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PARTICIPATION OF FEMALE IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN HARYANA

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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 is to Inter- district analysis of female participation as a agricultural labour to total agricultural working population in Haryana. The study is mainly based on secondary data and percentage and tabulate method have been used. The conclusion of the study the female participation of as an agriculture labour to total agriculture working population in census 2001 to 2011 has increased and significant role in agriculture sector.

KEYWORDS

agriculture, female participation & rural economy.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture sector is a largest sector of rural economy in developing countries. Many female in developing countries are occupied in agriculture. Woman play a significant role in agriculture development and allied field including in the main crop production, livestock production, horticulture, post harvest operation, the nature of female involvement in agricultural, change greatly region to region. Even with a region, change their involvement in different ecological sub zones, farming system, caste class and stages in the family cycle. Studies on female in agriculture conducted in India and other developing countries all point to the conclusion that the female contribution in agriculture production more than generally has been acknowledged. Female contribution to section- economic development has two field in the home and out sides the home. In the home female role as a daughter, wife, and mother cannot be estimated, in the family female is a care taker of the family. Out sides the home female take active part and work with male in the agricultural sector. The role of female in the house and out sides the home a significance contribution of the productive system. But in the world rural female have been under represented in the development process. The male dominated society has not recognized their contribution. 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.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To Inter- district analysis of female participation as a agricultural labour to total agricultural working population in Haryana during the period census 2001 to 2011.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the present study result used tabulate method. Source of secondary data mainly are review of literature, Articles, Research paper etc. The government published document National census reports and census of India (2001 & 2011), census of Haryana state (2001 & 2011), Haryana statistical abstract etc.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

For the analysis of data, a table 1.1 is given below the district wise agriculture labour to total agriculture working population of female in Haryana according to census 2001 to 2011.

TABLE 1

Districts	Percentage of Agriculture labour to total worker in 2011			Percentage of Agriculture labour to total worker in 2001		% change of agriculture labour to total worker in 2001-2011	
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Female
HARYANA	17.1	15.3	23.1	15.2	12.6	21.1	2.0
Ambala	15.4	15.5	14.8	13.0	12.2	17.6	-2.8
Panchkula	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.1	9.9	-3.8
Yamunanagar	18.8	19.9	18.3	16.2	16.8	13.2	5.1
Kurukshetra	25.5	22.3	38.1	22.7	20.5	29.1	9
Kaithal	22.9	20.1	33.0	22.0	18.4	32.1	0.9
Panipat	15.1	13.5	21.5	14.4	10.9	22.8	-1.3
Karnal	25.9	23.2	36.6	23.7	19.5	36.4	0.2
Sonipat	19.4	17.1	26.4	16.7	13.3	23.4	3
Rohtak	10.6	9.8	13.6	12.3	9.7	17.6	4
Jhajjar	13.7	12.5	17.9	11.5	9.4	15.3	-2.6
Faridabad	5.1	4.6	7.1	4.3	2.6	11.8	-4.7
Palwal	19.6	16.1	32.0	18.7	13.3	27.4	4.6
Gurugram	5.0	4.4	7.1	6.1	4.5	10.0	-2.9
Mewat	19.1	16.1	29.1	12.6	7.8	19.5	9.6
Rewari	8.4	6.6	12.3	13.3	8.3	20.1	-7.8
Mahendragarh	11.3	9.2	16.1	11.1	7.7	15.7	0.4
Bhiwani	16.7	15.4	19.5	11.5	9.7	14.3	5.2
Jind	19.5	17.2	25.0	16.4	13.8	21.0	4
Hisar	20.9	18.4	26.7	15.2	12.6	19.8	6.9
Fatehabad	26.6	23.9	33.1	22.9	19.9	28.1	5
Sirsa	29.3	26.5	37.1	23.8	21.5	28.4	8.7

SOURCE: Directorate of Census Operations, Haryana

The table 1 shows that the district wise agriculture labour to total agriculture working population in Haryana and shows the agriculture labour to total agriculture working population according to census 2001 and 2011 its used for the comparative analysis. In 2001 census population the percentage of agriculture labour to total working population of Haryana are (15.1%) but in the comparison of census of 2011 are agriculture labour to total working population of Haryana are (17.1%). The table shows that the agriculture labour population in total agriculture working population are increase (1.9%) in the census of 2001 to 2011.

