

**ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN IN
AGRICULTURE SECTOR AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES IN
POLPULLY PANCHAYATH**

Dissertation

*Submitted to the University of Calicut in partial fulfillment of the requirement
for the award of the Degree of Master of Arts in Economics*

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

In India, agriculture is the backbone of the nation and is regarded as the primary driver of economic activity. Approximately 80% of India's population is reliant on agriculture, either directly or indirectly. Women engage in a variety of physical activities as their bread and butter. Considered to be the largest unorganized sector, agriculture is where a significant number of women hold progressive roles. The role of rural women is significant in rural India since they worked hard with men on the land, took care of the home and children, and engaged in numerous farm tasks. In addition to taking care of the house, women also play a regular part in farm work outside the home.

Notwithstanding the green revolution and advances in agricultural technology, agriculture in India remains a risk at the mercy of the monsoon. Agriculture generates almost half of India's total national GDP. As such, it serves as the "national economy's" indispensable cornerstone. Indian agriculture has gained recognition on a national and worldwide scale. "It is portrayed as one of the world's principal breadbaskets." "The mother of all industries and the maintainer of human life standing at the need of all sciences and arts, indeed at the head of civilization and progress," is how one may characterize agriculture. Despite this, the bulk of Indians, especially women, rely on agriculture as their primary source of income in the unorganized sector.

Developing nations, agriculture services as the main source of income and the predominant field of employment for the majority of families. In the majority of these nations, which are still in their early stages of development, most women work in agriculture. Even in the majority of South-East Asian nations, where delegation prevents women from working outside the home, a variety of labour-intensive activities such as caring for livestock, processing harvested crops, pursuing crafts, and other hobbies continue to grant them the status of materially supporting the family's income. Women are primarily responsible for harvesting, sowing, transplanting, weeding, threshing, and winnowing in several regions of India.

Indian women constituting nearly ½ of the population of the country played an important role both in agricultural sector and domestic sphere. Yet our traditional attitude treats women as second-class citizens in spite of the fact that women have proved their settle in every walk of life. Compared to earlier decades, there has been a little increase in women's employment involvement, according to the most recent census and NSS data. The growing casualization and in formalization of women's labour is this trend's unique attribute. The implementation of

capital deepening techniques in the agriculture sector has a notable effect on various segments of society. The ladies were negatively impacted because they lacked access to technology and information. Many researchers claim that "the green revolution technologies have deepened gender inequities and enhanced class polarization in many ways. Agarwal notes that there has been a rise in the casualization of labour for both men and women as a result of the introduction of new technologies in agriculture. However, it is more effective in tasks where women are mostly employed, such as transplanting, weeding, and harvesting".

Women played and will continue to play an important role in the preservation of the basic necessities of life which act as a pillar entity like water, land, fauna and flora. Women protected the productivity or health of the land through the maintenance of genetic resistance and varietal diversity. Thusly, without the absolute involvement and intellectual of the feminine, it'll not be feasible to popularize a back-up system of management of land to arrest gene, soil erosion and shift cultivation and nurture the care of the health of economic farm animals and plants and the soil.

Despite the importance of women in agricultural production, they face several problems. Women are verily, the biggest bunch of landless agriculture labourers with minimum security in case of breaking up of the family owed to divorce or death, custom discriminates and inheritance laws against women. Land reform and settlement act of land gives usual opportunities to men to transfer, own or inherit land from their parents in this male-dominated society.

Agriculture up-gradation programs are consistently developed by men and also aimed at men. Mechanization, for example, lightens the gist of numerous tasks that are conventionally men's obligation and responsibility, parting women's burdens unrelieved or even expands. The excess responsibility and pressure of work on women also acts as a yeast to have many children so that they can assist the chores from an early age.

One of the main corrective actions that need to be implemented in order to ensure that agricultural women receive an equitable deal from changing agents is to include a significant number of skilled or well-trained women in the training and extension programs of agricultural development agencies at all levels, especially at the grass roots level.

Both husband and wife are accountable for taking decisions on matters like purchase of household articles, specific housing charges and family obligations in rural areas of India.

Therefore, women suggestions have not given much importance in important family matters and in the decision-making process in agricultural sector. It is due to majority of women illiteracy, restricted mobility and their less knowledge about the latest techniques of farming etc.

Due to their relative exclusion from social life and the dignity of their poor and stunted educational standing, women typically lack expertise and information about technology. As a result, many women—especially those from rural areas—feel hesitant and uneasy about approaching strangers. Sometimes, family male members feel it is shameful to consider the ideas made by women, even the knowledgeable and experienced advice of educated rural women is disregarded or not taken into consideration. This is due to the assumption in our male-dominated society that males are the breadwinners and decision-makers in the home and community. Numerous choices and regulations undervalued and disregarded the duties and capabilities of women. The degree to which women participate in decision-making processes related to agriculture, related industries, personal concerns, and other sociocultural matters demonstrates their standing and function not only in the family but also in society.

Woman play a crucial and significant role in agriculture & allied field, is the one of the facts which has been taken for granted. Women remained an “invisible-workers” for a very long time. Because of their less “visibility” of their contribution, women aren’t considered as equal partners in the developmental process.

Following independence and especially the green revolution, the agricultural sector has taken center stage in our planning procedures. India has made remarkable and swift development in agriculture thanks to the hard work of our bright scientists, agricultural professionals, and the hardworking farming community. India faces significant challenges in maintaining food security and employment possibilities due to the disregard of women's participation in farming activities. They persisted in experiencing poverty pangs, exploitation, and the hardship of life.

The topic of women's empowerment is multifaceted, intricate. But raising awareness and protecting rights don't make women's issues go away. “Since women are not a group that aims to empower themselves, multiple development policies and programs that aim to empower women must assign men based on their caste (belongings), age, religion, class, education, etc.”

In India, livestock rearing play a multifarious role in providing gust power for the farm harvest, manure for numerous crops, and fuel for food cooking and food for domestic consumption further more for the market. “Women adjudge for 93 per cent of total employment in dairy farm production”. In livestock rearing women play a remarkable and glaring role but their role and contribution differs for marginal, small, medium and large farms.

Possible areas of action to improve women's socio-economic characteristics include extended or better secured wage labour markets, identifying prospects for land-based employment, and non-farm employment. Agriculture production is impacted by education in two ways: first, through improved input and output selection, and second, through more efficient use of already-existing input. It was believed that the husband and wife's educational backgrounds should be considered independently in order to evaluate their impact on the farm's decision-making process. The following are the primary reasons why women participate less equally in agriculture and education:

- Lack of Time: Girls begin to help out at an early age with other household members. Women helps in preparing food, fetching fuel, childcare, and bringing water and worked in agriculture and its allied activities. These responsibilities increased as they grow older, resulting in falling enrolment in education institutions.
- Customs, traditions and attitudes: A combination of mutually reinforcing attitudes and customs place larger value on males than that of females in our society. Customs, traditions and attitudes are interconnected with each other. They give more importance to male child than to female. Traditionally, it has been believed that men work outside home and women works at home so, there is no need for women education.
- Cycle of poverty: The poor family would not been able to send the girl to school because they are poor, they cannot afford the educational expenses. In today’s world education is the only instrument which bring out poor from vicious cycle of poverty. Extreme poverty in most of the countries trend to lock uneducated women into a cycle of early marriage and uneducated children.

Men dominate and control any revenues that come from women's labour, and women are rarely acknowledged as economically productive whether working on their family's farms or in business. The income from the farm is only included in the earnings of the family's male members, who are referred to as the "food winner" or "food provider." Having easy and

significant access to family assets is the most crucial necessity for the empowerment of women in general and farm women in particular. Even while the Indian Constitution guarantees men and women equal rights regarding inherited property, this is not often the case in reality. Rural women are still unable to obtain the ownership of land. Their lack of property ownership rights prevents them from making decisions on various aspects of home life, agriculture, and animal rearing freely or autonomously. Despite their significant contributions to the advancement and growth of agriculture, women's access to the most important input, or "credit," is restricted. As a result, they do not own agricultural land; instead, the credit flow is primarily made in the names of male members who own land. This barrier restricts their access to contemporary technology.

Despite working primarily in arduous agriculture, women's technical proficiency is pitiful because of their limited or low vulnerability to the outside world. This forced them to adhere to all antiquated methods and procedures, which led to subpar output and increased labour. While there have been many technical advances in recent years, the researchers' sophisticated methods have not been specifically designed with farm women's needs in mind. This leads to the fact that most agricultural tasks are carried out manually and in an inexperienced manner, which puts more strain on the farm women. Women specific farm operations are still rated as light and unskilled work and are undervalued. Women labour wages remain just half of those of those of the male wages for the same work in similar conditions. The discriminating stand followed by minimum; wages Act is questionable in this context.

Malnutrition in women is mostly caused by the increased challenges and food scarcity experienced by low-income households, which rely on female members for food production and labour pay. Poverty has a feminine aspect, with women being the first to suffer when there is a negative impact on their family's food security. Although women are known to possess a wide range of innate skills and abilities, including a strong sense of responsibility, a strong sense of drive, and competent managerial skills, their potential has not yet been acknowledged or fully utilized. This potential can be increased by extension scientists and shared with cutting-edge researchers to ensure that new and conventional technologies are properly together. This may contribute to increased productivity and output in agriculture.

Women play a significant role in the development of the country. They provide their valuable services to the country. It is figured that rural women contribute for half of the food grain production. Agriculture is the main occupation in Kerala. There are different communities like

SC, BC, Muslim and general women and all of them are engaged in agricultural and its allied activities. Majority of women works in the family field as unpaid and uncountable family labour. They have overlong customs of doing numerous agricultural and livestock rearing activities along with their countless household duties. The present study examined the contribution of women in agriculture and allied fields and their contribution in family earnings. It has also come out with several problems that influence their involvement in agriculture and its allied fields and examined their sovereignty in agricultural and household decision-making.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To examine economic contribution of women in agricultural, allied and domestic activities.
- To examine the impact of women's contribution on their status and decision making and find out the problem faced by women in agricultural allied activity.
- To study the gender discrimination in agricultural sector and allied activities.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study used primary data. Primary data has been collected from 50 respondents at Polpully Panchayath through a structured questionnaire. Interview schedules include questions relating to socio economic conditions of the selected respondents. Secondary data collected from journals, websites etc.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- Limited value of time.
- Some who did not respond to some important questions.
- As just in case of some illiterate women, they failed to reply to certain questions.
- The study was limited to a restricted number of women and available data only provide information of limited area women respondents, the results shall not be generalized and study findings may be appropriate for the study area only.

RESEARCH QUESTION

- Do farm women, regardless of farm size, contribute their share of agricultural profits to their family's income?
- 2. Does women's participation in agriculture provide them the ability to make decisions about agriculture and related fields?

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

Women's contributions to the nation's growth are noteworthy. They provide the nation their priceless services. It is estimated that half of the food grain output is contributed by rural women. In India, agriculture is the primary industry. A variety of populations, including Muslim, SC, OBC, and general women, are involved in agriculture and related fields. The majority of women labour in the family sector underpaid and innumerable. In addition to their extensive domestic responsibilities, they have a long-standing habit of engaging in a variety of agricultural and livestock rearing chores. The current study looked at how much women contribute to household incomes and how much they do in agriculture and related areas. Additionally, it has explored their sovereignty in family and agricultural decision-making and uncovered a number of issues that impact women participation in agriculture and related industries.

CHAPTER 2
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

L. N Utta and sharma N. (1985) In the “study tries to bring out the employment pattern, income and structure of wage of women labours in the Jaipur district “during 1983-1984. Their study highlight the important fact that a women labourer got 207 days of employment in a year. Out of this, 85.56 per cent of earning was come from several agricultural source and the remaining from no agricultural source like animal husbandry and poultry farming etc. The study also highlight that economic status of farm women was also not in a good state. They observe that working hours of women are not fixed rural area. Unequal wage rate approach exists in the research area. The study suggested that ensuring the equal wage for work and regulation the working hours of work and by fixing minimal wage rate for women in the study area their status can be improved.

Purohit (1991) In this study on rural women in Rajasthan showed that rural women worked with men in seasonal operations as well as in day to day routine of livestock and agricultural raising along with domestic work. He found that crop cutting, plucking and storing of produce were the largest engaged exercise of women in agricultural activities and fodder cutting, milking, cleaning of animals woodshed and utensils and taking care of sick animal exercise were largely done by the women respondents in the study area. Study also revealed the major fact that 60% of the livestock rearing exercise were only performed by females of the family and remaining 40% livestock rearing exercise were jointly performed by the males and females family members. The number of working women in rural areas varied by cast and occupation. He suggested that by providing off season job security to them status of women can be improved in the family along with society

Unni (1991) the study on factors which affect women participation in agricultural activities. He should that there were dimension such that crop cultural practices, caste, specific agro climatic conditions and some other socio- economic condition who largely influence their engagement in several agricultural exercise. Study highlight that earnings of the family, land holding size, educational status of the respondent as well as her family, age, experience, head of the family and number of man days women involvement in agricultural exercise affect their involvement in agricultural sector and decision making in several household and agricultural decisions. He suggested that by improving various indicators of women socio-economic situation we can enhance their capacity and capability.

Chayal and Dhaka (2010) “Involvement of farm women in decision making in agriculture” conducted the study on women participation in agricultural activities. The study was mainly

based on primary mode of data collection. Their study was based 200 women workers selected from Bundy district of Rajasthan. Their study that women participation was utmost in storage, picking, cutting, shifting production to threshing floor. Women participation was least in plough of field, levelling of field, fertilizer, marketing operations and fertilizer application. The study also found that women participations rate was influenced by various factor like age, family conditions, education level, land holding, knowledge and skill for advance technology and status of spouse in the society etc. They revealed women age, landholding size, economic background of the family and women spouse status in the family were negatively related with their involvement in agricultural exercises and knowledge and skill using advance agricultural technology is progressive related with women engaged in multiple agricultural exercise.

Begum and Yashmeen (2011) cited in their paper concerning women participation constraints factors in agriculture in Pakistan. They used secondary mode of data collection. Leading objective of their study was to define role of women in agricultural exercises and how women role and responsibilities can be modified in agriculture sector. They highlight that 61% of working women in developing nations enthusiastically engaged in agriculture sector and this involvement ratio goes equal to 79% in case of LDCs. Further they briefed that women not only engaged in field activities, they also energetically participate in livestock activities and livestock is the 2nd highest sub sector in the study area which contribute 11% to GDP. Complete absence of quality of education, malnutrition, social taboos, migration, and sexual exploitation, lack of credit facility and lack of appropriate knowledge of technique are the main responsible factors which erect hurdles in their path of progress.

Roshanlal and Khurana (2011) “The role and contribution of women in agriculture sector”. Secondary data being used for analysis purpose. They focused on the problem faced by women workers. Their study found that most of the women were involved in exercises like separating seeds from fibber, plucking, storing of agriculture produce, gram cutting, irrigation and weeding, etc. They highlight the fact that women a helping hand in a number of agricultural exercise had no decision-making power regards to multiple agriculture exercises. They further revealed that women have to play dual responsibilities inside and outside the home. It is responsibility of the female member of the family to perform multiple household activities like making of food, house maintenance and cleaning, take care of child and old age member of family and various agricultural activities along with multiple pet animal’s exercises. They suggested that women were also the essential part of family and they should have right to

actively involved in numerous decision related to agriculture, domestic and others allied field exercises.

Dave (2012) “Attempted to bring out the socio-economic situations of women workers”. The study used primary data of 350 female workers who were engaged in construction work, agriculture labourers and domestic paid helpers and a well-structured, pre-plan interview schedule were used for data collection. The study revealed the extensive fact that in construction industries mostly women those were migrated from other district and states were engaged. The study also found that women were exploited in great extent in both physical and mental. They were even not able to get equal remuneration for their same kind of work. She found that Illiteracy, lack of self-confidence, social taboos, lack of women labour union, lack of technical advancement and poverty were the main reason behind these problems. She suggested that by providing basic and elementary education, conducting self-confidence generating programs, ensuring equal property right, organizing training and tutorials camp specifically for women and fixing no. of women working hours and wages etc. can help in short out these problems in women growth.

