

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION:

It has been concluded from the study that majority of the respondents were in middle age group, educated up to secondary level, majority were married, belonged to nuclear family, had low to medium level of farming experience, had agriculture as main occupation, medium level of innovativeness, had small size of land holding, belonged to low income category and had poor cropping pattern. The study revealed that women's overall participation was maximum in weeding, sowing, harvesting, processing and storage in farming operations, likewise in dairy activities the participation of the respondents was found maximum in care and management of cows of all stages, care at parturition time, milking, cleaning of shed and milking vessels, grazing and feeding of animals, handling and storage of milk and watering, preparation of feed concentrates and milk products. From the study, it was inferred that majority of the decisions regarding crop husbandry are jointly taken by the women respondents and their husbands, animal husbandry management was completely dominated by women's self-decision. It was also concluded that age, education, marital status, family type, farming experience, occupation, land holding and annual income were significantly associated with extent of participation of rural women involved in agricultural operation. Likewise, age, education, marital status, occupation, land holding, annual income, family type, farming experience and source of information were significantly associated with decision making of respondents in agricultural activities. The major constraints faced by the rural women respondents were lack of knowledge, skill and proper training about agricultural technologies and majority of them suggested that training programmes for farm women need of female extension workers and timely information about availability of sources of inputs to overcome the constraints.

Thus, it may be concluded that women in the study area faced various constraints while participating in farm and allied activities which need to be solved on priority to improve their participation in farm and allied activities. It is necessary that rural women should be encouraged to attend Krishi mela, agricultural exhibitions, educational tours, crop demonstrations and other agricultural programmes. It is also suggested that they should be given agricultural information and training in agricultural technology through women extension workers to improve their participation in farm and allied activities.