

**RESEARCH ARTICLE :**

# Relationship between personal, social, economic, communicational and psychological characteristics and involvement of men and women in paddy and sugarcane crops cultivation

■ **PARMESHWARI B. PAWAR\* AND R.D. PANDYA**

**ARTICLE CHRONICLE :**

**Received :**  
05.12.2014;

**Revised :**  
26.12.2014;

**Accepted :**  
12.01.2015

**KEY WORDS :**

Correlation, Personal, social communicational and psychological characteristics, Involvement in paddy, Sugarcane crops cultivation

**SUMMARY :** The age of men and women, education of men and women, type of family of women, occupation of men and women, annual income of men, land holding of man, farming experience of men and women, social participation of men and women, innovativeness of men and women, training received by men and women, economic orientation of men and women, scientific orientation of men and women, risk orientation of men and women, management orientation of men and women, progressivism of women and achievement orientation of men and women, had highly significant correlation with their involvement in paddy cultivation while, progressivism of men was found significant with their involvement in paddy cultivation. Incase of annual income and land holding of women had negative but highly significant association with their involvement in paddy cultivation. However, age of men and training received and education of women were found significant. Incase of family type of men, annual income of women and land holding of women was negative but significantly associated with their involvement in sugarcane cultivation.

**How to cite this article :** Pawar, Parmeshwari B. and Pandya, R.D. (2015). Relationship between personal, social, economic, communicational and psychological characteristics and involvement of men and women in paddy and sugarcane crops cultivation. *Agric. Update*, 10(1): 27-30.

## BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Agriculture is still a family enterprise where the family participates as a unit. The participation of both men and women in agriculture takes place in mutually dependent as well as independent roles, cutting across processes from production to processing, marketing, as well as decision making. The social, economic, and cultural conditions of the area determine gender's participation in home and farm activities. It also varies from region to region and within a region, their involvement varies among different farming systems, castes, classes and socio-economic status. In poor families, most agricultural

households displays mixed patterns of responsibility and control, combining cycles for which one sex is primary responsible with those where responsibility is shared or interlaced. The traditional Indian values expect the women to be subordinate, altruistic, self sacrificing, passive, submissive and quite. In most of the places, women are perceived as 'second sex', dependent on men and it is a tragedy that not only men but also most women hold the same view because of their traditional orientation. Moreover, the income earned by women is goes directly into the food basket of the family while the male's income goes in social taboos.

Author for correspondence :

**PARMESHWARI B. PAWAR**

Department of Extension Education, K. K. Wagh College of Agriculture, Sarswatinagar, Panchavati, NASHIK (M.S.) INDIA  
Email: pari2805@rediffmail.com

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

Considering these facts and demand of situation the present study on to know the relationship between personal, social, economic, communicational and psychological characteristics and involvement of men and women in paddy and sugarcane crops cultivation was undertaken.

## RESOURCES AND METHODS

Being a highly potential district for paddy and sugarcane crops the Navsari district was purposely selected. The lists of major paddy and sugarcane growing talukas were obtained from the office of the District Agriculture Officer, Navsari and out of that Navsari and Gandevi talukas were randomly selected. The production wise list of villages was prepared of said talukas and out of them five villages were selected randomly. The list of farm families who have at least five years of experience of paddy and sugarcane crops cultivation were obtained from the *Talati-cum-Mantri* of respective villages and ten men and women respondents were scrutinized by using simple random sampling method. The man and woman of selected farm families were basically husband and wife in relation. In all, the total sample size for the study was two hundred. Ex-post facto research design was used for the study. Keeping in view, the objectives of the study, the interview schedule was prepared and respondents were interviewed at their home and field.

Nineteen independent variables of the gender were measured through respective scales with due modification. Age was measured by collecting their chronological age. The education, caste, size of family, type of family, occupation, annual income, land holding and social participation variables were measured with the scale developed by Venkatarmaiah (1983). The farming experience was measured with the scale developed by Silvakumar (1988), innovativeness was measured with the scale developed by Singh (1977), urban contact was measured with the scale developed by Jeatly (1977) and training received was measured through a structured schedule. Whereas, economic orientation, scientific orientation and risk orientation variables were measured with the scale developed by Supe (1969), management orientation was measured with the scale developed by Samantha (1977), progressivism was measured with the scale developed by Kalaivani (1992) and achievement orientation was measured with the scale developed by Rani (1985).

