A STUDY ON THE PERSPECTIVE ROLE OF FARM WOMEN IN DECISION MAKING

THESIS

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DECLARATION OF STUDENT

I hereby declare that the experimental work and its interpretation of the thesis entitled **"A study on the perspective role of farm women in decision making"** or part thereof has neither been submitted for any other degree or diploma of any university, nor the data have been derived from any thesis/ publication of any university or scientific organization. The sources of material used and all assistance received during the course of investigation have been duly acknowledged.

Place : AKOLA

Date : 14/12/1998

(J.V. EKALE)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that :

(a) **Miss Jaishree Vithalrao Ekale** has satisfactorily prosecuted her course of research under my guidance and supervision for a period of not less than two years.

(b) the thesis entitled **"A study on the perspective role of farm women in decision making"** submitted by **Miss Jaishree Vithalrao Ekale** is the result of her original work and is of sufficiently high standard to warrant its presentation for evaluation and adjudication for award of degree of **"DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY"** in Agriculture (Extension Education) of the Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Role perspective of farm women in decision making has to be studied because women share abundant responsibilities and perform wide spectrum of duties in home and farm activities. Moreover, their involvement as a key person is now a days cannot be neglected.

`Role' has been operationally defined as the `actual functions' performed by farm women in relation to their position in the household. Role performance reflects role perception, whereas, the dimension `role performance reflects the actual part of the role concept and was obtained from farm women.

Agriculture is the main occupation as far as its potential prospects in India are concerned. Progress of agriculture will help for rural reconstruction and development. From time immemorial, women played different roles in their home activities as wives in their personal lives with their husbands; as mothers in their responsibilities for the development of their children and as home makers in charge of the operation of their homes. In addition, women also played a pivotal role in agriculture and livestock management. In modern agriculture too, women continued to share a number of farm operations with men.

Women have been an equal partner to men, besides their biological and social roles right through history. It is said that, it was the women who discovered the possibility of domesticating plants for food and beginning the rudiments of hoe-culture. It was so when human being were in the hunting and food gathering stage. Women who first started cultivation of crop plants and initiated the arts and science of farming. Women started gathering seeds from native flora and cultivated those interest from point of view of food, feed, fodder, fibre and fuel around their huntments when their men folk went in forest for hunting. Even today women are traditionally known for their seed selection ability. Rural women are nearly 50.00 per cent of the total rural population and are thus numerically capable of playing a pivotal role in the rural economy. In the recent part, due to advancement of technology, it began to be realized more and more that any improvement in the standard of living has to start from home or that it is the women who set the standard of home.

Chakravathy (1963) reported that "unforuntely due to centuries of inertia, ignorance and conservation, Indian society has ignored that role the women can play in society; so much so that she has not been able to make her rightful contribution to social progress". Swami Vivekananda said" just as a bird cannot fly with its one wing only, a nation will not march forward if the women are

left behind". The status of rural women in various fields is not defined by law but it is affected to a considerable extent by social, economic, cultural and organizational factors existing within the community. Women are the central figure in the family influencing and serving the social, economic and cultural needs and standard of the family.

Farm women play a significant role in performing farm activities. Singh (1968) while studying participation of rural women in agricultural operations had shown that a comparatively large proportion of women participated in seed storage, winnowing, care of animals and harvesting.

Government of India report (1974) on the status of women in India stated that in the rural areas 73 per cent of the women in the age group of 15 to 59 years were having household duties as their main activity. Overall women participation rate in farming is as high as 65.49 per cent (Rani Usha and Singh, 1982).

Rural women work hard and earn less and have little or no access to technology training. They are not aware of their rights or privileges. Their work should not be confined to 3 `C'S cooking caring and child bearing but should be trained in 3`H'S education of hand, head and heart. Rural women need to be trained in animal husbandry and Veterinary care, fodder raising, kitchen and food gardening, money management. Income oriented skills, health, nutrition, child care etc.

The human society, today is witnessing unprecedented changes in all walks of life due to rapid development of science and technology. Consequently every human being is called upon to make adjustments, which involves series of decisions. Every action of an individual is the result of conscious or unconscious decision. The present decision has its root in the past of reflect upon the future decision. Decision making is an important aspect of daily life. An individual is required to take many decisions in certain important matters in his/her day to day activity. Decision making directs the things to happen instead of just littering it to happen. Achievement of family goal depends upon effective decision making involving coordination, supervision and checking of action.

In every aspect of life, profession etc. the decision taken at an appropriate time has its impact on the success of endeavour. In rural farm family few, the decisions are required to be taken in farming, dairying of family activities. In practice, the farming community does not take decision unilaterally or in isolation about several aspects of farming and home activities but they have to arrive at decisions collectively at appropriate level in a rational manner. Slocum (1962) pointed out that the decisions of farmers are influenced by the opinion of significant persons with whom they interact. The adoption of an innovation is dependent on the decision making process.

The contribution of farm women in a decision making process is roughly estimated to be 50 to 60 per cent in our country. A general survey of farm operations in which women are engaged include application of manures, land preparation, seed grading, sowing, dibbling, planting, irrigation, fertilizer application, plant protection, weeding, thinning, harvesting, threshing, shelling, hulling, winnowing, cleaning, storing grains, feeding the cattle, looking after milch animals and poultry, kitchen gardening etc.

Women's labour and management roles in agriculture vary from region to region for eg. in Tamilnadu men uproot rice seedling and women transplant, while in kerala both operations are primarily and sometimes exclusively performed by women. Similarly, women labour and management roles varied considerably by geographical area, the nature of agriculture and crops grown and also by class or caste. Throughout the country high caste women, who are generally from land owning households donot engage in field work, although they are involved in the post harvest phases within the homestead. Women from rich households have limited role in farm decision making and the supervision of field labour (Mencher and Shardamani, 1982).

Farm women in decision making in farm activities

Studies in diffusion and adoption of agricultural innovations have shown that farmers take advise of their wives in farming and households activities. They play an important role in agricultural production in India. They have to perform multifarous tasks of farm and home. Indian rural women carry a heavy burden of participation in different farm operations and activities. In addition to participation in farm activities and the physical work, women help also in decision making with regard to farm practices and operations. Chakravarthy (1975) reported that as a wife or a mother a farm women taken of carries out decisions regarding development of farm and home. Today 44 per cent of the world food is produced by women which indicate how important their roles in farming. Women in general or farm women in particular are engaged in different activities. Women continue to be marginalised, unvalued and unrecognized. There is a tendency among most administrations and policy makers to see men as "farmers" and "women" as "farmer's wives" and to highlight their supportive role rather than their "productive role".

According to the 1991 census, 38 per cent of our total agricultural labourers, 20 per cent of our total cultivators and 29 per cent of our total livestock and forestry workers are women.

Further recent studies reveal that 50 to 90 per cent of agricultural operations are carried out by women only. Their participation in other kinds of operation, mainly pulses production, plantation crops and coir industries also highlighted that on an average 30 to 80 per cent of various operations in these sectors are normally done by female workers.

Simply consultation of women in farming by men will not solve the problems unless men respect their advise and consider them in their decision perhaps making farm women to have access to their earnings and become economically strong or self sufficient may confer them with some decision making authority in their families.

1.1 Need for the study

In social system the values and norms play different role with members. Ranking of individuals along different positions on the social ladder of expecting them to perform roles appropriate to their social position is characteristics of the society. Linton (1947) emphasized that the behaviour of an individual should be studied in the light of a particular cultural demand which his society makes upon him.

the light of a particular cultural demand which his society makes upon him.

The need to promote and enhance women's participation on an equal basis with men in the social, economic and political process of rural development and share fully the improved conditions of life in rural areas, was retreated and elaborated in the recommendation of the world conference on Agraview reform and rural development. The WCARRD also observed that the situation of rural women has now been identified as one of the critical manifestations of the growing imbalances which constitutes a threat not merely to the development of the female population but to the socio-economic progress of the nation themselves.

It is therefore of paramount importance to study the work roles of farm women so that the concerned organizations might have a better extension of rural services strategy to orient their programmes to achieve best results.

`Woman' is the mother of the race or is a liaison between generations Nehru once said (Desai, 1967) to awaken people it is the woman who must be awakened, once she is on move the family moves the village moves, the nation moves".

Farm women also play important role in decision making in farm activities. Their opinion and suggestions also carry weightage at the time of decision making about

farming operations. It was therefore considered to be worthwile to study the role perspective of farm women in decision making. The following specific objectives were decided for the study.

1.2 Objectives of the study

1. To study profile of farm women in terms of personal, social, economic psychological and community variables.
2. To identify different role perception of farm women regarding farm and home related activities.
3. To know the role performed by farm women in decision making related to farm and home activity.
4. To explore the relationship between the characteristics of farm women and their role perception and role performed in decision making.

1.3 Scope and limitations

The study will be helpful in finding out the facts about role perception and role performance of farm women in home and farm activities. The study will unearth various types of home and farm activities performed by the farm women.

The study will be helpful to know the consultation in decision making and taking a final action.

The findings of the study will indicate about perception, performance and decision making of farm women in home and farm activities. This will pinpoint the guide lines in deciding training and organizing extension education programme for farm women.

The present study has been restricted to two tahsils of Parbhani district due to limited time and facilities at the disposal of the researchers.

The generalizations drawn from the findings are strictly based on the honesty and ability of the respondents to recollect the information.

1.4 Organization of thesis

The report of present study has been presented in five major chapters. In the chapter of introduction the problem under study has been delimited. The need for study, the objectives, scope and limitations of the study have been described.

In the second chapter, `Review of Literature' is given. It comprises of related literature and finding of various research studies conducted in different locations on role of farm women in home and farm activities, their decision making, role perception and role performance in home and farm activities.

The methods or procedure used in the study has been described in the third chapter. It included the location of study, sample of study, tools and techniques of data collection and procedure used for measurements of variables.

The results of the study along with the discussion there on have been presented in the fourth chapter.

The fifth chapter include summary and conclusions of the investigations.

The sixth chapter includes implications to the extension workers, future research and farmers. This is followed by literature cited and appendices at the end.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITEATURE

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Findings of previous research, whether having direct bearing or indirectly related with the research to be undertaken are to be considered from different point of view viz. (1) To know the stage at which the findings stand; (2) The value of findings on the basis of time, place, method used and its depth; (3) Further need of research to fill in the gaps and for advancement. A researcher, therefore treats the review of literature as a precondition for planning a research project. Further, he views the literature as a source of evaluating his own findings.

Keeping the above in view, the author made efforts to locate literature relevant with his subjects. This was a part from the literature which aided in motivating him to select the topic to research from the point of view of importance of need to undertake research in the subject.

The literature on which the author could lay hands was found inadequate, however, direct reference were scanty in nature, therefore, indirect reference were considered in the project study.

The literature considered by the author is presented on the basis of classification made by the author in conformity with the requirements of the study. The actual classification made by the author is given below.

2.1 Role perception of farm women

2.2 Role performance of farm women

2.3 Decision making of farm women

2.4 Relationship of personal, socio-economic characteristics of farm women with desicion making

2.5 Relationship of characterstics of farm women with their role perception and role performance

2.1 Role perception of farm women

The past research finding connected with role perception of farm women are described in this part.

Linton Ralph (1945) described role as the sum total of culture patterns associated with a particular status.

Sargent (1951) defined role as a pattern of or type of social behaviour which seems situation appropriate to him in terms of the demands and expectations of those in his group.

Levnison (1959) defined role in three alternative ways (1) structurally given demands (norms, expectations, responsibilities) associated with a given position; (2) member's orientation of conception of the part that he

plays in the organization; (3) the ways in which the members of the position act with or without conscious attention.

Straus (1960) stated that Perception is influenced by interest, needs and past experience.

Dalton (1961) viewed as perception is both in individual and universal process. He takes the view that perception is not so closely to stimulus, based as was formally believed. The personality of the individual adds something to the process under certain conditions which alter his perception. Further, he expressed perception as both individual and universal process.

Horton and Hunt (1964)differentiated role and status as follows. "Role refers to the behaviour expected of one who occupies a certain status, and status is defined as the position of an individual in a group or of group in relation to the other groups.

Tohnenbaum *et al.* (1964) defined social perceptions as the means by which people form impressions of and hopefully, understand one.

Parson and Shils (1965) developed their role theory with the help of role, personality, actor and the alter age. According to this theory the individual can fulfil his wants only to the extent permitted by the environment in which he acts.

Biddle and Thomas (1966) stated that the idea of role was used to denote prescription, description, evaluation and action. In the broad sense, it may refer to any of three concepts - role expectations, role perception and role performance. This view point was similar to that expressed by Gross *et al.* (1968) in their classical study of role analysis.

Magrabi *et al.* (1967) stated that the role was a pattern sequence of learned action situation, a combination of the culture patterns associated with a particular position or status within a social system.

In the present study role perception is viewed as mental understanding about the farm and home work and capacity to perform it in given situation.

Thakur (1988) conducted a study of the farm women where asked to indicate the farm activities in which they were expected to work. Higher percentage of farm women perceive that they should perform the farm operation of seed (75.00 %), transplanting (47.50 %), farm storage (62.50%) and processing of farm produce (92.50%) as they felt that these activities involve less manual labour and are related with the job of women.

The farm operations connected with sowing (55.00 %), preparation of seed bed (65.00%), application of fertilizers (55.00%) interculture operations like weeding (52.00%), harvesting (67.50%), cleaning of fields (75.00%)

and allied farm operations (45.00%) were perceived as the women's job by higher percentage of farm women to a medium extent. Whereas the operations like seed treatment (52.50%), irrigation to crops (77.50%), plant protection operation (77.50%), watch and ward (57.50%) and marketing of farm produce (95.00%) were perceived as women's business to a lower extent because they felt that these operations need hard work.

Nikhade and Nimje (1989) revealed that nearly 75 per cent farm women perceived that their services could be better utilized in engaging and supervising the farm labour in the field.

About 40 per cent perceived that they could be involved in harvesting, marketing and deciding cropping pattern at the farm, whereas about one third perceived their usefulness in selection of crop varieties, seed treatment, and storage grain as other main areas of involving farm women.

Thakur *et al.* (1991) revealed that, more than two third of the women perceived that they should be involved in decision making connected with preparation of seed, weeding operation, storage of farm produce or engaging of laboures. More than one third of women were of the view that they should be involved in the decision, in the matters related to purchase of sale of land, application of fertilizers, deviation about cropping pattern and

harvesting of crops. A small portion of farm women however felt that they should be involved while taking decision about other farm operations. The findings showed that farm women perceived that they should be involved in such farm decisions which concerned female laboures of the operations which required comparatively less manual work.

Farm women in majority opined that they should be involved in performance of weeding, storage of farm produce, preparation, seed and sowing of crops. Very few of them felt that they should be involved in interculturing and preparation of tillage operations.

From the above reference it is clear that the women play major role in farm operations, however the male play dominant role in hard work like ploughing, marketing, spraying etc. which require more physical exertion and skill. Farm women perceived their role very well but very few of them felt that they should be involved in preparatory tillage and interculture activities.

2.2 Role performance of farm women

According to Davis (1949) role is how an individual actually perform in a given position, as distinct from how he is supposed to perform. In simple terms, role performance is what the actors do as position occupants. The role behaviour is the same as the concept of role performance.

He defined role as how an individual actually performs in a given position as distinct from how he is supposed to perform in simple terms.

Cotu (1951), however, expressed two major aspects of the concept of social role; role expectations and role behaviour. The role expectations represent the "ought to do or should do" part of concept, the role behaviour is expressed by the "does or actual performance" behaviour.

In the present study the term "role has been operationally defined as the actual functions" performed by rural farm women in relation to their position in the family.

Choudhary and Sharma (1961) revealed in their study that rural women participate in agricultural operations like manuring, weeding, level preparation, hoeing, sowing, taking care of the standing crops, applying manures and fertilizers, harvesting, threshing, storage, carrying the produce from farm to home and animal care.

Sharma and Singh (1970) identified some operations viz. seed storage, winnowing, care of animal, harvesting, weeding, soak pit, sowing and applying manure, irrigation etc. in which farm women are actively participating.

Thangonani (1971) reported that women's participation was high in respect of sowing, transplanting, storing and supervision of labour particularly women

labour. Vijayalaxmi (1976) and Sen (1988) also reported similar findings.

Sithalaxmi (1975) stated that women are participating mainly in activities like storage of produce, sowing seeds and transplanting and cleaning the fields from weeds.

Puri (1975) reported that bringing fodder from the field, chaff cutting, giving water and food to cattle, bathing and cleaning cattle and making cow dung cakes were done by women only. This was supported by Varma and Malik (1984), Muntal (1984), Kanwar (1987), Dillhan and Khirwal (1986).

Deepali (1979) in her study revealed that farm women participated to a large and considerable extent in 11 out of the total 17 family operations ranged from 62 to 66 per cent (gap filling, manure and fertilizer application, harvesting, threshing, winnowing and rodent control).

Anandlaxmy and Kelkar (1980) revealed that during the harvesting season, utilization of women labour is maximum, carrying bundles of harvested crop to the spot where threshing would be done is a heavy task which is performed mostly by women. Each bundle is carried as a head load by women mostly bare footed walking over the sharp shrubs of the harvested fields. Men rarely participated in this task.

Kanjla (1980) brought to light that the tasks which were exclusively performed by women were preparing

milk products, milking the cattle, cooking food for calves, care and preparation of milch animals. Dixon (1982) revealed that ploughing and irrigation were male's tasks, sowing may be restricted to men or women or shared, weeding and transplanting are women's tasks, harvesting is frequently shared and most of the post harvest operations (threshing, winnowing, drying, husking, cleaning, storing) are performed by women (Gandhi *et al.*, 1986; Rai, 1975).

Nair (1981) stated that rural women perform different type of work and men are not aware of this fact. They look after the animals, milking the cow or buffalo, go around to fetch grass and fodder.

Jelly and Mies (1984) reported that women also make an important contribution to the production and processing of other crops, and the care of livestock, particularly dairy cattle.

Dubey *et al.* (1982) found that the women mainly performed the activities such as utilization of excess milk, feeding of animals at calving time, feeding of young calves, feeding of milch animals, care of newly born calf, providing drinking water to animals, milking etc.

Laxmi Devi Achanta (1982) stated that in many places the entire management of live stock starting from cutting, collection, carrying and chaffing of fodder upto feeding and milking, preparation of milk products, cleaning of cattle shed, etc. were done by women.

Suman Bhatnagar (1982) found that women were responsible for taking care of cattle. They collected fodder for animals from distant places from the field and jungles. Other related activities were cleaning of cattle and cattle shed, feeding of cattle, milking etc.

Aggarwal (1983) reported that women provide on an average 70-80 per cent of labour for transplanting, 70-85 per cent for weeding, over 60 per cent for harvesting. They do all the husking of seed and other important roles in seed selection and storage.

Saikia (1983) worked out that participation rates of females were 58.37 per cent in marginal farms, 57.7 per cent in small farms and 53.91 per cent in medium farms. Agriculture is the most important sector promoting employment to 97.54 per cent of the female workers both in primary and secondary occupations. Out of the total female workers engaged in farm activities, 84.38 per cent worked full time and only 15.62 per cent were engaged as part time workers.

Saini (1983) studied that women managed alone the household tasks like work in the kitchen, care of the house, care of children, religious activities, etc. The farm women spent much more time in the kitchen than those of non farming families who were mainly the labour class women, who were either paid in cash or kind. In addition the sowing and harvesting period required much more time of home maker than the slack period.

Bajwa (1984) recorded that women from farm families participated more in storage, sowing, kitchen gardening, care of implements, storage of fertilizers and insecticides, composition and preparing produce for the market than those of non-farming families.

Sridevi (1984) revealed that women from agriculturally progressive villages spent on an average 8.2 hours per day on farm as compared to 7.6 hours per day by women farm workers could work for about 250 days in a year in the progressive village compared to about 210 days in the less progressive village.

Laxmi Devi and Venku Reddy (1984) stated that women performed major role in cleaning cattle and cattle shed, feeding cattle, milking cattle, taking care of sick cattle, buying and storing cattle feed and dairy equipments.

Malkit Kaur and Sharma (1985) found that in majority of cases (66.10 %) female alone were responsible for care of animals particularly in feeding and cleaning, milking, cleaning cattle shed responsibility of both male and female and only in 1.50 per cent it was done by males only. Thus it is clear that animal care was more or less a female domain.

Saxena and Bhatnagar (1985) found that participation of women in farm activities was more or less same for tribal as well as non tribal farm women (about 8.25 per day).

Dak *et. al.* (1986) revealed that majority of farm women played monopolizing or dominant role in 8 out of 17 agricultural tasks; four of them are tending cattle, collecting fodder and selling livestock products.

Satapathy (1987) found that participation of farm women, especially in respect of small holding, was quite substantial in respect of all important animal related activities. Involvement of women in milking and marketing was independent of land holding systems.

Gupta and Gupta (1987) stated that women played a considerably equal role in economic development. Their major role was tending cattles and in poultry keeping.

Yadav and Azad (1987) stated that the participation of women in agriculture and allied enterprises as wage earners confined only to the female workers of scheduled castes. Besides, working as wage earners, the female workers are also engaged in maintenance of their milch cattle and arrangement of fodder for them.

Kanta Kapoor (1988) found that in a case study conducted at Chandigarh, on an average family female labourers spend more than 60.00 per cent of their time in subsidiary activities. Her labour input is maximum in fodder collection followed by cleaning of cow shed and in preparation of farm yard manure. A study on some aspects of animal husbandry in Pudukottai district in Tamilnadu has observed that in major animal related tasks of cleaning,

feeding, milking and grazing women are predominate. It is only in taking care of sick animals that men play important role.

Om Prakash (1988) revealed that the farm women devotes maximum time in home management activities i.e. 21.96 per cent followed by 19.38, 8.33 and 5.33 per cent in dairying, agriculture and miscellaneous activities respectively.

Anandalakshmy and Swahney (1988) concluded that women play a prominent role in crop cultivation, post-harvest operations, food management and management of milch cattle and milk products. All women in rural areas, irrespective of their age, size of their family, size of land holding, caste and community, perform major role. The decisions made regarding payment of daily food given to expectant and nursing mothers and storage of farm produce.

Bhople and Thakur (1988) stated that higher percentage of farm women perform the farm operations connected with preparation of seed (60.00%), transplanting (42.50%), farm storage (60.00%) and processing of farm produce (77.50%) to a higher extent. Again could be seen that majority of the farm women actually found to be performing the job related to sowing (52.50%), application of fertilizers (52.50%), interculture operations (67.50%), harvesting (70.00%), threshing (45.00%), cleaning of fields (65.00%) and allied operations to a medium extent with

regard to the farm's activities related with seed treatment (55.00%), irrigation (82.50%), watch and ward (70.00%) and marketing of farm produce (87.50%) were found to have been carried to a lower extent by majority of the farm women. The role performance of farm women therefore, seems to be going alongwith role perception. The operations involving less skill and manual labour are found to be generally performed by the farm women.

Dakhore *et al.* (1988) reported that most of the respondents were engaged in agricultural works like cleaning of field from stuffs (88.33%) preparation of compost from waste farm product and cow dung (68.33 %) and application of FYM (51.67%) prior to start of the monsoon.

As regards activity in the field of animal husbandry was concerned, it was found that most of the farm women were engaged in activities like, feeding of milch animals and maintenance of cleanliness in animal sheds regularly milking of animals (96.67%), care of milch animals (95.00%), care of new born calves (93.33%) and care of pregnant animals (90.00%) were same of other activities frequently performed by them.

Some other activities like, feeding of animals, preparation of milk products were performed by above 50 per cent of farm women. Similarly it was also observed that special care of diseased animal upto certain extent (23.33%), goat rearing (16.67%) and poultry keeping (8.33%) were some of the jobs performed by them.

Kulkarni *et al.* (1988) noted from the study that more than 50.00 per cent of the rural women indicated that they play active role in housework (97.62%), house supervision (76.19%), care of children (73.81%) family health (76.19%), management of family (64.29%), farm work (76.19%) farm supervision (69.05 %) and Balwadi programme (57.14%). As such as 42.86 per cent of rural women stated that they are involved in carrying out dairy business, family planning of adult education programme. Very few of the rural women said that they are involved in local politics of service.

Nikhade and Nimje (1988) reported that about 75.00 per cent farm women expressed that their services could be best utilized over the supervision of farm labourers, harvesting, marketing and cropping pattern areas, selection of crop varieties (36.67 %) seed treatment, (33.33 %), storage of grain as other areas for involvement of farm women. They further reported that the farm women could not contribute in areas like spraying/dusting, use of fertilizers and taking crop loans. Ingle (1972) also expressed similar views.

Sawant *et al.* (1988) observed that collection of dung and waste material (91.55%) seed treatment (97.46%), harvesting grass (81.36%), weeding (83.05%), transplanting (91.53%) of storage of grain (96.61%) were mainly performed by the farm women. The heavy operations such as ploughing,

puddling, leveling, threshing were done by the male members.

In the area of fruit crop cultivation the activities like, cleaning of compound (85.56%), watering the plants (61.02%), storage (66.95%) and marketing of fruits (62.71%) were predominantly performed by the women folk.

Singh (1988) conducted a study where in the found involvement of farm women in different activities in three villages namely khurppui, Takri, and Nanwan of Karividyapeeth block of Varanasi district. Different types of household work performed by women were household cleaning, cooking, home-dairying, water fetching, household washing, food processing child care of raring practice were performed by 93.33per cent to 95.11 per cent women. Only 44.44 per cent were performing leisure time activities.

Wairagade *et al.* (1988) conducted the study in Rahuri Tahasil of Ahmadnagar district. The study conducted that 16.43 per cent respondents had low level of role performance, 58.57 per cent respondents had medium and 25.00 per cent respondents had high level of role performance.

Garcia Ramon (1993) presented a paper on an empirical analysis of the survival strategies of family farms in Galicia. She found that women undertake all farm tasks. Men are frequent in all of the initiatives and

decision making in relation to the farm. However, despite, their productive, reproductive and decision making activities, they still assume the social role of just family helpers on the farm. This can be explained by viewing farm work as heavily self consumption oriented work while the main source of income generation is the man's employment as a wage labourers outside the farm. Economic restructuring has resulted in a devaluation of women's work because of deeply rated divergent for reproductive work that exists in Spain.

Shilaja and Jayaramiah (1994) conducted a study during 1980-90 in Kollarn and Kannur districts of Kerala State, to investigate the role of farm women in mixed family. The study revealed that farm women often performed role such as kitchen gardening, post harvest operations and management and care of animals. Women participated in decision making in areas of seed selection, produce storage, choice of crops, care and management of animals and number of animals cared.

From the above reference, it is concluded that the role performance of rural women determines to a great extent the success or failure of several production programme. Farm women should be involved not only to undertake production work but also to market the products more economically.

From the above cited literature many authors have considered role performance in different way. However, in the present study role performance has been considered as the actual working position of the activity which can be fulfilled in given position.

2.3 Decision making of farm women

Bratton and Bratton (1955) have called a decision the smallest unit in management of liked it to item in physical science.

Dean *et al.* (1958) have defined in terms of means of them that is an act in rational to the extent it is likely to be effectively towards the achievement of economic gain.

Loomis and Beegle (1957) defined decision as the process where alternative courses of action are reduced.

Reick (1960) defines the decision making as a conscious reasoning process. It is carried on in human mind, which is usually evidenced by resultant action or changes in the attitudes of the individual decision maker.

Rogers and Havens (1962) explained decision making as a process by which an evaluation of the meaning of consequences of alternating line of contact is made and one of them is adopted finally.

Brown (1963) defined decision making as a process by which individuals attempt to adjust their ideas of actions to outside factors which are believed likely to influence them.

Arya (1964) stated that decision making is considered as reasoning out alternatives involved in taking definite action in solving problems in a dynamic setting of farm operations.

Supe (1969) stated that the process of choices of decision making involves selection of goal to be attained and also alternative means to be evaluated for the efficiency in attainment of the selected goals.

Bott (1971) reported that husband and wife expect to carry out many activities together with a minimum of task differentiation and separation of interests. They not only plan the affairs of the family together but also exchange many household tasks and spend much of the time together. Similarly there were some activities such as making important decision that affect the whole family, which tended to be carried out jointly by husband and wife.

Puri (1971) concluded that there is a differential pattern of decision making. In some cases like marriage, farm related tasks, and expenditure pattern, the heads of the family are the main decision makers, whereas in other cases such as education of children, selection of occupation of children the whole family takes the decision.

Devdas *et al.* (1972) reported that farm women were almost always consulted in making decisions with regard to various farm operations like getting new seeds, selecting crops, getting fertilizers and pesticides, appointing labourers etc.

Ross (1973) reported that father made all major decision when a grand father is old, father still held him in great esteem, and grand father always looked at him for advice on important decision. In case of mother role is observed that they shared the responsibility of making the major family decision with father. It is stated that mother also influenced her husband's decision by activity in the role of mediator between him and the children.

Manali Patwardhan (1992) found that 32.00 per cent respondents were low decison makers, 62.50 per cent were of medium level of decision making and 5.50 per cent were with high level.

Vinita Jain and Verma (1992) found that decision making was significantly and negatively correlated in involvement of rural women in animal husbandry practices.

All India Corrdinated Research Project (1998) reported that the maximum female initiated the decision in farm related practices.

The final decision making by male mambers ranged between 98.00 to 100.00 per cent . This highlighted the fact that the decision regarding farm related activities are still being dominated by men.

Further, it is viewed that the household activities initiation with female as well as male members was recorded to be final decision by females was more in certain items. Expenditure to be incurred on purchase of non perishable foods (64.80 %), amount of money to be spent for celeberation of festivals (79.20 %), amount of money to be spent for family rituals (65.80 %) and visit to family members outside the village (62.80 %) and in the rest of the items males dominated in final decision.

The average scores on decision making pattern in regarding farming, animal husbandry and have a family related fields indicates that no decision occupied Ist rank in farming followed by home and family related and animal husbandry with 2nd and 3rd ranks respectively.

From the above reference, it is very clear that women play dual role in home and farm activities. However the males have still dominant role in decision making in marriage of children and education, and expenditure pattern. Farming operation was also consulted by joint decision. Only female decisions were not considered.

2.4 Relationship of characterstics of farm women with decision making

2.4.1 Age and decision making

Arya (1964) concluded that younger age group of the respondents, depend more upon the female members in decision making. As the age of the head of the family advances, there is a greater tendency to consult the sons.

Bhamrah (1966) observed that the respondents of younger age group has consulted their wives, brothers, fathers and mothers for making decisions. Wives and sons, however, were mostly consulted from middle age and old age groups for decision to use improved varieties of crops. The older respondents had relied upon the advice of their sons, wives of brothers in the decision making.

Sinha (1966) found that age of the farm operator play and significant influence over the pattern of decision making.

Deb *et al.* (1968) observed that the younger age was not found associated with rationality in decision making.

Hansara (1968) revealed that the age of farmers was non significantly associated with the levels of rationality in decision making.

Bhople (1969) revealed that family heads in the range of 31 to 40 years collect more information. Middle aged housewives are better listeners.

