

A study on women's involvement and their training needs in rice cultivation in Chatra district of Jharkhand India

■ V.K. Pandey, R.K.Singh, D. Oraon, V.P. Rai, U.K. Singh, Z. Alam and R.P. Singh Ratan

Received : 23.06.2017; Revised : 24.02.2018; Accepted : 05.03.2018

See end of the Paper for authors' affiliation

Correspondence to :

V. K. Pandey

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (B.A.U.),
Chatra (Ranchi) India

Email : vinod.bau@rediffmail.com

rediffmail.com

chatrakvk@gmail.com

■ **ABSTRACT** : A study on women's involvement and their training needs in rice cultivation was studied Chatra district in five selected villages, one each from five selected blocks *i.e.* Kunda, Partappur, Simariya, Tandwa and Hunterganj covering 250 respondents. Results indicated that harvesting was the activity in which farm women were mostly involved followed by transplanting and weeding, seed selection and treatment, sowing and nursery raising and seed grain storage with weighted mean scores of 2.57, 2.56, 2.38, 2.25, 2.18, 1.96 and 1.37, respectively. Plant protection was rated first training need followed by seed and grain storage, land preparation, seed selection and treatment and sowing and nursery raising with weighted mean scores of 2.36, 2.24, 2.20, 2.08, 2.04 and 2.01, respectively.

■ **KEY WORDS** : Training needs, Rice cultivation, Women's involvement

■ **HOW TO CITE THIS PAPER** : Pandey, V.K., Singh, R.K., Oraon, D., Rai, V.P., Singh, U.K., Alam, Z. and Ratan, R.P. Singh (2018). A study on women's involvement and their training needs in rice cultivation in Chatra district of Jharkhand India. *Internat. J. Agric. Engg.*, 11(1) : 153-155, DOI: 10.15740/HAS/IJAE/11.1/153-155.

Rice is the most important crop of Jharkhand. In *Kharif* season it occupies about 18.55 lakh ha area under rice cultivation in which Chatra district contributes 33000 ha. It is grown mostly in all types of land situation *i.e.* Tar and Done Under Tar situation farmers use to cultivate direct seeded rice where as in done transplanted rice.

Rice crop require more labour compared to other crops. About 70 per cent household work is performed by women with their involvement in agriculture (60%), particularly in rice crop some cultivation practices are performed only by women.

Keeping this fact under consideration, the present study was conducted to estimate the extent of involvement of women in different activities in rice cultivation and exploring their training needs for improvement of their skill and knowledge.

■ METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Chatra district of Jharkhand, India in five purposively selected village, one each from five selected blocks *i.e.* Kunda, Partappur, Semariya, Tandwa and Hunterganj, which were rice dominated area.

The village selected were Kunda in Kunda, Sigua in Partappur, Amgawan in Semariya and Lamta in Tandwa. In each village, 50 women rice growers were selected randomly who had their own land and cultivated rice crops in their field.

Data were collected through a structured interview schedule which was developed after several discussions with rice scientists, extension workers as well as progressive farmers and farm women. The responses of farm women related to their involvement in different activities of rice cultivation were collected on a 3- point

rating scale *i.e.* no involvement, seldom and frequently with respective scores 1, 2 and 3, respectively. Training need was also elicited on a 3-point continuum *i.e.* not needed, moderately needed and most needed with scores of 1,2 and 3, respectively.

■ RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained from the present investigation as well as relevant discussion have been summarized under following heads :

Involvement of farm women in rice cultivation:

Table 1 depicts the extent of involvement of farm women in rice cultivation.

Table 1 reveals that harvesting was the activity in which farm women were highly involved followed by transplanting and weeding and seed selection and treatment with their weighted mean scores of 2.57, 2.56

and 2.38, respectively. Followed by seed selection and treatment involvement of women were higher in sowing and nursery raising, seed grain storage, sale and purchase, threshing and transportation with weighted mean scores of 2.25, 2.18, 1.96 and 1.61, respectively. Land preparation and plant protection measures were the activities in which the women involvement was lesser (Grover and Grover, 1993 and Sharma, 2004).

