

Relationship between personal characteristics of tribal women with their participation in agriculture development

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ARTICLE INFO :

Received : 01.06.2012
Revised : 07.09.2012
Accepted : 14.10.2012

KEY WORDS :

Relationship, Participation, Agricultural development

HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE :

Sidam, V.N., Deshmukh, P.R., Kamble, V.B. and Bhandre, C.N. (2012). Relationship between personal characteristics of tribal women with their participation in agriculture development, *Adv. Res. J. Soc. Sci.*, 3 (2) : 183 - 185.

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted purposively in selected Kinwat tahsil of Nanded district as Kinwat taluka having highest tribal population in Marathwada region. Specific objectives of the investigation were to study the personal characteristics of tribal women, to study the relationship between personal characteristics of tribal women with participation in agricultural development. It was revealed that attributes of the respondents like size of land holding, annual income, social participation, sources of information had positive and significant relationship with participation of tribal women in agriculture development. This means that with the increase in these variables, the participation of tribal women in farm operations enhanced. Only age showed negatively and non-significant relationship with participation of tribal women in agriculture development.

INTRODUCTION

The investigation was mainly aimed at knowing the participation of tribal women in agricultural development. Most of the third world and advancing countries have tribal women welfare development programmers in operation. However, their benefits are not distributed because of failure on the part of the development planners and administrators to recognize the participation of tribal women in agricultural development and the diversity of economic and other role played by tribal women. Tribal women are only made target groups for social welfare services and not treated as independent. It is hoped that the present research would reveal some of the facts about the level of knowledge of tribal women in agricultural development.

The findings of the study would certainly be helpful to planners and extension personnel from Government and private agencies, to plan out a suitable programme for the tribal women so that they will be in a position to have a greater share with greater self confidence and responsibility in agricultural development. The study will also guide them to revise suitable strategies and modify the extension education approach using more appropriate personal, group and mass media in order to

communicate useful technology.

Objective :

- To study the personal characteristics of tribal women.
- To study the relationship between personal characteristics of tribal women and their participation in agriculture development.

METHODS

The present study was conducted purposively in selected Kinwat tahsil of Nanded district as Kinwat taluka having highest tribal population in Marathwada region. Specific objectives of the investigation were to study the personal characteristics of tribal women, to observe their participation in agriculture development. Ten villages from Kinwat taluka on the basis of maximum tribal population were selected purposively namely, Jarur, Chikhli, Unkeshwar, Jaldhara, Bhilgaon, Darsangvi, Amdi, Jawarla, Nirala and Ghoti. Respondents were selected by lottery method that constituted from each village 12 tribal women thus constituting, 120 respondents sample and information pertaining to objectives

was collected from them with the help of prepared interview schedule. The statistical tools such as mean, standard deviation, correlation and regression were employed to analyse the collected data.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The results are presented under the following sub-heads:

Personal characteristics of tribal women:

It is observed from Table 1 that, majority of the tribal women (52.50 %) were from middle age group. More than half (52.50 %) of the tribal women were illiterate, followed by 30.80 per cent of them were educated upto Primary School level. More than half (53.30 %) of the respondents were in semi-medium category of land holding. Majority (68.30 %) of the tribal women had medium size families. More than two third (68.30 per cent) of tribal women hailed from in the nuclear type of family. Majority (76.60 per cent) of the tribal women belonged to medium annual income group. Most of the tribal women

(52.50 per cent) had medium level of social participation. Most (60.80 per cent) of the tribal women had used medium sources of information.

Relationship between personal characters of tribal women with participation in agriculture development:

The relationship between personal characters of tribal women with participation in agriculture development are shown in Table 2.

It was observed from Table 2 that, out of eight independent variables, size of land holding, annual income, social participation and sources of information were positively and significantly related with participation of tribal women in agriculture development.

Whereas, age showed negative and non-significant relationship with participation of tribal women in agriculture development. The variables viz., education, size of family and type of family not showed any relationship with participation of tribal women in agriculture development. Nagne (2002),

Sr. No.	Profile characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age	Young	40	33.33
		Middle	63	52.50
		Old	17	14.17
2.	Education	Illiterate	63	52.50
		Primary School	37	30.80
		Middle School	17	14.20
		High school	01	0.80
		College	02	1.70
3.	Size of land holding	Marginal (up to 1.00)	08	6.70
		Small (1.01 to 2.00)	45	37.50
		Semi-medium (2.01 to 4.00)	64	53.30
		Medium (4.01 to 10)	03	2.50
		Big (10.01 and above)	00	0.00
4.	Size of family	Small	14	11.70
		Medium	82	68.30
		Big	24	20.00
5.	Type of family	Nuclear family	82	68.30
		Joint family	38	31.70
6.	Annual income	Low	11	9.20
		Medium	92	76.60
		High	17	14.20
7.	Social participation	Low	40	33.30
		Medium	63	52.50
		High	17	14.20
8.	Sources of information	Low	29	24.20
		Medium	73	60.80
		High	18	15.00

Table 2 : Relationship between personal characters of tribal women with overall participation in agriculture development

Sr. No.	Independent variable	Correlation coefficient 'r'
1.	Age	-0.098
2.	Education	0.115 ^{NS}
3.	Size of land holding	0.283**
4.	Size of family	0.121 ^{NS}
5.	Type of family	0.057 ^{NS}
6.	Annual income	0.355**
7.	Social participation	0.366**
8.	Source of information	0.413**

** indicates significance of value at P=0.01

NS = Non-significant

Kadam (2002) and Kadam (2004) have also made some observations on socio-economic problems and training needs of farm women.

Conclusion:

It was observed that size of land holding, annual income, social participation and source information were positively and significantly related with participation of tribal women in agriculture development. Whereas, age showed negatively and non-significant relationship with participation. The variables viz., education, size of family, type of family were found to have no relationship with participation in agriculture development.

– It was observed from data, that majority of respondents were illiterate. “Educate a woman, you will educate the whole family”, keeping this well known saying in mind, efforts should be made in different directions to educate tribal women.

– Tribal Development Corporation, State Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Universities should telecast and broadcast various programmes which give information about new agricultural technology as well as government schemes for tribals.

– There was very low participation of tribal women in poultry keeping and vegetable production. This might be due to poor economic condition, irrigation facilities, load shading and lack of transport facilities. These problems need to be tackled immediately and the Government authority to facilitate tribal women's participation in agriculture development. of farm women.

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