

Role Performance

mean and standard deviation of total role performance score and major four agricultural roles scores were calculated.

performances in allied agricultural, harvest and post-harvest, inter-cultivation and pre-sowing and sowing roles of rural women are given in Table1.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The total performance as well as the

Table 1 : The total and four major role performance of the rural women.

		(N=120)					
Sr. No.	Role Performance	Good		Average		Poor	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1.	Total role performance	20	16.7	81	67.5	19	15.8
2.	Allied agricultural Activities	19	15.8	84	70.0	17	14.2
3.	Harvest and post harvest	29	24.2	63	52.5	28	23.3
4.	Inter-cultivation	16	13.3	60	50.0	44	36.7
5.	Presowing and sowing	17	14.2	70	58.3	33	27.5

The data in Table 1 shows that the majority (67.5 per cent) of the rural women performed their roles as average in total role performance in farm management. The data also indicate that 70.0, 58.5 and 50.0 per cent of the rural women performed their role as average in allied agricultural (dairy, poultry and kitchen gardening role), presowing and sowing, harvest and post-harvest and inter-cultivation in farm management respectively.

Therefore, it is clear from foregoing discussion that majority of the rural women performed their farm roles satisfactorily.

Based on the maximum score possible on the work chart developed for rural women, the percentage participation of rural women in farm activities was also calculated and the results obtained are given in Table 2.

Table 2 : Percentage participation of rural women in farm activities.

Role performance category	(N=120)	
	Frequency	Per cent
Poor (0-20%)	3	2.50
Low (21-40%)	79	65.84
Average(41-60%)	38	31.66
High(61-80%)	-	-
Very high(81-100%)	-	-
Total	120	100.0

It is evident from the Table 2 that 97.50 per cent of rural women belong to 21 to 60 per cent role performance category. Only 2.5 percent of rural women belong to less than 20 per cent role performance category and none belong to above 60 per cent category of role performance in farm management. This indicates that there is enough scope for introduction of agro-based and other economic oriented programmes for rural women to make use of their efforts and to provide them the better standard of living.

Role Performance of Low, Medium and High, Economic Categories of Rural Women :

An attempt was made in this study to find out the significant difference, if any, in role performance of low, medium and high economic categories of rural women.

The mean scores of role performances obtained by the low, medium and high economic categories of rural women are presented in Table 3.

Table 3 : Mean scores of role performance of the low, medium and high economic categories of rural women.

Sr. No.	Major Roles	Low economic category (N=40)	Medium economic category (N=40)	High economic category (N=40)
1.	Presowing and sowing	94.58	71.40	60.55
2.	Inter-cultivation	34.98	26.80	20.28
3.	Harvest and post-harvest	109.10	76.83	59.63
4.	Allied agricultural activities	130.50	163.11	163.00
TOTAL		369.16	338.14	303.46

The total mean scores of role performance of low, medium and high economic categories of rural women were 369.16, 338.14 and 303.46 respectively. The difference in role performance mean scores between low and medium economic category was 31.02, between medium and high economic category was 34.68 and between low and high economic category was 65.70. The maximum role performance mean score difference was between low and high economic categories and the minimum was between low and medium economic categories of rural women. Therefore, the low economic

category of rural women performed more work in farm management than the medium and high economic categories of rural women.

From Table 3, it is clear that the performance in all the agricultural role was more by the low economic category, whereas it was less by the high economic category of rural women. Allied agricultural activities were mostly performed by high and medium economic categories, whereas they were performed comparatively less by the low economic category of rural women. Allied agricultural activi

ties were performed the most among the four farm roles by all the three economic categories of rural women. This findings was in the line with the finding of Shashipuri (1974) who reported that all the animal tasks were predominantly wife-centred and were mostly performed and decisions were taken by wives.

The significance difference, if any, between low, medium and high economic categories of rural women in performing their roles in farm management was worked out by the method of analysis of variance method and the results are given in Table 4.

Table 4 : Difference in role performance of low,medium and high economic categories.

Sources of variation	d.f	Sums of squares	Mean square (variance)	F-Value
Between groups	2	24602	12301	2.18 ^{NS}
Within groups(error)	117	659524	5637	
TOTAL	119	684126		

N.S. = Non Significant

The computed F value was found to be non significant indicating thereby that low, medium and high economic categories of

rural women were at par in their role performance.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Majority of the rural women performed their farm roles satisfactorily.
2. The low economic category of rural women performed more in farm activites than medium and high economic categories or rural women.
3. The medium and high economic categories of rural women performed more in allied agricultural activities than the low economic category of rural women.
4. No significant difference in role performance was observed among low, medium and high economic catgeories of rural women

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