V. (1959) did a study of Sonkalis of Bombay. The Sonkalis is a fisherman's tribe of Bombay. The objective of the study was to study the community in its

mileu and the changes that had taken place. The technique of direct observation and interview were used to collect data.

The following were the related findings.

Supplementary solid foods were introduced at 10 months of the children and weaning was gradually completed by two years. The children were instructed to go out for excretion at about two years of age and they learnt up by 3 years of age.

A study of Lodha of West Bengal was done by Bhowmic (1963). He revealed that -

(1) on the day of the birth child was fed with two or three drops of honey. From second day he was fed with mother's milk.

(2) Regarding supplementary solids for feeding rice was introduced ritually on any auspicious Tuesday at the age of six months.

(3) Weaning was completed at the completion of one year of age of the child.

David (1963) has made case studies of six families in relation to family relationship and child rearing practices prevailing in rural area.

In her findings it was reported that the age for toilet training was when child could understand instructions and the completion was at 3 years of age.

A study on practices and services related to economic aspect, health and dietary pattern and family planning in a tribal village of Gujarat was conducted by Hakim in 1975.

The study aimed at exploring the details of the daily routine and the role of caretakers with special reference to feeding, weaning, toilet training, sleep and play of children below the age of five years. It also aimed at finding the extent to which the welfare services were utilized by the caretakers and the awareness about the same. The third aim was to offer suggestions for parent education programme with special emphasis on child care and role of caretakers.

The sample of 20 children and their mothers were interviewed. They were from the interiors of Limkheda taluka. The villages selected were Motibandibar, Lukharada, Singwad and Piplaya. Incidental observations were noted. It was a descriptive study.

The results of the study were summarized in to different sections namely, Child Care and Utilization of Welfare Services. It was found that the child as fed with goat milk for the first three days after birth following the milk substituted by mother's milk till the next pregnancy. The child usually weaned by the age of 2 1/2 years or abruptly due to next pregnancy. Milk was not sufficient for making substantial diet, and preventive aspects of health was neglected. The child grows without immunization, children generally suffered from diahhrea, cold and measles.

Tavkar, N. (1983) studied the child care practices amongst the tribals of Panchmahal of Gujarat. The study indicated the following findings -

1. There is no particular age at which the child was toilet trained. Instructions regarding place of defecation or elimination were given only after he starts walking and talking.
2. The children were dependent on mothers to clean them atleast till five years of age.
3. Bathing involves passing of water over the body.
4. The children moved in upper garment or nothing at all till the age of four years.
5. No special effort was made to clean the surroundings in which children sleep.
6. A sick child was worry to the parents, yet no special care was taken in terms of feeding, clothing and sleeping.
7. Preventive aspect of health was neglected and children grew up without the safeguard of immunization.
8. Bhagat, a local medicine man was sought for treatment.

A study of child rearing practices with reference to feeding and toilet training in two villages of Gujarat and Punjab was conducted by Sethi, S. (19).

The related objective was to find out the similarities and differences between the child rearing practices of two villages of Gujarat and Punjab.

The findings of the study were as follows :

1. Almost all mothers breast fed their children in the initial stages from both the villages.
2. In both villages the common method used in weaning were applying the bitter substance on breast feeding.
3. The Rajput mothers introduced food at 11 to 12 months while Sandhra introduced at 9 to 11 months.
4. The differences were found in beginning of the weaning. The weaning was completed at the age of 2 years.
5. Mothers from both the villages started bowel training of their children comparatively at the same time at about one year of the age.
6. Sandhra women reported children completing bowel training before 34 months while Rajput women reported children completing bowel training after 34 months.

Madimani, Chandargi and Surendra (1986) conducted a study on colostrum feeding by rural nursing mothers.

The related objective of this study was to know the knowledge of nursing mothers towards colostrum feeding.

This study was conducted in 5 villages of Dharwad Taluka of Karnataka State. The sample was consisted of 155 nursing mothers, 31 mothers from each village having children less than one year.

