

PROFILE CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND THEIR EFFECT ON MANAGING THE ECONOMY OF FAMILIES OF RURAL FARMERS IN TELANGA, INDIA

ABSTRACT

The study on the “Profile characteristics of women for their role in managing economy of families in rural areas of Telangana” was conducted in Karimnagar, Mancherial and Jagityal districts of Telangana with the help of structured interview schedule in local language through personal interview. Exploratory research design was selected for the study. The results revealed that majority of the women belonged to middle age group (58.67%), general caste (39.33%) and were illiterate (34.67%). Most of the respondents were married (79.34%) and choose to have a nuclear family (62.00%) with medium family size (60.67%). Majority of the women choose agriculture as main occupation (78.00%) having small land holdings (40.00%), medium farming experience (61.33%), women having major ownership of the land (39.33%), medium annual income (64.67%), partial control over family income (52.67%), full control over self income (57.33%). Most of the women had membership in one (34.00%) and in two organization (34.00%), medium information seeking behavior (57.34%), medium mass media exposure (58.00%), medium extension contact (58.00%), medium economic motivation (80.67%), medium scientific orientation (65.34%), medium risk orientation (57.33%) and medium socio-economic status (66.00%). They had good exposure to mass media and updated themselves with latest information through extension personnel’s. Majority of the women are ready to take risk and practice new technology in their fields.

Key words: Control over income, Economic motivation, Extension contact, Scientific orientation, Risk orientation, Socio-economic status

1. Introduction:

India is predominantly an agro based country with about 58 percent of the people living in the rural areas. Among the rural population, women constitute about 50 percent and provide more than half of the services in agricultural, family and societal activities. It is a well-known fact that women are the backbone of rural economy and play an important role in agricultural activities and settlement of the economic conditions of the family. In the society, women are given less status even when they are educated and empowered but this situation has to be changed. The growth and prosperity of the nation depends on the position and development of its women and this growth is possible only when they are provided with better opportunities of employment, skill development and training. The fundamental challenges that woman faces are economic empowerment and self-reliance. The economic empowerment helps them to have a better status in the society. The part played by women in the management process might differ according to the nature of activity, area and household leadership. The managerial decisions may be taken by male and female members jointly in the families or the man itself. The managerial behavior involves how to use their resources like time, money, energy, etc. But certain decisions may be taken exclusively by female members. According to Mishra (2013), a study on participation of rural women in agriculture activities in Morar block, district Gwalior reported that, farm women perform the function of financial management while preparing and following the domestic budget and marketing function. Good management enables the family to use available resources in the right way.

2. Materials and methods:

The state Telangana was chosen as area of the study. This was done with the reason that Telangana is newly formed state of the country where rural women have an active participation in agriculture and other income generating activities. This area was deliberately selected for this study as the researcher hailed from this place. Exploratory research design was selected for the study. The state Telangana is divided into thirty one districts. Out of this 31 districts, 3 districts namely Karimnagar, Jagityal and Mancherial were selected purposively. From each district, 2 mandals were selected purposively (total 6 mandals) and further from each mandals, 2 villages were selected randomly. Thus, a total of 150 respondents were selected randomly from 12 villages (4 villages from each district).

Socio economic characteristics of rural women include age, education, farming experience, ownership of land, family income, occupation, control over family and self income, extension contact, economic motivation, etc.

Data collection

The data was collected by the investigator herself through personal interview with the help of a well structured interview schedule in the local language (Telugu). In all, 150 rural women were individually contacted and required information was gathered. Frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation were employed for statistical analysis.

3. Results and discussions:

The profile of rural women is analyzed and presented in table 1.

3.1. Age

It was operationalized as the chronological age of the respondent completed in years at the time of the study. The data from the table 1 revealed that majority of the women belonged to middle age group of 31 to 53 years (58.67 percent), followed by young age group of up to 30 years (22.00 percent) indicating that middle aged women had active participation in agriculture. The average age of the women respondents was 41 years. This could be that younger generations were not interested in agriculture due to increased costs and decreased benefits from this venture and also moved to urban areas to find diverse jobs/ careers. Similar findings were reported by Vishwakarma in which majority (55.80 percent) of the respondents were middle age group (32-61 years).

