

Socioeconomic Status of Rural Women of Hazaribagh District

Neha Rastogi¹ and Neelma Kunwar²

¹Sai Nath University, Ranchi, Jharkhand, India

²College of Home Science, C.S. Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur

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Abstract

Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in sep-october. Important crops are grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, pearl millet, arhar, moong, sattu. Sattu is considered as low cost crops and can be grown in varied climate of the country. Sattu is cultivated under wide range of agro-climatic condition in India. This paper focus on emerging trends in sattu is also made t least to bring out the nutritional benefits.

Keywords: Kharif, Crop, Sattu, Harvested.

Introduction

India is one of the largest producers of coarse cereals with so many as ten crops under cultivation. The basket of coarse cereals includes sattu, maize, barley, pigeon pea etc. The features associated with these crops are low value status adaptation to poor habitant poor resources base production and consumption by the poorest section of society and stagnant demand. Millions of people rely on sattu flour as their main protein source Sattu is a staple food for a large section of population living in dry land region of India.

Methodology

The Study was conducted in Hazaribagh district. Total 640 rural women's were selected in this study. Dependent and independent variables used such as age, caste, education, religion, income etc. The statistical tools were used such as mean, rank, cr. Etc.

Review of Literature

Albertet al. (2003) investigated that grains are the storehouse of many chemical components including nutrients, phytochemicals and non-nutritive plant protective functional constituents. The nutritive value

of millets is comparable to other cereals with slightly higher content of protein and minerals.

Menonet al. (2004) stated that millets have been demonstrated to exhibits beneficial effects on cholesterol levels which are again attributed to their dietary fiber and phytochemical content. It is reported that cardiovascular diseases, duodenal ulcers and hyperglycemia occur rarely on regular millet eaters.

Result

The table shows that distribution of farm women according to age group, 33,4 percent belong to 30 – 40 years age group. Whereas 26.6 percent of respondents were belong to 40 – 50 years age group in study area district hazaribagh, Jharkhand state. 23.1 percent of farm women were belong to 50 -60 years age group whereas 16.9 percent women belong to 20 -30 years age group

Table shows that more than 60.0 percent of respondents were found to be illiterate whereas 15.8 percent of respondents were educated up to secondary level. 12.5 percent of farm women were educated up to high school while 5.9 percent of respondents have passed intermediate. Only 2.4

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to age

Age Group	Frequency	Percent
20 – 30 years	108	16.9
30 – 40 years	214	33.4
40 – 50 years	170	26.6
50 – 60 years	148	23.1
Total	640	100

Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to cast

Cast	Frequency	Percent
General	188	29.4
OBC	402	62.8
SC / ST	50	7.8
Total	640	100.0

Table 5: Distribution of farm women according to economic status

Economic Status	Frequency	Percent
Earners	116	18.1
Helper	326	52.5
Dependent	188	29.4
Total	640	100.0

percent of women have educated up to graduate and above like diploma or other course.

Table depicts that distribution of respondents as per caste maximum 62.8 percent of women were belong OBC, while 29.4 percent of respondents were belong to general caste only 7.8 percent of respondents were belong to Sc/ST caste.

Table reveals that 48.8 percent of respondents were belong to family of monthly income up to Rs 10,000 whereas 31.6 percent of women respondents were found to be monthly income group of family Rs 10,000-20000. About 13.3 percent of respondents were belong to family farming of Rs 20,000 and above in study area district Hazaribagh of Jharkhand state

Table reveals that 52.5 percent of respondents were engaged as a helper while 29.4 percent of

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to education

Education	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	406	63.4
Secondary	101	15.8
High school	80	12.5
Intermediate	38	5.9
Graduate and above	15	2.4
Total	640	100.0

Table 4: Distribution of respondents according to Monthly Income

Monthly Income	Frequency	Percent
Up to Rs 10,000	312	48.8
Rs 10,000 – 20,000	202	31.6
Rs 20,000 – 30,000	85	13.3
Rs 30,000 to above	41	6.3
Total	640	100.0

respondents were engaged as a dependent in study area. 18.1 percent of farm women were engaged as a earners in family in study area.

Conclusion

Food habit of the people of different cultural zones is variables to some extent. Thus to analyses the indigenous dietary habits one must give due importance to the social and cultural factor and prevent norms and value of life at different levels of social development in habit and non-tribal region. Social status is a factor for maintaining the acceptance and rejection of food items. Economy does not play any role in exchanging the food items rather it determine the status of the family.

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