# A Framework For Measuring Socio Economic Conditions Of Women Labourers In Agriculture – A Special Reference To The Tirunelveli District

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## ABSTRCT

When discussing agricultural labour, women labourer has a special significance. Women are a vital part of the Indian economy. Over the years, there is a gradual realization of the key role of women in agricultural development and their vital contribution to the field of agriculture. Traditionally, women have always played an important role in agriculture - as farmers, co-farmers, family labourers, wage labourers and managers of farms. Women have been putting in the labour not only in terms of physical output but also in terms of quality and efficiency. Women play a significant and crucial role in agricultural operations including different crop production activities, post-harvest activities etc. Rural agrarian women have the primary responsibility of running the household, collecting fuel, fodder, and water, care for children and other family members. Women are also used as unskilled labourers. They are devoting many hours in the field but their work is not given due credit. The role of women in agricultural operations is generally under-estimated and under-valued.The economy as a whole and agricultural production are both impacted by the poor socio-economic conditions of women labourers in agriculture. A standard framework and scales are needed to measure their socio-economic conditions. The present study attempts to create a framework for women labourers in agriculture.

**Keywords:** Agriculture, Women labourer in Agriculture, Scale Development, Frame work for socio-economic conditions.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The socio economic conditions of the Indian women agricultural labourers is a complex issue. There are many factors that contribute to the socio economic conditions of Indian women agricultural labourers such as the caste system, gender inequality, and the economic conditions of the country. The caste system is a social hierarchy that has been in place for centuries in India. Gender inequality is another factor that has contributed to the socio economic conditions of Indian women agricultural labourers. Women in India have traditionally been seen as inferior to men and have not had the same access to education, employment, and economic opportunities. The economic conditions of the country have also contributed to the socio economic conditions of the Indian women agricultural labourers. This has made it difficult for Indian women agricultural labourers to improve their socio economic conditions.

There are many reasons why a framework for women labourers in agriculture is needed in Indian socioeconomic conditions. One reason is that women make up a large proportion of the agricultural workforce in India. According to the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), women make up 43 percent of the agricultural workforce in India. This is a significant portion of the workforce, and it is important to ensure that these women have the same rights and protections as other workers.

Another reason is that women often face discrimination and exploitation in the workplace. This can lead to them being paid less than their male counterparts, and it can also make it more difficult for them to find work in the first place. Women may not have the same access to resources and support as men, which can make it more difficult for them to succeed in agriculture.

A framework for women labourers in agriculture in order to help address these issues and to ensure that women have the same rights and protections as other workers. Such a framework would help to ensure that women are paid fairly, that they have access to resources and support, and that they are treated equally in the workplace.

## 2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ❐ To Develop the Scale on Agricultural Labours in Societal Indicator
- ❐ To Develop the Scale on Sources of Income for Agricultural Labour
- ❐ To Develop the Scale on Burdens in Fiscal and Employability Paradigms
- ❐ To Develop the Scale on Measures for Sustaining Agricultural Practices among Women Labours
- ❐ To Develop the Scale on Livestock Maintenance

## 3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

(Kumar et al., 2009)indicated that tsunamis devastated households, permanent crops, agricultural resources like seeds, feed and tools, livestock and poultry, their sheds, fish ponds, etc., on the elementary security of the livelihoods of citizens in Andaman. Rehabilitation measures taken by the government and NGOs enhanced their livelihoods, considerably

vitalizing agriculture in the following years and developing employment openings in the different regions of agriculture and non-agricultural actions.

(ShaheenAkter, 2010)showed that five security areas selected, like economics, food, health, education or edification and empowerment, and indices were calculated based on a number of components. Studies have shown that economic security is the dominant component of the general livelihood, followed by food. Regardless of regional differences in opportunities, people in settlements look equally insecure.

(Lindenberg, 2018)concluded that the study seriously considers Jimmy Carter's idea of progress in the new millennium. Household livelihood approaches will help us directly focus on the needs and basic rights of a growing number of people who will live in absolute poverty in the coming decades.

