

## AN OVERVIEW OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROFILE OF RURAL WOMEN AND THEIR PARTICIPATION PATTERN IN HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION SYSTEM

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### ABSTRACT

*In agrarian country like India, women play a very important role in development of agriculture and contribute three fourth of the total labour required. To study the association between profile of rural women and participation pattern in household production system, an experiment with ex post facto research design was conducted in three talukas named Vansda, Chikhali and Khergam of Navsari district. The interview schedule was prepared and pre-tested to collect the data. Total 120 respondents were surveyed through personal interview technique from their home, farm, office or any other workplace. It was found that age and type of family had negative and significant relationship with participation in household production system. Independent variables like education, size of family, size of land holding had non-significant relationship with participation in household production system. While, Social participation, innovativeness and self-confidence had positive and significant relationship with participation in household production system. Remaining independent variables like farming experience, extension participation, source of information, risk orientation and market orientation had positive and highly significant relationship with participation in household production system.*

**Keywords:** household production system, rural women, participation, age, education, risk orientation

### INTRODUCTION

Rural women are the precious resources for agricultural development (Chandravadia *et al.*, 2021). They are the originator of agriculture. They not only give stability to nomadic habitat but simultaneously made an agriculture a way of a life. They are playing key role in changing the scenario of agricultural society. In agrarian country like India, women play a very important role in development of agriculture and contribute three fourth of the total labour required (Patel *et al.*, 2022; Thorat *et al.*, 2022).

The role of women has always been a multi-dimensional and significant as women have performed well in case of agricultural activities, domestic activities, marketing 2 activities as far as labour requirement is considered. No operation in field is beyond them. They are the manager to the household activities. They take important decision in home and outside the home. For rural households dwelling at subsistence levels, off-farm work helps to increase farm income, diversify against risk, and enhance returns to training. Ensuring the income of women is an quintessential precondition for the removal of poverty and the upholding of human rights in precise at the man or woman level, as it helps to build a base for social change.

### OBJECTIVE

To study the association between the profile of rural women and participation pattern in a household production system

### METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in Navsari district of south Gujarat region during the year 2018-2019. Out of six talukas of Navsari district three talukas Viz., Vansda, Chikhali and Khergam were selected for the study. Two villages from each taluka were selected randomly. From one village twenty rural women as respondent were selected. Thus, total 120 respondents from three talukas were selected for study. Thirteen independent variables and one dependent variable were chosen in light of objectives. The interview schedule was prepared and respondent were interviewed at their home, farm, office or any other workplace. The statistical tools i.e. frequency, rank, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, correlation coefficient (r) were used to derive the inference.

To find out the relationship between dependent and independent variables, the Pearson's product moment method of computing correlation coefficient was used. Following formula was used to calculate the correlation coefficient (r).

**Association between age and participation in household production system**

$$r = \frac{SP(XY)}{\sqrt{SS(X)SS(Y)}}$$

Where, r = Co-efficient correlation

X and Y = Two variables under study

SP (XY) = Sum of product of the deviations on x and y from their means

SS (X) = Sum of squares of deviations due to 'x' variable

SS (Y) = Sum of squares of deviations due to 'y' variable

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In order to ascertain the relationship between the level of participation in household production system (dependent variable) of rural women and each of their selected characteristics (independent variables), the correlation coefficient ('r') were calculated. The empirical hypotheses were stated for testing the relationship and its significance on zero order correlation are given in table 1.

**Table 1: Association between profile of rural women and their participation in household production system** (n =120)

Sr. No.	Characteristics	'r' value
X <sub>1</sub>	Age	-0.1941*
X <sub>2</sub>	Education	0.0144
X <sub>3</sub>	Type of family	-0.0504
X <sub>4</sub>	Size of family	0.1307
X <sub>5</sub>	Farming experience	0.4181**
X <sub>6</sub>	Size of land holding	0.0195
X <sub>7</sub>	Social participation	0.1530*
X <sub>8</sub>	Extension participation	0.6134**
X <sub>9</sub>	Source of information	0.3504**
X <sub>10</sub>	Risk orientation	0.2189**
X <sub>11</sub>	Innovativeness	0.1650*
X <sub>12</sub>	Market orientation	0.2486**
X <sub>13</sub>	Self confidence	0.1967*

