

A Study on Women Role in Agriculture Sectors Through Gender Analysis: A Special Reference to Nigadi And Devarhubbli Village in Dharwad District

Mr. Prashant D Sanjeevagol* & Dr. Anji A**¹

Abstract

India has a national tradition bound to agriculture fertility. Based on 2011 World Bank data, only 17.5% of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is accounted for by agricultural production. Yet for a majority of the country, an estimated 72% of the 1.1 billion people who live in rural India, it is a way of life. Agriculture in India defines familial tradition, social relations and gender roles. Female in the agricultural sector, whether through traditional means or industrial, for subsistence or as an agricultural laborer, represents a momentous demographic group. Agriculture is directly tied to issues such as economic independence, decision making abilities, agency and access to education and health services and this manner has created externalities such as poverty and marginalization, and compounded issues of gender inequality. This study attempt to study on socio-economic condition on Nigadi and Deverhubbli village in Dharwad district, to analyze the problem of agriculture women labour and to study on initiative programs of Government and Non Government Organization (NGO's) for agriculture labour womens. Total data collection were primary and secondary sources. For the primary data was collected from 50 respondents in different age groups and communities from the study areas.

Key Words: Agriculture, Women, Wages, Labour issues, Discrimination

¹ P.G Women's Studies Student* & Teaching Assistant**, Research Centre for Women's Studies, Karnatak University, Dharwad - 580003, E.Mail Id: pdsanjeevagol@gmail.com, visnuanji@gmail.com

Introduction

India has a national tradition bound to agriculture fertility. Based on 2011 World Bank data, only 17.5% of India's gross domestic product (GDP) is accounted for by agricultural production. Yet for a majority of the country, an estimated 72% of the 1.1 billion people who live in rural India, it is a way of life. Agriculture in India defines familial tradition, social relations and gender roles. Female in the agricultural sector, whether through traditional means or industrial, for subsistence or as an agricultural labour, represents a momentous demographic group. Agriculture is directly tied to issues such as economic independence, decision making abilities, agency and access to education and health services and this manner has created externalities such as poverty and marginalization, and compounded issues of gender inequality.

Review of Literature

Kumar (2005) examined the factors, which are compelling the women to enter into business. A sample of 120 women entrepreneurs has been taken for this purpose. Analysis of data reveals that women have started participating in economic activities not due to family compulsions but to achieve something in life or to make use of free time. It is an indication of high growth in the economy and positive development in the society.

The Economic Survey (2007-08) acclaims credit as an important instrument for accelerating as well as removing constrains on agricultural and rural development. With the transition of the Indian Economy to a higher growth trajectory, the provision of adequate and timely availability of bank credit to the productive sector of the economy has acquired importance.

Boserup, teal (1970), highlighted the position and role played by female labourers. They studied about the economic contributions of these labourers. There is ferninisation in agriculture and the share of female labourers are significant in developing countries and their economic resource is an addition to family income.

Mazumdar (1975) showed the traditional classification of some jobs as the monopoly of women and also analysed the role of female agricultural labourers in economic development.

Das and Sethi (1982) noticed the role of women in agriculture. Sethi analyses the hours of work performed by the female labourers and also the conditions of labour. At the same time, Das stated that the income earned through work pushes the power and status of the females in a society. They convinced the fact that working women furnishes economic development and increases the status of women.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Objectives

1. To study on socio-economic condition on Nigadi and Deverhubbli village in Dharwad district
2. To analyze the problem of agriculture women labor
3. To study on initiative programs of government and Non Government organization (NGO's) for agriculture labor women's.

Area of study

Purpose of understanding the statements of problems and objectives of the project, collection of data, interviews and other methodology for the collection of the data from Nigadi and Devarhubbli village is selected. Nigadi is the village comes in Dharwad which having the more laboures who depends the agriculture as their basic economic and fundamental work for need.

