

**RESEARCH ARTICLE :**

Attitude toward homestead technologies among RAWE (IAHS) students

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SUMMARY : Various technologies have been developed by the scientists working in College of Home Sciences operational under agricultural universities for alleviating drudgery, increasing efficiency and technological empowerment of rural women in the areas like health, nutrition, sanitation, child rearing, resource management, clothing and textile and entrepreneurship. It is very much necessary to disseminate these technologies and make them to adopt by rural women. Present study was conducted in CCSHAU, Hisar and data was collected from total of 50 students who were already completed their IAHS Programmes of I.C. College of Home Science. Questionnaire were prepared regarding attitude was used to collect the data. Results revealed that majority (56.00%) of the respondents were agreed with the IAHS has helped to get familiar with rural people and 61.00 per cent of the respondents were strongly agreed with the IAHS has helped to understand village situations. Result also showed that cent per cent respondents were strongly agreed with the statement 'there is a need to develop more technologies that are purely meant for women' and 'the University should develop more low-cost household technologies'. By seeing other people living nearby their places adopting new thing, rural women should try to start these things for better life and to improve the condition of their living.

KEY WORDS :

Homestead,
Technologies,
Respondents,
Develop, Adopting

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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Home Science is the education for home life and it is dedicated to women's development from its inception. Various technologies have been developed by the scientists working in College of Home Sciences operational under agricultural universities for alleviating drudgery, increasing efficiency and technological empowerment of rural women in the areas like health, nutrition, sanitation, child rearing, resource

management, clothing and textile and entrepreneurship. It is very much necessary to disseminate these technologies and make them to adopt by rural women. It will not only reduce their drudgery in households and other economic activities but also lead to improvement the sanitation and environmental conditions, health and nutrition levels, capacity building, optimum uses of resources and economic empowerment.

Since knowledge of the existence of technology can create motivation for its

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adoption and knowledge is found to be related as the attitude of the respondents towards adoption. Opportunities should be provide to rural women through demonstration, exhibition and discussion to enable them to acquire more knowledge and subsequently to formulate more favourable attitude towards adoption of improved technology for reducing drudgery and raising the family income. There are exclusive and independent state departments of agriculture and animal husbandry for dissemination of technologies generated through research among ultimate users *i.e.* farmers, however, there is no such independent department of Home Science which can cater to the homestead technological needs of rural / farm women. The dissemination of complete package of homestead technologies is being taken care of through Internship/ Industrial Attachment of Home Science (IAHS) programme of College of Home Sciences. Large numbers of studies have been conducted on adoption of agriculture and animal husbandry related technologies, however, scanty information is available on actual adoption of homestead technologies. There is a need to study the adoption status of the Homestead technologies among rural women because non-adoption of improved Homestead technologies may also contribute to the poor performance of agriculture. Gender sensitivity in technology development is also emerging as an important factor that affects adoption by the clientele. Present study helps to know the attitude of students regarding homestead technologies.

RESOURCES AND METHODS

The study was conducted in CCSHAU, Hisar. A total of 50 students who were already completed their IAHS Programmes of I.C. College of Home Science were randomly selected. Questionnaire were prepared regarding Attitude was used to collect the data covering the objective of the study. Collected data were analyzed by using frequency and percentage.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

Table 1 shows that the majority (56.00%) of the respondents were agreed with the IAHS has helped to get familiar with rural people and 61.00 per cent of the respondents were strongly agreed with the IAHS has helped to understand village situations. Half of the (52.00%) respondent agreed with the IAHS has helped to understand rural institutions and the to understand the socio-economic conditions of the farmers/farm women. Above the half of the (70%) respondents were the IAHS has helped to understand adoption patters and adoption gaps. Whereas 48 per cent respondents were the agreed with the its helps to understand farming system/ farm women problems. 42 per cent respondents agreed with the IAHS helps to understand farming system and farming/home management and 44 per cent respondents were agreed with the its help to improve diagnostic skills. 54 per cent respondents were strongly agree with it provided practical training in crop production/home management and 50 per cent respondents with agreed

Table 1: General attitude towards IAHS

Sr. No.	Statements For students	SA		A		DA	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	IAHS has helped me to get familiar with rural people	21	42.0	28	56.0	1	2.0
2.	IAHS has helped me to understand village situations	31	62.0	19	58.0	-	-
3.	IAHS has helped me to understand rural institutions	16	32.0	26	52.0	8	16.0
4.	IAHS has helped me to understand the socio-economic conditions of the farmers/ farm women	18	36.0	25	50.0	7	14.0
5.	IAHS has helped me to understand adoption patters and adoption gaps	35	70.0	15	30.0	-	-
6.	IAHS has helped me to understand farming system/ farm women problems	20	40.0	24	48.0	6	12.0
7.	IAHS has helped me to understand farming system and farming/home management	20	40.0	21	42.0	9	18.0
8.	IAHS has helped to improve my diagnostic skills	20	40.0	22	44.0	8	16.0
9.	IAHS provided me practical training in crop production/home management	27	54.0	23	46.0	-	-
10.	IAHS has improved my communication skills	23	46.0	25	50.0	2	4.0
11.	IAHS has improved my leadership qualities	18	36.0	32	64.0	-	-
12.	IAHS provided me opportunities to work with various agriculture/home science based institutions	30	60.0	20	40.0	-	-
13.	IAHS has given me competence to prepare farm/home plans or projects for individual's families	38	76.0	12	24.0	-	-

with the IAHS improved their communication skill and 64 per cent respondents said that IAHS improved their leadership qualities. Majority of the respondent 60 per cent were strongly agreed with IAHS provide opportunities to work with various agriculture/home science based institutions and 76 per cent respondents were strongly agree IAHS has given me competence to prepare farm/home plans or projects for individual's families.

