



SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FEMALE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS - WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MYSORE DISTRICT

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Abstract

India has a predominantly agrarian economy. 70% of her population is rural; of those households, 60% engage in agriculture as their main source of income. It has always been India's most important economic sector. In this important agricultural sector woman plays a vital role, because it is largely a household enterprise. Women in India are major producers of food in terms of value, volume and number of hours worked. Nearly 63 percent of all economically active men are engaged in agriculture as compared to 78 per cent of women. Almost 50 percent of rural female workers are classified as agricultural labourers and 37% as cultivators. About 70 percent of farm work was performed by women. It is observed that women play a significant and crucial role in agricultural development and allied fields including, main crop production, live-stock production, horticulture, post-harvesting operations, agro/social forestry, fishing etc.; it is a fact long taken for granted but ignored since ages. In this paper an attempt has been made to study the socio economic condition of female agricultural labourers, and suggest suitable measures for improving their living condition.

Key Words: *Agriculture, Development, Women, Agricultural Labourers.*

Introduction

The international development community has recognized that agriculture is an engine of growth and poverty reduction in countries where it is the main occupation of the poor. But the agricultural sector in many developing countries is underperforming, in part because women, who represent a crucial resource in agriculture and the rural economy through their roles as farmers, labourers and entrepreneurs, almost everywhere face more severe constraints than men in access to productive resources. Efforts by national governments and the international community to achieve their goals for agricultural development, economic growth and food security will be strengthened and accelerated if they build on the contributions that women make and take steps to alleviate these constraints.

Women make essential contributions to the agricultural and rural economies in all developing countries. Their roles vary considerably between and within regions and are changing rapidly in many parts of the world, where economic and social forces are transforming the agricultural sector. Rural women often manage complex households and pursue multiple livelihood strategies. Their activities typically include producing agricultural crops, tending animals, processing and preparing food, working for wages in agricultural or other rural enterprises, collecting fuel and water, engaging in trade and marketing, caring for family members and maintaining their homes. Many of these activities are not defined as “economically active employment” in national accounts but they are essential to the wellbeing of rural households.

Review of Literature

A study by Anuva Saikia of three villages near Jorhat in the Brahmaputra valley, records that women are engaged in sowing, transplanting, irrigation, hand weeding, harvesting and post-harvest activities. While they perform 80 per cent of transplanting and harvesting, they do not participate at all in spraying insecticides and other pesticides, using tractors and power tillers, or purchasing inputs. For other tasks, women provide 10-30 per cent of the total labour. She notes that this specificity cuts across all farm sizes.

C P Chandra Sekhar and Jayati Ghosh, in “Feminisation of India’s Agricultural Workforce” states that the increased involvement of women in agriculture may be due to out migration of males from low paid agriculture to high paid industry. The same authors in “Indian Economic Reforms Process and the Implications of South-East Asian Crisis” in 1999, has stated that in India, feminisation in agriculture has been induced by casualisation of work, unprofitable crop production and distress migration. Migration has been noticed to other rural areas, to slums and to highly labour-exploitative sectors of the economy such as construction.

Swarna S Vepa in “Feminisation of Agriculture and Marginalisation of their Economic Stake”, Economic and Political Weekly, 2005, proves that increase in women’s work in agriculture is due to outmigration of male partners. Women’s work remains invisible in family enterprises. Women in rural areas are engaged in other activities (viz., livestock, fisheries and forestry) besides farming. She has calculated that women on an average spend 23.6 hours a week on economic activities, but receive payment for 60 per cent of their work.

Objectives



1. To analyse the socio-economic condition of female labour force in case study area
2. To suggest suitable measures for the betterment of female labour force.

Methodology

The present study is on empirical investigation based on sample interview of female agricultural labour force in mysore district of Karnataka. The present study is based on both secondary and primary data and a systematic random sampling method has been adopted for survey. The primary data has been collected from Mysore district. The sample size comprised of 50 female workers in Mysore district of Karnataka. The present study has selected 25 each from Hunsur and K.R. Nagar (two taluks) respectively in the district for the purpose of primary data collection.

