

Opinion of Rural Women Towards IAHS Programme

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ABSTRACT

The present study on “Opinion of the rural women towards IAHS Programme in Hisar districts” was conducted on 200 women from Hisar district adopted during last four years under IAHS (Industrial/Internship Attachment of Home Science) programme of College of Home Science. IAHS programme of College of Home Sciences is the unique programme through which dissemination of complete package of homestead technologies is being done. The findings revealed that respondents expressed their positive opinion about IAHS programme in terms of duration, timing, venue, content, student and faculty members. The established positive impact led to sustained impact in terms of regular contact of the respondents with technology dissemination agency (College of Home Science). More than half (51.5%) of the respondents took group decision for adoption of the home stead technologies due to influence of the group as well as uncertainty of the technology.

KEY WORDS: Rural Women, Opinion, Adoption

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INTRODUCTION

Women have always been marginalized and relegated to the status of subjugated class in the Indian society. Especially in rural areas, women have not actively participated in their emancipation due to their lack of economic independence and illiteracy. Women should be organized and strengthened at the grass root level to end their subordination. Rural women often manage complex households and pursue multiple livelihood strategies. Their activities typically include producing agricultural crops, tending animals, processing and preparing food, working for wages in agricultural or other rural enterprises, collecting fuel and water, engaging in trade and marketing, caring for family members and maintaining their homes Vats [1]. Home Science education is the education for home life that is dedicated to women's development. Home Science Colleges are the major drivers of imparting this education. Various technologies have been developed by the College of Home Sciences operational under agricultural universities for alleviating drudgery, increasing efficiency, technological empowerment and entrepreneurship development of rural women in areas like health, nutrition, sanitation, child rearing, resource management, clothing and textile. It is highly important to disseminate these technologies and make them to adopt by rural women. IAHS programme of College of Home Sciences is the unique programme through which dissemination of complete package of homestead technologies is being done.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted in Haryana state. Considering the objectives of study, Hisar district was purposively selected as the dissemination of complete package of homestead technologies is being done through Internship/Industrial Attachment of Home Science (IAHS) programme of I C College of Home Sciences, CCSHAU, Hisar. Four villages viz; Sundawas (Hisar- II block), Bichpari (Barwala block), Shikarpur (Hisar- I block) and ,

Shahpur (Hisar II block) adopted under IAHS programme, College of Home Sciences during 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively were selected purposively. Total 200 rural women/ adolescent girls enrolled under IAHS programme who were selected proportionately for the study. Data were collected personally with the help of interview schedule

- **Achievement motivation:** In present study, achievement motivation was defined as the type of rural women's motives which persuaded them to participate in the IAHS activities and measured by the inventory developed by Yadav [2].
- **Type of decision making:** Decision making refers the participation of respondents in IAHS programme as best course of action to improve their knowledge and skill level of home stead technologies. There are several ways of classifying the decision to participate. In the present study decision making was studied under optional, collective and authority decision making categories.
- **Opinion about IAHS programme:** opinion was operationalized as the view or judgment formed by the selected respondents about the various aspect such as duration, student, venue, time, content and faculty of Internship/Industrial Attachment of Home Science programme.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Achievement motivation of the respondents: Data in Table 1 indicated that more than 70.0 percent respondents reported 'to learn something new (72.0%)' and 'to develop ability to solve problems related to household activities (71.0 %)' as the main reasons to participate in various IAHS activities. More than 50.0 percent respondents reported reasons viz; to increase income by acquiring new skills (59.5 %); to develop ability to guide others (59.0%); to increase social status (52.5 %) and to find source of recreation (51.5%). Comparatively less number of the respondents indicated reasons like gossiping (19.0%) and to pass spare time (16.0%) to attend IAHS programme which were somewhat negative from learning point of view.

Table 1: Achievement motivation of the respondents

Statement	Sundawas n ₁ =53 F (%)	Bichapri n ₂ =30 F (%)	Shikarpur n ₃ =59 F (%)	Shahpur n ₄ =58 F (%)	Total N=200 F (%)
Learn something new	33(62.3)	22(73.3)	39(66.1)	40(69.0)	144(72.0)
Develop ability to solve problems Related to household activities	27(50.9)	21(70.0)	45(77.5)	49(84.5)	142(71.0)
Improve working condition	40(75.5)	16(53.3)	39(66.1)	41(70.7)	136(68.0)
Increase income by acquiring new skills	30(55.6)	17(56.7)	34(57.6)	38(65.5)	119(59.5)
Develop ability to guide others	32(60.4)	16(53.3)	37(62.7)	33(56.9)	118(59.0)
Increase social status	28(52.8)	13(43.3)	32(54.2)	32(55.2)	105(52.5)
To find source of recreation	27(50.9)	13(43.3)	32(54.2)	31(53.4)	103(51.5)
For gossiping	10(18.8)	8(26.7)	11(18.6)	9 (15.5)	38(19.0)
To pass spare time	9 (16.5)	10 (33.3)	7(11.8)	6(10.3)	32(16.0)