(Dhanasree. K, 47-50)showed that a holistic approach is desirable for the success of tribal development and for a model of sustainable livelihoods, and a solid resource base is a necessary condition. It is most desirable to extend sustainable socioeconomic status, empower women, improve health care, programs aimed at improving nutrition, and provide transportation and communication for tribal households.

(YishakGecho, 2014)indicates that the polynomial logit model is used to study the factors influencing the choice of household livelihoods. In this regard, a total of 19 explanatory variables were included in the empirical model, of which 11 variables, such as gender, education, farm size, livestock ownership, participation in social leadership, annual cash income, fertilizer use, improved seed utilization, age and training, defined farmer's livelihood strategies.

Due to their duties related to running the home, raising children, and earning a living, women suffer from multiple time-related burdens. They require the proper support services, such as crèches and child care facilities, because they spend their entire workday in fields and forests. To enable SHGs and other women's groups to engage in community projects that support the fulfillment of crucial gender-specific needs, a Gram PanchayatMahila Fund should be established. Regarding gender-sensitive farm and credit policies, the feminization of agriculture as a result of male outmigration requires special attention. All agricultural research, development, extension, and service programmes must be encouraged.(Chittedi, November 2010).

## 4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Study Area Profile

The district of Tirunelveli is primarily an agricultural district. Kar (from June to September during the south-west monsoon) and Pishanam are the two primary seasons in the district (From November to February during north-east monsoon). From Taluk to Taluk, the district's cropping pattern varies. The largest area under cultivation, however, is for paddy, followed by pulses. Paddy cultivation, which takes up the majority of the gross cropped area, is essentially wetland cultivation. Wherever water is present, including in dry areas, farmers

still sow paddy crops. Diversified crop patterns exist in rainfed or dry land cultivation areas, and no one crop accounts for a significant portion of the gross cropped area. Millets and pulses are primarily grown in these regions, which is a feature of their agriculture.

Maize, pulses, groundnuts, gingelly, and cotton are among the additional crops grown in the region. The type of crops grown in a region depends on a variety of factors, including the type of soil, the climate, irrigation resources, etc. The majority of the rainfed areas areeither millets or pulses grown during the North East Monsoon

## 4.2 Sample Design

The study is mainly based on primary data. Respondents were selected on a random basis.In order to increase the study's significance and accuracy, the data from the survey were supplemented with information from published, unpublished, and indirect oral investigation that was found to be relevant.

The project is descriptive in nature. Non probability sampling survey is selected for this study 60 samples collected from Tirunelveli district were used for this study. The primary data was collected through interview schedule with the aid of structured questionnaire prepared with respect to the objective of the project. The researcher met the respondents directly and collected data through direct interview method. The researcher used factor analysis.

## 5. SCALE DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION

Scale development process employed in this research and describes the construct definition, item generation, measure purification, reliability and validity assessment, development of a shorter version of the tool. The major objective of this paper is to detail the major steps involved in formulating the product brand personality framework in the Indian context.

### 5.1 Defining the Construct

Agricultural labourers has been defined in a number of ways by different researchers. However, a definition put forward by (Vijayanthi, 2017)  is opted for this study as it is considered to be a socio-economic conditions of agricultural labourers, (Yuvaraja, 2019)definition of agricultural labourers issues relating to the income, savings, housing, basic amenities, daftness, Debt, banking literacy, by many researchers like(Pandi et al., 2019)given the details of women make up half of the world's population, economic security is the dominant component of the general livelihood, followed by food (ShaheenAkter, 2010) and so on.

### 5.2 Content Validity

Content validity refers to item sample adequacy. That is, the extent to which a specific set of items reflects a content domain (Pandi et al., 2019)entails two steps to ensure content validity, of which the first is concerned with item selection and the second with stimuli selection. Firstly, a broad and representative set of items are to be pooled, which can be used

to measure women agricultural labour. Next, socio economic condition about the agriculture shall be examined using an empirical study. (ShaheenAkter, 2010) argue that if the construct definition, women agricultural labourers in Tirunelveli District are done in a well-defined manner, then the content validity of the scale can be established before its construction.

