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Comparative Analysis of Tribal and Non-Tribal Farm Women in Agriculture of Odisha

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Abstract

Farm women's significance as producers of farm commodities was almost completely ignored. As a response, there is an immediate need to build a welcoming environment in the social, economic, and cultural areas so that they can develop via empowerment. Tribal farm women had better contact with institutions than non-tribal farm women. Farm women in non-tribal districts were also found to have extremely little outside movement, which was not observed in tribal districts. This could explain why tribal district respondents shared more social information than non-tribal district respondents. As a result of the findings, farm women's empowerment will stay stagnant until they have a significant income and contribute significantly to farm income.

Keywords: Tribe, non-tribe, farm women, agriculture, livelihood

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Introduction

Farmers have gotten a lot of attention in the agricultural modernization process, overlooking the role of farm women. However, in recent years, there has been a growing awareness of the importance of farm women in agricultural production. She has the potential to make a substantial contribution not only through the farm tasks she conducts directly but also through the many agricultural decisions she aids with. Nonetheless, farm women's position is significantly lower than that of their male counterparts, owing to societal male dominance, women's inherent shyness, a lack of opportunity, and limited access to contemporary technologies. Women in India are confronting different sorts of issues because of the absence of information, data, and instruction from different angles (Rath and Rout, 2020). Different mass media and global sources of information are not regularly used and are not helpful in the area, which inhibited tribal farm women's awareness and negatively impacted their adoption of the least productive. So, the educational level of the field should be raised to enable the farming community to benefit from various printed or electronic media as well as global sources of information (Nath and Patel, 2014). Farm women need to be sufficiently exposed to all the latest developments and proceedings so that they feel empowered and take part in all decision-making processes about procurement of inputs, marketing of produce, financial and other aspects (Mohapatra and Satpathy, 2018). Farm women's function as producers of farm commodities was almost completely ignored. As a reason, there is an immediate need to build a welcoming environment in the social, economic, and cultural areas in order for them to flourish through empowerment. In spite of all problems and threats, there is a strong and great prospect for the upliftment of living standards of underprivileged people through agricultural innovations (Jannat *et al.*, 2021).

Farm women had a low, medium, and high level of social activity, with the majority belonging to a single organisation. Self-help organisations are crucial to farm women's social networking. It might be because SHGs are less complicated and more intimate than other organisations, and they can be established with a minimal number of members. Many farm women network via the panchayat office, the closest town, the post office, the controlled market or kisan mandi, Krishi Vigyan Kendra/Farm Science Centre, and the nearest city. Thus, there is a great chance to support the many farm women through the post office, self-help organisations, agricultural science centre, regulated market/kisan mandi, and panchayat office (Das and Chowdhury, 2020).

The majority of farm women are middle-aged, had only completed their primary education, had six to ten years of experience in agriculture and animal husbandry in addition to farming, hold small amounts of land, earn up to Rs. 50,000 annually, belong to joint families, are members of one organization, are exposed to medium levels of mass media, have medium-level contacts with extension, and are moderately cosmopolitan. The following socioeconomic characteristics are related with the involvement of tribal women in agriculture: education, experience in agriculture practices, occupation, land holding, annual income, family type, social participation, mass media exposure, extension contact, and cosmopolitans (Chandravadia *et al.*, 2018).

Materials and Methods

The present study was carried out in two tribal districts Koraput and Jharsuguda; and two non-tribal districts Khurdha and Ganjam of the Odisha state. These districts, one block from each district and further, two villages from each block were chosen purposively and a proportionate purposive sampling method was adopted for the selection of sample respondents (30 farm women from each village). A total of 120 tribal farm women and 120 non-tribal farm women were interviewed with a structured interview schedule. Interviewed respondents were divided into 3 sub-groups according to their income level i.e., low income group, medium income group and high income group. The criteria for the classification has been mentioned below.

Low income group: Annual income < Rupees 5,00,000

Medium income group: Annual income \geq Rupees 5,00,000 to < 30,00,000

High income group: Annual income \geq Rupees 30,00,000

Ex post facto research design was implemented in the study. The no of respondents was mentioned according to the respondents found in that particular group. Percentage of particular group was calculated by taking the no. of respondents in that group for the respective attribute divided by the total no. of respondents interviewed for that respective attribute. The data collected were tabulated, analysed and presented in tables.