Sharma and Singh (1970) observed that the age does not effect extent of participation in decision making.

Sinha *et al.* (1971) found that respondents of old age groups mostly depend upon the advice of their sons, brothers and husband. The impact of age was very clearly observed in decision making.

Nikhade and Nimje (1988) recorded that age was negatively co-related with decision making. This indicates that with the increase in age the farm women are less consulted by young couples.

Sunita Kohale (1991) found that majority of the respondents (36.80%) belonged to the young age group followed by 27.70 per cent in adolescence and old age group respectively. The age was found to be positively related with decision making. .

All India Corrdinated Research Project Report (1998) stated that the consultation of decision with male members and joint final decision with regard to home stead activities are positively co-rrelated with the age.

In case of animal husbandry related variable initiation of decision with female, and final decision with female were found to be negatively and significantly correlated with age of the farm women. So it could be concluded that as the age of the farm women increased, the ability of initiation of final decision were decreased.

The references quoted indicate diverse findings with regard to existence of relationship of age with decision making. Those indicating relationship mostly found that age is positively related with decision making. However, the term positive creates misunderstanding.

2.4.2 Caste and decision making

Choudhari (1973) found significant association with caste and decision making.He further observed that middle caste ranked in high level of decision making followed by the respondents of higher caste whereas lower caste ranked last in the same category of decision making.

Vinita Jain and Verma (1992) found that caste was significantly and negatively co-related with and involvement of women in animal husbandry practices.

The reference invariably support the existence of relationship of caste with role performance and decision making. However, considering the cultural activities of the castes, it is likely that variations would not be significant in respect of decision making. It is assumed that caste is related with decision making.

2.4.3 Education and decision making

Arya (1964) revealed that the heads of families with high educational attainment either took decisions themselves (11.50 %) or they consult their wives but as the level of their education goes down there was a tendency to consult male members of the family.

Sinha (1966) found that education of the farmers non-significant influence over the pattern of decision making.

Wilkening (1968) observed that influence in decisions is also affected by educational status of the spouses, but the influence is less direct. There is an evidence that educational level affect the division of task performed by the husband and wife.

Chaudhari (1973) found positive significant relationship between the education and respondents and their decision making.

Sawant *et al.* (1988) reported that majority of the farm women (67.80%) were illiterate and their average formal educational level was 2nd standard. High percentage of illiteracy certainly hinders the process of decision making.

Nimje *et al.* (1989) observed that education of the farm women had shown significant relationship with decision making.

Sunita Kohale (1991) found that maximum number of respondents 30 to 40 per cent were illiterate, 25.60 per cent farm women were in primary group of education while 28.80 per cent, 15.20 per cent and 8.00 per cent farm women were middle, high school and college group education was positively related with decision making.

The educational level of farm women was considered as independent variables in this study on the assumption that education is related with decision making.

2.4.4 Size of family and decision making

Chandrashekharn (1961) in his study found that a family of three to four children was considered as an ideal family size. Economic considerations were identified as the main involvement in decisions.

Arya (1968) found that in nuclear family the female members played a very important role in the decision making. In joint families either the head of the families took decisions themselves or they conult male members of the family.

Bhatnagar and Saxena (1987) reported that there was a significant effect of the size of family on daily time utilization pattern of tribal and non-tribal women in home and farm activities. The mean time spent on each activity was relatively high for large nuclear families as compared to that of small nuclear families. In performing

agricultural operations time spent by the respondents of the large nuclear family was comparatively less.

Nimje *et al.* (1989) noted that size of family had no significant relationship with decision making, operationally, family size referred to the total number of members in the family consisting of husband, wife, children and other dependents. A family consisting of five members and less was considered as small family and more than five members as large family.

Manali Patwardhan (1992) found that 47.50 per cent respondents were recorded in the medium (5 tp 6 members) and 42.50 per cent respondent were recorded in the large (above 7 members) family size. Significant relationship between the number of family members and decision making of farm women was observed.

Family size many times coincides with types of small families particularly being nuclear families. However the character of smallness itself should have different effects on decision making than that of type of family.

It was therefore decided to verify the effect of the size of family on decision making with regard to size of family assumption was that the size of family is related with decision making.

2.4.5 Type of family and decision making

Bhamrah (1966) reported that in case of joint families, brothers and wives were found to be most important family members to have been consulted by the respondent in order to arrive at a decision on farm and home affairs, although fathers and mother had also played a major role as advisors.

Wives and sons emerged as the first two most important family members whose advice sought by the respondents of nuclear families for making decisions. The role of fathers in this case was not very important whereas mothers did not have any major role as advisors in decision making of farm and home affairs.

Arya (1968) found that in nuclear family the female members played a very important role in decision making. In joint families either the head of the families took decisions themselves or they consult male members of the family.

Nimje *et al.* (1989) noted that type of family had non-significant relationship with decision making.

Type of family has received consideration in classification of families for which relationship with decision making was ascertained separately for each type of family. The positive relationship of family type can be treated as supporting step.

2.4.6 Social participation and decision making

Dean *et al.* (1962) found that social participation of farmer was positively associated with rationality in decision making. This was supported by Supe (1969) and Singh (1975).

Arya (1964) observed that from the point of view of leadership qualities of heads of the family, male members seem to be consulted more than female members while taking decision regarding all farm operations. But the respondents belonging to the category of non leader rely more upon female members when they have to take decision regarding agricultural marketing, a sale of purchase of land etc.

Bhople (1969) found that social participation did not play significant role in decision making.

Sharma and Singh (1970) observed that social participation significantly affect extent of participation in decision making.

Singh and Radhey Sham (1982) found that study of rural women of Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh that social background had a bearing on dairy employment.

Most of the above mentioned references indicate positive association between social participation and decision making. Social participation is inducive to adoption of innovation but the type of participation would

make difference in decision making for adoption. Hence the assumption were made that there is relationship between social participation without giving trend of relationship.

2.4.7 Occupation and decision making

Rodman Hyman (1967) reported that the husbands mean (average) authority score generally increases in his occupational status, education and income, and these variables were conceptualised as resources which the husband brought to the marital decision making area and which gave him greater in making powers were enhanced accordingly to the theory of resources, of his wife did not work and when his wife had pre-school age children, because under these circumstances the wife was more dependent upon her husband.

Singh (1968) in her study stated that participation of rural women in decision making process related to farm business with special reference to farm families.

Deshmukh (1979) stated non significant relationship between occupation and decision making.

Chauhan and Sharma (1989) reported that 90.00 per cent of the milk production were adopting agriculture as main occupation and remaining 10.00 per cent were adopting labour as a main occupation.

Some respondents are observed to have other occupation besides farming; of these, main occupation of them other than farm labourers and in some cases, the other occupation is also of major importance. It was therefore assumed that following other occupation besides farming result in better decision making by the farm women.

2.4.8 Land holding and decision making

Arya (1964) found that smaller the size of holding, the more the self reference of the head of the family in taking decision. Larger the size of holding, the greater is the role of son or brothers as compared to female members i.e. mothers and wives.

Singh and Sinha (1970) found that size of holding had significantly influenced their decision making.

Puri (1972) observed that wives in respective of their size of holding made number of household or family decision.

Chede (1988) observed that about 40.00 per cent of the respondents did not possess any land and on further enquiry, it was learnt that these dairy farmers tie their animals and feed them at their cattle shed. He also noticed that as the size of land holding increases the proportion of the respondents decreases.

Nimje *et al.* (1989) found non significant relationship between landholding and decision making.

Manali Patwardhan (1992) found that there was positive and significant relationship between total land holding of the farm women with decision making.

All India Coordinated Research Project (1998) reported that the highest percentage of respondents (about 60 to 70 %) being found to initiate decision with male members, the relative percentage of female initiated decision appeared to increase as the farm size decreased from medium to marginal farm categories.

Role of women in the initiation of farm related decisions was relatively more in small and marginal farm categories in most of aspects. All the women belonged to landless category (100%) expressed `No decision' in 12 aspects, but in the item seeking employment as farm labour pertaining to landless (55.82%) were found to initiate decision with female members followed by `no decision' (23.71%) and initiation with male members (20.46%).

Further, it is reported that when the picture is seen land holding categorywise, many of the decisions were initiated by more than 70 per cent with male members in case of large farm women. This clearly infers that in large farm holding category, males decide most of the decisions. Around 15 to 25 per cent decision were initiated with female members. However, relatively more female members (37.50%) were found to initiate decisions in respect of "quantitative retention of farm produce for dietary consumption".

The land size is a major consideration in adoption of innovation. It is therefore interesting to know how decisions are taken by the farm women in different size of holding. The researches cited above indicate relationship of land holding with decision making. Hence the assumption was limited to existence of relationship between these factors.

2.4.9 Annual income and decision making

Puri (1972) observed that the income affects task, performed by the husband and wife which in turn affects involvement in decisions.

Choudhari (1973) observed that annual income of farmers was not found associated with their decision making. The respondents from the lowest income group stood first in the high level of decision making, followed by the respondents of medium income group.

Deshmukh (1979) reported non significant association between income and decision making.

Kanta Kapoor (1988) found that there was negative correlation of family income and female participation rate.

Nimje (1989) noted non-significant relationship between the income and decision making.

Manali Patwardhan (1992) found that 9.50 per cent respondents felt income level below Rs. 10,000 followed by the highest 55.00 per cent in the income range of Rs.

10,000 to 20,000. The respondents between family income group from Rs. 20,000 to 30,000 were 21.50 per cent and above Rs. 30,000 were observed to be 14.00 per cent. Significant and positive relationship found between the family income of the farm women and decision making.

Diverse findings have been reported with regard to relation of income with decision making. The influence of income on decision making, therefore, differs in different situations. Hence, it was assumed that income is related with decision making.

2.4.10 Socio-economic status and decision making

Wilkening and Bharadwaj (1968) found that decision is affected by family aspirations and by the economic status of the spouses, but their influence is direct.

Singh and Sinha (1970) found socio-economic status had non-significant influence on pattern of decision making.

Singh (1975) found that rationality in decision making of socio-economic status are positively and significantly related.

All India Cooridnated Research Project (1998) reported that the correlation values between decision making and socio-economic status was found to be positively related.

The references indicated positive as well as negative decision making with socio-economic status which may be due to different situations for which the studies were made. The rural women with relatively greater socio-economic status possesed favourable condition i.e. economic, educational social etc. Which enables her to have better contact with technical personnel and has generally competent persons within the family or outside to assist her while adopting farming innovation.

It was therefore, assumed that women with higher socio-economic status resort to greater consultation within the family and outside technical agencies.

2.4.11 Information source and decision making

Earnest (1973) revealed that the percentage utilization of sources like neighbourers, progressive farmers and village level workers ranked first, second and third respectively among all small farmers. In case of big farmers, village level workers, progressive farmers and neighboures occupied the first three respective sources.

Gupta *et al.* (1976) found that radio to be the most commonly used source of information by farm women.

Purnedu Prava *et al.* (1987) found that the farm housewives were asked as to what kind of personal contact, they had with the home science change agents. Fifty per cent of the housewives were not in directly contact with change agents. Thirty per cent of housewives obtained

inforamtion from radio and Television only. Five per cent had information from circular letter, bulletins and printed literature circulated by home science extension agency. Sixty three per cent who constitute the bulk population of farm housewives obtained information from friends neighours, relatives and contact farmers.

Malkit Kaur (1988) in her study found that majority of respondents (51.60 %) never had any contact with any development agencies working village. In many cases (20.50 %) even if the radio was available in home, it was not considered good for women to switch on the radio, except that they can listen to it from men's quarter.

Chaudhari and Khonde (1990) stated that most of the farmers with high, medium and low level of education consulted village extension workers.

The references given above indicate different sources which influence decision making. They also indicate that some sources are comparatively more influencial in decision making. Since several sources of information are used by them. It was necessary to find out relative value of each type of source with a view to arrive at the total values of all sources of information used, so that relationship with decision making can be worked out. Hence, it was assumed that greater the total value of source of information used, greater will be the involvement of technical personnel and family members and dominant decision making.

2.4.12 Innovativeness and decision making

Bhave (1985) concluded that percentage in the two groups almost the same (49.58 %) in the high innovativeness and 50.42 per cent in the low group. The relationship with innovativness and their perspective was significant at 0.01 level.

Chari and Nandapurkar (1985) reported that nearly 70.00 per cent respondents were observed from medium innovativeness category, whereas very meagre percentage from high and low innovativeness category was observed which was 17.46 per cent and 13.02 per cent from high and low category respectively.

Further, this study reported that there is relationship between innovativeness and managerial ability which indicated positive and significant relationship.

The farm women who adopt innovativeness earlier than the majority of the farm women had shown some distinct characterstics such as high risk taking ability, better knowledge, high socio-economic status and better achievement and motivation.

Thus, innovation play dominant role in farming operations in decision making.

2.4.13 Urban contact and decision making

Friedi (1959) indicated the role of kinship ties a mechanism for maintaining rural-urban connections of village family, it is made aware of new ideas, attitudes, changes in life style by its urban relatives and increase their decision making pattern.

Salcedo (1968) considered urban contact as a form of inter systemic communication between a relatively traditional system (a present village) and one that is relatively advanced (an urban centre). He observed that any change in a relatively closed social system occurs more rapidly if it comes from external influences and encourage to take decision in different areas.

Kivilin *et al.* (1971) stated, that urban contact serves as a communication variable in two ways. First, by bringing the individual into direct contact with agencies of change, whose headquarter of personnel are located in towns of cities, by indirectly "urbanizing" the individual making more freedom of mobility and choice and lessening the social pressures for conformity.

Urban contacts serve a communication variables, whose contacts with cities usually located to new ideas and mobility. So this variable was choosen for this study. It was assumed that the urban contact of rural women might have influence on their decision making in farm and home activities.

2.4.14 Familism and decision making

Mehare (1977) observed that familism of the respondents and their decision were not significantly associated. But in case of home making, a significant association was observed between the familism of the respondens and their decision making. The maximum percentage (56.00 %) of the respondents in high level was from the conservative category of familism. In case of low level of decision making, the maximum percentage (20.80 %) of the respondents was from liberal category of familism.

The literature cited above indicates that in traditional communities familism was stronger and that its existence of stronger familism was not favourable to adoption. Since adoption indicated progressiveness, it can be stated that those having greater degree of familism may also have a traditional decision making pattern which is not suitable for adoption of innovation. Thus, change in familism in rational direction was proposed to be measured in the study. The assumption adopted for this study was that greater changes in rational direction in familism will lead to more democratic and technical decision making by a family.

2.5 Relationship of characterstics of farm women with role perception and role performance

Puri (1972) observed that number of farm related tasks were being performed by females in respect of their soico-economic status.

Singh and Usha Rani (1983) observed that work participation of a women of small farmer amongst all the categories recorded the highest participation in dairying activities (24.00 %) during dairy operations are done by farm women in many areas. Among the employed rural females, about 89.00 per cent are engaged in primary sector like agriculture, live stock and forestry.

Devi (1984) revealed that food preparation role was expected to be performed mostly by rural women compared to other roles followed by child of family care, housekeeping and social leisure.

Laxmi Devi (1987) stated that no significant relationship was established between the family income of a rural women and her total role performance as well as home and farm activity.

There was no significant relationship between the socio-economic status of a rural woman and her total role performance. However a significant negative relationship was observed between the socio-economic status of rural women and her farm activity role performance.

Size of family and role performance

Laxmi Devi (1987) reported that there was a significant positive relationship between the family size of a rural women and her total role performance as well as the home activity with role performance. There was no significant relationship between the family size of a rural woman and her farm activity and role performance.

Urban contact and role performance

Laxmi Devi (1987) reported that there was no significant relationship between the urban contact of a rural woman and her total performance. However, significant negative relationship was observed in case of farm activity and role performance.

Family income and role performance

Laxmidevi (1987) revealed that low income category of rural women performed more work in farm activities, while the high income category performed more work in home activities. Rural women spent on an average 40.4 per cent and 15.8 per cent , respectively in home and farm related activities. The remaining 43.80 per cent time was utilized for sleeping, leisure time activities, etc.

Further recorded the total mean scores of the role perception of low, medium, high economic categories of rural women were 895.44, 886.84 and 838.30 respectively.

It could be observed from this study that food preparation and agricultural activities namely, sowing, intercultural cultivation and harvest activities were considered as more important activities whereas child care and allied agricultural activities as less important activities by low economic category of rural women.

There will be no significant difference between the low, medium and high economic categories of rural women, regarding their role perception in farm or home activity.

Social participation and role performance

Laxmi Devi (1987) reported that there was no relationship between participation of a rural woman and her total role performance.

Land holding and role performance

Laxmi Devi (1987) reported that the land holding of the rural women was not found to be significant factor in her total role performance. However, significant negative relationship was observed between the land holding and farm activity role performance.

Caste and role performance

Laxmi Devi (1987) reported that the computed correlation coefficient for caste was -0.275 which was negatively significant. The significant negative relationship was also observed between the caste of a rural women and her farm activity role performance. However, there was no significant relationship between the caste of a rural women and her home activity role performance.

Bhople and Thakur (1988) reported that majority of the farm women in all the age groups perceived about the perception of farm operations to a medium extent as higher percentage of farm women fall in this category. However, higher percentage of older age women perceive that they should involve themselves in farm operations to higher extent (33.33%). Similar is the case in role performance.

Patanaik (1994) showed that farm women are more involved in harvesting and storage of grain than in other agricultural activities such as fertilizer and pesticide application and crop decision making. However, they were found to be lacking in scientific knowledge about storage and processing and there is thus a need to intensify on post harvest technology for women.

Shaileja and Jayaramiah (1994) revealed that kitchen gardening was most often performed by large farm women. Post harvest operation like storing, cleaning and drying the produce all was done by this category of farm women. Besides other major role performed by large farm women was preparation of vegetables and fruits products.

The study depicted that small farm women often performed role like drying, cleaning, and storing farm produce, preparation and preservation of vegetables of fruit products, threshing, preparing and carrying food for labourers in the field.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

The contribution of farm women in agriculture is roughly estimated to be 50 to 60 per cent in our country. A general survey of farm operations in which women are engaged includes application of manures, land preparation, seed grading, sowing, dibbling, planting. Women's labour of management roles in agriculture vary from region to region. The contribution of women in the field of agriculture is carrying various roles is widely recognized. The farm family is aware of the other decisions relating to farm and home are intermitted or related as the success of farm business and well being of farm family largely depends on the decision and interaction.

To know the role performance by farm women in decision making related to farm and home activity, their perception and role performance was also studied under this method.

This chapter includes the appropriate methods, techniques, and procedures adopted for development of scientific tools for data collection, tabulation and analysis pertaining to the specific objectives of the study. The description, explanation and justification related to the methods, techniques and procedures have also been included and are presented under different heads.

3.1 Locale of study

3.1.1 Physical and social background of study area

(a) Area

(b) Soil and rainfall

(c) Sources of irrigation

(d) Communication facilities

(e) Major enterprises

(f) Cultural background of the district

3.2 Universe and sampling technique

3.3 Development of data collection instrument and data collection

3.4 Study variables, conceptual definitions, empirical measures and categorization

3.5 Analysis of data

3.6 Statistical tests used

3.7 Limitation of the study

3.1 Locale of study

The universe of the study was Parbhani district of Maharashtra state. With a view to obtain understanding of the locale, some of the physical and social aspects pertaining to it are presented here.

3.1.1 Physical and social background of study area

Percentage of the geographical area of the district was utilised for cultivation of food and non food

crops which was considered as the highest in the state, since this study was regarding the role perception, role performance of rural women in farm and home activities. This district was considered more suitable for investigation as it consists of delta and upland areas and the agricultural activities were varied and continuous for a major part of the year.

Parbhani district recorded literacy rate of 47.58 per cent as per 1991 census i.e. male literacy rate of 64.90 per cent and female literacy rate of 29.41 per cent.

Parbhani district was covered by Marathwada Agricultural University scheme under major heads of agriculture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, rural industries.

Women play an important role in agricultural production in Maharashtra, specially in cotton, jowar and wheat region. Cotton is a labour intensive crop and provides more work for men and women. This district where jowar is the main food crop, was chosen for investigation so that the findings might be useful for research purpose.

(a) Area: The district has an area of 11031 square kilometers. The population of the district, according to the 1991 census was 21,17,035 out of which 10,83,794 are male and remaining 10,33,241 are female. The district comprises 1514 villages.

(b) Soil and rainfall: The soils of the Parbhani district are medium to black cotton type. The rainfall ranges from 800 mm to 1200 mm per annum which is spread over from June to Septembr. However, winter showers during the month of October and November were also received.

(c) Sources of irrigation: Canal irrigation under Jayakwadi project is the main source.

(d) Communication facilities: This district is well connected by road and railway. Purna Town is the commercial centre and important railway junction of the district next to Aurangabad and provides good market and other infrastructural facilities needed for agricultural production.

(e) Major enterprises: Agriculture is the most important occupation of the people of the district and jowar is the main food crop. The other important crops are jowar, rice, pulses, chillies, sugarcane, cotton, groundnuts and mango. The cultivated area of the district with various crops accounted for 92.06 per cent of the total area of the district.

The dairy, farming, poultry, fisheries were well developed in this district. Under Marathwada Agricultural University, different type of researches, field experimentation, were taken over by different farmers. Farmers are well educated in different farm activities.

(f) Cultural background of the district: On account of closeness to Parbhani city, civic facilities such as medical aid and higher education and also modern cultural recreational facilities like cinema are within the reach of the people of the district. Inspite of such exposure to modern life of the rural people, this area has still largely remained a congregation of traditional ways of life. The village committees have small sections of religious group such as muslimes, Nava buddhas and other S.C. besides the Hindus who form major bulk. They live quite peacefully and cooperatively on account of their main interest which is farming and dairying. However, with the spread of education, boys and girls do migrate to the cities for education and with the desire to obtain urban comforts so for unknonwn. The village leadership has now become more attentive to the welfare of the people because the people have now become more sensitive to their rights and priviledges, with the introduction of modern technology of agriculture and other aspects of life and also electrification, transport, communication education etc. It is likely that in the near future the life of the people and the pattern of family system will undergo changes which have already become apparent . The joint families are gradually breaking and giving place to nuclear ones. Educated members are finding employment out side agriculture and do not show preference to rural life. The

affluent section are changing their mode of life by using modern furniture, crockery, radio, television as western type of clothing, against the desires of the elderly persons in the family.

3.2 Universe and sampling technique

Ex-post-facto research design was adopted for the study. Purposive and stratified random sampling procedures were used for the conduct of the study.

Selection of block: Parbhani district comprised 12 blocks and Gangakhed, Purna block were selected randomly. At the third stage, three villages from each taluka places were selected to represent the study. The villages selected were.

Sr. No.	Thasil	Name of the villages
1.	Gangakhed	Kodri, Kerwadi, Ukhali
2.	Purna	Aadgaon, Aherwadi, Katneshwar

At fourth stage the respondents were selected randomly. From each of the selected villages, twenty five farm women having land in family were selected for the study. Thus total respondents were 150 rural women.

3.3 Development of data collection, instrument and data collection

In general, the word questionnaire refers to a device for securing answers to questions by using a form which the respondent fills in herself.

Rating schedules are used for sociological or psychological research and vocational guidance. Looking into the advantage of questionnaires and interview both the methods were implemented for the collection of data. The questionnaire cum interview schedule was prepared to elicit the general information as follows:

Name of the rural women:

Age of the rural women:

Education of rural women:

Income:

Size of the family:

Type of the family:

Land holding:

Occupation:

Social participation:

The specific information collected through questionnaire cum interview schedule is as following:

Urban contact of the rural women:

Familism of the rural women:

Perspective role of the rural women:

Role perception and role performance:

Decision making of rural women:

FIG. 1 - MAP OF PARBHANI DISTRICT

3.3.1 Pretesting of questionnaire cum interview schedule

"Bajpai views" whatever may be the degree of precaution taken, some slips are bound to be left out and cannot be located unless the schedule has been put into operation and "pretesting was primarily aimed at confirming whether the language used in the schedule is simple, understandable, words are appropriate and generating correct interpretation. It is also helpful in avoiding repetitions and omissions.

Twenty five rural women exclusive of the final sample were interviewed and in accordance with response obtained necessary alterations were incorporated. As the survey was to be carried out in rural area, taking into consideration the grasping capacity of the rural women and to give a clear view and better understanding the questionnaire cum interview, schedule was translated in Marathi and it was administered in both the language.

3.3.2 Collection of data

The data were collected by implementing survey method, with the help of prepared questionnaire cum interview schedule by the investigator. The time taken for completion of survey for a target group of 150 rural women was four months.

Any systematic study should essentially be based on sound theoretical model. A researcher develops a model for the purpose of his study. Based on the discussion foregoing review of the past research, a conceptual model has been developed for the present study and depicted in Fig. 2.

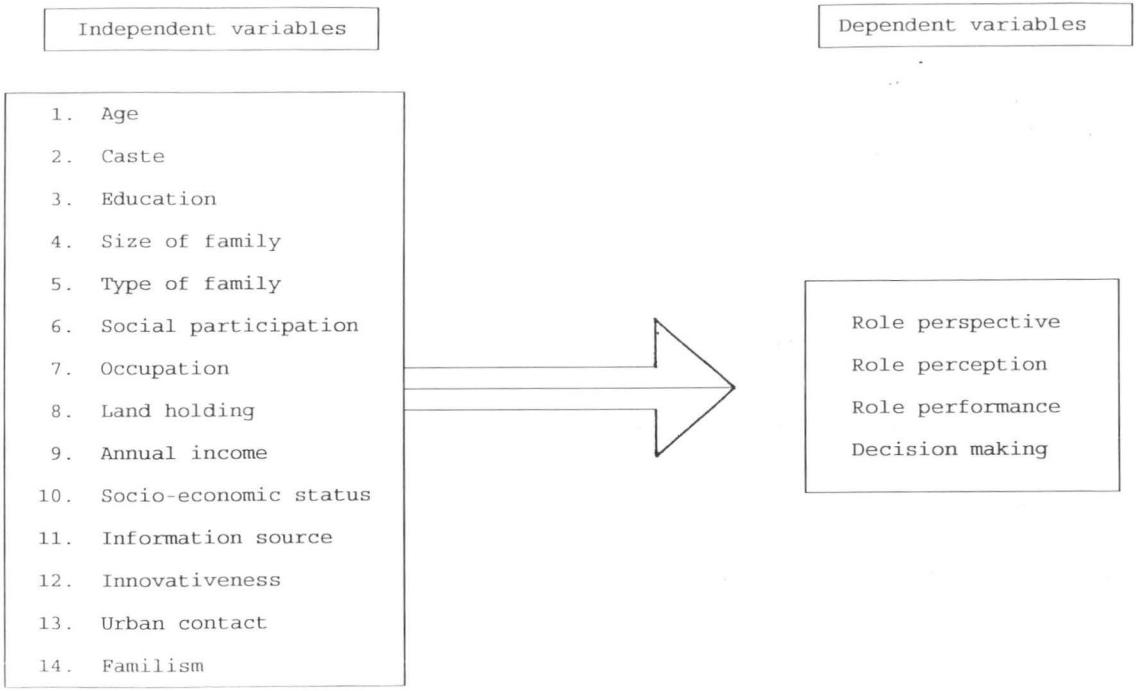


Fig. 2 Conceptual model of study

To reach the taluka place and the rural villages, the facility of state transport was utilized, as all the places were at about a distance of 30 to 50 km. It was possible to return to back Parbhani in the evening. In some remote places where the state transport was not possible, personal vehicle was used.

At each taluka, place of village, a resource person was contacted as the investigator was new to the place. In order to facilitate rapport building and community within the area, this resource person was very helpful. The resource persons helped the investigator to contact the respondents and facilitate interview.

For conducting the interview, the farm women were personally contacted by the investigator introduced herself, and gave a brief idea about the study and purpose it. The respondents were taken into confidence and explained that the information received from them will be be maintained confidential.

3.4 Study variables, conceptual definitions, empirical measures and categorization

The following table gives the details of variables and their empirical measurement.

Variables	Independent		Measured used
1. Personal characteristic	i)	Age	Chronogical age of the respondents.
	ii)	Caste	Score obtained.
	iii)	Education	Year of schooling
2. Socio-economic	i)	Size of family	Actual number of respondents independent & joint
	ii)	Type of family	Independent or joint
	iii)	Social participation	Score obtained
	iv)	Occupation	Score obtained
	v)	Land holding	Actual number of acres of land.
	vi)	Annual income	Actual gross income
	vii)	Socio-economic status	Score obtained.
3. Other characteristics	i)	Information source.	Score developed.
	ii)	Innovativeness	Scale developed by Singh (1972).
	iii)	Urban contact	Structured schedule developed for the study by Laxmidevi
	iv)	Familism	Scale developed by Nikhade
B. Dependent variables	i)	Role perspective	Different perspective inventory was prepared.
	ii)	Role performance	Scale developed by Laxmidevi.
	iii)	Role preception	Scale developed by Laxmidevi
	iv)	Decision making score obtained.	Score obtained

3.4.1 Selection of tools

In order to carryout field research, the tools used in the study were developed. "Role perception scale" was developed by investigator to measure the role perception, they did not cover up the major and important aspects of home and farm activities.

3.4.2 Development of Role Perception Scale

A role is a pattern or type of social behaviour which situationality appropriate in terms of the demands or expectations of a group. Horton and Hunt (1964) refers to role the behaviour expected of one who occupies a certain status and status is defined as the position of an individual in a group or of group in relation to the other groups.

Dalton and Robert (1961) viewed perception is both in individual and universal process. The personality of the individual adds something to the process under certain conditions which alter his perceptions. Man acts upon his ideas, who he thinks, what he believes and what he anticipates. The scale was developed by applying the Likert technique of summated rating (Edward, 1969). The steps followed in the development of the scale were given below.

3.4.2.1 Selection of statements

The first step followed in the development of a scale was obtaining statements. In the very beginning, a list of home and farm activity performed by rural women was prepared. This list was prepared after discussion with expert members. On the basis of the suggestions given and ratings of the subject matter specialist, number of farm and home activities were prepared. In all 35 statements were prepared under farm activity and 31 statements under home activities. The statements thus prepared were given to 50 judges for the relevance of face validity. The judges selected were from Agricultural University. The statements were rated for the response on a five point continum viz., strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree. A total score of each statement taking, the test was obtained by summing up to value of each item. The item from each component were selected with relatively high discriminative scale value. In all twelve statements of farm activities and ten statements of home activities were selected for final preparation of the scale.

3.4.2.2 Item analysis

The subjects were arranged in an ascending order based on the scores obtained by them. The top 25 per cent of the subjects (high group) were used as criteria a group. The middle 50 per cent respondents were deleted. The

response were analysed to determine which of the i
discriminate most clearly between the high and low grou

For evaluating the response of the high and
group to the individual statements. The `t' value
calculated by applying the formula by Edward (1969).
value of `t' was used as measure of the extent to whi
given statement differentiates between the high and
group. Based on the `t' values the statements were arra
in rank order. The statements with largest `t' values
selected for the scale. (The `t' values calculated for
tables is given in Appendix `B').