### 5.3 Stimuli Selection

It is essential to select a wide-ranging and representative set of stimuli in order to ensure content validity. The selection of brands for the study was guided by the following principle. Stimuli that were salient and well known at the national level were considered for the study, since the study was to be conducted among a pan-Indian sample. This ensured that the selected stimuli are more relevant in the national context and the respondents will be familiar with each brand. Stimuli were selected randomly to get a better representation as well as to avoid bias in the selection process.

### 5.4 Item Generation

There are mainly three areas which (ShaheenAkter, 2010) suggests to be considered while generating the item pool. Firstly, the selection of the item should be based on existing literature or theory. This was done to make sure that the framework used to select the items was theoretical. Secondly, meaningfulness and familiarity of the items considered for the study. Third, the importance of each item with respect to the construct under consideration, to be examined in order to establish external validity of the measurement tool. Hence, to achieve the above mentioned objectives, a three phase procedure was adopted in this research.

**Phase 1:** Generation of Items based on literature survey

**Phase 2:** Language expert opinion survey

**Phase 3:** Free elicitation study

### 5.4.1 List of Adjectives

*Table 1*

*List of Problem Related Adjectives*

| S.no | Adjectives | S.no | Adjectives |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Current residence | 51 | Fair prices |
| 2 | Toilet facilities | 52 | Monsoon failure |
| 3 | Drainage facilities | 53 | Burdens affect |
| 4 | Drinking water | 54 | Unemployment |
| 5 | Domestic usage of water | 55 | Income are important |
| 6 | Groceries | 56 | No difference in working hours |
| 7 | Vegetables | 57 | Low wages |
| 8 | Ration shop | 58 | Employment opportunities |
| 9 | Products available in ration shop | 59 | Generating employment prospects |
| 10 | Post office | 60 | Organized labour union |

| S.no | Adjectives | S.no | Adjectives |
|------|------------|------|------------|
| 11 | Banks | 61 | Opportunities of local employment |
| 12 | Hospitals | 62 | Migrate in search of employment |
| 13 | LPG | 63 | Alternative sources of employment |
| 14 | Schools and colleges | 64 | Inadequate income |
| 15 | Transport facilities | 65 | Household needs |
| 16 | Ploughing activities | 66 | Price |
| 17 | Applying herbicides | 67 | Supply of commodities |
| 18 | Levelling the soil | 68 | Fair price shop |
| 19 | Sowing and raising nursery | 69 | Government schemes |
| 20 | Direct sowing | 70 | Repaying household debts |
| 21 | Transplantation | 71 | Reduces household savings |
| 22 | Manure and fertilizers | 72 | NREGAS are insufficient |
| 23 | Irrigation | 73 | Entrepreneurial training |
| 24 | Weeding | 74 | Migration for livelihood |
| 25 | Gap filling | 75 | Revenue generation |
| 26 | Construction of bunds | 76 | Debts and loans |
| 27 | Applying pesticides | 77 | Gradual decrease in savings |
| 28 | Cutting the crops | 78 | Livestock and poultry |
| 29 | Picking the crops | 79 | Stipend |
| 30 | Threshing | 80 | Training and development |
| 31 | Winnowing | 81 | Wages |
| 32 | Sun drying | 82 | SHGs |
| 33 | Horticulture | 83 | T&D |
| 34 | Animal husbandry | 84 | Reduce debts |
| 35 | Poultry farming | 85 | Interest free loans |
| 36 | Bee keeping | 86 | Guarantee for employment |
| 37 | Sericulture | 87 | Wage rates |
| 38 | Fisheries | 88 | Off – seasonal deficit |
| 39 | Forests and estates | 89 | Hours are convenient |
| 40 | Petty (kirana) business | 90 | Credited periodically |
| 41 | NREGA scheme | 91 | Very simple and easy bank procedure |
| 42 | Casual work | 92 | Water reservoirs |
| 43 | Industrial work | 93 | Roads are properly maintained |
| 44 | Working as a house maid | 94 | Expected income from livestock |
| 45 | Entrepreneurial activities | 95 | Selling price |
| 46 | Low wages | 96 | Availability of fodder |
| 47 | Income through livestock | 97 | Pricing of fodder |

