

Agricultural Women and Socio-Economic Status

***Mr. Chandrashekar**

***Assistant Professor in Sociology**, Government First Grade College, Gangavati- 583227. Dist: Koppal (Karnataka) India.

Abstract:

An economic and social study of female agricultural laborers has been done in the Kanakapura village of Gangavati taluk in Koppal district. The objectives of the study are on the social, economic and employment status of the agricultural women of this village, including the differences in wages, gender discrimination and social discrimination. The study has been done by selecting 20 agrarian working women from Kanakapura village. Realizing that the social and economic conditions of Kanakapura village have not improved. It is of great importance to study the economic-social status of women agricultural workers in the Kanakapura village of Gangavathi taluk in Koppal district. The aim of the study is to empower women in society economically, socially and academically, to educate and empower women in the Constitution of India.

Keywords: Agricultural, Women, Socio-Economic Status

Introduction

Agriculture is the most important and most ancient antiquity of human activities. The main source of livelihood for many people is India. Agriculture is the main livelihood of the rural people. So it can be said that rural women play an important role in rural economy. In traditional societies such as India, agricultural women have been neglected from time to time, and women have been neglected even in developing countries of India. She was working with men at the beginning of mass life, she was not seen as equal. Beginning in human society, the basic inequality between men and women is limited by the division of labor and her work is limited to household chores. Also, the traditions and traditions that exist in our country have been awakened by the sense of being a woman and the progress of her personality. Liberty discrimination is prominent, eg: women and men are divided into boys because they are physically stronger, and women are physically stronger than they are.

Agricultural women workers are very few occupations with an unorganized sector. That means more focus on the state's agricultural work and housekeeping. From some studies it is known. The number of women workers in the state of Karnataka has been increasing for many years. The total number of workers in the state has grown from 1.4 crore in 2011 to 2.3 crore in 2010 and 2.1 crore in 2010. The state's rate of unorganized sector workers is growing. The number of workers has increased from 1.3 crore in 2011 to 1.3 crore in 2011 and 2.3 crore in 2010. This means that about 2.5 million people in the state are working in the unorganized sector. About 1% of these workers work in the unorganized sector as feminists, fishermen, fishermen, baking, potting, tapping and weaving. Etc. working in professions. They are low wage employment and wage discrimination,

exploitation by male workers, and social security. Living in the shadow of the poor, with the burden of the shadow.

What is the size of the unorganized sector in India? What are the steps taken by the government to protect women workers? Etc. factors are discussed. Agricultural workers are the most important class of people in the rural sector. These are the people who are engaged in agriculture, while the agricultural laborers are economically and socially backward. They live in poverty and are neglected in the rural economy. Agricultural workers are a necessary class of people for agricultural production. In sum, various agricultural practices are considered by agricultural laborers. A large number of them are landless. His livelihood is the salary earned by working on someone else's farm. Others may have very small holdings, but their income does not lend themselves to livelihoods, but it is imperative that they continue to work on others' farms for the year.

Chapter of Objectives:

1. Knowing the status of agricultural women workers
2. Studying the Life Style of Agricultural Laborers
3. Knowing the government's plans for the development of agricultural labor.
4. Knowing the Family Status of Agricultural Laborers
5. Studying the problems and challenges of agricultural labor.

Scope of study:

An economic and social study of female agricultural laborers has been done at Kanakapura village of Gangavati taluk in Koppal district. Presenting the objectives of the study on the social, economic, academic and employment status of the agricultural women of this village, including the difference in wages, gender discrimination and social discrimination.

Research methodology:

For collecting data for this purpose, the primary and secondary data will be selected by 20 agrarian women working from Kanakapura village of Gangavati taluk in Koppal district of Karnataka state.

1. Observation Method
2. Questionnaire Method
3. Interview Method

Hypothesis

The social and economic conditions of the agrarian women working from Kanakapura village of Gangavati taluk in Koppal district of Karnataka state are may not improve.

Observation of Method

Information on each of the households received from a cooperative review and the interaction of each family member with a clear focus on the contents of the villages. I have used secondary data, such as published, unpublished, publications, essays, opinions of persons with complex experience, government manuals, and paper cutting in the news media.

Questionnaire

The study of the past and present conditions of agricultural women workers questionnaire was used to obtain information. Through the statistical data obtained from this questionnaire, some of the questionnaire samples have been collected by the people who have been there for several hours with their dwellings, and many have been obtained through the study.

Interview

It is easy to review the detailed information of every family of agricultural women visiting agricultural workers. Researcher communicates the information freely agricultural women workers in Kanakapura village.

Importance of studies

It is of great importance to study the economic social status of women agricultural workers in the Kanakapura village of Gangavathi taluk in Koppal district. The aim of the study is to empower women in society, economically, socially and academically, to educate and empower women in the Constitution of India, as well as to educate and utilize information on STIs.

Social, Economic, Status of Agricultural Women Workers

Women have always participated in the economic activities of society; Indian women have been involved in the economy as much as other societies.

