



## **GENDER GAP AND FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN HARYANA- AN INTER DISTRICT ANALYSIS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Agriculture Sector is a largest sector of rural economy in developing countries. Agriculture is the primary sector of our state economy and majority of population depends on agriculture is directly and indirectly. The study objective to analysis the gender differences as a agriculture labour in agriculture sector in Haryana. The study is based on mainly secondary data and to analysis the data percentage and tabulate method have used. The findings of the study that the differences of agriculture labour population of female are increase 0.7 per cent in the census 2001 to 2011 in total agriculture working population in Haryana.*

**Keyword:** Agriculture, female participation, gender.

### **Introduction**

Rural female perform numerous labour intensive gaps such as weeding, hoeing grass cutting, picking cotton, sticks etc. The rural female extra income earn from the sale of the milking the animals. Mostly female are related to animal shed, watering and milking the animal. The majority of the rural woman is uneducated, unskilled and tradition bounded, therefore productive capacities are also low and they were counted in unskilled labour. The rural woman also helps in production of crops like rice, wheat and maize but their contributions secondary. Rural woman have no essay life. Her work starts from dawn and end at dusk. The daily routine work begins from house cleaning, fetching drinking water, wishing preparing food for family, tailoring and sewing clothes. All these activity managed by rural woman very smartly. Mainly rural female socio economic condition depends in agriculture activities. Mostly part of the population depends on agricultural for live hood and they achieve wages in three way (mainly):- Paid Labour, Cultivator doing labour on their own land, Managers of different aspects of agriculture production by way of the labour supervision. Haryana is now

a main contributor to the countries production of food grain and milk. Agriculture is the main occupation of residents of the states. Haryana contribution to the green revolution made India self sufficient in food production in 1960 and onwards.

### **Review of Litetature**

**Sofa team and Chery doss, march (2011)** examine the role of participation of female in agriculture sector and to find out the share of the world's food is produced by female. The study found that female comprise half or more of the agriculture labour force in many American and Asian countries but the share was much less in some. The conclusion of the study was that woman participation in labour market shows much heterogeneity at the regional level but female over represented in unpaid seasonal and part time work.

**Bibhu Santosh Behra (2013)** the study identify that agriculture creates many jobs for woman in agriculture sector. She finds that woman play a significant and crucial role in agriculture sector and development.

**Versha Rani (2015)** the study identify that the contribution of female in Haryana and the coclusion of the study the share of agriculture cultivator to total agriculture working population has been increased.

### **Objective of the Study**

1. To analyze the gender differences as a agriculture labour in agriculture sector in Haryana.

### **Research Methodology**

The study is based on mainly secondary data and to analysis the data I have used percentage and tabulate method. Source of secondary data mainly are government published document statistical abstract of Haryana, National census reports and census of India (2001 & 2011), census of Haryana state (2001 & 2011) etc.

### **Findings of the study**

#### **Gender defference in Participation as a Agriiculture labour in Census 2001 or 2011 -**

In census 2001 differencees the percentage of agriculture labour to total working population of Haryana Male and female are (7.8%). But in the comparison of census of 2011 as a agriculture labour in total working population of Haryana male and female difference are (8.5 %). This is shows that the differences of agriculture labour population of female in total agriculture working population are increase (0.7 %) in the census 2001 to 2011.

**Table 1**

Districts	% of male and female as a agriculture labour to total working population in 2001		% of male and female as a agriculture labour to total working population in 2011		Difference =(Female-Male)	Difference =(Female - male)
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Difference female and male in 2001	Difference female and male in 2011
<b>HARYANA</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Ambala	15.5	14.8	12.2	17.6	-0.7	5.4
Panchkula	6.1	6.1	5.1	9.9	0	4.8
Yamunanagar	19.9	18.3	16.8	13.2	-1.6	-3.6
Kurukshetra	22.3	38.1	20.5	29.1	15.8	8.6
Kaithal	20.1	33.0	18.4	32.1	12.9	13.7
Panipat	13.5	21.5	10.9	22.8	8	11.9
Karnal	23.2	36.6	19.5	36.4	13.4	16.9
Sonipat	17.1	26.4	13.3	23.4	9.3	10.1
Rohtak	9.8	13.6	9.7	17.6	3.8	7.9
Jhajjar	12.5	17.9	9.4	15.3	5.4	5.9
Fridabad	4.6	7.1	2.6	11.8	2.5	9.2
Palwal	16.1	32.0	13.3	27.4	15.9	14.1
Gurugram	4.4	7.1	4.5	10.0	2.7	5.5
Mewat	16.1	29.1	7.8	19.5	13	11.7
Rewari	6.6	12.3	8.3	20.1	5.7	11.8
Mahendragarh	9.2	16.1	7.7	15.7	6.9	8
Bhiwani	15.4	19.5	9.7	14.3	4.1	4.6
Jind	17.2	25.0	13.8	21.0	7.8	7.2
Hisar	18.4	26.7	12.6	19.8	8.3	7.2
Fatehabad	23.9	33.1	19.9	28.1	9.2	8.2
Sirsa	26.5	37.1	21.5	28.4	10.6	6.9

**SOURCE: Directorate of Census Operations, Haryana**

The table 1 shows difference of male and female participation as a agriculture labour to total working population of Haryana state in census 2001 or 2011.