\* Significant at 0.05 level

\*\* Significant at 0.01 level

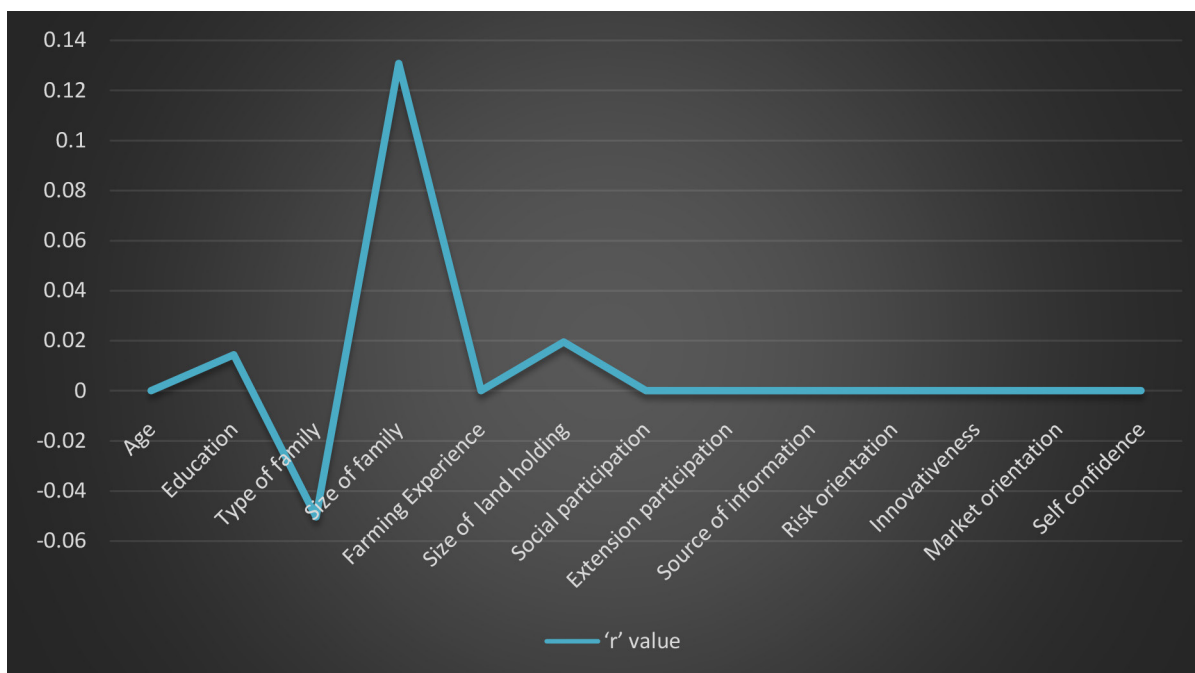
The data presented in table 1 were used to test the null hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>1) that there is no relationship between the participation of rural women in household production system and their age. The calculated value of correlation coefficient (-0.1941) was found negatively significant at 0.05 level. Thus, null hypothesis was rejected. It can be inferred that there was negatively significant relationship between the participation of rural women in household production system and their age. It means participation of rural women decrease with increasing age of rural women. It might be due to that higher participation required good physical strength to perform all the activities. So, as the age of rural women increase their working efficiency get decrease due to low physical strength. This finding was in line with results of Ku, R. (2017).

**Association between education and participation in household production system**

The data presented in the table 1 revealed that calculated correlation co-efficient value (0.0144) was found non-significant at 0.05 level. Thus, the null hypothesis was accepted. There was non-significant relationship between the participation of rural women in household production system and their education. It means participation of rural women was not related with education of rural women. This might be due to the fact that irrespective of education, rural women were used to participate in all four major pattern of household production system according to the availability of time. They have unique skill to manage all the activities efficiently.

**Association between type of family and participation in household production system**

The data shown in table 1 revealed that the calculated correlation co-efficient value of type of family (-0.0504) was found negatively significant at 0.05 level. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected. There was negatively significant relationship between the participation of rural women in household production system and their type of family. It means participation of rural women was less in nuclear family while participation was increased with number of family member increased.



**Figure 1: Association between profile of rural women and their participation in household production system**

**Association between size of family and participation in household production system**

The data shown in table 1 revealed that the calculated correlation co-efficient value of (0.1307) was found non-significant at 0.05 level. Thus, the null hypothesis was accepted. There was non-significant relationship between the participation of rural women in household production system and their size of family. It means participation of rural women was not related with size of family of rural women.

**Association between farming experience and participation in household production system**

The data shown in table 1 revealed that the calculated correlation co-efficient value (0.4181) of farming experience was found highly significant at 0.01 level. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected. There was positive and significant relationship between the participation of rural women in household production system and their farming experience. It means participation of rural women increased with an increase in their farming experience. The probable reason for this might be that more farming experience made rural women to carry out the farm activities more efficiently which increased their participation in farming activities. This finding was in conformity with Mishra, P.(2013).