3.2. Castes

It refers to the social status and hereditary characters of respondent in the village. It is observed from the table 1 that majority of the women belonged to general caste (39.33 percent), followed by OBC and schedule caste (24.00 percent and 24.00 percent, respectively). This indicates that there was a diverse composition in the society. Similar findings were reported by Anju and Bhairve.

3.3. Education

Education brings desirable changes in human behavior such as knowledge, attitude and skills. It is evident from the table 1 that majority of the women are illiterate (34.67 percent) followed by middle school from 5 to 7 class (16.67 percent). This indicates most of the women did not show enthusiasm towards education and also there are no higher educational institutions in the villages to pursue higher studies. Similar findings were reported by Shankar rao and Anju.

3.4. Marital status

It is one's situation with regard to whether one is single, married, separated or divorced, widowed. The data from the table 1 revealed that most of them are married (79.34 percent) followed by widow (14.66 percent).

3.5. Family type

It is the condition which tells whether a family wants to leave together or separately. It is evident from table 1 that majority of the respondents had nuclear family (62.00 percent), followed by joint family (38.00 percent). The probable reason could be that they want to lead an independent life or move to cities to get better job opportunities and provide good educational facilities to their children. Similar findings were reported by Singh in which 64.00 percent respondents belonged to nuclear family.

3.6. Family size

It refers to the total number of the members in the family of the respondent. The data from the table 1 revealed that majority of the women had medium family size of 4 to 6 members (60.67 percent) followed by small family size of 1 to 3 members (32.67 percent). This indicates

that people have knowledge towards family planning and preferred to have 1 or 2 children so that they can provide proper accommodation and education.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents based on their Age, Caste, Education, Marital status, Family type and Family size (n=150)

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Age	Young (Up to 30 years)	33	22.00
	Middle (31 to 53 years)	88	58.67
	Old (54 years and above)	29	19.33
Caste	General	59	39.33
	Other backward classes	36	24.00
	Schedule caste	36	24.00
	Schedule tribe	19	12.67
Education	Illiterate	52	34.67
	Can read/ can write	01	00.66
	Can read and write	03	02.00
	Primary school (1 to 4 class)	19	12.67
	Middle school (5 to 7 class)	25	16.67
	Higher secondary	21	14.00
	Intermediate	11	07.33
	Degree	12	08.00
	Above degree	06	04.00
	Married	119	79.34

Marital status	Separated	09	06.00
	Widow	22	14.66
Family type	Nuclear family	93	62.00
	Joint family	57	38.00
Family Size	Small (1to 3)	49	32.67
	Medium (4 to 6)	91	60.67
	Large (7 to 9)	10	06.66

3.7. Land holding of the family

It refers to the number of hectares or acres of land that a farmer possessed. The distribution of farmer respondents on the basis of their size of land holding is depicted through Table 2. It is evident from data that majority of the women had small landholding of 2.51 to 5 acres (40.00 percent) followed by marginal landholding of less than 2.5 acres (32.67 percent). The reason may be fragmentation of land among the family members. The results were in line with Srichandan and Singh.

3.8. Farming Experience

It refers to the number of years a member is involved in agricultural activities. The data from the table 2 depicts that majority of the women had medium farming experience of 6.5 to 34 years (61.33 percent) which is followed by high farming experience of more than 34 years (18.00 percent). The average farming experience of the respondents was 20 years. This indicates agriculture was the major occupation of the women since ages. The obtained results were in accordance with Shankar rao and Yadav.

3.9. Ownership of the land

It refers to the state or act of possession of the land. The data from the table 2 indicates that land ownership was under the name of the women (39.33 percent) followed by men (32.00 percent).

3.10. Occupation of the women

The occupational pattern reveals the source of livelihoods of the women. The data presented in Table 2 revealed that, majority of the respondents took agriculture as the main occupation (78.00 percent) followed by job (12.67 percent). Agriculture and agriculture based subsidiary occupations were the major sources of livelihood for the women in rural areas. They possessed land for cultivation of crops. The above findings were similar to the Anju.

3.11. Annual income of the family

The data from the table 2 indicates that majority of the women had medium annual income of Rupees 1,60,000 to 5,60,000 (64.67 percent) followed by high annual income of above Rupees 5,60,000 (18.00 percent). The average income of the family is Rs. 3,60,000. The findings are in line with Shankar rao and Yadav.