Nigadi and Devarhubbli villages in Dharwad Taluk in Dharwad District of Karnataka State, India. It is located 11 KM towards west from District head quarters Dharwad. 10 KM from Dharwad. 459 KM from State capital Bangalore Nigadi. Nigadi is surrounded by Hubli Taluk towards East, Kalghatgi Taluk towards South, Haliyal Taluk towards west, Kundgol Taluk towards East .Dharwad, Hubli, Saundatti-Yellamma, Navalgund are the nearby Cities to Nigadi.

Tool for data collection

For, this study the researcher taken tools for data collection primary and secondary data, for the interview schedule, participation of observation, as well as both quantitative and qualitative data was collected from primary and secondary sources. Primary data was collected from Nigadi and Devarhubli village. Primary source the methodological approach of data collection includes methodologies available in any social scientific work. The questionnaire method, interview method, discussions with the key informant technique was held to collect the data. Secondary data was collected from books, journals, newspapers, previous work done on the issue and internet etc.

Sample Size

Sample as the name indicates a smaller representative of a large whole. The study is based on samples collected from 50 respondents from rural areas in Nigadi and Devarhubli village in the Dharwad district of Northern Karnataka. In other words a section of the population selected from the latter in such a way that they called sample. It has done the maximum approach to got the correct one in limited time also.

Sampling Method

The samples of respondent were from selected village were selected by using simple random sampling method. Selection of sampling method simple random sampling method is used for this study. As Paper work is concentrated on socio-economic topic so the analysis of data is completely based on the social science and its research methods used as they required the data to analysis so its gone through the randomly select the data sample and also its not major to this type of analysis to conclude the work. The

respondents were of different age groups, caste groups, religion, and differentiated in their geographical areas.

Period of the Study

The primary data were collected from individual respondents as from month of April 2017.

Data Analysis

During the analysis, lots of data has to be collected. Which the data has been gathered during the case analysis can be divided and analysis has been done as per the requirement of the study. The data obtained during the interviews were in the form of conversation dialogues which are quantitative and qualitative in nature. Both qualitative and quantitative data collected were analyzed in the backdrop of the project objectives. Data were analyzed by using the **Statistics Package for Social Science (SPSS)**. Qualitative data shall be interpreted based on the information collected from the field setting using content analysis. The content of every bit of respondents were carefully analyzed on the basis of the data given by each respondents. Statistical tools such as simple percentage and were applied for finding out the degree of difference existing between two variables. Moreover, suitable diagrams, and relevant statistical tools were utilized whenever and wherever necessary.

Design of the Study

Here, descriptive design was used to describe the data. Descriptive research design is a scientific method which involves observing and describing the behaviour of a subject without influencing it in any way. Research design is the specification of methods and procedures for acquiring the information needed. A research design are model indicates a plan of action to be carried out in connection with a proposed research work. Likely Object

modelling these all help to understand the known and unknown things from study and gain the correct knowledge regarding the subject and all.

Table:1

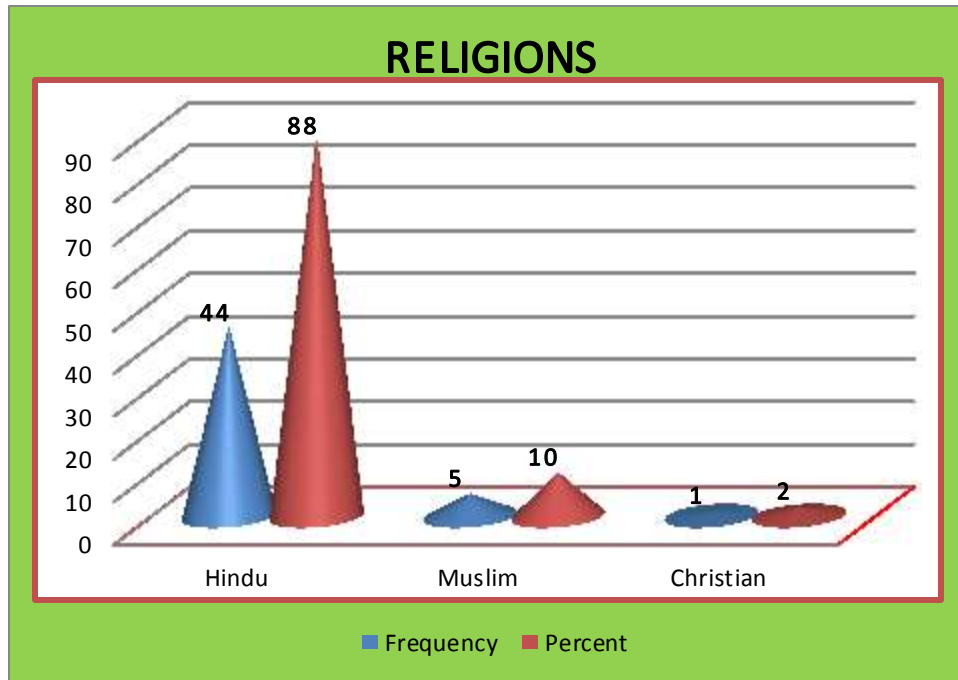
Distribution of Respondents by age groups

