



**A STUDY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF FEMALE AGRICULTURAL
LABOUR IN KUMATHE VILLAGE TAL: KOREGAON, DIST :
SATARA**

Shrutika Rajendra Jagadale
(M.S.W.)

Corresponding Author- Shrutika Rajendra Jagadale

Email- shrutikajagadale91997@gmail.com

Introduction:

Agriculture is the main occupation of India still more than 56per cent of people are depending on agriculture. Agriculture Labours constitute the most neglected class in the rural economy of our country. Agricultural labours are not only poor and oppressed but their employment is also irregular and seasonal, since they possess no skill or training they have no alternative employment opportunities either majority or agriculture labours belong to economically and socially backward sections. They are not organized and cannot fight for their rights. Unorganized, unskilled, migratory in character, seasonal unemployment, low wages and income, indebtedness, low social status, feminization of agriculture labour, high incidence of child labour, long hours of work, women agriculture labours are facing ? How is their economic condition? Therefore, researcher is trying to study regarding economic conditions of women agriculture labours in Kumathe village.

Review Of Literature:

According to G. Sheela Edward (2013) The developmental programmes and the socio-legal security measures, which were introduced to safeguard the interests of the agricultural labourers failed to achieve the expected results, since implementation failed in many counts. The level of illiteracy, ignorance and other social backwardness associated with the agricultural labourers also resulted in the failures of these measures. According to Baruah Alpana (2018) There is hardly any activity that women are not involved in agriculture except ploughing. They are also engaged in allied activities like animal rearing, poultry farming, fodder collection, milking etc. and in some skilled jobs like embroidery, knitting and weaving along with their domestic chores. According Balakrishnan, A (2015) to Due to their lower socio-economic status, women are not only ill represented in different walks of life, but are also subjected to various forms of socio-economic and sexual violence. This is more among women labourers, particularly landless labourers belonging generally to the Scheduled Caste community. The economic vulnerability of the family compels their women to go to work, supplementing the income of their respective families.

Research Methodology:

This research undergoes the subject Of “SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF FEMALE

agricultural labour from village kumathe tal koregaon dist satara.” Researcher using scientific method to making the research work. Research has framed the questionnaire which includes the personal information, questions related to socio-economic information, work availability and difficulties. This research is important to understand the Socio-economic conditions of agricultural labour .

Objectives Of Study:-

1. To understand the nature of work and days of work and working conditions
2. To analyse the pattern and variations in income and the sources.
3. To study the pattern of expenditure
4. To assess the poverty level
5. To find out the social conditions of agricultural labourers
6. To understand the problems confronting the women agricultural labourers.
7. To suggest suitable measures to solve the above problems.

Sampling Design:-

Researcher has selected the simple random sampling method. 45 respondents are selected randomly. Because it is easy way and free from bias. Approximate 10% of population is taken as sample.

Tools Of Data Collection:

Researcher has collected the data:

I. Primary Data:

Researcher has used the interview schedule as the tool of data collection. Survey method has been adopted for the study. Pilot study was conducted as a prelude to understand the magnitude of the nature and problems of agricultural labourers. A detailed interview

schedule was prepared in regional language to collect primary data,

II. Secondary Data:

Secondary data has been collected from internet, books and journals and previous studies were also used, wherever necessary.

Data Analysis And Interpretation:**Economic Status:**

Sr.No.	Economic Status	Respondents	Percentage
1	APL	30	66.7
2	BPL	15	33.3
		45	

From the above table 66.7 per cent belong to above poverty line, 33.3 per cent belong below

poverty line. Most of families have moderate economic condition.

Land Possession:

Sr. No	Own Land	Respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	31	68.9
2.	No	14	31.1
	Total	45	

Among the 45 agricultural women labourers, only 31.1 per cent have landholdings whereas 68.9 per cent do not have any land holdings.

Those who have land most of them are marginal farmers.

Double work burden:

Sr. No.	Double Work Burden	Respondents	Percentage
1.	Cattle rearing	18	40
2.	Domestic work	22	48.9
3.	Tailoring	2	4.4
4.	Other	3	6.7
	Total	45	

Women are employed in agricultural sector apart from their daily work at home. In addition, she has to undertake so many duties for her family. Table 3 details the multiple work burden of the sample women labourers in the study village. It is well understood that domestic work was done by the maximum number of women labourers (22) followed by cattle rearing work (18) in addition

to agricultural work. There are other numerous additional work undertaken by some of the agricultural labourers. The multiplicity of work includes tailoring and other. It is observed that multi-activity is undertaken by the agricultural women labourers in the sample villages. In order to generate the additional income to take care of their family needs.

Working days available:

Sr. No.	Annually available working days	Respondents	Percentage
1	Below 200	10	22.22
2	200-250	11	24.44
3	250-300	20	44.44
4	300-365	4	8.8
	Total	45	

150-200 working days are available to 22.2 per cent labourer. 200-250 days are available to 24.4 labours. 250-300 for 43.4 per cent population

and 300-365 days are available to 8.8 per cent. Average 258.11 days. It reveals that average 113 days they have employment. Agricultural work

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is seasonal. Most of the agricultural activities are based on the season like sowing, cropping, cutting etc. In summer and winter work is

regular but in rainy season work availability is irregular.

Source for employment:

Sr. No.	Source of Employment	Respondents	Percentage
1.	Relative	7	15.6
2	Co-workers	43	95.6
3.	Contractors	3	6.7
	Total		

Agricultural labour is a unorganised sector. They don't have proper channel for the employment. 95.6 percent get employment from the co-workers, 15.6 percent get from relatives and only

6.7 percent get from contractors. It necessary to organise those people for their better employment opportunities.

Facilities are available for children:

Sr. No.	Is Facilities are available	Respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	1	3.4
2.	No	28	96.6
		29	

Out of 29 respondents 28 (96.6) told that there are unavailability of facilities for there children as the work spot is not fix. While only 1 respondent told that ahe have facilities.

Findings:

From analysis it is observed that ,Majority of are Labourers from the above 40 years is more. Most of families have moderate economic condition. Family Annual Income Analysis reveals that 2.2 percent families have less than Rs.5000 per month and majority of families have Rs.5000-50,000 . Most of families belong to the average level income group, Majority of migration among agricultural labour is inter-state migration. Most of them are from agricultural background. Their income is just enough to meet the basic requirements only. Half of the respondents were involved in SHGs. Mostly loan is taken for housing and children's education Multi-activity is undertaken by the agricultural women labourers in the sample villages. In order to generate the additional income to take care of their family needs. Majority of women get the employment through co-workers. They have Average 258.11 working days available annually. The time-wage payment system is mostly prevalent . These women used to carry their children to work-spot. But they don't have facilities for their children.

Suggestions:

1. To promote the socio-economic status of the agriculture women workers, creation of support institutions are needed to cater the needs of skill improvement and capacity building among them. There should be

organization of agriculture they should get bargaining power.

2. Functional and financial literacy should be inculcated in women agriculture labour to empower local rural community.
3. The seasonal unemployment of women labourers has severe negative impact on their income-consumption expenditure and savings. Skill education should be provided for generating other income sources.

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