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## The Psychological characteristics of rural women associated with the agriculture activities in Kanpur Uttar Pradesh (India)

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### Abstract

The research was carried out in five villages in Uttar Pradesh's Kanpur Dehat area, with a sample size of 120 of farm women. According to the obtaining of the survey, 48.33 per cent of farm women were in their middle years (36 to 55 years) and 38.33 per cent were up to primary. In the survey 45.83 per cent farm women were having small land holding (1.01-2ha) In terms of social contribution, 37.50 per cent of farm women. Farm women with annual incomes ranging from Rs50,0001 to 1,00,000 were found to make up unevenly 54.17 percent of the total. According to the report, 45.83 per cent of farm women had medium level of farming experience (5-10 year) followed by occupation and knowledge had 37.51 per cent and 48.13 per cent respectively. According to the psychological characteristics of farm women improved knowledge, increasing awareness and provide proper guidance.

**Keywords:** Women economic, farming experience, social contribution

### 1. Introduction

Agriculture is backbone of developing country around the world. India is such a country is highly depend on agriculture resources, where the majority of its agriculture force are dominated by women. Women farmer play an important role in agriculture sector and development of rural economy. The agriculture sector employs 80% of all economically active women. Women play crucial role in agriculture main crop production, livestock production, horticulture, post-harvest operation. The involvement rate of rural women only 9.92% as compared to 62.24% for men in march 2022. Women come into entrepreneurship due to economic factor which force them into their own and help them to do some thing freely. October 15, 2023 which is notice as international Rural women's Day the united nations, perform Rashtriya Mahila Kisan Diwas by the government of India add a further motivation to women and rural women. Women empowerment is a process in which women get more share of control over resources-material, human and cerebral like knowledge, information, and plan and economy like money and control over decision making in home and society. Raised agricultural productivity, with the aim of increasing farmer income and better living standards, is a key goal of rural development. Improves technique is very essential for the agriculture productivity. Women economic empowerment could decrease poverty for each one and in order to get it, we require to first fix the present broken economic model which is weaken gender equality and greatest economic inequality, the goal of this research was to find out more psychological characteristics of rural women in agriculture activities. The information below is taken into consideration. The persistence of this study is to look at the personal and psychological traits of rural women and it was directed in the Kanpur Dehat area of Uttar Pradesh in the years 2022-23. Maitha, Rasulabad, Derapur, Bhognipur, Akabarpur and Rajpur are the districts that make up the district. In all 20 small farmers (respondents) were nominated randomly from each village creating the sample of 120 respondents for the purpose of study. The data were collected with the help of personal interview method during the study period. The data were investigated, tabulated and the results were drawn with the help of suitable statistical methods.

### 2. Material and Methods

The main aim of this chapter is to inspect the abundant methods and measures that are used in the selection of the study area, study location, data gathering sampling designs and procedures, different variables under study, experiential measurements, and statistical methods used for

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data analysis. The variables were selected in accordance with the study's objective. The variables were separated into two groups: independent and dependent variables. The variables are listed in tabular form below, along with their measurements.

### Age

Its reveals that 48.33 per cent farm women belonged to age group, followed by 35 per cent related to young age group and 16.67 per cent related to old age group respectively.

### Education

It shows that 38.33 per cent respondent farm women belonged education up to primary level, followed by 25.84 per cent were illiterate, 17.50 per cent up to middle, 12.50 per cent up to high school level and 5.83 per cent were having education up to higher secondary level.

### Land holding

Its found that 45.83 per cent farm women were having small land holding (1.01-2ha), followed by 26.67 per cent were having marginal land holding (up to 1ha), 16.67 per cent were having medium size of land holding(2.1ha-4ha) and 10.83 were having size of large land holding (above4ha).

### Type of family

It projected that 58.83 per cent related to nuclear family of farm women and followed by 41.17 per cent belonged to joint family respectively.

### Occupation

Its show that 37.51 per cent were solely farming as their main occupation. As regard to other to other subsidiary occupation were concerned, 33.33 per cent followed by farming +labour, 10.83 were belonged to farming+ shop, 18.33 were belonged to farming+ other.