3.12. Control over family income

The table 2 clearly indicates that majority of the women had partial control over family income (52.67 percent) followed by full control over family income (32.67 percent).

Table 2: Distribution of respondents based on Land holding of the family, Farming experience, Ownership of the land,, Occupation of the women, Annual income, Control over family income **(n=150)**

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Land holding of the family	No land	16	10.67
	Marginal (< 2.5 acres)	49	32.67
	Small (2.51 -5 acres)	60	40.00
	Medium (5.01 – 10 acres)	22	14.67
	Large (10.01- 25.00 acres)	03	01.99
Farming experience	No experience	26	17.34
	Low(less than 6.5 years)	05	03.33
	Medium (6.5 to 34.01 years)	92	61.33
	High (more than 34.01 years)	27	18.00
Ownership of the land	Men	48	32.00
	Women	59	39.33
	Both	27	18.00
	No land	16	10.67
Occupation of the women	Agriculture	117	78.00
	Caste occupation	0	00.00
	Agricultural labour	10	06.67
	Dairy	0	00.00
	Poultry	0	00.00

	Pig rearing	0	00.00
	Sheep rearing	02	01.33
	Business	02	01.33
	Job	19	12.67
Annual income of the family	Low (up to Rs.1,60,000)	26	17.33
	Medium (Rs.1,60,000 to Rs.5,60,000)	97	64.67
	High (above Rs.5,60,000)	27	18.00
Control over family income	Full control	49	32.67
	Partial control	79	52.67
	No control	22	14.66

3.13. Control over self income

The table 3 clearly indicates that majority of the women had full control over self income (57.33 percent) followed by partial control over self income (28.67 percent).

3.14. Income generating activities

The data regarding distribution of respondents on the basis of income generating activities is given in Table 3. It clearly indicates that majority of the respondents had not taken up any activity besides their main occupation (52.67 percent), followed by activities related to tobacco (35.35 percent).

3.15. Social participation

The voluntary participation of farmers in person or group as member or office bearer in social organizations has many social benefits beyond household benefits. It is apparent from the result of the Table 3 that equal percentage of the women had social participation in one and two organizations (34.00 percent and 34.00 percent, respectively). It indicates that majority of the respondents had participation in at least one organization. Higher percentages of the women had membership in Self Help Groups and Dairy cooperative societies. The study showed similarity with Vishwakarma.

3.16. Information seeking behavior

It is operationally defined as the information sources consulted by respondents for seeking technical information and guidance about agricultural activities. The findings regarding information seeking behavior of the women respondents has been presented in Table 3. It is clear from the data that maximum number of the respondents had medium information seeking behavior (57.34 percent) followed by low information seeking (23.34 percent). The women respondents in the study area had good contact with the progressive farmers, extension personnel, KVK staff, and subject matter specialists. They mostly obtained information from progressive farmers regarding new varieties, stubble burning techniques, time and method of sowing whereas they contacted extension personnel and KVK staff regarding recent technologies and practices in agriculture. The findings of the report were in line with Shankar rao and Singh.

3.17. Mass media exposure

It refers to the extent of exposure of and individual to mass media instruments like radio, television, internet, social networks etc. It is apparent from the Table 3 that majority of the women had medium exposure to mass media (58.00 percent), followed by low mass media

exposure (29.33 percent). It might be due to the fact that good extension contact and better information sources like mobile phones, Television, Radio, You tube, Agriculture channels has resulted in more exposure to mass media.

3.18. Extension contact

It refers to the contacts made by the respondents with the extension agencies or extension workers whether locally or outside the village. It is evident from the data that majority of the women had medium extension contact (58.00 percent) followed by high extension contact (18.67 percent). The probable reason might be increased experience and participation in various extension programs which resulted in medium level of extension agency contact. The results are in close conformity with findings of Yadav.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents based on control over self income, Income generating activities, Social participation, Information seeking behavior, Mass media exposure, Extension contact (n=150)