| S.no | Adjectives | S.no | Adjectives |
|------|------------|------|------------|
| 48 | Cost of living | 98 | Veterinary services |
| 49 | High interest rates | 99 | Veterinary hospital services |
| 50 | Minimal or low yields | 100 | Maintaining livestock |

Table 1 shows that the list of adjectives related to the research problem.

### 5.5. Language Expert Opinion Survey

Since, the list of items derived from literature review were based on different Districts. A group of three English language teaching experts scrutinized the appropriateness of the items in the Indian context. They were instructed to give alternative words, if existed, which will give a similar meaning in the Indian context. Based on their opinion, the scale items were modified and the items for which there were no appropriate Indian words were removed from the item pool. The main objective of this step was to make the items more relevant in the Indian context.

### 5.6. Expert Opinion Survey

With the intention to further reduce the personality inventory to an Agricultural manageable level, an expert opinion survey was conducted. Experts will have a better understanding of the concept and hence they will be in a position to rate the items more appropriately than the ordinary consumers; a small sample of experts can be as reliable as a large sample of consumer respondents. Owing to the huge response time required for this study, relying on a large sample of consumers will be inappropriate and impractical. This large questionnaire can lead to respondent fatigue and bias.

### 5.7. Consumer Survey

In this phase, items from the Expert opinion survey were further reduced based on a consumer survey. The respondents were required to rate the personality traits on a 5-point Likert scale (where (1= Absolutely Inappropriate, 2= Inappropriate, 3= Neutral, 4= Appropriate, 5= Absolutely Appropriate), (1= Very Low, 2= Low, 3= Moderate, 4= High, 5= Very High), (1= Totally Unacceptable, 2= Unacceptable, 3= Neutral, 4= Acceptable, 5= Perfectly Acceptable), (1= Very Undesirable, 2= Undesirable, 3= Neutral, 4= Desirable, 5= Very Desirable). They were requested to rate the appropriateness of each personality trait in describing the brand they opted.

### 6.MEASURE PURIFICATION: EXPLORATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS

A total of 60 respondents rated a total of 100 Women Agricultural Labour traits. Since the objective of this research is to Socio Economic Condition factor of the Agriculture, which can be used to profile of the respondents, it is necessary to analyse the inter correlation of personality traits. The correlation matrix was subjected to Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) with principal components method. A varimax rotation was employed during the procedure with the objective of identifying appropriate factors, rather than ending up with a single large affective.

## 6.1. Scale Reliability

The next objective was to check the reliability of the scale or to evaluate the extent to which the scale is free from errors and would show consistency in the results (Peter, 1981). Reliability can be measured mainly in two ways namely, Cronbach's alpha and Test re-test correlations.

*Cronbach's alpha:*It is a measure of the reliability of a questionnaire or test. It is the internal consistency of a test, which is the degree to which the items on a test measure the same construct.

*Test re-test reliability:* A vital step to prove a scale to be reliable is to prove it is stable over time. For this a survey was conducted among the respondents chosen from those who participated in the first measurement purification phase. This was conducted one month after their first response was collected. The data was collected from 15 respondents. Although the reliabilities were calculated only for the items selected to be included in the final structure, all the items which were included in the questionnaire for first phase item purification.

## 7. AGRICULTURAL LABOUR SOCIETAL INDICATOR

The process of EFA resulted in an Agricultural Labour Societal Indicator factor structure which explained around 75.808% of the variance. The EFA results are tabulated in Table 2.

