

A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY FOR WOMEN FARMERS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN VIJAYAPURA DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The task of agriculture was not originally a man's discovery but before it was learned that the discovery of females was not the division of the work in the human group before everyone was able to find the tuber in the same group in search of fruit, hippo and small animals. But after learning about the spear, it was a man working for a scarf in the jungle, holding it. Women are not able to do so in the jungle in equal measure with the male in this work, responsibility fell. If you have to handle that responsibility, you will not be able to wander in the jungle. What is this responsibility? Are you able to wander in the jungle with babies and babies who need to be cared for? It is only after this discovery that the disintegration of the work between the men can be seen. The men of the crowd are spearheading the spear with the spears. The women were trying to store food around their hometown.

KEYWORDS: Agriculture, Regional Scale, Open Source.

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Introduction:

Women are given honorary status in farmer families. Along with men, they work hard on the farms inside and outside the house. So women's rank in rural families is better. That is often done. Farmer women in villages live in the background of women's health and accessible facilities, despite the fact that farmer women who lack environment and ambition are not allowed to live a simple life contest. Is the creation Agriculture-based life expects extreme physical activity. Extremely poor poverty can be deprived of any modern equipment. The blindness of illiteracy promotes diligence. All of these will be influenced by women. That's exactly what the men and women are doing in a difficult situation. Overall, women are working hard on rural peasant families.

Statement Of The Problem:

The Role of Women Farmers in Economic Development in Vijayapura District a Sociological Study. The position of women in agriculture in India is unique and initiates agriculture. History tells the woman that she was the first woman to master agriculture. The woman was taught by the woman after she learned it. While the wild animals were hunting for a pedestal, the senseless woman kept her eyes on natural crops. She tasted the tamarind fruit and used her ingenuity to spill the seed. She grew up with a variety of crops. Agriculture today started researching the fact that agriculture is the puppet of nature, becoming a classical agricultural enterprise with the help of science today.

Hypothesis:

- There is wage discrimination between female agriculture farmers.
- Poverty is common amongst women agriculture farmers.
- There is a relation between females in agriculture farmers.

Practice:

The hypothesis is a hypothesis that the researcher may find that their true nature may be because they have not been able to prove their true truth before being fully rewarded.

It may be temporarily accepted and certified by the highest claim that the objective of the information is to be fully integrated into the concept of its information base.

The life of a peasant society is the position of female men.

Effect of agricultural women from society's economic contribution and globalization to society.

Specific Objectives Of The Study:

- To study the socio-personal, socio-economic, communicational and psychological traits of Vijayapura District women.
- To determine the participation of Vijayapura District women in agriculture activities.
- To analyse the relationship between socio-personal, socio-economic, communicational and psychological traits with participation of Vijayapura District women in agriculture activities.
- To find out the constraints faced by Vijayapura District women during operation of agriculture activities.
- To obtain the suggestions for enhancing the capabilities of participation of Vijayapura District women.

Method Of Instruction:

The current chapter is a matter of concern for the social and religious economic position of the peasant women. The study was taken up in this study with Indi (Hittinahalli, Chikkarugi, Tamba, Rugi and Tennihalli) Villages and Sindagi Taluk (Rampur, Kalakeri, Hunshyal, Tilgul, Kerutagi) in the several villages of both Talukas of Vijayapura district with 200 farmer women, of which 100 women have been selected for study.

The farmer is largely illiterate and has received information from direct contact to get information through the interview manual procedure to know the social and religious economic status of peasant women in Indi and Sindagi Taluks.

Study Field:

This is my short essay Indi and Sindagi Taluks, a farmer's life I have selected 200 families of Indi and Sindagi Taluks in

Vijayapura District of my field for a sociological study.



This article was used methodology adopted for the present investigation, while this article presents the statistical analysis of the data and the interpretation of the results. After the data has been collected. The descriptive statistical techniques adopted are mean, median, mode and chi-square test. SPSS 16.0 statistical software has been used to conduct various statistical analyses. The results obtained thereby have been presented and interpreted. The collected data have been subjected to statistical treatments to arrive at the relevant conclusions. It begins with the characteristics of the sample, association between the independent and dependent variables are analysed and interpreted as under.

If the economy of the country’s economy is backwards. The woman is the backbone of agriculture. So, there are 200 peasant women in Indi Taluk of Vijayapura District, Sindagi, and Vijayapura District, to present the women’s contribution to agriculture, with over 50 women studying and getting primary information through interview papers.

Personal Background:

Table No: 01 - Age limit:

Age	Numbers	Percentage
25-35	15	30%
36-45	20	40%
46-45	10	20%
56-60	05	10%
Total	50	100%

The total 50 women studied are 15% of women 25 to 30 years old. Women in the age group of 36-45 are 20 percentage and more likely to be present. Women in the age group of 46-55 are 10 women and fewer.

Table No: 02 - Education Background:

Education	Numbers	Percentage
Literate	12	24%
Illiterate	38	76%
Total	50	100%

It is learned that women who are illiterate in the total 50 agricultural women are more likely to choose. There are only 12 women who are just writing to read and 38 women are illiterate.

Table No: 03 - Qualification of Women Background:

Qualification Education	Numbers	Percentage
Primary school	22	44%
High School	15	30%
Those who do not go to school	13	26%
Total	50	100%

Knowing this through the top line is that women who have got primary education are increasingly aware. There are 22 women in secondary education and 15 women do not even read and write. Others are women who have not attended school.

Table No: 04 - Marital Status of Women Background:

Marital Status	Numbers	Percentage
Married	39	78%
Widows	11	22%
Total	50	100%

Among the 50 women studied by the above table are the 39 number of married women. There are 11 women who are widows.

Conclusions:

Farmers of the economy of our country's economic background reflect on the importance of agriculture, as the

chariot cultivates reflect the importance of agriculture, and the farmer is the main character of the farmer's women who harvest seed from farmer's seed and then the pre-emergence of the farming family. Female livestock is one of the most agriculturally based families. Her role in cultivating land is 32% of seed production. In the 90% shipping of 76% planting, 82% found that 10% of food processing was engaged in agricultural work.

The role of women in agriculture from women's culture to civilization to today's modern times is also important, and she finds out that she has no choice to distance her.

Women are more involved in menstruation, weeding, planting, breaking, etc. In the cultivation of seedlings in the field of land except in the landfill.

Agriculture based industries such as food processing, fruit vegetable production, hygiene, milling, grocery store etc. Women are involved in subcultures and are responsible for the overall development of the family.

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