



RESEARCH ARTICLE

PROBING OF ELEMENTS IMPEDING FEMMEFOLK FORTIFICATION IN RUSTICARUM DECISION  
COMPOSING AND EXTENSION TOIL

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ABSTRACT

Femmefolk play a consequential role in Agriculture, which has been universally admitted since time immemorial. In India, 60 per cent femmes are engaged in rusticarum pursuits in rusticus circumferences and they are performing domestic chores as well as farming pursuits with hommes as equal partners. The study was sketched to distinguish rusticus femmes' hurdles in decision composing regarding rusticarum pursuits and mainly how the rusticus femmes can be fortified for sustainable rusticarum progressionem in the district headquarter Rudrapur. A multistage sampling technique was used to collect the data from 450 respondents from three Blocks of the district. The results unearthed that a lion's share of femmes were illiterate, having monthly family income less than Rupees One lac and having small land farms. The giant ratio of the respondents reported that they had to face hurdles in accessing rusticarum extension muneris in the context of social, economic, cultural, and political issues. Howbeit, by addressing these hurdles effectively the situation of femmefolk fortification can be improved in rusticus circumference.

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INTRODUCTION

Self confidence and partaking in decision composing are the real tools of fortification of femmefolk. Fortification is now increasingly seen as a process by which the one's without power gain greater control over their lives. This means control over material assets, intellectual resources and ideology. It involves power to, power with and power within. Some define fortification as a process of awareness and conscientization, of capacity building leading to greater partaking, effective decision-composing power and control leading to transformative measures. In the rusticus circumferences femme take 71% decisions regarding "what items to cook" 26% decisions regarding obtaining health care fro herself 10% in purchasing garments or other major household items. 12% decisions were taken by femmes with reference to staying with their parents or siblings and 37% about how to spend money, which they had earned. Femmes amidst ages 15 to 19 nearly 24% are not involved in any kind of decision-composing only. 14% do not ask permission to go to the market. In rural sector 10% are involved with any decision-composing and 74% need permission for going to the market. In India, rusticus femmes cover about half of the total Indian population and an exodus proportion of rusticarum labor force in the rusticus part. About 60% of the women labor force is engaged in agriculture sector, their function being the arduous of all the femmefolk of our culture and yet their contribution goes disregarded and unwritten. Indian femmefolk play a pivotal role in agriculture and contribute in all operations related to crop production such as threshing, winnowing, drying sowing, transplanting,

weeding and harvesting etc. and livestock toils like handling of milk production, fodder cutting, animal care etc. Along the normal domestic chores of fetching water and fuel, cleaning and maintaining the house, cooking, taking care of children, elderly and disabled. Femmes partake in 27 to 48% of labor input in rural economy. Indian femmefolk work in agriculture or agriculture related pursuits 60% compared to 40% of homme are engaged in these pursuits. Nearly 35-39% of femme toil on their own family farms. Femmes' partaking in rusticarum elaboration is consistently expanding and in the face of this, femmes continue to face traditional restraints. Rusticus femmes lack access to input supplies, extension advice, credit and the most pivotal rusticarum resource land. This continues despite their increased partaking rates. Femmes now have heavier responsibilities and perhaps a strong presence but their say is still largely unheard. Rusticus femmes still don't have ownership on land and due to this they can't take independent decisions on sundry rusticarum aspects. Extension muneris in India are limited to femmes than homme because of different reasons, first insufficient rusticarum advice or the benefits, such as seeds and credit. Second extension staff professionals are homme, third our custom and norms of segregation, fourth domestic responsibilities and lack of movement and at last negligence of actual contribution of femmes. The rusticus femmes have lack of access in controlling their resources, an increase in the daily inclination that arise from the out migration of hommes into urban floor and into other professions, indigent education, less social setting, penury and their location in a profound patriarchal society, accentuating demand of gender sensitive policies in the rusticarum field. Policies and road maps should be developed which empower femmefolk to partake fully in social and economic pursuits