Training need of women rice growers:

In order to study the training needs of farm women in rice production the entire production technologies were divided into 10 sub-heads. The data are presented in Table 2 which reveals that plant protection measure was ranked first with a weighted means of score 2.36 followed by seed grain storage (2.24), land preparation (2.20), seed selection and treatment (2.08), sowing and nursery raising (2.04) and harvesting (2.01).

Activity	Extent of involvement			Weighted mean score	Rank
	No	Seldom	Frequently		
Land preparation	152 (60.8)	60 (24)	38 (15.2)	1.54	X
Seed selection and treatment	42 (16.8)	69 (27.6)	139 (55.6)	2.38	III
Sowing and nursery raising	49 (19.6)	89 (35.6)	112 (44.8)	2.25	IV
Transplanting and weeding	31 (12.4)	48 (19.2)	171 (68.4)	2.56	II
Manuring/ nutrient management	119 (47.6)	78 (31.2)	53 (21.2)	1.37	VII
Plant protection measure	152 (60.8)	91 (36.4)	7 (28)	1.42	XI
Harvesting	25 (10)	58 (23.20)	167(66.8)	2.57	I
Threshing and transporting	128 (51.2)	91 (36.4)	31 (12.4)	1.61	VIII
Seed grain storage	28 (11.2)	40 (16)	182 (72.8)	2.18	V
Sale and purchase	104 (41.6)	52 (20.8)	94 (37.6)	1.96	VI

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

Activity	Training			Weighted mean score	Rank
	Not needed	Moderately needed	Most needed		
Land preparation	60 (24)	78 (31.2)	112 (44.8)	2.20	III
Seed selection and treatment	79 (31.6)	71 (28.4)	100 (40)	2.08	IV
Sowing and nursery raising	82 (32.8)	76 (30.4)	92 (36.8)	2.04	V
Transplanting and weeding	88 (35.2)	94 (37.6)	68 (27.2)	1.92	VII
Manuring/ nutrient management	141 (56.4)	79 (31.6)	30 (12)	1.55	IX
Plant protection measure	48 (19.2)	62 (24.8)	140 (56)	2.36	I
Harvesting	84 (33.6)	78 (31.2)	88 (35.2)	2.01	VI
Threshing and transporting	138 (55.2)	64 (25.6)	48 (19.2)	1.64	VIII
Seed or grain storage	52 (20.8)	84 (33.6)	114 (45.6)	2.24	II
Sale and purchase	156 (62.4)	82 (32.8)	12 (4.8)	1.42	X

Transplanting with weighted mean score of 1.92, threshing and transportation (1.64), manuring and nutrient management (1.55) were ranked vii, viii and ix, respectively. Sale and purchase of rice grains were ranked at last informs of training needs of the farmers the respondents opined that plant protection measures followed by seed grain storage were their most preferred training needs because maximum loss was happening due to insect pest and diseases in standing crops, and insect and pest created loss during storage. In order to minimize the losses the farm women expressed that they need training in these areas (Mehta and Malaviya, 2004 and Sharma and Singh, 1970).

Conclusion :

The findings led to conclude that harvesting was the major operation, generally performed by farm women followed by transplanting and weeding and seed selection and treatment. However, the farm women fet requirement of training mostly in the areas of plant protection and seed/grain storage. This implies that appropriate tools and farm mechanization be popularized for transplanting

and harvesting of rice in order to increase their efficiency and reduce the drudgery. Training on plant protection and seed/grain storage be organized at their door steps.

Authors' affiliations:

R.K.Singh, D. Oraon, V. P. Rai, U. K. Singh, Z. Alam and R.P. Singh Ratan, Krishi Vigyan Kendra (B.A.U.) Chatra (Ranchi) India

■ REFERENCES

Grover, I. and Grover, D.K. (1993). *Farm women face wage and job discriminations in North-Western India.* India Farming, June, 1993.

Mehta, S. and Malaviya, A. (2004). *Training an effective tool for farm women empowerment,* Women in Agricultural Development" Published by Agrotech Publishing Academy. pp. 198.

Sharma, D.K. and Singh, T.R. (1970). Participation of women in decisions related to farm, business. *Indian J. Extn. Edu.*, **6** (1-2) : 43-49.

Sharma, R. (2004). *Technology dissemination for women in agriculture,* Women in Agricultural Development. Published by Agrotech Publishing Academy, pp. 328.

1th
Year
★★★★★ of Excellence ★★★★★