RESEARCH PAPER

Decision making pattern of farm women in relation to selected different agriculture activities

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ABSTRACT
Decision making pattern refers to take decision regarding agriculture activities either solely or with husband or with family members or no decision at all. In case of all of major agriculture activities such as sowing practices, nutrient management, crop protection and harvesting and post harvest activities majority of the farm women had taken joint decision with family members or with husband. While, independent female decisions were negligible. Certain area such as crop protections and policy decision, where farm women had denied to take any independent decision in all aspects of these activities.

Key Words: Decision making pattern, Farm women, Agriculture activities


Some historians believe that it was woman who first domesticated crop plants and thereby initiated the art and science of farming. Women contribute nearly equally along with men, in the economic development of our country and hence, the prosperity and growth of a nation depends on the status and development of women. Women are involved in pre-sowing, post-sowing, harvesting and post-harvesting operations as well as allied activities through physical contribution. There is negligible role of farm women in decision making in various activities either home or farm even though their significant contributions. They usually deny taking decision or participating in decision making process. Decision making refers to mode of decisions taken by farm women regarding various aspects of agriculture activities either solely or jointly with husband or with family members. So to know women contribution and pattern to take decision about agriculture activities present study was conducted with following objective:

To study the decision making pattern of farm women in relation to selected different agriculture activities.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
The study was undertaken in Anand district of Gujarat. Anand, Borsad and Petlad talukas which have maximum numbers of small and marginal farmers were selected purposively. Accordingly, five villages from each talukas i.e. a total fifteen villages were selected purposively. List of farm women living in these villages which are working on their farm were obtained from VLW’s of concerned village. Randomly eight farm women were selected for study, in all, 120 farm women were selected to serve as the respondents for the study. Keeping in view the objectives of the study, well structured pre tested Gujarati version interview schedule was developed. The data were collected by personally interviewing the respondent farm women in an informal atmosphere either at home or farm.

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