D’Souza (2013) The status of female workers in unorganised sector also tried to highlight the challenges and difficulties faced by the youth in setting and selecting the job as self-employed. The study found that a large number of workers mainly female workers getting their living from unorganised sector and entrepreneurs played role in bringing up the sector’s position. He found that lack of essential preliminary facilities like water, air, medical etc., long and lengthy hours of working, wage discrimination for men and women and less activity of labour union are the main problems of unorganised sector. He ...

Godara et al. (2014) cited in their paper concerning “women active involvement in multiple agricultural decisions”. Their study was based upon primary data collected during 2011-2013 and 100 women respondents were selected on random basis from two blocks district of Haryana. They revealed that women involvement in decisions regarding to numerous agricultural exercise like buying and selling of multiple agricultural inputs and produce, adopting of technique of production and several productivity enhancing measures was not satisfactory but in case of multiple livestock raring decisions they were actively involved in decision-making process. They suggest that by providing employment generating education facility, arranging training and tutorial for modern technology understanding and organizing

self-confidence enhancing programs at village level during free hour can be utilised in a best way for rural women betterment in their involvement in decision-making procedure.

Ghosh and Ghosh (2014) “women involvement and engagement as cultivators and family labour in multivariate agriculture exercises”. Their study was mainly focused on secondary data collection. They revealed that 75% of nation women are from rural sector and those belongs to landless, marginal and small categories farmers. Women laboriously involved in multiple pre and post-harvesting exercise along with numerous household and animal husbandry activities. Further they highlight that 75 million and 20 million women actively engaged in dairy and animal husbandry exercises. Women of mostly all states earned their livelihood from multiple agriculture and related agriculture exercise but Punjab, West Bengal and Kerala women were remarkably engaged in numerous non-agricultural exercises.

Das (2015) “Role of women in agricultural of Assam” in his paper revealed the participation of women of Assam in special reference to agriculture. Majority of his work was based on primary data. Multistage random sampling method was used to select the district, block and villages. 88 women from the well selected villages were selected for personal interview. He tried to disclose the work participation rate of women labour in agriculture. The study found that women labour has to face so many socio economic, gender and cultural constraints which are main hurdles in their progress path. They found that women not only engaged in agricultural activities but they were also diligently involved in numerous domestic and animal husbandry exercises. The women work participation rate was lower than that of men their dual responsibility outside and inside the home, lack of educational skill, lack of information and knowledge about new and modern technology is major reason for lower work participation rate. Women activities were limited. The study suggested that women should be treated equally to men in all manners that is only possible when they received due respect in society what they deserve, increasing rate of involvement in educational institution, by arranging training and tutorial camps for gathering of new and modern technology in the field of agriculture and other major activities etc.

Rokade and Singh (2015) “study on a key issues and challenges of working and living conditions of unorganised sectors workforce in India”. Their study was based on secondary data. They highlight the problem of unorganised sector like lack availability of essential medical facilities, long and lengthy hours of working, less wages more work, lack of knowledge about various labour union and insufficient knowledge about skill and technology. The study

found that only BPL families are the beneficiaries of the schemes which were provided by the government to workers of unorganised sector. They throw the light on that most of the worker which were come under BPL families are urban workers. They revealed that all rural and urban unorganised sector worker could not get benefit of social security measures.

Raj (2016)“the socio and economic status of rural women in Puducherry Region”. In his study he tried to highlight the socio economic situations of women agricultural labourer which become main determinant of their actively engagement in agricultural activities. His study used both kind of data i.e. primary and secondary data. The study showed that the income earned from agricultural sector and the number of days they were working is less than that of service and industrial sector. The study also revealed that the problem of agricultural underemployment. Agriculture is basically a sessional occupation providing sector. Unemployment and migration were the general problem in agriculture sector. Women labourers were worked in both at households & on land. He also found that migration of men labours increased would lead to increase the number of working women on land.

Yasaswini et al. (2017) in their study “socio-economic situations of rural women in ChandagiriMandal, Andhra Pradesh”. Their research work mainly tries to reveal the various sources of women earnings and problems which creates hurdles in their growth and progress. Their study found that most of the women earned from worked in tailoring, livestock raring, agricultural fields, selling fruits & vegetables and worked as sweepers in sulabh. Some of the women also worked as sweeper in educational institutions. Low reach to basic and primary education, social taboos of our male preference society, lack of mobility facilities and less self-confidence are the main reasons for their slow progress. The study suggested that it is essential to change the socio-economic condition of women and it can be only possible by educating them so they can easily get other job opportunities during off-season, by giving training or tutorial for new and advance technology, removing the unusual gap between men and women regarding their role and duties and strong changes are required toward society beliefs and taboos.

Pandey and Kumari (2018)“the gender discrimination faced by farm women in agriculture and its allied fields”. The leading objectives of the study were to examine the women involvement in agriculture and gender discrimination. They disclosed that farm women laboriously engaged in multiple labour intensive exercises like weeding, collection of cotton sticks, grass cutting, plucking, fibber separation from seeds and 2/3 activities related to

livestock rearing are performed by female member of the family. They found that participation in crop production, access to finance, easy reach to modern technique, fisheries production and selling of produce to super market are the main discrimination areas. The study suggested that it is important to change the socio economic condition of women and it can be only possible by educating them so they can easily get other job opportunities during off-season, by giving training or tutorial for new and advance technology, removing the unusual gap between men and women regarding their role and duties and strong changes are required toward society beliefs and taboos.

Masheshwari and Mangtani (2018)“the role of women in agriculture sector and various hurdles face by them in agriculture and allied sector”. Their study was mainly based upon secondary data. They disclosed that farm women laboriously engaged in several labour intensive exercises like weeding, collection of cotton sticks, grass cutting, plucking, fiber separation from seeds and 2/3 activities related to livestock rearing are performed by female member of the family. Limited access to numerous productive resources, unequal distribution of landholding rights, lack of knowledge of new and modern technology in agriculture and its allied fields, lack involvement in decision related activities outside and inside the home, women literacy and unequal wages especially in joint and private sector etc. are the main problems which rural women have to face. They suggest that by ensuring them equal opportunities and rights like men, free and near-by training of modern technology in the field of several agricultural, household and allied exercises, equal work equal pay and awareness programs related to their rights and judicial rights we can improve their status in society.

Pattanayak and Mallick (2018)“the challenges faced by women in agricultural sector “. The main objectives of the study were to examine the women involvement in agriculture and allied activities and suggestion for their upliftment in these sectors. Their study was based on time series data of cultivators and agricultural labourer from 1971 to 1990 and other related secondary data. They found that nearly 84 per cent of workforce women were those who belongs to rural areas. They come out with the fact that 86 per cent of women were largely engaged in crop harvesting like reaping, cleaning of crops and drying, winnowing and crop storage as well as 86 per cent do several inter cultivation exercises. 80 per cent women were involved on sowing and seed cleaning exercises. They revealed that there is unequal distribution of wages among men and women and their involvement in several decisions related to agriculture and allied activities is negligible. Unequal land acquisition right, lack of credit

facility, lack of knowledge about new and modern agricultural technology, social taboos, lack of marketing knowledge and negligible involvement in several decisions are the main hurdles in women progress. They suggest that by ensuring proper education, modern technology knowledge, property right and equal remuneration for equal work etc. we can enhance their capacity and capabilities.

Revankar and Hanamagouda (2018) “study on how agriculture and its allied activities play a significant and essential role in women empowerment”. Secondary data used by them to examined multivariate role of women in numerous agricultural exercises. They revealed that women diligently engaged in several agricultural activities they worked as reward labourer, cultivators and manager of some defined exercise of agriculture at their own field along with actively involvement in multiple post-harvesting activities. They highlight the major fact that female percentage as cultivators from 1981 to 1991 has increased much faster rate than male. From 1981 to 1991 male cultivator growth percentage was 11.67 while female cultivator growth rate was 45.23 per cent. Further the briefed that by ensuring women participation in family land, proper training of advance skill, generating leadership quality and fixing working hour for women empowerment can be proceed.

Parveen and Awan (2020) in their study “the role of women in their family development of Shujabad Tehsil of Multan district (Pakistan)”. Primary method of data collection was used to collect required information and 200 family heads were selected on random basis from study area and a planned interview schedule was used for collecting all required necessary information. Main objective of the study was to examine socio-economic status of women in society and women’s role in household development. Study revealed that women’s age, education and job opportunities positively related with their family consumption and women’s satisfaction at their working place also progressively related with their family consumption and household development. Further study found that when family standard of living increases it will also help in strengthening the women’s role in their family upliftment and development. Their study disclosed the important fact that majority of the Pakistani women’s of rural areas as well as urban areas are not aware about their basic rights. They suggest that by ensuring and improving basic health facilities, elementary education, modern technology knowledge, better job opportunities and by taking powerful and strong steps toward women harassment etc. we can enhance and strengthen women role in society.

Velmurugan and Sathiyabama (2020) in their paper “the hurdles faced by women in agriculture sector”. Principal objective of his study was to highlight the invaluable role of women in agriculture, problems faced by them and identify skills that can be introduced or taught to farm women for enhancing their knowledge and capabilities. Their study was mainly focused on primary data collection and probability sampling technique were used for selecting respondents (50). They found that 56 per cent women feel they can access new technology but they can't afford them and 46 per cent feel neither they can afford and access modern technology. They revealed that 6 per cent women get information, knowledge and training about new technologies by means of books, 22 per cent by media and 28 per cent through programs of government. They also highlight the fact that only 2 per cent women were able to sale their produce in super market, remaining 98 per cent in local market and only 16 per cent were able to get finance from government schemes. They suggest that private sector can help them by launching programs for modern technique knowledge and training.

Ahmed (2021) “the economic contribution of female towards their family income”. His study was focused on both type of data primary and secondary. Simple random techniques were used for selecting 400 households. He revealed that economic contribution of female towards their family positively related with her education level and knowledge and training of advance technique. He also found that presence of below age 5 year children in family negatively related with their economic contribution. 32.50 towards their family income and that was 36.80 percent of her overall family earnings. He suggested that by empowering women through easy excess to vocational education, training or tutorial for advance agricultural technology and ensuring property right we can enhance their self-confidence and effectiveness in agriculture and other important related sectors.

Zunaidi and maghfiroh (2021) in study titled “The role of women in improving the family economy” in their paper examined the role of women in improving their family economy, specifically of those women who work as shallot retail worker. Their study was mainly focus on qualitative descriptive method of data collection and conducted in Pehserut village of Sukomoro (Nagnjuk). Study reveals that workers who work in shallot warehouses was mainly dominated by the 26-40 age groups labour workers because at this age almost all labour worker are married and their family needs are enlarging. Knowledge and skill play a significant role in influencing their type of work and duties and for work in shallot warehouse no any type of minimal education is required. Study highlight that women support their family not only

mentally but as well as financially to fulfil their family basic needs and to make her family economically strong.

Saleemi and Kofol (2022)“the role of women in decision-making and gender equality in education of children”. Their study was focused on both primary and secondary method of data collection. 315 households from 3 districts of rural Pakistan were selected on random basis and one male and one female of the selected household were interrogated and supplementary questionnaire were used to acquire required information. Study manifest that per girl expenditure of household is lower than per boy expenditure of households. Between age group 11-16 expenditure on boy was 46 per cent more than per girl expenditure and travelling expenditure on girl were more than boy because households wants to provide more safety to their girls than boys. Study revealed that 60 per cent women of the selected households were take final decision regards to whether they send her girls to school or not and households where women’s involvement was higher in case of children education, higher amount of money were spent on girl education.

RESEARCH GAP

The literature analysis highlights the fact that women form the backbone of many household, agricultural, and animal husbandry activities—not just in our country, but globally as well. She performed a great deal of time-consuming and laborious housework in addition to a great deal of unrecognizable agricultural and related tasks. The role of women in agriculture has been examined from a variety of angles. However, the researchers have mostly disregarded the rank and position of women who worked in their family fields, as well as the economic value of their worthless labour. India country also only a few research has been conducted for economic valuation of women work (agriculture and domestic). Our study prime aim is to fill this gap to some extent and reveals the economic valuation of women work in numerous agricultural and livestock rearing exercises and their involvement in a number of decisions regards to agriculture, domestic and allied activities

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CHAPTER 3

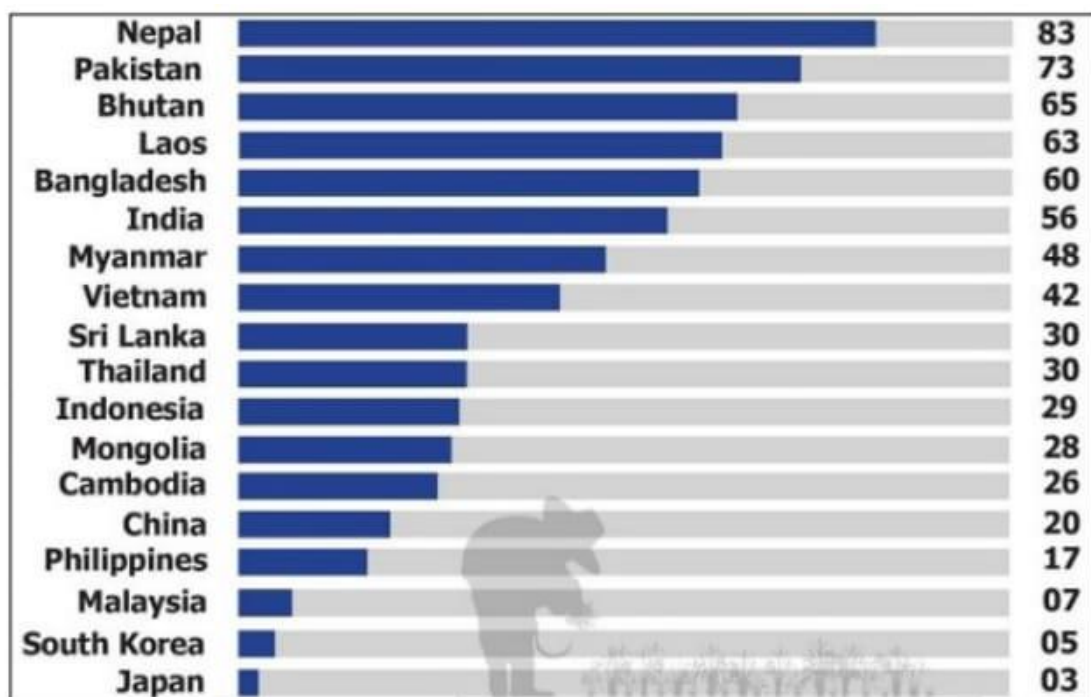
OVERVIEW

GLOBAL SCENARIO

In nations where agriculture is the primary means of subsistence for the impoverished, it has been acknowledged by the global development community as a catalyst for economic growth and the alleviation of poverty. However, the underperformance of the agricultural sector in many developing nations can be attributed, at least in part, to the fact that women, who play vital roles in agriculture and the rural economy as labourers, farmers, and entrepreneurs, almost universally face more severe barriers than men to accessing productive resources. If national governments and the international community build on the contributions made by women and take action to remove these barriers, their efforts to achieve agricultural development, economic growth, and food security would be enhanced and expedited. In all emerging nations, women play a critical role in the agricultural and rural economies. Their responsibilities are evolving quickly in many areas of the world, where social and economic factors are reshaping the agricultural sector, and they differ significantly across and within regions. Rural women frequently oversee intricate families and employ a variety of subsistence techniques. Producing agricultural products, taking care of animals, cooking and processing food, working for pay in agricultural or other rural businesses, gathering fuel and water, trading and selling, taking care of family members, and maintaining their dwellings are common tasks.