Stratification of sample was undertaken and analysed through ---- technique.

Institutions	Tribal	Non-tribal	Pooled
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State	Regions	Districts	Blocks	Villages	No. of respondents
Odisha	Tribal	Koraput	Semiliguda	Aligan	30
				Kakaramba	30
		Jharsuguda	Kolabira	Sodamal	30
				Badbahal	30
	Non-tribal	Khurdha	Balianta	Sarakana	30
				Hirapur	30
		Ganjam	Bhanjanagar	Rambha	30
				Beniguba	30

Results and Discussion

Cosmopolitanism of the respondent farm women

Cosmopolitanism reveals a person's outward orientation. Increased exposure to the outside world allows a person to become more aware, knowledgeable, and progressive, resulting in empowerment. The data on the respondents' cosmopolitanism was investigated and displayed in Table-1.

Table 1. Extent of cosmopolitanism of the respondents

	Low	Med	High	Total	Low	Med	High	Total	
Post office	15 (12.50)	61 (50.83)	0 (0.00)	76 (63.33)	17 (14.16)	14 (11.67)	0 (0.00)	31 (25.83)	107 (44.58)
Primary Health Care	15 (12.50)	61 (50.83)	2 (1.66)	78 (65.00)	18 (15.00)	23 (19.17)	0 (0.00)	41 (34.17)	119 (49.58)
Bank	12 (10.00)	45 (37.50)	0 (0.00)	57 (47.50)	11 (9.17)	24 (20.00)	3 (2.50)	38 (31.67)	95 (39.58)
Block headquarters	1 (0.83)	40 (33.33)	7 (5.83)	48 (40.00)	6 (5.00)	19 (15.83)	1 (0.83)	26 (21.67)	74 (30.83)
District headquarters	0 (0.00)	43 (35.83)	9 (7.50)	52 (43.33)	8 (6.67)	16 (13.33)	0 (0.00)	24 (20.00)	76 (63.33)
Nearest town	15 (12.50)	75 (62.50)	12 (10.0)	102 (85.00)	0 (0.00)	62 (51.67)	10 (8.33)	72 (60.00)	174 (72.50)

The tribal district's post office (63.33 percent), primary health care (65.00 percent), bank (47.50 percent), block headquarters (40.00 percent), and district headquarters were all mentioned by respondents (43.33 percent). The non-tribal district respondents, on the other hand, had extremely limited engagement with these institutions, with only 20-40 percent (approx.) of respondents having any contact with them.

It can be concluded that women in the non-tribal district restricted their travels within the family while their male counterparts had complete access to the outside world, whereas women in the tribal area were more exposed to the outside world than their male counterparts. As a result, it's possible to conclude that tribal farm women had better institutional contact than non-tribal farm women.

Social Traits

Leadership qualities, mindfulness, scientific orientation, and change proneness are all important social traits for development. The study attempted to determine their level of empowerment. Table 2 shows the results achieved thus far.

Table 2. Perception of the respondents towards various social traits

Social Traits	Tribal (n=120)				Non-tribal (n=120)				Pooled (n=240)
	Low	Med	High	Total	Low	Med	High	Total	
Leadership role	5 (4.17)	35 (29.17)	16 (13.33)	56 (46.67)	1 (0.83)	0 (0.00)	4 (3.33)	5 (4.17)	61 (25.41)
Change proneness	3 (2.50)	56 (46.67)	13 (10.83)	72 (60.00)	4 (3.33)	8 (6.67)	19 (15.83)	31 (25.83)	103 (42.92)
Conscious about own rights	2 (1.67)	61 (50.83)	8 (6.67)	71 (59.17)	0 (0.00)	2 (1.67)	2 (1.67)	4 (3.33)	75 (62.50)
Scientific orientation	0 (0.00)	45 (37.50)	14 (11.67)	59 (49.17)	1 (0.83)	2 (1.67)	10 (8.33)	13 (10.83)	72 (60.00)
Liking for membership	11 (9.17)	55 (45.83)	9 (7.50)	75 (62.50)	1 (0.83)	0 (0.00)	13 (10.83)	14 (11.67)	89 (37.08)
Liking for outside contact	10 (8.33)	62 (51.67)	11 (9.17)	83 (69.17)	0 (0.00)	2 (1.67)	15 (12.50)	17 (14.17)	100 (83.33)

