

**Type of Participation of Rural Working and Non - Working women
In Home Activities**

Shital Rathod and Dr. Jyoti Solunke

1. Research Student – Swami Ramanand Tirth Marathvada University Nanded.

Contact no. 9011324979, email – shitalv26@yahoo.com

2. Head, Dept. of Home Science Sant Tukaram College Parbhani.

Contact no. 9403815057, email – jyotideshmukh3011@gmail.com

I

Abstract

Homemaking is considered as one of the World's major occupations involving a core of household activities essential for our existence, like any other profession homemaking is also a profession. The present research study is planned with objectives to find out the Personal characteristics of rural working and non working women, to know the type of participation of rural working and non working women, Assessment of Home activities of selected rural working and non working women will be investigated. Seventy five (75) women from rural areas of Takli (Kumbhkarn) district Parbhani will be covered for the present study. This study will be investigated in one phases that was type of participation of the rural working and non working women investigated.

Results indicated that independent participation of the women was found in Chapati/ bhakri making, serving food, Washing cloth, Mopping floor and House decoration. Joint participation with female was observed in Cleaning & cutting vegetables and Actual preparation of curry while joint participation with male was noticed in ornaments purchasing and Cloth purchasing. Where as no participation of respondents were observed in Utensil purchasing, Medicine purchasing, getting them ready for school, sending to tuition.

Key Words – Working , Non – Working, Home Activities

Introduction -

Homemaking is multisided art and science with involves Variety of responsibility, duties, and task and it is said to be a full time job. From the time immemorial homemaking is recognized to be the responsibility of the homemaker. Though the job of homemaking encompasses a core of the activities essential to our existence the study of homemaking work is almost an entirely neglected area of study. Homemaker is the administrator in the home should earn the responsibility by organizing a complicated schedule of various household tasks on an average. Indian homemakers spend approximately six to nine hours on household work (Varghese et al.1989), Irrespective of their employment status, family size & family location. Domestic work is inclusive of the mental & physical activity. Observation and research data indicate that many homemakers feel inadequate to cope with heavy demands of household work (Varghese et al.1989).

Rural women play a vital role as housewives & copartners in farming profession. As cultural & social endowment, they have the responsibility for all domestic tasks including cooking, fetching of water, washing, care of children & livestock. In addition, they toil in the fields engaging various pre & post harvest operations. A majority of women work in marginal occupations to supplement family income by collection of fuel wood , fodder , fishes , practicing small animal husbandry & marketing of many rural & forest produce. (Srivastava , 1988)

Objectives -

1. To study the Personal characteristics of working and non working status from rural and urban women.

2. To know the type of participation of the respondents in different Home activities.

Methodology -

The study will be carried out in Takli (Kumbhkarn) village District Parbhani. Total seventy five working and non working women respondents engaged in various Home activities like Food Preparation, Clothing Housing & Household activities, Education of children, Farming activities, business, Fetching water, Washing and drying, Cleaning housing, Mopping floor etc. will be selected at random for conducting survey. The respondents will be personally interviewed with the help of pre structured interview schedule.

A total of seventy five working and non working rural women will be selected by random technique. Working status of women like Anganwadi workers, farm labour, shop keeper, those who are earn etc. and non working will be housewife.

Result and Discussion

General profile of the selected rural working and non working women

Table 1 reflects about general or the back ground information of the respondents. It is clear from the table that majority (45.33 %) of the women were from the age category 31-45 years, followed by the category 46-60 years (30.66 %) while 24.00 per cent women were from the age category 18-30 years.

As far as education of the respondents was concerned, it was seen that less than half (42.66 %) of the women were educated up to school level, more than one fourth (28.00 %) of them were illiterate. The percentage of the higher education i. e. graduation among selected women was found less than ten per cent (8.00%). It was due the reason that the entire sample was from rural area. It can be also observed from the table that

21.00 per cent of the women were educated up to Junior College or Diploma level. The study clearly indicates that educational level of the women in the study is fair.

The major occupation of the selected women was found to be House holder (50.66 %). These women were doing home related activities like Food Preparation, Education of children, Fetching water, Washing and drying, Cleaning housing, Mopping floor on home. The women were engaged in service (22.66%) while 17.00 per cent of them were farm labour, and 6.66 per cent were involved in farming.

