

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE AGRICULTURE IN THE HILL REGION OF NAINITAL DISTRICT OF UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA. Sharma P., Ogale, N. Deptt. of Family Resource Management, College of Home Science, Pantnagar Agriculture Univ., Pantnagar-263 145, Nainital, U.P., India.

All over the world, it is primarily women who are engaged in and manage household production. The activities carried out mainly by women within the household sector are of critical importance for society's survival, growth and development. Women's contribution to economic development is vital.

Rural women in our country share abundant responsibilities and perform a wide spectrum of duties in running the family, maintaining the household, attending to farm labour, tending domestic animals and extending a helping hand in rural artisanship and handicrafts. They play an important role in initiation, control and supervision of above activities. When we examine the role of women in the extensive farming and non-farming sector and the quantity of work they do on the farm and in the home it is obvious that they contribute approximately half, if not more, to the economic development of the country.

Findings

On the whole the participation profile of respondents in various activities showed that percentage participation of respondents was moderate in household management but it was low in management of farm, livestock and income generating activities.

Regarding respondents participation in initiation, controlling and supervision of activities, the participation of respondents' in initiation of household activities was very high. But their participation in controlling of activities was low in household activities. Supervision was done by all respondents. Respondents' participation in initiation of activities related to farm management was high. But in controlling of activities their participation decreased. Supervision was done only by 37 per cent respondents. A large number of respondents were participating in activities related to livestock management. Few respondents controlled money resource earned from livestock. The supervision was done by only 27 per cent respondents wholly and only 31 per cent partially.