Despite growing a large portion of the food for their families and communities and making up to 40% of the agricultural labour force worldwide, women only control less than 15% of the land. In addition, the movement of males from rural to urban regions has pushed the feminization of agriculture in many nations and added duties for women on the farm. However, a lot of women are still viewed as dependent on males for assistance rather than being independent farmers with little decision-making authority. Thus, there is still a gender difference in agricultural production. Even when the male head of the home moved, the great majority of rural households in developing nations like Guatemala continued to work in agriculture. Despite taking on more responsibility for farming decision-making and cultivation, women had less access to outside assistance. Nevertheless, compared to other families in the study, those led by women farmers had the highest levels of food security and food diversity, indicating that women farmers are crucial to achieving nutrition and food security. Many female farmers lack safe, formalized land rights, which prevents them from having access to productive resources like money, training, and inputs. Women who do not own land are unable to secure official financing and are frequently left out of government initiatives that aid farmers,

such as training and subsidized inputs. Women's land rights are the least secure, and very few land rights are documented or recognized in many nations. For instance, women make up 65% of the agricultural workforce, while they only account for 13.9% of all landholders in India. This is especially concerning because a lot of Indian governmental and commercial agricultural services determine a farmer's eligibility based on their property records. Even while collectivization gives Indian women farmers more leverage to attain economies of scale, it is still challenging for them to obtain and acquire land. In addition, female farmers without land records are not eligible for the better credit terms available to individual landowners and are not permitted to hold positions of leadership in farmer-producer associations. Development initiatives that aid farmers sometimes fall short of providing women with the full benefits because beneficiary objectives are established without taking into account the limitations that face them, including mobility, land ownership, and other family duties. An further obstacle is the worldwide dearth of statistics on the percentage of agricultural labour force participation and secure land tenure that is broken down by sex. Countries are unable to develop programs and laws that assist these women farmers if women's access to land is not protected, and their rights to land and other resources are not monitored.



Percentage of women involved in agricultural in different Asian countries. In 2020

Women in agriculture around the world are the most under-recognised labour force despite their significant and huge participation. As per the data, women comprise just over 40 per cent of the agricultural labour force in the developing world, a figure that has risen slightly since 1980 and ranges from about 20 per cent in the Americas to almost 50 per cent in Africa. The global average is dominated by Asia. Within Asia, the sub-regional averages range from about 35 per cent in South Asia to almost 50 per cent in East and Southeast Asia. The proportion of women employed in agriculture is greatest in Nepal. In the nation of the Himalayas, an estimated 83% of women depend on agriculture for their daily needs. Experts attribute this rise to the men's increasing migration outside in search of employment as a result of the protracted conflict and increased poverty. India's rural areas account for the second-highest percentage of women employed in agriculture, and agricultural-based labour is a major economic activity in these regions. It is believed that 65% of Bhutanese women are employed in the agricultural sector, one of the low-paying occupations held by most women. The majority of people in Laos live in rural regions, accounting for around 73% of the country's total population, while 63% of women work in agriculture. The projected percentage of women working in agriculture in Bangladesh is the sixth highest. The percentage of women in the workforce is 60%, and new research suggests that women's positions in the industry are evolving. A number of development-focused initiatives have led to a shift in the role of women in agriculture from unpaid labourers to farm managers. Over 56% of women in India are believed to be employed in the agricultural sector. record a comparatively low percentage of participation of women with seven, five and three per cent respectively. The core of Myanmar's economy is its agriculture. The percentage of women working in agriculture is projected to be 48%. An approximate of 42%, 30%, and 30% of the population in Vietnam, Sri Lanka, and Thailand are projected to be women. In Indonesia, women work 20 percent of the labour force; the next highest percentages are in Mongolia (28%) and Cambodia (26%). Twenty percent of Chinese women work in agriculture, which is a major economy. 17 percent of women in the Philippines are involved in the agricultural industry as active participants. Three percent in Malaysia, five percent in South Korea, and seven percent in Japan are the relative lows for the percentage of women participating.

Building on the contributions that women make and addressing these barriers will help national governments and the international community accomplish their objectives for agricultural development, economic growth, and food security. In all emerging nations, women play a critical role in the rural and agricultural economies. In many parts of the world where economic

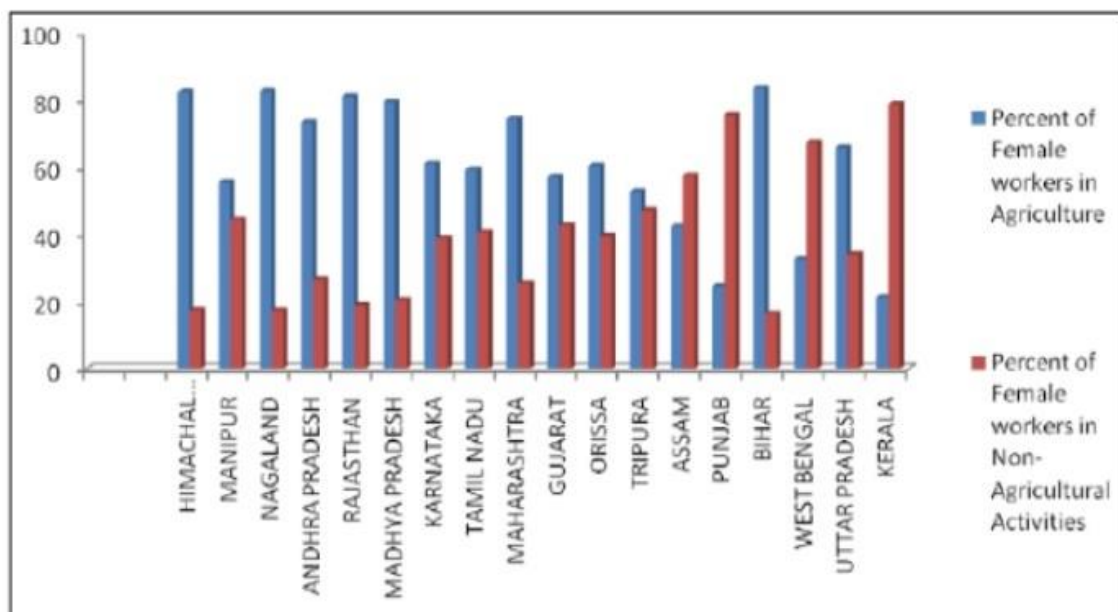
and social pressures are affecting the agricultural sector, their responsibilities are changing quickly and vary greatly across and within regions. Despite being vital to rural households' survival, many of the tasks carried out by farm women are not included as "economically active employment" in national accounts. Even though they provide a large portion of the food for their families and communities and make up over 40% of the agricultural labour force worldwide, women own less than 15% of the total land. Women make up a far larger portion of the agricultural labour in emerging nations than do males. Women make up up to 60% of the labour force in agriculture in various South Asian nations, yet they still experience discrimination on the basis of their gender and are marginalized. Agriculture is becoming more feminine even in poor nations. Female-controlled farms are proliferating in nations like the US and Australia as male farmers leave the agricultural industry. Because they strike a balance between the environment and money, women farmers are more likely to engage in sustainable agriculture, which makes them more climate-adaptable. Women farmers are taking on more responsibility in 21st-century agriculture and breaking down social barriers to carve out space for themselves in the historically male-dominated industry of agriculture, despite obstacles including discrimination, inadequate access to financing and land rights, and salary inequality.

INDIAN SCENARIO

Eighty percent of all economically active women work in agriculture and related fields in rural towns, where they produce thirty percent of their labour force from farming and forty-eight percent of their income from self-employment. Throughout the whole agricultural value chain, including pre-harvest, post-harvest processing, packing, and marketing, rural women work to boost agricultural output. In the agricultural industry, the proportion of women to males has grown over time and contributed more to GDP per capita, according to Pingali et al. (2019). More Indian men are moving from rural to urban regions in search of better employment and greater wages, leaving Indian women to fend for themselves on farms. As per OXFAM, an international humanitarian organization, women make up about 75% of the full-time labour force on Indian farms. 60% to 80% of India's food is produced by female farmers. They represent a significant population for a food system that is sustainable (FAO, 2011). According to FAO (2011), women-oriented reforms that provide equitable access to resources, chances for skill development, and access to agriculture are expected to enhance agricultural production in developing countries by 2.5–4%. Up to 84% of Indian rural women rely on agriculture as their primary source of income. More than 70% of the labour with cattle in India's livestock

sector—the biggest livestock production system in the world—is done by women. The percentage of women working in agriculture is around 47% on tea plantations, 47% on cotton farms, 45% on oil seed cultivators, and 39% on vegetable farms.

A wide range of tasks, including labour-intensive ones like weeding and hoeing, are contributed to by farm women. They even oversee the crops' irrigation. Managing the nurseries, fertilizing, protecting the crops from bad weather, harvesting the grains, winnowing them to get rid of contaminants, and storing them until they are finally sold are just a few of the other tasks they perform. Most of the people in charge of these post-harvest activities are female. Another field in which women excel is livestock farming. They assist in gathering cattle feed and provide medical attention to sick animals when necessary. Women often cook animal waste, including cakes made from cow dung, which they use as fuel to cook their food and sometimes sell to make additional money. Furthermore, they engage in processes like churning, fermenting, and mixing milk to create milk-based goods like cheese, curd, and yogurts.



State wise female participation in agricultural and non- agricultural activities in 2020

Another area in which women farmers make a substantial contribution is backyard poultry raising. Backyard poultry farming, which accounts for around 20% of the chicken sector, is effectively managed by women. As fishermen, fish producers, processors, and dealers, women play a critical role in aquaculture and fisheries. Among the 5.4 million people who fish

professionally in India, 3.8 million are fishermen and 1.6 million are fisherwomen. These women fishers work in a variety of fisheries-related fields. The two main industries in the nation where women's contributions are most noticeable are fish processing and marketing. Women fish farmers perform a significant amount of the cleaning, drying, preserving, and selling tasks associated with fish farming. In India's agriculture industry, women farmers hold a vast influence. The agricultural value chain involves farm women in many capacities, such as production, post-harvest, packing, processing, and marketing, with the goal of boosting agricultural output. Regarding 60–80% of India's overall food production, women make up almost 75% of the full-time labor force on farms. Approximately 47% of women work on tea plantations and in cotton cultivation, 45% are employed in the production of oilseeds, 39% in vegetables, and up to 70% are involved in the cattle industry. The chicken industry gets 20% of its revenue from backyard chicken farms, which are primarily operated by women. Aquaculture is a major industry for women farmers in coastal regions. They collect fish, clean, dry, preserve, and even sell in marketplaces. They engage in a wide range of operations. The marginalization and prejudice faced by women farmers persist despite their significant presence and contributions. In comparison to their male colleagues, they receive pay that is around 22% lower, and they have restricted access to labour, financing, key services like insurance and training, as well as inputs like seeds and fertilizer. India's agricultural sector is becoming more feminine as male labourers move to the metropolis in search of greater incomes and standard of living. In addition to the usual duties of cooking, cleaning, and raising children, farm women now have additional obligations for running their farms, which is having a negative impact on their physical and emotional well-being. It is past time that these hardworking and underpaid women in agriculture have a voice and receive a decent compensation. Policies that prioritize giving farm women access to land, loans, and inputs, as well as empowering them by forming FPOs and SHGs, can be successful in empowering these women, who are essential to India's food security.

KERALA SCENARIO

Enhancing food security is a top priority for state planning in Kerala, where agriculture has contributed significantly to the economy. Women continue to play a major part in Kerala's agriculture industry, even if the sector's growth has decreased from 13.7% in 2012–13 to 10.5% in 2016–17. Agricultural, household, and related occupations are only a few of the many responsibilities that women do. Among the tasks involved in agriculture include planting,

growing, weeding, watering, fertilizing, shielding plants, harvesting, winnowing, and storing. The next generation's procreation, cooking, family care, gathering water, food, and fuelwood, and housekeeping are all considered domestic chores. This is a double burden for all homes, but it particularly affects families led by women, including widows, separated and divorced women, and women whose husbands have moved in search of work. Moreover, women devote more time to related tasks including managing cattle, gathering fodder, milking, tending to fisheries, and caring for chickens. As a result, domestic chores and agricultural labour are distributed unevenly across genders. This essay contends that the sexual division of labour affects the responsibilities that women farmers play in agriculture and that women farmers are viewed by society as supplemental workers. This study employs a feminist theoretical framework to examine the gendered disparities in the Kudumbashree program's interactions with women farmers in the Keralan districts of Wayanad and Alappuzha. We provide suggestions about how to guarantee that women's contributions to farming and care are acknowledged and validated, as well as the necessity of a gender-transformative change in the Kudumbashree programs' methodology. The division of labour between men and women for various sorts of employment according to gender roles is known as the sexual division of labour.

CHAPTER 4
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE

The study was conducted on the agricultural sector 60 sample were collected from Polpully Panchayath; the data have been collected the agricultural women.

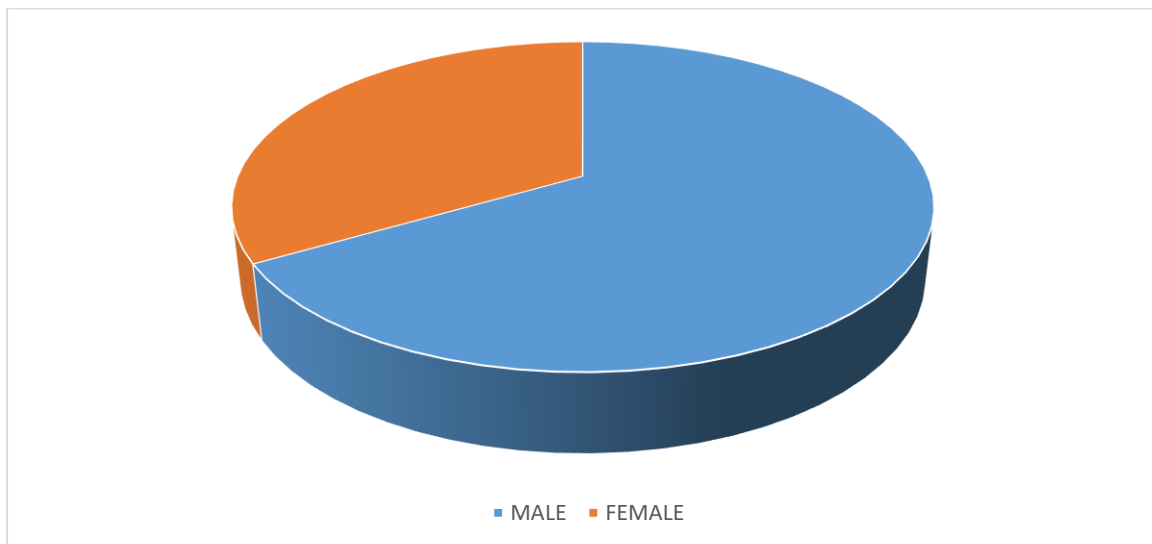
TABLE 4.1

HEAD OF THE HOUSE HOLD

GENDER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Male	40	67
Female	20	33
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data

FIGURE 4.1



Interpretation:

According to the data collected, 67% of family heads are male and 33% are female household heads.

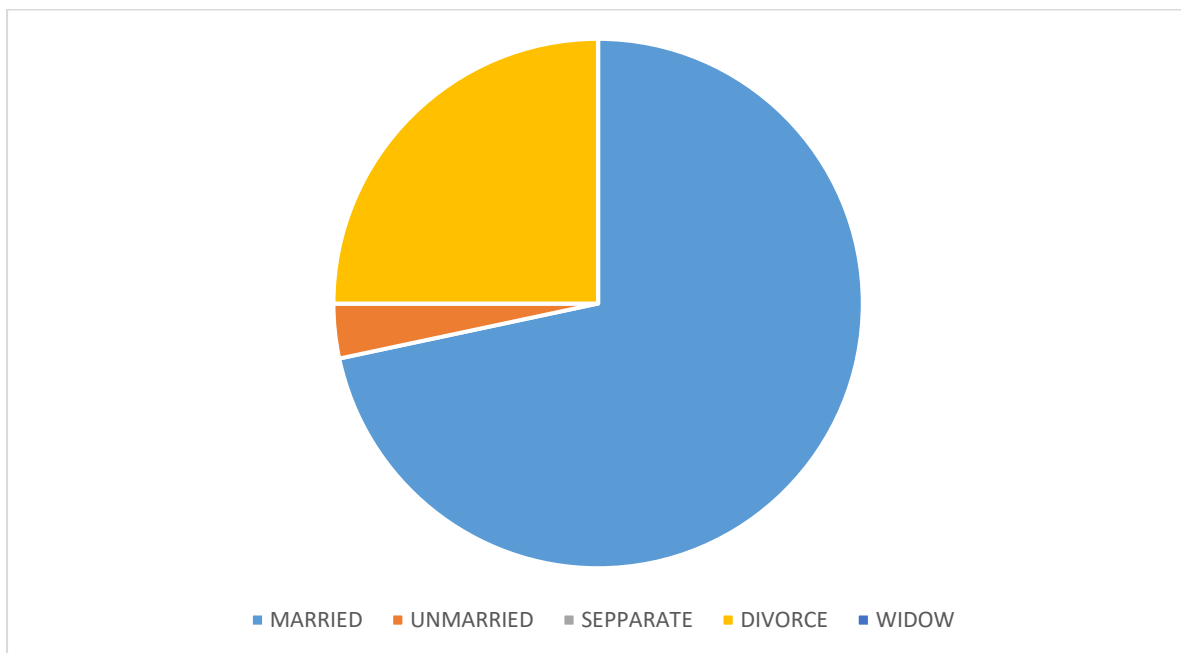
TABLE 4.2

MARITAL STATUS

TYPE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Married	43	72
Unmarried	2	3
Divorce	0	0
Widow	15	25
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data

FIGURE 4.2



Interpretation:

In this figure shows that there are divorce people comparatively less the sample. Most of them are married but 25% widows and 72% of them married on the data collected from 60 sample. 3% unmarried of above the figure.