S. No	Age Groups	Frequency	Percent
1	20-30	07	14.0
2	31-40	23	46.0
3	41-50	12	24.0
4	50 and Above	08	16.0
Total		50	100.0

The above table shows that, 14.0 (7) percent of respondents are belongs to the age group of 20-30 and 46.0 (23) of the respondents are from the age group of 31-40, Where 24.0 (12) percent of respondents are from age group of 41-50. Whereas 16.0 (8) percent of respondents from the age group of above 50 and above. Therefore, hence it is inferred that, predominance of the respondents belongs to the age group of 31-40, whereas 24 percent of respondents belongs to the age group of 41-50 in the study area. So here, huge part of the respondents belongs to the 31-40 age groups.

Figure: 1

Distribution of the Respondents by Religions



From the table finds that, religion status of the respondents 88.0 (44) percent of respondents are from the Hindu community, 10.0 (5) percent of them are Muslim and remaining 2.0 (21) percent respondents are belongs the Christian community. Here the majority of the respondents is 88.0 (44) percent from Hindu community whereas 2.0(1) percent of respondents are from Christian community.

Table: 2

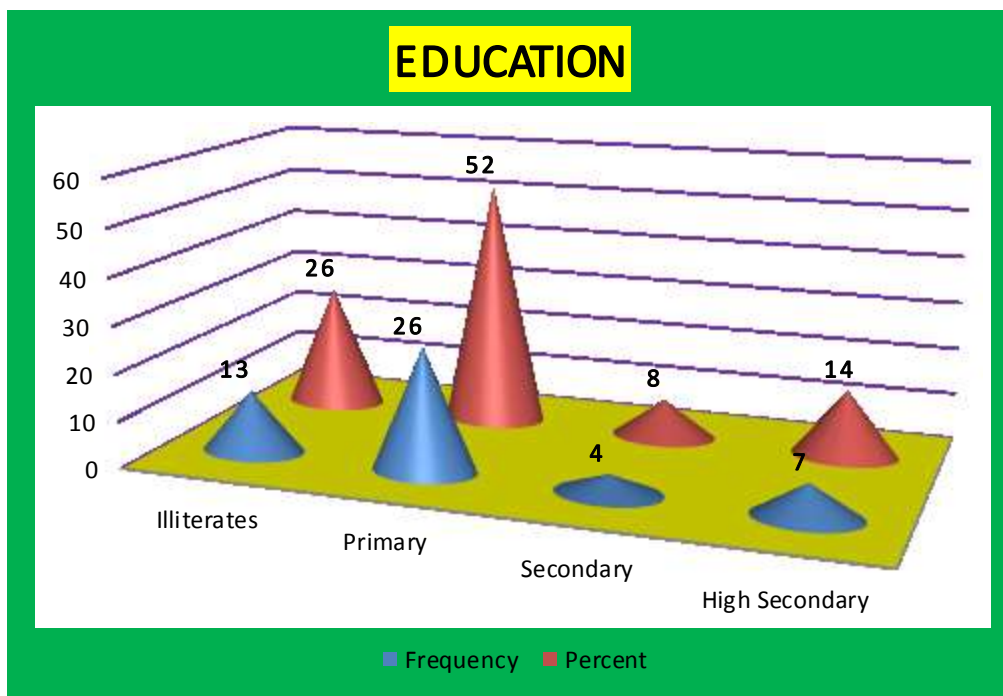
Distribution of the respondents by Caste Wise