One dependent variables *viz.*, practice-wise involvement of gender were measured by developing a teacher's made scale for the present study. The correlation of co-efficient ( $r$ ) was applied to determine the association between dependent and independent variables.

## OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

Correlation co-efficient was used to find out the

relationship between personal, social, economic, communicational and psychological characteristics and involvement of gender. The findings are presented in Table 1 and Fig. 1 and 2.

It is apparent from the Table 1 that the age of men (0.198\*\*) and women (0.289\*\*), education of men (0.286\*\*) and women (0.221\*\*), type of family of women (0.210\*\*), occupation of men (0.299\*\*) and women (0.215\*\*), annual income of men (0.375\*\*), land holding of men (0.300\*\*), farming experience of men (0.256\*\*) and women (0.200\*\*), social participation of men (0.369\*\*) and women (0.296\*\*), innovativeness of men (0.286\*\*) and women (0.271\*\*), training received by men (0.293\*\*) and women (0.273\*\*), economic orientation of men (0.258\*\*) and women (0.244\*\*), scientific orientation of men (0.211\*\*) and women (0.285\*\*), risk orientation of men (0.249\*\*) and women (0.261\*\*), management orientation of men (0.218\*\*) and women (0.261\*\*), progressivism of women (0.266\*\*), and achievement orientation of men (0.243\*\*) and women (0.260\*\*), found highly significant correlation with their involvement in paddy crop cultivation. However, progressivism of men (0.196\*) was found significant with their involvement in paddy crop cultivation. Incase of annual income (-0.308\*\*) and land holding of women (-0.264\*\*) had negative but highly significant association with their involvement in paddy crop cultivation.

However, caste of men (0.007) and women (-0.022), size of family of men (0.059) and women (-0.014), urban contact made by men (0.105) and women (0.093) and type of men (-0.189) were found non-significant with their involvement in paddy crop cultivation.

Incuse of pooled data the respondents age (0.337\*\*), education (0.285\*\*), occupation (0.386\*\*), farming experience (0.370\*\*), social participation (0.576\*\*), innovativeness (0.345\*\*), urban contact (0.289\*\*), training received (0.495\*\*), economic orientation (0.347\*\*), scientific orientation (0.297\*\*), risk orientation (0.385\*\*), management orientation (0.387\*\*), progressivism (0.351\*\*), and achievement orientation (0.334\*\*) had highly significant correlation with their involvement in paddy crop cultivation.

It is apparent from the Table 1 that the education of men (0.292\*\*) and women (0.196\*), size of family of women (0.367\*\*), family type of women (0.235\*\*), occupation of men (0.215\*\*) and women (0.199\*\*), annual income of men (0.229\*\*), farming experience of men (0.210\*\*) and women (0.247\*\*), social participation of men (0.226\*\*) and women (0.307\*\*), innovativeness of men (0.292\*\*) and women (0.263\*\*), training received by women (0.341\*\*), economic orientation of men (0.323\*\*) and women (0.249\*\*), scientific orientation of men (0.308\*\*) and women (0.320\*\*), risk orientation of men (0.327\*\*) and women (0.245\*\*), progressivism of men (0.255\*\*) and women (0.302\*\*) and

achievement orientation of men (0.281\*\*) and women (0.287\*\*) had highly significant correlation with their involvement in sugarcane crop cultivation.

However, age of men (0.196\*) and training received (0.196\*) and education of women (0.196\*) were found significant. Incase of family type of me (-0.196\*), annual income of women (-0.222\*\*) and land holding of women (-0.232\*\*) were negative but significantly associated with their involvement in sugarcane crop cultivation.

When, the age of women (0.191), caste of men (0.140) and women (0.017), family size of men (-0.030), land holding

of men (0.187), urban contact made by men (0.082) and women (-0.056) and management orientation of men (0.187) and women (0.189) were found non-significant with their involvement in sugarcane crop cultivation.

