

Original Research Article

Profile of Farm women of Western Vidarbha region, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

The present study focuses on farm women as an integral part of rural society, hence the research objective was formulated to study the profile of Farm women of, Western Vidarbha region. An Exploratory research design of social science was used for the present investigation. Study was conducted in Akola and Washim districts in the year 2021, with 240 respondents. The relatively high findings of the study indicated that, nearly half (47.50 %) of the farm women were from middle age group i.e. 36 to 50 year, majority of the respondent (27.50 %) were educated up to secondary school (8th to 10th), 40.42 per cent of the respondent belonged to medium family size (5 to 6), majority of the respondent 67.92 per cent of the belonged to joint family, majority of the respondent 36.25 per cent of the respondent belonged to marginal land holding category i.e. Up to 1.00 ha, majority (34.58 %) of the respondent had agriculture as their family occupation. Above half i.e. 50.83 per cent of the respondent belonged to medium annual income of Rs. 450001 to 9, 00,000. Majority of the respondent 42.08 per cent of the farm women belonged to medium farming experiences, majority (47.08 %) of the responded belonged to medium mean man days i.e. up to 156 days. Nearly half (49.58%) of the respondent had medium level of achievement motivation. Majority of the respondents i.e. 45.83 per cent of the had low risk orientation, nearly half (49.58 %) of the respondent had medium economic motivation, Majority of the respondent i.e. 63.33 per cent had moderate time use pattern i.e. up to 6-8 hours. Majority of the farm respondent (45.00 %) are from low decision making category. About 83.75 per cent of respondent did not undergone any training. Majority of the respondent i.e. 48.33 per cent were using medium source of information and 42.92 per cent of the farm women had low market orientation.

Keywords: Profile, Farm women, Women, Agriculture as an Enterprise, Western Vidarbha region

1. Introduction

India is an agrarian economy with about 54.60 per cent of total workforce engaged in agricultural and allied sector activities (Census 2011). Women are extensively engaged in the activities pertaining to agriculture and allied sector. The workforce participation rate for rural females is significantly higher at 41.8 per cent against urban women participation rate of 35.31 percent (MoSPI, 2017).

In rural communities, agriculture and allied sector is the primary source of livelihood that includes 80 percent of all economically active women, out of which 33 percent constitute agricultural labour force and 48 percent are self-employed farmers. Rural women are engaged at all levels of agricultural value

chain; i.e., production- pre-harvest, post-harvest processing, packaging, marketing to increase productivity in agriculture. As per Pingali et al. (2019), the ratio of women to men working in agricultural sector has increased over the time and made greater amount of contribution to GDP per capita.

As to define clearly, 'Farm woman is the woman of a farm family whose major income comes from agricultural sources'. In villages, farm women are fully occupied and overburdened with three fold responsibilities of home, farm, and livestock management. The distribution of workers according to broad employment status 2011-2012 self-employment of women in rural area was 59.30 per cent in India and 53.40 per cent in Maharashtra is equal to men. (Women and Men in India 2017 by ministry of statistics and programme implementation, GOI).

Farm women Scenario in Maharashtra

Besides, in Maharashtra, female population contributes 48.17 per cent and out-of that 55.45 per cent contribute rural women's population and amongst total rural women main working population of the state 74.93 per cent of the rural women works in agriculture and allied activities (Censes, 2011)

2. Methodology

2.1 Research Design

An Exploratory research design was used for the present study.

2.2 Sampling Procedure

2.2.1 Locale of the study

The present investigation was carried out in two districts randomly selected from Western Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra state i.e. Akola and Washim.

2.2.2 Selection of Talukas

The purposively selection of talukas were done from the selected districts on the basis of maximum number of farm women. There are seven talukas in Akola district out of that two talukas were selected namely Akola and Akot. From Washim district, selected two talukas were selected namely Washim and Malegaon out of six talukas. Thus, total four talukas were selected from the two districts for the study.

2.2.3 Selection of villages

From each selected taluka 6 villages were selected randomly on the basis of lottery method. Thus, total 24 villages were selected from the 4 talukas.

2.2.4 Selection of respondents

In the present study total 240 farm women were selected by random sampling method from two districts of Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra and two talukas from each districts were selected purposively having higher population of women and from each talukas six villages were selected randomly and from each villages 10 farm women who are having agricultural enterprises were selected randomly for study. i.e. 24 villages were selected.