The statements after being selected for
relevance and face validity and language, then given t
rural women who were randomly selected from var
villages in order to ascertain the applicability.

3.4.2.3 Reliability of the scale

Reliability of the scale can be determined
number of ways. In this study, reliability of the scale
determined by test re-test and split half method. In
of reliability the scale, items were administered twic
the same respondents i.e. 15 rural women at 15
interval. The correlation co-efficient obtained was
0.862 which was highly significant at 0.01 level
probability instrument for measuring perception rol
rural women. Similar test was applied for home acti

item selection. The reliability coefficient thus obtained indicated that internal consistency of the scale was quite high.

The scale was further subjected to split-half reliability test. The scale items were arranged according to their rank order and the scale was administered on a five continuum of strongly agree to strongly disagree to a group of 15 rural women possessing different land holdings. 12 statements were divided into even and odd numbered items.

3.4.2.4 Test retest reliability

This test was conducted on 15 respondents selected from one village from Parbhani district. The score of each respondents for all items scale was calculated. The second administration to give a sufficient time gap. The retest correlation co-efficient was found to be r = 0.832. A retest coefficient of correlation tell as nothing concerning the internal consistency of the test. It answer the question concerning how much table of dependent are the measurement over a period of time.

3.4.2.5 Validity of the scale

The scale was considered as valid at its face value as items were selected from the rural women themselves and also they were got approved by the

experienced judges. Further, the item analysis of difference between the means of high and low group and selection of items with mean difference more than grand means different for each item were magnitudes which justify the conclusion that selected items had good discrimination value and hence indicates the scale as a valid measure of perception role of rural women. Thus, the validity was built in the process of preparation of the scale.

3.4.2.6 Classification and tabulation of data

Classification is of two types (a) qualitative classification or classification according to attribute (b) classification according to variables.

On the basis of this - the classification of data was done. For the sake of convenience and statistical analysis the data procured were categorized as:

(A) Independent variables

a) Personal characteristics

i) Age:

Chronological age of the respondents was taken in terms of years.

Sr.No.	Age groups (in years)
1.	30 - 40
2.	41 - 50
3.	51 - 60
4.	Above - 60

ii) Caste:

It was defined as the hereditary class of the women. The respondents were grouped into following four and scoring procedure adopted has been indicated, against each of them.

Sr.No.	Category	Score
1.	Scheduled caste	1
2.	Most backward	2
3.	Backward	3
4.	Forward	4
5.	Dominant	5

iii) Education:

It was defined as the level of formal schooling completed by an individual respondent. The scoring categories were made for classifying the respondents on education was as follows.

Sr.No.	Category	Score
1.	Illiterate	1
2.	Primary	2
3.	Middle school	3
4.	High school	4
5.	College	5

B) **Socio-economic characteristics**

i) Size of family:

The family size was decided according to the number of family members in the family of respondent.

Sr.No.	Category	Membership
1.	Small	Upto 3 members
2.	Medium	4 to 6 members
3.	Large	7 and above

ii) Type of family:

The type of family referred to whether the family members are residing together or separately. The scoring procedures has been given in table. It was categorized as follows.

Sr.No.	Category	Score
1.	Joint	1
2.	Nuclear	2

iii) Social participation:

Social participation in the present study means participation of the respondents in different formal or informal organization. The membership of the respondents was classified according to participation in formal and informal organizations.

Organization	Officiating member	Ordinary member
Formal	3	2
Informal	2	1

IV) Occupation:

Occupation denotes the respondents engaged in particular enterprises for their livlihood.For the purpose of distribution of respondent according to the occupation, they were categorized as below.

Sr.No.	Category	Score
1.	Landless labour	1
2.	Business	2
3.	Farming/Housewife	3
4.	Farming/Service	4
5.	Farming only	5

V) Land holding:

It refers to the total hectre of land possessed by the respondents. On the basis of land holding, the respondents were categorised into following groups. Scoring procedures adopted was described as below.

Sr.No.	Land holding
1.	Landless
2.	Upto 2 hectare
3.	2.01 to 4 hectare
4.	4.01 to 8 hectare
5.	8.01 and above

VI) Annual income:

The income denotes the gross annual income of the respondents from all sources. Thus the respondents were classified according to gross income.

Sr.No.	Income in Rs.
1.	1000 - 11000
2.	11001 - 21000
3.	21001 - 31000
4.	31001 - 41000
5.	41000 - 51000
6.	51000 and above

VII) Socio-economic status:

The socio-economic status scale developed by Venkatramih (1983) was used for calculating socio-economic status of the respondents in the present study. The classification was done as follows.

Sr.No.	Category	Score
1.	Upper SES	26-31
2.	Upper middle SES	20-25
3.	Middle SES	14-19
4.	Lower middle SES	8-13

C) **Other characteristics**

i) Information source

The term indicates the different sources of information used by respondents for gaining knowledge about role perception in farm and home activity. In order to decide the preferences the scale was developed. The source of information was judged on the basis of credibility, availability of appropriateness.

Sr.No.	Sources of information	Scores
1.	Neighbours	14
2.	Relatives	13
3.	Progressive farmers	12
4.	Local leaders	11
5.	Gramsevak	10
6.	Extension officers	9
7.	Agricultural University expert	8
8.	Group discussion	7
9.	Radio	6
10.	Demonstration	5
11.	Field visits	4
12.	Agricultural exhibition	3
13.	Agricultural films	2
14.	Local news papers	1

ii) **Innovativeness:**

For the innovativeness, actual score as assigned by the respondent was considered and stated below into three categories namely agree, undecided, disagree with their score mentioned against them. Innovativeness is the degree to which an individual decides earlier than others in his social system to adopt new ideas.

Category	Score for positive statement/negative (Depending upon the type)
1) Agree	3
2) Undecided	2
3) Disagree	1

iii) **Urban contact:**

The index of urban contact was developed as suggested by Laxmidevi (1987). Urban contact index was constructed for rural women on the basis of frequency and purpose of visits and duration of stay in the cities. Through the structured schedule the urban contact was measured.

Sr.No	Frequency of visits	Score
1.	Never	0
2.	Yearly	1
3.	Monthly	2
4.	Weekly	3
5.	Daily	4

Duration of stay in each visit

6 hrs	-	1
above 6 hrs	-	2

Sr.No	Purpose of visit		Score
1.	Shopping, hospital Visiting relatives etc.	-	1
2.	Marketing, improved farm and home implements discussion with specialist etc.	-	2

IV) Familism:

Familism was evaluated not strictly according to the degree of cohesiveness in the families but from the point of view of rational thinking in certain aspects which favour the survival and functioning of the family goals and objectives are the same and cohesiveness in the family is always of advantage. The familism of the respondent was judged from the total score obtained.

Category	Score of positive statement/Nagative (Depending upon the type)
Strongly agree	5
Agree	4
Neutral (undecided)	3
Disagree	2
Strongly disagree	1

This score of familism was further leveled up into three categories.

Sr.No.	Category	Score
1.	Highly familistic	Scores below 62
2.	Moderately familisties	63 - 68
3.	Less familistic	Score 69 & above

B) **Dependent variables**

1) Role perspective scale:

After developing the statements for study, the scale was included in questionnaire. On the basis of score obtained by the respondents using the measurement scale were categorized as under.

Sr. No.	Categories	Positive statement	Negative statement
1.	Strongly agree	5	1
2.	Agree	4	2
3.	Undecided	3	3
4.	Disagree	2	4
5.	Strongly disagree	1	5

After calculating total scores, following scores categoried as:

Sr. No.	Categories	Scores range
1.	Highly perspective	Scores below 62
2.	Moderately perspective	63 - 68
3.	Less perspective	Scores 69 & above

2. Decision making pattern

It referred to the extent of participation by rural women in making decision in all the important activities of home and farm, through the structural schedule. The decision making pattern of rural women was measured and the score assigned are as follows.

Categories	Scores
Not applicable	0
Only husband	1
Family members	2
All family members	3
Wife (self)	4
Wife & husband	5
Head only	6
Experts	7
Jointly	8

3. **Role perception and role performance**

Thus, role performance of rural farm women was classified into 8 broad categories and these categories were further sub divided into 80 sub-roles (A Appendix). With the help of this interview schedule the rural farm women were interviewed on the five point continuum i.e. most often, often, sometimes, rarely and never, and the scores assigned to these categories are:

Most often performed	5
Often performed	4
Sometimes performed	3
Rarely performed	2
Never performed	1

The total role performance score of each rural housewife was calculated on the basis of the above scoring.

One of the objectives of the study was to find out the role expected of rural farm women as perceived by themselves about selected farm and home activities. For this purpose the above eight major role areas and 80 sub-divided roles under each major role area were taken and based on these roles and interview schedule for rural farm women were prepared and given in appendix A.

With the help of this interview schedule on five point continum i.e.

Most important role	5
Important role	4
Some what important	3
Least important	2
Never	1

3.5 Analysis of data

The collected data were classified, consolidated, tabulated and analysed statistically.

3.6 Formulation of research hypotheses for study

Keeping objectives of study in view the following research hypotheses were framed on different aspects of study and presented as follows:

1. There exists a significant relationship between the selected characterstics of farm women and their role perception in farm and home activities.
2. There is significant relationship between the selected characterstics of farm women and their role performance in farm and home activities.
3. Farm women are less consulted in making decision for carrying out farm and home activities.

3.7 Statistical tests used

Keeping the view in mind that the data were at least at ordinal level and the distribution of the scores were normal or nearly normal, which follows the assumptions of pramatric statistics, the following parametric statistical tests and analysis procedure were used.

1. Percentages
2. Co-efficient of correlation
3. Multiple of regression
4. Path analysis

3.8 Limitations of the study

(a) The study was limited to nuclear and joint families only.

(b) The age of the respondents ranged between 30 years to 60 years.

(c) The study was carried out on 150 rural women of Parbhani district.

(d) A few of farm and home activities were taken up for the study.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the time immemorial, women played different roles in their home activities as wives in their personal lives, with their male counterparts as mothers in their responsibilities for the development of their children, and as home makers in charge of operations of their homes. In addition, women also played a pivotal role in agriculture and livestock management.

With the farm family as the economic unit of rural community, women perform a variety of tasks, in the farm as well as in the home. This calls for completion of tasks in accordance with expectation, often during peak periods of agricultural operations, home tasks are shifted to the background and throughout the year the agricultural housewife experiences an almost unamountable difficulty in accomplishing both types of the tasks satisfactorily. However, little work was reported on role expectations and role performance of the rural farm women in India. Their multiple roles are being increasingly acknowledged and recognised in agriculture. Moreover, farming is considered as a family enterprise which engage women in multiactivities with complex role dimensions. Studies in this field so far have exhibited a negligible amount for a systematic study on women's role. In order to include

women as component in the mainstream of developments, it is essential to know as to what exactly she is doing now, where she needs help and where she can contribute to the development.

The chapter consists of objectivewise findings of the study. The findings have been discussed at the end of each section. The sections are :

4.1 Profile of socio-personal economic and characteristics of the farm women.

4.2 Role perception and role performance of farm women in farm activities.

4.3 Role perception and role performance of farm women in home activities.

4.4 Decision making of the farm women

4.5 Relational analysis.

4.1 Profile of socio-personal and economic characteristics of the farm women

4.1.1 Age

Age is an important factor which determines all important activities of an individual. Information regarding the age of the respondent was collected with a view to know their distribution in different age groups.

It is observed from Table 4.1.1 that maximum percentage i.e. 38 per cent of the respondents was in age group of 30-40 years. The next age group of 41 to 50 years which consisted 34 per cent respondents whereas minimum i.e. 6.67 per cent of the respondents was in 60-70 years.

Table 4.1.1. Distribution of the respondents according to their age

Age (in years)	Number	Per cent
30-40	57	38.00
41-50	51	34.00
51-60	32	21.33
above 60	10	6.67
Total	150	100.00

4.1.2 Caste

Caste plays an important role in decision making. Higher the caste, better the ability to take decision and perception. Hence, the information is given in Table 4.1.2.

Table 4.1.2. Distribution of the respondents according to their caste

Caste	Number	Per cent
Scheduled caste	20	13.33
Most backward	50	33.33
Backward	51	34.00
Forward	23	15.33
Dominant	6	4.00
Total	150	100.00

Table 4.1.2 indicates that maximum i.e. 34.00 per cent respondents were from the backward caste. The respondents from forward and dominant caste were only 15.33 and 4.00 per cent, respectively.

4.1.3 Education

Distribution of the respondents in the different family education score categories is helpful to study the effect on decision making.

Table 4.1.3. Distribution of the respondents according to educational levels

Education	Number	Per cent
Illiterate	99	66.00
Primary school	23	15.33
Middle school	15	10.00
High school	10	6.67
College	3	2.00
Total	150	100.00

The data shown in above table indicates that maximum percentage of the respondents (i.e. 66.00 per cent) were illiterate while 15.33 per cent of the respondents had education upto primary level and only 2.00 per cent respondents had education upto college level.

Socio-economic characteristics

4.1.4 Size of family

More the number of members in a family, better it is convenient to take the decision with the mutual discussion and hence it is essential to present the information about the same. The data is presented in below table.

Table 4.1.4. Distribution of the respondents according to the size of family

Family size	Number	Per cent
Small (upto 3 members)	78	52.00
Middle (4 to 6 members)	53	35.33
Large (7 and above)	19	12.67
Total	150	100.00

From this table, it is revealed that maximum percentage of respondents (52.00 per cent) were from the small family and 12.67 per cent respondents were from the large family size.

4.1.5 Type of family

Table 4.1.5. Distribution of the respondents according to type of family

Type of family	Number	Per cent
Joint	54	36.00
Nuclear	96	64.00
Total	150	100.00

With reference to the type of family the table indicates that 64.00 per cent respondents belonged to nuclear family while only 36.00 per cent hailed from joint family.

4.1.6 Social participation

Table 4.1.6. Distribution of the respondents according to social participation

Organization	Officiating members		Ordinary members	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Formal	7	4.67	143	95.33
Informal	34	22.67	116	77.33

Regarding social participation, maximum respondents (95.33 per cent) were participating as ordinary members in formal organisation and least percentage of the respondents (4.67 %) were taking officiating membership in formal organisation.

4.1.7 Occupation

More than one source of earning definitely creates better confidence in taking decision about any new proposal and hence the information about the occupation is given below.

Table 4.1.7. Distribution of the respondents according to occupation

Category	Number	Per cent
Landless labour	48	32.00
Farming and business	38	25.33
Farming and house wife	17	11.33
Farming and service	14	9.33
Farming only	33	22.00
Total	150	100.00

Table reveals that 32.00 per cent respondents were landless labour and 22.00 per cent respondents were farmers. Only 9.33 per cent respondents were involved in farming and service.

4.1.8 Land holding

The data regarding the total land holding is important in decision making as higher land holding covers the risks. The data regarding total land holding of the respondents is given in Table 4.1.8.

Table 4.1.8. Distribution of the respondents according to land holding

Categories according total land holding	Number	Per cent
Land less	48	32.00
Upto 2 ha	14	9.33
2.01 to 4 ha	38	25.33
4.01 to 8 ha	17	11.33
8.01 and above	33	22.00
Total	150	100.00

The above table showed that 32.00 per cent respondents were landless labourers. However, those possessed land 2.01 to 4 ha were more than 25.33 per cent. Minimum percentage of respondents (i.e. 9.33 %) possessed land holding upto 2 ha only.

4.1.9 Annual income

It is seen from the following table that maximum 36.66 per cent of the respondents annual income ranges from Rs. 1000/- to 11000/-. The respondents who had annual income between Rs. 11001/- to 21000/- ranked second (31.33 per cent) and were followed by the respondents (1.34 %) who had an annual income above Rs. 51000/-.

Table 4.1.9. Distribution of the respondents according to annual income

Anual Income (in Rupees)	Number	Per cent
1000-11000	55	36.66
11001-21000	47	31.33
21001-31000	34	22.67
31001-41000	5	3.33
41001-51000	7	4.67
51000 and above	2	1.34
Total	150	100.00

4.1.10 Socio-economic status

The socio-economic status was determined on the basis of social and economic factors. The parameters on social factors included caste, occupation, house possession, education, socio-politic participation. The economic factors included household assets, land holding etc. The following category was followed as per the score range given in data.

Table 4.1.10. Distribution of the respondents according to socio-economic status

Sr.No.	Category	Score	Number	Percentage
1.	Upper S.E.S.	(26-31)	13	8.67
2.	Upper middle S.E.S.	(20-25)	33	22.00
3.	Middle S.E.S.	(14-19)	57	38.00
4.	Lower middle S.E.S.	(8-13)	47	31.33
			150	100.00

S.E.S. - Socio-economic status

With regard to socio-economic status, maximum percentage (38 %) respondents were in middle S.E.S. and only 8.67 per cent rural women from upper S.E.S. category.

C) Other characteristics

4.1.11 Information source: This term indicates different sources of information used by respondent for gaining knowledge about role perception in farm and home activities.

The farm women were asked regarding the various sources of information they used in farm and house activities. The information thus obtained is presented in the following Table.

Table 4.1.11. Extent of utilization of source of information in respect of role performance and decision making by the respondents

Sr. No.	Sources of information	Number	Percentage
1.	Neighbour	89	59.33
2.	Relative	18	12.00
3.	Gram sevak	6	4.00
4.	Extension officer	2	1.33
5.	Group discussion	16	10.67
6.	Radio	4	2.67
7.	Demonstration	2	1.33
8.	Field visit	2	1.33
9.	Agricultural exhibit	4	2.67
10.	Visit to institutions	2	1.33
11.	Local news paper	5	3.33
		150	100.00

It is seen from the above table that neighbourers played an important role in transmitting the information as 59.33 per cent referred by the respondents followed by the relatives. Another source of information was group discussion. Other sources were least consulted.

Table 4.1.12. Distribution of the respondents according to innovativeness

Sr.No.	Innovativeness	Score	Number	Percentage
1.	Low	12-16	10	6.67
2.	Medium	17-21	39	26.00
3.	High	22-26	101	67.33
			150	100.00

From the above table, it is revealed that 67.34 per cent respondents were from high category of innovativeness and only 6.67 per cent were from low category.

4.1.13 Urban contact:

Urban contact index was constructed for farm women on the basis of frequency of purpose of visits and duration of stay in the cities. The urban contact was measured through the structured scheduled and as illustrated in Table 4.1.13.

Table 4.1.13. Distribution of percentage and frequency of visits of farm women

Sr.No.	Frequency of visits	Number	Percentage
1.	Never	25	16.66
2.	Yearly	45	30.00
3.	Monthly	21	14.00
4.	Weekly	27	18.00
5.	Daily	32	21.33
		150	100.00

The above table revealed that urban contact to cities was expressed by farm women. Very meagre percentage i.e. 16.66 respondents were not having contact of cities but 30.00 per cent respondents were visiting to cities yearly but in relation to daily contact to cities, only 21.33 per cent respondents were daily visits to cities. Urban contact serves as a communication variable in two ways; first by bringing the individual and through him the village into direct contact with agencies of change, whose headquarters of personnel are usually located at towns or cities. Again the stay at each visit that is also important for communication systems.

Table 4.1.14. Duration of stay in each visit

Hours	Number	Percentage
6 hrs.	118	78.67
Above 6 hrs.	32	21.33
	150	100.00

Majority of the respondents i.e. 78.67 per cent reported that their stay in the city was upto 6 hrs and only 21.33 per cent reported their stay in city was above 6 hrs duration in each visit.

Table 4.1.15. Purpose of visit

Sr.No.	Purpose of visit	Number	Percentage
1.	Shopping, hospital visiting relatives etc.	120	80.00
2.	Discussion with experts	30	20.00
		150	100.00

Most of the respondents (80 %) quoted purpose of visit i.e. shopping, visit to hospital and relatives, but least (20 %) respondents were giving importance to marketing.

Thus, it was assumed that the urban contact of farm women might have influence on their role performance and decision making in farm and home activities.

4.1.13 Familism:

Table 4.1.16. Distribution of the respondents according to familism

Sr. No.	Familism categories score	Number	Percentage
1.	Highly familistic below 62	69	46
2.	Moderately familistic 63-68	12	8
3.	Less familistic score 69 and above	69	46
		150	100

Familism was evaluated not strictly to the degree of cohesiveness in the families but from the point of view of rational thinking in certain aspects which favour the survival of functioning of the families. This was done because in agricultural families goals and objectives are the same and cohesiveness in the family is always of importance. The aspects of solidarity and integrity were, therefore, to be retained and modifications were necessary in structure of traditionality and authority to facilitate prosperity. The statements were evaluated keeping this fact in view.

It is seen from table 16 that the highly familistic respondents were 46 per cent. Similar finding was reported in less familistic type. The moderately familistic type were small in number when compared to other categories.

4.2 Role perception of farm women in farm activities

4.2.1 Role perception in preparatory tillage activities

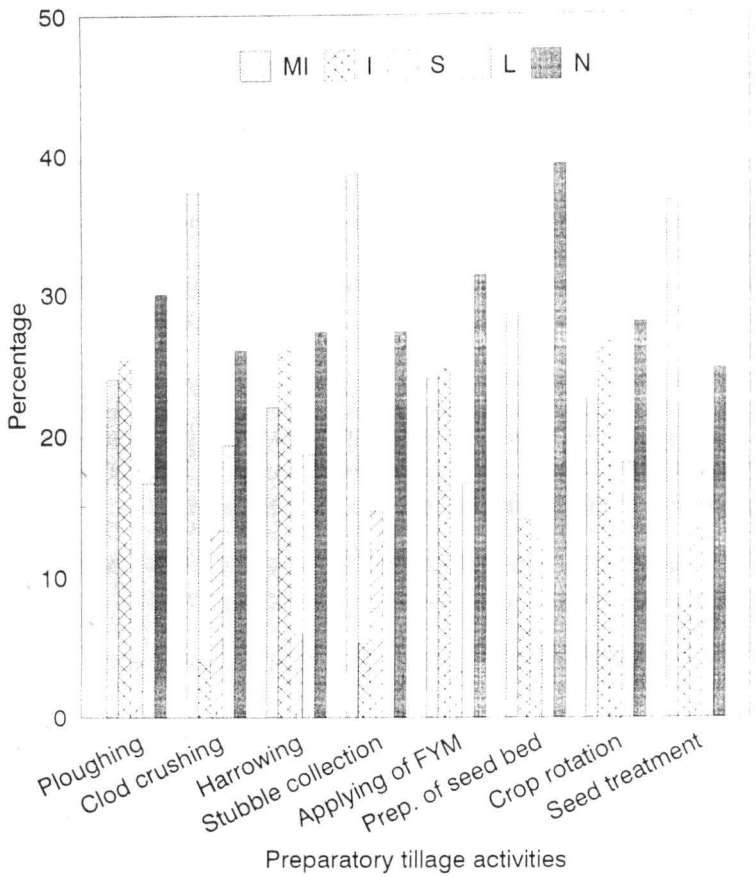
Women's perception in preparatory tillage activities was studied with respect to eight operations. The data in table 4.2.1 revealed that stubble collection (38.67 %), seed treatment (36.67 %) and clod crushing (37.33 %) were most important role perceived by farm women. Not at all important role was noticed in preparation of seed bed (39.33 %), applying of FYM (31.33 %) and ploughing (30.00 %) and harrowing (27.33 %).

Table 4.2.1 Role perception in preparatory tillage activities

Sr. No.	Preparatory tillage activities	MI 5	I 4	S 3	L 2	N 1	Mean	SD	CV
1.	Plouging	36	38	6	25	45	2.96	1.61	51.13
		24.00	25.33	4.00	16.67	30.00			
2.	Clod crushing	56	6	20	29	39	3.07	1.66	54.24
		37.33	4.00	13.33	19.33	26.00			
3.	Harrowing	33	39	9	28	41	2.96	1.56	52.60
		22.00	26.00	6.00	18.67	27.33			
4.	Stuble collection	58	8	22	21	41	3.14	1.69	53.78
		38.67	5.33	14.67	14.00	27.33			
5.	Applying of FYM	36	37	5	25	47	2.93	1.62	55.38
		24.00	24.67	3.33	16.67	31.33			
6.	Preparation of seed bed	43	21	19	8	59	3.12	1.70	54.62
		28.67	14.00	12.67	5.33	39.33			
7.	Crop rotation	34	40	7	27	42	2.98	1.57	52.94
		22.67	26.67	4.67	18.00	28.00			
8.	Seed treatment	55	12	20	26	37	3.14	1.64	52.25
		36.67	8.00	13.33	17.33	24.67			

MI - Most important, I - Important, S - Some what,
L - Least, N - Not at all

Fig. 3. Role perception in preparatory tillage activities



MI - Most improtant I - Important S - Some what L - Least N - Not at all

4.2.2 Role performance in preparatory tillage activities

Not at all performed role (Table 4.2.2) was noticed in activities like applying of FYM (32.00 %), harrowing (31.33 %) and crop rotation (32.00 %). Most important role performed was reported in activities like clod crushing, stubble collection (37.33 %) and highly important was found in seed treatment (38.00 %) and seed preparation (36.67 %).

4.2.3 Role perception in sowing and presowing activities

As observed from Table 4.2.3, this activity was divided into eight sub tasks out of which maintaining agricultural implements was most often perceived (36.67 %) and never perceived role was noticed in selection of site (33.33 %) and selection of ropes (34.67 %), sometimes perceived activities for almost all the practices was found.

4.2.4 Role performance in sowing and presowing activities

Table 4.2.4 depicted the role performance in sowing and presowing activities in which most often performed role was selection of ropes for sowing with (39.33 %). Twenty eight per cent respondents were never performing role in selection site and deciding distance of planting.

Table 4.2.2 Role performance in preparatory tillage activities

Sr. No.	Preparatory tillage activities	Mo 5	O 4	S 3	R 2	N 1	Mean	SD	CV
1.	Plouging	39	36	7	25	43	3.02	1.61	53.49
		26.00	24.00	4.67	16.67	28.67			
2.	Clod crushing	56	12	20	26	36	3.17	1.64	51.72
		37.33	8.00	13.33	17.33	24.00			
3.	Harrowing	40	35	13	15	47	3.04	1.63	53.74
		26.67	23.33	8.67	10.00	31.33			
4.	Stuble collection	56	11	27	11	45	3.14	1.68	53.53
		37.33	7.33	18.00	7.33	30.00			
5.	Applying of FYM	42	29	12	19	48	2.98	1.65	55.40
		28.00	19.33	8.00	12.67	32.00			
6.	Preparation of seed bed	55	7	29	19	40	3.11	1.64	52.76
		36.67	4.67	19.33	12.67	26.67			
7.	Crop rotation	37	34	11	21	47	2.95	1.61	54.82
		24.67	22.67	7.33	14.00	31.33			
8.	Seed treatment	57	5	26	20	42	3.08	1.69	55.02
		38.00	3.33	17.33	13.33	28.00			

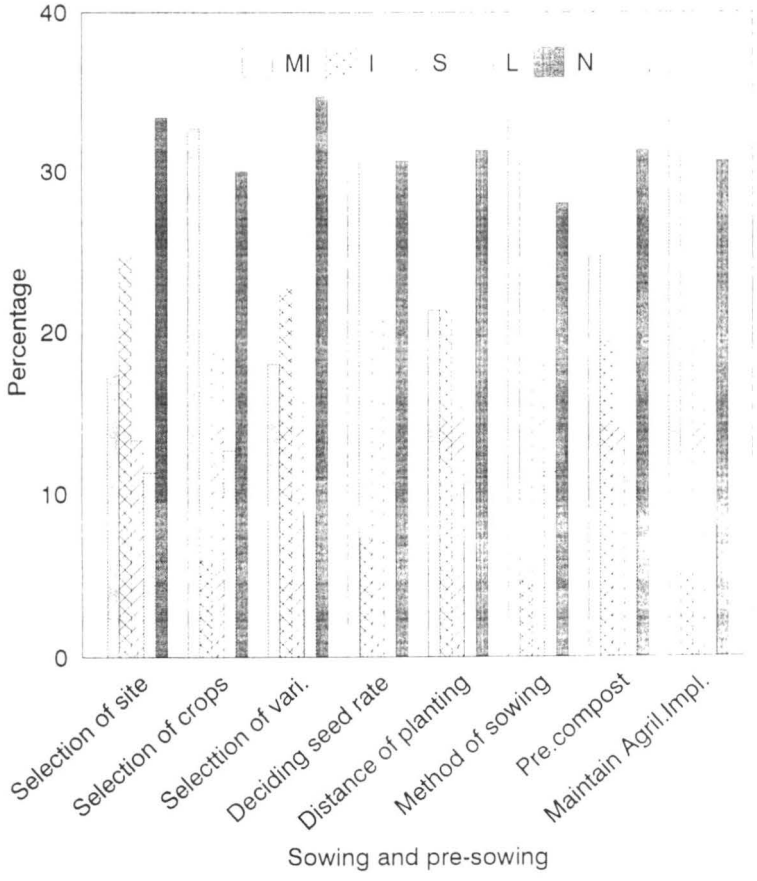
Mo - Most Often, R - Rarely, S - Some times, O - Often N - Never

Table 4.2.3 Role perception in sowing & presowing activities

Sr. No.	Sowing and pre-sowing	MI 5	I 4	S 3	L 2	N 1	Mean	SD	CV
1.	Selection of site	26 17.33	37 24.67	20 13.33	17 11.33	50 33.33	2.81	1.53	54.69
2.	Selection of crops for sowing	49 32.67	9 6.00	28 18.67	19 12.67	45 30.00	2.98	1.64	55.13
3.	Selection of crops Varieties for sowing	27 18.00	34 22.67	24 16.00	13 8.67	52 34.67	2.80	1.54	55.18
4.	Deciding seed rate	46 30.67	11 7.33	31 20.67	16 10.67	46 30.67	2.96	1.62	54.87
5.	Deciding, distance of planting/sowing	32 21.33	32 21.33	23 15.33	16 10.67	47 31.33	2.90	1.56	53.67
6.	Deciding method of sowing	50 33.33	7 4.67	34 22.67	17 11.33	42 28.00	3.03	1.62	53.33
7.	To prepare compost of cow dung manure	37 24.67	29 19.33	21 14.00	16 10.67	47 31.33	2.95	1.59	54.12
8.	To maintain agril. implements	55 36.67	8 5.33	29 19.33	12 8.00	46 30.67	3.09	1.68	54.44

MI - Most important, I - Important, S - Some what important
L - Least important, N - Not at all

Fig. 4. Role perception in sowing & presowing activities



MI - Most improtant I - Important S - Some what L - Least N - Not at all

Table 4.2.4 Role performance in sowing and presowing activities

Sr. No.	Sowing and pre-sowing	Mo 5	O 4	S 3	R 2	N 1	Mean	SD	CV
1.	Selection of site	36 24.00	33 22.00	23 15.33	16 10.67	42 28.00	3.03	1.55	51.32
2.	Selection of crops for sowing	59 39.33	6 4.00	35 23.33	14 9.33	36 24.00	3.25	1.61	49.75
3.	Selection of crops varieties for sowing	34 22.67	38 25.33	26 17.33	13 8.67	39 26.00	3.09	1.51	48.83
4.	Deciding seed rate	54 36.00	12 8.00	37 24.67	14 9.33	33 22.60	3.25	1.58	48.72
5.	Deciding, distance of planting/sowing	25 16.67	43 28.67	28 18.67	12 8.00	42 28.00	2.97	1.47	49.40
6.	Deciding method of sowing	53 35.33	13 8.67	34 22.67	18 12.00	32 21.33	3.24	1.55	48.00
7.	To prepare compost of cow dung manure	30 20.00	34 22.67	36 24.00	18 12.00	32 21.33	3.07	1.41	45.99
8.	To maintain agril. implements	52 34.67	6 4.00	40 26.67	22 14.67	30 20.00	3.18	1.53	48.14

Mo - Most Often, O - Often, S - Some times, R - Rarely, N - Never

4.2.5 Role perception in interculture activities

The data concerning role perception related to interculture activities as revealed by the numbers and percentages placed in Table 4.2.5. The percentage of role perception in maintaining plant population (32.67 %) and applying fertilizer (32.67 %) were most often perceived roles by farm women. However, weeding (27.33 %) and hoeing (30.67 %) were often perceived by rural women. Sometimes perceived role were noticed in weeding (26.00 %) and hoeing (26.67 %) activities. Never perceived role were quoted by very negligible percentages of women in all interculture activities.