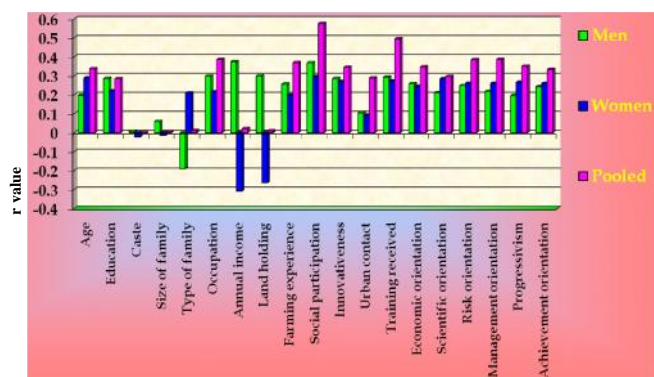
Incise of pooled data the respondents age (0.300\*\*), education (0.211\*\*), occupation (0.371\*\*), farming experience (0.393\*\*), social participation (0.682\*\*), innovativeness (0.293\*\*), urban contact (0.358\*\*), training received (0.573\*\*), economic orientation (0.338\*\*), scientific orientation (0.263\*\*), risk orientation (0.400\*\*), management orientation (0.396\*\*), progressivism (0.369\*\*),

**Table 1 : Relationship between personal characteristics of men and women and their involvement in paddy and sugarcane crops cultivation (n=100/100)**

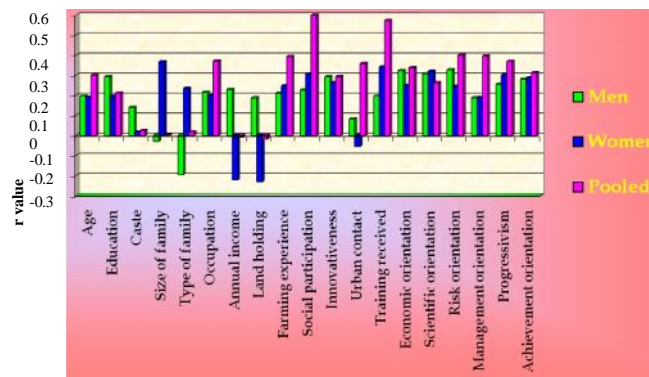
Sr. No.	Characteristics	Correlation co-efficients (r)					
		Paddy			Sugarcane		
		Men	Women	Pooled	Men	Women	Pooled
1.	Age	0.198**	0.289**	0.337**	0.196*	0.191	0.300**
2.	Education	0.286**	0.221**	0.285**	0.292**	0.196*	0.211**
3.	Caste	0.007	-0.022	-0.006	0.140	0.017	0.024
4.	Size of family	0.059	-0.014	0.006	-0.030	0.367**	0.002
5.	Type of family	-0.189	0.210**	0.012	-0.196*	0.235**	0.018
6.	Occupation	0.299**	0.215**	0.386**	0.215**	0.199**	0.371**
7.	Annual income	0.375**	-0.308**	0.022	0.229**	-0.222**	-0.010
8.	Land holding	0.300**	-0.264**	0.010	0.187	-0.232**	-0.018
9.	Farming experience	0.256**	0.200**	0.370**	0.210**	0.247**	0.393**
10.	Social participation	0.369**	0.296**	0.576**	0.226**	0.307**	0.682**
11.	Innovativeness	0.286**	0.271**	0.345**	0.292**	0.263**	0.293**
12.	Urban contact	0.105	0.093	0.289**	0.082	-0.056	0.358**
13.	Training received	0.293**	0.273**	0.495**	0.196*	0.341**	0.573**
14.	Economic orientation	0.258**	0.244**	0.347**	0.323**	0.249**	0.338**
15.	Scientific orientation	0.211**	0.285**	0.297**	0.308**	0.320**	0.263**
16.	Risk orientation	0.249**	0.261**	0.385**	0.327**	0.245**	0.400**
17.	Management orientation	0.218**	0.261**	0.387**	0.187	0.189	0.396**
18.	Progressivism	0.196*	0.266**	0.351**	0.255**	0.302**	0.369**
19.	Achievement orientation	0.243**	0.260**	0.334**	0.281**	0.287**	0.313**

NS = Non – significant;

\* and \*\* indicates of significance of values at P = 0.05 and P=0.01, respectively



**Fig. 1 : Relationship between personal characteristics of men and women and their practicewise involvement in paddy crop cultivation**



**Fig. 2 : Relationship between personal characteristics of men and women and their practicewise involvement in sugarcane crop cultivation**

and achievement orientation (0.313\*\*), had highly significant correlation with their involvement in sugarcane crop cultivation.