According to the varied social information provided by the respondents, 46.67 percent of tribal farm women had some sort of leadership role in their socio-personal lives, but only 4.17 percent of the non-tribal group did. Change proneness was found in 60.00 percent of tribal farm women and 25.83 percent of non-tribal farm women, respectively. According to the survey, 59.17 percent of tribal farm women were aware of their rights, whereas just 3.33 percent of non-tribal farm women were. Similarly, tribal farm women made up 49.17 percent of the total, while non-tribal farm women made up only 10.83 percent. Surprisingly, whereas 62-69 percent (about.) of tribal farm women preferred membership in the organization and outside interaction, only 14-17 percent (approx.) of non-tribal farm women did.

Farm women in the non-tribal district were found to have extremely limited outside movement, which was not the case in the tribal district. This could explain why tribal district respondents expressed more social concerns than non-tribal district respondents.

Knowledge traits

It is undeniable that knowledge plays a significant role in the empowering process and has a direct impact on decision-making and empowerment is positively associated with a person's knowledge as well as skill attributes. The no. of respondents availing the sources of knowledge and skills had been calculated and was shown in table 3 which reflects the results of the analysis.

Table 3. Annual income distribution of the respondents

Knowledge traits	Tribal (n=120)				Non-tribal (n=120)				Pooled (n=240)
	Low	Med	High	Total	Low	Med	High	Total	
Availing free education	12 (10.00)	45 (37.50)	14 (11.67)	71 (59.17)	18 (15.00)	24 (20.00)	6 (5.00)	48 (40.00)	119 (49.58)
Using information resources	2 (1.67)	23 (19.17)	9 (7.50)	34 (28.33)	0 (0.00)	37 (30.83)	12 (10.00)	49 (40.83)	83 (34.58)
Availing training	0 (0.00)	11 (9.17)	4 (3.33)	15 (12.50)	0 (0.00)	22 (18.33)	1 (0.83)	23 (19.17)	38 (15.83)
Total	14 (11.67)	79 (65.83)	27 (22.50)	120 (100)	18 (15.00)	83 (69.17)	19 (15.83)	120 (100)	240 (100)

According to the data, 59.17 percent of the respondents avail of free education, followed by 28.33 percent use information resources, and 12.50 percent avail of training in the tribal category. The tribal district's respondents had a higher interest of availing knowledge than the non-tribal district's respondents. Even the tribal district's high-status group fell into the low-income category. As a result, it was assumed that the indigenous women did not have a significant source of training and little knowledge about information resources, necessitating the introduction of extension activities. Even though non-tribal district respondents had a

higher source of information than tribal district respondents, nearly 40 percent of non-tribal district respondents were not availing of free education may be due to the presence of private schooling.

As a result of the findings, farm women cannot be empowered unless they gain sufficient information and educate themselves which contributes considerably to the family's growth.

Economic Traits

As agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy, the status of poor rural tribal farmers in the economic front has to be primarily viewed about the major trends affecting the agricultural sector (Tarania *et al.*, 2020). The economic life of the majority of people of the tribal district centers around agriculture and forest-related activities. Economically, they are not at par with farmers of non-tribal regions of the state (Barla *et al.*, 2020). As a result, It was planned to incorporate some of the most essential economic characteristics and investigate the reactions of farm women. The response was examined and the results are shown below in table 4.

