

## Analysis of role performance of women in farm activities under KVK Mokokchung, Nagaland

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### ABSTRACT

*The study was undertaken in Mokokchung district of Nagaland. A total of 50 farm women selected as respondents through proportionate random sampling. The selected respondents were interviewed personally using pre-tested well structured interview schedule. The data were analysed using appropriate statistical tool. The findings showed that farm women's participation was maximum in weeding, picking, drying of grains, cleaning of grains and processing and major part of cleaning of field, thinning, shifting production of threshing floor, marketing, grading and gap filling.*

Nagaland is the 16<sup>th</sup> state of India and is one of the 'Seven Sisters' of the North East Region. The state is bounded by Assam on the West, Myanmar on the East, Arunachal Pradesh and part of Assam on the North and Manipur on the South. It covers a geographical area of 16,579 sq.km and lies between 25°60' and 27°40' latitude North and 93°20' and 95°15' longitude East of the Equator. The altitude ranges from 100 m to 3840 m with climatic condition varying from sub-tropical to sub-temperate. The state is predominantly rural with 82.26 per cent of the population living in villages, generally situated on high hilltops or slopes overlooking verdant valleys. Mokokchung district is one of the 11 districts in Nagaland which is mainly inhabited by the Ao Naga. It is bounded by the state of Assam on the north, Tuensang district on the east, Zunheboto district on the south and Wokha district and the state of Assam on the west. The district lies between 93°53' and 94°53' East Longitude and 25°56' and 27°40' North Latitude. The altitude ranges from 150 msl to 1650 msl covering a geographical area of 1615 sq.km. The district is characterized by low land and mid slopes with varying degree of slopes and having sub-montane climate, foothills with undulating to rolling topography and having warm sub-tropical climate, mountains and hilly terrain covered with vegetations. It enjoys three seasons viz. summer (March – May), monsoon (June – September) and winter (October – February). Due to prolonged rains and high humid

conditions the natural vegetation is characterized by sub-tropical evergreen rainforests and coniferous vegetations.

Women are playing a significant and crucial role in agricultural operations along with household chores. An attempt was made to analyse the participation of women in farming operations.

## METHODOLOGY

The study was undertaken in Mokokchung District of Nagaland, to analyse the participation of women in agriculture. The population of study consisted of farm women involved in agriculture and allied activities. A sample of 50 farm women was selected through proportionate random sampling. Selected respondents were interviewed personally using well structured pre tested interview schedule. The amount of work done by farm women in various farm activities was found by using the following criteria score category and the mean weighted score was found out for individual farm activities.

Amount of work done

Category	Score
Least	1
Less than half	2
More than half	3
Major	4
Complete	5

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The socio economic characteristics of related respondents were analyzed and presented in the Table 1. The Table 1 depicts that majority (50%) of the respondents belonged to old age group followed by middle age (30%) and young age (20%) group. It was also revealed that majority (78%) of respondents belonged to nuclear family (78%) and followed by (22%) joint family. Result on family income shows that majority (38%) of respondents were belongs to income group Rs.60000/- to 90000/- followed by (34%) income group Rs.30000/- to 60000/-, (18%) income group below 30000/- and (10%) income group above Rs. 90000/- annually. Result on cast

categories (100%) indicate that all the respondents were from schedule tribe. While looking at their educational status, result revealed that majority (60%) were literate, (18%) were from middle level, (10%) were from primary level, (8%) were graduate and only (4%) were illiterate. Result on land holding depicts that majority (46%) were medium scale land followed by small (38%) scale land and only (16%) had large scale land.

Table 1. Socio Personal characteristics of respondents (N= 50)

Variable	Categories	N	% age
Age	Young (<30)	10	20
	Middle (31-40)	15	30
	Old (>40)	25	50
Type of family	Joint family	11	22
	Nuclear family	39	78
Annual Family income (Rs)	Below 30,000	9	18
	30000 – 60000	17	34
	60000- 90000	19	38
	90000 above	5	10
Caste	General	Nil	0
	OBC	Nil	0
	Schedule tribes	50	100
Education	Illiterate	2	4
	Literate	30	60
	Primary	5	10
	Middle	9	18
	Graduation	4	8
Land holding	Small	19	38
	Medium	23	46
	Large	8	16

The Participation of selected respondents in farm activities was analyzed and presented in Table 2. The data in Table2 reveals that weeding, cutting, picking, dry of grains, cleaning of

grains and processing are the major farm operation where in women participation was 100 percent (*Singh et.al* (2004) also reported that the farm operations in which the participation of women was 100 percent were cleaning the produces, cutting, picking, storage and processing. It was observed that cleaning of field, raising nursery of seedlings, transplanting, thinning, gap filling, shifting production to threshing floor, winnowing, grading and marketing of field farm operation in which the participation of women was more than 75 percent. The task in which women participation was varied between 50-75 percent were sowing manure application and irrigation. The result also show that fertilizer application, plant protection measures, threshing and storage were perform on field by women 30 to 40 percent. Less involvement of farm women was found in levelling of field (8%) and in ploughing of field (6%)

Table 2. Participation of farm women in farm activities (N-50)

Sl.No	Farm activities	N	%age
1.	Ploughing of field	3	6
2.	Cleaning of field	48	96
3.	Levelling of field	4	8
4.	Raising nursery of seedling	43	86
5.	Sowing	32	64
6.	Transplanting	41	82
7.	Manure application	27	54
8.	Fertilizer application	18	36
9.	Weeding	50	100
10.	Thinning	48	96
11.	Gap filling	46	92
12.	Irrigation	26	52
13.	Plant protection measures (insecticide, pesticide used)	15	30

14.	Cutting	50	100
15.	Picking	50	100
16.	Shifting production to threshing floor	48	96
17.	Threshing	20	40
18.	Winnowing	40	80
19.	Drying of grains	50	100
20.	Cleaning of grains	50	100
21.	Grading	45	90
22.	Storage	15	30
23.	Marketing	47	94
24.	Processing	50	100

### CONCLUSION:

Research showed that farm women's participation was maximum in weeding, picking, drying of grains, cleaning of grains and processing and major part of cleaning of field, thinning, shifting production of threshing floor, marketing, grading and gap filling. In case of ploughing of field and cleaning of field they do the least amount of work. The study also depicts that age, family income and land holding influence the women participation in agriculture. Type of family, education level, cast were not effected by the women participation in agriculture

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