4.2.6 Role performance in interculture activities

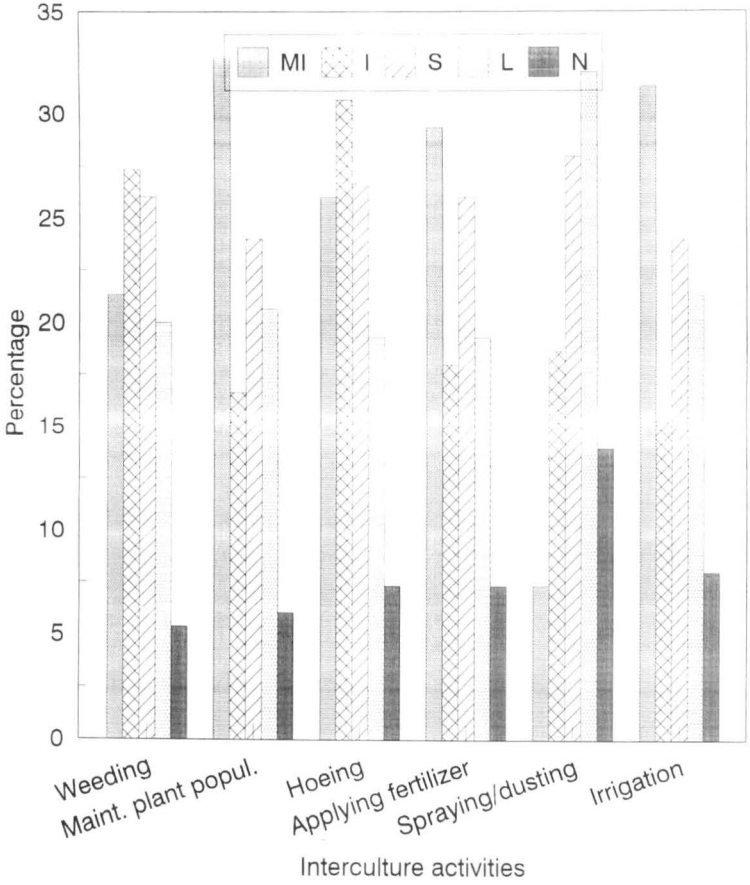
The results presented in relation to role performance in interculture activities in Table 4.2.6 revealed that most important role performed were in maintaining plant population (35.33 %), applying fertilizer (35.33 %), weeding (33.33 %), hoeing (29.33 %), spraying/dusting (32.00 %). Never performed role was quoted in activities like weeding (16.67 %) and very negligible percentages were noticed in never performing role in spraying/dusting (9.33 %) and irrigation (7.33 %) activities.

Table 4.2.5 Role perception in interculture activities

Sr. No.	Interculture	MI 5	I 4	S 3	L 2	N 1	Mean	SD	CV
1.	Weeding	32	41	39	30	8	3.43	1.28	37.37
		21.33	27.33	26.00	20.00	5.33			
2.	Maintaining plant population	49	25	36	31	9	3.53	1.39	39.49
		32.67	16.67	24.00	20.67	6.00			
3.	Hoeing	24	46	40	29	11	3.32	1.27	38.22
		26.00	30.67	26.67	19.33	7.33			
4.	Applying fertilizer	44	27	39	29	11	3.47	1.39	40.12
		29.33	18.00	26.00	19.33	7.33			
5.	Spraying/dusting	11	28	42	48	21	3.30	1.24	37.72
		7.33	18.67	28.00	32.00	14.00			
6.	Irrigation	47	23	36	32	12	3.45	1.43	41.57
		31.33	15.33	24.00	21.33	8.00			

MI - Most important, I - Important, S - Some what,
L - Least, N - Not at all

Fig. 5 Role perception in interculture activities



MI - Most improtant I - Important L - Least S - Some what N - Not at all

Table 4.2.6 Role performance in interculture activities

Sr. No.	Interculture	Mo 5	O 4	S 3	R 2	N 1	Mean	SD	CV
1.	Weeding	27	50	24	24	25	3.24	1.45	44.90
		18.00	33.33	16.00	16.00	16.67			
2.	Maintaining plant population	53	26	24	25	22	3.46	1.56	45.16
		35.33	17.33	16.00	16.67	14.67			
3.	Hoeing	31	44	26	27	22	3.22	1.45	44.33
		20.66	29.33	17.33	18.00	14.67			
4.	Applying fertilizer	53	21	28	29	19	3.44	1.54	44.78
		35.33	14.00	18.67	19.33	12.67			
5.	Spraying/dusting	25	48	35	28	14	3.32	1.31	39.68
		16.66	32.00	23.33	18.67	9.33			
6.	Irrigation	51	23	30	35	11	3.49	1.45	41.57
		34.00	15.33	20.00	23.33	7.33			

Mo - Most Often, R - Rarely, S - Some times, O - Often N - Never

4.2.7 Role perception in harvesting and post harvesting activities

Table 4.2.7 indicated that most important role perceived in harvesting and post harvesting activities like time of cotton picking (36.00 %), application of insecticides and pesticides (4.66 %) and method of transportation (36.00 %), somewhat important perceived role were noticed in sale of farm produce (39.33 %), tying of bundles of jowar fodder (38.67 %) and storing and treatment of grain seeds (36.67 %). Only 25 per cent farm women were not giving importance to harvesting of cotton/jowar, threshing and winnowing, storing of animal fodder. Twenty two per cent farm women were not presenting perception in activities like number of storage bins and marketing.

4.2.8 Role performance in harvesting and post harvesting activities

In relation to role performance of harvesting and post harvesting activities (Table 4.2.8). Most often performed role was quoted in activities like storing of animal fodder (34.67 %) and marketing (34.67 %). However, threshing and winnowing (32.67 %) drying and cleaning the grain (32.67 %) were most important role performed by farm women. Equal importance was given to the activities like tying of bundles of jowar fodder, storing and treatment of grain seeds, application of insecticides and pesticides

Table 4.2.7 Role perception in harvesting and post harvesting activities

Sr. No.	Harvesting and post harvesting activities	M 5	I 4	S 3	L 2	N 1	Mean	SD	CV
1.	Harvesting of Cotton/Jowar	28 18.66	38 25.33	35 23.33	13 8.67	36 24.00	3.22	1.77	55.02
2.	Time of cotton picking	54 36.00	12 8.00	58 38.67	12 8.00	14 9.33	3.69	1.62	43.91
3.	Threshing and winnowing	24 16.00	42 28.00	31 20.67	16 10.67	37 24.67	3.16	1.76	55.97
4.	Sale of farm produce	50 33.33	14 9.33	59 39.33	10 6.67	17 11.33	3.62	1.64	45.23
5.	Storing of animal fodder	29 19.33	36 24.00	32 21.33	18 12.00	35 23.33	3.20	1.77	55.61
6.	Tying of bundles ofjowar fodder	49 32.66	13 8.67	58 38.67	17 11.33	13 8.67	3.61	1.61	44.75
7.	To dry and clean the grain	25 16.66	39 26.00	34 22.67	21 14.00	31 20.67	3.20	1.73	54.06
8.	To store and treatment of seeds	49 32.66	13 8.67	55 36.67	23 15.33	10 6.67	3.61	1.60	44.40
9.	Cotton stock removal	31 20.66	34 22.67	28 18.67	27 18.00	30 20.00	3.21	1.76	54.90
10.	Application of insecticides and pesticides	52 34.66	10 6.67	51 34.00	24 16.00	13 8.67	3.58	1.65	46.27
11.	Number of storage bins for storing grain	26 17.33	40 26.67	27 18.00	24 16.00	33 22.00	3.17	1.76	55.57
12.	Method of transportation	54 36.00	10 6.67	44 29.33	26 17.33	16 10.67	3.56	1.71	48.10
13.	Marketing	22 14.67	40 26.67	27 18.00	28 18.67	33 22.00	3.00	1.59	52.90

MI - Most important, I - Important, S - Some what,
L - Least, N - Not at all

Table 4.2.8 Role performance in harvesting and post harvesting activities

Sr. No.	Harvesting and post harvesting activities	Mo 5	O 4	S 3	R 2	N 1	Mean	SD	CV
1.	Harvesting of Cotton/Jowar	50 33.34	12 8.00	44 29.33	31 20.67	13 8.67	3.44	1.53	44.40
2.	Time of cotton picking	21 14.00	49 32.67	25 16.67	25 16.67	30 20.00	3.11	1.55	49.80
3.	Threshing and winnowing	49 32.67	18 12.00	44 29.33	28 18.67	11 7.33	3.51	1.48	42.24
4.	Sale of farm produce	27 18.00	55 36.67	25 16.67	25 16.67	18 12.00	3.40	1.46	43.10
5.	Storing of animal fodder	52 34.67	22 14.67	47 31.33	24 16.00	5 3.33	3.69	1.38	37.50
6.	Tying of bundles of jowar fodder	26 17.34	51 34.00	29 19.33	26 17.33	18 12.00	3.35	1.46	43.58
7.	To dry and clean the grain	49 32.67	18 12.00	52 34.67	24 16.00	7 4.67	3.60	1.40	39.15
8.	To store and treatment of seeds	27 18.00	51 34.00	25 16.67	30 20.00	17 11.33	3.35	1.47	43.85
9.	Cotton stock removal	47 31.34	20 13.33	44 29.33	33 22.00	6 4.00	3.53	1.43	40.43
10.	Application of insecticides and pesticides	26 17.34	51 34.00	30 20.00	27 18.00	16 10.67	3.37	1.44	42.69
11.	Number of storage bins for storing grain	44 29.34	23 15.33	48 32.00	33 22.00	2 1.33	3.57	1.35	37.99
12.	Method of transportation	34 22.67	48 32.00	28 18.67	24 16.00	16 10.67	3.47	1.46	42.20
13.	Marketing	52 34.67	17 11.33	48 32.00	28 18.67	5 3.33	3.63	1.41	38.84

Mo - Most Often, R - Rarely, S - Some times, O - Often N - Never

(34.00 %), very negligible percentages were given to the never performed role in activities like marketing (3.73 %), number of storage bins (1.33 %), storing of animal fodder (3.33 %).

4.2.9 Role perception in allied agricultural activities

Table 4.2.9 presents percentage distribution of role perception and role performance in allied agricultural activities. Out of 14 activities listed under this group, buying of input agricultural seed implement, fodder was most important role perceived by farm women (40.67 %) followed by 39.34 per cent, 38.67 per cent farm women were presenting important role in activities like collection of fodder for animals and taking animals to grazing, raising fodder for animals and feeding the cattle and preparation of a cattle shed. Maximum farm women (42.00 %) were giving most important role in keeping poultry farm. Not at all important role was perceived in activities like taking care of sick animals (30.67 %). Milking the cattle (28.67 %), cleaning the cattle and cattle shed (26.67 %), storing the dairy equipment and cattle shed (26.67 %) and engaging of wages and farm labourers (26.67 %) were not at all perceived role by farm women.

Table 4.2.9 Role perception in allied agricultural activities

Sr. No.	Allied Agricultural activities	MI 5	I 4	S 3	L 2	N 1	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
1.	To milk the cattle	36 24.00	32 21.33	16 10.67	23 15.33	43 28.67	3.16	1.96	62.13
2.	To feed the cattle and prepare a cattle feed	58 38.67	12 8.00	23 15.33	35 23.33	22 14.67	3.55	1.92	54.12
3.	To take care of sick animals	31 20.67	38 25.33	14 9.33	21 14.00	46 30.67	3.11	1.97	63.22
4.	To collect fodder for animals and to take animals for grazing	59 39.34	12 8.00	20 13.33	33 22.00	26 17.33	3.52	1.95	55.53
5.	To clean the cattle and cattle shed	29 19.34	36 24.00	18 12.00	27 18.00	40 26.67	3.12	1.92	61.68
6.	To raise fodder for animals	59 39.34	14 9.33	20 13.33	42 28.00	15 10.00	3.63	1.88	51.84
7.	To store dairy equipment of cattle feed	28 18.67	38 25.33	12 8.00	32 21.33	40 26.67	3.08	1.93	62.57
8.	To keep poultry	63 42.00	8 5.33	20 13.33	43 28.67	16 10.67	3.64	1.92	52.80
9.	To carry food for men folk in the field	32 21.34	33 22.00	23 15.33	22 14.67	40 26.67	3.17	1.92	60.73
10.	To supervise the farm labourers work	60 30.00	9 6.00	31 20.67	32 21.33	18 12.00	3.64	1.88	51.73
11.	To appoint and give wages for farm labour	29 19.34	32 21.33	24 16.00	25 16.67	40 26.67	3.10	1.91	61.63
12.	To borrow and repay credit for farm/ allied agril.operations	57 28.00	9 6.00	30 20.00	35 23.33	19 12.67	3.57	1.90	53.21
13.	To read printed material on farming activities	30 20.00	42 28.00	34 22.67	20 13.33	24 16.00	3.43	1.76	51.44
14.	Buy input of agril. seeds, fertilizers implements fodder for animals	61 40.67	14 9.33	39 26.00	24 16.00	12 8.00	3.83	1.77	46.37

MI - Most important, I - Important, S - Some what, L - Least, N - Not at all

4.2.10 Role performance in allied agricultural activities

Fifty and fifty four per cent farm women expressed most often role in activities as keeping poultry, buying input agricultural seeds and implement and fodder respectively. Often performed role was noticed in activities like milking the cattle (36.67 %), taking care of sick animals (30.00 %) and cleaning the cattle and cattle shed (29.33%). Only ten per cent farm women never performed the role in activities as milking the cattle, carrying food for men folk in the field.

From the above results it may be concluded that the hypothesis made earlier that farm women play significant relationship between selected characterstics and their role perception is partly accepted.

4.3 Role perception and role performance of farm women in home activity

4.3.1 Role perception in food preparation activities

Table 4.3.1 depicts information regarding percentage of role perception of farm women in nine food preparation activities. The data revealed that a great majority of respondents ranging between 29.33 to 36.00 per cent identify the role most important in food preparation activities. Sometimes important role was maximum in case of collection of fuel from fields (29.33 %), preparation of milk production (28.67 %), preservation of food (26.67 %). However, not at all important role was observed in cooking food, serving food to family members and guests (18.66 %), grinding of flour and masalas (13.99 %).

Table 4.2.10 Role performance in allied agricultural activiteis

Sr. No.	Allied Agricultural activities	Mo 5	O 4	S 3	R 2	N 1	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
1.	To milk the cattle	35 23.34	55 36.67	25 16.67	19 12.67	16 10.67	3.70	1.67	45.34
2.	To feed the cattle and prepare a cattle feed	63 42.00	22 14.67	33 22.00	20 13.33	12 8.00	3.91	1.71	44.00
3.	To take care of sick animals	43 28.67	45 30.00	26 17.33	24 16.00	12 8.00	3.75	1.66	44.40
4.	To collect fodder for animals and to take animals for grazing	61 40.67	23 15.33	37 24.67	17 11.33	12 8.00	3.91	1.70	43.50
5.	To clean the cattle and cattle shed	49 32.67	44 29.33	28 18.67	19 12.67	10 6.67	3.88	1.62	41.68
6.	To raise fodder for animals	69 46.00	24 16.00	32 21.33	16 10.67	9 6.00	4.07	1.64	40.43
7.	To store dairy equip-ment of cattle feed	50 33.34	42 28.00	29 19.33	17 11.33	12 8.00	3.87	1.64	42.43
8.	To keep poultry	76 50.67	16 10.67	35 23.33	12 8.00	11 7.33	4.11	1.66	40.57
9.	To carry food for men folk in the field	52 34.67	39 26.00	33 22.00	11 7.33	15 10.00	3.88	1.66	42.84
10.	To supervise the farm labourers work	72 48.00	19 12.67	40 26.67	5 3.33	14 9.33	4.08	1.67	40.88
11.	To appoint and give wages for farm labour	56 37.34	33 22.00	32 21.33	15 10.00	14 9.33	3.88	1.68	43.36
12.	To borrow and repay credit for farm/ allied agril.operations	70 46.67	21 14.00	42 28.00	9 6.00	8 5.33	4.12	1.58	38.52
13.	To read printed material on farming activities	60 40.00	33 22.00	31 20.67	14 9.33	12 8.00	3.96	1.64	41.55
14.	Buy input of agril. seeds, fertilizers implements fodder for animals	81 54.00	15 10.00	41 27.33	6 4.00	7 4.67	4.28	1.55	36.43

Mo - Most Often, R - Rarely, S - Some times, O - Often N - Never

Table 4.3.1 Role perception in food preparation activities

Sr. No.	Food preparation activities	MI 5	I 4	S 3	L 2	N 1	Mean	SD	CV
1.	Cooking food	48 32.21	33 22.00	26 17.33	15 10.00	28 18.66	3.37	1.51	44.85
2.	Serving food for family members	48 32.21	38 25.50	28 18.79	15 10.07	21 13.99	3.54	1.38	39.08
3.	Grinding flour and masalas	44 29.53	42 28.19	25 16.78	18 12.08	21 13.99	3.49	1.37	39.48
4.	Fetching water from well/tank	47 31.33	36 24.00	32 21.33	18 12.00	17 11.33	3.51	1.34	38.20
5.	Cleaning grains storing in tins	54 36.00	35 23.33	28 18.67	17 11.33	16 10.67	3.62	1.35	37.32
6.	Packing food for family members	45 30.00	32 21.33	40 26.67	18 12.00	15 10.00	3.49	1.30	37.33
7.	Collecting fuel from fields	37 24.67	36 24.00	44 29.33	19 12.67	14 9.33	3.42	1.24	36.52
8.	Preparation of milk products	44 29.34	36 24.00	43 28.67	21 14.00	6 4.00	3.61	1.17	32.50
9.	Food preservation	44 29.33	38 25.33	40 26.67	20 13.33	8 5.34	3.59	1.21	33.67

MI - Most important; I - Important; S - Some what;
L - Least; N - Not at all

4.3.2 Role performance in food preparation activities

In case of role performance, (Table 4.3.2) most often performed role was observed in cooking food (28.67 %), grinding flour and masala (33.34 %) and equally important were given in fetching water from well/tank, cleaning grains and storing them (28.00 %). However, negligible percentage was given to never performed role in various food preparation activities like fetching water from tank/well (6.00 %) and preservation of food (8.00 %).

4.3.3 Role perception in child and family care activities

As observed from Table 4.3.3 this activity was divided into eight sub tasks, out of which preparation of supplementary food to children, attending personal care (30 %) were the most important roles perceived by farm women. Least important role for almost all the activities were found i.e. feeding of supplementary foods, bathing and cleaning of children, making up children and attending personal care were not at all important role in their routine activity because they were busy with their other works. So they didn't care for these activities.

Table 4.3.2 Role performance in food preparation activities

Sr. No.	Food preparation activities	Mo 5	O 4	S 3	R 2	N 1	Mean	SD	CV
1.	Cooking food	44 28.67	40 26.67	35 23.33	15 10.00	16 10.67	3.54	1.30	36.89
2.	Serving food for family members	11 7.33	15 10.00	41 27.33	35 23.33	48 32.00	3.63	1.24	34.25
3.	Grinding flour and masalas	50 33.34	33 22.00	37 24.67	16 10.67	14 9.33	3.59	1.31	36.41
4.	Fetching water from well/tank	44 28.34	39 26.00	40 26.67	18 12.00	9 6.00	3.61	1.20	33.42
5.	Cleaning grains storing in tins	44 28.00	41 27.33	42 28.00	9 6.00	16 10.67	3.56	1.26	35.49
6.	Packing food for family members	40 25.66	40 25.66	44 26.67	13 8.67	13 8.67	3.54	1.25	35.42
7.	Collecting fuel from fields	15 10.00	15 10.00	32 21.33	48 32.00	40 26.66	3.56	1.28	35.94
8.	Preparation of milk products	36 24.00	53 35.33	34 22.67	14 9.33	13 8.67	3.58	1.22	34.13
9.	Food preservation	46 30.67	47 31.33	30 20.00	15 10.00	12 8.00	3.69	1.27	34.49

Mo - Most often; O - Often; S - Some times; R - Rarely; N - Never

Table 4.3.3 Role perception in child and family care activities

Sr. No.	Child and family care activities	MI 5	I 4	S 3	L 2	N 1	Mean	SD	CV
1.	Preparation of supplementary diet & feeding children	45 30.00	41 27.33	19 12.67	22 14.67	23 15.33	3.42	1.43	42.07
2.	Bathing & cleaning of children	43 28.67	53 35.33	13 8.67	20 13.33	21 14.00	3.49	1.39	39.90
3.	Dressing, combing of children	41 29.53	46 28.19	20 16.78	23 12.08	20 13.99	3.43	1.38	40.27
4.	Teaching children and good habits of household work	43 28.67	43 28.67	22 14.67	27 18.00	15 10.00	3.47	1.33	38.49
5.	Sending children to school, attention to their home work	44 29.33	39 26.00	20 13.33	31 20.37	16 10.67	3.42	1.37	40.19
6.	Getting children immunized and taking care of sick children	45 30.20	40 26.85	18 12.08	26 17.45	21 14.00	3.43	1.41	41.24
7.	Attending of personal care	47 24.67	32 24.00	25 29.33	28 12.67	18 9.33	3.41	1.40	41.17
8.	Attending to family members need	40 29.34	42 24.00	17 28.67	36 14.00	15 4.00	3.37	1.36	40.42

MI - Most important, I - Important, S - Some what,
L - Least, N - Not at all

4.3.4 Role performance in child and family care activities

Table 4.3.4 revealed that the role performance in child related tasks, maximum percentage were found in make up of children (43.34 %), caring of the sick children (39.33 %) and to get them immunized. However, rarely performed roles were to send the children to school and paying attention to their home work (15.33 %), care of sick children (18.00 %) and attending to the other family members need in routine work, urgency, sickness and old age (20.67 %).

4.3.5 Role perception in house keeping activities

Percentage distribution of role perception of farm women in house keeping activities is depicted in Table 4.3.5. Based on frequency and percentages, it can be revealed that important role perceived in activities i.e. shopping occasionally for clothes (34.67 %), shopping regularly for vegetables (32.67 %) and stitching and mending clothes (32.00 %). However, they were not at all perceived the role to dust and sweep the house and surrounding. Least important role (38.00 %) found in activities like spraying cowdung water and daily Rangoli decoration (25.33 %), arrangement of household utensils in proper places (18.67%).

Table 4.3.4 Role performance in child and family care activities

Sr. No.	Child and family care activities	MO 5	O 4	S 3	R 2	N 1	Mean	SD	CV
1.	Preparation of supplementary diet of feeding children	54 36.00	23 15.33	35 23.33	13 8.67	25 16.67	3.46	1.47	42.70
2.	Bathing & cleaning of children	56 37.34	19 12.67	39 26.00	20 13.33	16 10.67	3.53	1.39	39.43
3.	Dressing, combing of children	65 43.34	20 13.33	34 22.67	12 8.00	19 12.67	3.67	1.43	58.94
4.	Teaching children and good habits of household work	56 37.33	23 15.33	32 21.33	24 16.00	15 10.00	3.53	1.38	39.22
5.	Sending children to school, attention to their home work	59 39.33	15 10.00	39 26.00	23 15.33	14 9.33	3.54	1.38	39.00
6.	Getting children immunized and taking care of sick children	51 34.00	27 18.00	28 18.67	27 18.00	17 11.34	3.44	1.42	41.24
7.	Attending of personal care	55 36.67	24 16.00	23 15.33	31 20.67	17 11.33	3.46	1.45	41.96
8.	Attending to family members need	53 35.33	23 15.33	28 18.67	32 21.33	14 9.33	3.45	1.39	40.40

Mo - Most Often, R - Rarely, S - Some times, O - Often N - Never

Table 4.3.5. Role perception in house keeping activities

Sr. No.	House keeping activities	MI 5	I 4	S 3	L 2	N 1	Mean	SD	CV
1.	Dusting & sweeping of surrounding	26 17.34	31 20.00	18 12.00	18 12.00	57 38.00	2.59	1.69	65.21
2.	Spraying cowdung water and drawing rangoli decoration	26 17.33	34 22.67	38 25.33	16 10.67	36 24.00	2.98	1.41	47.34
3.	Cleaning utensils	28 18.67	33 22.00	27 18.00	24 16.00	38 25.33	2.92	1.46	50.08
4.	Rearranging household utensils in proper places	25 16.67	35 23.37	28 18.67	26 17.33	36 24.00	2.91	1.42	49.01
5.	Washing & folding clothes	27 18.00	34 22.67	23 15.33	33 22.00	33 22.00	2.92	1.43	48.98
6.	Lightening kerosene lamps	30 20.00	35 23.33	30 20.00	29 19.33	26 17.33	3.10	1.39	45.11
7.	Making beds for sleeping and removing	29 19.33	36 24.00	32 21.33	31 20.67	22 14.67	3.14	1.37	43.77
8.	Supervision of household work attended by servant	24 16.00	36 24.00	34 22.67	41 27.33	15 10.00	3.10	1.27	41.06
9.	Control of rats, cockroaches, mosquito & others	30 20.00	36 24.00	30 20.00	43 28.67	11 7.33	3.21	1.28	39.88
10.	Household repairs, mud, plastering, white washing, constructing chulhas	33 22.00	38 25.33	25 16.67	38 25.33	16 10.67	3.23	1.35	41.80
11.	Stitching & mending clothes	27 18.00	48 32.00	22 14.67	43 28.67	10 6.67	3.27	1.27	38.87
12.	Regular shopping of vegetables and fruits	26 17.33	49 32.67	24 16.00	38 25.33	13 8.67	3.26	1.27	38.87
13.	Selling goods, grain, vegetables, milk products, egg, poultry birds etc.	24 16.00	46 30.67	29 19.33	37 24.67	14 9.33	3.20	1.26	39.46
14.	Occasional shopping of clothes, furniture equipment etc.	26 17.33	52 34.67	25 16.67	30 20.00	17 11.33	3.28	1.30	39.66
15.	Borrowing repaying loans for household purpose	30 20.00	45 30.00	25 16.67	34 22.67	16 10.67	3.26	1.31	40.23
16.	Saving for future in bank, and post office and lending money	32 21.34	46 30.67	31 20.67	30 20.00	11 7.33	3.39	1.24	36.59
17.	Maintaining accounts for income, expenditure and saving	32 21.34	49 32.67	29 19.33	30 20.00	10 6.67	3.42	1.22	35.83

MI - Most important, I - Important, S - Some what, L - Least, N - Not at all

4.3.6 Role performance in house keeping activities

The important activities (Table 4.3.6) found in the category of some time role performed were dusting and sweeping the house and surrounding (39.33 %), spraying cowdung water and rangoli decoration (42.00 %), washing the clothes (40.00 %). Never performed role were given in activities like cleaning and store the utensils (13.33 %), attending the household repairs, mud plastering, white washing, etc. (11.33 %) and equal importance (30.67 %) was given to the activities like stitching and mending clothes and regular shopping of vegetables and fruits. In relation to role performance, mostly performed activities were reported like occasional shopping, clothes, furniture, equipments (28.67 %), borrowing, repaying loan for household purpose (28.00 %).

From the above result, it may be concluded that the hypotheses made earlier that there is significant relationship between the selected characterstics of farm women and their role performance in farm and home activities was partly accepted.