The findings are in the agreement with the findings of George and Ingle (1995) Thakor and Patel (1998), Umarani and Thangamani (1999), Diwan (2000), Patel *et al.* (2000), Ekale *et al.* (2003), Reddy and Reddi (2005), Patel (2006), Prasad *et al.* (2006), Vanetha *et al.* (2006) and Singh *et al.* (2008).

Authors' affiliations :

**R.D. PANDYA**, Department of Extension Education, N.M. College of Agriculture, Navsari Agriculture University, NAVSARI (GUJARAT) INDIA

## REFERENCES

- Agrawal, R. and Rao, B.V.N.** (2004). Gender Issues: A Road Map to Empowerment, Shipra Publications, NEW DELHI, INDIA.
- Diwan, Y.B.** (2000). Study on role performance of tribal farmwomen in adoption of maize production technology in Dahod district of Gujarat State. M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis, Anand Agricultural University, Anand (GUJARAT) INDIA.
- Ekale, J., Nikhade, D.M. and Bellulkar, C.** (2003). Role perception of farm women in farm activities. *Maharashtra J. Extn. Edu.*, **22**(2): 90-93.
- Gautam, U.S., Chand, R. and Singh, D.K.** (2007). Socio-personal correlation for decision-making and adoption of dairy practices. *Indian Res. J. Extn. Edu.*, **7**(2-3) : 10-11.
- George, E.M. and Ingle, P.O.** (1995). Involvement of women in rubber plantation activities. *Maharashtra J. Extn. Edu.*, **14**: 77-78.
- Jetley, S.** (1977). Modernizing India Peasants: A study of six villages in eastern U.P., Asian Educational Service, NEW DELHI, INDIA.
- Kaliavani, S.** (1992). Techno-cultural profile of garden land farmers. M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore (T.N.) INDIA.
- Patel, A.C.** (2006). Adoption dynamics of pigeon pea growers in relation to integrated pest management of Vadodara district of Gujarat state. M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis, Anand Agricultural University, Anand (GUJARAT) INDIA.
- Patel, J.G., Chauhan, N.B. and Trivedi, J.C.** (2000). Participation of tribal farm women in indigenous resource management activities. *Gujarat J. Extn. Edu.*, **10 & 11**: 49-52.
- Prasad, A., Singh, N.N. and Chanu, T.M.** (2006). Factors associated with the decision making behaviour of farm women. *Indian J. Extn. Edu.*, **42**(3&4): 47-50.
- Rani, J.** (1985). Decision making patterns among rural families and types of participation by rural woman in selected area of decision making. M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis, Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad (A.P.) INDIA.
- Reddy, M.S. and Reddi, M.S.** (2005). Relationship between management attributes of dairy farmers and their farming performance. *Indian Veter. J.*, **82**(4): 455-456.
- Samantha, P.K.** (1977). A study of some agro-economic, socio psychological and communication variables associated with repayment behaviour of agricultural credit users of nationalized bank, Ph.D. Thesis, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya (W.B.) INDIA.
- Silvakumar, B.** (1988). Information support utilization for awareness, conviction and adoption of cotton whitefly control measures by contact and non contact farmers. M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore (T.N.) INDIA.
- Singh, K.** (1977). A study of neo marginal farmers and socio-economic impact of new agricultural technology, Ph.D. Thesis, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, NEW DELHI, INDIA.
- Singh, N. and Prasad, A.** (2007). Decision making by farm women in Manipur- A case study. *Agric. Extn. Rev.*, **19**(1): 41-46.
- Supe, S.V.** (1969). Factors related to different degree of rationality in decision making among farmers, Ph.D. Thesis, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, NEW DELHI, INDIA.
- Thakor, R.F. and Patel, K.F.** (1998). Predictors of farm women's contribution in mixed farming. *Maharashtra J. Extn. Edu.*, **17**: 157-161.
- Umarani, K. and Thangamani, K.** (1999). Participation of women in agriculture and allied activities. *J. Extn. Edu.*, **10**(3): 2466-2479.
- Vanetha, K.P.** (2006). Extent of participation of farm women in development programmes. *Rural India.*, 20-22pp.
- Venkataramaiah, P.** (1983). Development of socio-economic status scale for rural areas, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Agricultural Science, Bangalore (KARNATAKA) INDIA.

10<sup>th</sup>  
Year  
★★★★ of Excellence ★★★★★