

TRAINING NEEDS FOR RURAL WOMEN IN THE FIELD OF PICKLES MAKING IN FAYDAH DISTRICT/TELKAIF DISTRICT/NINEVEH GOVERNORATE

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ABSTRACT

The research aims to identify the training needs of rural women in the field of pickles making in Telkaif District in Nineveh Governorate/Iraq, and to identify the correlation between the dependent variable and some independent variables (age, education, level and number of years of experience). The research included all women in the community, and their number reached (588) women, and a simple random sample of (117) women (20%) was selected. Data were collected using a two-part questionnaire. The first part included the independent variables, while the second part included the dependent variable consisting of a scale Include: four levels, and the alternatives were (great need, moderate need, little need, noneed). Consistency and apparent validity were achieved. Data were collected and analyzed using SPSS. The results showed a statistically significant correlation between the degree of need and the two variables of education and the number of years of experience. The researchers recommended the need to train the women of the Tilkeif district in the field of pickle making, distribution of Posters in the field of pickle making, and conduct other studies in the field of pastry and sweets making .

Keywords: Relishes, Rural women, Women participants .

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INTRODUCTION

Rural women are still an important and indispensable element, especially in domestic work, especially in the food industry(2). The rural woman possesses great energies while she is in her home and sharing with her male brother in his agricultural work, in order for them to be hand in hand with each other to obtain a good living for themselves and their children, as well as for their community while she always prefers to work in her home. From going out to the farm There are household

chores that are similar to a man's work on the farm, which is making the main food for her family members and making some supplementary materials for the family members, in order to avoid buying them from the market, with a sum of money that negatively affects the family's livelihood, ,In addition (12), she is aware of her affairs, the work of her hands, and its cleanliness in order to provide good, clean contaminant-free dishes to her family members, and to maintain their

health, as well as saving money for them and buying more necessary needs than buying nannies from the market at exorbitant prices. Hence the importance of the study (22).

In Arab countries, women represent more than half of rural society and participate in the majority of agricultural work, whether in the home or the field (10). The development of rural women is considered the most important in the thinking of the current generation (2). The participation of rural women in development processes with men has become necessary (17). Women in Iraq play an important role in agricultural work and providing home food (8), and despite their basic knowledge and skills (21), they need

more information and knowledge (4), especially in the field of home industries, and rural women may need them not only for consumption Not only domestic, but also to meet the needs of the local market (3). Pickle making (1) is also one of the industries that rural women need as additional work for agricultural work. Pickle making is essential to the economy of the Iraqi family. Her family needs To him (7) and making pickles is a good craft to use as dishes on the family lunch table (10), because the family's need for food is what generates the need for training to increase information in this field (5).and from here it emerges The need for this study is to answer the following research questions :

-1 What is the degree of training need in the field of manufacturing pickles products in the

Faydah district of Tilkeef district in general.?

-2 How are the training needs arranged according to their importance.?

-3 What is the relationship between the training need in the field of pickles manufacturing

in the Faydah district of Telkaif district and each of the study variables (age, educational

level, sources of information, marital status, number of years of experience.?(

Objectives of research

The first objective: To identify the degree of training need in the field of manufacturing

pickles products in the Faydah district of TilKeef district.

The Second objective: Arrange training needs according to their importance.

The third objective: to find a correlation between the training need in the field of pickles

manufacturing in the Faydah district of Telkaif district and each of the study variables (age, education,level and number of years of experience.(

The importance of studying

The rural woman possesses great energies while she is in her home and sharing with her male brother in his agricultural work, in order for them to be hand in hand with each other to obtain a good living for themselves and their children, as well as for their community while she always prefers to work in her home. From going out to the farm There are household chores that are similar to a man's work on the farm, which is making the main food for her family members and making some supplementary materials for the family members, in order to avoid buying them from the market, with a sum of money that negatively affects the family's livelihood, ,In addition (12), she is aware of her affairs, the work of her hands, and its cleanliness in order to provide good, clean contaminant-free dishes to her family members, and to maintain their health, as well as saving money for them and buying more necessary needs than buying

nannies from the market at exorbitant prices.

Hence the importance of the study (22. (

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research area: Faydah / Telkaif / Nineveh governorate in Iraq.

The Research population and sample:

The research population included all women, from age (30-50) years, who live in the Faydah / Telkaif district in Nineveh Governorate/Iraq. Their number was (588) women, from which sample was chosen in a simple random way of (30) women, then the final study sample it was chosen from population. The remainder, after isolating the exploratory sample, was (20%), so the final sample reached (117) respondents, as shown in Table (1. (

Data collection district tool:

The researcher used the questionnaire as a tool to, research data collect, by questionnaire form consisted of; two parts:

Ferst part: Independent variables.

This part included: Independent variables data which related to (age, education, level and number of years of experience. (

Statistical methods

After collecting the data, transcribing it, and categorizing it into tables on Excel according to the research objectives, the data was analyzed using the program (spss) (Package Social Sciences Statistical) (Nurrachma et al., 2024) and it was used, The following statistical methods:

- 1 Frequencys.
- 2 Percentage.
- 3 Range.
- 4 mean.
- 5 Pearson coefficient .
- 6 Standard deviation.
- 7 spearman coefficient (24. (

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The first objective :

Identifying the degree of training need in the field of pickles products in Faydah/Telkaif in general. The needs were divided into three categories, using the range, as the needs of rural women in Telkaif in the field of pickles manufacturing ranged between (9-36), with an average (25.44) and a standard deviation (3.21) as in Table 1.