Traditional rural communities in India have dedicated agricultural women to agriculture and their services to crafts and work. The woman worked in traditional fields for the maintenance of her life. Some of the most important industries such as agriculture, plantation, hireling, and the removal of some traditional factories such as khadi yarn, were selected for the work.

As mentioned above, further study is needed to properly analyze the development of Indian rural women. There is a need to recognize the letters of undeveloped women in the society and understand their concerns. Yet, in such a case, economic and social values are upheld by women as equals.

Nowadays, agricultural women are at the stage of sustainable development. Women have been actively involved in various fields, including disruption and inability to take on any kind of manager.

The main reason for the social inclination of women to be policed, nurtured, and protected is the invisibility of their economic value, and thus gender discrimination has targeted many exploits. This is mainly due to the fact that the agrarian society and the capitalist powers have imprisoned the agrarian women in their plight. Therefore, it is appropriate to study the status of women workers from the perspective of sociological.

Features.

Agricultural women workers are not fully organized.

Agrarian women workers are illiterate, ignorant and conservative.

Agricultural women workers are not so skilled.

Agricultural women workers get a few days off of the year and their wages are very low. They are going to be considered the weaker sections of society.

Agricultural women workers suffer from poverty.

Agricultural women workers are under constant persecution.

Agricultural women laborers are suffering from economic hardship.

The number of agricultural women workers is growing day by day, and their standard of living is very low.

Social and Economic Status of Agricultural Women: -

Unorganized: -The agrarian women workers are illiterate, ignorant, scattered and conservative so it is difficult to organize them in societies as they are scattered across a large number of villages.

Not Expert: -Agricultural women workers are not fundamentally skilled in their cultivation or cultivation, thus establishing their supply. Their lack of skill has led to their widespread exploitation.

Migration Trend: -Agricultural women workers tend to be migrant. They seek employment in their places all year long.

Seasonal unemployment: -Agricultural women workers do not get regular employment, because agriculture is a seasonal job. This will give employment to agricultural women during busy seasons, such as sowing and harvesting. They need to suffer from their unemployment and sickness in different seasons.

Low Wages and Income: -The wages of agricultural women workers and the family income of farm laborers are low, thus reducing their cost of living and enjoyment.

Debt: -Agricultural women workers are suffering from excessive debt. The socio-economic status of agricultural women workers depends on her income and credit. In Indian society, 1% of women have no income; they have to depend on households for expenses. For many women, the salary / wages of the working class is high. Thus the debt burden goes up. Understanding the reasons and costs of borrowing for agricultural women is important in order to understand what causes most current agricultural women borrow and what loans are spent.

Low social status: -Agricultural women workers in India have very low social status Most agricultural women workers belong to the oppressed class. And they do not have the courage to assert their rights.

Long working hours: -Agricultural women workers are not as accurate as industrial workers. Sometimes they work day and night, which can have a huge impact on their health and efficiency.

Lack of Social Security measures: -Social security beneficiaries such as accident insurance, old age, unemployment allowance and medical benefits are not available to agricultural women in India. But industrial agricultural women workers are getting the facility.

Differentiation in species distribution: -Caste system is associated with the jobs they do in traditional Indian society. Today there is a laxity in caste based employment. It is low in urban areas and only in rural areas where agricultural work is dependent on caste and its influence on the lower castes.

Age is the key to understanding socio-economic status in the individual gap, but the age-old view of agricultural women's labor is important, but in the age constraint for poor women in terms of labor and economic pressures.

Researching the caste and age-related aspects of agricultural women's labor and making decisions about how women work in the factory does not mean that a woman with caste and age is the main poverty. Because they need the benefit of the economy, they have to work. Considering all these factors, the conditions of agricultural women workers have been examined.

Agricultural women workers face some problems in the areas of living and working. They have thus created an environment in which life is to be brought to life. The way this farmer works for agricultural women workers is also very important.

Analysis of data:

Description of clusters and analysis of data

The subject of the present study is the data analysis of the data collected by A. The purpose of this study is to provide meaningful analysis that is consistent with the research objectives of the findings.

The objectives of the study were to find information on agricultural women's labor, social, status, economic status, gender discrimination, low-wage health card, and government-implemented programs, reviewing data from agricultural questionnaires, collecting information from questionnaires and collecting data based on interviews. Illustrated by tables.

The age of agricultural laborers dressed in tables

Table -1: Age Profile.

Sl.no.	The age of agricultural laborers	informers	%
1	20 to 30 women	01	05%
2	30 to 40 women	08	40%
3	40 to 50 women	08	40%
4	50 to 60 women	03	15%
	Total	20	100%

As far as the table above shows, 20 people were selected for research, and the fieldwork data shows that 5% of agricultural women work for 20 years. The remaining 40% and 30-year-olds are present. The remaining 40% is found in 40-year-olds. The other 15% are 50 year old women.