### **District wise-Gender difference participation (census 2001) )(female>male):-**

Those three district which have highest participation of female in the comparison of male as a agriculture labour in census 2001.

**Table 2**

<b>Districts</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Difference=(female-male)</b>
<b>Palwal</b>	16.1	32.0	15.9
<b>Kurukshetra</b>	22.3	38.1	15.8
<b>Karnal</b>	23.2	36.6	13.4

**Source - Census 2001**

Table 2 shows that the highest difference male and female participation as agriculture labour in Palwal districts (15.9%) and after that Kurukshetra (15.8%) or Karnal (13.4 %) in census 2001.

### **Gender difference participation (census 2011) )(female>male)**

Those three district which have highest participation of female in the comparison of male as a agriculture labour in census 2011.

**Table 3**

<b>Districts</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Difference=(female-male)</b>
<b>Karnal</b>	19.5	36.4	16.9
<b>Palwal</b>	13.3	27.4	14.1
<b>Kaithal</b>	18.4	32.1	13.7

**Source: Census 2011**

In the table 3 shows that the highest difference male and female participation as agriculture labour in Karnal (16.9%) after that Palwal district (14.1%) and Katithal (13.7%) in census 2011.

### **Gender difference participation (census 2001) (lowest difference):-**

Those three district which have lowest difference in participation of male and female as a agriculture labour in census 2001.

**Table 4**

Districts	Male	Female	Difference=(female-male)
Faridabad	4.6	7.1	2.5
Gurugram	4.4	7.1	2.7
Rohtak	9.8	13.6	3.8

**Source - Census 2001**

Table 4 shows that the lowest difference male and female participation as agriculture labour those districts are Faridabad (2.5%) after that Gurugram districts (2.7%), and Rohtak (3.8 %) in census 2001.

**Gender difference participation (census 2011) ( lowest difference):-**

Those three district which have lowest difference in participation of male and female as a agriculture labour in census 2011.

**Table 5**

Districts	Male	Female	Difference=(female-male)
Bhiwani	9.7	14.3	4.6
Panchkula	5.1	9.9	4.8
Ambala	12.2	17.6	5.4

**Source - Census 2011**

Table 5 shows that the lowest difference male and female participation as agriculture labour those districts are Bhiwani (4.6 %), after that Panchkula districts (4.8 %) and Ambala (5.4 %) in census 2011.

**Gender difference participation (census 2001) ) (Male > female):-**

Those district which have highest participation of male in the comparison of female as a agriculture labour in census 2001. In the table 6 shows that the difference male and female participation as a agriculture labour in district Yamunanagar (1.6%) or Ambala (0.7%) in census 2001.

**Table 6**

Districts	Male	Female	Difference=(female-male)
Yamunanagar	19.9	18.3	-1.6
Ambala	15.5	14.8	-0.7

**Source - Census 2001**

When we are study those districts which have male participation as a agriculture labour more than female find that there are only two districts where male participation are more in the comparision of female according to census 2001.

**Gender difference participation (census 2011) ) (Male > female):-**

There are only one district which have highest participation of male in the comparison of female as a agriculture labour in census 2011. In the table 7 shows that the difference male and female participation as a agriculture labour when male participation are more than female in district Yamunanagar (3.6%).

**Table 7**

Districts	Male	Female	Difference=(female-male)
Yamunanagar	16.8	13.2	-3.6

**Source - Census 2011**

When we are study those districts which have male participation as a agriculture labour more than female found that there are only one districts in census 2011 where male participation are more in the comparison of female. It means clearly that female participation are increase from census 2001 to 2011 as a agriculture cultivator.

**Result**

Gender difference as a agriculture labour in census 2001 to 2011:-

- ❖ In census 2001 differences the percentage of agriculture labour to total working population of Haryana Male and female are (7.8%). But in the comparison of census of 2011 as a agriculture labour in total working population of Haryana male and female difference are (8.5 %). This is shows that the differences of agriculture labour population of female in total agriculture working population are increase (0.7 %) in the census 2001 to 2011.
- ❖ To find that in the inter districts analysis the highest female participated in comparison of male, district as a agriculture labour is Palwal (15.9%) in census 2001 to total as a agriculture working population but in census 2011 is Karnal (16.9%).
- ❖ To find that in the inter districts analysis the lowest difference in participation of female in comparison of male, as a agriculture labour is Fridabad (2.5%) in census 2001 to total working population but in census 2011 is Bhiwani (4.6%).

- ❖ To find that in the inter districts analysis the highest male participated in comparison of female, district as a agriculture labour is Yamunanagar (1.6%) in census 2001 to total working population but in census 2011 is Yamunanagar (3.6%). This is only district where male participation highest than female in census 2011.

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