*Table 2*

***Exploratory Factor Analysis with respect to Agricultural Labour Societal Indicator***

| Factor | Variables | Percentage of Variance | Cumulative Percentage of Variance |
|--------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| F1 | Current residence, Toilet facilities, Drainage facilities, Drinking water | 27.149 | 27.149 |
| F2 | Ration shop, Products available in ration shop | 20.033 | 47.182 |
| F3 | Domestic usage of water, Groceries, Vegetables | 19.702 | 66.885 |
| F4 | Post office, Banks, Hospitals | 8.924 | 75.808 |

## Cronbach's alpha:

The result of Cronbach's alpha of Agricultural Labour Societal Indicator has been tabulated in Table 3.

*Table 3*

***Reliability Statistics with respect to Agricultural Labour Societal Indicator***

| Cronbach's Alpha | Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items | N of Items |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------|
| .870 | .863 | 15 |

**Test re-test reliability:**

The test re-test results of Agricultural Labour Societal Indicator has been tabulated in Table 4.

**Table 4**

***Test re-test correlation valueswith respect to Agricultural Labour Societal Indicator***

|  | *Intra-class Correlation* | *95% Confidence Interval* | | *F Test with True Value 0* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  | *Lower Bound* | *Upper Bound* | *Value* | *df1* | *df2* | *Sig* |
| *Single Measures* | .253 | .177 | .354 | 7.664 | 59 | 826 | .000 |
| *Average Measures* | .835 | .763 | .891 | 7.664 | 59 | 826 | .000 |

## 8. SOURCES OF INCOME FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The process of EFA resulted in a Sources of Income for Agricultural Labour factor structure which explained around 94.992 % of the variance. The EFA results are tabulated in Table 5.

*Table 5*

***Exploratory Factor Analysis with respect to Sources of Income***

| *Factor* | *Variables* | *Percentage of Variance* | *Cumulative Percentage of Variance* |
|---|---|---|---|
| F1 | Ploughing activities, Applying herbicides, Levelling the soil, Sowing and raising nursery, Direct sowing, Transplantation, Manure and fertilizers, Irrigation | 18.602 | 18.602 |
| F2 | Weeding, Gap filling, Construction of bunds, Applying pesticides, Cutting the crops | 17.640 | 36.242 |
| F3 | Picking the crops, Sun drying, Winnowing | 13.854 | 50.096 |
| F4 | Horticulture, Horticulture, Poultry farming, Bee keeping | 13.613 | 63.709 |
| F5 | Bee keeping, Sericulture, Fisheries | 13.366 | 77.075 |
| F6 | Petty (kirana) business, NREGA scheme | 11.288 | 88.364 |
| F7 | Industrial work, Entrepreneurial activities | 6.628 | 94.992 |

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## Cronbach's alpha:

The result of Cronbach's alpha of Sources of Income has been tabulated in Table 6.

*Table 6*

*Reliability Statistics with respect to the Sources of Income*

| Cronbach's Alpha | Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items | N of Items |
|---|---|---|
| .957 | .955 | 30 |

## Test re-test reliability:

The test re-test results of Sources of Income has been tabulated in Table 7.

*Table 7*

*Test re-test correlation values with respect to the Sources of Income*

| | Intra-class Correlation | 95% Confidence Interval | | F Test with True Value 0 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Lower Bound | Upper Bound | Value | df1 | df2 | Sig |
| *Single Measures* | .416 | .332 | .519 | 23.122 | 59 | 1711 | .000 |
| *Average Measures* | .955 | .937 | .970 | 23.122 | 59 | 1711 | .000 |

## 9. BURDENS IN FISCAL AND EMPLOYABILITY PARADIGMS

The process of EFA resulted in a Burdens in Fiscal and Employability Paradigmsfactor structure which explained around 92.148 % of the variance. The EFA results are tabulated in Table 8.