4.3.7 Role perception in social and leisure time activities

Table 4.3.7 presents percentage distribution of participation of farm women in social and leisure time activities. Out of ten activities listed under this group, celebrating festivals, preparation of special dishes, performing Pooja and attending to religious function (25.34 %), was never perceived as a role. An occasional perception in other four activities ranged between 24.00 per cent to 26.00 per cent. Some times perceived role was noticed in activities like going to movies/cultural programme (35.33 %), learning sewing, embroidary and

Table 4.3.6 Role performance in house keeping activities

Sr. No.	House keeping activities	MO 5	O 4	S 3	R 2	N 1	Mean	SD	CV
1.	Dusting & sweeping of surrounding	40 26.67	13 8.67	59 39.33	25 16.67	13 8.67	3.27	1.27	39.07
2.	Spraying cowdung water and drawing rangoli decoration	39 26.00	12 8.00	63 42.00	22 14.67	14 9.33	3.26	1.25	38.47
3.	Cleaning utensils	38 25.34	17 11.33	54 36.00	21 14.00	20 13.33	3.19	1.32	41.82
4.	Rearranging household utensils in proper places	34 22.67	15 10.00	60 40.00	28 18.67	13 8.67	3.19	1.24	38.82
5.	Washing & folding clothes	34 22.82	17 11.41	55 36.91	29 19.46	14 9.39	3.20	1.28	40.15
6.	Lightening kerosene lamps	35 23.34	24 16.00	51 34.00	29 19.33	11 7.33	3.29	1.23	37.65
7.	Making beds for sleeping and removing them	32 21.34	25 16.67	45 30.00	36 24.00	12 8.00	3.19	1.25	39.32
8.	Supervision of house hold work attended by servant	36 24.00	31 20.67	39 26.00	30 20.00	14 9.33	3.33	1.34	40.33
9.	Control of rats, cockroaches, mosquieto & others	36 24.00	30 20.00	35 23.33	34 22.67	15 10.00	3.27	1.35	41.26
10.	Household repairs, mud, plastering, white washing, constructing chulhas etc.	37 24.66	29 19.33	35 23.33	32 21.33	17 11.33	3.26	1.36	41.81
11.	Stitching & mending clothes	34 23.33	34 22.67	40 26.67	34 22.67	7 4.67	3.38	1.22	36.16
12.	Regular shopping of vegetables & fruits	40 26.67	33 22.00	30 20.00	33 22.00	14 9.33	3.37	1.37	40.71
13.	Selling goods, grain, vegetables, milk products, egg, poultry birds etc.	41 27.34	36 24.00	33 22.00	27 18.00	13 8.67	3.43	1.32	38.47
14.	Occasional shopping of clothes, furniture equipment etc.	43 28.67	36 24.00	32 21.33	24 16.00	15 10.00	3.47	1.35	38.91
15.	Borrowing repaying loans for household purpose	42 28.00	37 24.67	32 21.33	30 20.00	9 6.00	3.51	1.30	37.19
16.	Saving for future in bank,post office and lending money	46 30.67	32 21.33	40 26.67	20 13.33	12 8.00	3.56	1.31	36.88
17.	Maintaining accounts for income, expenditure and saving	51 34.00	35 23.33	38 25.33	18 12.00	8 5.34	3.70	1.26	34.17

Mo - Most Often, R - Rarely, S - Some times, O - Often N - Never

Table 4.3.7 Role perception in social and leisure time activities

Sr. No.	Social & leisure time activities	MI 5	I 4	S 3	L 2	N 1	Mean	SD	CV
1.	Taking care of relatives & guests	29 19.34	27 18.00	29 19.33	32 21.33	33 22.00	2.92	1.44	49.48
2.	Celeberating festival with relatives and guests preparation of special puja & attending functions	28 18.67	24 16.00	30 20.00	30 20.00	38 25.34	2.82	1.47	52.12
3.	Attending social gatherings mahila mandal and other meetings	19 12.67	34 22.67	31 20.67	39 26.00	27 18.00	2.85	1.30	45.63
4.	Attending ceremonies marriage, birth, death etc.	25 16.67	31 20.67	30 20.00	37 24.67	27 18.00	2.93	1.37	46.66
5.	Decorating the house	24 16.00	34 22.67	34 22.67	36 24.00	22 14.67	3.01	1.30	43.32
6.	Visiting friends neighbour and extending help	25 16.67	32 21.33	36 24.00	36 24.00	21 14.00	3.02	1.30	42.95
7.	Taking rest and relaxation,sleeping reading books,magazines, listening radios	30 20.00	36 24.00	40 26.67	24 16.00	20 13.33	3.23	1.35	41.85
8.	Going movies and cultural programme	26 17.33	40 26.67	53 35.33	20 13.33	11 7.33	3.33	1.13	33.99
9.	Learning sewing, embriodary and tailoring activities	28 18.67	39 26.00	47 31.33	28 18.67	8 5.33	3.34	1.14	34.13
10.	Preparation of fancy articles like dolls and baskets	27 18.00	42 28.00	46 30.67	21 14.00	14 9.33	3.31	1.19	36.02

MI - Most important, I - Important, S - Some what,
L - Least, N - Not at all

tailoring activity (31.33 %), preparation of fancy articles, dall and baskets (30.67 %).

4.3.8 Role performance in social and leisure time activities

Table 4.3.8 revealed that, some what important role performance was observed in activities like taking rest and relaxation, sleeping, reading books and listening radio (34.67 %). About 50 per cent farm women were not giving importance to going movies and cultural programme. Not at all importance was quoted in activities like taking care of relatives and guests (18.00 %), and celebration of festivals (18.00 %).

4.4(A) Consultation and final decision in different farm activities

4.4.1 Consultation in preparatory tillage activities

Table 4.4.1 indicated the information regarding the percentage decision of farm women in eight preparatory tillage activities. The data revealed that majority of the activities were consulted by all family members jointly. Joint decisions were maximum in case of cloud crushing, preparation of seed bed, crop rotation and seed treatment (27.91 %, 31.33 %, 29.33 % and 28.67 % respectively).

However, negligible percentage of independent decision of women was noticed for ploughing, preparation of seed bed, crop rotation (8.00 %, 6.00 %, 7.33 %).

Table 4.3.8 Role performance in social and leisure time activities

Sr. No.	Social & leisure time activities	Mo 5	O 4	S 3	R 2	N 1	Mean	SD	CV
1.	Taking care of relatives & guests	36 24.00	16 10.67	44 29.33	27 18.00	27 18.00	3.04	1.42	46.93
2.	Celeberating festival with relatives and guests preparation of special puja & attending functions	38 25.33	16 10.67	41 27.33	28 18.67	27 18.00	3.07	1.46	47.54
3.	Attending social gatherings mahila mandal and other meetings	38 25.34	15 10.00	46 30.67	30 20.00	21 14.00	3.13	1.37	44.00
4.	Attending ceremonies marriage, birth, death etc.	43 28.67	16 10.67	46 30.67	22 14.67	23 15.33	3.23	1.41	43.79
5.	Decorating the house	41 27.34	20 13.33	45 30.00	25 16.67	19 12.67	3.26	1.36	41.91
6.	Visiting friends neighbour and extending help	46 30.67	19 12.67	48 32.00	23 15.33	14 9.33	3.40	1.32	38.93
7.	Taking rest and relaxation,sleeping reading books,magazines, listening radios	40 26.67	26 17.33	52 34.67	18 12.00	14 9.33	3.43	1.32	38.68
8.	Going movies and cultural programme	36 24.00	22 14.67	72 48.00	12 8.00	8 5.34	3.44	1.14	33.19
9.	Learning sewing, embriodary and tailoring activities	37 24.66	21 14.00	71 47.33	16 10.67	5 3.33	3.47	1.10	31.79
10.	Preparation of fancy articles like dolls and baskets	42 28.00	23 15.33	59 39.33	12 8.00	14 9.33	3.46	1.27	36.71

Mo - Most Often, R - Rarely, S - Some times, O - Often N - Never

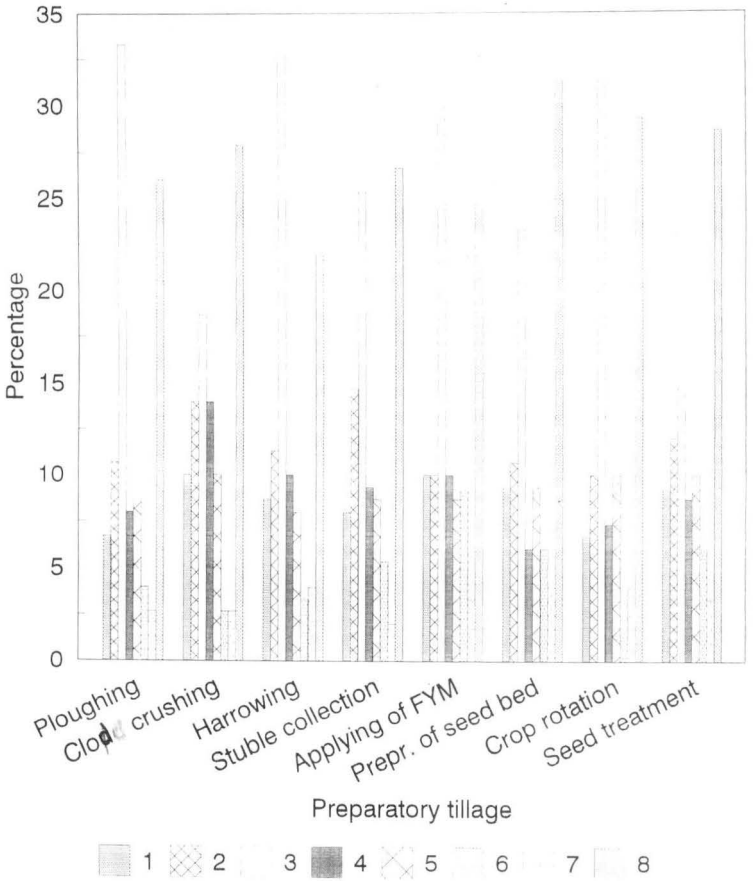
Table 4.4.1 Consultation in preparatory tillage activities

Sr. No.	Preparatory tillage	Consultation								Mean	S.D.	C.V.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1.	Ploughing	10 6.67	16 10.67	50 33.33	12 8.00	13 8.67	6 4.00	4 2.67	39 26.00	4.54	2.39	52.83
2.	Cloud crushing	15 10.00	21 14.00	28 18.67	21 14.00	15 10.00	4 2.67	4 2.67	42 27.91	4.84	4.20	86.77
3.	Harrowing	13 8.67	17 11.33	49 32.67	15 10.00	12 8.00	5 3.33	6 4.00	33 22.00	4.33	2.36	54.50
4.	Stuble collection	12 8.00	22 14.67	38 25.33	14 9.33	13 8.67	8 5.33	3 2.00	40 26.67	4.53	2.46	54.31
5.	Applying of FYM	15 10.00	15 10.00	45 30.00	15 10.00	13 8.67	5 9.33	5 3.33	37 24.67	4.44	2.43	54.76
6.	Preparation of seedbed	14 9.33	16 10.67	35 23.33	9 6.00	14 9.33	9 6.00	6 4.00	47 31.33	4.85	2.55	52.50
7.	Crop rotation	10 6.67	15 10.00	47 31.33	11 7.33	15 10.00	2 1.33	6 4.00	44 29.33	4.70	2.46	52.30
8.	Seed treatment	14 9.33	18 12.00	33 22.00	13 8.67	15 10.00	9 6.00	5 3.33	43 28.67	4.72	2.50	53.02

1 - Only husband, 2 - Family members, 3 - All family members, 4 - Wife self, 5 - Wife and husband

6 - Head only, 7 - Experts, 8 - Jointly

Fig. 6 Consultation in preparatory tillage activities



1 - Only husband 2 - Family members 3 - All family members
4 - Wife self 5 - Husband & wife 6 - Head 7 - Experts 8 - Jointly

4.4.2 Final decision in preparatory tillage activities

It is revealed from Table 4.4.2 that under preparatory tillage, eight sub practices were studied. In all these practices very meagre percentage of husbands take independent decision. On the contrary the percentage of joint decision appeared to be high. It is further revealed that wife play very negligible role in taking final decision. This showed that joint decision in preparatory tillage were viewed very important because of consultation.

This study was supported by Nikhade and Nimje (1988) in their state level seminar conducted in Akola.

4.4.3 Consultation in sowing and presowing activities

As observed from Table 4.4.3, this activity was divided into eight sub tasks out of which deciding distance of planting/sowing was mostly consulted by all family members with 39.33 per cent. This study was reported by Nikhade (1988).

4.4.4 Final decision in sowing and presowing activities

Table 4.4.4 noticed that women's participation in final decision in sowing and presowing activities were studied with respect to selection of site, preparation of cow dung/manures. But joint decision were found in selection of site (20.00 %), selection of ropes for sowing and deciding seed rate (22.67%). Again this study was supported by Nikhade and Nimje (1988).

Table 4.4.2 Final decision in preparatory tillage activities

Sr. No.	Preparatory tillage	Final decision 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
1.	Ploughing	12 8.00	14 9.33	47 31.33	17 11.33	15 10.00	5 3.33	3 2.00	37 24.67	4.47	2.36	52.80
2.	Cloud crushing	14 9.33	19 12.67	41 27.33	11 7.33	11 7.33	8 5.33	3 2.00	43 28.67	4.57	2.52	55.14
3.	Harrowing	14 9.33	10 6.67	44 29.33	24 16.00	13 8.67	4 2.67	8 5.33	33 22.00	4.47	2.32	51.97
4.	Stuble collection	15 10.00	18 12.00	37 24.67	15 10.00	12 8.00	10 6.67	3 2.00	40 26.67	4.55	2.48	54.48
5.	Applying of FYM	15 10.00	11 7.33	48 32.00	15 10.00	11 7.33	7 4.67	7 4.67	36 24.00	4.49	2.41	53.62
6.	Preparation of seedbed	17 11.33	9 6.00	40 26.67	11 7.33	21 14.00	5 3.33	8 5.33	39 26.00	4.68	2.46	52.56
7.	Crop rotation	12 8.00	12 8.00	50 33.33	14 9.33	12 8.00	4 2.67	12 8.00	34 22.67	4.54	2.37	52.25
8.	Seed treatment	15 10.00	14 9.33	43 28.67	12 8.00	15 10.00	6 4.00	3 2.00	42 28.00	4.58	2.48	54.18

1 - Only husband, 2 - Family members, 3 - All family members, 4 - Wife self, 5 - Wife and husband

6 - Head only, 7 - Experts, 8 - Jointly

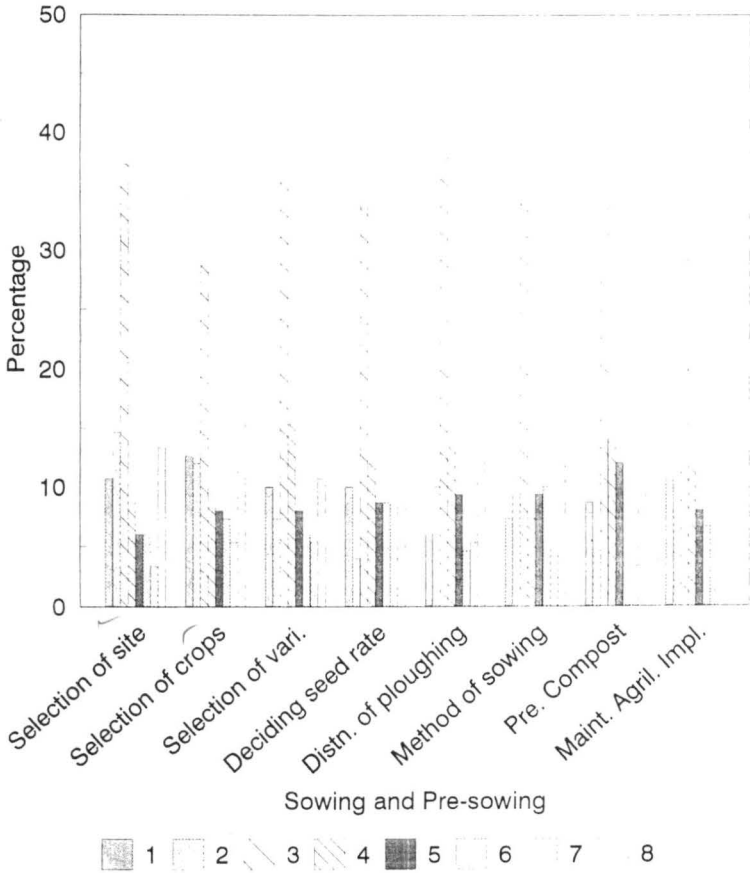
Table 4.4.3 Consultation in sowing and presowing activities

Sr. No.	Sowing and presowing	Consultation								Mean	S.D.	C.V.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1.	Selection of site	16 10.67	22 14.67	56 37.33	13 8.67	9 6.00	9 6.00	5 3.33	20 13.33	3.82	2.15	56.37
2.	Selection of ropes for sowing	19 12.67	18 12.00	43 28.67	13 8.67	12 8.00	11 7.33	8 5.33	26 17.33	4.17	2.35	56.40
3.	Selection of varities for sowing	15 10.00	11 7.33	56 37.33	23 15.33	12 8.00	9 6.00	8 5.33	16 10.67	3.96	2.02	51.04
4.	Deciding seed rate	15 10.00	6 4.00	53 35.33	18 12.00	13 8.67	13 8.67	6 4.00	26 17.33	4.33	2.21	50.98
5.	Deciding distance of ploughing/sowing	9 6.00	15 10.00	59 39.33	20 13.33	14 9.33	7 4.67	8 5.33	18 12.00	4.05	2.00	49.57
6.	Deciding method to sowing	11 7.33	14 9.33	51 34.00	11 7.33	14 9.33	15 10.00	7 4.67	27 18.00	4.40	2.24	50.91
7.	To prepare compost of cowdung /manure	13 8.67	7 4.67	55 36.67	21 14.00	18 12.00	5 3.33	5 3.33	26 17.33	4.26	2.15	50.47
8.	To maintain agricultural implements	16 10.67	11 7.33	45 30.00	18 12.00	12 8.00	10 6.67	2 1.33	36 24.00	4.46	2.38	53.68

1 - Only husband, 2 - Family members, 3 - All family members, 4 - Wife self, 5 - Wife and husband

6 - Head only, 7 - Experts, 8 - Jointly

Fig. 7. Consultation in sowing and pre-sowing activities



1 - Only husband 2 - Family members 3 - All family members
4 - Wife self 5 - Husband & wife 6 - Head 7 - Experts 8 - Jointly

Table 4.4.4. Final decision in sowing and presowing activities

Sr. No.	Sowing and presowing	Final decision 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
1.	Selection of site	13 8.67	13 8.67	54 36.00	21 14.00	10 6.67	7 4.67	2 1.33	30 20.00	4.20	2.24	53.42
2.	Selection of ropes for sowing	16 10.67	14 9.33	45 30.00	20 13.33	12 8.00	7 4.67	4 2.67	32 21.34	4.30	2.35	54.73
3.	Selection of varities for sowing	13 8.67	13 8.67	53 35.33	22 14.67	10 6.67	7 4.67	4 2.67	28 18.67	4.19	2.22	52.98
4.	Deciding seed rate	13 8.67	13 8.67	43 28.67	18 12.00	15 10.00	9 6.00	5 3.33	34 22.67	4.50	2.33	51.84
5.	Deciding distance of ploughing/sowing	16 10.67	8 5.33	53 35.33	23 15.33	13 8.67	8 5.33	2 1.33	27 18.00	4.17	2.19	52.65
6.	Deciding method to sowing	16 10.67	14 9.33	44 29.33	25 16.67	10 6.67	8 5.33	4 2.67	29 19.33	4.22	2.28	54.07
7.	To prepare compost of cowdung /manure	21 14.00	13 8.67	54 36.00	17 11.33	9 6.00	7 4.67	3 2.00	26 17.33	3.95	2.28	57.67
8.	To maintain agricultural implements	24 16.00	13 8.67	37 24.67	18 12.00	16 10.67	9 6.00	5 3.33	28 18.67	4.16	2.39	57.41

1 - Only husband, 2 - Family members, 3 - All family members, 4 - Wife self, 5 - Wife and husband

6 - Head only, 7 - Experts, 8 - Jointly

4.4.5 Consultation in interculture activities

Table 4.4.5 depicted that in interculture operations, the farm women were consulted in hoeing (16.67 %), spraying/dusting (14.00 %) and weeding (10.00 %).

Further, the data revealed a joint consultation with the female members in activities like spraying and dusting (23.33 %), maintaining plant population (25.33 %) and weeding (23.33 %).

Such results were reported by Kohlan and Brar (1960), Arya (1964), Sharma and Singh (1978).

4.4.6 Final decision in interculture activities

The percentage distribution of farm women who are involved in final decision regarding interculture activities is shown in Table 4.49. Ten to fourteen per cent final decisions were taken by wife alone in overall interculture activities.

Joint final decisions were noticed in spraying/dusting (26.67 %), irrigation (28.67 %) and applying fertilizer (25.33 %). Almost all interculture activities were finally decided by all family members in hoeing (24.67 %), spraying/dusting (20.67 %) and weeding (21.33 %).

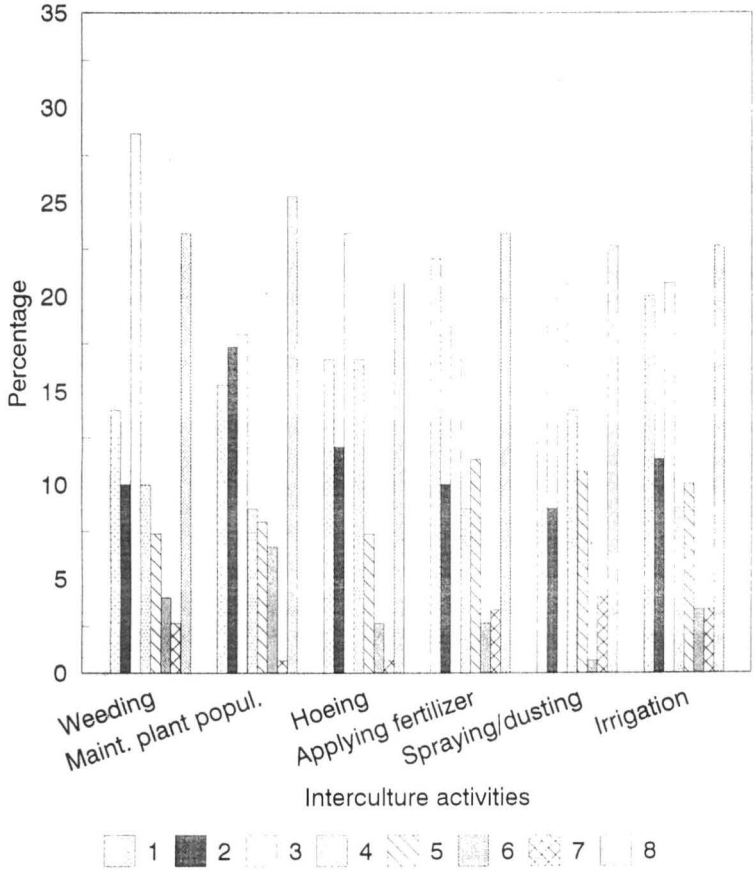
Table 4.4.5 Consultation in interculture activities

Sr. No.	Interculture activities	Consultation 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
1.	Weeding	21 14.00	15 10.00	43 28.62	15 10.00	11 7.37	6 4.00	4 2.67	35 23.33	4.25	2.47	58.10
2.	Maintaing plant population	23 15.33	26 17.33	27 18.00	13 8.67	12 8.00	10 6.67	1 0.67	38 25.33	4.26	2.58	60.71
3.	Hoeing	25 16.67	18 12.00	35 23.33	25 16.67	11 7.33	4 2.67	1 0.67	31 20.67	4.00	2.40	60.20
4.	Applying fertilizer	33 22.00	15 10.00	28 18.67	13 8.67	17 11.33	4 2.67	5 3.33	35 23.33	4.27	2.60	60.85
5.	Spraying /dusting	28 18.67	13 8.67	31 20.67	21 14.00	16 10.67	1 0.67	6 4.00	34 22.67	4.20	2.52	59.91
6.	Irrigation	30 20.00	17 11.33	31 20.67	13 8.67	15 10.00	5 3.33	5 3.33	34 22.67	4.14	2.57	62.26

1 - Only husband, 2 - Family members, 3 - All family members, 4 - Wife self, 5 - Wife and husband

6 - Head only, 7 - Experts, 8 - Jointly

Fig. 8. Consultation in interculture activities



1 - Only husband 2 - Family members 3 - All family members
4 - Wife self 5 - Husband & wife 6 - Head 7 - Experts 8 - Jointly

Table 4.4.6 Final decision in interculture activities

Sr. No.	Interculture activities	Final decision 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
1.	Weeding	26 17.33	18 12.00	32 21.33	16 10.67	10 6.67	4 2.67	7 4.67	37 24.67	4.27	2.60	60.85
2.	Maintaing plant population	26 17.33	15 10.00	25 16.67	16 10.67	20 13.33	5 3.33	6 4.00	37 24.67	4.42	2.56	57.97
3.	Hoeing	18 12.00	16 10.67	37 24.67	18 12.00	17 11.33	4 2.67	7 4.67	33 22.00	4.36	2.41	55.23
4.	Applying fertilizer	20 13.33	17 11.33	27 18.00	15 10.00	16 10.67	11 7.33	6 4.00	38 25.33	4.58	2.52	55.03
5.	Spraying /dusting	17 11.33	16 10.67	31 20.67	22 14.67	12 8.00	3 2.00	9 6.00	40 26.67	4.60	2.50	54.45
6.	Irrigation	26 17.33	12 8.00	27 18.00	13 8.67	18 12.00	9 6.60	2 1.33	43 28.67	4.56	2.61	57.31

1 - Only husband, 2 - Family members, 3 - All family members, 4 - Wife self, 5 - Wife and husband

6 - Head only, 7 - Experts, 8 - Jointly

4.4.7 Consultation in harvesting and post harvesting activities

Table 4.4.7 revealed that the percentage participation of wife was consulted in number of storage bins (16.67 %), marketing (16.00 %) and cotton stock removal (15.33 %) activities. And almost all activities of joint decisions were noticed in sale of farm produce (34.67 %), tying of bundles/jowar bundles (34.67 %) and method of transportation (31.34 %). However, the practices where only husband consulted were found to be very low in almost all harvesting and post harvesting activities.

4.4.8 Final decision in harvesting and post harvesting activities

With regard to final decision Table 4.4.8 of harvesting and post harvesting were finally decided jointly by male and female members. Joint decision was observed in harvesting of cotton/jowar (32.67 %), storing of animal fodder (32.00 %) and application of insecticides and pesticides (27.33 %). Eight to sixteen per cent farm women were taking final decision in almost all harvesting and post harvesting activities.

4.4.9 Consultation in allied agricultural activities

As observed in table 4.4.9 that feeding the cattle and preparing a cattle feed was consulted jointly (34.67%) followed by 32 to 34 per cent farm women were consulted in poultry keeping and raising fodder for animals.

Table 4.4.7 Consultation in harvesting and post harvesting activities

Sr. No.	Harvesting and post-harvesting	Consultation 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
1.	Harvesting of Cotton/Jowar	18 12.00	16 10.67	26 17.33	18 12.00	19 12.67	7 4.67	2 1.33	44 29.33	4.68	2.52	51.88
2.	Time of cotton picking	22 14.67	19 12.67	22 14.67	11 7.33	5 3.33	5 3.33	6 4.00	60 40.00	4.97	2.82	56.77
3.	Threshing and winnowing	23 15.33	15 10.00	27 18.00	23 15.33	14 9.33	2 1.33	5 3.33	41 27.33	4.47	2.56	57.43
4.	Sale of farm produce	23 15.34	17 11.33	22 14.67	16 10.67	7 4.67	8 5.33	5 3.33	52 34.67	4.79	2.74	57.22
5.	Storing of animal fodder	23 15.33	12 8.00	28 18.67	22 14.67	15 10.00	3 2.00	6 4.00	41 27.33	4.54	2.55	56.26
6.	Tying of bundles of jowar fodder	22 14.67	14 9.33	21 14.00	17 11.33	12 8.00	7 4.67	5 3.33	52 34.67	4.88	2.69	55.12
7.	Drying and cleaning the grain	21 14.00	15 10.00	34 22.67	23 15.33	15 10.00	4 2.67	2 1.33	36 24.00	4.30	2.44	56.87
8.	Storing and treatment of seed	21 14.00	19 12.67	29 19.33	19 12.67	6 4.00	7 4.67	4 2.67	45 30.00	4.51	2.65	58.39
9.	Cotton stock removal	24 16.00	23 15.33	32 21.33	23 15.33	10 6.67	4 2.67	3 2.00	31 20.67	4.00	2.44	60.96
10.	Application of insecticides & pesticides	26 17.33	17 11.33	25 16.67	16 10.67	11 7.33	7 4.67	7 4.67	41 27.33	4.48	2.65	59.15
11.	Number of storage bins for storing grain	29 19.33	14 9.33	37 24.67	25 16.67	13 8.67	1 0.67	4 2.67	27 18.00	3.88	2.37	60.98
12.	Method of transportation	28 18.67	17 11.33	25 16.67	10 6.67	9 6.00	8 5.33	6 4.00	47 31.34	4.57	2.80	61.34
13.	Marketing	27 18.00	17 11.33	26 17.33	24 16.00	17 11.33	6 4.00	5 3.33	28 18.67	4.10	2.41	58.91

1 - Only husband, 2 - Family members, 3 - All family members, 4 - Wife self, 5 - Wife and husband
6 - Head only, 7 - Experts, 8 - Jointly

Table 4.4.8 Final decision in harvesting and post harvesting activities

Sr. No.	Harvesting and post-harvesting	Final decision 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
1.	Harvesting of Cotton/Jowar	26 17.33	17 11.33	22 14.67	12 8.00	12 8.00	9 6.00	3 2.00	49 32.67	4.67	2.73	58.53
2.	Time of cotton picking	27 18.00	17 11.33	32 21.33	18 12.00	19 12.67	3 2.00	3 2.00	31 20.67	4.07	2.45	60.20
3.	Threshing and winnowing	24 16.00	15 10.00	31 20.67	15 10.00	13 8.67	5 3.33	4 2.67	43 28.67	4.49	2.62	58.44
4.	Sale of farm produce	23 15.33	13 8.67	40 26.67	22 14.67	22 14.67	5 3.33	2 1.33	23 15.33	3.96	2.20	55.67
5.	Storing of animal fodder	22 14.67	15 10.00	30 20.00	17 11.33	10 6.67	4 2.67	4 2.67	48 32.00	4.64	2.66	57.38
6.	Tying of bundles of jowar fodder	25 16.67	14 9.33	38 25.33	24 16.00	19 12.67	1 0.67	3 2.00	26 17.33	3.95	2.29	58.04
7.	Drying and cleaning the grain	27 18.00	13 8.67	32 21.33	13 8.67	11 7.33	7 4.67	8 5.33	39 26.00	4.43	2.64	59.61
8.	Storing and treatment of seed	23 15.33	16 10.67	41 27.33	21 14.00	20 13.33	3 2.00	8 5.33	18 12.00	3.86	2.16	56.10
9.	Cotton stock removal	24 16.00	17 11.33	36 24.00	11 7.33	12 8.00	7 4.67	4 2.67	39 26.00	4.34	2.59	59.65
10.	Application of insecticides & pesticides	23 15.33	17 11.33	37 24.67	8 5.33	13 8.67	7 4.67	4 2.67	41 27.33	4.02	2.36	58.81
11.	Number of storage bins for storing grain	19 12.67	21 14.00	29 19.33	26 17.33	17 11.33	5 3.33	5 3.33	28 18.67	4.42	2.61	59.15
12.	Method of transportation	28 18.67	18 12.00	25 16.67	11 7.33	13 8.67	7 4.67	3 2.00	45 30.00	4.17	2.33	55.85
13.	Marketing	24 16.00	17 11.33	36 24.00	22 14.67	15 10.00	3 2.00	7 4.67	26 17.33	4.46	2.71	61.14

1 - Only husband, 2 - Family members, 3 - All family members, 4 - Wife self, 5 - Wife and husband

6 - Head only, 7 - Experts, 8 - Jointly

Table 4.4.9 Consultation in allied agricultural activities

Sr. No.	Allied Agricultural activities	Consultation 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
1.	To milk the cattle	27	20	29	19	9	5	1	40	4.21	2.64	62.67
		18.00	13.33	19.33	12.67	6.00	3.33	0.67	20.67			
2.	To feed the cattle and prepare a cattle feed	26	21	23	10	7	8	3	52	4.64	2.80	60.46
		17.33	14.00	15.33	6.67	4.67	5.33	2.00	34.67			
3.	To take care of sick animals	32	18	21	25	12	4	1	37	4.11	2.60	63.12
		21.33	12.00	14.00	16.67	8.00	2.67	0.67	24.67			
4.	To collect fodder for animals and to take animals for grazing	35	18	24	7	12	6	2	46	4.31	2.82	65.49
		23.34	12.00	16.00	4.67	8.00	4.00	1.33	30.67			
5.	To clean the cattle and cattle shed	27	17	25	22	17	4	3	35	4.21	2.53	60.01
		18.00	11.33	16.67	14.67	11.33	2.67	2.00	23.33			
6.	To raise fodder for animals	27	17	31	9	9	6	3	48	4.49	2.77	61.76
		18.00	11.33	20.67	6.00	6.00	4.00	2.00	32.00			
7.	To store dairy equipment of cattle feed	27	19	32	19	14	3	5	31	4.05	2.48	61.22
		18.00	12.67	21.33	12.67	9.33	2.00	3.33	20.67			
8.	To keep poultry	34	15	21	15	9	3	2	51	4.47	2.84	63.54
		22.67	10.00	14.00	10.00	6.00	2.00	1.33	34.00			
9.	To carry food for men folk in the field	38	15	26	27	10	1	2	31	3.80	2.53	66.58
		25.34	10.00	17.33	18.00	6.67	0.67	1.33	20.67			
10.	To supervise the farm labourers work	32	15	20	20	10	5	6	42	4.40	2.71	61.75
		21.33	10.00	13.33	13.33	6.67	3.33	4.00	28.00			
11.	To appoint and give wages for farm labour	35	19	24	25	17	1	6	23	3.74	2.38	61.68
		23.33	12.67	16.00	16.67	11.33	0.67	4.00	15.33			
12.	To borrow and repay credit for farm/ allied agril.operations	36	19	21	13	5	9	4	43	4.26	2.80	65.82
		24.00	12.67	14.00	8.67	3.33	6.00	2.67	28.67			
13.	To read printed material on farming activities	36	19	31	22	8	6	6	22	3.65	2.39	65.68
		24.00	12.67	20.67	14.67	5.33	4.00	4.00	14.67			
14.	Buy input of agril. seeds, fertilizers implements, fodder for animals	35	16	29	10	9	5	6	40	4.20	2.75	65.62
		23.34	10.67	19.33	6.67	6.00	3.33	4.00	26.67			

1 - Only husband, 2 - Family members, 3 - All family members, 4 - Wife self, 5 - Wife and husband

6 - Head only, 7 - Experts, 8 - Jointly

Most of the activities were consulted by husband only. Eighteen to twenty four per cent activities were consulted by husband only with respect to allied agricultural activities.