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because there is a general paucity of intellectual and well-nourished policies regarding rusticus femmes. Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka all reports reveal the lack of policy response to rusticus femmes' necessities and affairs. So the time demands positive measures on the part of policymakers within Non government organizations and International agencies (FAO, 1995; Ahmad, 2006). Accordingly keeping in view the above said facts, this study was designed to distinguish the elements which were impeding femmefolk fortification in rusticarum decision composing and extension toil in the district headquarter Rudrapur, Uttarakhand. It is envisaged that the results of this study would be helpful in unearthing certain elements with regard to femmefolk fortification, which would assist the policy makers and the extension workers to compose better road maps and policies to bring amelioration in the country.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was designed to distinguish and analyze the elements impeding femmes fortification in rusticarum decision composing and extension toil in district headquarter Rudrapur, Uttarakhand. Three Blocks were randomly selected at the first stage of the sampling. From each Block, ten villages from rusticus circumferences were drawn at the second stage of sampling. A sample of 450 rusticus femmes was interviewed. Respondents were selected by employing multistage random sampling technique.

household. So, 450 farm families made a total of 450 respondents for the study. The data was collected through pretested interview schedule. FGD were also administered on the basis of study objectives. The bivariate and univariate analyses were done by using SPSS to portray the cessation and to suggest some procedures for amelioration.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The most of the respondents (48.22%) belonged to young age group followed by 40.66% and 11.11% of the respondents who fall in middle and senile age categories, respectively (Table 1). The data also unearth that lion's share (83.11%) of the respondents were illiterate. 84% of the respondents reported that they earn less than 1 Lac, 10.44%, up to 1 Lac and 5.55% of the respondents, more than 1 Lac income annually from farm and other activities. This situation insinuate that a large portion of the respondents were financially not sound. Further table portrays that a big portion (86.00%) of the respondents fall under the category of small (less than 1-2 hectare) land holding, 12.44% respondents fall under the category of medium (3-4 hectare) land holding whereas only 1.55% hold large farms, having above 5 hectare of land. Table 3 insinuates that the highest perceived hurdles were impecunious economic conditions (mean 4.89), lack of social interaction (mean 4.86), social conflicts (mean 4.81), low payment of work for femmes (mean 4.69), lack of media information (mean 4.67), femmes work not recognized (mean 4.59), low literacy level amidst

Table 1. Silhouette of the respondents

Backgrounds characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Age (Years)</b>		
Up to 30 (Young)	217	48.22
31-50 (Middle)	183	40.66
Above 50 (Senile)	50	11.11
<b>Education</b>		
Illiterate	374	83.11
Primary	48	10.66
Middle	25	5.55
Matric	3	0.66
<b>Family income</b>		
Less than 1 lac	378	84.00
Up to 1 lac	47	10.44
More than 1 lac	25	5.55
<b>Family landholding</b>		
1-2 hec (Small)	387	86.00
3-4 hec (Medium)	56	12.44
Above 5 hec (Large)	7	1.55
<b>Total</b>	450	100.00

Table 2. Percentage ordering of the respondents according to their perceived hurdles in rusticarum pursuits

Statement	To some extent (%)	Below average extent (%)	Average (%)	Above average (%)	To much extent (%)	Total (%) (N=450)
Low payment of work for femmes	3.66	4.87	3.07	4.06	95.25	100
Femmes work not recognized	4.01	5.81	3.41	3.35	91.08	100
Violence against femmes	1.39	62.42	57.39	.63	6.91	100
Lack of media information	4.41	5.02	2.61	7.16	93.13	100
Social conflicts	3.64	4.01	3.58	4.65	87.48	100
Impecunious economic conditions	2.11	2.47	1.09	.55	93.11	100
Lack of social interaction	3.29	3.44	2.94	4.77	87.32	100
Low literacy level amidst femmes	3.89	5.45	4.98	7.94	78.47	100
Lack of legal, economic and political literacy	4.25	6.03	5.96	7.39	79.89	100
Lack of job opportunity for femmes	4.43	8.59	4.55	5.83	83.37	100

Scale: To some extent = 0, Below average extent = 1, Average = 2, Above average = 3, To much extent = 4

From each Blocks, ten villages were taken randomly. Fifteen farm families were selected from each selected village at random and one femme was further selected from each selected

femmes (mean 4.56), Lack of legal, economic and political literacy (mean 4.44), Lack of job opportunity for femmes (mean 4.31) and Violence against femmes (mean 2.12).