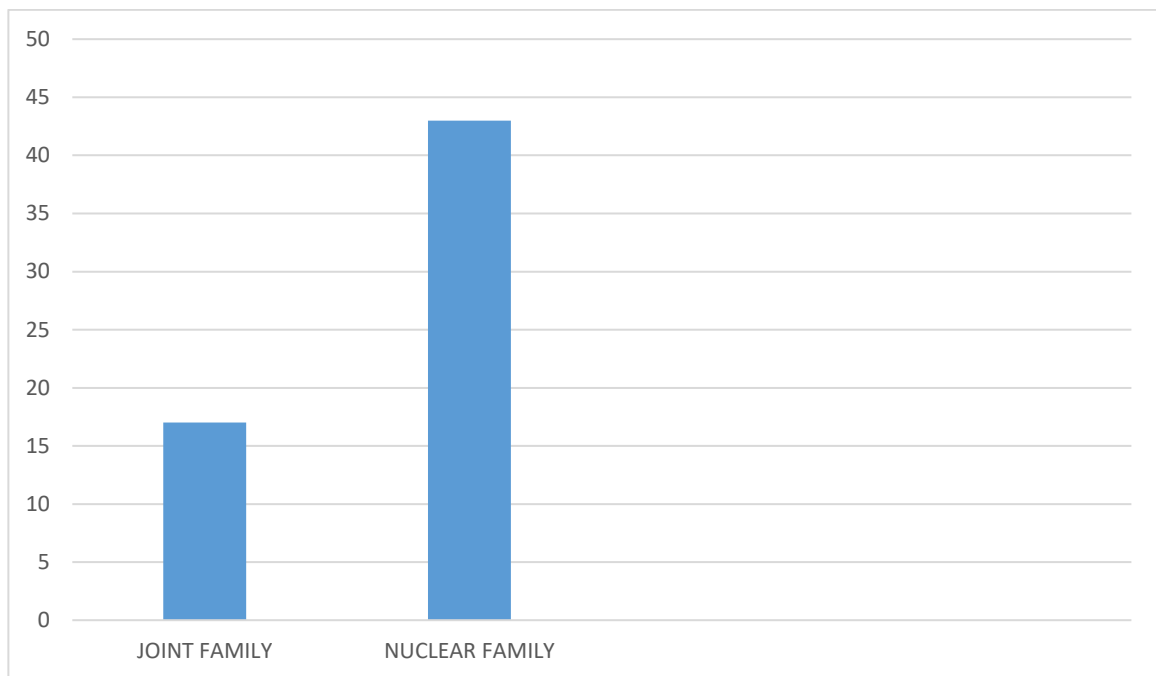
TABLE 4.3

TYPES OF FAMILY

TYPE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Joint	17	28
Nuclear	43	72
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data

FIGURE 4.3



Interpretation

percentage and joint family 28 In this graph clearly show that nuclear family higher than joint family, nuclear family 72 percentage.

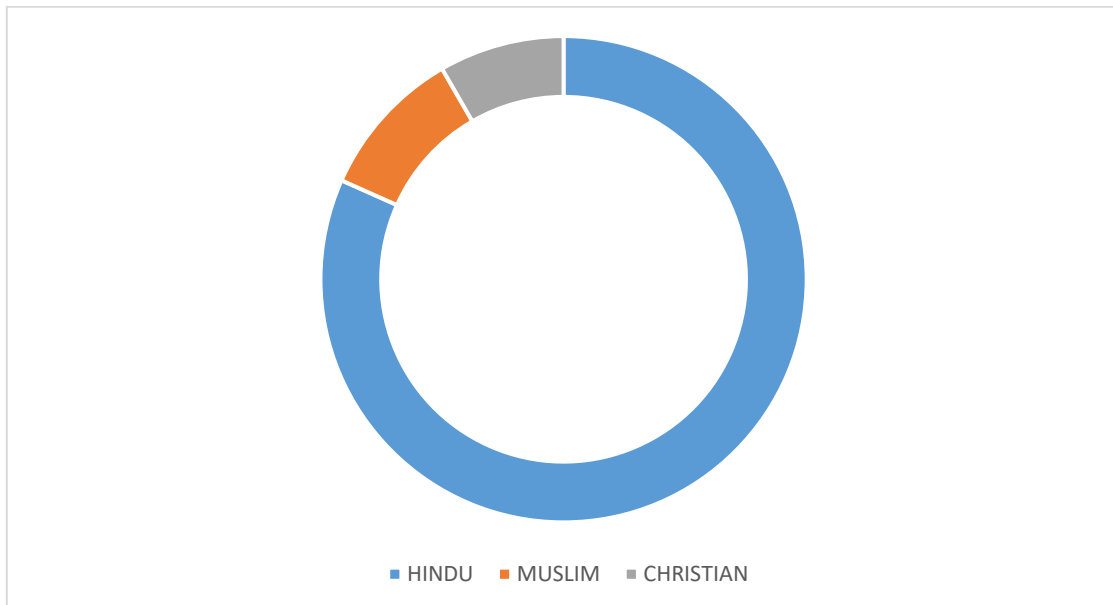
TABLE 4.4

RELIGION

TYPE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Hindu	49	82
Muslim	6	10
Christian	5	8
Total	60	100

Source: primary data

FIGURE 4.4



Interpretation

As per the diagram above majority are Hindus rather than Muslims and Christians. Hindu consists of 82 percentage, Muslim 6 percentage and Christians 5 percentage.

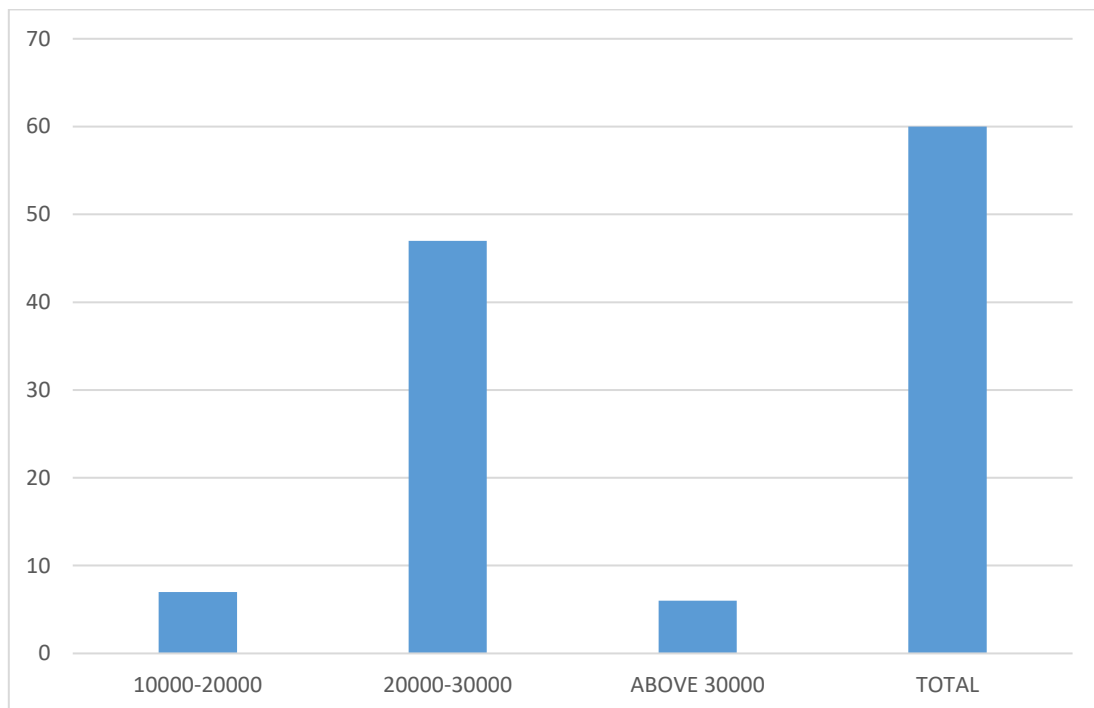
TABLE 4.5

ANNUAL INCOME

ANNUAL INCOME	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
10000-20000	7	12
20000-30000	47	78
Above 30000	6	10
Total	60	100

Source: primary data

FIGURE 4.5



Interpretation

According to this diagram, 78 percentage of people have an income of 20000-30000. 10 percentage of people receive above 30000 Rs, and 12 percentage have 10000-20000 income.

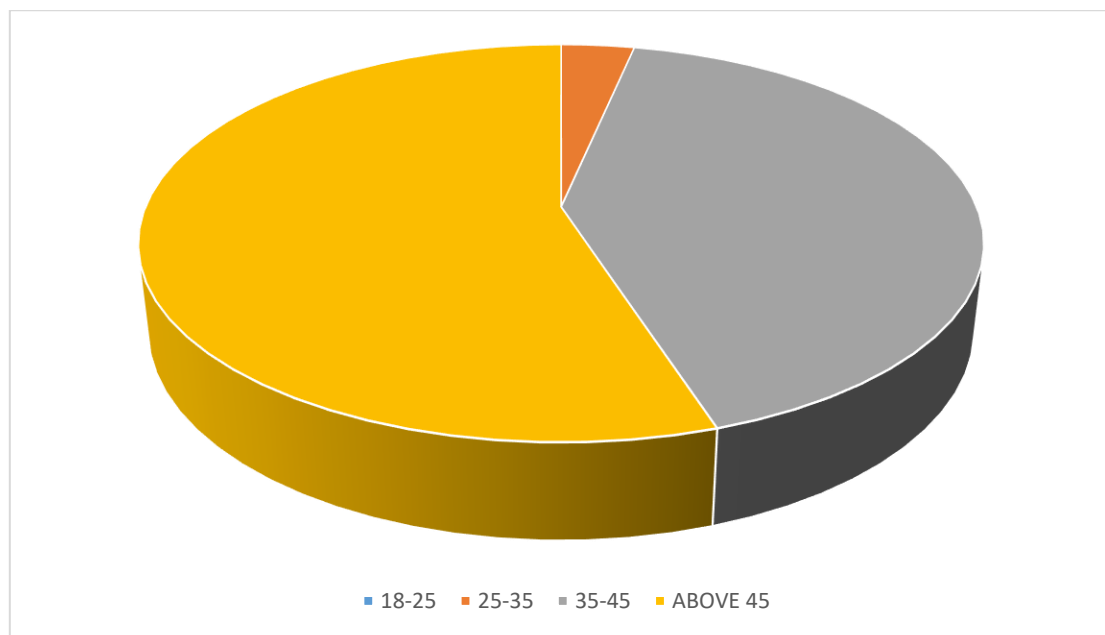
TABLE 4.6

AGE

TYPE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
18-25	0	0
25-35	2	3
35-45	25	42
Above 45	33	55
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data

FIGURE 4.6



Interpretation

In this figure, from 60 women, 55 percentage is above age of 45. 3 percentage and 42 percentage show women of age 25-35 and 35-45 respectively.

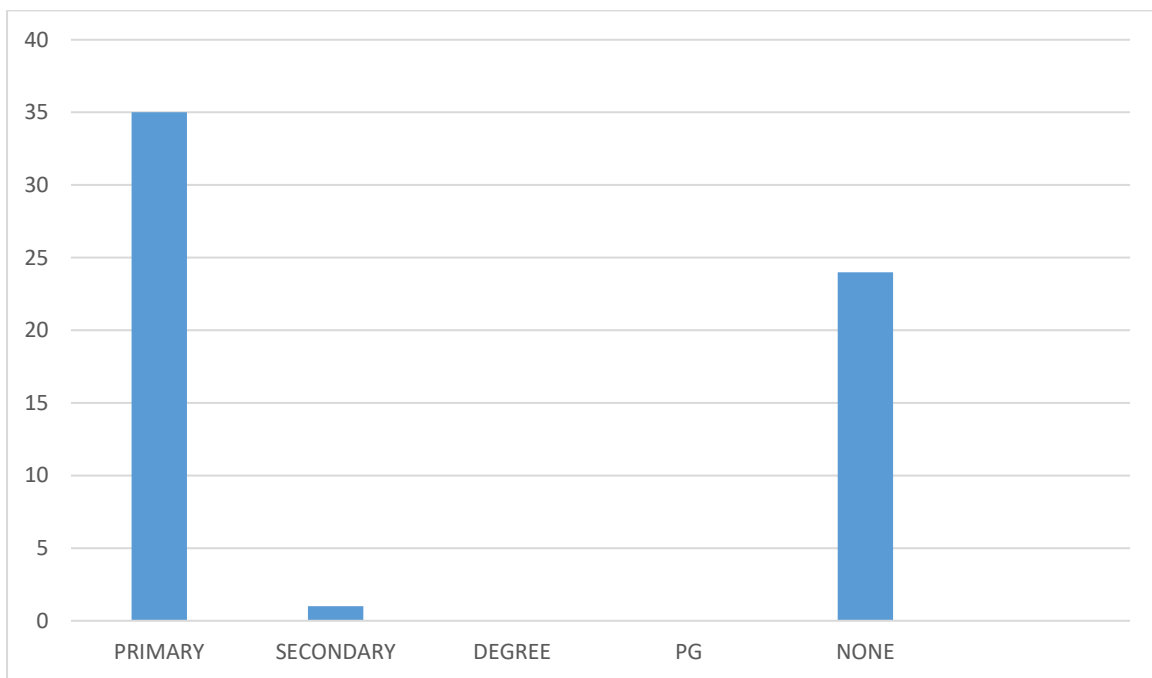
TABLE 4.7

EDUCATION

TYPE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Primary	35	58
Secondary	1	2
Degree	0	0
Post graduate	0	0
None	24	40
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data

FIGURE 4.7



Interpretation

In this figure shows that majority of the respondents are primary educated 58 percentage and 2 percentage secondary education. Finally, 40 percentage of women are not educated.