S. No	Caste	Frequency	Percent
1	SC/ST	06	12.0
2	OBC	17	34.0
3	GM	27	54.0
Total		50	100.0

From the table finds that, Community group of the respondents 12.0 (6) percent of respondents are from the SC/ST community. 34.0 (17) percent respondents are from OBC and remaining 54.0 (27) percent respondents are belongs General Merit community.

Figure:2

Distribution of the respondents to level of education



The incidence of illiteracy noticed among agriculture women in the rural areas, and study area of the total 26.0 (13) percent of respondents are Illiterates. 52.0 (26) percent of respondents completed up to primary level and 8.0 (4) percent of respondents are completed secondary level education. Whereas 14.0 (7) percent of respondents studied higher secondary education.

Table no:3

Distribution of respondent by Family Income per month

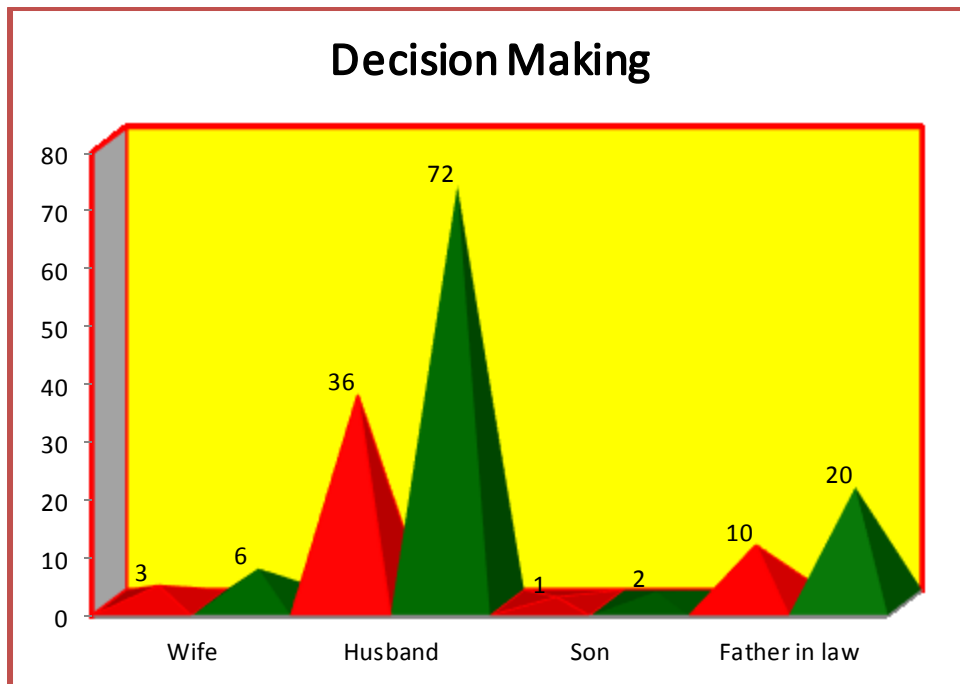
S. No	Income	Frequency	Percent
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1	3000-4000	12	24.0
2	4000-6000	03	6.0
3	6000-8000	26	52.0
4	Above 10000	09	18.0
Total		50	100.0

The annual income of the respondents has been depicted in the above table. Out of the total respondents 24.0 (12) percent of the respondents has the income 3000-4000, per month. Crowd 6.0 (3) percent of respondents earning the income of Rs.4000 – 6000. Remaining of 52.0 (26) percent of the respondents income levels Rs.6000 –8000. Whereas 18.0 (9) percent of the respondents has the income of above Rs.10000 in the study area.