*Table 8*

*Exploratory Factor Analysis with respect to Burdens in Fiscal and Employability Paradigms*

| Factor | Variables | Percentage of Variance | Cumulative Percentage of Variance |
|---|---|---|---|
| F1 | Low wages, Income through livestock, Cost of living, High interest rates, Minimal or low yields, Fair prices, Monsoon failure, Burdens affect, Unemployment, Low wages | 20.280 | 20.280 |

| F2 | Income are important, No difference in working hours, Employment opportunities, Generating employment prospects, Organized labour union | 16.328 | 36.607 |
|----|----|----|----|
| F3 | Opportunities of local employment, Migrate in search of employment, Inadequate income, Household needs | 15.692 | 52.299 |
| F4 | Alternative sources of employment, Supply of commodities, Entrepreneurial training | 13.555 | 65.854 |
| F5 | Fair price shop, Government schemes, Repaying household debts, NREGAS are insufficient | 11.658 | 77.512 |
| F6 | Migration for livelihood, Price | 7.361 | 84.874 |
| F7 | Gradual decrease in savings | 7.274 | 92.148 |

**Cronbach's alpha:**

The result of Cronbach's alpha of Burdens in Fiscal and Employability Paradigms has been tabulated in Table 9.

**Table 9**

***Reliability Statistics with respect to Burdens in Fiscal and Employability Paradigms***

| Cronbach's Alpha | Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items | N of Items |
|----|----|----|
| .937 | .945 | 34 |

**Test re-test reliability:**

The test re-test results of Burdens in Fiscal and Employability has been tabulated in Table 10.

**Table 10**

***Test re-test correlation values with respect to Burdens in Fiscal and Employability***

| | Intra-class Correlation | 95% Confidence Interval | | F Test with True Value 0 | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | Lower Bound | Upper Bound | Value | df1 | df2 | Sig |
| *Single Measures* | .282[a] | .212 | .377 | 18.256 | 59 | 1947 | .000 |
| *Average Measures* | .930 | .901 | .954 | 18.256 | 59 | 1947 | .000 |

## 10. MEASURES FOR SUSTAINING AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES AMONG WOMEN LABOURERS

The process of EFA resulted in a Measures for Sustaining Agricultural Practices among Women Labourersfactor structure which explained around 89.414% of the variance. The EFA results are tabulated in Table 11.

### *Table 11*

### Exploratory Factor Analysis with respect toMeasures for Sustaining Agricultural Practices among Women Labourers

| Factor | Variables | Percentage of Variance | Cumulative Percentage of Variance |
|--------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| F1 | Stipend, Training and development, Wages, SHGs, T&D, Reduce debts, Interest free loans, Wage rates | 29.795 | 29.795 |
| F2 | Guarantee for employment, Off – seasonal deficit, Hours are convenient | 21.279 | 51.074 |
| F3 | Credited periodically, Very simple and easy bank procedure | 14.243 | 65.317 |
| F4 | Water reservoirs | 12.091 | 77.407 |
| F5 | Roads are properly maintained | 12.007 | 89.414 |

### *Cronbach's alpha:*

The result of Cronbach's alpha of Measures for Sustaining Agricultural Practices among Women Labourers has been tabulated in Table12.

### Table 12

### *Reliability Statistics with respect to Measures for Sustaining Agricultural Practices among Women Labourers*

| Cronbach's Alpha | Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items | N of Items |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------|
| .910 | .927 | 17 |

### *Test re-test reliability:*

The test re-test results of Measures for Sustaining Agricultural Practices among Women Labourers has been tabulated in Table 13.

**Table 13**

***Test re-test correlation values with respect to Measures for Sustaining Agricultural Practices among Women Labourers***

|  | *Intra-class Correlation* | *95% Confidence Interval* |  | *F Test with True Value 0* |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  | *Lower Bound* | *Upper Bound* | *Value* | *df1* | *df2* | *Sig* |
| *Single Measures* | .414 | .326 | .521 | 13.747 | 59 | 944 | .000 |
| *Average Measures* | .923 | .891 | .949 | 13.747 | 59 | 944 | .000 |

## 11. LIVESTOCK MAINTENANCE

The process of EFA resulted in a Livestock Maintenancefactor structure which explained around 62.353 % of the variance. The EFA results are tabulated in Table 14.