Results revealed that the highest percentge of nursing mothers did not feed the colostrum. The association between

the colostrum feeding and maternal education was not found significant.

In South India a study was conducted on training needs of rural schedule caste women by Reddy (1987). The study was conducted in four villages namely Gadipali Verakunta Marikunta, and Lingagala in Huzurnagar and Suryapetha in Nalgonda district. The related objective was to study the training needs of farm women. A pretested interview schedule was used to collect information on socio-economic aspect of Harijan Community and their health and dietary practices. The data were collected from 103 Harijan families from the above villages.

The findings revealed that agriculture labour was the main occupation of the families. Major percent of the families had no land. Of the families having land, majority were having land below half acre. Only 37 per cent of families grow vegetables in their backyard and none in their field. Rearing domestic animals specially cattle and poultry was a common practice. Eggs were used mainly for hatching and cattle were used for agricultural purpose. Milk was sold out to vendors. The annual income of about three fourth of the families was within Rs.2000/- which was much below the poverty line.

The study further revealed that rice with other vegetables was the main meal of majority of the families. The families had ailments which reflected the unhygienic environment. Only 29 per cent of children were vaccinated.

In total 79 per cent had no vaccination at all. Breast feeding was continued till 2 or 5 years of age of the child. The child was put to breast the same day after delivery. Children were straight away weaned to adult diet.

During pregnancy consumption of food was reduced by the women. Lactating women were given restricted diet of rice and garlic-Karam for a month. Regarding personal hygiene, for cleaning of teeth, coal piece and neam twigs were used by them. They took bath only 3 to 4 days during the week. They changed clothes on every 3rd or 4th day. There were no public/private latrine, but the open yards were being used for the purpose. Wood was used as fuel for cooking purpose and in their kitchens no outlays for escape of smoke were provided.

Dubey and Shukla (1989) made a comparative study regarding knowledge and attitude of urban and rural women communities in relation to child rearing practices in Dwari village and Rewa Town in Madhya Pradesh. The objectives of the study were to assess the level of knowledge of two child rearing practices - feeding and toilet training - among women. The second objective was to see the association between socio personal characteristics and knowledge and attitudes of women towards child rearing practices. The 20 per cent respondents were randomly selected from Dwari village. The sample was of 50 rural women. The variables under study were age, caste, education, type and size of family.

The knowledge and attitude were grouped in three categories as high, moderate, and low knowledge and highly favourable, favourable and less favourable attitudes.

It was found that rural women were less aware about various child rearing practices. The level of knowledge was found low. It was also found that majority of rural women had less favourable attitude towards child rearing practices because of their ignorance. The data showed that education and knowledge were significantly associated with child rearing practices. It was also found that caste, education and attitude were found to be significantly associated with child rearing practices.

Arya and Rohini (1990) did a study on child feeding practices in selected families from Parbhani, Maharashtra.

The objectives of the study were -

1. to elicit the information regarding existing child feeding practices.
2. to study the vaccination practices among selected children.

Two hundred mothers who were the native of Maharashtra were randomly selected for present study. Care was taken that each family was having a preschool child. The mothers of the children were interviewed personally with the help of preplanned survey schedule. The information regarding duration of breast feeding, weaning age of child supplementary foods given to the child and vaccination

schedule of the children was collected.

The following were the findings of the study under four headings.

Breast Feeding : The pattern of breast feeding shows that maximum number of children were kept on breast feeding for 13-18 months.

Weaning : Majority of children were weaned beyond the age of 6months.

Supplementary Feeding : A small proportion of families (14 %) were found to offer supplementary foods regularly to children.

Vaccination : Information on Vaccination schedule that more number of children were found to be vaccinated during the first year.

1.2.2.5 Health and Sanitation : A comparative social and economic survey of the village in Gujarat was conducted by Bhadkad (1961) revealed that small number of families kept their house surroundings clean but many families kept bullocks and buffaloes in front of their houses or next their houses with the refusal thrown everywhere which made surroundings dirty and that also helped to breeding of mosquitoes.

