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Women's Participation Level On Onion Cultivation Practices In Rewa District Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract:

The finding indicated that the famous Agriculture scientist swaminathan describe that it was women who first domesticated crop, plants and their by the Art and Science of farming.Onion is perceived to be a “main crop” in the study region with only 22 percent of onion producers being women. Women mentioned difficulties in acquiring land and storage facilities as the main constraints to successful onion production. Men had more and easier access to fertilizers and extension services than women. The study was conducted in Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh, with 120 respondents. Maximum participation in transplanting , preparation of nursery bed , inter- culture , preparation of onion for marketing and harvesting of onion . Low participation in direct sowing of onion, decision of variety of Onion and irrigation .

Keywords: Onion cultivation, and participation level of women.

Introduction-

The famous Agriculture scientist swaminathan describe that it was women who first domesticated crop, plants and their by the Art and Science of farming. While men went out hunting in search of food women stared gathering seeds from the native flare and began cultivating those of interest from the point of view of food, feed, folder, fibber and fuel. Women have played and continue to lov a key role in the conservation of basic life support system such as land, water, through organic fled and found. They have protected the health of the soil. recycling and promoted crop security through the maintenance of varietal diversity and genetic resistance. Onion is perceived to be a “main crop” in the study region with only 22 percent of onion producers being women. Women mentioned difficulties in acquiring land and storage facilities as the main constraints to successful onion production. Men had more and easier access to fertilizers and extension services than women.

Methodology-

The study was conducted in Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh in 2022-23. 6 villages (from Semaria block) and from each village 20 respondents Total 120 respondents purposely selected for study.The data was collected through pre-tested structured and personal interview by the respondents. Frequency, percentage, were used for analysing and interpreting the data.

Result and discussion: -

Table : Distribution of respondent on the basis of level of participation (n=120)

S.no	Practices	No participation		Partial participation		Complete participation	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Decision of nursery area	25	20.8	45	37.5	50	41.6
2	Preparation of nursery bed	25	20.8	38	31.6	57	47.5
3	Decision of variety of Onion	25	20.8	50	41.6	45	37.5
4	Transplanting	40	33.3	32	26.6	48	40
5	Direct sowing of onion	77	64.1	30	25	13	10.8
6	Irrigation	78	65	30	25	12	10
7	Application of manure and fertilizers	40	33.3	48	40	32	26.6
8	Disease control	45	37.5	50	41.6	25	20.8
9	Weed control	78	65	12	10	30	25
10	Inter-culture of onion	25	20.8	45	37.5	50	41.6
11	Harvesting of onion	30	25	78	65	12	10
12	Preparation of onion for marketing	13	10.8	30	25	77	64 .1
13	Decision making for marketing	30	25	78	65	12	10

Above table shows that the maximum respondents , maximum respondents 50(41.6) percent have partial participation and 45 (37.5) percent have no participation and only 25 (20.8) percent womens have complete participation in decision of neursery area , 57(47.5) percent have complete participation and 38(31.6) parent have partial participation and only 25 (20.8) percent womens have no participation in preparation of nursery bed ,50 (41.6) percent have no participation and 45 (37.5) percent have partial participation and only 25

(20.8) percent womens have complete participation in decision of variety of onion , 48(40) percent have complete participation and 40 (33.3) percent have no participation and only 32 (26.6) percent womens have partial participation in transferplating , 77 (64.1) percent have no participation and 30 (25) percent have partial participation and only 13 (10.8) percent womens have complete participation in irrigation , 48 (40) percent have partial participation and 40 (33.3) percent have no participation and only 32 (26.6) percent womens have completed participation in application of manure and fertilizers , 50 (45) percent have complete participation and 45 (37.5) percent have no participation and only 25 (20.8) percent womens have partial participation in decision of neursery area , 78 (65) percent have partial participation and 30 (25) percent have no participation and only 12 (10) percent womens have complete participation in weed control , 50 (41.6) percent have complete participation and 45 (37.5) percent have no participation and only 25 (20.8) percent womens have partial participation in inter- culture of onion , 78 (65) percent have partial participation and 30 (25) percent have no participation and only 12 (10) percent womens have complete participation in harvesting of onion , 77 (64.1) percent have complete participation and 30 (25) percent have partial participation and only 13 (10.8) percent womens have no participation in preparation of onion , 78 (65) percent have partial participation and 30 (25) percent have no participation and only 12 (10) percent women have completed participation in decision making for marketing .

Conclusion:

The women participation in agricultural activities in complete participation in decision of nursery area , decision of variety of Onion , transplanting and irrigation . no participation women in agricultural activities in direct sowing of onion , weed control , preparation of onion and inter-culture .

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