**Association between size of land holding and participation in household production system**

The calculated correlation co-efficient value ( $r = 0.0195$ ) of size of land holding was found non-significant at 0.05 level. Thus, the null hypothesis was accepted. There

was non-significant relationship between the participation of rural women in household production system and their size of land holding. It means participation of rural women was not related with size of land holding of rural women.

**Association between social participation and participation in household production system**

The calculated correlation co-efficient value (0.1530) of social participation was found significant at 0.05 level. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected. It can be inferred that there was positive and significant relationship between participation of rural women in household production system and their social participation. It means participation of rural women in household production system increased significantly with an increase in social participation. This might be due to the fact that due to more social contacts of rural women with the people like them, they inspired to be involved in agricultural activities, domestic activities, off farm activities and communal activities to get higher social status which lead them to participate more in carrying out all activities of their interest. This finding was in conformity with Vinaya *et al.* (2017), Mishra, P.(2013), Sharma *et al.* (2014), Kujur (2008).

**Association between extension participation and participation in household production system**

The data shown in Table 1 revealed that the calculated correlation co-efficient value (0.6134) for extension participation was found highly significant at 0.01 level. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected. There

was positive and significant relationship between the participation of rural women in household production system and their extension participation. It means participation of rural women in household production system increased significantly with an increase in extension participation. This might be due to the fact that rural women who had exposure to various information sources like extension functionaries and participated in extension programmes might have acquired higher knowledge and better understanding and ultimately, increased their participation in farming activities and off farm activities for better income. This finding was in conformity with Mishra, P.(2013) and Sharma *et al.* (2014).

#### **Association between source of information and participation in household production system**

The calculated correlation co-efficient value (0.3504) of source of information was found highly significant at 0.01 level. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected. It was positive and highly significant relationship between the participation of rural women in household production system and source of information. It means participation of rural women in household production system increased significantly with an increase in source of information.

This might be due to fact that rural women who had more source of information might had acquired higher knowledge and better understanding about various activities of household production system which increased their participation in all activities. This finding was in conformity with Mishra, P.(2013) and Patel *et al.* (2015).

#### **Association between risk orientation and participation in household production system**

The data shown in table 1 revealed that the calculated correlation co-efficient value (0.2189) of risk orientation was found significant at 0.05 level. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected. There was positive and significant relationship between the participation of rural women in household production system and risk orientation. It means participation of rural women in household production system increased significantly with an increase in risk orientation. This might be due to fact that rural women in this studied area who had good education and young age, they were believe that to experience new activity they had to take risk for participation. So, by taking risk they were used to participate highly in all the activities of household production system. This finding was in conformity with Patel (2006) and Pawar and Pandya (2015).

#### **Association between innovativeness and participation in household production system**

The data shown in table 1 revealed that the

correlation co-efficient value (0.1650) of innovativeness was found significant at 0.05 level. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected. There was positive and significant relationship between the participation of rural women in household production system and their innovativeness. This might be due to the fact that the innovativeness of rural women might increase their eagerness to do something new in their farm and income generating activities and getting more income from the same piece of land, which in turn made them to participate more in all patterns. This finding was in conformity with Simin (2012).

#### **Association between market orientation and participation in household production system**

The data shown in table 1 revealed that the calculated correlation co-efficient value (0.2486) for market orientation was found highly significant at 0.01 level. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected. There was positive and significant relationship between participation of rural women in household production system and their market orientation. This finding was in conformity with Pallavi (2006).

#### **Association between self-confidence and participation in household production system**

The data shown in table 1 revealed that the calculated correlation co-efficient value (0.1967) was found significant at 0.05 level. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected. There was positive and significant relationship between participation of women in household production system and their self-confidence. It means participation of women in household production system increased significantly with the increase in their self-confidence. The probable reason for this result might be that more self-confidence made rural women to carry out various activities more efficiently. This finding was in conformity with Batra *et al* (2016).

#### **CONCLUSION**

The conducted study shows that age and type of family had negative and significant relationship with participation in household production system. Independent variables like education, size of family, size of land holding had non-significant relationship with participation in household production system. While, Social participation, innovativeness and self-confidence had positive and significant relationship with participation in household production system. Remaining independent variables like farming experience, extension participation, source of information, risk orientation and market orientation had positive and highly significant relationship with participation in household production system.

## IMPLICATIONS

- (1) The rural women's back ground factors which influence participation in various activities and also reflect the constraints faced during participation in various activities must be reckoned with in any programmes of planned communication.
- (2) Subject matter specialists and agricultural extension officers should visit the rural women's villages and guide them about the various income generating activities as well as efficacious and judicious use of household resources through various source of information (viz. personal cosmopolite, personal localised and mass media sources).

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict between author.

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Received : May 2022 : Accepted : August 2022