Bhatnaga (1967) conducted a study on knowledge and practices in household sanitation reported by Patidar and Bania housewives of village Asoj of Gujarat with the following objectives.

1. To ascertain knowledge of the housewives regarding household sanitation.
2. To explore the household sanitation practices of housewives.
3. To compare the knowledge and practices of village women in household sanitation with the variables of caste, educational level of housewife and head of the family and income of the family.

The sample of the study consisted of 60 housewives among which 30 were from Patidar and 30 were from Baria caste.

The relevant findings of the study were -

1. Practices followed in preparing meals by majority of the respondents were washing vegetables, pulses, rice, before cooking using clean duster, washing utensils with clean water, keeping cooked food covered and washing hands before cooking. The drinking water was filtered and was kept covered. It was considered safe and clean.

2. Nearly three-fourth of the respondents cleaned their utensils near the tank using mud as the cleaning agent. More than three-fourth of the total respondents washed clothes near the tank.

3. The clothes of the sick person were washed as usual with the clothes of the persons of the family.

4. Majority of the respondents used uncovered garbage as the place for throwing garbage. The sewage water was disposed either in pits backyard street or kitchen garden.

5. Half of the respondents used field as the place for human elimination as compared to 38.3 per cent who were using latrines.

6. Majority of the respondents reported that they used medicine for protecting the family members against insects and vermin.

William and Charatte (1968) conducted a study about the mud walls of houses in Kairumpura village. The findings of the study revealed that disposal of garbage included shells and tough skins of vegetables and fruits which were accumulated outside the door indicating ignorance about environmental sanitation and hygiene.

Kapoor, R. (1977) investigated value preferences of rural homemakers regarding general sanitation and cleanliness of the home.

The following were the objectives of the study.

1. To identify values of rural homemakers in relation to the level of general sanitation and cleanliness in the homes.
2. To find out the association between the value and the following variables age, caste, education and income.

The study was done with a sample of eighty homemakers of village Sewasi of Baroda taluka of Gujarat State. The data were collected through interview with a prepared questionnaire.

Frequencies and percentages were calculated and a Chi-Square tests were used to check association with the variables of age, education, income and caste.

The major findings were -

1. Women had preference for sanitation as a whole.
2. Eighty-one per cent of the respondents went in for water facility which was an item contributing to sanitation.
3. Older age, lower caste, uneducated homemakers below poverty line did not have value for sanitation.
4. Low percentage of homemakers (19%) choose a village having sanitation facility.
5. High percentage (61 %) preferred to sweep the house twice a day and 47 per cent of the respondents preferred to clean the storage cupboards once a week.

Sharma, P. (1978) surveyed the practices of personal hygiene and environmental sanitation of selected pupils and their mothers of Sewasi village, of Baroda district.

The relevant objective was to find out the practices of the mothers of eighth, ninth and tenth class pupils of Sewasi High School, Sewasi, related to selected areas of

personal hygiene and environmental sanitation.

The mothers of the pupils of the three classes were interviewed through interview schedule.

The major findings were -

1. More than fifty per cent of the mothers of the three classes 'never' used an individual towel for bathing and individual cup or glass for drinking water.
2. More than 50 per cent of mothers of tenth class pupils did not use clean piece of cloth or clean handkerchiefs for sneezing coughing and itching the eyes.
3. The mothers found "never" followed the incorrect practices regarding eating food.
4. Majority of them "sometimes" or "always" followed correct practices regarding cooking food.
5. Few per cent of mothers used sometimes clean rag for wiping the utensils.

1.2.2.6 Family Planning. Parekh (1954) did a study of the attitudes of Gujarati mothers towards family planning.

A sample of one hundred mothers in the age group of 20-35 years and in the income group of Rs.150/- to Rs.350/- residing in suburban Bombay were selected. Data were collected by interview using questionnaire schedule containing questions regarding family composition, reasons for limiting family, spacing of children, knowledge of

various family planning methods.