4.4.10 Final decision in allied agricultural activities

Table 4.4.10 revealed taht the practices where female consulted was found to be low were buying input of agricultural seeds, fertilizer implements, fodder for animals (6.67 %), reading printed material on farming activities (45. 67 %) and storing dairy equipment and cattle shed (12.67 %). Raising fodder for animals (26.00 %), poultry keeping (24.67 %), supervising the farm labourers work (26.00 %) and borrowing and repaying the credit for farm/allied operations were jointly taken in final decisions.

It is thus seen that the hypothesis framed earlier that farm women have less consulted in making decision for carrying out farm and home activities was accepted.

4.4.B Consultation and final decision in home activities

4.4.B.1 Consultation in food preparation activities

Consultation in food preparation activities Table 4.4.B.1 indicated that information regarding the percentage decision of farm women in nine food preparation activities.

Table 4.4.10 Final decision in allied agricultural activities

Sr. No.	Allied Agricultural activities	Final decision 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
1.	To milk the cattle	33 22.00	18 12.00	37 24.67	25 16.67	10 6.67	4 2.67	5 3.33	18 12.00	3.55	2.22	62.50
2.	To feed the cattle and prepare a cattle feed	34 22.67	26 17.33	26 17.33	24 16.00	8 5.33	7 4.67	2 1.33	23 15.33	3.60	2.40	66.60
3.	To take care of sick animals	34 22.67	18 12.00	27 18.00	32 21.33	11 7.33	9 6.00	6 4.00	13 8.67	3.56	2.14	60.22
4.	To collect fodder for animals and to take animals for grazing	36 24.00	19 12.67	26 17.33	24 16.00	9 6.00	5 3.33	1 0.67	30 20.00	3.80	2.50	60.02
5.	To clean the cattle and cattle shed	29 19.33	19 12.67	32 21.33	31 20.67	14 9.33	3 2.00	2 1.33	20 13.33	3.66	2.19	59.87
6.	To raise fodder for animals	31 20.67	21 14.00	27 18.00	15 10.00	8 5.33	6 4.00	3 2.00	39 26.00	4.15	2.67	64.50
7.	To store dairy equipment of cattle feed	31 20.67	20 13.33	30 20.00	29 19.33	17 11.33	4 2.67	3 2.00	16 10.67	3.55	2.14	60.12
8.	To keep poultry	31 20.67	15 10.00	26 17.33	17 11.33	14 9.33	4 2.67	3 4.00	37 24.67	4.25	2.63	61.74
9.	To carry food for men folk in the field	33 22.00	16 10.67	27 18.00	28 18.67	15 10.00	2 1.33	6 4.00	23 15.33	3.80	2.36	62.25
10.	To supervise the farm labourers work	35 23.33	16 10.67	25 16.67	17 11.33	13 8.67	3 2.00	2 1.33	39 26.00	4.12	2.67	64.89
11.	To appoint and give wages for farm labour	35 23.33	19 12.67	27 18.00	25 16.67	12 8.00	3 2.00	3 2.00	26 17.33	3.71	2.42	64.78
12.	To borrow and repay credit for farm/ allied agril.operations	30 23.33	19 12.67	20 18.00	20 18.00	10 6.67	8 5.33	4 2.67	39 26.00	4.11	2.67	61.90
13.	To read printed material on farming activities	33 22.00	26 17.33	27 18.00	25 16.67	7 4.67	7 4.67	1 0.67	24 16.00	3.60	2.37	65.82
14.	Buy input of agril. needs, fertilizers implements, fodder for animals	31 20.67	25 16.67	20 13.33	21 14.00	10 6.67	3 2.00	2 1.33	38 25.33	4.06	2.65	65.38

1 - Only husband, 2 - Family members, 3 - All family members, 4 - Wife self, 5 - Wife and husband
6 - Head only, 7 - Experts, 8 - Jointly

Table 4.4.B.1 Consultation in food preparation activities

Sr. No.	Food preparation activities	Consultation								Mean	S.D.	C.V.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1.	Cooking food	2	17	7	76	13	8	1	26	4.28	2.32	54.41
		1.33	11.33	4.67	50.67	18.67	5.33	0.67	17.33			
2.	Serving food for family members	18	7	56	12	13	9	5	30	3.94	2.16	54.87
		12.00	4.67	37.33	8.00	8.67	6.00	3.33	20.00			
3.	Grinding flours and masalas	9	8	77	20	12	7	4	13	3.80	2.20	57.92
		6.00	5.33	51.33	13.33	8.00	4.67	2.67	8.67			
4.	Fetching water from well or tank	13	13	69	16	7	5	0	27	4.02	2.17	53.90
		1.33	11.33	4.67	50.67	18.67	5.33	0.67	17.33			
5.	Cleaning grains storing in tins	13	18	68	13	15	4	0	19	4.16	2.41	57.95
		8.67	12.00	45.33	8.67	10.00	2.67	0.00	12.67			
6.	Packing food for family members	21	10	65	18	6	2	4	24	4.90	7.10	51.10
		14.00	6.67	43.33	12.00	4.00	1.33	2.67	16.00			
7.	Collecting fuel from fields	18	16	65	15	11	1	8	16	4.11	2.37	57.69
		12.00	10.67	43.33	10.00	7.33	0.67	5.33	10.67			
8.	Preparation of milk products	16	14	54	16	16	7	4	23	4.24	2.42	57.10
		10.67	9.33	36.00	10.67	10.67	4.67	2.67	15.33			
9.	Food preservation	17	10	58	13	15	10	6	21	3.90	2.28	58.51
		11.33	6.67	38.67	10.00	6.67	6.00	4.00	14.00			

1 - Only husband; 2 - Family members; 3 - All family members; 4 - Wife self
5 - Wife and husband; 6 - Head only; 7 - Experts; 8 - Jointly

The data revealed that majority of activity were consulted by all family members and jointly. All family members decision were maximum in case of grinding flours and masalas (51.33%), fetching water from well or tank (46.0%).

However neglisable percentage of and experts decision of women was noticed for preparation of milk products and food preservation (4.67, 6.67 %).

4.4.B.2 Final decision in food preparation activities

As regarding Table 4.4.B.2 the final decision, most of the decision were taken by all family members jointly.

4.4.B.3 Consultation in child and family care activities

As observed from table 4.4.B.3 that sending children to school and paying attention to their sick children was consulted by all family members with 42.00 per cent followed by 48 to 60 per cent farm women were consulted in preparation of supplementary food and attending of personal care. However, very low in concern to child and family care activities.

4.4.B.4 Final decision in child and family care activities

As regards the final decision most of the decision were taken by all family members jointly (Table 4.4.B.4).

Table 4.4.B.2 Final decision in food preparation activities

Sr. No.	Food preparation activities	Final in decision 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
1.	Cooking food	20	13	54	10	10	6	6	31	3.75	2.15	57.49
		13.33	8.67	36.00	6.67	6.67	4.00	4.00	20.67			
2.	Serving food for family members	15	10	60	5	20	7	5	28	3.80	1.77	46.63
		10.00	6.67	40.00	3.33	13.33	4.67	3.33	18.67			
3.	Grinding flours and masalas	14	11	58	9	12	7	5	34	3.70	1.97	53.18
		9.40	7.38	38.93	6.04	8.00	4.67	3.36	22.66			
4.	Fetching water from well or tank	18	11	65	11	15	2	3	25	3.66	2.03	55.51
		12.00	7.33	43.33	7.33	10.00	1.33	2.00	16.67			
5.	Cleaning grains storing in tins	15	19	59	5	13	2	6	21	4.05	2.16	53.30
		10.00	13.33	40.67	3.33	8.67	1.33	4.00	14.00			
6.	Packing food for family members	23	14	52	13	14	6	3	25	3.90	2.20	56.52
		15.33	9.33	34.67	8.67	9.33	4.00	2.00	16.67			
7.	Collecting fuel from fields	19	16	43	12	16	4	2	38	3.80	2.12	55.92
		12.67	10.67	28.67	8.00	10.67	2.67	1.33	25.33			
8.	Preparation of milk products	15	20	61	12	15	0	6	21	4.33	2.48	57.32
		10.00	12.67	40.67	8.00	10.00	0.00	4.00	14.00			
9.	Food preservation	18	17	46	14	10	8	4	33	4.24	2.26	53.52
		12.00	11.33	30.67	9.33	6.67	5.33	2.67	22.00			

1 - Only husband; 2 - Family members; 3 - All family members; 4 - Wife self
5 - Wife and husband; 6 - Head only; 7 - Experts; 8 - Jointly

Table 4.4.B.3 Consultation in child and family care activities

Sr. No.	Child and family care activities	Consultation 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Mean	S.D.	C.V.
1.	Preparation of supplementary diet and feeding for children	13 8.67	12 8.00	60 40.00	8 5.33	14 9.33	10 6.67	3 2.00	29 19.33	4.27	2.29	53.67
2.	Bathing and cleaning of children	20 13.33	10 6.67	48 32.00	5 3.33	14 9.33	10 6.67	6 4.00	37 24.67	4.48	2.57	56.02
3.	Dressing, combing of children	11 7.33	12 8.00	58 38.67	10 6.67	25 16.67	5 3.33	4 2.67	25 16.67	3.92	2.40	61.46
4.	Teaching children, developing good habits in household	23 15.34	13 8.67	62 41.33	6 4.00	10 6.67	3 2.00	3 2.00	30 20.00	3.90	2.25	57.76
5.	Sending children to school and paying attention to their sick children	20 13.33	12 8.00	63 42.00	10 6.67	11 7.33	5 3.33	5 3.33	24 16.00	3.91	2.25	57.76
6.	Getting children immunized & taking care of sick children	16 10.67	12 8.00	52 34.67	18 12.00	17 11.33	5 2.67	7 4.67	24 16.00	4.11	2.22	54.01
7.	Attending of personal care	13 8.67	19 12.67	50 33.33	17 11.33	19 12.67	3 2.00	6 4.00	23 15.34	4.06	2.17	53.55
8.	Attending to family members needs	14 9.33	15 10.00	48 32.00	18 12.00	9 6.00	6 4.00	6 4.00	34 22.67	4.37	2.39	54.71

1 - Only husband; 2 - Family members; 3 - All family members; 4 - Wife self
5 - Wife and husband; 6 - Head only; 7 - Experts; 8 - Jointly

Table 4.4.B.4 Final decision in child and family care activities

Sr. No.	Child and family care activities	Final decision								Mean	S.D.	C.V.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1.	Preparation of supplementary diet and feeding for children	9 6.00	20 13.33	60 40.00	12 8.00	11 7.33	6 4.00	6 4.00	26 17.33	3.75	2.15	57.49
2.	Bathing and cleaning of children	14 9.33	13 8.67	50 33.33	16 10.67	13 8.67	12 8.00	5 3.33	27 18.00	4.28	2.32	54.41
3.	Dressing, combing of children	18 12.0	8 5.33	62 41.33	18 12.00	10 6.67	12 8.00	3 2.00	19 12.67	3.80	1.77	46.63
4.	Teaching children, developing good habits in household	17 11.33	12 8.00	64 42.67	11 7.33	18 12.00	6 4.00	1 0.67	22 14.00	3.94	2.16	54.87
5.	Sending children to school and paying attention to their sick children	9 6.00	20 13.33	60 40.00	12 8.00	11 7.33	6 4.00	6 4.00	26 17.33	3.70	1.97	53.18
6.	Getting children immunized & taking care of sick children	12 8.00	25 16.67	57 38.00	10 6.67	15 10.00	2 1.33	1 0.67	28 18.67	3.80	2.20	57.92
7.	Attending of personal care	10 6.67	17 11.67	60 40.00	15 10.00	17 11.33	2 1.33	1 0.67	28 18.67	3.66	2.03	55.51
8.	Attending to family members needs	15 10.00	16 10.67	55 36.67	5 3.33	25 16.67	2 1.33	2 1.33	30 28.00	4.02	2.17	53.90

1 - Only husband; 2 - Family members; 3 - All family members; 4 - Wife self
5 - Wife and husband; 6 - Head only; 7 - Experts; 8 - Jointly

4.4.B.5 Consultation in house keeping activities

Table 4.4.B.5 indicated that about forty per cent activities were consulted by jointly with all family members. Very meagre percentage was referred to expert.

4.4.B.6 Final decision in house keeping activities

With regard to final decision in house keeping activities, most of the decisions were taken jointly and in consultation with family members (Table 4.4.B.6).

4.4.B.7 Consultation in social leisure time activities

Table 4.4.B.7 revealed that about fifty per cent activities were consulted by jointly and fourty two per cent activities were referred by all family members.

4.4.B.8 Final decision in social leisure time activities

Table 4.4.B.8 depicated that thirty to fifty per cent activities were finalised by jointly and about fourty per cent activities were taken by all family members.

4.5 Relational analysis

4.5.1 Correlation of role perception in preparatory tillage activities with independent variables

From the Table 4.5.1, it is clear that out of fourteen independent variables, only four variables namely age, education, size of family and innovativeness were positively significantly associated with preparatory tillage and role perception of the farm women.

Table 4.4.B.5 Consultation in house keeping activities

Sr. No.	House keeping activities	Consultation								Mean	S.D.	C.V.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1.	Dusting & sweeping of surrounding	8	14	34	19	6	6	9	54	4.50	2.17	52.68
		5.33	9.33	22.67	12.67	4.00	4.00	6.00	36.00			
2.	Spraying cowdung water of drainge and rangoli decoration	8	14	34	19	6	6	9	54	5.16	2.50	48.42
		5.33	9.33	22.67	12.67	4.00	4.00	6.00	36.00			
3.	Cleaning utensils	13	19	34	21	8	1	10	44	4.70	2.53	54.99
		5.33	9.33	22.67	12.67	4.00	4.00	6.00	36.00			
4.	Rearranging household utensils in proper places	20	11	30	15	7	4	7	56	4.90	2.70	54.23
		13.33	7.33	20.00	10.00	4.67	2.67	4.67	37.33			
5.	Washing & folding clothes	15	19	33	18	16	4	7	38	4.50	2.46	54.23
		10.00	12.67	22.00	12.00	10.67	2.67	4.67	25.33			
6.	Lightening kerosene lamps	11	15	25	12	11	9	5	62	5.16	2.57	48.10
		7.33	10.00	16.67	8.00	7.33	6.00	3.33	41.33			
7.	Making beds for sleeping and removing	10	16	46	15	10	9	9	35	4.58	2.18	51.90
		6.67	10.67	10.67	10.00	6.67	6.00	6.00	23.33			
8.	Supervision of house hold work attended by servant	14	15	29	12	9	4	9	58	5.16	2.64	51.25
		9.33	10.00	19.33	8.00	6.00	2.67	6.00	38.67			
9.	Control of rats, cockroaches, mosquitos & others	14	19	46	14	7	3	10	37	4.44	2.49	56.23
		9.33	12.67	30.67	9.33	4.67	2.00	6.67	24.67			
10.	Household repairs, mud, plastering, white washing, constructing choolas	12	17	34	16	8	4	5	54	4.95	2.59	52.47
		8.00	11.33	22.67	10.67	5.33	2.67	3.33	36.00			
11.	Stitching & mending clothes	16	14	43	16	14	6	2	39	4.46	2.45	55.00
		10.67	9.33	28.67	10.67	9.33	4.00	1.33	26.00			
12.	Regular shopping vegetables fruits	10	14	38	12	12	5	3	56	5.06	2.55	50.41
		6.67	9.33	25.33	8.00	8.00	3.33	2.00	37.33			
13.	Selling goods, grain vegetables, milk products, egg, poultry birds etc.	11	16	41	14	17	3	6	42	4.49	2.45	52.24
		7.33	10.67	27.33	9.33	11.33	2.00	4.00	28.00			
14.	Occasional shopping clothes, furniture, equipment etc.	10	17	36	14	14	6	3	53	4.90	2.50	51.19
		6.67	11.33	24.00	9.33	9.33	4.00	2.00	35.33			
15.	Borrowing repaying loans for household purpose	14	19	30	17	13	8	4	45	4.74	2.53	53.43
		9.33	12.67	20.00	11.33	8.67	5.33	2.67	30.00			
16.	Saving for future in bank, and post office and lending money	12	15	26	12	11	6	8	60	5.10	2.60	49.06
		8.00	10.00	17.33	8.00	7.33	4.00	5.33	40.00			
17.	Maintaining accounts for income, expenditure and saving	15	18	30	17	14	5	4	47	4.75	2.56	51.19
		10.00	12.00	20.00	11.33	9.33	3.33	2.67	31.34			

1 - Only husband; 2 - Family members; 3 - All family members; 4 - Wife self

5 - Wife and husband; 6 - Head only; 7 - Experts; 8 - Jointly

Table 4.4.B.8 Final decision in social leisure time activities

Sr. No.	Social leisure time activities	Final decision								Mean	S.D.	C.V.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1.	Taking care of relatives and guests	20	8	49	19	12	9	1	32	4.24	2.34	55.17
		13.33	5.33	32.67	12.67	8.00	6.00	0.67	21.33			
2.	Celeberating festivals	18	12	29	19	11	10	5	46	4.81	2.55	52.93
		12.00	8.00	19.33	12.67	7.33	6.67	3.33	10.67			
3.	Attending social gathering	1	26	6	37	23	14	7	36	4.24	2.41	57.49
		0.67	17.33	4.00	24.67	15.33	9.33	4.67	24.00			
4.	Attending ceremonies relatives and guests	28	7	25	15	16	9	3	47	4.72	2.66	56.46
		18.67	4.67	16.67	10.00	10.67	8.00	2.00	31.33			
5.	Decorating the house	20	5	47	24	15	8	0	31	4.25	2.28	53.80
		13.33	3.33	31.33	16.00	10.00	5.33	0.00	20.67			
6.	Visiting friends and neighbourers	12	4	36	21	17	6	2	52	5.08	2.42	47.60
		8.00	2.67	24.00	14.00	11.33	4.00	1.33	34.67			
7.	Taking rest and relaxation	15	9	42	25	18	5	2	34	4.43	2.29	51.76
		10.00	6.00	28.00	16.67	12.00	3.33	1.33	22.67			
8.	Going to movies/cultural programmes	15	10	33	20	17	8	3	44	4.80	2.44	50.97
		10.00	6.67	22.00	13.33	11.33	5.33	2.00	29.33			
9.	Learning sewing, embriodery and tailoring activities	27	12	35	15	22	4	2	33	4.48	2.46	58.87
		18.00	8.00	23.33	10.00	14.67	2.67	1.33	22.00			
10.	Attending adults	28	10	28	15	17	5	3	44	4.53	2.64	58.42
		18.67	6.67	18.67	10.00	11.33	3.33	2.00	29.33			

1 - Only husband; 2 - Family members; 3 - All family members; 4 - Wife self
5 - Wife and husband; 6 - Head only; 7 - Experts; 8 - Jointly

Table 4.5.1 Correlation between the preparatory tillage and role perception of the farm women with independent variables.

Sr. No.	Independent variables	`r' values
1.	Age	0.178*
2.	Caste	0.048
3.	Education	0.233**
4.	Size of family	0.403**
5.	Type of family	0.126
6.	Social participation	-0.033
7.	Occupation	0.109
8.	Land holding	-0.077
9.	Annual income	-0.025
10.	Socio-economic status	0.013
11.	Information source	0.082
12.	Innovativenss	0.182*
13.	Urban contact	0.048
14.	Familism	0.042

* Significant at 0.05 level

** Significant at 0.01 level

The remaining ten variables were not significantly correlated. This showed that there was no significant relationship between the preparatory tillage and role preception of the farm women.

4.5.2 Correlation of role perception in sowing and pre-sowing activities with independent variables

Table 4.5.2 showed that out of fourteen independent variables only one variable i.e. education was positively significantly correlated with sowing and presowing role perception of the farm women.

Table 4.57 indicated that there was no significant relationship between the age of rural women and her total role perception. This was also confirmed in case of interculture activity, role perception with caste. This might be due to the fact that the maximum per cent of respondents age ranged only between 30 to 40 years which is reproductive age for women.

4.5.3 Correlation of role perception in interculture activities with independent variables

Table 4.5.3 indicates that the computed correlation coefficient for education was 0.241 which was positively significant. This indicates that the higher education of rural women were better in their total role perception in interculture activity, as compared with those who had lower education.

Table 4.5.2 Correlation between the sowing and presowing with role perception of the farm women and the independent variables.

Sr. No.	Independent variables	`r' values
1.	Age	-0.097
2.	Caste	0.047
3.	Education	0.224**
4.	Size of family	0.061
5.	Type of family	-0.148
6.	Social participation	-0.032
7.	Occupation	-0.012
8.	Land holding	-0.052
9.	Annual income	0.021
10.	Socio-economic status	0.015
11.	Information source	0.050
12.	Innovativenss	-0.033
13.	Urban contact	0.036
14.	Familism	0.054

* Significant at 0.05 level

** Significant at 0.01 level

Table 4.5.3 Correlation between the interculture activities with role perception of the farm women and the independent variables.

Sr. No.	Independent variables	`r' values
1.	Age	-0.070
2.	Caste	0.104
3.	Education	0.247**
4.	Size of family	0.065
5.	Type of family	-0.087
6.	Social participation	-0.047
7.	Occupation	0.062
8.	Land holding	-0.089
9.	Annual income	-0.009
10.	Socio-economic status	-0.053
11.	Information source	0.014
12.	Innovativenss	0.164*
13.	Urban contact	0.052
14.	Familism	0.104

* Significant at 0.05 level

** Significant at 0.01 level

It was observed that there was no significant relationship between the size of family, type of family, social participation, occupation and land holding of rural women with their role perception in intercultural activity.

The study indicated that there was no significant relationship between the urban contact of a rural woman and total role perception in interculture activity. This clearly brought out that the rural women with frequent urban contact had better participation in interculture activities.

The study pointed out that there was positive relationship between innovativeness of a rural women and her total role perception in interculture. This indicated that better innovativeness of farm women helped to increase in role perception towards positive direction.

Familism of a rural women in interculture activity was not significantly correlated.

4.5.4 Correlation between the harvesting/post harvesting activity with role perception of the farm women

It is clear from table 4.5.4 that out of the fourteen independent variables only three variables were significant. This showed that there was no significant relationship between harvesting and post harvesting with role perception of a rural woman and remaining eleven variables. These eleven variables were age, caste, size of family, social participation, occupation, annual income, socio economics status, information source, innovativeness, urban contact and familism.

Table 4.5.4 Correlation of independent variables between the harvesting and post harvesting role perception of the farm women

Sr. No.	Independent variables	`r' values
1.	Age	-0.016
2.	Caste	0.106
3.	Education	0.284**
4.	Size of family	0.004
5.	Type of family	-0.342**
6.	Social participation	0.017
7.	Occupation	0.046
8.	Land holding	-0.158*
9.	Annual income	0.005
10.	Socio-economic status	-0.021
11.	Information source	0.056
12.	Innovativenss	0.082
13.	Urban contact	0.046
14.	Familism	-0.052

* Significant at 0.05 level

** Significant at 0.01 level

4.5.5 Correlation of independent variables between the food preparation activities and consultation

It was observed from table 4.5.5 that there was no relationship between the actual age of rural women and her consultation in food preparation decision process. This might be due to the fact that the respondent's age was not considered for the consultation in food preparation consultation process.

The computed correlation coefficient for caste was -0.024 which was non significant. This indicates that the rural women who belonged to higher castes were consulted in this activity.

It was observed that there was significant relationship between the socio-economic status of a rural women and her decision making consultation in food preparation activities. This is due to the fact that rural women belonged to high economic status would normally consultated in the food preparation decision making.

The study indicated that there was no significant relationship between the information source of a rural women and her consultation in food preparation activity. This clearly brought out that the rural women were not concerned with information source and this activity.

Table 4.5.5 Correlation of independent variables between the food preparation activities and consultation

Sr. No.	Independent variables	`r' values
1.	Age	-0.021
2.	Caste	-0.024
3.	Education	0.097
4.	Size of family	-0.081
5.	Type of family	-0.142
6.	Social participation	-0.213**
7.	Occupation	-0.145
8.	Land holding	-0.059
9.	Annual income	0.060
10.	Socio-economic status	0.369**
11.	Information source	-0.146
12.	Innovativenss	0.389**
13.	Urban contact	0.217**
14.	Familism	-0.550**

** Significant at 0.01 level

Innovativeness of the rural women was having significant relationship in consultation in food preparation activity and decision making. This might be due to the fact that the rural women with higher innovativeness consulted more in food preparation activity.

There was significant relationship between the urban contact of a rural woman and her decision making pattern in food preparation activity. The urban contact might have exposed the rural women for alternative task which naturally increased interest in this activity.

The study indicated that there was no significant relationship between the familism of a rural woman and her decision making in food preparation activity. This is due to the rational thinking in certain functioning of the families.

4.5.6 Correlation of independent variables between the house keeping activities and consultation

It was observed from Table 4.5.6 that there was no relationship between the actual age of a rural woman and her consultation in decision making in house keeping activities. This might be due to the fact that there was variation in age category and as per the age category, there was problem in consultation in decision making practices in house keeping activities.

Table 4.5.6 Correlation of independent variables between the house keeping activities and consultation

Sr. No.	Independent variables	`r' values
1.	Age	-0.018
2.	Caste	-0.146
3.	Education	-0.190*
4.	Size of family	-0.065
5.	Type of family	0.081
6.	Social participation	0.273**
7.	Occupation	-0.152
8.	Land holding	-0.154*
9.	Annual income	0.065
10.	Socio-economic status	0.249**
11.	Information source	0.156*
12.	Innovativenss	0.245**
13.	Urban contact	0.187*
14.	Familism	-0.542**

* Significant at 0.05 level

** Significant at 0.01 level

The computed correlation coefficient for caste was non significant. This indicates that the most of the rural women belonged to lower castes. These lower caste women were not consulted in house keeping activity decision.

There was negative significant relationship between the education of rural women and her consultation in house keeping activities. This indicates that the rural women with lower education were not consulted in house keeping activities decisions compared to those who had higher education.

The data indicated that there was relationship between the social participation of a rural woman and her consultation in house keeping decisions. This might be due to the fact that there was higher social participation, and there was highest consultation in decision making.

Land holding and occupation were not found to be a significant factors in her consultation in decision making in house keeping activities. This might be due to the fact that the rural women belonged to large land holding, do not prefer to consult in this activities.

It was observed that there was significant relationship between socio-economic status of a rural woman and her consultation in house keeping decision making. The rural women belonging to high socio-economic status would normally consult in these activities.

Innovativeness of the rural women was significant factor in her decision making in house keeping activities. This might be due to the fact that the rural women were taking initiation in adoption of new things due to consultation.

The study indicated that there was significant relationship between the urban contact of a rural woman and her consultation in decision making in house keeping activities. This clearly brought out that rural women who frequently visit and howing urban contact had better consultation in home activity.

From the table 4.5.6, it is observed that familism of the rural women and their decision was significant. This might be due to the maximum respondents in high level familistic and equally in case of less familistic category.

4.5.7 Correlation of independent variables between the preparatory tillage activities and consultation

It was observed from table 4.5.7 that there was no relationship between the education, family size, type of family, social participation, occupation, land holding, annual income, information source, innovativeness, urban contact and familism with preparatory tillage activities.

It was observed that thre was negative significant relationship between the age, caste, occupation and socio-economic status.

Table 4.5.7 Correlation of independent variables between the preparatory tillage activities and consultation

Sr. No.	Independent variables	`r' values
1.	Age	-0.161*
2.	Caste	-0.164*
3.	Education	-0.059
4.	Size of family	-0.041
5.	Type of family	0.087
6.	Social participation	0.148
7.	Occupation	-0.203*
8.	Land holding	0.151
9.	Annual income	-0.012
10.	Socio-economic status	-0.193*
11.	Information source	0.035
12.	Innovativenss	0.067
13.	Urban contact	0.071
14.	Familism	-0.013

* Significant at 0.05 level

** Significant at 0.01 level

4.5.8 Correlation of independent variables between the sowing and presowing activities and consultation

It was observed from table 4.5.8 that only two variables were significantly correlated with sowing and presowing activities. Social participation was positively significant at 0.01 level and occupation was negatively significant at 0.05 per cent level.

4.5.9 Correlation of independent variables between the interculture and harvesting activities with consultation and final decision

Table 4.5.9 indicates that the computed correlation coefficient for actual age of a farm woman and her consultation in interculture activity decisions was non significant. This indicates that the age of a respondent had no effect on her decision making in interculture activities. This might be due to fact that age factor is not important in consultation.

There was no significant relationship between the final decision making in interculture activities of farm woman and her actual age. This shows that the decision making pattern of a farm woman had no influence on her actual age.

