Influential parameters of Job stress - A regression analysis of Women scientists in Indian agricultural research system

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47. **INFLUENCING PARAMETERS OF JOB STRESS – A REGRESSION ANALYSIS ON WOMEN SCIENTISTS IN INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SYSTEM**

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The agriculture economy in India has succeeded in laying a strong foundation for food sufficiency with strong support of research network system. With the advent of changing socio-economic and technological scenario, the researchers are more competitive and their life more complex. The authors tried to explain the importance of professional women in agriculture, and gave emphasis on stress related aspects with respect to women scientists working in Indian Agricultural Research System. The research study was conducted on quantification of job stress of women scientists by following an ex-post facto research design through structured and standardized questionnaire. The variables, achievement motivation, experience, organizational communication, personal importance, stress in balancing work and task identity were found contributing positively towards the job stress. It is found that the variables such as age, caste, need affiliation, need dominance, job involvement, rewards, job performance, rural-urban background and qualification contributed negatively to the job stress. It is quite imperative that the policy makers and planners should initiate proper planning, monitoring and evaluation of the organizational functioning, due importance should be given to women working in organizations to boost up their morale, confidence, invigorating the leadership traits among women and achieving the organizational goals.

48. **ROLE OF WOMEN IN SEED MANAGEMENT**

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Women are taking active role in all operations right from preparatory cultivation, sowing, harvesting and post harvest operations like thrashing, winnowing, cleaning, extracting of seeds, treating, grading and storage of seeds. Trained women are playing a great role in rogueing which is an important and foremost operation in maintenance of genetic purity. To derive maximum possible profits in the agricultural profession women have to be empowered with seed production technologies viz., employing teaching methods like field visits, education tours, demonstrations etc., at Farmers Training Centres by State Agricultural Universities and they should be made to participate in specially arranged seed melas and field days; frequent trainings are to be arranged regarding the seed management practices like source of