

Involvement of Tribal Farm Women in Decision making

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ABSTRACT

Farm Women is an integral part of the human Society. Women contribute one third labors force required for farming operations and allied enterprises. They have been playing significant role in Home, farm and Allied activities. The day of the tribal farm women is starting form early morning to late evening. They remain engaged wit home, crop and livestock management throughout the day. Thus study was therefore designed to appraise the participation of Tribal farm women in decision making related to home, farm and animal husbandry practices. Results of the study reveals that tribal farm women play dominant role in making decisions related to animal husbandry enterprise. Whereas, they found recessive in decisions regarding farm operations. It is amazing to note that except home decoration, in most of the areas of home management the decision was dominated by male/husband. It indicates that the development of any family in Indian context ignoring the farm women is out of the imagination. It's an uphill task for government, policy makers and for all to empower the farm women from each and every corner.

Key words: Farm Women; Human Society; Enterprises;

Farm Women is an integral part of the human Society. Women contribute one third labour force required for farming operations and allied enterprises. They have been playing significant role in Home, farm and Allied activities. In Indian context farming is a family occupation. Farm Women is an associate to her husband in various activities has greater role in Decision making process. Thus, the timely and judicious decision making ability of the farm family have a direct bearing on the development of agriculture sector. Empowerment of the farm women in Decision making is a current need of the time in an agrarian country like, India. Tribal "Adivashi" women of Southern part of Gujarat though illiterate, contributing a lot to the agricultural development in the region. It is therefore imperative to study the pattern of adivashi women in decision making related to home , farming and livestock operations .The study was conducted with following objective -To appraise the participation of Tribal Farm Women in Decision making related to home ,farm and animal husbandry enterprise.

METHODOLOGY

Navsari district of South Gujarat is a Tribal district. The present study has been undertaken particularly on the role of tribal women in agriculture and animal

Husbandry in the Navsari District. Among five talukas of the district two talukas Viz- Navsari and Gandevi were selected randomly for the study. Three villages were selected from each talukas. Thus, the investigation was carried out in six villages. Twenty Tribal farm women form each village was selected randomly from the list of the women engaged actively in Agriculture enterprise. Thus, study was comprised of 120 tribal farm women. The response of respondents regarding the decision making was collected in "Only self", "Only husband" and "Together with Husband" and "Joint decision with family members".

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Involvement of the tribal farmwomen in decision-making :

Decision making about home management: The data on decision making pattern of the tribal farmwomen with respect to home management, farm management, and animal husbandry management are depicted in Table-1,2 and3. It is apparent from the Table-1 that adivasi farm women were taking self decision incase of decoration taking of house (79.17 per cent) and selection and preparation of food (70.83 per cent). The husband dominated decision making events were house repair (79.17 per cent) followed by borrowing money for home

Table 1. Tribal farm women’s involvement in the process of decision making for home management (n=120)

Home management	Only self		Husband		Alongwith family (Joint decision)		Not related	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Construction of new house	00	00	30	25.00	85	70.83	05	4.17
Decoration of house	95	79.17	05	4.17	20	16.67	00	—
Children’s education	02	1.67	70	58.33	40	33.33	08	6.67
Children’s occupation	02	1.67	55	45.83	48	40.00	15	12.50
Children’s marriage	03	2.50	10	8.33	98	81.67	09	7.50
House repair	05	4.17	95	79.17	20	16.67	—	—
Purchasing of household articles	08	6.67	62	51.67	50	41.67	—	—
Selling and purchasing of ornaments	06	5.00	23	19.17	91	75.83	—	—
Selection and preparation of food	85	70.83	05	4.17	30	25.00	—	—
Borrowing money for home management	07	5.83	93	77.50	20	16.67	—	—
Repayment of loan	04	3.33	80	66.67	12	10.00	24	20.00
Manner of saving	02	1.67	75	62.50	43	35.83	—	—

management, repayment of loan, manner of saving, repayment of loan, manner of saving, children’s education, children’s occupation and construction of new house, respectively.

Joint decision was dominated in case of children’s marriage (81.67 per cent) followed by selling and purchasing of ornaments (75.83 per cent), construction of new house and manner of saving, respectively.

Decision making about farm management : The data with regard to the decision making of rural farm women in farm management (table-2) indicated that majority of the decisions regarding farm management were not performed by tribal farmwomen , thus they were husband dominated decisions such as, when to irrigate the fields (87.50 per cent), quantity and type of fertilizers

to be used in the farm (85.00 per cent) introduction of new crop variety, buying farm machinery/equipment, using plant protection measures, borrowing money for farm operation, installing oil engine, electric motor and pumps, selection of seed, deciding area to be sown under each crop etc. The finding is also supported by G .Reddy and Rashid (1997).

The joint decision was made only incase of buying and selling of land(71.67 per cent) followed by, hiring farm laborers (66.67 per cent), buying and selling of land and selling of surplus farm produce. It can be concluded that the tribal farmwomen did not play dominant role in making important decisions of farm management. The same was reported by Dr.Manoli Das et al (2011).

Table 2. Tribal farm women’s involvement in the process of decision making for farm management (n=120)

Farm management	Only self		Husband		Alongwith family (Joint decision)		Not related	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Deciding area to be sown under different crops	05	4.17	75	62.50	40	33.33	—	—
Introduction of a new crop variety	04	3.33	99	82.50	17	14.17	—	—
Selection of seed	03	2.50	78	65.00	39	32.50	—	—
When to irrigate fields	01	0.83	105	87.50	06	5.00	08	6.67
quantity and type of fertilizers used on the farm	—	—	102	85.00	12	10.00	06	5.00
Using plant protection measures	01	0.83	92	76.67	05	4.17	22	18.33
Hiring farm labours	—	—	25	20.83	80	66.67	15	12.50
Buying farm machinery / equipment	02	1.67	96	80.00	22	18.33	—	—
Installing oil engine and electric motor	—	—	80	66.67	40	33.33	—	—
Buying and selling of land	—	—	34	28.33	86	71.67	—	—
Borrowing money for farm operations	—	—	84	70.00	36	30.00	—	—
Selling of surplus farm produce	03	2.50	47	39.17	70	58.33	—	—

Table 3. Tribal farm women's involvement in the process of decision making for animal husbandry n = 120

Animal husbandry	<i>Only self</i>		Husband		Alongwith family (Joint decision)		Not related	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Selection of animal breed	07	5.83	29	24.17	72	60.00	12	10.00
Selection of fodder and feed	98	81.67	04	3.33	06	5.00	12	10.00
Sale and purchase of animals	13	10.83	15	12.50	78	65.00	14	11.67
Sale of milk and its products	63	52.50	08	6.67	18	15.00	31	25.83
Keeping size of herd	42	35.00	15	12.50	48	40.00	15	12.50

Decision making about animal husbandry: it was observed from table-3 that the decisions about selection of fodder and feed was dominated by tribal farmwomen (81.67 per cent) followed by sale of milk and its products. The jointly taken decisions were sale and purchase of animals (65.00 per cent) followed by selection of animal breed and keeping size of herd.

It can be concluded that the important decisions regarding animal husbandry were dominated by tribal farmwomen themselves. The husbands remain recessive in decision-making regarding animal

husbandry. The findings of the present study were similar to findings earlier reported by Praveena *et al.* (2005).

CONCLUSION:

The inference can be drawn from the findings that adivasi farm women were taking self decision incase of decoration taking of house and selection and preparation of food. Rural farm women play recessive role in making important decisions related to farm management whereas the decisions regarding animal husbandry enterprise was dominated by them.

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