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To study the socio-economic and anthropometric profile of the rural female workers

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Abstract
In India, a large number of female workers involved in post-harvest activity of agriculture. There is no doubt that women are the backbone of the rustic economy in the developing world. Sometimes, Female workers involved in post-harvest activity on daily basis and also non-daily basis.
The Present study was carried out in Pusa and Kalyanpur Block of Samastipur District of Bihar. Approx 75% of rustic female workers earn their livelihood from agriculture farming. In the present study the total sample size comprised as 60 rustic female workers categorized as 2 groups daily (30) and non-daily (30) randomly selected, involved in post-harvest activity of agricultural paddy crop . In this Study Socio-Economic and Anthropometric profile of rustic female workers were assessed. In present study weighing machine, measuring tape, grip dynamometer, portable blood pressure machine was used to take anthropometric information. A Schedule was used to elicit information from the respondents.

Keywords: rural female workers, socio-economic status and anthropometric profile

Introduction
In Bihar, female workers traditionally played a major role in paddy cultivation post-harvest processing throughout the world. As indicated by an International Labor Organization (1964), assessment women perform one third of the world's counted labour. Share of female workers agrarian workforce in total agricultural workforce was estimated to be 19.32% as per census 2011. Rustic women workers engaged long hours in domestic and agricultural activities i.e. cutting, threshing. It was observed that continuous work can affects female workers BMI B.P. and also increased their H.R. as well as their health. Majority of female workers involved in cutting and threshing activity of agricultural paddy crop. Panwar *et al*., (2000) [4] had studied an adoption of improved livestock management practices by tribal or Non-tribal women. In their report on tribal women found that majority of tribal workers were illiterate group. Awasthi *et al*., (2002) [1] recorded that about one third of women dairy farmers were under medium range of education, 33.75, 27,50 per-cent were involved in high and low range of education towards improved dairy practices. Mandloi (2006) stated that a greater number of farm women were under category of low-income group. Dewangan *et al*., (2008) [2] stated that body measurement is more in the middle category of age or lower under the category of higher age. Umarikar *et al*., (2010) [5] stated that maximum number of selected farm women had under slender and suffered from deficiency of mild energy and aerobic capacity.

Objective of the study
1. To study the socio-economic and anthropometric profile of rural women.

Scope and Aim of the study
i. The Present study is conduct to know the socio-economic and anthropometric profile of the rural women involved in post-harvest activity of paddy crop.
ii. The present research is an attempt to explore scientifically the ergonomic evaluation of rustic female worker involved in post-harvest activity of paddy crop by researcher for understanding the ergonomic difference between daily and non-daily basis engaged rustic female workers.
iii. The Present study is spreading awareness among rural worker that continuous agrarian drudgery prone activities can affects their health status badly.

Material and Methods

Selection of area: The present research was conducted in Pusa and Kalyanpur Block of Samastipur district was selected as purposively. One village from each block was selected as per the convenience of the researcher.

Selection of sample: From each village only thirty women respondents was randomly selected. Thus, the total number of sample size was comprised as sixty. From selected thirty respondents fifteen respondents was selected as controlled respondents from both villages. On Control group experimental method was applied in 3 replications with regard to post-harvest activities.

Data collection: A well- structured schedule was used to collect socio- economic and anthropometric profile information of the rustic female workers such as age, family type, family size, family education status, Income, social participation and height, weight, BMI, heart rate and blood pressure. During the data collection time survey or experiment method was used for the taken out the information of post- harvest activity of agriculture with the interviewee.

Result and Discussion

1. Socio- economic profile of the rural women

The result of the research is highlighted that socio- economic profile of rustic women in daily and non-daily basis group was found different. In daily basis worker group majority of interviewees (36.6%) found in 20-30years age. While in non-daily basis group a greater number of interviewees (36.6%) was seen in 40-50 years category of age. Whereas in a Daily group maximum interviewee (66.6%) had in nuclear family and in non-daily worker group (60%) interviewees had in joint family type. Under daily worker group is concerned maximum interviewees (46.6%) had in middle family size. In case of non- daily workers interviewees (46.6%) had in middle family. Whereas in daily basis worker group vast majority of interviewees (53.3%) were illiterate and in non-daily basis group maximum interviewees (33.3%) were in primary school. In case of daily basis group maximum interviewee (46.6%) had medium family education but in non-daily workers group majority of interviewees (40%) had medium family education. In case of daily workers group a greater number of interviewees (50%) had their income under Rs/-5000-10000 while in non-daily group (33.3%) interviewees had their income under below-Rs/- 5000.

In daily worker group a greater number of interviewees (60%) were not member of any organization while in non-daily basis worker group majority of interviewees (46.6%) were member of one organization. Under daily basis worker maximum interviewees 20 were working for 3-6 hours or in case of non-daily basis workers group maximum interviewee 22 were engaged 0 to 3 working hours.