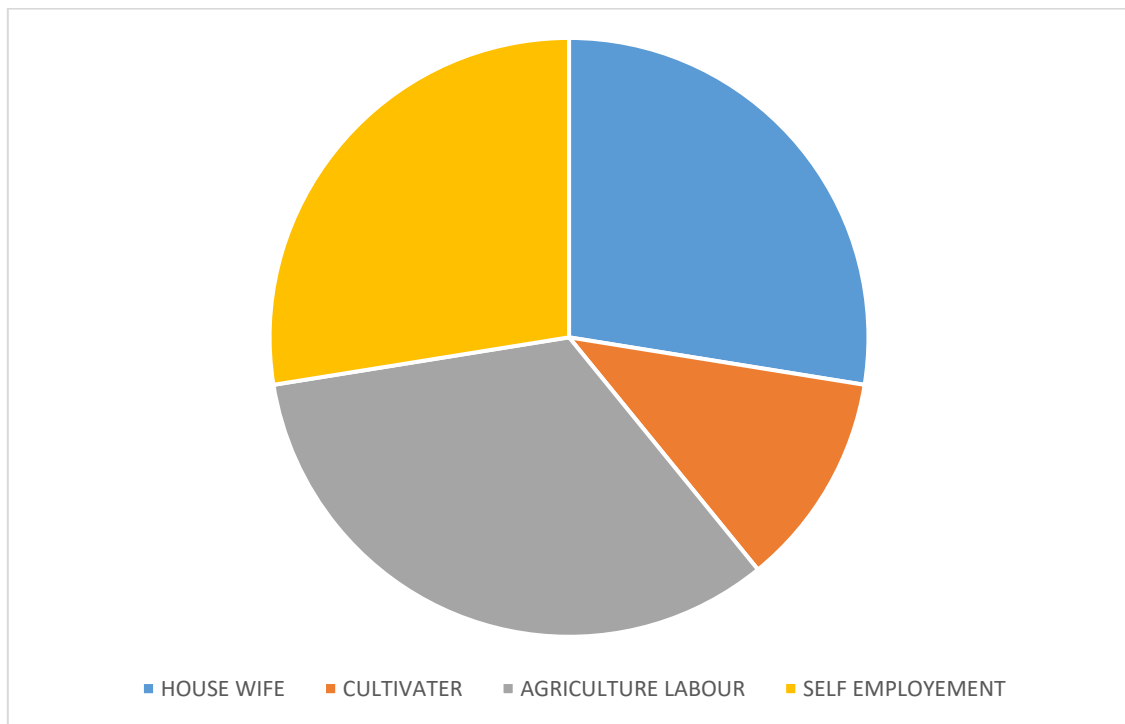
TABLE 4.8

OCCUPATION

TYPE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
House wife	19	32
Cultivator	8	13
Agricultural labour	23	38
Self employment	10	17
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data

FIGURE 4.8



Interpretation

As shown in the figure above, women employing agriculture labour are higher in percentage than that of self-employed women. Agriculture labour is doing by 38 percentage and 17 percentage are self-employed, cultivator is 13 percentage and house wife is 32 percentage.

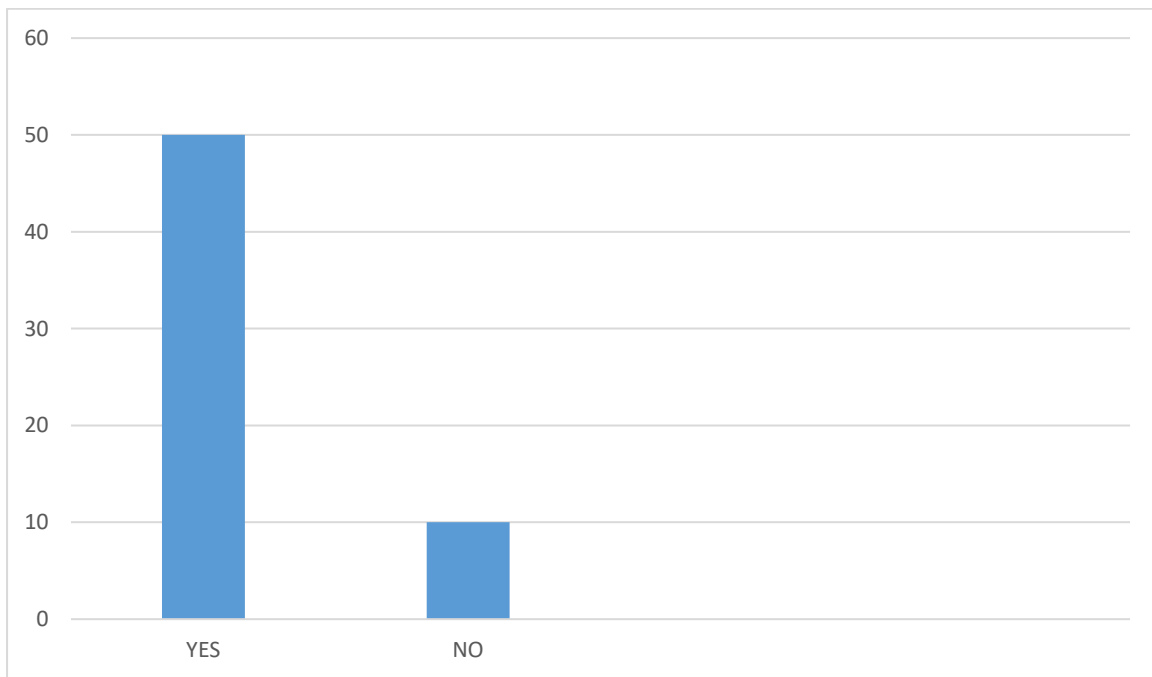
TABLE 4.9

ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

TYPE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	50	83
No	10	17
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data

FIGURE 4.9



Interpretation

From a frequency of 60 women, 83 percentage is involved in agriculture activity, and remaining 13 percentage is not involved.

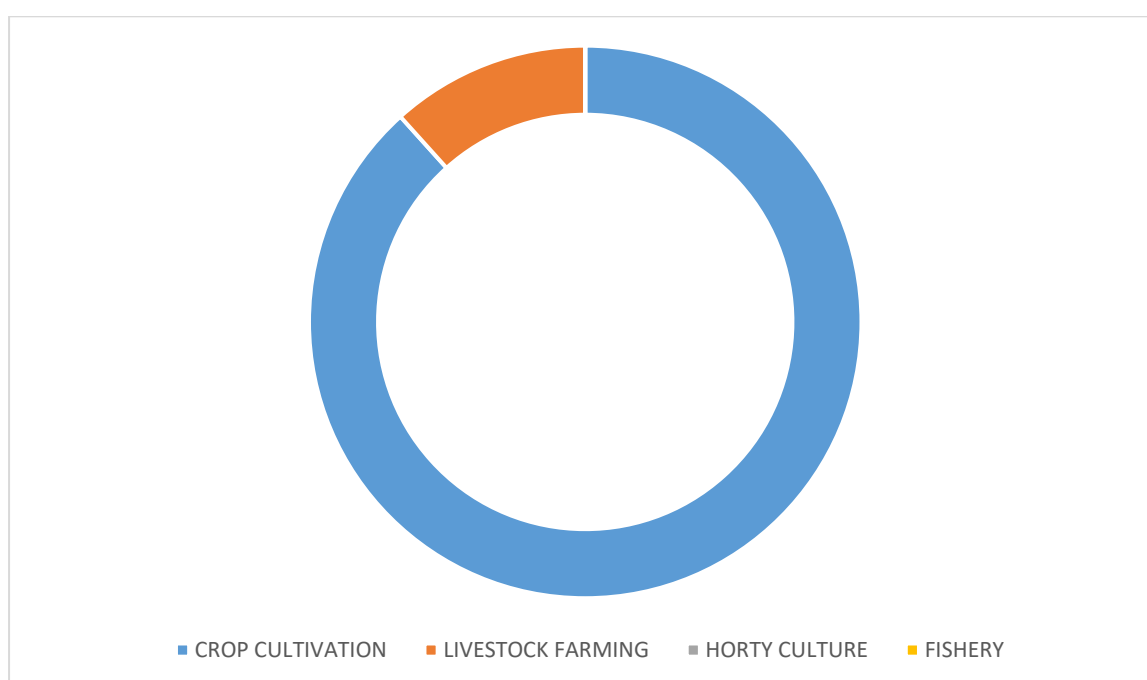
TABLE 4.10

TYPES OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

TYPE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Crop cultivation	53	88
Livestock farming	7	12
Horticultural	0	0
Fishery	0	0
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data

FIGURE 4.10



Interpretation

According to this data, majority is doing crop cultivation (88 percentage) and higher number of people are engaged in Livestock farming more than Horty culture and Fishery. Live stock farming consists of 12 percentage.

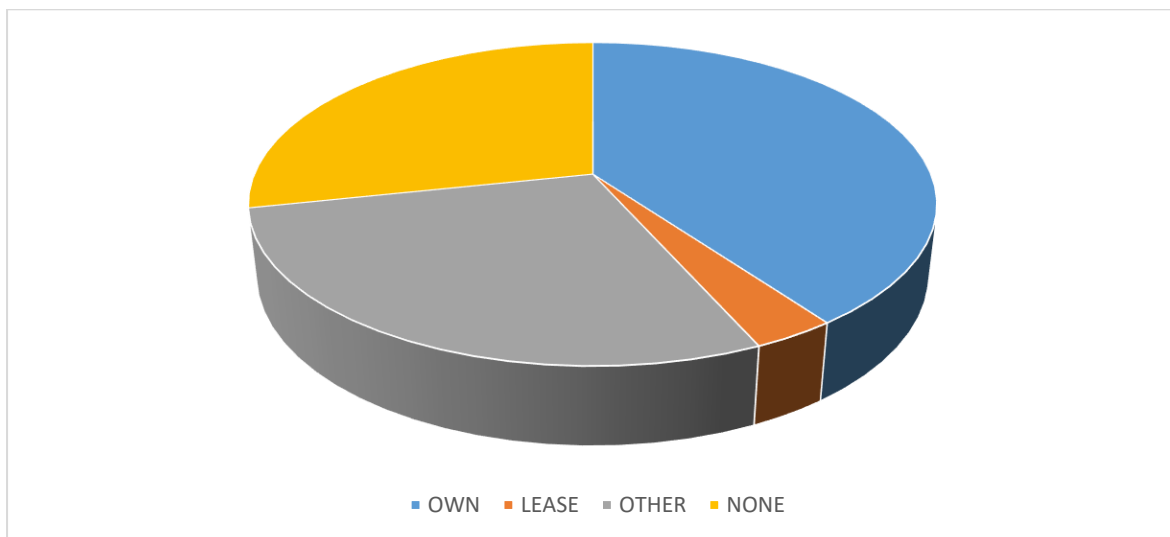
TABLE 4.11

TYPE OF LAND

TYPE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Own	24	40
Lease	2	4
Other	17	28
None	17	28
Total	60	100

Source: primary data

FIGURE 4.11



Interpretation

According to the data, 24 among 60 people are cultivating in their own land. 17 people are working on others' property and 2 are doing on lease.

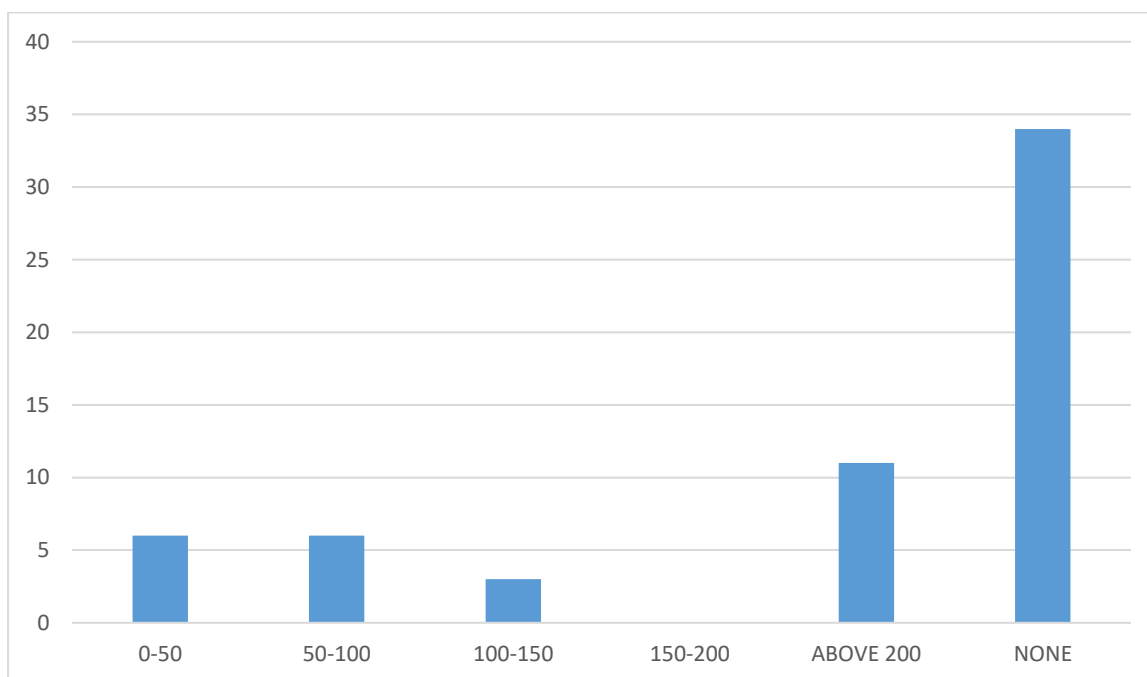
TABLE 4.12

SIZE OF LAND HOLDING

TYPE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
0-50	6	10
50-100	6	10
100-150	3	5
150-200	0	0
Above 200	11	18
None	34	57
Total	60	100

Source: primary data

FIGURE 4.12



Interpretation

From the collected data, 57 percentage people have no their own land. 10 percentage people own 0-50 cents of land and another 10 percentage own 50-100 cents of land. 18 percentage possess above 200 cents. 5 percentage own 100-150 cents.

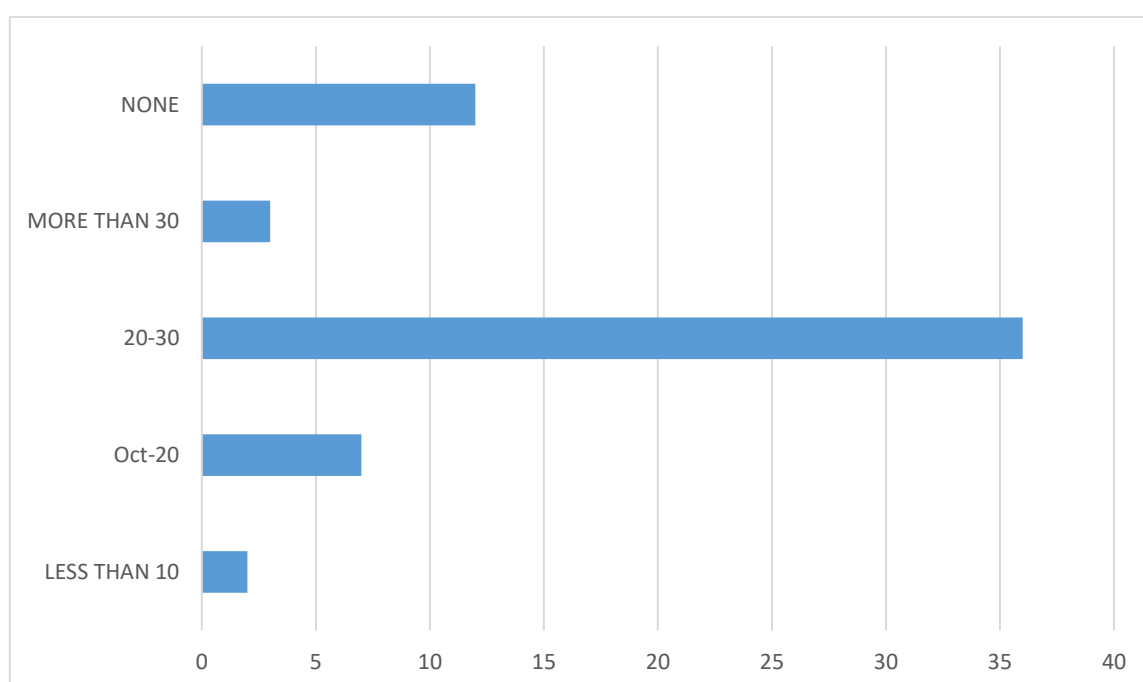
TABLE 4.13

HOURS SPEND BY AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY INVOLVED

HOURS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Less than 10	2	3
10-20	7	12
20-30	36	60
More than 30	3	5
None	12	20
Total	60	100

Source: primary data

FIGURE 4.13



Interpretation

As per the above data, 60 percentage people are engaging in agricultural sector 20-30 hours in a week. 20 percentage people have job in agricultural sector since they are self-employed. 12 percentage people are working 10-20 hours in week and 3 percentage is engaging less than 10 hours and 5 percentage engages more than 30 hours in week.

TABLE 4.14

GETTING ANY FORMAL TRINING

TYPE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	0	0
NO	60	100
TOTAL	60	100

Source: primary data

FIGURE 4.14



Interpretation

According to the above diagram 100 percentage women had not received any training.