The findings showed that 93 respondents out of 100 were in favour of limiting family and also wished to restrict the number of children according to their income. Out of 93 respondents 18 women wished to have two children, 43 women wished to have three children, 24 women wished to have four children and remaining 8 women wished to have five children. These women also understood the value of spacing. Fifty women preferred an interval of three years between two children.

Agarwala (1960) studied the attitudes of females towards family planning in some selected villages.

The sample consisted of 779 married women from villages namely Mukhmelpur, Kanpur, Baprawla, Begumpet, Zindpur and Barwala near Delhi. The data were collected by interview method using a questionnaire schedule.

He found out that about 53 per cent were aware of family planning. Only 27 per cent had knowledge of one method to prevent pregnancies and only 3 per cent actually used any method. It was also found that olders females had more knowledge about contraception and were more willing to limit their family size than the younger ones.

Daroga (1968) in his study on attitudes of lower income groups families towards family planning had found out that the type of family had some bearing on the attitudes towards

family planning. Religion also influenced the attitudes of people to some extent. The higher level of education did influence the outlook of the people to a considerable extent. Low income is associated with more number of children. In this study majority of the respondents have the ideal number of children from one to three. They felt that spacing period for birth should be two to three years as it facilitated individual care as well as attention to the children.

The study revealed that the majority of the respondents knew that condom, loop and sterilisation were the appropriate method for practice.

A study by Datta, M. (1979) on attitudes of married rural Assamese women towards family planning was done with the aim to find out the extent of variation in the attitudes of married Assamese women towards family planning due to religion, age, type of family, education and their income.

The data were collected from 100 married Assamese women from Amguri village. The respondents were interviewed through questionnaire to collect background information. The attitudes towards family planning were studied with the help of standardized tool prepared by Chaubey and Reddy.

The data were analysed through percentages, 't' test and two way analysis of variance.

The findings revealed that majority were from older age

group 35-45 years, literate upto Higher Secondary, belong to higher income group above Rs.300, from nuclear families, had three pregnancies, had interval between pregnancies within the space period of 2-3 years.

All the respondents (100 per cent) pointed out that over population is a problem in India. They thought that over population can be checked by using family planning methods. Majority of the respondents felt that ideal spacing period between two children should be 5 to 6 years.

Married Assamese women from younger group had more positive attitudes towards family planning than the older age group.

Rai, Bhat and Sanoria (1987) conducted a study regarding knowledge of rural women about Family Planning. The objectives were to find out levels of knowledge and to determine the association between socio-economic attributes and the knowledge of rural women about family planning methods.

The study was conducted in Narsinghpur district of Madhya Pradesh. For selecting sample multistep sampling technique was used. One hundred respondents were selected randomly for the investigation. The data were gathered through structured schedule by personal interview. The data were analysed into frequency counts and percentages and association was determined with Chi-Square test.

The findings revealed that majority of women had medium level of knowledge about family planning methods. Majority of women (44 per cent) considered the tubectomy operation was the best and safest method of family planning.

The study further revealed that age of respondents, caste they belong to and the number of children they had, had no association with the level of knowledge. It also showed that types and size , income and occupation of the family had no association with the level of knowledge. It indicated that only education of the respondents was positively associated with the levels of knowledge of respondents regarding Family Planning.

A study was conducted by Thombre, Deshmukh and Kulkarni (1990) on opinions of farm women regarding Family Planning.

The objectives of the study were :

1. To assess the knowledge about various methods of family planning among farm women.
2. To judge the opinions of farm women regarding the benefits of Family Planning.

A sample of the study consisted of 90 farm women from villages Bharaswada and Pokharni in Parbhani block, Maharashtra. The farm women who were having more than two children were purposively selected for the study.