Figure: 3

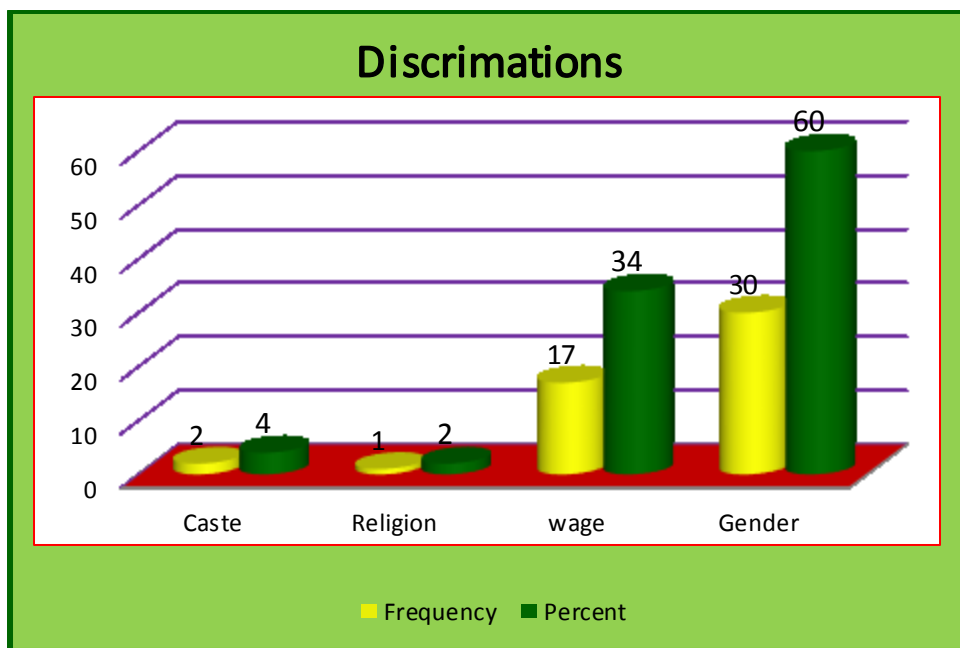
Distribution of Respondents by Decision Making in their Family



The above table shows that, 6.0 (3) percent of respondents are taking decision making their own, and 72.0 (36) of the respondents are having decision making power to husband. Where 2.0 (1) percent of respondents are said that having power to son, Whereas 10.0 (10) percent of respondents are agreed about taking decision making to Father in law .

Figure: 4

Distribution of Respondents by Facing Discrimination at Work Place



Above the figure provides the data on discrimination of agricultural women the data casually shows that face discrimination based on Caste around. 4.0 (2) percent of the respondents. Where as 2.0 (1) percent of them are discriminated by Religion whereas 34.0 (17) percent respondents are face by wages discrimination. Here the majority of the respondents is 60.0 (30) percent faced from gender discrimination.