Table 4. Perception of the respondents toward economic traits

Economic Traits	Tribal (n=120)				Non-tribal (n=120)				Pooled (n=240)
	Low	Med	High	Total	Low	Med	High	Total	
Liking for credit	5 (4.17)	32 (26.67)	10 (8.33)	47 (39.17)	3 (2.50)	68 (56.67)	11 (9.17)	82 (68.33)	129 (53.75)
Liking for investment in enterprise	14 (11.67)	51 (42.50)	13 (10.83)	78 (65.00)	15 (12.50)	69 (57.50)	17 (14.17)	101 (84.17)	179 (74.58)
Liking to spend on education and training	13 (10.83)	77 (64.17)	10 (8.33)	100 (83.33)	11 (9.17)	73 (60.83)	12 (10.00)	96 (80.00)	196 (81.67)
Liking to control family resources	0 (0.00)	39 (32.50)	9 (7.50)	48 (40.00)	3 (2.50)	36 (30.00)	16 (13.33)	55 (45.83)	103 (42.92)
Liking for ownership of family	1 (0.83)	41 (34.17)	15 (12.50)	57 (47.50)	0 (0.00)	12 (10.00)	17 (14.17)	29 (24.17)	86 (35.83)

resources									
Liking for savings	12 (10.00)	74 (61.67)	10 (8.33)	96 (80.00)	15 (12.50)	73 (60.83)	14 (11.67)	102 (85.00)	198 (82.50)

The majority of respondents in the tribal district preferred spending on education and training (83.33 percent), savings (80.00 percent), and enterprise investment, whereas the majority of respondents in the non-tribal district preferred all economic traits except family resource ownership and control.

The majority of respondents in the high-status group had positive views on all economic traits, while those in the low-status group had positive views on investment in enterprise, education expenditure, training, and saving, while those in the medium-status group had positive views on all traits. Non-tribal district respondents had less affinity for family resource ownership and control.

CONCLUSION

It is possible to conclude that tribal farm women had better institutional contact than non-tribal farm women. Farm women in the non-tribal district were also found to have extremely limited outside orientation, which was not the case in the tribal district. This could explain why tribal district respondents stated more social than non-tribal district respondents. As a result of the findings, farm women cannot be empowered unless they get good education as well as the information clearly, correctly and timely. The majority of respondents in the high-status group had positive views on all economic traits, while those in the low-status group had positive views on investment in the enterprise, education spending, and training as a means of saving. Those in the medium-status group had positive views on all traits, while non-tribal district respondents had less affinity for family resource ownership and control.

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Abstract Farm women's significance as producers of farm commodities was almost completely ignored. As a response, there is an immediate need to build a welcoming environment in the social, economic, and cultural areas so that they can develop via empowerment. Tribal farm women had better contact with institutions than non-tribal farm women. Farm women in non-tribal districts were also found to have extremely little outside movement, which was not observed in tribal districts. This could explain why tribal district respondents shared more social information than non-tribal district respondents.

As a result of the findings, farm women's empowerment will stay stagnant until they have a significant income and contribute significantly to farm income. Keywords: Tribe, non-tribe, farm women, agriculture, livelihood Introduction Farmers have gotten a lot of attention in the agricultural modernization process, overlooking the role of farm women. However, in recent years, there has been a growing awareness of the importance of farm women in agricultural production.

She has the potential to make a substantial contribution not only through the farm tasks she conducts directly but also through the many agricultural decisions she aids with. Nonetheless, farm women's position is significantly lower than that of their male counterparts, owing to societal male dominance, women's inherent shyness, a lack of opportunity, and limited access to contemporary technologies. Women in India are confronting different sorts of issues because of the absence of information, data, and instruction from different angles (Rath and Rout, 2020).

Different mass media and global sources of information are not regularly used and are not helpful in the area, which inhibited tribal farm women's awareness and negatively impacted their adoption of the least productive. So, the educational level of the field should be raised to enable the farming community to benefit from various printed or electronic media as well as global sources of information (Nath

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As a reason, there is an immediate need to build a welcoming environment in the social, economic, and cultural areas in order for them to flourish through empowerment. In spite of all problems and threats, there is a strong and great prospect for the upliftment of living standards of underprivileged people through agricultural innovations (Jannat et al., 2021). Farm women had a low, medium, and high level of social activity, with the majority belonging to a single organisation. Self-help organisations are crucial to farm women's social networking.