Table 1: Socio- economic profile of the rural women involved in Post- harvest activity agricultural paddy crop

(n=60)

S. No. Parameters	Particulars	Daily-Basis Group (F & P)	Non-daily basis Group (F & P)	Total (F & P)
1. Age	20-30 Years	11 (36.66)	10 (33.33)	21 (35.00)
	30-40Years	11 (36.66)	9 (30.00)	20 (33.99)
	40-50Years	8 (26.66)	11 (36.66)	19 (31.66)
2. Family Type	Nuclear	20 (66.66)	12 (40.00)	32 (53.33)
	Joint	10 (33.33)	18 (60.00)	28 (46.66)
3. Family Size	Small (1-3)	4 (13.33)	8 (26.66)	12 (60.00)
	Middle (1-5)	14 (46.66)	14 (46.66)	28 (46.66)
	Large (>5)	12 (40.00)	8 (26.66)	20 (33.33)
4. Education of Respondent	Illiterate	16 (53.33)	-	16 (53.33)
	Can read or write	4 (13.33)	5 (16.66)	9 (15.00)
	Primary school	5 (16.66)	10 (33.33)	15 (25.00)
	Middle	2 (6.66)	5 (6.66)	7 (11.66)
	High school	3 (10.00)	5 (6.66)	8 (13.33)
	Inter mediate	-	3 (10.00)	3 (5.00)
	Graduation	-	2 (6.66)	2 (3.30)
	Above Graduation	-	-	-
5. Family Education status	Low	10 (33.33)	10 (33.33)	20 (33.33)
	Medium	14 (46.66)	12 (40.00)	26 (43.33)
	High	6 (20.00)	8 (26.66)	14 (23.33)

2. Anthropometric profile of the rural women involved in post –harvest activity of agricultural paddy crop.

The result of the research clear that the anthropometric description of the female workers engaged on daily basis or non-daily basis was found different. In Daily basis workers group maximum interviewee (53.3%) were under the range of 145 to 155 body height and in the case of non-daily group maximum interviewees (60%) were in the range of 145-155 height. Whereas in daily basis worker group majority of interviewees (56.6%) had in the range of 50-60 kg body weight but in non-daily basis group (40%) interviewees had under in the range of 60-70k.g. body weight.

In Daily worker group majority of interviewees (50%) were under normal BMI. While in non-daily basis workers group maximum interviewee (46.6%) were found in normal BMI.

In daily basis group majority of interviewees (56.6%) were under pre-hypertension of S.B.P. and in non-daily group a greater number of interviewees (50%) were in pre-hypertension category of S.B.P. Under daily worker group maximum number of interviewees (50%) were under hypertension stage 1 in D.B.P. or in non-daily worker group maximum interviewees (60%) were under pre-hypertension in D.B.P. Whereas daily basis workers group maximum number of interviewee (60%) were in the range of 80-100 pulse rate. While in non-daily basis group maximum number of interviewees (50%) were in the range of 80-100 pulse rate.

Table 2: Anthropometric profile of the rural women involved in Post-harvest activity of agricultural paddy crop

(n=60)

S. No.	Parameters	Particulars	Daily-Basis Group (F & P)	Non- daily basis Group (F & P)	Total (F & P)
1	Body Height (Cm)	135 to 145	2 (6.66)	3 (10.00)	5 (8.33)
		145 to 155	16 (53.33)	18 (60.00)	34 (56.66)
		155 to165	12 (40.00)	9 (30.00)	21 (35.00)
2	Body Weight (kg)	40 to 50	7 (23.33)	6 (20.00)	13 (21.66)
		50 to 60	17 (56.66)	12 (40.00)	29 (48.33)
		60 to 70	6 (20.00)	12 (40.00)	18 (30.00)
3	Body Mass Index	Underweight (below 18.5)	8 (26.66)	6 (20.00)	14 (23.33)
		normal (18.5to 24.9)	15 (50.00)	14 (46.66)	29 (48.33)
		overweight (25.0)	3 (10.00)	5 (16.66)	8 (13.33)
		obese (30.0 & above)	4 (13.33)	5 (16.66)	9 (15.00)
4	Body – Somatotype	Ectomorph (<20)	8 (26.66)	6 (20.00)	14 (23.33)
		Mesomorph (20 to 25)	18 (60.00)	19 (63.33)	37 (61.66)
		Endomorph (>25)	4 (13.33)	5 (16.66)	9 (15.00)
5	Blood Pressure (Systolic Blood Pressure)	Normal (<20)	2 (6.66)	10 (33.33)	12 (20.00)
		Pre-hypertension	17 (56.66)	15 (50.00)	32 (53.33)
		Hypertension stage (1) (140-154)	10 (33.33)	3 (10.00)	13 (21.66)
		Hypertension stage (2) (>160)	1 (3.33)	2 (16.66)	3 (5.00)
6	Diastolic Blood Pressure	Normal (<80)	3 (10.00)	10 (33.33)	13 (21.66)
		pre- Hypertension (80-89)	10 (33.33)	18 (60.00)	28 (46.66)
		hypertension stage (1) (90-99)	15 (50.00)	2 (6.66)	17 (28.33)
		hypertension stage (2) (>100)	2 (6.66)	-	2 (3.33)
7	Pulse Rate/Heart Rate	60-80	6 (20.00)	12 (40.00)	18 (30.00)
		80-100	18 (60.00)	15 (50.00)	33 (55.00)
		100-120	6 (20.00)	3 (10.00)	9 (15.00)

Conclusions

The present study found that majority (35%) of the rustic female workers was belonged 20-30 years. Most of the female workers (53.3%) were belongs to nuclear family. Maximum (60%) agrarian female workers were belonged from small family size. In daily basis group (33.3%) respondents were engaged in primary school. A higher number of respondents (43.3%) were engaged in medium family education status. Most of the respondents (35%) were under 10000-15000 category of income. Majority of respondents (46.6%) were member of one organization. Majority of respondents (46.6%) were in 0-3 and 3-6 working hours. In case of anthropometric description majority of respondents (56.6%) found in the range of 145-155 height. Most of female workers (48.3%) had under the range of 50 to 60 body weight. It was observed that maximum (48.3%) respondents had under normal BMI level. Majority of female workers (61.6%) were mesomorph. It was found in study that (53.3%) respondents were found in the range of pre-hypertension systolic blood pressure while (46.6%) were found under the range of pre hypertension diastolic blood pressure. Majority of rural female workers (55%) were found in 80-100 pulse rate.

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