### Social participation

It reveals that out of 120 respondents, 37.50 per cent participated in medium group, followed by 26.67 per cent participated in low category, 35.83 participated in high category.

### Annual income

It observed that a maximum number of the respondents 65 per cent belong to the annual income upto 50,0001 to 100,000 whereas 33 per cent belongs to annual income upto 50,000and 22 per cent belongs from annual income above 1,00,0001 respectively.

### Farming experience

The majority of respondents (45.83 per cent) had a medium degree of farming experience the remaining 27.50 percent and 26.67 per cent had a low and high level of farming experience, respectively.

### Knowledge

It shows that 48.13 per cent of respondents have a medium degree of knowledge, with 29.17 per cent having a low level and 22.50 percent having a high level of knowledge. As a result, the majority of the respondents (48.13 per cent) had a medium level of knowledge.

**Table 1:** Distribution of wheat growers according to their various socio-economic characteristics N=125

S. No.	Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age	Young (up to 35)	42	35.00
		Middle (36 to55)	58	48.33
		Old (55 and above)	20	16.67
2	Education	Illiterate	31	25.84
		Up to primary	46	38.33
		Up to middle	21	17.50
		High school	15	12.50
		Higher secondary	7	5.83
3	Caste	General	34	28.33
		Other backward caste	50	41.67
		Schedule caste	36	30.00
4	Land holding	Marginal (up to 1ha)	32	26.67
		Small (1.01- 2 ha)	55	45.83
		Medium (2.1-4ha)	20	16.67
		Large (Above 4ha)	13	10.83
5	Type of family	Nuclear family	67	58.83
		Joint family	53	41.17
6	Occupation	Solely farming	43	37.51
		Farming +Labour	40	33.33
		Farming +shop	13	10.83
		Farming +caste occupation	22	18.33
			11	08.80
7	Social participation	Low	32	26.67
		Medium	45	37.50
		High	43	35.83
8	Annual income	Up to 50,000	33	27.50
		50,0001-1,00,000	65	54.17
		1,00,0001 and above	22	18.33
9	Farming experience	Low (up to 5 yeae)	33	27.50
		Medium (5 to 10 year)	55	45.83
		High (above 10 year)	32	26.67
10	Knowledge level	Low	35	29.17

		Medium	58	48.13
		High	27	22.50
11	Extension participation	Now participation	00	00.00
		Low	40	33.33
		Medium	45	37.50
		High	34	29.17

### 3. Result and Discussion

Middle-aged people had the highest number of respondents (58 per cent) (36-55years). The highest percentage of respondents, 38.33 per cent, were observed to be up to primary, whereas 25.83 per cent were illiterate. The land holding group, i.e. small farmers (1.01-2 ha.), had the highest percentage of responders (55 per cent), followed by 26.67 percent for marginal farmers and 10.83 percent for large farmers. Nuclear families had a larger percentage of responders than joint families, with 58.83 percent belonging to nuclear families and 41.17 percent to joint families. 54.17 per cent were from families with annual family incomes of Rs. 50,0001 to 1,00,000 followed by 27.50 per cent from families with annual family incomes of up to 50,000, and 18.33 per cent from families with annual family incomes of Rs. 1,00,0001 and above. 37.51 per cent were higher respondent belonging to Solely farming occupation followed by 33.33 per cent, 10.83 percent, and 18.33 were belonging to farmig +labour, farming +shop and farming +caste occupation. The majority of respondents (37.50 per cent) are members of medium category social participation, followed by 26.67 per cent and 35.83 per cent were belonging to the low and higher categories. The majority of respondents (45.83 per cent) had a medium level of farming experience, with low (27.50 per cent) and high (26.67 per cent) levels of farming experience. The majority of respondents (37.50 per cent) had a medium degree of extension participation, with low (33.33 per cent) and high (29.17 per cent) extension participation categories.

### 4. Conclusion

For better strategy substitutes, psychological traits of rural women in agriculture activities are important. According to the searching, rural women in Kanpur Dehat district (Uttar Pradesh) shortage sufficient understanding and application of scientific agriculture activities. According to the searching, rural women psychological condition can be enhanced by giving technical knowledge about agriculture activities, as well as increasing their education level, social involvement.

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