Decision about the adoption of the technologies

Data related to the decision about the adoption of technologies are divided in three categories i.e. optional, collective and authority decision (Table 2). It can be observed that in Sundawas village maximum number of the respondents took collective decision (47.2%) followed by optional decision (32.0%) and authority decision (20.9%). In case of Bichpari village half of the respondents took collective decision (50.0%) followed by optional decision (36.7%) and authority decision (13.3%). Similar trend was observed in also in the Shikarpur village more than half of the respondents took collective decision (54.2%) followed by optional decision (37.2%) and authority decision (8.5%). Data regarding the Shahpur village majority of the respondents took collective decision (53.4%) followed by optional decision (39.7%) and authority decision (6.9%). In pooled sample maximum number of the respondents took the collective decision (51.5%) followed by optional decision (36.5%) and authority decision (12.0%).

Table 2: Type of decision about adoption of the technologies

Types of decision	Sundawas n ₁ =53 F (%)	Bichapri n ₂ =30 F (%)	Shikarpur n ₃ =59 F (%)	Shahpur n ₄ =58 F (%)	Total N=200 F (%)
Optional decision	17(32.0)	11(36.7)	22(37.3)	23(39.7)	73(36.5)
Collective decision	25(47.2)	15(50.0)	32(54.2)	31(53.4)	103(51.5)
Authority decision	11(20.9)	4(13.3)	5(8.5)	4(6.9)	24(12.0)

Opinion of the respondents towards IAHS

The respondents expressed their opinion about IAHS in six parameter i.e. duration, timing, venue, content, student, faculty which are given in table 32. It can be observed that in Sundawas village more than ninety percent of the respondents were reported to the students of IAHS were cooperative followed by venue were appropriate and timings were suitable (75.5% each), duration were appropriate (67.9%) and 58.5 % respondents were reported content of IAHS were need based. In case of Bichpari village majority of the (76.7%) respondents were reported that the content of IAHS were need based followed by student were appropriate (70.0%), venues were appropriate (60.0%), timings were suitable (56.7%) and duration were appropriate (53.3%). In Shikarpur village majority of the respondents reported that venues of IAHS were appropriate (76.3%) followed by timings were suitable (62.7%), duration were appropriate (54.2%) and students were cooperative (52.2%). Data regarding to Shahpur village, majority of the respondents reported that the venue of IAHS were appropriate and timing were suitable (74.1% each) followed by duration were appropriate (65.5%), student were cooperative (63.7%) and content were need based (60.3%).

Table 3: Opinion of the respondents towards IAHS programme

Opinion about IAHS Programme	Sundawas n ₁ =53 F (%)	Bichapri n ₂ =30 F (%)	Shikarpur n ₃ =59 F (%)	Shahpur n ₄ =58 F (%)	Total N=200 F (%)
Venue of IAHS were appropriate	40(75.5)	18(60.0)	45(76.3)	43(74.1)	146(73.0)
Student were cooperative	49(92.4)	21(70.0)	31(52.5)	37(63.7)	138(69.0)
Timing of IAHS were suitable	40(75.5)	17(56.7)	29(49.2)	43(74.1)	129(64.5)
Content of IAHS were need based	31(58.5)	23(76.7)	37(62.7)	35(60.3)	126(63.0)
Duration of IAHS were appropriate	36(67.9)	16(53.3)	32(54.2)	38(65.5)	122(61.0)

In total sample majority of the respondents reported the venue were appropriate (73.0%); followed by students were cooperative (69.0%), timing were suitable (64.5%), content were need based (63.0%), duration were appropriate (61.0%) %. More than half of (53.5%) respondents reported that faculty members were cooperative.

CONCLUSION

Respondents who had enrolled IAHS programme give the nine reasons to get them enrolled. The majority of the respondents reported to learn something new and to develop the ability to solve problems. After the IAHS program most of the women had self dependent such as they have earned from their own skills like stitching, craft making, soft toys etc. the rural women are the economically strong after the dissemination the IAHS Program. Most of the economically strong after the adoption of homestead technologies. Most of the women took the individual decision about the adoption of homestead technologies. The majority of the respondents reported the venue were appropriate followed by students were cooperative timing were suitable.

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