It might be because SHGs are less complicated and more intimate than other organisations, and they can be established with a minimal number of members. Many farm women network via the panchayat office, the closest town, the post office, the controlled market or kisan mandi, Krishi Vigyan Kendra/Farm Science Centre, and the nearest city. Thus, there is a great chance to support the many farm women through the post office, self-help organisations, agricultural science centre, regulated market/kisan mandi, and panchayat office (Das and Chowdhury, 2020).

The majority of farm women are middle-aged, had only completed their primary education, had six to ten years of experience in agriculture and animal husbandry in addition to farming, hold small amounts of land, earn up to Rs. 50,000 annually, belong to joint families, are members of one organization, are exposed to medium levels of mass media, have medium-level contacts with extension, and are moderately cosmopolitan. The following socioeconomic characteristics are related with the involvement of tribal women in agriculture: education, experience in agriculture practices, occupation, land holding, annual income, family type, social participation, mass media exposure, extension contact, and cosmopolitans (Chandravadia et al., 2018). Materials and Methods The present study was carried out in two tribal districts Koraput and Jharsuguda; and two non-tribal districts Khurda and Ganjam of the Odisha state.

These districts, one block from each district and further, two villages from each block were chosen purposively and a proportionate purposive sampling method was adopted for the selection of sample respondents (30 farm women from each village). A total of 120 tribal farm women and 120 non-tribal farm women were interviewed with a structured interview schedule. Interviewed respondents were divided into 3 sub-groups according to their income level i.e., low income group, medium income group and high income group. The criteria for the classification has been mentioned below.

Low income group: Annual income < Rupees 5,00,000 Medium income group: Annual income \geq Rupees 5,00,000 to < 30,00,000 High income group: Annual income \geq Rupees 30,00,000 Ex post facto research design was implemented in the study. The no of respondents was mentioned according to the respondents found in that particular group. Percentage of particular group was calculated by taking the no. of respondents in that group for the respective attribute divided by the total no. of respondents interviewed for that respective attribute. The data collected were tabulated, analysed and presented in tables. Stratification of sample was undertaken and analysed through ---- technique. State Regions Districts Blocks Villages No.

of respondents Odisha Tribal Koraput Semiliguda Aligan 30 Kakaramba 30 Jharsuguda Kolabira Sodamal 30 Badbahal 30 Non-tribal Khurdha Baliana Sarakana 30 Hirapur 30 Ganjam Bhanjanagar Rambha 30 Beniguba 30 Results and Discussion Cosmopoliteness of the respondent farm women Cosmopoliteness reveals a person's outward orientation. Increased exposure to the outside world allows a person to become more aware, knowledgeable, and progressive, resulting in empowerment. The data on the respondents' cosmopoliteness was investigated and displayed in Table-1. Table 1. Extent of cosmopoliteness of the respondents Institutions Tribal Non-tribal Pooled Low Med High Total Low Med High Total Post office 15 (12.50) 61 (50.83) 0 (0.00) 76 (63.33) 17 (14.16) 14 (11.67) 0 (0.00) 31 (25.83) 107 (44.58) Primary Health Care 15 (12.50) 61 (50.83) 2 (1.66) 78 (65.00) 18 (15.00) 23 (19.17) 0 (0.00) 41 (34.17) 119 (49.58) Bank 12 (10.00) 45 (37.50) 0 (0.00) 57 (47.50) 11 (9.17) 24 (20.00) 3 (2.50) 38 (31.67) 95 (39.58) Block headquarters 1 (0.83) 40 (33.33) 7 (5.83) 48 (40.00) 6 (5.00) 19 (15.83) 1 (0.83) 26 (21.67) 74 (30.83) District headquarters 0 (0.00) 43 (35.83) 9 (7.50) 52 (43.33) 8 (6.67) 16 (13.33) 0 (0.00) 24 (20.00) 76 (63.33) Nearest town 15 (12.50) 75 (62.50) 12 (10.0) 102 (85.00) 0 (0.00) 62 (51.67) 10 (8.33) 72 (60.00) 174 (72.50) The tribal district's post office (63.33 percent), primary health care (65.00 percent), bank (47.50 percent), block headquarters (40.00 percent), and district headquarters were all mentioned by respondents (43.33 percent). The non-tribal district respondents, on the other hand, had extremely limited engagement with these institutions, with only 20-40 percent (approx.)

of respondents having any contact with them. It can be concluded that women in the non-tribal district restricted their travels within the family while their male counterparts had complete access to the outside world, whereas women in the tribal area were more exposed to the outside world than their male counterparts. As a result, it's possible to conclude that tribal farm women had better institutional contact than non-tribal farm women.