Table no: 4

Distribution of Respondents facing by health problems

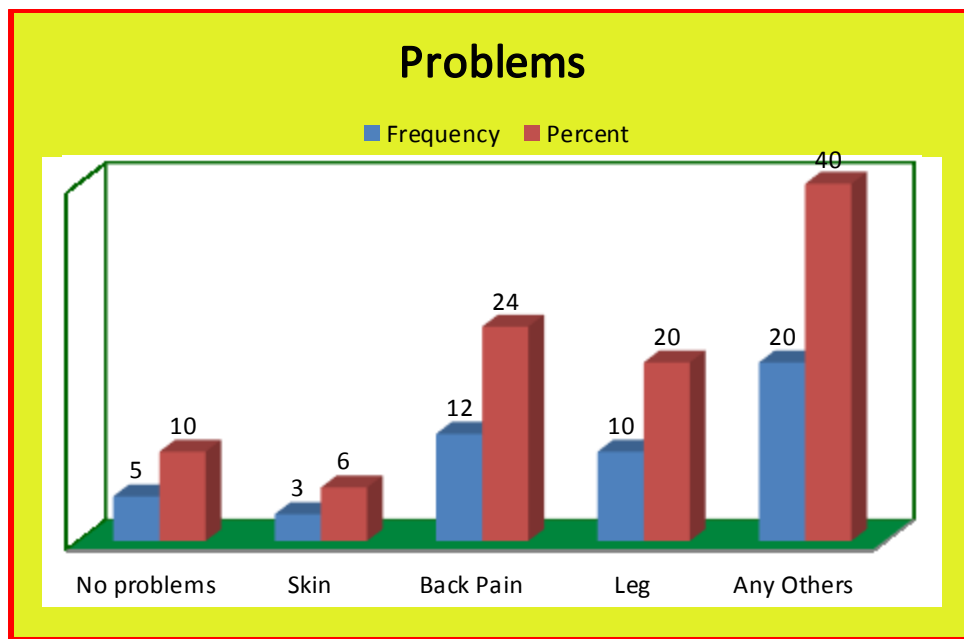
S.NO	Health Problems	Frequency	Percent
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1	Yes	42	84.0
2	No	08	16.0
Total		50	100.0

The above table clears that, majority of 84.0 (42) percent of respondents are the facing problems psychical and psychology problems. Whereas 16.0 (8) percent of respondents said that they never facing health problems.

Figure: 5

Distribution of Respondents by facing specify health problems



The study shows that, problems facing specify the status 10.0 (5) percent of respondents did not facing any problems. Where 6.0 (3) percent of respondents facing skin problem. While 24.0 (12) percent of respondents are facing the back pain, 20.0 (10) percent of respondents are having leg problems. Whereas 40.0 (20) percent of respondents facing the other kinds of health problems.

Table no:5

Distribution of Respondents by getting information about agriculture

Sl no	Getting Information	Frequency	Percent
1	Radio	4	8.0
2	TV	25	50.0
3	News paper	1	2.0
4	Others Sources	21	42.0
Total		50	100.0

Among the total are 8.0 (4) percent of respondents using the radio for collecting information regarding agriculture forms. 50.0 (25) percent of respondents are said that got information from TV. While 2.0 (1) percent of respondents said that from News Papers and 42.0 (21) percent of respondent getting for other sources. Hence, majority of the respondents going to the slowly improving of the about use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) study areas. So that respondents need the much more awareness regarding to agriculture government scheme and polices.

Table no: 6

Distribution of Respondents by attend program are related to farming of agriculture

Sl no	Attend programs	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	12	24.0
2	No	38	76.0
Total		50	100.0

From the table finds that, only 24.0 (12) percent of respondents are said that attend the programs related to the farming of agriculture 76.0 (38) percent of the respondents said that, they did not attending any kinds of program are related to



farming. So they are much lack of knowledge pertain to agriculture schemes and program.

Table no:7**Distribution of Respondents by attended program was conducted by**

S.NO	Conducted by Programs	Frequency	Percent
1	Not attend any program	38	78.0
2	Government	08	18.0
3	Non government	02	4.0
Total		50	100.0

The above table shows that, 78.0 (38) percent of respondents said they not attend any programs. Whereas 18.0 (9) percent of respondents are utilised the government specialities And remaining one is 4.0 (2) percent of respondents are used the non government specialities .

Table no: 8**Distribution of the Respondents by getting benefit under the government schemes**

Sl no	Getting any benefit	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	18	36.0
2	No	32	64.0
Total		50	100.0

From the table reveal that, 36.0 (18) percent of respondents are said that answer Yes on using the this specialities. And remaining 64.0 (32) percent of the respondents are said the not get benefit the government scheme and programmes.