**Table 3. Mean standard deviation, rank order according to their perceived hurdles in rusticarum pursuits**

Operation	Mean	SD	Rank
Impecunious economic conditions	4.89	.34	1
Lack of social interaction	4.86	.89	2
Social conflicts	4.81	.65	3
Low payment of work for femmes	4.69	.78	4
Lack of media information	4.67	.93	5
Femmes work not recognized	4.59	.56	6
Low literacy level amidst femmes	4.56	.66	7
Lack of legal, economic and political literacy	4.44	.69	8
Lack of job opportunity for femmes	4.31	.68	9
Violence against femmes	2.12	.77	10

Scale: To some extent = 0, Below average extent = 1, Average = 2, Above average = 3, To much extent = 4

**Table 4. Relationship amidst silhouette of the respondents and their perceived hurdles related to femmes fortification**

Constraints/statements	Age	Education	Annual income	Family land holding
Low payment of work for femmes	27.90**	48.43***	39.62***	32.76**
Femmes work not recognized	18.55	65.69***	32.12**	28.77**
Violence against femmes	4.92	8.33	5.52	8.37
Lack of media information	19.72	56.27***	27.34**	38.28***
Social conflicts	18.32	58.62***	25.22**	29.12**
Impecunious economic conditions	24.26**	71.43***	32.73**	37.64***
Lack of social interaction	26.53**	36.25**	37.53***	31.83**
Low literacy level amidst femmes	14.09	98.77***	55.38***	45.76***
Lack of legal, economic and political literacy	18.88	116.41***	57.72***	48.34***
Lack of job opportunity for femmes	17.20	80.73***	52.43***	38.54***

\* Significant at P = 0.05 \*\* P = 0.01 \*\*\* P = 0.001

Economic stability is the key to make ones say more effective in any institution and state. If down trodden signatures would get proper education they would be able to make their voice heard in all strata of the society. Their voice in a society would make them to compose decisions for their well being for the boom of society and for the alms of their national interests. Consequently, it is crucial to assuage destitution from a country to bring forth healthy soul and mind with strong decision composing thoughts. NSO (2006) conducted a survey related to the hurdles to the partaking of femmefolk at decision composing positions. According to the survey findings, main hurdles faced by femmefolk in obtaining a decision composing or managerial position, 84% of femme indicated childcare responsibilities as a barrier, while 82% of femmefolk cited the lack of partner's support. More femmes than hommes stated that long working hours (76% of femmes, compared with 69% of hommes) and age (46% of femmes, compared with 38% of hommes) represent significant hurdles for femmes in their pursuit of posts with greater responsibilities. About 30% of the survey respondents believed that femmes were disadvantaged due to their sex; this reason was given more often by femmes than hommes (Katepa-Kalala, 1999; Whitehead, 2003). Table 3 shows the association of some selected background variables i.e. age, education, annual income, and landholding of the household with perceived constraints by the respondents in rusticarum decision composing process. These variables have been selected on the basis as they were considered main determinants of femmes' practice of power and their say in daily routine life. Age of the respondents depicted moderate level of significance with some variables and remained insignificant to some selected variables. On the other side, education, annual income, and size of land holding drawn relatively strong association with selected variables. Interestingly, violence against femmes as perceived constraints revealed no association to all background variables. This study

used population based data to recognize the factors impeding femmes decision composing power in overall activities in their rusticus life. This study was designed to recognize the partaking level of rusticus femmes in decision composing process regarding a number of household and rusticarum affairs and their perceived hurdles in this context. The study found that respondents had lower level of education as they have to share toil at farm instead of joining to school. The economic condition of femmes was not well and most of them lived in survival echelon. Impecunious economic estate was found the main hurdles in femmes' partaking in rusticarum practices. Bivariate analysis also unearthed that impecunious economic estate and low payments to femmes for rusticarum toil portrayed strong relationship with selected background variables. Further, education of women has a greater effect in decision composing partaking and on the perceived hurdles to the fortification of rusticus femmes.

## CONCLUSION

The present data should be considered as a ground study for the future studies regarding femmes fortification. The policy makers should strengthen the femmes organizations and rusticus circumference must be furnished with manna toil chances for femmefolk. Policies should also be made to distinguish femmes' toil and proposing of sufficient remuneration for them. These policies may aid to decrement the impecunious economic estate of the rusticus circumference and fortification of femmes particularly in rusticarum decision composing pursuits.

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