The following were the findings :

1. About three fourth of the farm women were aware

regarding the use of copper 'T'. The methods like Leproscopic and tubectomy wre known to the 37.78 per cent and 8.89 per cent of farm women respectively.

2. Majority of (76.44%) of the farm women had opined that family planning is necessary to keep family happy. This was followed by 60.00 per cent of the women who opined that they can offer better education to their children. Maintenance of the family is only possible if the size of family is small which was reported by 52.22 per cent women. Regarding who should undergo the family planning operation, 56.67 per cent of farm women indicated that female should be operated. About 44 per cent of farm women opined that male should be operated.

3. Majority (71.11 %) of farm women preferred proper time of operation after two sons and one daughter. It was followed by 13.33 per cent of the respondents who stated the proper time of operation after two sons. Only 10.00 per cent of farm women were of the opinion that they were ready for the family planning operation even after one son and one daughter. Lease per cent (5.56%) of farm women were ready even after one son and two daughters None of the respondents was of the opinion that family planning operation should be performed after two or three daughters.

1.2.2.7 Energy Management. Amita Shah (1983) studied fuel practices of rural homemakers from Sonarkui and Khanpur villages of Baroda district with the following objectives.

1. To identify the different fuel practices of rural homemakers from the selected villages in relation to consumption and saving of fuel.
2. To find out the relationship between fuel practices followed by rural homemakers and the selected variables such as family size, type and composition, monthly family income, education of homemakers and occupation.

The sample for the study was purposive sample of 100 homemakers, 50 from each of the two village selected for the study. Data were collected with the help of interview schedule and analysed using percentage mean scores and applying Chi-Square tests for finding out the relationship with respect to variables under study.

The findings of the study were -

A greater number of respondents were from large families and joint family system. Majority of them from low income group. Majority of them used wood dried twigs and branches for cooking and heating water and kerosene for lighting.

A small percentage of respondents used gas and coal for cooking and boiling water.

A high percent of homemakers used mud chulla for cooking daily food whereas comparatively lesser per cent of homemakers used stove, sigdi and negligible per cent used gas.

A high percent (90 per cent) did not use pressure cookers.

Out of total number of practices, nearly an equal number of practices which save fuel and waste fuel were followed by a majority of the respondents.

The more commonly related variables with the fuel practices of rural homemakers related to consumption, buying storage and saving of fuel were occupation and their monthly family income, whereas the other variables such as family size, type and composition and education of homemakers did not influence the fuel practices.

Mehta (1983) conducted studies in the districts of Saurashtra and Kutch on fuel consumption.

He found that main fuel consumed for domestic purposes were fire wood, stalks, kerosene and electricity. Some quantities of coal, saw-dust, gobar and LPG were also consumed by them. Large quantities of wood was consumed by the artisan category. Marginal and small farmers consumed largest quantities of dung cakes. The small farmers depended entirely on gathered dung cakes and while the large farmers use twigs/stalks from their own farm lands.

Sharan and Gopinath (1983) observed the energy used in rural North Gujarat. It was concluded by them that in general, dependence of the landless was highest on the traditional fuels, while in a few villages some of the landless household used electricity. Majority of them

depended on kerosene. It was seen that in case of electricity, the consumption was lowest among the landless household and it was highest among large farmers. The landless relied more on kerosene and use less electricity even when they had access to it.

According to report of Jyoti Consultants Limited (1984) in rural areas of South and Central Gujarat domestic energy consumption was the major sector of rural energy consumption constituting 85.8 per cent of the total energy consumed. Among this, firewood and twigs constituted 90.9 per cent of the total requirements. Use of gobar gas for domestic use had been started recently in some villages, but it's share was not at all significant. Kerosene lamps used for domestic lighting purpose.

Energy Survey of India Committee estimated energy resources on the basis of two surveys conducted by Indian National Council of Applied Economic Research. According to report traditional sources provide more than 90 per cent of the domestic energy in rural area. The commercial source account for less than 10 per cent usually in the form of kerosene for cooking. The basic source of domestic fuel are kerosene for cooking and electricity for lighting and fan.