It may be due to the reason that mostly students comes from rural areas and they adjust in that

surroundings very easily. In villages farms are more so it is easy to conduct many experiments in a efficient and effective way.

Table 2 showed that cent per cent respondents were strongly agreed with the statement 'there is a need to develop more technologies that are purely meant for women' and 'The University should develop more low-cost household technologies'. Above 80 per cent *i.e.*, 82.00 per cent were strongly agreed with the statement 'these home technologies are easy to practice' followed by 68.00 per cent with 'low literacy rate is a barrier for

Table 2 : General attitude towards homestead technologies

Sr. No.	Statements	SA		A		DA	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	The home science technologies are transferred only to a few interested women	30	60.00	20	40.00	-	-
2.	The home technologies are used to increase the resources for family	33	66.00	17	34.00	-	-
3.	The home technologies do not reach remote and backward villages	28	56.00	22	44.00	-	-
4.	Low literacy rate is a barrier for rural women in availing maximum benefits from these technologies	34	68.00	16	32.00	-	-
5.	There is a need to develop more technologies that are purely meant for women	50	100.00	-	-	-	-
6.	The University should develop more low-cost household technologies	50	100.00	-	-	-	-
7.	These home technologies are easy to practice	41	82.00	9	18.00	-	-

Table 3 : Attitude towards fruit and vegetable preservation

Sr. No.	Statements	SA		A		DA	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	As these products can be prepared at home, can save family budget	22	44.00	28	56.00	-	-
2.	Price and demand for these products is good	20	40.00	30	60.00	-	-
3.	Preparation of preserved products from fruits and vegetables is a highly profitable enterprise	28	56.00	22	44.00	-	-
4.	The preservatives used for preparation of these products are not available in local market	23	46.00	27	54.00	-	-
5.	As preparation of these products requires lot of money, it cannot be in practice	25	50.00	25	50.00	-	-
6.	The training given by scientists on preparation of these products is sufficient	31	62.00	19	38.00	-	-
7.	The Scientists provide sufficient literature related to the technologies in local language	20	40.00	30	60.00	-	-

Table 4: Attitude towards stitching and embroidery

Sr. No.	Statements	SA		A		DA	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	The stitches demonstrated by the University are latest and new	23	46.00	27	54.00	-	-
2.	The different embroideries demonstrated are already known to me	25	50.00	25	50.00	-	-
3.	Sufficient time is not given by the Scientists to impart the skill	28	56.00	22	44.00	-	-
4.	The stitches and embroideries which I have learnt increased the income of my family by taking it up as an enterprise	31	62.00	19	38.00	-	-
5.	Stitching and embroidery materials are not available locally	30	60.00	20	40.00	-	-
6.	There is no market demand for the stitched and embroidered products that I make	16	32.00	34	68.00	-	-
7.	Women still want to learn more about different types of garment stitching and advanced stitches	28	56.00	22	44.00	-	-

rural women in availing maximum benefits from these technologies', 66.00 per cent with 'the home technologies to increase the resources for family' and 60.00 per cent with 'the home science technologies are transferred only to a few interested women'. Less per cent of respondents (56.00 %) were strongly agreed with the statement 'the home technologies do not reach remote and backward villages'.

Table 3 shows that 62.00 and 56.00 per cent of the respondents were strongly agreed with the statement 'the training given by scientists on preparation of these products is sufficient.' and 'preparation of preserved products from fruits and vegetables is a highly profitable enterprise', respectively. Less than 50.00 per cent *i.e.*, 46.00 and 44 per cent were strongly agreed with the statement 'the preservatives used for preparation of these products are not available in local market.' and 'As these products can be prepared at home, can save family budget', respectively. Only 40.00 per cent of the respondents were strongly agreed with the statements 'Price and demand for these products is good' and 'the Scientists provide sufficient literature related to the technologies in local language.

Table 4 shows that majority of the students *i.e.*, 62.00 and 60.00 per cent of the respondents were strongly agreed with the statements 'the stitches and embroideries which I have learnt increased the income of my family by taking it up as an enterprise' and 'stitching and embroidery materials are not available locally', respectively. Similarly, in the statements 'Sufficient time is not given by the Scientists to impart the skill' and 'women still want to learn more about different types of garment stitching and advanced stitches' (56.00 %) of the respondents were strongly agreed followed by 50.00 per cent in 'the different embroideries demonstrated are already known to me'. In the statements such as 'there is no market demand for the stitched and embroidered products that I make' (68.0%) and 'the stitches demonstrated by the University are latest and new' (54.00%) respondents were agreed.

It may be due to the attitude of rural women

regarding use of technologies and less socio-economic status of the family. Rural families are rigid to accept new technologies easily. By seeing other people living nearby their places adopting new thing, they should try to start these things.

Conclusion:

From the study it is concluded that many of the rural women are rigid to adopt the new technologies. By seeing other people living nearby their places adopting new thing, they should try to start these things. It will help them to improve their standard of living in a better way, also help them to take decision to increase their income level in a better way.

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