Available online at www.ijpab.com

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.18782/2320-7051.5176

ISSN: 2320 – 7051

Int. J. Pure App. Biosci. **6 (2):** 178-181 (2018)

International Journal of Pure & Applied Bioscience

Research Article

OPEN ACCESS

Analysis on Role of Farm women in Decision Making Process at Bonli Block of Sawai Madhopur District in Rajasthan

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Received: 10.07.2017 | Revised: 16.08.2018 | Accepted: 22.08.2017

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Bonli block of Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan state selected purposively. A total number of 100 beneficiaries were selected through proportionate random sampling five sample villages on the basis of majority of beneficiaries. The results of the study depicted that the majority of the respondents were found in various socio-economic profile characters like, age, category of 29-47 years (72%), literate (53%), other backward caste (79%), joint families (52%), families size of 6-12 members (50%) and size of land holding marginal farmers (86%) respectively. The maximum number of respondents was found take decision with husband (57.291%) respectively. In decision making process, the social constraints like "Male dominance" had got ranked I. Most of the suggestion being made in view of the expressed opinion of the respondents, observation of the investigator, it may be said "Avoid family norms." had got ranked I in suggestive measures to overcome the constraints faced by respondents.

Key words: *Decision making, Family norms, Male dominance and Social participation.*

INTRODUCTION

Women are the key players in the agriculture sector of most of the developing countries of the world However despite this major role, men have reportedly continued to make farm decision making, even in areas where women are the largest providers of farm labour. The role of women in agricultural production in India can never be over emphases. They perform crucial roles in domestic and economic life of the society. Rural and national development can hardly be achieved with the neglect of this important and substantial segment of the society. In recognition of the important role of women in national building, the Indian government more than ever before is keen upon rural poverty alleviation as a way of improving the economy. In rural India, the percentage of women who depend on agriculture for their livelihood is as high as 84%. Women make up about 33% of cultivators and about 47% of agricultural labourer's. These statistics do not account for work in livestock, fisheries and various others ancillary forms of food production in the country. 94% of the female agricultural labour force in crop cultivation was in cereal production, While 1.4% worked in vegetable production and 3.72% were engaged in fruits, nuts, beverages and spice crop (DARE/ICAR Annual report, 2014).

Cite this article: Maratha, P. and Badodiya, S.K., Analysis on Role of Farm women in Decision Making Process at Bonli Block of Sawai Madhopur District in Rajasthan, *Int. J. Pure App. Biosci.* **6(2):** 178-181 (2018). doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.18782/2320-7051.5176

Women's participation rate in the agricultural sectors is about 47% in tea plantations, 46.84% in cotton cultivation, 45.43% growing oil seeds and 39.13% in vegetable production (Self-Employed women's). While these crop require labour intensive work, the work is considered quite unite unskilled. Women also heavily participation in ancillary agricultural activities. According to the food and agriculture organization (FAO) a share of 21%and 24% all fishers and fish farmers respectively.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was carried out in Bonli block of Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan purposively in the year 2016. Samples of one hundred farm Women were selected randomly from the list of 5 purposely selected villages i.e.; the selected five villages are (I) Bonli (Rural) (II) Khirni (III) Bhadoti (IV) Malarna Dungar (V) Chak Biloli. The relevant variables were selected after reviewing the literatures available and the works done in the field prior to the present investigation i.e. knowledge, income and employment. A well-structured and pretested interview schedule was used for data collection through personal interview method. The data was analyzed by using percentage, mean, standard deviation, correlation coefficient.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings and inferences drawn with respect to the specific objectives of the study on the basis of analysis by using relevant statistical techniques have been presented in this chapter.

The data about extent of participation of farmwomen in decision making regarding various agricultural operations were collected and furnished in Table 1. The data given in Table – 1 indicated that about 73% of farm women took decision with husband of "Area to be sown under crop" whereas 26% took self-decision and 1% decision with relatives respectively. The 57% of farm women took decision with husband in case of "First plaguing after previous crop" fallowed by 42% took self-decision and 1 % did not take any decision respectively. In case of "No. of plugging" 62% farmwomen took decision with husband, while, about 37% of Farmwomen took self-decision and 1% farm women no decision respectively. In case of "selection of crop to sowing" 57% farmwomen took self-decision, while, about 43% of farmwomen took decision with husband respectively. Likewise in case of "variety to be sown" 58% of farm women took self-decision, while, 40% per cent of them took decision with husband and Only 2 per cent farm women took decision with relatives respectively. In case of "certified seed to be used or not" maximum number (90%) of farm women took decision with husband while 9% took self-decision and about 1% of farm women took decision with relative respectively. In case of "amount of seed rat of the particular crop" 51% farm women took decision with husband while, 48% per cent took self-decision and about 1% of farm women took decision with relative respectively.

Similarly, in case of "adoption of any new variety of crops" maximum number (94%) of farm women took decision with husband fallowed by 4% of farm women took self-decision and only 2% of them took decision with relative respectively. Similarly, in case of "adoption of any innovative technology" maximum number (97%) of farmwomen took decision with husband and only 3% of them took decision with relative respectively. The data in Table – 1 also indicated that maximum number (51%) of farm women took decision of "fertilizer management" with husband and about 49% of than took self-decision respectively. Similarly, In case of "Organic farming" maximum number (78%) of farm women took decision with husband and 22% took self-decision respectively.