2.3 Selection of variables

The focus of the present investigation was to study profile of Farm women. Thus, the variables of the present study were selected on the basis of review of literature related to farm women and after consultation with the research guide and experts. These variables namely; age, education, family size, family type, land holding, family occupation, annual income, farming experience, mean man days, achievement motivation, risk orientation, economic motivation, time use pattern, decision making, social participation, entrepreneurial training undergone, source of information and market orientation

2.4 Statistical tools and techniques

Data were collected with the help of pre-tested, well structured interview schedule. The data were filled in excel and basic statistical tools like frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation were used for data analysis. The final categories were made on the basis of mean+ standard deviation and equal interval method.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Age

It is operationally defined as number of year of formal schooling completed by the farm women. Age indicates maturity, experience and knowledge gained by the farm women, therefore age of the respondent farm women was considered as an essential aspect in the present study.

It could be inferred from the Table 1 that, nearly half (47.50 %) of the farm women were from middle age group (36 to 50 year), followed by 34.58 per cent of the farm women were from young age group (up to 35 year) and 17.92 per cent of the farm women were from old age group (Above 50 year). Hence the findings show that, majority of the farm women belongs to middle age group. The middle age farm women were more enthusiastic, have ability to work more than old age farm women and have more experience than young age farm women along with fewer liabilities of child. They always ready to accept the farm work.

The findings are similar to Meena *et. al.* (2009), Warkade (2010), Kumar (2011), Ekatpure *et. al.* (2011), Rathod *et.al.* (2011), Upadhyay *et. al.* (2011), Gondaliya (2012), Lahoti *et. al.* (2012), Anitha and Kanimozhi (2013), Chayal *et. al.* (2013), Kathiriya *et al.* (2013), Meti (2013), Sharma (2013), Singh (2013), Chouhan *et. al.* (2014), Pandya *et.al.* (2014), Gulkari *et al.* (2014), Khatun *et al.* (2014), Reshma *et al.* (2014), Saumya (2014), Tripathi *et al.* (2015), Lavanya (2016), Patel (2016), Sarita *et al.* (2016) and Walke (2018).

3.2 Education

It is operationally defined as number of year of formal schooling completed by the farm women. The results from the Table 1, pertained that, 27.50 per cent of the farm women educated up to secondary school, followed by 25.50 per cent of the farm women educated up to higher secondary school/ Junior College level, 15.42 per cent of the farm women had education up to middle school, 12.92 per cent of the farm women education up to primary school, 11.67 per cent of the farm women educated up to primary school, 04.16 per cent of the farm women had educated up to under graduate, 02.50 per cent of the farm

women had educated up to diploma or technical education and 0.83 per cent of the farm women had educated up to post Graduate

It was observed that, maximum number of farm women educated up to Secondary school level i.e. 8th to 10th standard and Higher Secondary School. Education is very important key to success and plays important role in motivating individuals to accept the new enterprise. It helps to get information and knowledge about enterprise.

The findings are similar to Facoya *et. al.* (2007), Upadhyay *et.al.* (2011), Lahoti *et. al.* (2012), Soni *et. al.* (2014) and Srichandan (2016).

3.3 Family size

In the present study family size considered as an essential aspect because family size has an effect on social and economical development, It is revealed from Table 1 that, 40.42 per cent of the farm women belonged to medium family size (5 to 6), followed by 30.00 per cent of the farm women belonged to large family size and 29.58 per cent the farm women belonged to medium small size.

It is observed that, majority of the farm women belonged to medium family size. Thus, it can be concluded that in study area, most of the farm women were found to medium size of family group. The size of family is a matter of great importance not only for the country as a whole but also for the welfare of the society.

The findings are similar to Bhairve (2013), Sharma (2013), Singh (2013) Chouhan *et. al.* (2014), Walke (2018) and Ritu shah (2019)

3.4 Family type

Family type is one of the important aspects in the socio-personal characteristic of the respondent farm women, which has influence on their social and economical attributes. It is revealed from Table 1 that, 67.92 per cent of the farm women belonged to joint family and 32.08 per cent of the farm women belonged to nuclear family.

It is observed that, the majority of the respondents belonged to joint family. The reason might be that the joint families have more manpower and have an active social participation.

The findings are similar to Sahastrabuddhe (2003) and Sharma (2013).

3.5 Land holding

It is revealed from Table 1 that, 36.25 per cent of the farm women belonged to marginal land holding category, followed by 27.08 per cent of the farm women belonged to small land holding category, 17.92 per cent of the farm women belonged to Semi medium land holding category, 12.92 per cent of the farm women belonged to medium land holding category and 05.83 per cent of the farm women belonged to large land holding category.