Table 4.5.8 Correlation independent variables between the sowing and presowing activities and consultation

Sr. No.	Independent variables	'r' values
1.	Age	-0.101
2.	Caste	-0.107
3.	Education	0.061
4.	Size of family	0.103
5.	Type of family	0.045
6.	Social participation	0.271**
7.	Occupation	-0.161*
8.	Land holding	0.045
9.	Annual income	0.011
10.	Socio-economic status	-0.019
11.	Information source	-0.042
12.	Innovativenss	0.020
13.	Urban contact	0.087
14.	Familism	-0.135

* Significant at 0.05 level

** Significant at 0.01 level

Table 4.5.9 Correlation of independent variables between the interculture and harvesting, post harvesting activities with consultation and final decision

Sr. No.	Independent variables	Interculture activities		Harvesting activities	
		Consultation	Final decision	Consultation	Final decision
1.	Age	-0.003	-0.073	-0.032	-0.109
2.	Caste	-0.178*	-0.184*	-0.075	-0.102
3.	Education	-0.092	-0.151	-0.051	-0.051
4.	Size of family	0.013	-0.089	0.108	0.027
5.	Type of family	0.109	0.161*	0.069	0.059
6.	Social participation	0.089	0.064	0.094	0.063
7.	Occupation	-0.075	-0.188*	-0.250**	-0.201*
8.	Land holding	0.068	0.187*	0.131	0.103
9.	Annual income	0.101	0.107	0.157*	0.276**
10.	Socio-economic status	-0.082	0.094	0.038	0.009
11.	Information source	0.104	0.054	-0.003	-0.020
12.	Innovativenss	0.014	0.028	-0.063	-0.108
13.	Urban contact	0.050	-0.010	0.012	0.013
14.	Familism	-0.146	-0.062	0.085	0.145

* Significant at 0.05 level

** Significant at 0.01 level

The data supported that there was negative significant relationship between the caste and consultation in decisions with interculture activities. This indicates that the farm women who belonged to lower castes was better in consultation and final decision in interculture activities.

It was observed that there was no relationship between education of a farm woman and her consultation and final decisions in interculture activities. This showed that the education of a farm woman had no influence in decision making pattern.

The data supported that there was no significant relationship between size of family and consultation and final decision in interculture activities. It might be due to the fact that farm women were not having any influence on decision making due to the size of family.

The study pointed out that there was no relationship between the type of family and her consultation in decision with interculture activities but there was significant relationship between the type of family and final decision with interculture activities. This indicates that the family size of a farm woman had more influence on her final decision than the consultation.

In this study no relationship was found between the social participation of a farm women and her decisions in interculture activities. This was also confirmed in

case of interculture activities decisions. This might be due to the fact that very few farm women normally go out and participate in social activities in rural areas.

Occupation and land holding of the rural women was not found to be a significant factor in consultation in decision making in interculture activities. But however a significant negative relationship was observed between the land holding and occupation of farm women and her final decision in interculture activities. This might be due to the fact that farm women belonging to large land holding families do no prefer to go out and work in the fields and rather they prefer some alternative occupations.

No significant relationship was established between the family income of a farm woman and her consultation as well as final decision in interculture activities. This shows that the family income of a rural woman had no effect on her decisions in these activities.

It was observed that there was no significant relationship between the socio-economic status of a farm woman and her consultation and final decisions in interculture activities. This is general observation that farm women belonging to high socio-economic status would normally not attend to farm activity and therefore do not take any decision.

Finally, four variables were not found significant with decision making of farm women in interculture activities, namely information sources, innovativeness, urban contact and familism.

4.5.10 Correlation between independent variables with total home and farm activities with role performance

It was observed from the Table 4.5.10 that there was a significant negative and positive relationship between the age of a rural woman and her total home role performance as well as the farm role performance respectively. The rural women with higher age devoted more time in performing their farm and home role.

The computed correlation coefficient for caste was -0.31 which was negatively significant. This indicates that the rural women who belonged to lower castes were better in their total role performance in comparison to those who belonged to higher castes. The significant negative relationship was also observed between the caste of a rural woman and her farm role performance.

This finding was in line with that of Singh (1968) who found that rural women coming from lower caste participated in agricultural operation in larger proportion than others.

The study indicated that there was no significant relationship between the education of a rural woman and her total home role performance. However, significant negative relationship was observed in case of farm role performance. This clearly brought out that due to the less education they were not participate in farm role.

Table 4.5.10 Correlation of independent variables with total home and farm role performance.

Sr. No.	Independent variables	Role performance	
		Home	Farm
1.	Age	-0.892**	0.846**
2.	Caste	-0.313**	-0.231**
3.	Education	0.140	-0.438**
4.	Size of family	0.186*	0.572**
5.	Type of family	-0.129	-0.709**
6.	Social participation	-0.016	-0.741**
7.	Occupation	0.640**	-0.033
8.	Land holding	0.822**	-0.818**
9.	Annual income	-0.411**	0.500**
10.	Socio-economic status	-0.160*	-0.815**
11.	Information source	0.107	-0.602**
12.	Innovativenss	-0.131	-0.548**
13.	Urban contact	0.762**	-0.800**
14.	Familism	-0.132	-0.153

* Significant at 0.05 level

** Significant at 0.01 level

The data supported that there was a significant positive relationship between the family size of rural women and her total home role performance. The rural women having more number of family members devoted more time in performing their home role. There was significant relationship between the family size of a rural woman and her farm role performance. It might be due to the fact that the rural women normally attend to the agricultural work wherever the work is available irrespective of their family size.

It was observed that there was no significant relationship between the type of family of a rural woman and her total home role performance. However, a negative significant relationship was observed between the type of family of a rural woman and her farm role performance. It might be due to the fact that the rural women with joint family belonged to more family members and they depend on other's help for discharging farm duties instead of attending personally to the farm work and home work.

In this study no relationship was found between social participation of a rural woman and her total home role performance. This might be due to the fact that a very few rural women normally go out and participate in social activities in rural areas. Singh (1968) supported to this findings.

Urban contact was significantly correlated with home role performance. However, there was negative correlation between urban contact and farm role performance. This is due to fact that frequent visit to cities, there was higher participation in farm activities.

The study indicates that there was no correlation between occupation and familism of farm women with farm role performance. This is due to fact that most of the respondent were landless labour and they were not affect by occupation.

The study indicated that there was significant negatively relationship between land holding and farm role performance. This might be due to fact that farm women belonging to larger land holding family do not preferred to participate in farming.

4.5.11 Multiple regression between the independent vairbales and the dependent variables farm activity role performance

Table 4.5.11 showed that out of the total variables selected to know the impact on the role performed in farm activities only two variables were positive and significant and one variable have shown negative impact.

The coefficient of multiple determination of relationship of the selected variables and dependent variable role performed was 0.809 which was highly significant. This indicated that the selected variable

Table 4.5.11 Multiple regression analysis between the independent variables and farm role performance

Sr. No.	Independent variables	b	t	R^2	F
1.	Age	1.6521	3.5692**		
2.	Caste	-0.4479	-0.4928		
3.	Education	1.2047	0.4398		
4.	Size of family	-1.4839	-0.6860		
5.	Type of family	-4.7311	-1.3416		
6.	Social participation	-1.2245	-0.8487		
7.	Occupation	3.4446	0.7145		
8.	Land holding	-3.5680	-5.2983**	0.809*	3.777**
9.	Annual income	-0.1476	-0.3812		
10.	Socio-economics status	-0.5374	-2.4163		
11.	Information source	-1.3471	-1.5932		
12.	Innovativenss	0.1950	0.3252		
13.	Urban contact	0.5114	1.9737*		
14.	Familism	0.1712	1.0681		

* Significant at 0.05 level

** Significant at 0.01 level

explained 80.90 per cent variation of the total role performance. The calculated `F' value 3.77 was highly significant at 0.05 level of probability.

4.5.12 Correlation with perspective role and independent variables

From the table 4.5.12, it is noticed that out of fourteen variables only one variable familism was positively significantly related with perspective role in farm activities.

4.5.13 Path analysis of independent variables with role perception

The path analysis of fourteen independent variables was made on the basis of their total correlation co-efficient with role perception of rural women. This facilitated in finding out the direct effect and also indirect effect through other factors included in the correlation study. Where the direct effect was less or more than the `r' value extent of indirect effect of other factors allied with the direct effect could be located. The position is presented in Table 4.5.13.

Table 4.5.12 Correlation with perspective role with independent variables

Sr. No.	Independent variables	Perspective role in farm activities
1.	Age	0.079
2.	Caste	0.070
3.	Education	0.118
4.	Size of family	0.048
5.	Type of family	0.056
6.	Social participation	0.083
7.	Occupation	0.048
8.	Land holding	0.013
9.	Annual income	0.136
10.	Socio-economic status	0.052
11.	Information source	-0.036
12.	Innovativenss	0.125
13.	Urban contact	-0.082
14.	Familism	0.335**

** Significant at 0.01 level

Table 4.5.13 Path analysis of correlation coefficient between independent variables and role perception in farm activity

Sr. No.	Independent variables	Correlation Co-efficient	Direct effect	Indirect effect	Important factors having major indirect effect
A) Personal characteristics					
1.	Age	0.8470	0.4685	0.3785	Socio-economics status (0.7649), Land holding (0.2246) Urban contact (-0.6861)
2.	Caste	-0.2330	-0.0021	-0.2309	Socio-economics status (-0.2304),Land holding (-0.0634) Urban contact (0.2140)
3.	Education	-0.3908	0.0789	-0.3119	Socio-economics status (-0.4269),Land holding (-0.1215) Urban contact (0.3679)
B) Socio-economic characteristics					
4.	Family size	0.5196	-0.0428	0.4768	Socio-economics status (0.5018),Land holding (0.1783) **Urban contact (-0.4429)**
5.	Family type	-0.7143	-0.1267	-0.5876	Socio-economics status (-0.6084),Land holding(-0.1941) Urban contact (0.5433)
6.	Social participation	-0.7060	-0.0557	-0.6503	Socio-economics status (-0.6997),Land holding(-0.1990) Urban contact (0.6023)
7.	Occupation	-0.0808	0.0076	-0.0732	Socio-economics status (-0.0988), Familism (-0.0507) Urban contact (0.1247)
8.	Land holding	-0.7812	-0.2930	-0.4882	Socio-economics status (0.6646),Type of family (-0.0837) Urban contact (0.6117)
9.	Annual income	0.5331	0.0254	0.5077	Socio-economics status (0.4793),Land holding (0.1505) Urban contact (-0.4517)
10.	Socio-economic status	-0.8092	-0.8734	-0.0642	Type of family (-0.0883), Land holding (-0.2235) Urban contact (0.7724)
C) Other characteristics					
11.	Information source	-0.5692	-0.0187	-0.5505	Socio-economics status (-0.4544),Land holding (-0.1756) Urban contact (0.4480)
12.	Innovativeness	-0.5965	0.0092	-0.5873	Socio-economics status (-0.4977),Land holding (-0.1549) Urban contact (0.4595)
13.	Urban contact	-0.8032	0.7904	-0.0128	Socio-economics status (-0.8535),Land holding (-0.2274) Education (0.6367)
14.	Familism	-0.0040	0.2406	-0.2446	Socio-economics status (-0.1437),Land holding (-0.0353) Urban contact (0.0127)

1. Age :

This factors was highly significantly correlated with role perception. The `r' value was 0.8470 as against the direct effect of 0.4685 which was considerably higher than indirect effect. The major indirect factors influencing the `r' value were socio-economic status and land holding in positive and urban contact had negative significant effect.

2. Caste :

This factor was negatively significantly correlated with role perception. The `r' value was -0.233 as against the direct effect -0.0021. The `r' value was greater than the indirect effect. It means that indirect effect of socio-economic status has contributed through caste.

The indirect factors influencing the `r' value was urban contact with positive effect and socio-economic status and land holding were having negative effect.

3. Education:

This factor showed negative and highly significant correlation with role perception. The total correlation was -0.3908 which was less than the direct effect (0.0789). The indirect factors influencing `r' value were socio-economic status and land holding which had negative effect. However urban contact had positive effect.

4. Family size :

This factor was found positive significantly correlated with role perception. The `r' value was 0.5196 and direct effect was -0.0428. The `r' value was greater (0.4768) than indirect effect. The indirect factors influencing the `r' value were socio-economic status and land holding in positive direction and urban contact in negative direction.

5. Family type :

This factor was negatively significant correlated with role perception. The `r' value was -0.7143 which was greater than direct effect (-0.1267). The indirect factors influencing the `r' value were urban contact with positive direction and socio-economic status and land holding in negative direction.

6. Social participation :

This factor was found negative significantly correlated with role perception. The `r' value was -0.706 which is greater than the direct effect (-0.0557). The indirect factors influencing `r' value were socio-economic status, land holding in negative direction and urban contact in positive direction.

7. Occupation :

This factors was not found to be significantly correlated with role perception. The `r' value was -0.0808 which is smaller than direct effect 0.0076. The indirect factors influencing `r' were urban contact in positive direction and socio-economic status, familism in negative direction.

8. Land holding :

This factor was significantly correlated in a negative direction. The `r' value was -0.7811 which is greater than the -0.293 viz. direct effect. The indirect factors influencing were socio-economic status, urban contact in positive direction. However family type in negative direction.

9. Annual income :

This factor was positively correlated with role perception. The `r' value was 0.5331 which is greater than the direct effect (0.0254). The indirect factors influencing were socio-economic status and land holding in positive direction and urban contact in negative direction.

10. Socio-economic status :

This factor was found negatively and significantly correlated with role perception. The `r' value (-0.8092)

was smaller than the direct effect (-0.8734). The indirect factors influencing were land holding, type of family in negative direction and urban contact in positive direction.

11. Information source :

This factor was found negatively significant correlated with role perception. The `r' value (-0.5692) was greater than the direct effect (-0.0187). The indirect factors influencing were land holding and socio-economic status in negative direction and urban contact in positive direction.

12. Innovativeness :

This factor was found negatively and significantly correlated with role perception. The `r' value (-0.5965) was greater than the direct effect (0.0092). The indirect factors influencing were socio-economic status and land holding in negative direction and urban contact in positive direction.

13. Urban contact :

This factor was negative, significantly correlated with role perception. The `r' value (-0.8032) was grater than the direct effect (0.7904). The indirect factor influencing were socio-economic status and land holding in negative direction, and education in positive direction.

14. Familism :

This factor was not found to be significantly correlated with role perception. The `r' value was -0.004 which is smaller than direct effect (0.2406). The indirect factors influencing `r' value were socio-economic status, land holding in negative direction and urban contact in positive direction.

4.5.14 Path analysis of independent variables with role performance

1. Age :

This factor shows positive and significant correlation with role performance. The `r' value was 0.846 which was considerably greater than direct effect. However the difference is considerable (0.4956). The indirect factors influencing `r' value were socio-economics status, land holding and type of family in positive direction (Table 4.5.14).

2. Caste :

Caste was found negative and significantly correlated with role performance. The `r' value (-0.231) was considerably greater than direct effect. However the difference is considerable (-0.2063). The indirect factors influencing `r' value were socio-economic status and land holding in negative direction and urban contact in positive direction.

Table 4.5.14 Path analysis of correlation coefficient between independent variables and role performance in farm activity

Sr. No.	Independent variables	Correlation Co-efficient	Direct effect	Indirect effect	Important factors having major indirect effect
A)	Personal characteristics				
1.	Age	0.8460	0.3504	0.4956	Socio-economic status (0.5207), Land holding (0.2760) Type of family (0.0581)
2.	Caste	-0.2310	-0.0247	-0.2063	Socio-economic status (-0.1569),Urban contact (0.1115) Land holding (-0.0781)
3.	Education	-0.4382	0.0207	-0.4175	Socio-economic status (-0.2906),Urban contact (0.2261) Land holding (-0.1500)
B)	Socio-economic characteristics				
4.	Family size	0.5716	-0.0369	0.5347	Socio-economic status (0.3416),Urban contact (-0.2721) Land holding (0.2200)
5.	Family type	-0.7085	-0.0790	0.6295	Socio-economic status (-0.4142),Land holding (-0.2396) Urban contact (0.3338)
6.	Social participation	-0.7410	-0.0671	0.6739	Socio-economic status (-0.4764),Land holding (-0.2456) Urban contact (0.3701)
7.	Occupation	-0.0328	0.0308	-0.0020	Socio-economic status (-0.0672),Urban contact (0.0766) Information source (-0.0127)
8.	Land holding	-0.8182	-0.3627	0.4555	Socio-economic status (-0.4524),Urban contact (0.3758) Information source (-0.0524)
9.	**Annual income**	**0.5005**	**-0.0186**	**0.4819**	**Socio-economic status (0.3263),Urban contact (-0.2776)** Land holding (0.1858)
10.	Socio-economic status	-0.8145	-0.5946	0.2199	Urban contact (0.4746), Land holding (-0.2759) Type of family (-0.0550)
C)	Other characteristics				
11.	Information source	-0.6020	-0.0877	0.5143	Socio-economic status (-0.3093),Land holding (-0.2168) **Urban contact (-0.2753)**
12.	Innovativeness	-0.5480	0.0177	-0.5303	Socio-economic status (-0.3093),Land holding (-0.1912) Urban contact (0.2824)
13.	Urban contact	-0.8000	0.4856	-0.3144	Socio-economic status (-0.5810), Age (-0.3042) Land holding (-0.2806)
14.	Familism	-0.1530	0.0599	-0.0931	Socio-economic status (-0.0978),Land holding (-0.0434) Social participation (-0.0218)

3. Education :

This factor was negative and significantly correlated with role performance. The `r' value was -0.438 which was considerably higher than the direct effect. However the difference is -0.4175. The indirect factors influencing `r' value were socio-economic status and land holding in negative direction and urban contact had positive direction.

4. Family size :

This factor was positive significantly correlated with role performance. The `r' value was (0.5716) and the direct effect was (-0.0369). The `r' value was greater than the direct effect. The indirect factors influencing `r' value were socio-economic status and land holding in positive direction and urban contact in negative direction.

5. Family type :

This factor was found negatively significant correlated with role performance. The `r' value was -0.7085 and the direct effect was -0.0790. The `r' value was higher than the direct effect. The important factors having major indirect effect were socio-economic status, land holding in negative direction and urban contact in positive direction.

6. Social participation :

This factor was found negatively significant correlated with role performance. The `r' value was -0.741 which was considerably greater than the direct effect. However difference is considerable (0.6739). The indirect factors effect were socio-economic status, land holding in negative direction and urban contact had positive effect.

7. Occupation :

Occupation was not found significantly correlated with role performance. The correlation coefficient was -0.0328 as against the direct effect 0.0308. The `r' value was smaller than direct effect. The factors having indirect effect were socio-economic status and information source in negative direction and urban contact had positive direction.

8. Land holding :

This factor shows negative and significantly correlated with role performance. The `r' value was -0.8182 which was considerably greater than the direct effect. However the difference is considerable (-0.4555). The indirect factors influencing `r' value were socio-economic status, information source in negative direction and urban contact had positive effect.

9. Annual income :

Annual income was significantly correlated with role performance. The correlation coefficient was 0.5005 which was considerably greater than the direct effect. The factors having indirect effect of were socio-economic status and land holding in positive direction and urban contact in negative direction.

10. Socio-economics status :

This factor shows negative and significantly correlated with role performance. The `r' value was -0.8145 which was greater than the direct effect -0.5946. However difference is considerable (0.2199). The indirect factors influencing `r' value were land holding and type of family in negative direction and urban contact in positive direction.

11. Information source :

This factor was found negatively significantly correlated with role performance. The `r' value was (-0.6020) and the direct effect was 0.0877. The `r' value was greater than the direct effect. The indirect factors influencing were socio-economic status, land holding in negative direction urban contact in positive direction.

12. Innovativeness :

Innovativeness was found negatively significantly correlated with role performance. The `r' value was (-0.548) and the direct effect was (0.0177). The indirect factors influencing `r' were socio-economic status, land holding in negative direction and urban contact in positive direction.

13. Urban contact :

This factor was found negatively correlated with role performance. The `r' value was -0.80 and the direct effect was 0.4856. The `r' value was greater than the indirect effect. The important factors having major indirect effect were socio-economic status, Age and land holding in negative direction.

14. Familism :

This factor was not found significantly correlated with role performance. The `r' value was (-0.153) as against the direct effect of (0.0599). The `r' value was greater than (-0.0931) the indirect effect. The important factors having major indirect effect were socio-economic status, land holding and social participation in negative direction.

It is seen from the above path analysis that socio-economic status, urban contact and land holding were the important factors. In most of the factors they place negative effect.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY

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CHAPTER V

SUMMARY

The largest number of women in India live in rural areas. The majority of rural women are engaged in home and farm operations. It was realised by the planners and educationalists that the participation of rural women in productive programmes is mainly responsible for promoting the standard of living of rural people and to the progress of nation. Hence, the study of role performance of rural women in home and farm activity and the factors associated with it, has become important keeping in view of the recent introduction of economic programmes for rural development.

Decision is at the root of all human activities. Every individual is confronted with the problem of decision making in all walks of life. Every action of an individual is the result of the conscious and unconscious decisions arrived at by him.

In rural families, the decision making team is usually the husband, wife and sons who are old enough to express their ideas and opinions about farm and home activities.

In the ideal home, all major decision are taken by husband in consultation with his wife and grownup children, but the final say is with husband. In many cases the wife

does not interfere in farm matters and the husband in household. Neverthless major decision connected with either of these spheres after mutual consultation.

In the present study an attempt has been made to find out the factors associated with role perception role performance and decision making of the rural women. The specific objectives of study are:

1. To study profile of farm women in terms of personal, social, economic, psychological and community variables.
2. To identify the different role perception of farm women regarding farm and home related activities.
3. To know the role performed by farm women in decision making related to farm and home activity.
4. To explore the relationship between the characteristics of farm women and their role perception and role performed in decision making.

Following were the independent and dependent variables adopted for the study to achieve the working objectives.

Sr. No.	Independent variables	Dependent variables
A)	**Personal characteristics**	
	i) Age	i) Role perspective
	ii) Caste	ii) Role performance
	iii) Education	iii) Role perception
		iv) Decision making
B)	**Socio-economics characteristics**	
	i) Family size	
	ii) Family type	
	iii) Social participation	
	iv) Occupation	
	v) Land holding	
	vi) Annual income	
	vii) Socio-economic status	
C)	**Other characteristics**	
	i) Information source.	
	ii) Urban contact	
	iii) Innovativeness	
	iv) Familism	

Hypotheses :

1. There exists a significant relationship between the selected characterstics of farm women and their role perception in farm and home activities.
2. There is significant relationship between the selected characterstics of farm women and their role performance in farm and home activities.
3. Farm women are less consulted in making decision for carrying out farm and home activities.

To attain these objectives, the present study was planned and conducted in six randomly selected villages of Gangakhed and Purna taluka of Parbhani district of Maharashtra state. The research design used was ex-post-facto. A sample of 150 rural women were selected for the study on random basis. The data were collected through personal interview method.

Methodology includes the appropriate methods, technique and procedures adopted for development of scientific tools for data collection, tabulation and analysis pertaining to the specific objectives of the study. The description, explanation and justification related with the methods, techniques and procedures have also been included and are presented under the following heads.

* Locale of the study.
* Physical and social background of study area.
* Sampling procedure.
* Data collection.
* Instrument of data collection.
* Study variables, conceptual empirical measures and categorization.
* Analysis of data.
* Statistical tests used.
* Limitation of the study.

For the selection of 150 rural women as respondents a four stage random sampling procedure was adopted. At the first stage Parbhani district was randomly selected for the study. At the second stage two taluka places out of twelve taluka places were randomly selected from Parbhani district. At third stage 3 villages from each so selected taluka places were selected that all six villages had primary health centre and a school to represent rural area. At the fourth stage 150 respondents were selected randomly.

In order to carry out the field research, the various tools were used such as development of scale and preparation of schedule. A new scale was developed by investigator to measure the perspective expressed by rural women as "role perspective scale" by applying likert technique of summated rating. The steps involved were

selection of statement, their score, item analysis and testing of validity and reliability.

Development of questionnaire cum interview schedule was done to facilitate the collection of general as well as specific information of the respondent. Pretesting of the questionnaire cum interview schedule was done. The main variables considered were those related with role perception, role performance and decision making. Besides these, variables related with personal and socio economic characteristics were considered to find out the relative role perception, role performance and decision making in comparison with the well established independent variables with the adoption behaviour. The respondents were distributed according to character of variables on the basis of suitable classification and scoring. This served to assess the position of the respondents in the universe and to understand their background.

All independent variables were considered to find out the relationship with role perception, role performance and decision making.

The regression analysis was done after verifying the relationship of independent variables with role perception, role performance and decision making. The various statistical methods used were coefficient of correlation, path analysis and multiple regression analysis with a view to achieve final results.

Role perception was classified in five point continuum. Role performance was classified into five categories and measured at five point continuum. Decision making was classified into eight categories and was measured on five point continuum perspective scale was divided into twelve farm and ten home activities weightage for scoring was given on this basis.

The chapter consists of objectivewise summary of study. The results obtained at the end of each sections are as follows.

5.1 Profile of socio-personal, economic psychological characteristics of farm women.

5.2 Role perception and role performance of farm women in farm activities.

5.3 Role perception and role performance of farm women in home activities.

5.4 Decision making.

5.5 Relational analysis.

Results

The results obtained from the study are summarized below:

5.1 Personal and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents

5.1.1 Age: The general information of the rural women showed that 38.00 per cent rural women belonged to age group of 30-40 years.

5.1.2 Caste: As for the caste is concerned, 34.00 per cent rural women were from the backward castes, while 4 per cent respondents were from the dominant castes.

5.1.3 Education: With regard to educational status of rural women, maximum (66.00 per cent) were in the illiterate category while 15.33 per cent of respondents were found in the primary school.

5.1.4 Size of family: Fifty two per cent respondents were from the small family size and only 12.67 per cent rural women were from the large family.

5.1.5 Type of family: With reference to the type of family most of the rural women (64.00 per cent) were from the nuclear family and 36.00 per cent rural were from the joint family.

5.1.6 Social participation: Majority of the respondents i.e. 95.33 per cent had participated in formal organization as a ordinary member out of them 4.67 per cent respondents were officiating members.

5.1.7 Occupation: Thirty two per cent were landless and 22.00 per cent were practiced farming only.

5.1.8 Land holding: Thirty two per cent respondents were landless but engaged in farming and remaining were having land. More than 22 per cent respondents were having land i.e. more than 8 hacters.

5.1.9 Annual income: It was found that 36.66 per cent families were having annual income Rs. 1000 to 11000/- and 22.67 per cent had annual income of Rs. 21000 to 31000/-. Only 1.34 per cent of the respondents were having annual income Rs. 51000 and above represented gross income of the respondents.

5.1.10 Socio-economic status: It was found that near about 40.00 per cent of the respondent (38.00 per cent) had middle socio-economic status. Twenty two per cent respondents had upper middle and upper socio-economics status. In general the socio-economic status was quite low.

5.1.11 Information source : It was found that nearly sixty per cent respondents used neighboures as sources of information and very few respondents were using other information sources.

5.1.12 Innovativeness: Above sixty seven per cent respondents were from high category of innovativeness and only 6.67 per cent were from low category.

5.1.13 Urban contact: Very few respondents quoted that they have no contact with cities but 21.33 per cent respondents were having daily with cities. It is further reported that 6 hrs stay was noted by 78.66 per cent respondents maximum (80 per cent) respondents were having main purpose of shopping, hospital work and visit to relatives.

5.1.14 Familism: Nearly 50 per cent of the respondents were highly familistics and less familistic category.

5.2 Role perception of farm women in farm activities

5.2.1 Role perception in preparatory tillage activities

Most important role perceived by farm women in stubble collection (38.67 %)seed treatment (36.67 %) and clod crushing (37.33 %), not at all important role was expressed in preparation of seed bed (39.33 %), applying of FYM (31.33%) and ploughing (30.00%) and harrowing (27.35%).

Highly importance was found in seed treatment (38.00 per cent) and see preparation (36.67 %). Farm women were not giving importance in activities like applying FYM, harrowing and crop rotation (31.33 %).

5.2.2 Role performance in preparatory tillage activities

Not at all performed role was found in activities like applying FYM (31.33 %), harrowing (31.30 %) and crop rotation (31.33 %). Most important role was depicated in clod crushing and stubble collection.

5.2.3 Role perception in sowing and presowing activities

Most often perceived role was maintaining agricultural implements (36.67 %) and never perceived role was found in selection of site (33.33 %) and selection of ropes (34.67 %).

5.2.4 Role performance in sowing and presowing activities

Most often performed role was selection of ropes (39.33 %). Never performed role was quoted in selection of site and deciding distance of palanting.

5.2.5 Role perception in interculture activities

Nearly 35 per cent respondents were giving importance to maintaining plant population applying fertilizer, weeding and hoeing.

5.2.6 Role performance in interculture activities

Very negligable percentage were noted in never performing role in spraying/dusting (9.33 per cent and irrigation 7.33 per cent).

5.2.7 Role perception in harvesting and post-harvesting activities

Above 35 per cent farm women expressed most important role in time of cotton picking, method of

transportation. Nearly 40 per cent respondents were perceiving the role some time in activities, sale of produce, tying of bundles of fodder and storing of grain seeds. Twenty two per cent farm women were not expressing their perception in activities like number of storage bins and marketing.

5.2.8 Role performance in harvest and post-harvesting activities

Most often performed role were quoted in activities like storing of animal fodder land marketing (34.67 per cent). Equal importance were given to the activities like tying of bundles of jowar fodder, storing and treatment of grain seeds, application of insecticides and pesticides (34.00 per cent).

5.2.9 Role perception in allied agriculture activities

Out of 14 activities, nearly 40 per cent far women were perceiving most important role in activities like the buying input agricultural seeds, implement, fodder, collection of fodder for animals and taking animals to grazing etc. Two per cent farm women were giving most importance in keeping the poultry farm.

5.2.10 Role performance in allied agriculture activities

Above fifty per cent farm women expressed most often role performed in activities as keeping poultry, buying input agricultural seeds,implement and fodder. Twenty nine to thirty six per cent farm women were often performed role in milking the cattle and care of sick animals and cleaning of cattle and cattle shed.

5.3 Role perception and role performance of farm women in home activity

5.3.1 Role perception in food preparation activities

Most important role was perceived by farm women that was collection of fuel from fields, preparation of milk production, preservation of food (29.33 per cent, 28.67 per cent and 26.67 per cent) respectively. Not at all important role was observed in cooking, food serving, food for family member and guests (18.66 per cent) grinding flour masalas (13.99 per cent).

5.3.2 Role performance in food preparation activities

Most often performed role was in cooking food, grinding flours of masalas (28.67, 33.34 per cent). From this it can be concluded that role performance was more than role perception.

5.3.3 Role perception in child and family care activities

Most important role perceived by farm women i.e. preparing of supplementary food to children and attending the personal care (30 per cent).

5.3.4 Role performance in child and family care activities

In relation to role performance, maximum percentage were found in make up children (43.34 per cent) caring of sick children (34.33 per cent) and to get them immunized.

