

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE

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ABSTRACT :-Most of the developing countries depends on agriculture for livelihood and food Security. Women's vital contribution to agriculture in India. Among the rural female workforce, most of them are agriculture labour and some of cultivators. The female workers help in labor administration, supporting activities and accounting. Females have a bright future in the field of agriculture as it is the evergreen profession. In agriculture development, females are vital contribution in growing, processing, technological approaches mechanized farming. They work hard for women's Empowerment . It is very necessary to educate the females, so that they can read, write, calculate and take help from technological approaches.

KEYWORDS :- Agriculture, Female, irrigation, GDP (Gross domestic product), Cultivation, education, harvest, production, economic, qualified female workers, manures, mandi.

INTRODUCTION

Female employment in agriculture is an absolute need in India. Since beginning of cultivation in ancient era male & female both work in agricultural field as and when it required for the family or the society.

The role of women workers in agricultural have an intrinsic part of this field, In present time when most of the cultivation in India are based on monsoon and when there is a good onsoon, increase of female labour employment in agriculture require more . A farmer cannot prosper in cultivation without taking help of female workers. The female workers do a significant role in producing good crop in our country. Female workers when are not having adequate qualification in this field can work like cleaning & preparing plots for sowing seeds and protection from unwanted disturbances like cattle or birds etc. who can harm the corn field during initial stage. Then it comes to irrigating the field by available irrigation source. This can be easily maintained by women workers by rotation process like chakbandi etc. with a very less schodeducation , huge number of female workers are involved in agriculture field. The work sincerely at field take much interest in finishing the job early. In rural areas right from sowing to harvesting female workers have an important role in agriculture produce. They can be seen working in the field standing with male workers shoulder to shoulder in almost each and every village side. Since when machineries have become essential part of agriculture , female worker still play an important role in agriculture female worker can easily handle tools & plough used in agriculture of old and outdated pattern, once these instruments were the essential article for all roots of agriculture work. As in Indian economy agriculture has an important role in the sector of GDP it occupies 14 percent of the National figure , moreover the target to achieve 8% of GDP this year also to meet the rising demand food agriculture produce has to be increased so to fulfill the nations demand female workers role in agricultures cannot be ignored.

Now a days tractors, thrasher machines harvester with different types of components are used in the field they take less time and do early finishing, even them. There are lot of works related to agriculture which can be done by female workers.

Those educated female workers can help increasing agricultural produce by performing table work, rather than manual work. Qualified female worker performing table work. May be engaged for Book keeping (accounting) all sorts of accounting work to maintain a record of profit & loss etc, labour

payment record and purchasing record, stacking of seeds, different types of manures, and taking weight of agricultural production/counting of fruits (as the case may be) etc, After that, again female workers may be engaged for fruit production packing in boxes or vegetable produce packing as stack & keeping the agricultural produce in right place for safety and security. female workers having knowledge of computer may for a particular season. While female workers do all sorts of labour work manually such as filling up the row produce collected on platform in sacks or contains, stack them as directed, sort them as required and several other works. Female workers can be engaged in transporting agricultural produce by head loads one place to another mostly in soling time of crop, as the fields are all remain wet so only the divider between the crop fields remain dry and make an approach for doing the job. So as in the case of using manure to the fields , after harvesting of crop the crop bundles are stacked on the field in a row by the harvesters and then it is collected by the female workers as head load & finally they carry it to the transporting vehicle or direct to home of the land owner.

State Governments of several states have engaged huge number of female workers in "KRISHI UPAJ MANDIS" of states for different types of works.

So, looking to the whole system operation it is a fact that avoiding or ignoring female workers in agriculture is impossible. Unemployment problem in rural areas can easily be meet out by giving jobs to the female workers in agricultural field. Female workers may help the family economically by earning through agriculture field & may strengthen the family t a lot to meet up their need and balance socio-economic structure.

Female workers can perform better job in orchard also. They can collect fruits including Ananus (pineapple) and stack them for transportation to other places after packing properly.

CONCLUSION

Furthermore, traditional agricultural methods heavily utilized by women subsistence farmers boast environmentally friendly features, such as seed preservation, natural fertilizers and crop rotation techniques that do not exhaust delicate soil. Female workers having knowledge of computer may help in keeping record of cost and benefit ratio for a particular season.

In rural India the percentage of women who depend on agriculture for their live hood is a high as 84% women make up about 33% of agricultural laborers.

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.

Share of Farm women in Agricultural operations :

Activity	Involvement (%)
Land preparation seed cleaning and sowing	32
Inter cultivation activities	80 86
Harvesting reaping, winnowing drying, cleaning and storage	84

Source : Registrar General of India, New Delhi 2001.

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