It was observed that, majority of the farm women had marginal and small land holding. The probable reason might be that size of land holding reduced day by day due to fragmentation of land.

The findings are similar to Warkade (2010), Rathod *et. al.* (2011), Shingh (2013), Chauhan *et. al.* (2014), Chouhan *et. al.* (2014), Khatun *et. al.* (2014, Wakle (2018)) and Ritu shah (2019).

3.6 Family occupation

Occupation refers to the activities in which the respondents were regularly engaged and get major income out of them. In the present study occupation considered as a main aspect because it affects the social and economical characteristics of the respondents.

It is revealed from Table 1 that, majority (34.58 %) of the farm women had agriculture as their family occupation, 30.83 per cent of the farm women had Agriculture + allied as their family occupation, 23.75 per cent of the farm women had agriculture + labour as their family occupation, 09.17 per cent of the farm women had agriculture+ business as their family occupation and 01.67 per cent of farm women had agriculture + services as their family occupation.

It was observed from above table that, majority of the farm women had agriculture as their main family occupation. It might be due to ancestral traditional occupation, financial support and to fulfill the daily needs of family.

The findings are similar to Rathod *et. al.* (2011) Upadhyay *et. al.* (2011), Lahoti *et. al.* (2012), Varalakshimi *et. al.* (2012), Parmar (2013), Lavanya (2016) and Ritu shah (2019).

3.6 Annual income

Annual income provides the information regarding the availability of the capital for farming. Annual income was operationally defined as gross income in rupees received by the farm women and her family members, from all the sources.

It is revealed from Table 1 that, nearly half 50.83 per cent of the farm women belonged to medium annual income of Rs. 450001/- to 9,00000/- followed by 40.42 per cent of the farm women belonged to low annual income of Rs. Up to 450001/- and 8.75 per cent of the farm women belonged to high annual income of Above Rs. 9,00000/- .

It is observed from above table that, majority of the farm women were from medium to low annual income group. Such findings are due to the adoption of various farm enterprises had lead to subsidiary income generation along with their main income generation activity. Knowledge gained about various farm enterprises (Dairy, sheep rearing etc.) and practically putting those in to use had certainly contributed to increase in income level.

The findings are similar to Sharma *et al.* (2011), Girade and Shambharkar (2012), Upadhyay *et al.* (2011), Koli (2012), Bhairav (2013), Singh (2013), Sharma (2013), Rashmita saikia (2014), Gulkari *et al.* (2014), Lavanya (2016) and Walke (2018).

3.8 Farming experience

Farming experience is an important character which is not transferable but earned by the respondent farm women them self. It is revealed from Table 1 that, 42.08 per cent of the farm women

belonged to medium farming experiences followed by 38.75 per cent of the farm women belonged to low farming experiences and 19.17 per cent of the farm women belonged to high farming experiences.

It is observed that, majority of the farm women were from medium farming experience group. Farm experience mainly depends up on age of the individual. The findings of this study shows majority of farm women are from medium age category as accordingly majority of the farm women were from medium farming experience group. It can be said that the farm women had quite good experience in farming that might have placed some influence on their attitude.

The findings are similar to Warkhade (2010), Rathod (2011), Upadhyay *et. al.* (2011), Gondaliya (2012), Devaki *et.al* (2015) and Srichandan (2016).

3.9 Mean man days

It is revealed from Table 1 that, nearly half (47.08 %) of the farm women belonged to medium mean man days i.e. up to 156 days followed by 41.25 per cent of the farm women belonged to low mean man days i.e. 157 to 212 days and 11.67 per cent of the farm women belonged to high mean man days category i.e. above 212 days.

It is evident from table that, in middle category significant number of farm women is depicted, this may due to the engagement of farm women in farming as well as in allied enterprises, as they are well aware about their earning for livelihood, which results in not getting enough work though out year in high category. In low category farm women are fully dependent on agriculture or they may not getting the enough work to get employment around the year.

The findings are similar to Meenakshi (2014).

3.10 Achievement motivation

It is revealed from Table 1 that, nearly half (49.58%) of the farm women had medium level of achievement motivation followed by low level and high level with 32.08 per cent and 18.34 per cent respectively.