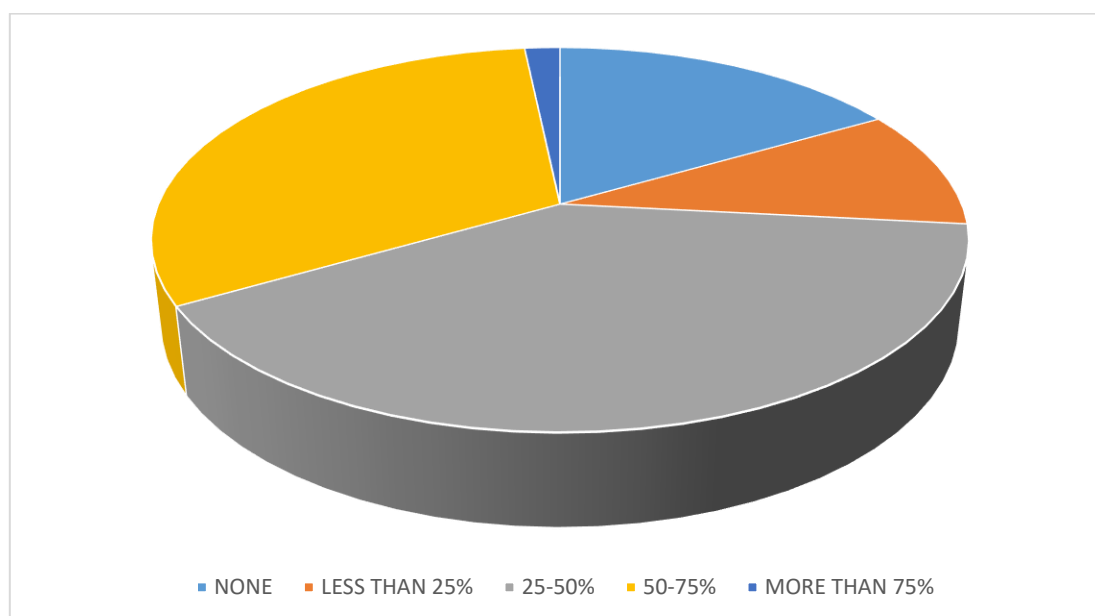
TABLE 4.15

INCOME DERIVED FROM AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

TYPE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
NONE	10	17
Less than 25%	6	10
25-50%	24	40
50-75%	19	31
More than 75%	1	2

Source: primary data

FIGURE 4.15



Interpretation

According to the above data, 50-75 percentage income is received by 31 percentage people. 17 percentage have no income at all from the agricultural sector as they are self-employed. 25-50 percentage income is received by 40 percentage of people, and 2 percentage people receive more than 75 percentage income.

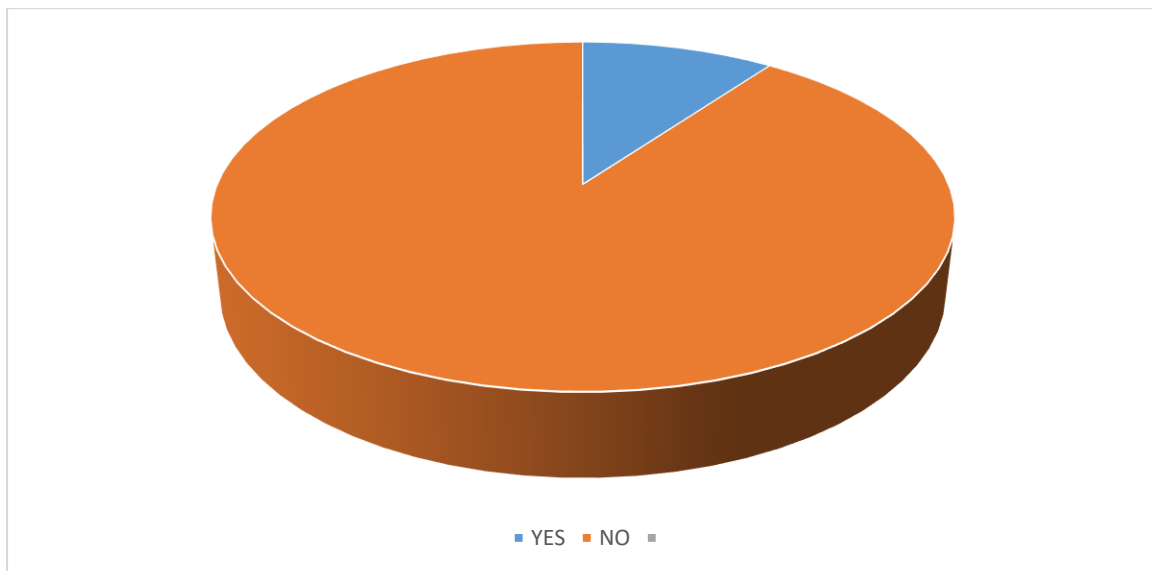
TABLE 4.16

INVOLVED ANY ALLIED ACTIVITY

TYPE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	6	10
NO	54	90
TOTAL	60	100

Source: primary data

FIGURE 4.16



Interpretation

According to this data 90 percentage people do not engage in allied activity. And 10 percentage of women engaged allied activity.

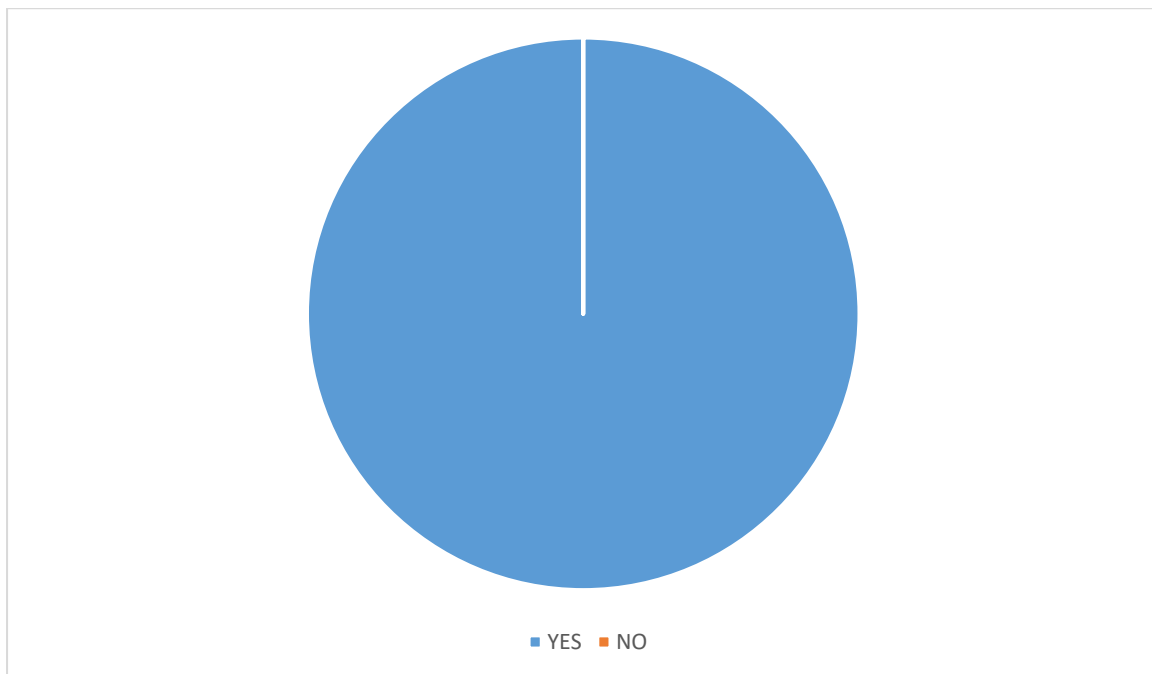
TABLE 4.17

ENGAGING IN DOMESTIC ACTIVITY

TYPE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	60	100
NO	0	0
TOTAL	60	100

Source: primary data

FIGURE 4.17



Interpretation

According to this data all women are engage in their household activities full time.

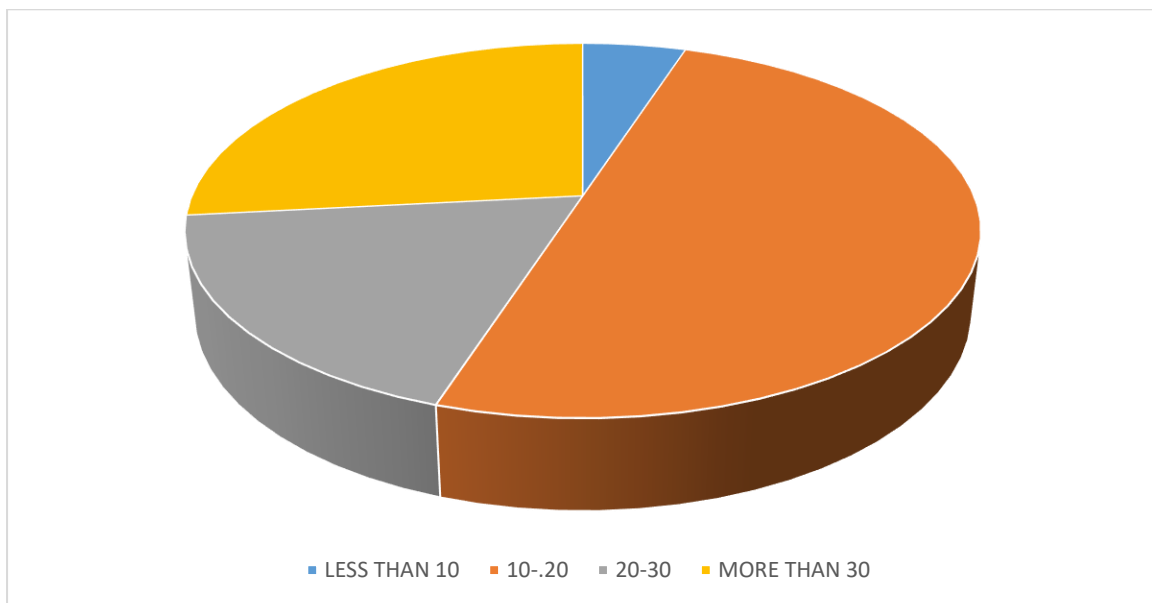
TABLE 4.18

HOURS SPENDING IN DOMESTIC ACTIVITY

WEEKLY HOURS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Less than 10	3	5
10-20	30	50
20-30	11	18
More than 30	16	27
TOTAL	60	100

Source: primary data

FIGURE 4.18



Interpretation

According to this data 50 percentage of women work 10-20 hours a week in their domestic activity. 27 percentage women spend more then 30 hours in their household activities. Because their women are house wife. 18 percentage women spend 20-30 hours in house hold activities.

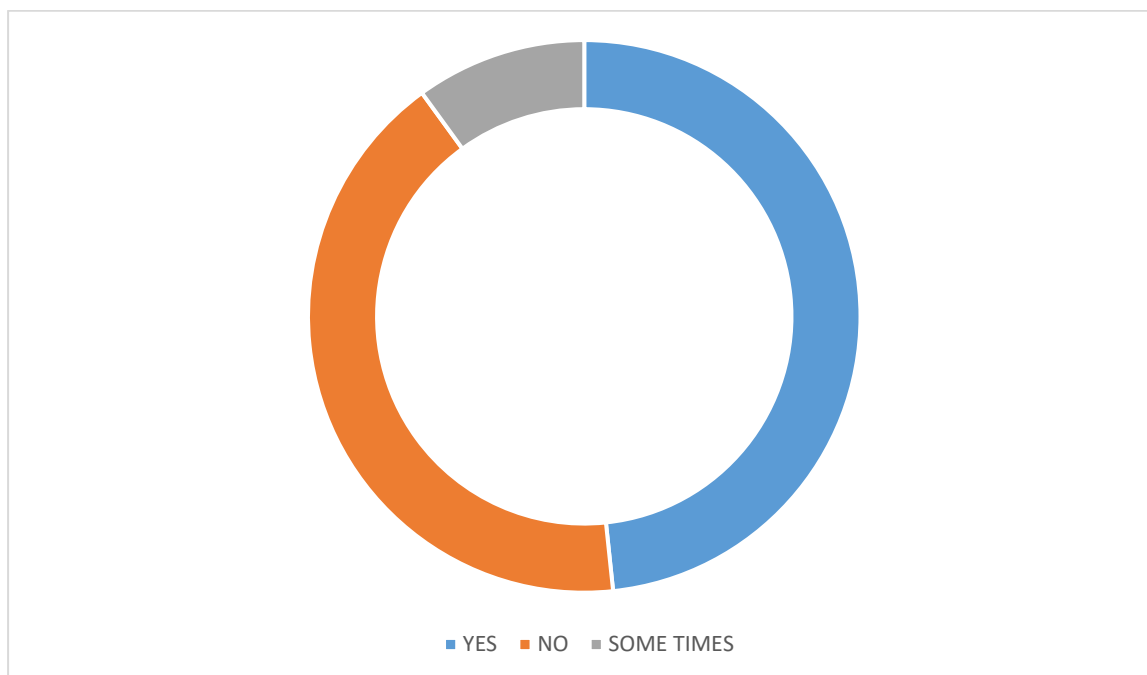
TABLE 4.19

INNOVLED ANY ANOTHER JOB

TYPE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	29	48
No	25	42
Some time	6	10
Total	60	100

Source: primary data

FIGURE 4.19



Interpretation

According to this data 48 percentage women are dependent on agricultural activities as well as other occupation. 42 percentage women depend only on agriculture for their livelihood.10 percentage of women depends on other jobs only at other time.

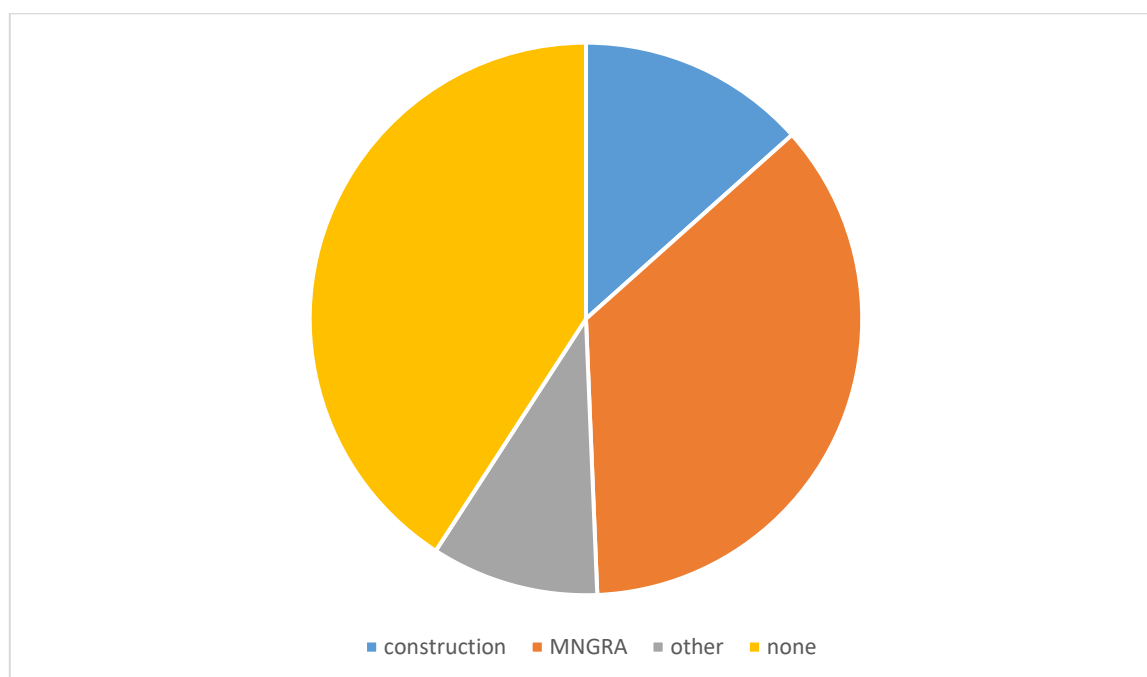
TABLE 4.20

KIND OF JOB INVOLVED

TYPE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Construction	7	12
MNGRA	22	37
Other	6	10
None	25	41
Total	60	100

Source: primary data

FIGURE 4.20



Interpretation

According to this data, those who women are depend on other jobs beside agriculture are the most employed in MNGRA.37 percentage. 12 percentage women depend on construction work.