Table 1: shows the degree of training need of the respondents in the field of pickles making

Categories	Number	%	need mean
Low (9-17)	31	26.51	11.8
Medium (18-26)	34	29.05	22.6
High (27-and more)	52	44.44	31.2
Total	117	100%	

It is clear from Table (1) that the largest percentage of needs was in the high category, and this explains the need of rural women in the research area for training in the field of

pickles made

The Second objective: Arrange training needs according to their importance.

The training needs items were arranged according to their importance using the arithmetic mean as in Table (2).

Table 2: Shows the arranged the items according to importance.

Items	Number	Mean	Rank
How to choose fresh and ripe vegetables used to make pickles	20	3.33	1
Learn how to peel and remove seeds from vegetables to pickles.	17	2.6	2
Dddddddd tyxvggggggLearn how to get flavorful pickles.	15	2.5	3
Determine the amount of water added to pickles	14	2.3	4
Determine the amount of salt and flavors added to pickles	13	2.0	5
Find out how long it takes to prepare pickles.	12	1.97	6
Know the percentage of adding acetic acid to pickles	11	1.95	7
Know the choice of food colorings added to pickles.	9	1.83	8
Know how to store pickles	6	1.6	9

It is clear from Table (2) that the item (How to choose fresh and ripe vegetables used to make pickles) came in first place with a arithmetical average of (3.33), followed by the item (Learn how to peel and remove seeds from vegetables to pickles.) in second place with a arithmetical average of (2.6). While the item (Know how to store pickles) came in last place with an arithmetic mean of (1.6), and this may be due to the fact that the important need of rural women in Telkaif is to choose good vegetables, and how to peel them well, and perhaps they do not need a canning process because consumption is direct, and for this reason the canning section came in last place.

The third objective:

To find a relationship between the training need in the field of pickles manufacturing in the Faydah district of Telkaif district and each of the study variables (age, educational level, , number of years of experience in food industry), as follows:

-1age: The study showed that the highest age of the female respondents in Faida was (50) years, and the lowest age was (20) years. The age was divided into three categories using the range, as in Table (3).

Table 3: shows the ages of female respondents in Faydah/ Telkaif district.

Categories	Number	%	Mean	p-value	Pearson	Sig
Low (30-36)	48	41.11	25.6	0.064	0.0534	0.05
Medium (37-43)	46	39.32	34.8			
High (44-50)	23	19.57	46.3			
Total	117	100%				

It is clear from Table (3) that the largest percentage of ages were in the lowest category, its percentage was (41.11%), followed by the middle category, its percentage was (46%). To find the correlation between the need variable and the age variable, the Pearson correlation coefficient was used, and it turned out that there is a relationship. A weak correlation, and not significant at the level of significance (5 0.0)

because (p-value) is greater than (5 0.0). This shows that the age of the rural woman in Tel Kayf has no role in determining needs in the field of pickles making .

-2education level: The education level variable was divided into six levels, according to the scale, as in Table (4).

Table 4: shows the education level of female respondents in Faydah/ Telkaif district.

Categories	Number	%	p-value	Spearman	Sig
Illiteracy	23	19.66	0.0362	0.791	0.05
reads and writes	14	11.97			
Primary	37	31.63			
Middle	27	23.07			
Preparatory	9	7.69			
University	7	5.98			
Total	117	100%			

It is clear from Table (4) that the largest percentage of education was in the (primary) category, where its percentage reached (37%), followed by the (illiterate) category, where its percentage reached (32%). To find the

correlation between the need variable and the variable (level of education), the Spearman correlation coefficient was used, and it turned out that there is a strong, significant correlation, at the significance level (0.05) because the p-value is smaller than the

significance value (0.05). This means that Rural women are better than illiterate women in determining needs in the field of pickles making .

-3Experience in the field of pickles making :

The study showed that the highest experience of female respondents in the Faydah area in

the field of pickles manufacturing ranged between (5-13) years, with an average (12.3) and standard deviation (1.1). The length of experience was divided into three categories using the range, as in Table (5) .(

Table 5: shows the Experience in the field of pickles making of female respondents in Faydah/ Telkaif district.

Categories	Frequency	%	p-value	Pearson	Sig
Low (5-7)	35	30	-0.0442	0.764	0.05
Medium (8-10)	48	41			
High (11 –13)	34	29			
Total	117	100%			

existence of a correlation. high and negative between the two variables, and the relationship was significant at the level of (0.05) because (p-value) was (-0.0442), which is smaller than

(0.05). The reason for this is that the more experience you have in the nanny industry, the less information you need to know about it .

CONCLUSIONS

.1

The women of Telkaif district need special training in pickles making because there is large a knowledge gap in the field of pickles making.

-2The rural women need of training than older females..

-3Rural women need trainng in pickles manufacturing.

.2 Asignificant correlation was found between the need variable and both the level of education and the number of years of experience in the field of pickles.

.3 The most important need for rural women was (how to choose fresh and ripe vegetables used to make pickles .(

RECOMMENDATIONS

a.

The need for agricultural departments in Iraq in general and the Nineveh Agriculture Directorate in particular to open training courses for women in the field of home manufacturing in general and pickles making in particular.

b. Paying attention to the communication aspect and creating educational groups to

provide women with information through social media in the field of the nannies industry.

c. Distribution of extension books to teach women how to makeing pickles.

d. Conduct other studies in the field of making pickles .,

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