Achievement motivation is a psychological variable which varies from individual to individual and also influence the goals which have been set for themselves. Higher the association with the individual, higher will be the efforts. Achievement motivation helps an individual to decide and complete the task in a certain direction which in turn helps in achieving the desired and complete the tasks in a certain direction which in turn help in achieving the desired goals.

Farm women in this study found to have medium level of achievement motivation. This is reflected in their local opportunity to achieve higher economic preference and obtained sustainable livelihood.

The findings are similar to Kiran *et. al.* (2012) and Rashmita saikia (2014)

3.11 Risk orientation

It is revealed from Table 1 that, 45.83 per cent of the farm women had low risk orientation, 36.67 per cent of the farm women had medium risk orientation and 17.50 per cent of the farm women had high risk orientation.

It is observed that, agriculture is the traditional occupation of the families, most of them depend on their land for their livelihood and they bond to their family business and unskilled about other entrepreneurial activities this might have promoted them not to take risk.

The findings are similar to Meti *et.al.* (2013).

3.12 Economic Motivation

It is revealed from Table 1 that, nearly half (49.58 %) of the farm women had medium economic motivation, 32.08 per cent of the farm women had low economic motivation and 18.34 per cent of the farm women had high economic motivation.

It was observed that, most of the respondents had medium economic motivation. The probable reason could be that, for better agriculture production requires availability of inputs and cultivation resource base at proper time. This might be due to the medium annual income and medium sources of information which provide information about economic sources leads to better economic motivation.

The findings are similar to Vasave (2005), Patel (2006), Sharma *et. al.* (2011), Mehta and Sonawane (2012) and Sharma (2013).

3.13 Time use pattern

It is revealed from Table 1 that, 63.33 per cent of the farm women had moderate time use pattern i.e. up to 6-8 hours followed by, 30.83 per cent of the farm women had less time use pattern i.e. up to 5 hours and 05.83 per cent of the farm women had high time use pattern i.e. above 8 hours.

Working efficiency of farm women may be having some limitations, as they are engaged whole day in household activities and drudgery work. According to age working efficiency of farm women also increases up to middle age beyond that decreases up to old age.

The findings are in line with the Walke (2018)

3.14 Decision Making

Table 1 Shows that 45.00 per cent of the farm women are followed by low decision making, followed by 41.67 per cent of their from medium decision making, and 13.33 per cent of farm women are followed by high decision making.

It appeared that any decision taken was strongly influenced by the attitude and opinion of their partners, therefore, a proper understanding of the complicity of the decision making process in rural families and ascertaining the role of farm women in the process will help in tuning up agricultural modernization in the country as well as transformation of rural family life. In detail regarding classification of farm women in respect to their decision making pattern on agricultural activities.

The findings are similar to FAO (2010), Chayal *et. al.* (2013), Mihiret and Tadesse. (2014), and Sharma *et. al.* (2014).

3.15 Social participation

The level of social participation or involvement in society reflected their contribution towards development of related enterprise. It is revealed from Table 1 that, above half (53.75 %) of the farm women had medium social participation, 33.75 per cent of the farm women had low social participation and 12.50 per cent of the farm women had high social participation.

Thus, it can be concluded that majority of the farm women belonged to medium level of social participation. This might be due to they had membership of one or two organizations like cooperative society, self help group, Grampanchayat, etc. for personal interest and benefits. As women constitute a vital segment of the society due importance has to be accorded to the role and contribution of women in various social activities. The data indicated that in present scenario the participation of rural women in social and political activities is increasing.

The findings are similar to Bhairve (2013), Shingh (2013), Devaki *et. al.* (2015), and Walke (2018).

3.16 Entrepreneurial training undergone

It revealed from Table no. 1 that out of 240 farm women 83.75 per cent of farm women did not undergone any such training, followed by 16.25 per cent of the farm women taken training.

It appeared that, lack of awareness for training and self motivation to explore to new thing that might be the reason behind less percentage of training received by farm women.

The findings are similar to Ekka and Sing (2005), Kumar (2013), and Rashmita saikia (2014).

3.17 Sources of information

It was revealed from table no. 1 that majority of the farm women 48.33 per cent were using medium source of information, followed by low 33.33 per cent and 18.34 per cent high.

Majority of farm women to fall in medium to low source of information it might be due to their educational level. Another possible reason might be that, they may also felt that the information they have is enough to carry out home related operations.

The findings are similar to Tripathi (2007), Badodiya *et.al* (2011), Shingh (2011), Shiroya (2014)) and Walke (2018).