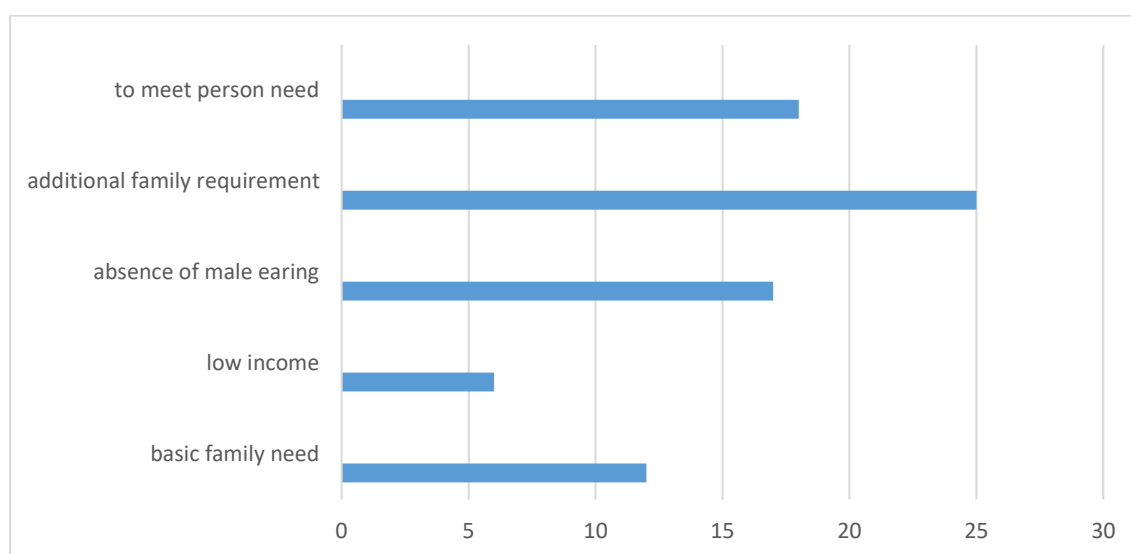
TABLE 4.21

REASON FOR ANOTHER JOB

REASON	FREQUENCY
Basic family need	12
Low income	6
Absence of male earning	17
To meet person, need	18
Additional family requirement	25

Source: primary data

FIGURE 4.21



Interpretation

According to this data most of women going to another work for additional family requirement,25. 18 women are going to another work for to meet personal need. and 17 women are going work for widow women. Then the 12 women going to another work for basic family need.

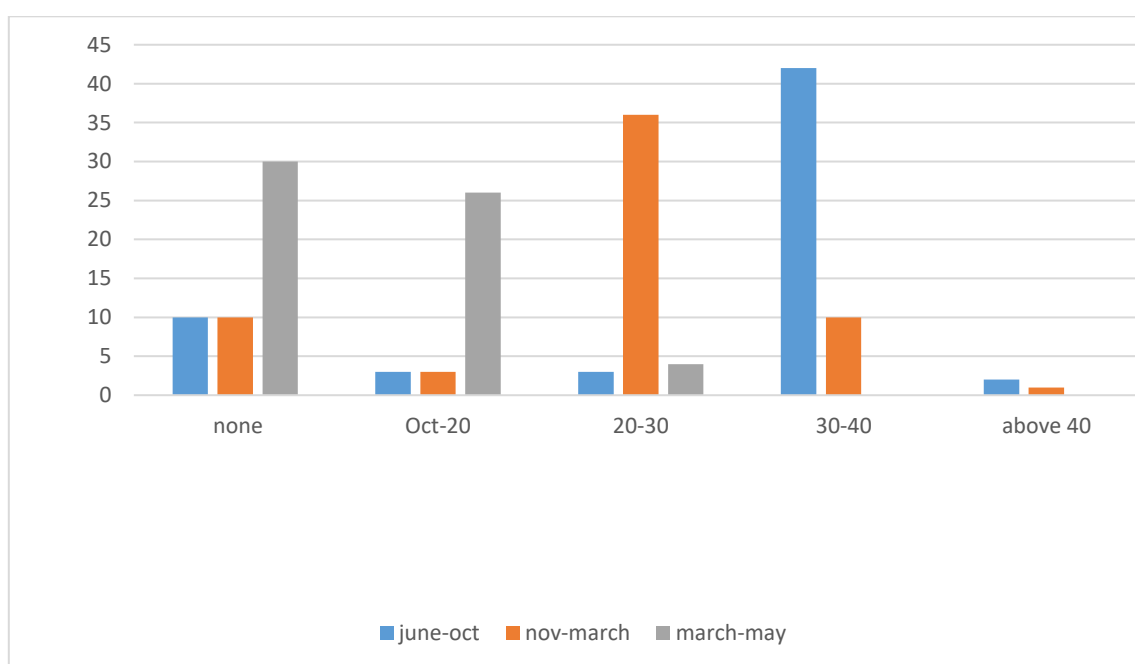
TABLE 4.22

SEASONS WISE JOB IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Days	June-oct	Nov-March	March-may
None	10	10	30
10-20	3	3	26
20-30	3	36	4
30-40	42	10	0
Above 40	2	1	0

Source: primary data

FIGURE 4.22



Interpretation

According to this data the maximum number of jobs in the agricultural sector is from June-October. from June- October 42 women get 30-40 days work. 3 women get 10-20, 20-30 days work in agricultural sector from June-October. 10 women are not at job in agricultural sector because self-employment. From Nov-March 36 women get 20-30 days' work then march to May 26 women get 10-20 days' work.

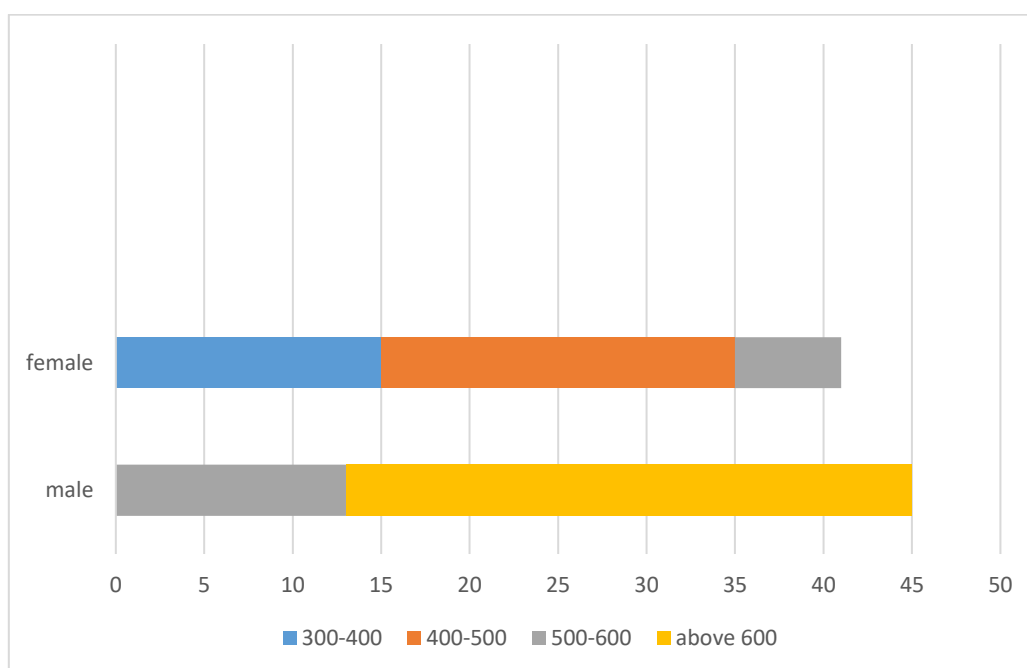
TABLE 4.23

PER DAY WAGE WOMEN & MEN

Type	300-400	400-500	500-600	Above 600
Male	0	0	13	32
Female	15	20	6	0

Source: primary data

FIGURE 4.23



Interpretation

According to this data, 32 male respondents earn more than 600 rupees and 13 males earn the wage of 500-600. 20 female respondents earn 400-500 rupees per day. 15 women earn 300-400. 6 women are earning 500-600 per day.

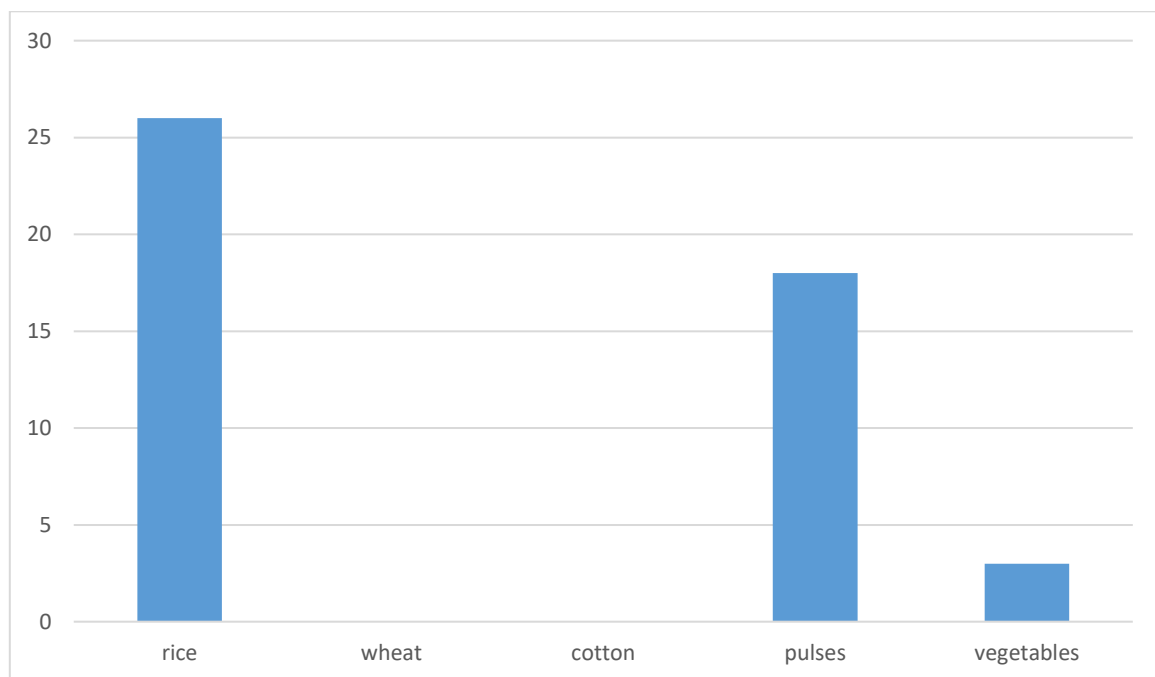
TABLE 4.24

CULTIVATING CROPS

CROPS	FREQUENCY
Rice	26
Wheat	0
Cotton	0
Pulses	18
Vegetable	3

Source: primary data

FIGURE 4.24



Interpretation

According to this data, 26 respondents are cultivating the major crop, rice. 18 people cultivate pulses. Few people grow vegetables in 3 respondents.

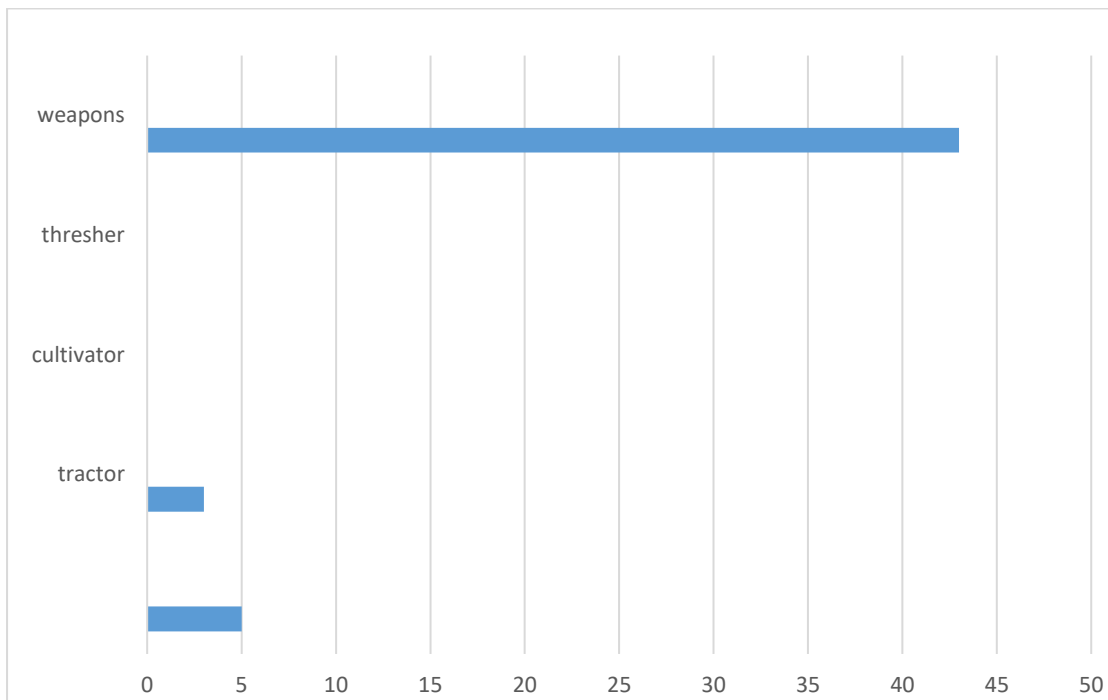
TABLE 4.25

MACHINES ASSETS

TYPE	FREQUENCY
Tractor	5
Bland harrow	3
Cultivator	0
Seed drill	0
Thresher	0
Weapons	43

Source: primary data

FIGURE 4.25



Interpretation

Shows the chart majority people use the weapons in their agricultural activity, in 43. 5 them have tractor.

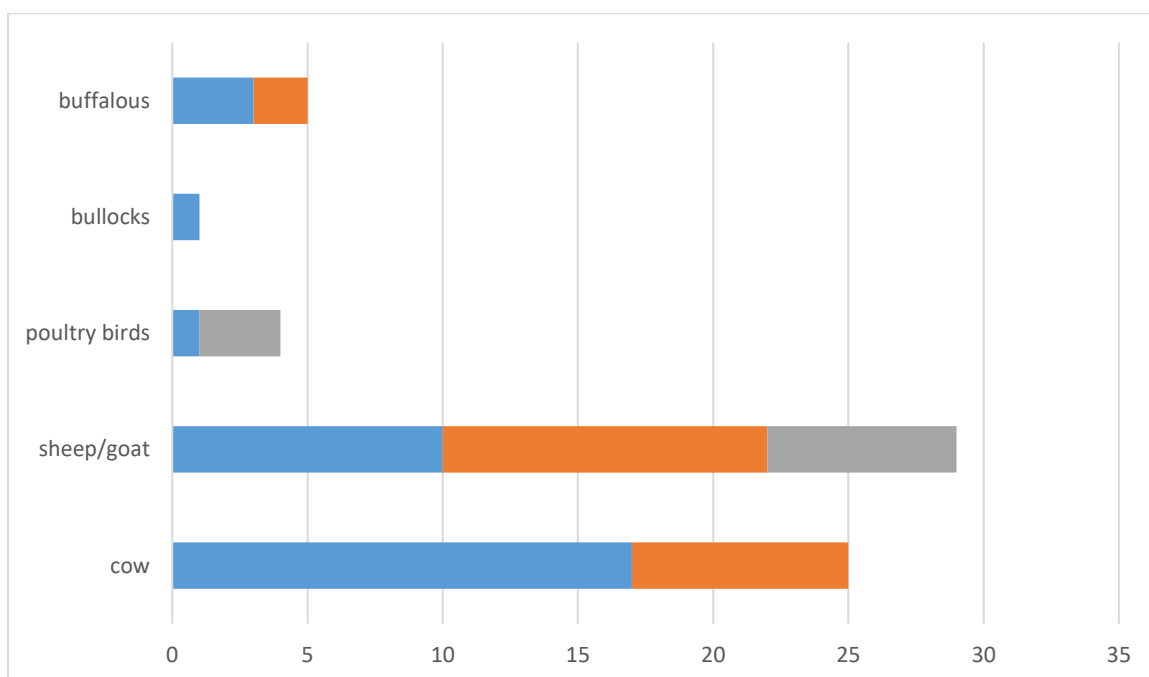
TABLE 4.26

ANIMALS ASSETS

ANIMALS	No. 1 to No. 3	No.3 to No.6	Above 6 No.
Cow	17	8	7
Sheep/Goat	10	12	3
Poultry	1	0	0
Buffaloes	3	2	0
Bullock	1	0	0

Source: primary data

FIGURE 4.26



Interpretation

The graph shows that 1-3 cows are presenting 17 people. 3-6 sheep/goat are presenting 12 people. 3-6 buffaloes in 2 people.

