
CHAPTER - IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

C H A P T E R - I V

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In this last Chapter an attempt is made to draw conclusions and make suggestions on the basis of responses of women's in agrarian society : A Case Study of a Village: Gadmudshingi in Kolhapur District.

Participation of women in agricultural work is an important area of study in the recent years. Present study is also concerned with this subject. The study was therefore, planned with specific objectives of studying the magnitude of female labour participation in agrarian field.

The study was located in Gadmudshingi village of Kolhapur district. The village was selected purposefully taking into consideration its accessibility for data collection.

A sample '60' women respondents were taken for studying out of which 14 (23.30%) of landless agricultural labourer, 07 (11.70%) of tenant cultivator-agricultural labourers, 34 (56.70%) of owner-cultivator labourers and 05 (08.33%) of owner cultivators were found.

The data was analysed and the outcome have been presented in the following manner :

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Nearly 85% women are in agriculture in this village

1) SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN :

The characteristics of women studied were the age, educational attainment, caste, religion, income and adoption of farm and home activities.

1. Age :

The distribution of women according to their personal characteristics shows that majority of women are between the age of 31 to 45 years (60.00%). The old aged women are found 25.00% i.e. above 46 years of age and the young aged women are 15.00% i.e. between 18 to 30 years of age.

2. Education :

Regarding the literacy of women it is observed that 73.30% women are illiterate, 24.40% women attended the school upto middle level and one woman has taken college level education.

This shows that the women in the village are still deprived from education because of societal norms.

3. Caste :

In this study the lower castes predominate.

4. Religion :

Among the sample respondents of this study 85% (51) of them profess Hinduism, 13.30% (8) profess Veershavisam

and 01.67% respondents profess Buddhism.

5. Income :

Agriculture is the main source of income. The data in this respect shows that 33 (55.00%) of the women families were having income upto Rs.15,000. About 20 (33.30%) women families were having annual income between Rs.15,001 to Rs.50,000 and very few women families were having income Rs.50,001 and above.

2) FARM AND HOME OPERATIONS :

It is observed from the information that in major agricultural operations women play dominant role.

It can be concluded that, majority of respondents participated in most important agricultural operations such as; activities during pre-sowing, sowing and harvesting periods and home activities i.e. role of home managing etc.

It is observed, that women had little role in farm operations like ploughing, cleaning the cover of sugarcane and carrying the sugarcane etc.

The data regarding social participation of the women revealed that about 08.00% women respondents were participating in the activities like Mahila Mandal, Community

Festival and Adult Classes.

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chapter 5.*

SUGGESTIONS :

There is a great need to understand and solve the problems of women in Gadnudshingi village. For this purpose the following steps may be taken :

- 1) It is essential to involve the women in the main stream of development such as; planning process, decision making process etc. to make them the main supporters of farming. ?
- 2) Adult Education programme should be started by the Zilla Parishad or University and through this programme information about changing role of women, new variety of hybrid seed. etc. should be given. Through such programmes, social awarness can be created among the women and social legislations such as dowary abolition act, minimum wages act, can be effectively implemented. TU.
- 3) The Gramsevak, Talathi, Sarpanch and Agricultural Assistants of the village should provide all information about new schemes and programmes of the Government to the women regularly. *How?*
- 4) The women need training in the field of health and hygine, child development and such other areas.

5) Nowadays, Government has appointed male village level worker for extension activities of agricultural department. But he can not approach lady farmers. Hence it should be better if Government would appoint female village *village?* worker to help them.

6) Ladies forum should be established in the village.

7) Effectiveness of mass media i.e. Radio, T.V., and newspapers for motivating womens and to participate in rural work should be increased. X

8) The need of training women in the agro-based small scale industries is essential to support and sustain their family economically on sound footing.

9) It is necessary to motivate men folk to accord freedom of decision making to women. In the absence of husband, wife should be competent enough to manage the farm developing. Her competency will automatically ease the process of motivation of men in this regard.

These suggestions be considered while involving women in developmental activities of agrarian societies.