3.18 Market orientation

It is revealed from Table 1 that, 42.92 per cent of the farm women had low market orientation, 44.50 per cent of the farm women had medium market orientation and 14.58 per cent of the farm women had high market orientation.

It was observed that, most of the respondents had low to medium market orientation. The probable reason could be that, for better agriculture production requires availability of market inputs and cultivation resource base at proper time, which is mostly managed by male members. Being a women farm women face hug problems to rich her produce up to market.

The findings are similar to Ranuji (2006), Rashmita saikia (2014).

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their profile characteristics

(n=240)

Sl. No.	Characteristics	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age	Young (up to 35 year)	83	34.58
		Middle (36 to 50 year)	114	47.50
		Old (Above 50 year)	43	17.92
2	Education	Illiterate (Cannot read and write)	28	11.67
		Primary school (1 st to 4 th)	31	12.92
		Middle school (5 th to 7 th)	37	15.42
		Secondary school (8 th to 10 th)	66	27.50
		Higher Secondary School/Junior College (11 th to 12 th)	60	25.00
		Diploma or Technical education (Based on 10 th or 12 th)	06	02.50
		Under Graduate (12+3 / 12+4 / 12+5)	10	04.16
		Post Graduate (Post graduate courses (UG+2/3))	02	00.83
3	Family size	Small (Up to 4)	71	29.58
		Middle (5 to 6)	97	40.42
		Large (Above 6)	72	30.00
4	Family type	Nuclear family	77	32.08
		Joint family	163	67.92
5.	Land holding	Marginal [Up to 1.00 ha]	87	36.25
		Small [1.01 to 2.00 ha]	65	27.08
		Semi medium [2.01 to 4.00 ha]	43	17.92
		Medium [4.01 to 10.00 ha]	31	12.92
		Large [Above 10.01 ha]	14	05.83

6	Family occupation	Agriculture	83	34.58
		Agriculture + labour	57	23.75
		Agriculture+ allied occupation	74	30.83
		Agriculture+ business	22	09.17
		Agriculture +services	04	01.67
7	Annual income	Low (Rs. Up to 4,50000)	97	40.42
		Middle (Rs. 450001 to 9,00000)	122	50.83
		High (Above Rs. 9,00000)	21	08.75
8	Farming Experience	Low (Up to 14)	93	38.75
		Middle (15 to 28)	101	42.08
		High (Above 28)	46	19.17
9	Mean man days	Low (Up to 156 days)	99	41.25
		Middle (157 to 212 days)	113	47.08
		High (Above 212 days)	28	11.67
10	Achievement motivation	Low (Up to 14)	77	32.08
		Middle (15 to 23)	119	49.58
		High (Above 23)	44	18.34
11	Risk orientation	Low (Up to 12)	110	45.83
		Middle (13 to 23)	88	36.67
		High (Above 23)	42	17.50
12	Economic Motivation	Low (Up to 10)	77	32.08
		Middle (11 to 21)	119	49.58
		High (Above 21)	44	18.34
13	Time Use Pattern	Less (Up to 5 hours)	74	30.83
		Moderate (6-8 hours)	152	63.33
		High (Above 8 hours)	14	05.83
14	Decision making	Low (Up to 8)	108	45.00
		Medium (9 to 13)	100	41.67
		High (Above 13)	32	13.33

15	Social participation	Low (Up to 0)	81	33.75
		Middle (1 to 2)	129	53.75
		High (Above 2)	30	12.50
16	Entrepreneurial training undergone	Yes	39	16.25
		No	201	83.75
17	Sources of information	Low (Up to 7)	80	33.34
		Middle (8 to 19)	116	48.33
		High (Above 19)	44	18.34
18	Market orientation	Low (Up to 10)	103	42.92
		Middle (11 to 22)	102	42.50
		High (Above 22)	35	14.58

4. Conclusion

From the results it was concluded that, relatively high per cent of the respondent farm women were middle aged, having education up to secondary school level and belonged to joint type of family with 5 to 6 members in their respective families having marginal land holding. Also it was observed that they mainly depend upon agriculture and earn major income from it. They had medium extent of farming experience with middle mean man days along with that they have middle level of achievement motivation. They were having low risk orientation with the medium economic motivation and spend moderate time in agriculture. Respondent were taken low decision making along with medium social participated, very few respondents received training regarding agriculture and allied enterprise. They have used more information from personnel of their own social system. Respondents had hesitated in market oriented activates regarding their produce.

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