As far as family type was concerned, nuclear type of families were seen to be predominant (50.66 %), followed by joint families (49.33 %). It is clear from the data that the trend of nuclear families has been increasing.

The trend of medium sized (5-8 members) families was found to be majority (50.66 %) of the selected families, while small sized (up to 4 members) families were half of them 42.66 per cent and lastly it was noted that few of them (4.00 %) had large families comprising > 8 members.

The annual income of the respondents' families was categorized under three income groups as up to Rs. 30,000/-, between Rs. 30,000/- to Rs. 60,000/- and above Rs. 60,000/-. It was observed that half of them (50.66 %) had their annual income up to Rs. 30,000/- whereas 38.66 per cent of them had their annual income above Rs. 60,000/- and only few of the families (10.66 %) had the annual income up to Rs. 30,000/-. It is due the fact that most of the families were having their occupation as farm labour.

As regards organizational membership of the respondents, it can be stated from the table, that cent per cent of the respondents (96.00 %) had no membership while very few negligible (4.00 %) of them had membership of formal/non-formal organization.

In case of media ownership, it was noted that majority of the families (86.66 %) were having land line/mobile phones, 72.00 per cent of them were having television, very few of them (5.33 %) were listening the programmes on radio/transistor, and percentage of the respondents having news paper/magazines was 13.33, whereas computer/laptop owning families were 4.00 per cent. Hence it can be concluded that media ownership was quite good among the selected respondents.

As far as extension contacts of the respondents were concerned, it can be depicted that a huge majority (40.00 %) of the women had always contacts with any extension agent whereas only 33.33 per cent of the women had sometime extension contacts among these, where as extension contacts of the respondents were concerned, it can be depicted that a only (26.66 %) of the women had no contacts with any extension agent. So it can be said that extension contacts of the selected women was found to be very high.

Type of participation of the respondents in Home activities

It can be expressed from the table2 that majority 56.00 per cent of them were involved independent in this activity cleaning & cutting vegetables. The percentages of their participation with female were 32.00 per cent in the cleaning & cutting vegetables activity. In this study further it was observed that 8.00 per cent of them were performing this activity with male while rest of the respondent very negligible per cent (4.00 %) was found to be not participating in this activity.

It is also clear from the table that the activity Actual preparation of curry majority of the women was involved (62.66%) independent in this activity, while 24.00 per cent of them were involved in this activity with female and male were very negligible i. e. 5.33 were

involved in the activity of actual preparation of curry and no participation of the respondent (8.00%) in this activity were very low.

Chapati/ bhakri making was another activity in which 68.00 per cent of the women were involved independent. The percentages of their participation with female were very negligible i. e. 20.00 and the same activity with male was very negligible i. e. 2.66. While only 9.33 per cent of the women were not involved Chapati/ bhakri making activity.

As far as participation of the women in the activity Serving food is concerned, it was seen that majority 60.00 per cent of the women were involved independent in this activity. While percentages of their participation with female were 26.66 per cent in the same activity. In this investigation it was noted that very few (4.00 %) of the women were participating with male in serving while rest of the respondents (9.33 %) were found to be not participating in this activity.

In the activity Washing & Drying Cloth, an overwhelming majority 65.33% same percentage of the both activity women were found to be participating independent. Only 21.33% & 22.66 per cent of them were carrying on this activity with female and very negligible percentage (2.66) and (1.33) respectively with male. While rest of the respondents (10.66 %) was same found to be not participating in this activity.

In case of the activity Cleaning housing & Cleaning surrounding also majority 60.00 and 58.66 per cent of the women were performing this activity independent whereas same activity 22.66 and 25.33 per cent of them were participating with female and only (5.33%) both were same per cent with male. and no participation of both activity was 12.00 and 10.66 per cent.



Retention for Consumption on Household level joint participation of female with female

It can be depicted from the table that Mopping floor and Fetching water by hand was performing this activity independently nearly half 61.33 and 33.33 per cent of the respondents. Near about one third of them (24.00 %) were and 20.00 per cent of them were involved in performing both activity with female and 4.00 and 5.33 per cent of them was performing this activity with only male while 10.66 and 41.33 per cent were not doing this activity.