The data given in Table – 1 also indicated that "labor management" maximum number 74% of farm women took self-decision and 26% took decision with husband respectively. In case of "irrigation management" maximum number (69%) farm women took decision with husband and 31% take decision self-decision respectively. Similarly, In case of "No. of irrigation" maximum number (73%) of farm women took

decision with husband and 27% took self-decision respectively. In case of "Intercultural operation to be required crop", maximum number (80%) of farm women took self-decision and 20% took decision with husband respectively. Similarly, In case of "Weed management" maximum number (92%) of farm women took self-decision and only 8% took decision with husband respectively.

The data given in Table–1 also indicated "Selection of weedicides" that maximum number (98%) of farm women took decision with husband and only 2% took decision with relative respectively. Similarly, In case of "Diseases management" maximum number (98%) of farm women took decision with husband and only 2% took decision with relative respectively.

As similarly, In case of "Insect management" maximum number (98%) of farm women took decision took decision with husband and only 2% took decision with relative respectively. In case of "Harvesting of crop" maximum number (78%) of farm women took decision with their husband and 22% took self-decision respectively.

The data in Table-1 also indicated "Amount of grain of retained for family consumption" that maximum number (98%) of farm women took self-decision and 2% took decision with husband respectively. Similarly, In case of "Storage management" maximum number (92%) of farm women took self-decision and 8% took decision with husband respectively. In case of "Selling the grain" maximum number (93%) of farm women took decision with their husband and 7% took self-decision respectively.

Table–1 also indicated "Decision in other agricultural practices (Dairy farming, Goat farming, Pig farming, Fish farming)" that maximum number (83%) of farmwomen took self-decision followed by 14% took decision with their husband and 3% no any decision respectively.

Table 1: Participation of farmwomen in decision making process related (N=100) to farm activities

S. N.	Decision Activity	Self Decision		Decision with Husband		Decision with Relatives		No decision	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1.	Area to be sown under crop.	26	26.00	73	73.00	1	1.00	0	0.00
2.	First plugging after previous crop	42	42.00	57	57.00	0	0.00	1	1.00
3.	No of plugging	37	37.00	62	62.00	0	0.00	1	1.00
4.	Selection of crop to sowing	57	57.00	43	43.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Variety to be sown	58	58.00	40	40.00	2	2.00	0	0.00
6.	Certified seed to be used or not	9	9.00	90	90.00	1	1.00	0	0.00
7.	Amount of seed rat of the particular crop	48	48.00	51	51.00	1	1.00	0	0.00
8.	Adoption of any new variety of crop	48	48.00	51	51.00	1	1.00	0	0.00
9.	Adoption of any innovative technology	4	4.00	94	94.00	2	2.00	0	0.00
10.	Fertilizer management	49	49.00	51	51.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11.	Organic farming	22	22.00	78	78.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12.	Labor management	74	74.00	26	26.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13.	Irrigation management	31	31.00	69	69.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
14.	No. of irrigation	27	27.00	73	73.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
15.	Intercultural operation to be required crop	80	80.00	20	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
16.	Weed management	92	92.00	8	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
17.	Selection of weedicides	0	0.00	98	98.00	2	2.00	0	0.00
18.	Diseases management	0	0.00	98	98.00	2	2.00	0	0.00
19.	Insect management	0	0.00	98	98.00	2	2.00	0	0.00
20.	Harvesting of crop	22	22.00	78	78.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
21.	Amount of grain of retained for family consumption	98	98.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
22.	Storage management	92	92.00	8	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Selling the grain	7	7.00	93	93.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Decision in other agricultural practices	83	83.00	14	14.00	0	0.00	3	3.00
	Overall Average Total	41.92	41.92	57.29	57.29	0.58	0.58	0.20	0.20

Overall percentage in decision making process

Table 2: Distribution of the respondents about particular percentage in decision making process

S. No.	Particular	Overall Percentage
1.	Self-Decision	41.917
2.	Decision with husband	57.291
3.	Decision with relative	0.58
4.	No decision	0.20

Table 3: Correlation coefficient (r) between different indepen-dent variables and Decision Making Process

S. No.	Independent Variable	Correlation Coefficient
1.	Age	-0.06896
2.	Education	0.27395**
3.	Caste	0.061787
4.	Type of Family	-0.18786
5.	Size of Family	-0.23483*
6.	Marital status	-0.21983*
7.	Size of Land Holding	-0.18955
8.	Annual Income	0.30296**
9.	Occupation	-0.05557
10.	Social participation	0.694454**
11.	Material possession	-0.24324*
12.	Extension contact	0.655333**
13.	Economic motivation	-0.03163
14.	Risk orientation	0.07504
15.	Scientific orientation	0.1278

*Significant at 0.05% probability level (0.197) ** Significant at 0.01% probability level (0.257)

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the study, it may be concluded that the caste, housing pattern, social participation, extent of contact with information sources, material possession, land holding, scientific orientation, general knowledge about enterprises and adoption increases, the extent of knowledge. It may be told that Overall percentage in decision making process by the respondents maximum number of take decision with husband (57.291%) followed by self-decision (41.917%) and decision with relatives (0.58) respectively.

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