Social Traits Leadership qualities, mindfulness, scientific orientation, and change proneness are all important social traits for development. The study attempted to determine their level of empowerment. Table 2 shows the results achieved thus far.

Table 2. Perception of the respondents towards various social traits

Social Traits	Tribal (n=120)	Non-tribal (n=120)	Pooled (n=240)	Low	Med	High	Total	Low	Med	High	Total
Leadership role	5 (4.17)	35 (29.17)	16 (13.33)	56 (46.67)	1 (0.83)	0 (0.00)	4 (3.33)	5 (4.17)	61 (25.41)	31 (25.83)	103 (42.92)
Change proneness	3 (2.50)	56 (46.67)	13 (10.83)	72 (60.00)	4 (3.33)	8 (6.67)	19 (15.83)	31 (25.83)	103 (42.92)	2 (1.67)	61 (50.83)
Conscious about own rights	2 (1.67)	61 (50.83)	8 (6.67)	71 (59.17)	0 (0.00)	2 (1.67)	2 (1.67)	4 (3.33)	75 (62.50)	1 (0.83)	10 (8.33)
Scientific orientation	0 (0.00)	45 (37.50)	14 (11.67)	59 (49.17)	1 (0.83)	2 (1.67)	10 (8.33)	13 (10.83)	72 (60.00)	11 (9.17)	55 (45.83)
Liking for membership	9 (7.50)	75 (62.50)	1 (0.83)	0 (0.00)	13 (10.83)	14 (11.67)	89 (37.08)	10 (8.33)	62 (51.67)	11 (9.17)	83 (69.17)
Liking for outside contact	10 (8.33)	62 (51.67)	11 (9.17)	83 (69.17)	0 (0.00)	2 (1.67)	15 (12.50)	17 (14.17)	100 (83.33)	2 (1.67)	15 (12.50)

According to the varied social information provided by the respondents, 46.67 percent of tribal farm women had some sort of leadership role in their socio-personal lives, but only 4.17 percent of the non-tribal group did. Change proneness was found in 60.00 percent of tribal farm women and 25.83 percent of non-tribal farm women, respectively. According to the survey, 59.17 percent of tribal farm women were aware of their rights, whereas just 3.33 percent of non-tribal farm women were. Similarly, tribal farm women made up 49.17 percent of the total, while non-tribal farm women made up only 10.83 percent. Surprisingly, whereas 62-69 percent (about.) of tribal farm women preferred membership in the organization and outside interaction, only 14-17 percent (approx.)

of non-tribal farm women did. Farm women in the non-tribal district were found to have extremely limited outside movement, which was not the case in the tribal district. This could explain why tribal district respondents expressed more social concerns than non-tribal district respondents. Knowledge traits It is undeniable that knowledge plays a significant role in the empowering process and has a direct impact on decision-making and empowerment is positively associated with a person's knowledge as well as skill attributes. The no.

of respondents availing the sources of knowledge and skills had been calculated and was shown in table 3 which reflects the results of the analysis. Table 3. Annual income distribution of the respondents

Knowledge traits	Tribal (n=120)	Non-tribal (n=120)	Pooled (n=240)	Low	Med	High	Total	Low	Med	High	Total
Availing free education	12 (10.00)	45 (37.50)	14 (11.67)	71 (59.17)	18 (15.00)	24 (20.00)	6 (5.00)	48 (40.00)	119 (49.58)	2 (1.67)	23 (19.17)
Using information resources	0 (0.00)	37 (30.83)	12 (10.00)	49 (40.83)	83 (34.58)	0 (0.00)	11 (9.17)	4 (3.33)	15 (12.50)	0 (0.00)	22 (18.33)
Availing training	1 (0.83)	23 (19.17)	38 (15.83)	14 (11.67)	79 (65.83)	27 (22.50)	120 (100)	18 (15.00)	83 (69.17)	19 (15.83)	120 (100)

According to the data, 59.17 percent of the respondents avail of free education, followed by 28.33 percent use information resources, and 12.50 percent avail of training in the tribal category. The tribal district's respondents had a higher interest of availing knowledge than the non-tribal district's respondents. Even the tribal district's high-status group fell into the low-income category.