**Table 14**

***Exploratory Factor Analysis with respect to Livestock Maintenance***

| *Factor* | *Variables* | *Percentage of Variance* | *Cumulative Percentage of Variance* |
|---|---|---|---|
| F1 | Selling price, Availability of fodder, Pricing of fodder | 31.784 | 31.784 |
| F2 | Veterinary hospital services | 30.569 | 62.353 |

***Cronbach's alpha:***

The result of Cronbach's alpha of Measures for Livestock Maintenance has been tabulated in Table15.

**Table 15**

***Reliability Statistics with respect to Livestock Maintenance***

| *Cronbach's Alpha* | *Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items* | *N of Items* |
|---|---|---|
| .818 | .823 | 8 |

**Test re-test reliability:**

The test re-test results of Measures for Livestock Maintenancehas been tabulated in Table 16.

**Table 16**

*Test re-test correlation values with respect to Livestock Maintenance*

| | Intra-class Correlation | 95% Confidence Interval | | F Test with True Value 0 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Lower Bound | Upper Bound | Value | df1 | df2 | Sig |
| Single Measures | .355 | .257 | .473 | 5.663 | 59 | 413 | .000 |
| Average Measures | .815 | .735 | .878 | 5.663 | 59 | 413 | .000 |

The researcher has attempted to know that Women Agricultural labourers, in a systematic way and has to give some suggestion for the betterment of its performance.

The primary data were collected with the help of a questionnaire. The size of sample was 60 respondents. Secondary data were collected from books and journals for theoretical part.

## 12. FINDING OF THE STUDY

The process of EFA resulted in an Agricultural Labour Societal Indicator factor structure which explained around 75.808% of the variance. The EFA results are presented in the form of a table below.

The next objective was to check the reliability of the scale or to evaluate the extent to which the scale is free from errors and would show consistency in the results (Peter, 1981). Reliability can be measured mainly in two ways namely, Cronbach's alpha .836 and Test re-test correlations Value of Significance.

The process of EFA resulted in a Sources of Income for Agricultural Labour factor structure which explained around 94.992 % of the variance. The EFA results are presented in the form of a table below.

The next objective was to check the reliability of the scale or to evaluate the extent to which the scale is free from errors and would show consistency in the results (Peter, 1981). Reliability can be measured mainly in two ways namely, Cronbach's alpha .955 and Test re-test correlations Value of Significance.

The process of EFA resulted in a Burdens in Fiscal and Employability Paradigmsfactor structure which explained around 92.148 % of the variance. The EFA results are presented in the form of a table below.

The next objective was to check the reliability of the scale or to evaluate the extent to which the scale is free from errors and would show consistency in the results (Peter, 1981). Reliability can be measured mainly in two ways namely, Cronbach's alpha .945 and Test re-test correlations Value of Significance.

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The process of EFA resulted in a Measures for Sustaining Agricultural Practices among Women Laboursfactor structure which explained around 89.414% of the variance. The EFA results are presented in the form of a table below.

The next objective was to check the reliability of the scale or to evaluate the extent to which the scale is free from errors and would show consistency in the results (Peter, 1981). Reliability can be measured mainly in two ways namely, Cronbach's alpha .927 and Test re-test correlations Value of Significance.

The process of EFA resulted in a Livestock Maintenanceamong Women Laboursfactor structure which explained around 62.353 % of the variance. The EFA results are presented in the form of a table below.

The next objective was to check the reliability of the scale or to evaluate the extent to which the scale is free from errors and would show consistency in the results (Peter, 1981). Reliability can be measured mainly in two ways namely, Cronbach's alpha .823 and Test re-test correlations Value of Significance.

## 13. CONCLUSION

The agricultural sector is classified into three main categories, namely cultivators, agricultural labourers and workers engaged in forestry, fishing, livestock, etc. So that the researcher has given the framework based on this sector. From the study, the women agricultural labourers were mostly affected by the sources of income for agricultural labourers and it was highly influenced. The agricultural labourers' societal indicator factor has a very low level of influence.

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