Sharma, S., Sing, T. (1984) conducted a study on rural women's level of knowledge and persuasion for the acceptance of solar cooker device.

The sample size was 100 and the information obtained from women was recorded on standardized knowledge and opinion inventories and attitude responses. Scale developed on Likert's summated rating scale.

Followings were the findings of the study.

1. Most of the respondents had acquired very low scoring on concept and principle of functioning component of the message on solar cooker.
2. Most of the women had developed favourable attitude followed by unfavourable and neutral.
3. Age, economic status and education were found to be negatively, but significantly related while caste had no influence.
4. Occupation and source utilization were positively significantly related with knowledge and persuasion.

Paralikar, Shah, Pandya and Gaekwad (1985) studied fuel management practices of rural homemakers and their effect on their health with the following objectives.

To identify fuel management practices of rural homemakers.

To assess health status of rural homemakers.

To promote non conventional stoves cookers and fuels for adoption of science and technology in everyday living.

The sample of the study comprised of 309 homemakers from the three villages namely Sevasi, Ankodia and Bhimpura.

The data were collected through interview schedule.

The findings were as follows.

The majority of the homemakers were from Rajput community (36.45%) followed by Patel Community (26.42%). The homemakers from SC/ST (16.38%) and Craftsman (16.05%) communities were almost same.

A very few homemakers from Brahmin and Miscellaneous communities who were almost equal in percentage (2%).

Majority of the sample were illiterates (57.50 %). About 42.80 per cent reported to have studied up to various grades below S.S.C. About five per cent had completed education upto S.S.C.

Majority of the makers (95.83%) belonged to families engaged in agricultural occupations.

The number of fuels used by majority were more than one but less than three, for various purposes like cooking, warming and heating water.

Majority (95.4%) used tobacco. Almost equal percentage used cow dung cakes and kerosene. Only two per cent used gas and saw-dust as fuel. Majority of the homemakers knew about smokeless chulah. More than 50% of them knew about biogas. About Solar Cookers most of them did not know. Majority of them reported that they did not not know how to use chulah, biogas and solar cooker.

Unawareness was found the main reason for non-use of these chulas and cookers. Ninety per cent of homemakers attached 'economy' as value to the fuel used. Significant association was found to be existing between use of kerosene for cooking and communities to which the homemakers belonged. Higher percentage of lower communities were the users of firewood for cooking. Majority of the homemakers reported headache and burning and watering of eyes due to smoke.

Conclusion

An overview of the studies conducted regarding Training Needs of farm women has gained momentum. But most of these studies found on training needs of farm women were related to agriculture.

The major findings of these various studies regarding the impact of Extensiion Training Programmes had indicated the need significance and desired results of training programmes in Home Science Extension. The important findings of these studies showed that farm women became aware of improved home practices and it also helped to change their attitudes towards these practices positively. Although one of these studies indicated that training did not have any impact as it was not based on their food habits and it did not consider the income level of the rural families.

While reviewing these studies it was found there were mainly two aspects of Home Science Education which were focussed in most of the training programmes namely Foods and Nutrition and Child Care. From the reviews of these studies it also appeared that there was lesser stress on the aspects such as Health and Sanitation, Family Planning, Grain Storage and Energy Management. The aspect of Household Storage in rural areas was totally absent in these studies. Thus, it is required to identify the needs in these aspects. The Household Storage needs to be considered as one of important aspect of Home Science Education.

The studies regarding training programmes in Home Science Education reviewed were confined to the States belonging to South and North India and very few in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

The studies related to the surveys of practices followed in the different aspects of Home Science Education indicated the training needs in those aspects. Yet, this review did not contribute to a comprehensive description of training needs of farm women in Home Science Education in Gujarat State.

Therefore, the most important task is to identify and determine the training needs of the farm women in Gujarat State in Home Science Education.