As a result, it was assumed that the indigenous women did not have a significant source of training and little knowledge about information resources, necessitating the introduction of extension activities. Even though non-tribal district respondents had a higher source of information than tribal district respondents, nearly 40 percent of non-tribal district respondents were not availing of free education may be due to the presence of private schooling. As a result of the findings, farm women cannot be empowered unless they gain sufficient information and educate themselves which contributes considerably to the family's growth.

Economic Traits As **agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy**, the status of poor rural tribal farmers in the economic front has to be primarily viewed about the major trends affecting the agricultural sector (Taranian et al., 2020). The economic life of the majority of people of the tribal district centers around agriculture and forest-related activities. Economically, they are not at par with farmers of non-tribal regions of the state (Barla et al., 2020). As a result, It was planned to incorporate some of the most essential economic characteristics and investigate the reactions of farm women. The response was examined and the results are shown below in table 4. Table 4.

Perception of the respondents toward economic traits

Economic Traits	Tribal (n=120)	Non-tribal (n=120)	Pooled (n=240)	Low	Med	High	Total	Low	Med	High	Total	Liking
Liking for credit	5 (4.17)	32 (26.67)	10 (8.33)	47 (39.17)	3 (2.50)	68 (56.67)	11 (9.17)	82 (68.33)	129 (53.75)			
Liking for investment in enterprise	14 (11.67)	51 (42.50)	13 (10.83)	78 (65.00)	15 (12.50)	69 (57.50)	17 (14.17)	101 (84.17)	179 (74.58)			
Liking to spend on education and training	13 (10.83)	77 (64.17)	10 (8.33)	100 (83.33)	11 (9.17)	73 (60.83)	12 (10.00)	96 (80.00)	196 (81.67)			
Liking to control family resources	0 (0.00)	39 (32.50)	9 (7.50)	48 (40.00)	3 (2.50)	36 (30.00)	16 (13.33)	55 (45.83)	103 (42.92)			
Liking for ownership of family resources	1 (0.83)	41 (34.17)	15 (12.50)	57 (47.50)	0 (0.00)	12 (10.00)	17 (14.17)	29 (24.17)	86 (35.83)			
Liking for savings	12 (10.00)	74 (61.67)	10 (8.33)	96 (80.00)	15 (12.50)	73 (60.83)	14 (11.67)	102 (85.00)	198 (82.50)			

The majority of respondents in the tribal district preferred spending on education and training (83.33 percent), savings (80.00 percent), and enterprise investment, whereas the majority of respondents in the non-tribal district preferred all economic traits except family resource ownership and control.

The majority of respondents in the high-status group had positive views on all economic traits, while those **in the low-status group** had positive views on investment in enterprise, education expenditure, training, and saving, while those in the medium-status group had positive views on all traits. Non-tribal district respondents had less affinity for family resource ownership and control.

CONCLUSION It is possible to conclude that tribal farm women had better institutional contact than non-tribal farm women. Farm women in the non-tribal district were also found to have extremely limited outside orientation, which was not

the case in the tribal district. This could explain why tribal district respondents stated more social than non-tribal district respondents.

As a result of the findings, farm women cannot be empowered unless they get good education as well as the information clearly, correctly and timely. The majority of respondents in the high-status group had positive views on all economic traits, while those in the low-status group had positive views on investment in the enterprise, education spending, and training as a means of saving. Those in the medium-status group had positive views on all traits, while non-tribal district respondents had less affinity for family resource ownership and control. REFERENCES Barla, G. W., Panigrahi, R. S., Madhu, M., Prusty, A. K., Rout, D. S.

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