Majority 60.00 and 44.00 per cent of the respondents were found to be participating in the House decoration & Child care activity independently respectively. Only 20.00 and 14.66 per cent of them were involved in performing same activity with female and 17.33 and 37.33 per cent of the respondent were not involved in the both activity while only 2.66 and 4.00 per cent of them was performing this activity with male.

It can be seen from the table that Sending to tuition and Getting them ready for school more than one fourth (36.00 %) and (29.33%) of the women were performing this activity

independently whereas very negligible (2.66%) per cent of the women were doing same per cent of this activity with females and males and majority percentage 58.66 and 65.33 per cent was not performing this both activity.

As far as participation of the women in the activity Sending to school and Helping/Supervising children in study was concerned, it can be seen that majority of them were not involved 70.66 and 69.33 per cent whereas 2.66 same per cent of them were performing jointly both this activity with females. They were performing this activity with very meager percentages with males 2.66 and 1.33 per cent. The low participation of women in this activity may be due to the reason that this activity is basically illiterate and low confidence or new syllabus pattern for Helping/Supervising children in study.

Vegetable purchasing is the activity in which the women were majority (50.66%), not involved in this activity. In this investigation the women were involved (42.66%) this activity independently while very few of them were performing with males (6.66%).

Studies show that Majority 66.66, 69.33, 69.33 and 69.33 per cent of the respondents were found to be not participating in the Grain purchasing, Grocery purchases, Utensil purchasing and Medicine purchasing respectively whereas 25.33, 22.66, 16.00 and 14.44 per cent of them were performing independently all this activity. They were performing this activity with very meager percentages with males 8.00, 8.00, 5.33 and 5.33 per cent.

It can be seen from the table that Ornaments purchasing and Cloth purchasing more than one fourth (40.00%) and (38.66%) of the women were not performing this activity whereas majority (42.66%) and (45.33%) per cent of the women were doing this

activity with males and 16.00 and 14.66 percentage was performing this both activity independently while very negligible 1.33 same per cent was performing with females.

As far as participation of the women in the activity Cloth purchasing, Farm equipments purchasing and Electrical purchasing was concerned, it can be seen that majority 38.66, 92.00 and 84.00 per cent of them were not involved whereas 45.33, 6.66 and 8.00 per cent of them were performing jointly all this activity with males . They were performing this activity independently 14.66, 1.33 and 8.00 per cent. Only 1.33 per cent performing Cloth purchasing activity with females.

Conclusion

The investigation concludes that less than half of the women were from the age category 31-45 years, more than half of the women were educated up to school level. Nuclear type of families was seen to be predominant and the trend of medium sized (5-8 members) families was found to be in more than half of the selected families. It was observed that more than half of them had their annual income above Rs. 30,000/-. As regards type of participation of the respondents in Home activities, independent participation was noted in the activity Chapati/ bhakri making. Participation of the women jointly with female was noted in the activities Cleaning & cutting vegetables whereas their joint participation with male was observed in Cloth purchasing. It was seen that the activities in which the majority women did not participated were Farm equipments purchasing.

References

Girase, C.P., Deshmukh, A. and Khonde, S.R. (2006). Farm women participation in agricultural operations. Research paper presented in National Seminar on - Participatory approach in Rural Development, February 27-28, 2006, pp.46-47.

Ingle, P.O. and Kohad B.G. (1990). Participation of tribal women in agriculture, Akola: Maha. J. Extn. Edn., IX : pp. 215-220.

Manju Suman (2002). Involvement of women in agricultural activities. Maharashtra Journal of Extension Education, XXI, (1), pp.105-106.

Qualitative data base on rural women - ecologically friendly empowerment (2003). All India Coordinated Research Project (Extension component), Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

Rodge, J. R. and Bellurkar, C. M. (2010). Gender role in farm activities. Advance Research Journal of Social Science (December, 2010), 1(2), pp.104-106.

Samrit, A., Kubde, V.R. and Kalantri, L. B. (1991). Knowledge of farm women about agricultural practices and their participation in agricultural operations. Maha. Jour of Extn. Edn., X (2), pp.185-190.

Shilaja, S. and Jayaramiah, K.M. (1993). Role of farm women in agriculture in Kerala State. Maha. Jour. of Extn. Edn., XII, pp.195 – 198.