Table no: 9

Distribution of the Respondents by the receiving benefits by Government schemes

S.NO	Getting the benefits	Frequency	Percent
1	Not benefit any schemes	29	58.0
2	National Rural Livelihood Mission	02	4.0
3	Interest Subsidy for crop loans	02	4.0
4	Loan for Agricultural Financial Institution	04	8.0
5	Any others schemes	13	26.0
Total		50	100.0

The above table reveals that, 26 .0 (13) percent of respondents utilise the government benefits, 8.0 (4) percent of respondents on loan for agricultural financial Institution. Whereas 4.0 (2) percent of respondents are interest subsidy for crop loans where as 4.0 (2) percent of respondents said that they are getting benefit from national rural livelihood mission and major part is 58.0 (29) percentage of respondents are not getting any kinds of benefit and schemes.

Findings

- 1) 46.0 (23) percent of the respondents are from the age group of 31-40 age group,
- 2) the study show that, 88.0 (44) percent of respondents are from the Hindu community,
- 3) 54.0 (27) percent respondents are belongs the General Merit community.
- 4) 52.0 (26) percent of respondents studied up to primary.
- 5) 52.0 (26)percent of the respondents income levels Rs.6000 –8000.
- 6) Here the majority of the respondents is 60.0 (30)percent from facing gender Discrimination.
- 7) 90.0 (45) percent of respondents women financially supporting home by husband

- 8) Majority of 84.6 (42) percent of respondents are the facing problems health and psychology.
- 9) 48.0 (24) percent of respondent of said that getting information from T.V regarding agriculture forms.
- 10) 76.0 (38) percent of the respondent said that, not attending any kind of program related to agriculture farming.
- 11) 58.0 (29) percentage (29) of respondents are did not benefit any schemes.

Recommendations

- ❖ In order to promote gender equity, steps have to be taken to increase women's participation in the labour force with necessary skill development, labour policies and also the social security framework,
- ❖ Giving women farmers equal access to equipment and services such as seeds, tools, credit and land will help in achieving sustainable agricultural growth,
- ❖ More facilities should be provided to poor rural women for land, agricultural and livestock extension services.
- ❖ Priority must be given to women in accessing credit on soft terms from banks and other financial institutions for setting up their business, for buying properties, and for house building.
- ❖ Women must be involved in decision-making bodies that have the potential to introduce structural changes. This action will bring some changes in the gender relations in the society.

Conclusion

In this study were collate the empirical evidence on women's roles in agriculture, setting the stages for subsequent analysis on gender differences in agriculture and the potential gains from removing these gender differences. The main findings are Women comprise about 43 percent of the global agricultural labour force and of that in developing countries, but this figure masks considerable variation across regions and within countries according age and social class.

Women comprise half or more of the agricultural labour force in many African and Asian countries, but the share is much less in some. Time use surveys, which provide a more comprehensive assessment of how men and women spend their time, further emphasise the heterogeneity among countries and within countries in women's contribution to agriculture. The labour burden of rural women exceeds that of men, and includes a higher proportion of unpaid household responsibilities related to preparing food and collecting fuel and water.

The contribution of women to agricultural and food production is clearly significant. However, it is impossible to verify empirically the share produced by women because agriculture is usually a venture among household members and involves a range of resources and inputs that cannot be readily assigned by gender. Women's participation in rural labour markets show much heterogeneity at the regional level, but women are over represented in unpaid, seasonal and part-time work, and the available evidence suggests that women are often paid less than men, for the same work.

The researcher is concludes that accurate, current, regionally specific information and analysis is necessary for good gender-aware agricultural policy making. Data collection has improved substantially over the last decades, as has our understanding of the complexity of women's roles and the need to collect data not only on primary activities but on all women's activities. Data are needed to better understand gender roles in agriculture and how they change over time and in response to new opportunities.

We have shown that women's roles are diverse and that they vary across regions and countries. These roles cannot be understood properly, and interventions targeting cannot be designed effectively, without also understanding their differential access to land, capital, assets, human capital, and other productive resources.

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