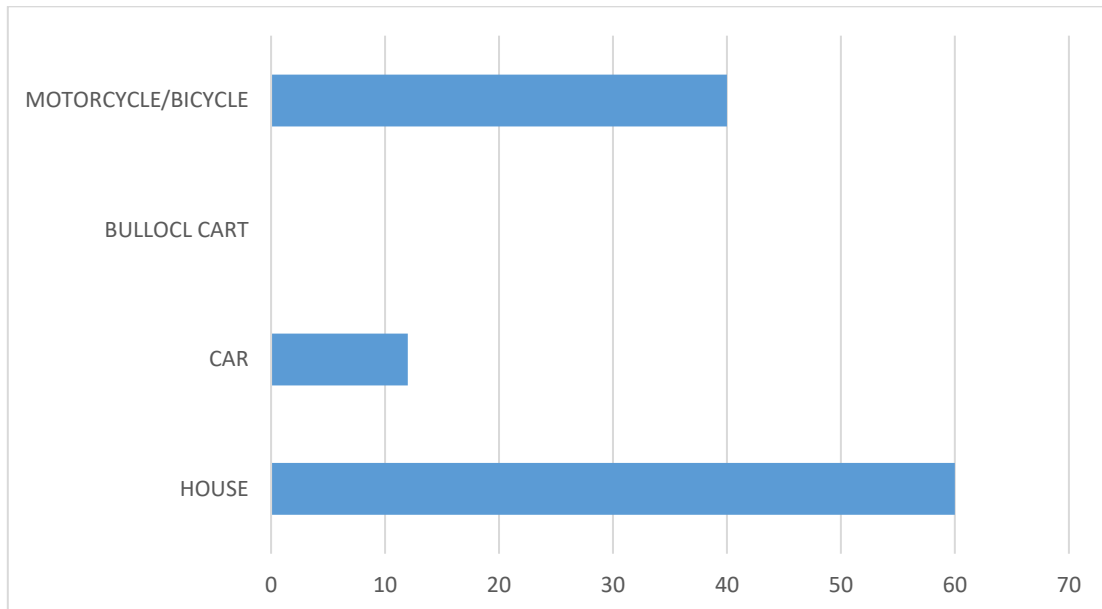
TABLE 4.27

MATERIAL STATUS

ASSET	FREQUENCY
House	60
Car	12
Bullock cart	0
Motorcycle/Bicycle	40

Source: primary data

FIGURE 4.27



Interpretation

This graph shows that 100 percentage of people own a house. 66 percentage of people had motorcycle/bicycle. few people are holding car.

TABLE 4.28**RELATED TO DECISION MAKING**

RALATED TO DECISION	SOLE	JOINT	NILL
House construction and literacy	13	43	4
Purchase of food items	15	42	3
Saving and investment	32	21	7
Buying and sale of domestic item	15	43	2
Expenditure on domestic good	15	41	3
Child marriage	10	50	0
Participation on social matters	15	44	1
Taking debt for domestic use	24	26	10

Source: primary data

Interpretation

The table shows that among 60 women 43 are taking joint decision house construction/maintained.42 in a women house both the men and women decide to purchase the items. And 32 women save/investment alone. Among 60 women 50 are taking joint decision in child marriage because 10 women are widow person. Among 60 women 15 women are participation on social matters in done because widow person. Another woman is participation in joint .in 26 out of women household the expense of the family is paid by both husband and wife. And 24 women paid debt in sole.

TABLE 4.29

RELATED DECISION IN EXPENDITURE ACTIVITY

DECISION IN EXPENDITURE ACTIVITY	SOLE	JOINT	NILL
Money to be spend on purchase machines	3	20	3
Money to be spend on purchase on seed	5	14	7
Money to be spend on purchase implementing	5	14	7
Money to be spend on manure and fertilizers	5	11	10

Source: primary data

Interpretation

The table shows that when decided to spend on purchase machines, men and women taking a decision joint in 26 responds. According to the data obtained, women in 7 families do not give any preference to buy seed and implement something new. according to the, the decision to buy seed and to implement something new is made jointly by men and women in 14 families. Note10 families involved money to spend on manure and fertilise.

TABLE 4.30

RELATED IN DECISION IN BUYING &SELLING ACTIVITY

DECISION IN BUYING &SELLING ACTIVITY	SOLE	JOIN	NILL
Purchase and sell of land	4	53	3
Purchase and sale machines	4	19	4
Sales of cash crop	2	22	2
Sales of milk product	10	20	0
Purchase of live stock	4	12	4

Source: primary data

Interpretation

According to table total of 53 responds jointly take decision about purchase and selling of land.19 women responds jointly take decision about purchase and sale of machines. Total of 22 responds were jointly decided on sells of cash crops .20 responds of jointly take decision about milk product. Decision about purchase of live stock is jointly done by 12 women responds.

TABLE 4.31

**DETAILS OF PERCEIVED CONSTRAINTS IN TAKING DECISION IN
AGRICULTURAL&ALLIED ACTIVITY**

TYPE	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NILL
Overall literacy level in the rural area	2	57	1
Lack of technical knowledge	17	43	0
Low payment for women worker	15	45	0
Lack of social interaction	8	51	1
Lack of women's organisation agricultural service	4	56	0
Poor economic condition	0	59	1
Male dominance	7	50	3
Lack of women self confidence	7	51	2

Source: primary data

Interpretation

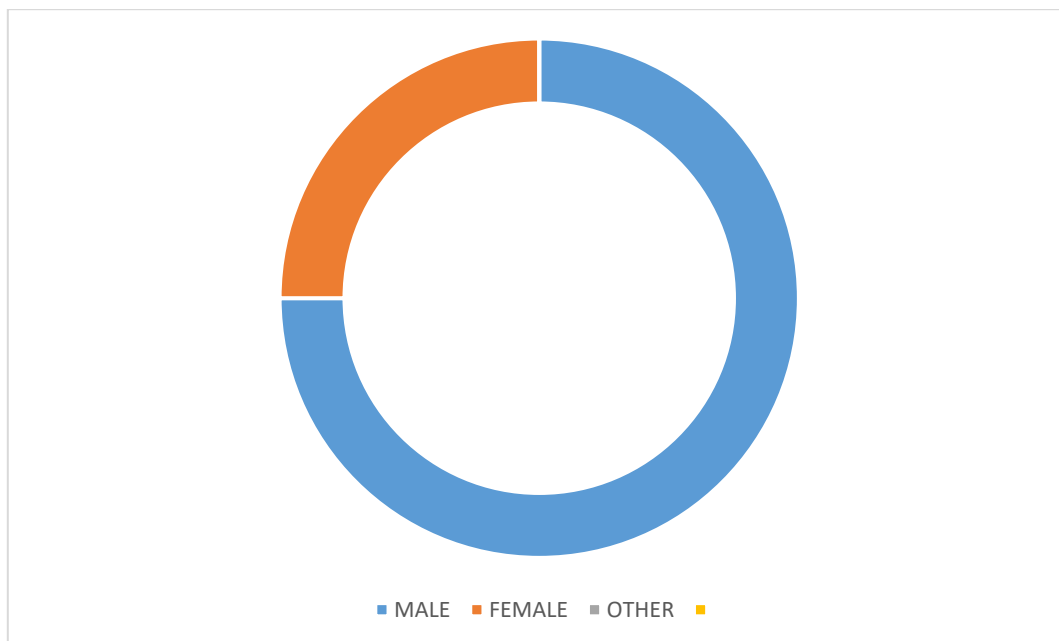
Above table shows that 57 responds agree that there is overall literacy level in rural area. 43 women agree that that are lack of technical knowledge. 17 women surveyed in the area say there are agree strong technical limitation. According to this table 45 female responds are earning low income.51 responds were agreed that there is lack of social interaction in rural area. Total of 56 responds agree that there is a lack of women organisation in agricultural service .59 responds agree that there is poor economic condition that area. 50 women were agreeing that there is a male dominance in rural sector. 51 agreed that women lack self-confidence.

TABLE 4.32
OWNER OF LAND

OWNER THE LAND	FREQUENCY	PERCETAGE
Male	45	75
Female	15	25
other	0	100

Source: primary data

FIGURE 4.32



Interpretation

In this figure shows that among 60 responds majority of land owner are male, 75 percentage. And 25 percentage of land owner are women.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

FINDINGS

- All the respondents are females, the study concentrated on women agriculturalists.
- The study found that most of the house hold heads are males(67%).
- The study revealed that highest concentration of respondents were married. A total of 3% were single.
- Majority of the respondents from nuclear family which comprise of 72%.
- The majority of respondents from hindu and minority were christian and muslim.
- Majority of the respondents has an annual income of between 20000 to 30000 (78%).
- It has found that out of 60 respondents 55% belongs to the age group of above 45, 3% were belongs to the category of 25to 35.
- The study revealed that most of the respondents have only a primary education(58%).40% of them are not educated.
- Main occupation of the respondents were agricultural labour.
- 50% of the women depend on agricultural activities for their living.
- The study revealed that majority of the women engaged in crop cultivation.
- Total of 24 were cultivated in their own land.
- The study found that 57% womens did not have their own land.
- Most of the respondents work in agricultural field 20 to 30 hours in a week.
- Most of them did not get any formal training in agricultural field.
- The study revealed that most of the agriculturalist get 25% to 50% return from the field(40%).
- Most of the respondents did not participate in any allied activities.
- All the womens are involved in their house hold activities.
- Total of 50% of the respondents spend 10 to20 hours in domestic activities in a week.
- Most of the women were depend on another jobs other than agricultural activites to meet their needs.
- Majority of the respondents go to MNGR along with agricultural labour.
- Most of the women go with another job to meet the additional family requirements.
- Majority of them get job opportunites in agricultural field in the season of june to october.
- Women earn only a half of what men earn.
- Majority of the respondents involved in the cultivation of rice.

- The study reveals that most of the women have weapons in their hands other than tractor and seed driller.
- Most of the people rear cows and goat for their subsistence.
- All the respondents have their own house but only 40 respondents have own motor cycle and bicycle .
- Although both men and women participate in decision making but women are not get much priority.
- The study shows that majority of the women did not participate in decision making process of expenditure activities.
- Majority of the respondents lack the ability to make decisions because there is lack of literacy, knowledge, low payment and male dominance.
- The study revealed that ownership of the properties held by men.

SUGGESTIONS

- Illiteracy and low educational status of women force not only farm women but also non farm women to play a subsidiary role in all domains in life. So there is a vital need for better educational provision for rural women to enhance their skill development through basic vocational education.
- Women are essential assets of nation. It is prerequisite to incorporate women in higher -decision making bodies that have the capability to introduce organizational changes. These steps bring some valuable changes in the status of gender and belief of our male dominated society.
- Identification of labour activity of working women inside and outside the fields must be accounted in monetary term.
- To provide women in acquiring soft terms loans and other financial facilities for starting their business.
- Deliberate efforts are required for training programs of women agricultural workers in the rural areas for enhancing alternative skill. So they can engage themselves in other income generating activities during off seasons.

CONCLUTION

Women have a significant and meaningful role in all of these activities, contributing their considerable and valuable time to agriculture and its many related fields. The study area's female population is involved in a variety of domestic and agricultural tasks with vigour and activity. The study concluded that, when it comes to man days, women contribute more to agricultural activity than to male members. The study's key conclusions further demonstrate the crucial role that women play in keeping the family budget in check. In addition to the numerous domestic duties, they dedicate quality time and their whole selves to overseeing and maintaining farm operations and taking care of the pets. Obstacles to their efficient work performance include a low literacy rate, inadequate schooling, feminine thinking and secondary supremacy, ignorance, and aptitude. The patriarchy appearance of decision making still exists in the study area. Their participation in agricultural decision-making is not as great as it should be, despite their priceless contribution to agricultural practice. According to the results of the current study, the majority of the married women in the study region are extremely involved in domestic and related activities, agriculture, and supporting their men-tribe in their agricultural farms. They make a substantial financial contribution to the family, help with agriculture, and lower labour recruiting costs for agricultural operations.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

1.Name

2.Village & Ward

3.Head of the household

- female
- male

4. Marital status

- Married
- Unmarried
- Separate
- Divorce
- Widow

5. Type of family

- Nuclear
- Joint

6. Religion

- Hindu
- Muslim
- Christian
- others

7. Annual income

- 10000-20000
- 20000-30000
- above 30000

8. What is your age

- 18-25
- 25-35
- 35-45
- above 45

9. What is your highest level of education

- Primary school
- Secondary school

- Degree
- Post graduated

10. Main occupation

- House wife
- Cultivator.
- Agricultural labour
- Self-employment

11. Are you currently engaged in agricultural activity

- Yes
- No

12. If yes, what type agricultural activity are you involved in

- Crop cultivation
- livestock farming
- Horticulture
- Fisheries
- E. Others

13. Do you own / lease / other land

- Own
- Lease
- Other

14. How many cent

- 0-50
- 50-100
- 100-150
- 150-200
- above 200

15. How many hours per week do you spend on agricultural activity

- Less than 10 hours
- b.10-20
- 20-30
- More than 30

16. Do you receive formal training or education related to agricultural

- Yes
- No

17. What proportion household income derived from agricultural activity

- None
- less than 25 %
- 25% - 50%
- 50% - 75%
- More than 75%

18. Are you involved in any allied activities related agriculture (process and marketing)

- Yes
- No

19. Are you engaged in domestic activity

- Yes
- No

20. How many hours per week do you spent on domestic activity

- Less than 10 hours
- 10-20
- More than 30

21. Are you involved another job

- Yes
- No
- Some time

22. If yes what kind of job

23. Reason of working on job a part from agricultural work

- To meet basic family need
- Low family income
- Absence of male earning member
- To meet person need
- To meet additional family requirement

24. Season wise employment in agricultural sector

Season	10-20	20-30	30-40	40 above	None
June-Oct					
Nov- March					
March-May					

25. What is average daily agriculture wage rate of

Gender	300-400	400-500	500-600	Above 600	None
Male					
female					

26. What major crop you families grow

- Rice
- Wheat
- Cottan
- pulses
- vegetables

27. Machinery

- Tractor
- Baid harrow
- Cultivator
- Seed drill
- Thresher
- Weapons

28. What type of animals do you have mentioned the number

Animals	1-3	3-6	More than 6
Cow			
Sheep/ Goat			
Poultry birds			
Buffalos			
Bullock			

29. Other asset of the family

- House
- Car
- Bullock cart
- motorcycle/ bicycle

30. Extent of involvement in decision related to domestic activities

	Sole	Joint	Nil involvement
House construction and maintains			
Purchase of food items			
Buying and sale of domestic items			
Expenditure on domestic goods			
Child marriage			
Participation on social matters			
Taking debt for domestic use			
Saving and investment			

31. Details related to decision in expenditure on farm activity

	Sole	Joint	Nil
Money to spent on purchase machines			
Money to be spent on purchase on seed			
Money to be spent on purchase of implements			
Money to spent on manure and fertilise			

32. Given details involvement in farm decision in buying on selling activities

	Sole	Joint	Nil
Purchase and sell of land			
Purchase of sale of farm machines			
Sale of cash crop			
Sale milk product			
Purchase and sale of livestock			

33. Given details of perceived constrains in taking decision agricultural sector and allied activities

	Strong agree	Agree	Nil
Over all literacy level in rural area			
Lack of technic knowledge			
Low payment for women works			
Lack of social interaction			
Lack of women organisation in the agricultural			
Poor economic condition			
Lack of women self confidence			
Male dominance			

34. Who owns the land

- Male
- Female
- Others