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Educational Status of Labourers

S. No	Educational Level	No. of Labourers	Percentage
1	Illiterate	25	50
2	1 st to 4 th	15	30
3	5 th to 7 th	10	20
4	Above 7 th	none	00
Total		50	100

Source: Field Survey

Table 1 states that out of 50 respondents 50 percent of respondents are illiterate followed by 30 percent and 20 percent of the respondents who have studied 1st to 4th standard and 5th to 7th standard respectively. But none among 50 respondents have studied above 7th standard.

Table 2: Access to Potable Drinking Water

S. No	Access Position	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Access within house premises	25	50
2	Access outside house premises	25	50
Total		50	100

Source: Field Survey

Table 2 states that out of 50 respondents, 25 (50 percent) have access to potable drinking water within their house premises, but rest of the 25 (50 percent) have access outside house premises that is that they have to depend on bore wells, street taps, and nearby pond or lake for their day to day activities.

Table 3: Access to Sanitation

S. No	Access Position	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Within house premises	25	50
2	Outside house premises	25	50
Total		50	100

Source: Field survey

Table 3 reveals that out of 50 respondents 25 (50 percent) have access to sanitation facilities within their house premises but remaining 25 respondents (50 percent) do not have access within their houses, so they have to make use of open ground for their natural calls.

Table 4: Income Level (Monthly)

S. No	Income Level (Rs)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	1000 to 2000	30	60
2	2000 to 5000	20	40
3	Above 5000	00	00
Total		50	100

Source: Field Survey

Table 4 states that out of 50 respondents 60 percent of them earn within 1000 to 2000 of income per month, but 40 percent of the earn between 2000 to 5000 Rs as their monthly income. None among 50 respondents have their monthly earnings more than 5000 Rs.



Table 5: Savings Level (Monthly)

S. No	Savings Level (Rs)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	No savings	30	60
2	Upto 500	15	30
3	500 to 1500	5	10
4	Above 1500	00	00
	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey

Table 5 states that out of 50 respondents 60 percent have no savings at all, they spend the income earned by them for their day to day activities, hardly 10 percent of respondents save between 500 to 1500 per month and 30 percent of them save very meagre amount up to 500 from their income earned per month.

Findings

1. Majority of female agricultural labourers are illiterate, it shows that female who have studied beyond SSLC goes for industrial and corporate sector where they get attractive salary.
2. About 50 percent of female agricultural labourers respondents do not have potable drinking water facility within their house premises, thus they have to depend upon bore wells, street taps, near by pond and lake for their domestic purposes.
3. Again 50 percent of respondents do not have access to sanitation within their houses, and have made them to depend on open ground, which is more unhygiene and hazardous to health.
4. Majority of them (60 percent) of respondents earn between 1000 to 2000 Rs as their monthly income which is not even sufficient for their basic needs, thus large number of female agricultural labourers standard of living condition is very low.
5. Since income of 60 percent of respondents is not sufficient for their basic requirements, obviously their savings will also be null. It is such a pathetic condition of female labourers to lead their life without savings which is necessary for future unforeseen condition.

Suggestions

1. Mobile and tent schools have to be started at rural areas, so that education can be provided through such informal mode. At the same time female teachers have to be appointed to teach for female children at rural areas so that parents can send their children without fear and restriction.
2. State and local government should provide subsidies to install safe drinking water facilities within their house premises
3. Regional political leaders have to look into their sanitation facilities of their stipulated area and have to see that their locality is maintained clean and hygiene.
4. Equal remuneration have to be made mandatory rule in order to pay equally in par with men to women in agricultural sector. So that they become economically empowered.

Conclusion

A new paradigm with women at the core will ensure better participation of men and women and help the society and the economy to grow. Women have the potential to contribute to agricultural productivity equivalent to men. According to an Indian study, development, which provides education and training to women, can enhance the productivity of all farm inputs. Policy makers should not ignore productivity of domestic activity. Improvement in productivity of domestic chores makes it possible for women to spend their time on other income generating activities. If development process emphasizes on the increased income generation through higher agricultural and domestic productivity, benefits would accrue to the community.

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