5.3.5 Role perception in house keeping activities

Important role perceived in activities, shopping occasionally for clothes (34.67 per cent), shopping regularly for vegetables (32.67 per cent), stitching and mending clothes (32.00 per cent). Least important role (38.00 per cent) found in activities like spraying cow dung water and daily rangoli decoration (25.33 per cent) arrangement of household utencils in proper place (18.67 per cent).

5.3.6 Role performance in house keeping activities

In case of role performance, some time role preformed in activities dusting and sweeping the house and

surroundings (39.33 per cent), spraying cow dung water and rangoli decoration (42.00 per cent) washing the clothes (48.00 per cent).

5.3.7 Role perception in social and leisure time activities

Some time perceived role was noticed in activities like going to movies/cultural programme (35.33 per cent), learning sewing, embroidary and tailoring activity (31.33 per cent) preparation of fancy articles, doll baskets (30.67 per cent).

5.3.8 Role performance in social and leisure time activities

Above 50 per cent farm women were not giving importance to the going movies and cultural programme.

5.4 Consultation and final decision in farm activities

5.4.1 Consultation in preparatory tillage activities

Joint decision were maximum in case of cloud crushing, preparation of seed bed, crop rotation and seed treatment.

5.4.2 Final decision in preparatory tillage activities

As regards the final decision, most of the decision were taken jointly experts decision were not taken

by farm women. Very few activities were decided by farm women independently.

5.4.3 Consultation in sowing and pre-sowing activities

Out of eight tasks, 39.33 per cent were consulted in deciding distance of planting by all family members.

5.4.4 Final decision in sowing and pre-sowing activities

Womens participation in final decision in sowing and pre-sowing activities with respect to selection of site, preparation of cow dung/manures. Joint decision were found in selection of site (20 per cent), selection of ropes for sowing and deciding seed rate (22.67 per cent).

5.4.5 Consultation in interculture activities

Ten to sixteen per cent farm women were consulted in hoeing, spraying/dusting of weeding. Joint consultation with female members in activities like spraying and dusting (23.33 per cent) maintaining plant population (25.33 per cent) and weeding (23.33 per cent).

5.4.6 Final decision in interculture activities

Only ten to fourteen per cent final decision were taken by wife alone in overall interculture activities.

5.4.7 Consultation in harvesting and post harvesting activities

Almost in all activities, joint decision were found in sale of farm produce, tying bundles/jowar bundles (34.67 per cent) and method transportation (31.34 per cent). Husband consultation was found to very low in almost all harvesting activities.

5.4.8 Final decision in harvesting and post harvesting activities

Thirty to thirty two per cent final decision were taken jointly in harvesting and post-harvesting activities.

5.4.9 Consultation in allied agricultural activities

Thirty four per cent farm women were consulted in poultry keeping of raising fodder for animals.

5.4.10 Final decision in allied agricultural activities

Joint final decision were taken in activities like reusing fodder for animals, supervising the farm labourers, and borrowing and repaying the credit for farm/allied operations (26.00 per cent, 24.67 per cent and 26.00 per cent).

5.4.B Consultation and final decision in home activities

5.4.B.1 Consultation in food preparation activities

Majority of the activities were consulted by all family members jointly. Family members decision were maximum in all cases.

5.4.B.2 Final decision in food preparation activities

With regard to final decision, most of the decision were taken by all family members jointly.

5.4.B.3 Consultation in child and family care activities

About sixty per cent farm women were consulted in preparation of supplementary food and attending of personal care.

5.4.B.4 Final decision in child and family care activities

With regard to final decision, most of the decision were taken by all family members jointly.

5.5 Relational analysis

The role perception, role performance and decision making by the farm women in home and farm activities was seen finally by finding out relationship of role perception, role performance, decision making along with the factors of personal of socio-economic characteristics of the respondents. The results are presented below according to the statistical method used.

5.5.1 Role perception in preparatory tillage

Out of fourteen independent variables only four variables namely age, education, size of family and innovativeness were positively significant with prepatory tillage role perception of the farm women.

5.5.2 Role perception in sowing and pre-sowing activities

Only education was positively significantly correlated with sowing and pre-sowing role perception.

5.5.3 Role perception in intercutlure activities

Education was positively significant with role perception in interculture activities. There was no significant correlation between the size of family, type of family, social participation, occupation and land holding of farm women.

5.5.4 Role perception in harvesting and post harvesting activities

Out of fourteen independent variables, only three variables were significant. Education was a significantly correlated with role perception in harvesting and post harvesting activities. Type of family and land holding were negatively significant with role perception. Other eleven variables were not having any correlation.

5.5.5 Correlation between the food preparation activity consultation in decision making of the farm women and the independent variables

Social participation and familism were having negative significant correlation with consultation in decision making in food preparation activity.

Socio-economic status, innovativness and urban contact were positive significant correlation in consultation in food preparation activity.

5.5.6. Correlation between the housekeeping activities and consultation with independent variables

Social participation, socio-economics status, information source, innovativeness, urban contact were positive significant correlated with consultation in house keeping decision making.

Education, land holding and familism were negative significant correlation with consultation in house keeping decision making.

5.5.7 Correlation of independent variables between the preparatory tillage and consultation

Age, caste, occupation and socio-economics status were negative significantly correlated with consultation in preparatory tillage in decision making.

5.5.8 Correlation of independent variables between the sowing and presowing activities and consultation

Social participation was found positive significant correlation with consultation in sowing and pre-sowing decision making. Occupation played negative significant correlation with consultation in this activity.

5.5.9 Correlation of independent variables between the interculture and harvesting and post-harvesting activities and consultation

Caste was found negative significant correlation with consultation and final decision making in interculture activities.

Type of family, land holding played positive significant correlation with final decision in interculture activities. Occupation was found negative significant correlation with final decision.

Occupation was found negative correlation with final decision in harvesting and post-harvesting activities. Annual income had positive correlationship in connection this activities.

5.5.10 Correlation between independent variables with total home and farm activities with role performance

With regard to farm activities, age, size of family and annual income were found positively significantly correlated with role performance.

Caste, education, type of family, social participation, socio-economic status, innovativeness, occupation, land holding and urban contact were negatively significantly correlated with role performance in farm activities.

In relation to home activities, age, caste, annual income and socio-economic status were negatively significantly correlated with role performance.

Size of family, occupation, land holding and urban contact were having positively significant correlated with role performance.

5.5.11 Multiple regression analysis between independent variables and farm activity role performance

It is seen that all independent variables in the farm activity role performance to the extent of 80.90 per cent which was significant at 0.01 level of probability. The calculated `F' value (37.77 %) was highly significant at 0.05 level of probability. This may be due to participation and better role performance in farm activities.

5.5.12 Correlation with perspective role with independent variables

Familism was positively significant with perspective role in farm activities.

5.5.13 Path analysis between independent variables and role perception

It was found that in case of age, caste, family size, land holding, annual income were significantly correlated with role perception. The total correlation was indirectly influenced by other independent variables reducing thereby the direct effect of the respective factors on role perception.

Important factors having indirect effect on role perception which strengthen the total correlation were land holding, socio-economic status, urban contact.

5.5.14 Path analysis between independent variables and role performance

It was found that in case of age, family size, occupation and annual income were significantly correlated with role performance. The total correlation was indirectly influenced by other independents variables reducing thereby the direct effect of the respective factors on role performance.

Important factors having indirect effect on role performance which strengthen the total correlation were urban contact, socio-economic status and land holding.

IMPLICATIONS

Implications of this study of `perspective role of farm women in decision making' are drawn on the basis of the findings in three parts, viz.

(A) Implications concerning further research.

(B) Implications concerning Agricultural Extension work.

(C) Implications concerning farm women.

(A) Implications concerning further research:

1. The findings of the study indicated that farm women are more involved in less technical jobs. The job requiring use of sophisticated tools, application of machineries are dominated by men. The skill-ful and heavy important jobs are done by men. It may be implied that research will be worthwhile to develop appropriate technology. Such research should be situation specific and need based.

2. Research efforts are also needed to develop tools, applicances and machineries that could be easily operated by farm women. This will improve the effectiveness of work that is performed by farm women.

3. Role perception, role performance and decision making in farming should be studies separately in detail and scale for their measurement should be prepared.

(B) Implications for extension work:

1. it was observed that most of the farm women were less educated, effords should therefore be made to educate women through adult education programmes. It will help them to improve their knowledge and understanding about the procedure involved in performance of farm activities.
2. It was observed that most of the respondents were landless labourers and they were performing all farm activities but they were getting very less amount. It is therefore suggested that to enhance the other business along with farming it will encourage the farm women. As regards the role perception and role performance, it is seen that women were mostly engaged in home and farm activities. These activities involved lot of physical strain. There is need to develop and introduce appropriate tools and technologies to minimize the physical strain involved in farm operations.
3. The rural women were found to be less involved in operations involving more skill like home decoration and ploughing, Threshing etc. The skill training in such operations need to be imparted to farm women by arranging training programmes.

4. The respondents were having lack of knowledge about government help in the form of subsidy for purchasing labour saving devices, and loan for other purchasing implements, fertilizers etc. So the officiating members should give all useful information and suggestions to them so that they could take benefit of these scheme.

5. It was observed that transfer of technology get restricted due to poor intra structural development. Most of the farm activities were performed by women. However they were not taking any final decision in different activities. So they should encourage to take decision making.

3. The India development service (TDS) which is implemented in India for social and economic development of poor women should take different kinds of training programme on skill-ful farm operations and house keeping activities.

Implication to farm women

It was observed that women has to do all farm activities. They are also involve in home activities therefore, they should minimize their time from such activities and participate in other social activities and other business. So they can concentrate their participation in monetary help to family.

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX `A'

A study on the perspective Role of farm women in decision making

Schedule

For Rural house wife

PART - I

1. Name of the home maker :
2. Name of the husband :
3. Age of the home maker (years):
   1. 31 to 40
   2. 41 to 50
   3. 51 to 60
   4. Above 60
4. Family type: 1. Nuclear 2. Joint
5. Family size:
   1. Small - upto 3 members
   2. Middle - 4 to 6 members
   3. Large - 7 and above
6. Education status:
   1. Illiterate
   2. Primary
   3. Middle
   4. High School
   5. Graduate
7. Occupation :
   1. Labour
   2. Business
   3. House wife/Farming
   4. Service/Farming
   5. Farming only

8. Land holding (ha):

1. Landless
2. Upto 2 hectare
3. 2.01 to 4 hectare
4. 4.01 to 8 hectare
5. 8.01 to 10 above to hectare

9. Income (Gross) : Rs.

i. Crop grown during the last year

Sr. No.	Name of the crop	Area		Yield
		Irrigated	Non-irrigated	
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

ii. Other earning members in the family

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Income
1.			
2.			
3.			

iii. Income from other sources :
1. Dairying
2. Farm labour
3. Other source
Gross income (i, ii, iii)

10. Social participation:

Sr. No.	Name of Institution	Officiating members	Member	Year
1.	Formal organization			
	i) Zilla Parishad			
	ii) Panchayat Samiti			
	iii) Gram Panchayat			
	iv) Co-operative society			
2.	Informal organization			
	i) Nabhovani Shetkari Mandal			
	ii) Bhajani Mandal			
	iii) Youth club			
	iv) Any other			

Sr. No.	Source of information	
1.	Neighbourers	Yes/No
2.	Relatives	Yes/No
3.	Progressive farmers	Yes/No
4.	Local leaders	Yes/No
5.	Gram leaders	Yes/No
6.	Extension officers	Yes/No
7.	Agricultural University expert	Yes/No
8.	Group discussion	Yes/No
9.	Raido	Yes/No
10.	Demonstration	Yes/No
11.	Field visits	Yes/No
12.	Agricultural exhibitions	Yes/No
13.	Agricultural films	Yes/No
14.	Local News papers	Yes/No
15.	Any other	Yes/No

Socio-economic status scale (Venkatramaiah) P. 1983 (Eight Term)

1.	**Occupation**	
	No occupation	(0)
	Unshifted	(1)
	Semishifted	(2)
	Shifted	(3)
	Farming/business	(4)
	Professional	(5)
2.	**Land holding (in ha)**	
	Landless (No. land)	(0)
	Marginal (0.1 - 1.0)	(1)
	Small (1.1 - 2.0)	(2)
	Semi medium (2.1 to 4.00)	(3)
	Medium (4.01 to 10.0)	(4)
	Large (10.1 above)	(0)
3.	**Caste**	
	Schedule	(1)
	Mostbackward	(2)
	Backward	(3)
	Forward	(4)
	Dominant	(5)
4.	**Education**	
	No schooling (illiterates)	(0)
	Functionally literate	(1)
	Primary school	(2)
	Middle school	(3)
	High school	(4)
	College	(5)

5. Socio-politics participation

Without any position in socio-politic organization	(0)
Official position in one or more organization	(1)
Official position in social and political committee	(2)
Financial contribution or raising funds for common work	(3)
Active office bearer	(4)
Involvement in community work	(5)

6. Possession

None	(0)
One farm animal or material (Bullock, Buffalo, Cows, Cycle, Furniture)	(1)
Two farm animals or material (Bullock, Cart, Radio)	(2)
Three farm animals (Improved farm implement/News paper/electricity)	(3)
Five to ten farm animals (Gobargas, Pumpset, Motar Cycle)	(4)
More than 10 farm animals	(5)

7. **House**

Shed thatched	(1)
Mud walled & thatched shed	(2)
Brick wall of tiled	(3)
Concrete house	(4)
Concrate & double stored	(5)

8. **Household**

Small 1 - 3 members	(1)
Medium 4 - 6 members	(2)
Large 7 - 9 members	(3)
Very large 9 & above	(4)
Special features	(5)

12. **Extension contact:** During the last year have you contacted the following officials ? give the following particulars

Sr. No.	Official contact	Frequency of contact			
		Weekly	Fort nightly	Monthly	Never
1.	Zilla Parishad				
2.	Panchayat Samiti				
3.	Gram Panchyat				
4.	Co-operative Society				
5.	Any other				

3. **Urban contact**

1. Frequency of visit to town/cities (Never/Yearly/Six monthly/Monthly/Weekly/Daily)

2. Duration of stay at each visit upto 6 hrs/ above 6 hrs.

3. Purpose of visit
   1. Shopping
   2. Entertainment
   3. Hospital
   4. Visiting to relatives
   5. Discussion with experts

Innovativeness: (Self rating scale developed by Singh,1972)

Sr. No.	Statement	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
1.	I fell restless till I try out a new farm practice, I have heard about.			
2.	They talk about the participation of women in decision making which is necessary now a days.			
3.	I believe on women participation in new farming system.			
4.	Now a days, talking about the decision making by farm women I would surely like to take decision.			
5.	I have heard that increase in participation of women in farming, definitely increase the production.			
6.	Some how, I believe that traditional ways of decision making are best.			

Familism scale developed by
Prof. Nikhade D.M.

Sr. No.	Traditionality	SA	A	N	D	SD
1.	It is not proper to think that inter caste marriage defames the family					
2.	One should follow, the convention of one's caste of religion					
3.	Girl's should be married at the earliest possible age.					
4.	Life is not complete until a male child is born.					
5.	It is wrong to think that a daughter is someones belonging.					

Solidarity

Sr. No.	Traditionality	SA	A	N	D	SD
1.	It is not proper to have independent property in joint family.					
2.	It is necessary for solidarity of joint family to perform the family rituals together.					
3.	Common cooking maintains the solidarity of the family					
4.	Self centred thinking damages the interest of a family.					
5.	Joint family is harmful to the development of ones personality.					

Integrity

1. Family members should have affectionate relations with other members in the family.

2. One has scope to express emotions in a family.

3. A common occupational pattern helps the integration of a joint family.

4. Mother or grandmother is a proper channel to maintain liaison with the head of the family.

5. Proper conditioning of children can be done in a joint family.

Authority

1. The right of head of the family is supreme.

2. The head should consult the family members.

3. Head of the family can punish every family member.

4. Guidance of head of the family leads towards progress.

5. Every member of the family should behave according to the advice of the head.

PART-III

Dependent variable

1) Farm women perspective scale (Home activity)

Sr. No.	Home activity	SA	A	N	D	SD
1.	It is not necessary to consult the women for purchase of household commodities.					
2.	Plastering with cow dung slurry and cleaning house is the only house hold activity of farm women.					
3.	While deciding the marriage of children both husband and wife should be involved.					
4.	It is not necessary for girls to attend schools and acquire knowledge.					
5.	It is not necessary for farm women to participate in embroidery and sewing activities.					
6.	House decoration at the time of religious festivals and auspicious occasions is the only duty of women.					
7.	Participation in social work is the activity of illiterate women.					
8.	Fetching the water from well is the only duty of women.					
9.	Cleaning of utensils and washing of clothes is the only work of women					
10.	While deciding about borrowing or lending of money, it is necessary to consult the women.					

Farm activity

Sr. No.	Farm activity	SA	A	N	D	SD
1.	The suggestions of farm women in storage of seeds is valuable.					
2.	The harvesting and cutting of crops is only possible through the participation of women in farm activities.					
3.	Preparing bread for feeding farm labour is the only work of farm women.					
4.	It is only because of participation of women in farm activities the production has increased.					
5.	The farm women actively participate in fruit vegetable storage.					
6.	Women perform weeding operation effectively.					
7.	Preparation of various milk products from milk is the only activity that performed by farm women.					
8.	Milking and cleaning of cattle shed is only activity of farm women.					
9.	Farm women keep the account of farm expenditure accurately.					
10.	Farm women undertake marketing of farm produce effectively.					
11.	The farm women are unsuitable for watch and ward activities.					
12.	Transfer of technology to other can effectively done by farm women.					

Role perception and role performance of farm women in farm and home activity

Sr. No.	Role item	Role perception					Role performance				
	A) Home activity	MI	I	SI	L	N	MO	OP	SP	RP	NP
I)	**Food prepation activity**										
1.	Cooking food										
2.	Serving food for family members										
3.	Grinding flours and masalas										
4.	Fetching water from well/tank										
5.	Cleaning grains & storing in tins										
6.	Packing food for family members.										
7.	Collecting fuel from fields.										
8.	Preparation of milk products.										
9.	Food preservation.										
II)	**Child & Family care activities**										
1.	Preparation of supplementary diets & feeding children										
2.	Bathing & cleaning children.										
3.	Dressing combing of children										
4.	Teaching children, good habits & house hold work.										
5.	Sending children to school and paying attention to their home work.										

6. Getting children immuzied and taking care of sick children.
7. Attending to personal care.
8. Attending to family members needs.

III House keeping activities

1. Dusting & sweeping house and surronding
2. Spraying cow dung water and drawing rangoli decoration.
3. Cleaning utencils and stocking.
4. Rearranging house hold articles in proper places.
5. Washing and folding clothes
6. Lighting kerosene lamps
7. Making beds for sleeping and removing them
8. Supervision of household work attended by servants
9. Control of rats cockroaches silver fish, M. etc.
10. Household repairs
11. Stitching and mending clothes
12. Regular shopping vegetable, fruits etc.
13. Selling goods
14. Occasional shopping
15. Borrowing & repaying loans
16. Saving for future
17. Maintaining accounts.

IV) Social leisure time activities

1. Taking care of relatives and guests
2. Cleberating festivals
3. Attending social gathering
4. Attending ceremonies
5. Decorating the house
6. Visiting friends and neighbours
7. Taking rest and relaxation
8. Going to movies/cultural programmes
9. Learning sewing embroidery and tailoring activities
10. Attending adult education classes

Farm activity

Sr. No.	Role item	Role perception					Role performance				
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1)	**Preparatory tillage**										
1.	Ploughing										
2.	Cloud crushing										
3.	Harrowing										
4.	Stuble collection										
5.	Applying FYM										
6.	Preparation of seed bed										
7.	Crop rotation										
8.	Seed treatment										

2) **Sowing & presowing**

1. Selection of site
2. Selection of crops for sowing
3. Selection of crops varieties for sowing
4. Deciding seed rate
5. Deciding distance of planting/sowing
6. Deciding method of sowing
7. To prepare compost of cow dung manure
8. To maintain agricultural implements.

3) **Interculture**

1. Weeding
2. Maintaining plant population
3. Hoeing
4. Applying fertilizer
5. Spraying/dusting
6. Irrigation

4) **Harvesting and post-harvesting**

1. Harvesting of cotton/jowar
2. Time of cotton picking
3. Threshing and winnowing
4. Sale of farm produce
5. Storing of animal fodder
6. Tying of bundles of jowar fodder
7. To dry and clean the grain
8. To store and giving proper seed treatment
9. Cotton stock removal
10. Application of insecticide/ pesticides.
11. Number of storage bins
12. Method of transportation
13. Marketing

5) **Allied agricultural activities**

1. To milk the cattle

2. To feed the cattle to prepare a cattle feed

3. To take care of sick animals

4. To collect fodder for animals and to take animals for grazing

5. To clean the cattle and cattle shed.

6. To raise fodder for animal

7. To store dairy equipment and cattle feed.

8. To keep poultry.

9. To carry food for men folk in the field.

10. To supervise the farm laborers work

11. To appoint and give wages for farm labourers

12. To borrow or repay credit for farm/allied agricultural operation.

13. To read printed material on farming and allied family activities

14. Buy input of agriculture seeds, implements fodder for animals fertilizers.

---------- taking final decision in respect ---

Sr. No.	Home/Farm activity	Persons consulted	Person involved in taking final decision
	Sore	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

I) Food preparation activity

1. Cooking food
2. Serving food for family members
3. Grinding flours and masalas
4. Fetching water
5. Cleaning grains & storing in tins
6. Packing food for family members
7. Collecting fuel from fields
8. Preparation of milk products
9. Food preservation

II) Child & family care activities

1. Preparation of supplementing diets and feeding children
2. Bathing and cleaning children
3. Dressing, combing of children
5. Sending children to school and paying attention to their home work
6. Getting children immunized and care of sick children
7. Attending of personal care
8. Attending of family members needs.

III) House keeping activities

1. Dusting and sweeping house of surrounding
2. Spraying cow dung water and doing rangoli decoration
3. Cleaning utensils and stocking
4. Rearranging household articles in proper place.
5. Washing and folding clothes
6. Lighting kerosene lamps.
7. Making beds for sleeping and removing them
8. Supervision of household work attended by servants
9. Control of rats, cockroaches silver fish etc.
10. Household repairs
11. Stitching and folding clothes
12. Regular shopping vegetable fruits etc.
13. Selling goods
14. Occasional shopping
15. Borrowing and repaying loans
16. Saving for future
17. Maintaining accounts

IV) Social and leisure time activities

1. Taking care of relatives of guests
2. Celebrating festivals
3. Attending social gathering
4. Attending ceremonies
5. Decorating the house

6. Visiting friends and neighbours
7. Taking rest and relaxation programme
8. Going to movies/cultural programme
9. Learning sewing embroidery and tailoring activity.
10. Attending adult education.

I) Preparatory tillage

1. Ploughing
2. Cloud crushing
3. Harrowing
4. Stuble collection
5. Applying FYM
6. Preparation of seed bed
7. Crop rotation
8. Seed treatment

II) Sowing and pre-sowing

1. Selection of site
2. Selection of crops for sowing
3. Selection of crop varieties for sowing
4. Deciding seed rate
5. Deciding distance of planting/sowing
6. Deciding method of sowing
7. To prepare compost and cowdung manure
8. To maintain agricultural implements

III) Interculture

1. Weeding
2. Maintaining plant population
3. Hoeing
4. Applying fertilizer
5. Spraying/dusting
6. Irrigation

IV) Harvesting and post harvesting

1. Harvesting of cotton/jowar
2. Time of cotton picking
3. Threshing and winnowing
4. Sale of farm produce
5. Storing of animal fodder
6. Tying of bundles jowar fodder
7. To dry and clean the grain
8. To store and treat grain seeds
9. Cotton stock removal
10. Application of insecticides and pesticides
11. Number of storage bins
12. Method of transportation
13. Marketing

V) Allied agricultural activities

1. To milk the cattle
2. To feed the cattle and to prepare a cattle feed
3. To take care of sick animals
4. To collect fodder for animals & to take animals for grazing
5. to clean the cattle & cattle shed
6. To raise fodder for animals
7. To store dairy equipment and cattle feed

8. To keep poultry
9. To carry food for men folk in the field
10. To supervise the farm labourers work
11. To appoint and give wages for farm labourers
12. To borrow of repay credit for farm/allied agricultural operation
13. To read printed material on farming activities
14. Buy input of agriculture seeds, fertilizer implements fodder for animals.

APPENDIX `B'

Perspective role scale (farm activity)

Sr. No.	Farm activity	`t' value
1.	The suggestions of farm women in storage of seed is valuable.	2.2000
2.	The harvesting and cutting of crops is only possible through the participation of women in farm activity.	4.432
3.	Preparing bread for feeding farm labour is the only work of farm women.	4.412
4.	It is only because of participation of women in farm activities the production has increased.	4.600
5.	The farm women actively participate in fruit vegetable storage.	2.858
6.	Women perform weeding operation effectively.	3.604
7.	Preparation of various milk products from milk is the only activity that performed by farm women.	3.054
8.	Milking and cleaning of cattle shed is solely the activity of farm women.	4.412
9.	Farm women keep the account of farm expenditure accurately.	2.356
10.	Farm women undertake marketing of farm produce effectively.	2.276
11.	The farm women are unsuitable for watch and ward activities.	2.754
12.	Transfer of technology to others can effectively be done by farm women.	2.151
	Significant at 0.05 % level 2.131 Significant at 0.01 % level 2.947	

Table showing `t' value of statement which selected for the final scale.

Perspective role scale (Home activity)

Sr. No.	Home activity	`t' value
1.	It is not necessary to consult the women for purchase of houshold commodities.	4.362
2.	Plastering with cow dung slurry and cleaning house is the only household activity of farm women.	5.138
3.	While deciding the marriage of children both husband and wife should be involved.	2.159
4.	It is not necessary for girls to attend schools and acquire knowledge.	3.218
5.	It is not necessary for farm women to participate in embriodery and sowing activities.	4.001
6.	House decoration at the time of religious festivals and auspicious occasions is the only duty of women.	2.717
7.	Participation in social work is the activity of literate women.	8.350
8.	Fetching the water from well is the only duty of women.	8.416
9.	Cleaning of utensils and washing of clothes is the only work of women	3.559
10.	While deciding about borrowing on leading of money, it is necessary to consult the women.	2.401
	Significant at 0.05 % level 2.131 Significant at 0.01 % level 2.947	

Table showing `t' value of statement which selected for the final scale.

APPENDIX - C

Dr. D.M. Nikhade
Head of the Dept.
Dept. of Agril. Extension, PGI
P.K.V., AKola

Subject : P.G. studies - Ph.D. in Extension Education
Judging items pertaining to study on the perspective role of farm women in decision making - required.

Dear Sir,

It gives me a pleasure to inform you that Miss Jaishree Vithalrao Ekale, is prosecuting her research work leading to Ph.D. degree on the research project, "A study on the perspective role of farm women in decision making", in Parbhani district of Maharashtra state under my supervision and guidance.

In this project, she is trying to study the role perception, role performance and decision making of farm women in home and farm activities.

By referring the available literature and discussion with the experts of agriculture and Home Science Extension, she has prepared statements for role perception, regarding the home and farm activities in Annexure I.

Though all the statements given in Annexure I are considered important, the degree of importance of each of them may differ. considering your mature experience in this field, it is felt necessary to obtain the opinion of the

judges about the relative importance of each of these statements. The rating of these statements have been done in Annexure I.

In this connection, I request you to kindly go through the list of statements in Annexure I critically examine each of them and on the basis of your knowledge and experience, indicate the degree of importance to the attached to each of these statements by making (V) against each item of the Annxure I.

Inspite of your heavy schedule, you may kindly spare some time for this research endeavour, in view of the fact that you have been chosen as one of the judges, based on your expertise in this field.

You may kindly use the enclosed self addressed stamped envelope to return the questionnaire duly completed filled questionnaire in Annexure. The content of the filled in Annexure will be kept confidential and will be used only for research purpose.

Thanking you,

Your's sincerely

Encl. As stated above

(D.M. Nikhade)

To,

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VITA
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VITA

Miss Jaishree Vithalrao Ekale, born on 6th June 1960 in Nanded district of Maharashtra State. She passed H.S.C. examination from Junior College at Mukhed in 1978. She obtained her B.Sc. (Home Science) degree in May 1981 from Home Science College, Parbhani and M.Sc. (Agril. Extension) degree in 1983 in first division from College of Agriculture, Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani. She continued her Ph.D. research in Agricultural Extension in Post Graduate Institute Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.

THESIS ABSTRACT

a)	Title of the thesis	:	**"A STUDY ON THE PERSPECTIVE ROLE OF FARM WOMEN IN DECISION MAKING"**
b)	Full name of student:		**MISS. JAISHREE VITHALRAO EKALE**
c)	Name and address of major advisor	:	**Dr. D.M. Nikhade** Gorakshan road, Laxminagar, Akola.
d)	Degree to be awarded:		**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY**
e)	Year of award of	:	1998
f)	Major subject	:	Extension Education
g)	Total number of pages in the thesis	:	256
h)	Number of words in the abstract	:	409
i)	Signature of the student	:	
j)	Signature, Name and address of forwarding authority	:	

Head
Department of Extension

ABSTRACT

The title of the study was, A study on the perspective role of farm women in decision making. The main objective of the study is to know the role performance, role perception and decision making related to farm and home activities.

The study was undertaken in two tahasils i.e. Gangakhed, Purna of Parbhani district of Maharashtra State. For measurement of important intangible variables, suitable scales were formulated. The questionnaire was pretested in non sampled area. The list of home of farm activities were prepared and twenty five farm women from each village were selected randomly and the house wife was considered as the respondent.

The findings revealed that majority of the farm women belonged to middle age group of 30-40 years, were having medium educational level, belonged to SC and backward caste, nuclear and small sized families having medium land with them with annual income of Rs. 1000 to 11000 and belonged to middle socio-economic status. Majority were having landless labour and farming occupation and used neighbour, relatives, and group discussion as a source of information. Innovativensess of farm women were having higher percentage and maximum farm women were visiting to cities for shopping, hospital, and visiting to relatives. Majority of the farm women were in the category

of highly familistics. The rural women involvement in farm activities were low. But some activities like sowing and presowing, allied agricultural activities were performing good role. Among the different decision making pattern, majority of the decision were taken jointly by all the family members. Women individually also played a dominate role while taking major decisions.

Most important role was expressed in preparatory tillage and sowing and presowing and allied agricultural activities. Majority of the respondents were often performed role in food preparation and house keeping activities. Age, size of family, annual income were positively and significantly correlated with role performance. In decision making age, caste, occupation, familism were negatively and significantly correlated with decision making in farm activities. Size of family, urban contact, occupation, land holding were significantly correlated with home activities role performance.

In path analysis it was found that land holding, urban contact, socio-economic status were playing important role in role perception and role performance. The total correlation was indirectly influenced by other independent variables reducing thereby the direct effect of the respective factor on role perception and role performance. The main important factors having indirect effect in role performance were education, socio economic status and urban contact.