Vidhale, A., Deshpande, P.V. and Mujumdar, S.D. (1993). Participation of tribal women in agricultural operations. Maha. Jour. of Extn. Edn., XII(199), pp. 323-324.

Table No. 1 General profile of the respondents
n = 75

Sr. No.	Particulars	Frequency	%
1	Age (Years)		
	18-30 yrs.	18	24.00
	31-45 yrs.	34	45.33
	46-60 yrs.	23	30.66
2	Occupation		
	Farm labour	13	17.00
	Farming	05	6.66
	Service	17	22.66
	Business	02	2.66
	House holder	38	50.66
3	Education		
	Illiterate	21	28.00
	School level	32	42.66
	Jr. College/ Diploma	16	21.33
	Graduate	06	8.00
	Post Graduate	00	00
4	Family Structure		
	a) Family Type		
	Nuclear	38	50.66
	Joint	37	49.33
	Extended	00	00
5	b) Family size		
	Small (Up to 4 members)	32	42.66
	Medium (5-8 members)	40	53.33
	Large (> 8 members)	03	4.00
6	Family income (Rs.) Per yr.		
	Up to Rs. 30,000.00	08	10.66
	Rs. 30,001.00 to 60,000.00	38	50.66
	> Rs. 60,000.00	29	38.66
7	Organizational membership		
	No membership	72	96.00
	Member of formal/non-formal organization	03	4.00
8	Media ownership		
	Newspaper/magazines	10	13.33
	Radio/transistor	04	5.33
	Television	54	72
	Land line /mobile	65	86.66

	Computer/Laptop	03	4.00
9	Extension contacts		
	always contacts (High)	30	40.00
	sometime(Medium)	25	33.33
	Never (Low)	20	26.66

Table No. 2 Type of participation of the respondents in Home activities
n = 75

Sr. No.	Home Activity	Independent		Joint with female		Joint with Husband		No participation	
		Frequ ency	(%)	Frequ ency	(%)	Freq uenc y	(%)	Freq uency	(%)
1	Cleaning & cutting vegetables	42	56.00	24	32.00	06	8.00	03	4.00
2	Actual preparation of curry	47	62.66	18	24.00	04	5.33	06	8.00
3	Chapati/ bhakri making	51	68.00	15	20.00	02	2.66	07	9.33
4	Serving food	45	60.00	20	26.66	03	4.00	07	9.33
5	Washing	49	65.33	16	21.33	02	2.66	08	10.66
6	Drying	49	65.33	17	22.66	01	1.33	08	10.66
7	Cleaning housing	45	60.00	17	22.66	04	5.33	09	12.00
8	Cleaning surrounding	44	58.66	19	25.33	04	5.33	08	10.66
9	Mopping floor	46	61.33	18	24.00	03	4.00	08	10.66
10	Fetching water	25	33.33	15	20.00	04	5.33	31	41.33
11	House decoration	45	60.00	15	20.00	02	2.66	13	17.33
12	Child care	33	44.00	11	14.66	03	4.00	28	37.33
13	Sending to tuition	27	36.00	02	2.66	02	2.66	44	58.66
14	Getting them ready for school	22	29.33	02	2.66	02	2.66	49	65.33
15	Sending to school	18	24.00	02	2.66	02	2.66	53	70.66
16	Helping/Supervising children in study	20	26.66	02	2.66	01	1.33	52	69.33
17	Vegetable purchasing	32	42.66	00	00	05	6.66	38	50.66
18	Grain purchasing	19	25.33	00	00	06	8.00	50	66.66
19	Grocery purchasing	17	22.66	00	00	06	8.00	52	69.33
20	Utensil purchasing	19	25.33	00	00	04	5.33	52	69.33
21	Medicine purchasing	17	22.66	00	00	04	5.33	52	69.33
22	Ornaments purchasing	12	16.00	01	1.33	32	42.66	30	40.00
23	Cloth purchasing	11	14.66	01	1.33	34	45.33	29	38.66

24	Farm equipments purchasing	01	1.33	00	00	05	6.66	69	92.00
25	Electrical purchasing	06	8.00	00	00	06	8.00	63	84.00