Annual Income of Agricultural Women Workers

Table -2: Annual Income Profile.

Sl.no.	Annual Income Profile	Informants	%
1	10,000	07	35%
2	40,000	09	45%
3	30,000	04	20%
4	60,000	00	00%
	Total	20	100%

Annual Income Profile:

As stated in the table above, 20 women workers were selected for the research work and the annual income of the agricultural laborers is known. 35% of women pay Rs. 10000 / - with an income of Rs. The remaining 45% of women are paid Rs. 40000 / -. The remaining 20% is Rs. 50000 / -. % 00% people pay Rs.

600,000 / - per annum, according to a research survey. The highest annual income is Rs. 40000/-. This is known through the cluster.

Do men and women have equal wages?

Table -3: Comparison of wages for men and women.

Sl.no.	Of equal wage	earners	%
1	yes	00	00%
2	not	20	100%
	Total	20	100%

Description: -According to the table above, 00% of women say yes about equal wages for men and women, while the other women say 100%. According to workplace data, there is no equal wage for farmworker men and women.

Table -4: The number of wages paid per farm worker per day is about

Sl.no.	Work	Of Workday Wage	Informers	%
1	Removal of weeds	150	12	60%
2	Planting paddy	200	06	30%
3	Stacking	250	02	10%
4	other	300	00	00%
	Total		20	100%

Profile of Agricultural Women's Workers' Day

According to the table above, 20 women were selected for the research work, while 60% of agricultural women workers paid Rs. 150 / - wages, the remaining 30% will get Rs. 200 / - is getting wages. The remaining 10% of women pay Rs. 250 / - per day for women. The remaining 00% of women pay Rs. 300 / - as a wage earner, which means that most agricultural women workers are earning Rs. 150 / - per day.

Worker residential condition

Table -5: Dwelling house detail

Sl.no.	Of home	Informers	%
1	Hut	03	15%
2	clay house	07	35%
3	Shared house	08	40%
4	RCC Home	02	10%
	Total	20	100%

Dwelling house detail:

As stated in the table above, 20 people have been selected for the research work, which is known through field work. The remaining 35% live in a mud house. And the remaining 40% live in a shared house. The remaining 10% is only RCC. Living at home. The survey found that agricultural women were more likely to live in a shared house and mud house.

The source of the loan is a sum of money.**Table -6: The source from which the loan was obtained**

Sl.no.	Of Informed Borrowers	Information	%
1	of self-help groups	13	65%
2	of national banks	06	30%
3	Private lending in private individuals	01	05%
4	of landlords	00	00%
	Total	20	100%

Discussion on owning a loan

As the table above shows, 20 women were selected for the research work, 60% of women in agricultural women self-help groups borrowed, and the other 30% got loans from national banks and the remaining 5%. The remaining 00% women get loans from private individuals while the remaining 00% get loans from the landlord. What is known through this field work is that most of the agricultural women have obtained loans in self-help groups. Is available.

The number of hours worked for agricultural women during the day is calculated.**Table -7: Details of how many hours worked**

Sl.no.	hour	Information	%
1	6 hour	06	30%
2	8 hour	06	300%
	9 hour	04	20%
	More than 10	04	20%
	Total	20	100%

The map, our decision to hire, is in recognition of this

As per the table above, 20 women have been selected for the research, 30% of women work for 6 hours, 30% work for 8 hours and the remaining 20% work 9 hours and the remaining 20% work 10 hours. This survey revealed that they work.

Conclusion:

- It is found that about 2.5% of agricultural women are unorganized.
- Women who work as agricultural laborers are more likely to have completed primary education.
- A large percentage of agricultural women working in the Malaysian farm earn about 5–0% of their daily wages.
- Percentage of women engaged in agricultural labor. 3% of families live below the poverty line.
- About 5% of the income of agricultural women's labor goes to the men of the family.
- The system of agricultural women workers dates back to ancient times.
- There are many positive contributions from the agriculture sector in the economic system, but it appears to be declining.
- Agricultural women workers are unorganized. And these are the poor who are the social carriers.
- Agricultural women laborers work in the fields for 4-5 hours a day, so it is important to take responsibility for the people, turn their craft into a profession, earn some income and get rid of poverty and study their social and economic conditions.
- There is a lot of moral pressure on agricultural women.
- Agricultural women workers do not see their children being educated because they are not well off financially.

- The income of farm women is not sufficient for brood management.
- Agricultural women workers do not have any knowledge of any of the government's plans.
- Most of the women in agricultural labor are being exploited by the husband.
- Agricultural women workers are not getting the right items at fair price shop A.
- Agricultural women workers are not getting the necessary basic amenities for life.
- Poor people often adopt this profession.
- Majority of people depend on this profession.
- The income of the country can be realized by the fact that higher income comes from agriculture.
- Women make up 3% of the income of women in agricultural labor and women have no claim on their work.
- The main point to be drawn from this study is that agricultural laborers do not get equal wages even though they are equal to men.

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