

Research Paper :

A study of time and energy utilization pattern of tribal women in district Balrampur (U.P.)

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ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken to investigate the utilization pattern of time and energy of tribal women of District Balrampur, U.P. The utilization of time and energy was investigated for rainy, winter and summer seasons of joint and nuclear families. The data were further analysed to get the role of age in their utilization of time. The type of family was also considered a probable variable to affect the utilization of time and energy. The amount of time spent on activities out of home, varied from rainy, winter and summer seasons. The tribal women spent more time and energy in rainy season, moderately in winter and less in summer season, which showed a linear declining trend for both time and energy. The analysed data revealed that younger tribal women spent more time and energy compared to older women and the trend of decline was linear.

Key words : Family, Tribal women, Energy, Seasons

The women, through out the world, have shown their contribution in social and economic development of their countries. India is primarily an agricultural country and women working out of home, specially on farms, is not a new phenomenon. They have worked side by side males on the farm and monopolised some of the farm activities. Vasudevan (2007) and Ogale *et al.* (1990) have reported that tribal women have participated in agricultural activities and they were deeply involved in home and home management, besides agricultural activities. They have been able to do inside and out of home activities due to their skill in time and energy management practices. They have played significant role in agricultural production, livestock management and other allied farm activities. The total work load on tribal women ranged from 160-170 days per year for different family types. Saxena (1985) has reported that participation in farm activities was more or less the same for tribal and non-tribal farm women (8.25 hrs per day). The pattern of time allocation to farm and household depends on age of the women.

METHODOLOGY

Place of study:

The study was conducted in Puchperwa block of Balrampur district. Three Nyay Panchayats were selected randomly. A sample of 341 tribal women of various age groups ranging from 30 to 60 years were randomly selected from the villages of Panchperwa block of Balram district.

Data collection:

Data were collected with the help of a questionnaire developed for the purpose of this study. Besides interview, observation was also made to supplement the data.

Measurement tools:

The tools used in collection of data included Nickell and Dorsey (1967) scale which has categorized as 1.4 to 2.0 KCal per minute work as light, 2.0 to 3.5 KCal as moderate and 3.5 to 4.5 KCal per minute as heavy work. The light to heavy energy work ranged from 1.4 to 4.5 KCal per minute and its mid value of light work was 1.7 and moderate work, 2.75 KCal while heavy work has 4 KCal per minute. The energy expenditure was calculated for each woman, which has been used to correlate it with other variables of the study.

The results have been presented in percentage, mean and significance of differences.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

One of the main objectives of this study was to find out the time and energy spent by tribal women in different seasons. The variation in pattern of expenditure of above two variables were compared with type of family. The respondents were divided into nuclear and joint families. Table 1 reveals that there were 216 nuclear and 125 joint families. The pattern of time and energy spent by tribal women were analysed separately and the difference was found out.