

FEMALE EMPLOYEMENT IN AGRICULTURE

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ABSTRACT-

Female employment in the agriculture at employment is defined as persons of working age and in any activity to produce to goods or provide service for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. And female in the many service jobs-such as nursing and social and clerical work is there are several explanations for the rising importance of service jobs for women. Employment in agriculture is also male- dominated, although not as much as industry.

KEYWORDS- Feminine, Agriculture, Opportunities, Employment , development.

INTRODUCTION- The agriculture sector consists of activities in are :

1. Agriculture.
2. Hunting.
3. Forestry.
4. Fishing.

Women in cooperative societies have been formed as institutions that work for the welfare of their members. Farmer cooperatives provide loan assistance and other help to farmers. Small traders the female cooperatives provide loan assistance and other help to small traders in towns and cities. There are cooperative societies that sell thing at low rates. Women also sell school,book and other stationery. Cooperative societies are female formed in villages, towns and cities. Women cooperative societies provide loan to women for setting up their business. Cooperative societies are generally efficient and provide good services to their members. Women may be drawn into lower-paying service activities that allow for more flexible work schedules thus making it easier to balance family responsibilities with work life. Employees are classified under the same industry, regardless of their trade or occupation. The categories should and sum to 100 percent. Raipur serves as the economic centre of india.. Raipur has the largest textile industry. The stock exchange in Raipur is the most important of the 20 stock exchanges in the country. Women make important contributions to the agriculture and rural economies of all regions of. The world however, assigning contributions to agriculture output by gender is problematic because in most agriculture house holds both men and women are involved in crop production. It can be attempted to allocate output by gender assuming that specific crops are grown by. Women and others by men and then aggregating the value of women's and men's determine the share grown by women. Researchers have occasionally used this approach. Rearing activities as well rearing of small livestock although norms differ by culture and over time. This additional work burden is unpaid and limits women's capacity to engage in income. 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. Women make essential contributions to the agriculture and rural economies in all developing countries. Their roles very considerably between and within regions and are changing rapidly in many parts of the world, where economic and social forces are transforming the agriculture sector and livelihood strategies. Their activities typically include producing of these differences, the size and

distribution of employment fully comparable across countries. As seen above, women play significant role in the agriculture force and in agriculture activities, although to a varying degree consequently. Women contribution to agriculture output is undoubtedly extremely significant although difficult to quantify with. Women stand on their own through such program as socio-economic program, vocational training and other similar programs.

CONCLUSION- information is derived from insurance records and establishment surveys employment data include both full-time and part-time workers. Humans are the most powerful beings on the earth. Thus agriculture started. Farming or agriculture is the main occupation of people of India. Farmers grow various types of crops like rice, wheat, sugarcane, jute, coconut etc. education and training have opened up the avenues of employment and self-employment in the organized sector. As never before women are working in diverse fields as doctors, engineers, IAS officers, IPS officers, bank officials and in a wide range of sectors in the unorganized sector. In women agriculture most of the operations are run by women.

