

# CHAPTER-

# VII

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The present study entitles “Study on participation of rural women in agriculture and allied activities of District Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh” was under taken during the year 2009.

Out of 12 community development Block in Faizabad district out of these 12 Block only four Block Amaniganj, Milkipur, Masodha, Haringtonganj, were selected randomly for this study.

Two villages were selected randomly for each 4 block for this study. a complete list of the rural women in each selected village was prepared, from this list a total number of 240 women as respondents was selected through proportionate random sampling techniques and the authored himself had collected the data from the respondents with the help of pre tested interview schedule.

Analysis was done with the use of percentage as well as correlation coefficient to see the relationship between different variable and participation of rural women in agriculture and allied activities.

This study was conducted keeping view the following objectives.

### **Objectives:**

1. To study the socio-economic profile of the respondents.
2. To study the attitude of women towards participation in socio-economic activities.
3. To study the participation of women in different socio economic activities.
4. To study the suggestive measures for improving participation of women in different socio-economic activities.

### **Socio-economic profile of the respondents:**

1. A maximum number of women respondents was observed in medium age group i.e. 36 to 55 years.
2. The majority of the rural women marriage (94.80) were observed to be minimum age group i.e. 25 years.
3. The majority of the rural women education (50.83) were observed to be illiterate.
4. Maximum number of respondents (40.00) belonged to general caste.
5. The majority of respondents (29.58) were observed in the land holding category of marginal farmers (upto 2 areas).
6. Maximum number of the respondents (61.67%) were reported their joint family.
7. (86.67) percent rural women were found having arbove 5 members in their families.
8. Most of the respondents (47.08%) were recycling in a mixed type houses.
9. It was found the agriculture was the main occupation of majority (70.42%) of families and services as subsidiary occupation of 23% of rural women families.
10. A maximum No. of respondents family earning the.(20,000 Rs annual income )
11. It was found the, the bullock as form power was found with majority of the respondent (44.48%) in the rural families.
12. Almost the respondents ()89.58% were found to be having chalf cutter.
13. All respondents (100%) were found to be having watch.

14. All respondents (100%) were having cycle as transportation material.
15. Almost all the respondents were found to having telephone/mobile in communication media possession.
16. A maximum women (48.32%) respondents No. contact to any source of information. medium level (55.00%) respondent belonging to medium (26 to 32) level of value orientations.
17. A minimum women (78.70%) respondents belonging to low (up to 0.16) level of social mobility.
18. Almost the respondent (94.00%) were found to married.

### **Attitude of women towards social participation:**

There were (67.50%) respondents who belonged to high class level (21-25) of attitude towards social participation as for as correlation ship between different variables and attitude of women towards social participation was concerned none of the variables was found correlated significantly, means that they do not have any influence over attitude.

### **Suggestive measure and suggestion:**

#### **Suggestive measure as perceived by the respondent :-**

on the basis of score values values, most Important suggestion as perceived by the respondents were observed viz. lack of social mobility should be avoided. Parent should encourage the women's for educations most important respectively which need special attention for increasing the participation as rural women in Agriculture and allied activities.

#### **Suggestion:-**

1. More than half of the respondents (rural women) were observed illiterate in locale of the study. Hence, the literacy programme should be initiated by the government or non-government agencies, so that the literacy level of the rural women may be enhanced.
2. Most of respondent were found having either marginal or small land holding. Hence, there is a need to introduce the enterprises suitable for these categories of farmers, so that ultimately their income could be increased.
3. The participation of respondents in social organizations was almost very less. Therefore, there is a need to motivate that the rural women for participating in social organizations, so that their importance could be utilized.



4. The contact of respondents with information sources was found very meager, specially with formal and mass media source hence for improving the extent of contact with information sources for having recent information, there is a need to give the opportunity for more access with different information sources, so that the knowledge of rural women can be improved up to some extent.
5. The maximum respondents were found having low level of attitudes towards social participation hence, there is a need to convince the rural women about importance of social participation especially among women.
6. The parent, government and other agencies engaged in development of education emphasis should be given on the suggestive measures perceived by the respondents to improve the literacy of women in rural areas viz. early marriage for girls should be avoided, parda system should be abolished, family member should cooperate the women for education etc, so that evil like illiteracy could be punished.