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Control over self income	Full control	86	57.33
	Partial control	43	28.67
	No control	21	14.00
Income generating	Activities related to tobacco	53	35.35
	Selling of vegetables	05	03.33
	Grocery shop	04	02.66

activities	Catering service	06	04.00
	Tailoring	01	00.66
	Tiffin center	02	01.33
	No activity taken up	79	52.67
Social participation	No participation	41	27.34
	Membership in one organization	51	34.00
	Membership in two organizations	51	34.00
	Membership in more than two Organizations	07	04.66
Information seeking behavior	No involvement (0)	10	06.66
	Low (less than 2.01)	35	23.34
	Medium (2.01 to 4.11)	86	57.34
	High (more than 4.11)	19	12.66
Mass media exposure	Low (up to 1.02)	44	29.33
	Medium (1.02 to 5.06)	87	58.00
	High (above 5.06)	19	12.67
Extension contact	No extension contact (0)	16	10.66
	Low (up to 1.01)	19	12.67
	Medium (1.01 to 3.71)	87	58.00
	High (above 3.71)	28	18.67

3.19. Economic motivation

Economic motivation level of farmers is an important criterion to adopt a technology. It is operationally defined as the occupational success in terms of profit maximization and relative value respondent places on economic ends in investing potential resources to adopt recommended agricultural practices. It is evident from the table 4 that maximum number of women had medium economic motivation (80.67 percent) followed by low economic motivation (14.00 percent). The respondents in the study area had a greater desire to increase their farming efficiency by reducing the cost of inputs and maximizing profits. Farmers with a higher level of extension communication were motivated towards higher yields and profits from the resources available. . Only a few farmers were satisfied with whatever they had. This might be the probable reason behind result. The results were in line with Nisha.

3.20. Scientific orientation

Scientific orientation is operationalized as the degree to which individuals are oriented to the use of scientific methods in decision making. It is revealed from the table 4 that a good number of women had medium scientific orientation (65.34 percent) followed by low scientific orientation (30.00 percent). This could be because the respondents had good contact with extension contact, mass media exposure which helps them to try new technologies on the field. This could be clearly seen from the above findings. The findings were in accordance with Srividhya rani.

3.21. Risk orientation

Risk orientation is the women's willingness to take risk in agricultural activities. The data from the table 4 depicts medium risk orientation (57.33 percent) followed by low risk orientation (26.67 percent). An individual's risk tolerance depends on personal, social, economic and the

psychological state. An individual with a good education, more farming experience, social participation, participation in extension activities such as trainings, meetings, demonstrations field tour, etc showed medium to high risk preference. Another reason could be the confidence of the respondents about activities that ensure good performance, productivity and income. This could be reason for medium risk orientation by the respondents. The current findings stand in line with those of Srividhya rani.

3.22. Socio economic status

It is revealed from the table 4 that on overall maximum number of the women had medium socio economic status (66.00 percent) followed by low socio economic status (17.33 percent).

Table 4: Distribution of respondents based on Economic motivation, Scientific orientation, Risk orientation, Overall socio economic status (n=150)

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Economic motivation	Low (up to 20.36)	21	14.00
	Medium (20.36 to 23)	121	80.67
	High (above 23)	08	05.33
Scientific orientation	Low (less than18.83)	45	30.00
	Medium (18.83 to 22.31)	98	65.34
	High (more than 22.31)	07	04.66
Risk	Low (less than 15.03)	40	26.67
	Medium (15.03 to 21.77)	86	57.33

orientation	High (more than 21.77)	24	16.00
Overall socioeconomic status	Low (less than 32.47)	26	17.33
	Medium (33.47 to 43.55)	99	66.00
	High (more than 43.55)	25	16.67

4. Conclusion:

From the observations of personal and socioeconomic profile of women respondents, it is concluded that most of the middle age respondents having good farming experience were engaged in farming as a main occupation for earning. Among those, most of them are married with a nuclear family and had a medium family size of 4 to 6 members. Women had higher ownership of the land with small landholdings. A good number of women had medium annual income with partial control over family income and full control over self income. Majority of the women had membership in one and two organizations, medium information seeking behavior, medium mass media exposure, medium extension contact, medium economic motivation, medium scientific orientation and medium risk orientation. The study revealed that majority of the women had medium socio economic status.s

5. Limitations of the study

Though, all possible efforts were made to make the study objective and precise, certain limitations still existed. The present study, being part of the Master's programme, had the normal limitations of time, funds, cooperation by the respondents and other facilities commonly faced by a research student. These limitations led to the purposive selection of only three districts as the

locale of the study. Generalizations made based on the findings of the study may not be directly applicable to other areas and need to be substantiated with other studies.

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