DISTRICT WISE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

(Total high participated districts as a agriculture cultivator census 2001):

TABLE 2

District	% of person	% of male	% of female
Sirsa	23.8	21.5	28.4
Karnal	23.7	19.5	36.4
Fatehabad	22.9	19.9	28.1

Source - Census 2001

The table 2 shows the district which have highest participation as a agriculture labour in total working population of Haryana in census 2001. In this table we are not compare participation of female, we are analysis only those districts where total agriculture labour participation are highest. So that is clearly Sirsa (23.8%) highest participation as a agriculture labour and after that Karnal (23.7%) or Fatehabad (22.9%).

TOTAL HIGH PARTICIPATED DISTRICTS AS A AGRICULTURE CULTIVATOR CENSUS 2011

TABLE 3

DISTRICT	% of person	% of male	% of female
Sirsa	29.3	26.5	37.1
Fatehabad	26.6	23.9	33.1
Kurukshetra	25.5	22.3	38.1

Source - Census 2011

In the table 3 shows the district which have highest participation as a agriculture labour in total working population of Haryana in census 2011. In the table we are not compare the participation of female, we are analysis only those districts where total agriculture labour participation are highest. So that is clearly Sirsa (29.3%) highest participation as a agriculture labour and after that Fatehabad (26.6%) or Kurukshetra (25.5%).

FEMALE HIGHEST PARTICIPATION DISTRICT WISE ANALYSIS AS A AGRICULTURE LABOUR

TABLE 4

Districts	% of female participation census 2001
Karnal	36.4
Kaithal	32.1
Kurukshetra	29.1

Source - Census 2001

TABLE 5

Districts	% of female participation census 2011
Kurukshetra	38.1
Sirsa	37.1
Karnal	36.6

Source - Census 2011

In the table 4 and 5 shows the district which have highest participation of female as a agriculture labour in total working population of Haryana in census (2001-2011). In this table 4 we are compare the participation of female, we are analysis only those districts where total agriculture labour participation of female are highest. So that is clearly Karnal (36.4%) highest participation female as a agriculture labour and after that Kaithal (32.1%) or Kurukshetra (29.1%) in the census of

2001. But change in census 2011 in which Kurukshetra (29.1%) is the highest participation or Sirsa (37.1%) and Karnal (36.6%). In 2001 highest participated district is Karnal but now Kurukshetra (38.1%).

LOWEST PARTICIPATED DISTRICT (LABOUR)

As a agriculture labour participation in total working population of census 2001 and 2011. In the table 6 shows that those district which have lowest participation of labour.

TABLE 6

District	% of person	% of male	% of female
Faridabad	4.3	2.6	11.8
Panchkula	6.1	5.1	9.9
Gurugram	6.1	4.5	10.0

Source - Census 2001

The table 6 shows the district which have lowest participation as a agriculture labour in total working population of Haryana in census 2001. In the table 6 we are analysis only those districts where total agriculture labour participation of labour are lowest. So that is clearly Faridabad (4.3%) lowest participation as a agriculture labour to total working population and after that Panchkula (6.1%) or Gurugram (6.1%). It means change the participation in census 2001.

TABLE 7

District	% of person	% of male	% of female
Gurugram	5.0	4.4	7.1
Faridabad	5.1	4.6	7.1
Panchkula	6.1	6.1	6.1

Source - Census 2011

The table 7 shows the district which have lowest participation as a agriculture labour in total working population of Haryana in census 2011. In the table we are analysis only those districts where total agriculture labour participation are lowest. So that is clearly Gurugram (5.0%) lowest participation as a agriculture labour and after that Faridabad (5.1%) or Panchkula (6.1%).

FEMALE LOWEST PARTICIPATION DISTRICT WISE ANALYSIS AS A AGRICULTURE LABOUR

According to census 2001 or 2011 female lowest participation as an agriculture labour in total working population of Haryana state.

TABLE 8

Districts	% of female participation census 2001
Panchkula	9.9
Gurugram	10.0
Faridabad	11.8

Source - Census 2001

TABLE 9

Districts	% of female participation census 2011
Panchkula	6.1
Faridabad/Gurugram	7.1
Rewari	12.3

Source - Census 2011

The table 8 and 9 shows the district which have lowest participation of female as a agriculture labour in total working population of Haryana in census (2001-2011). In the table 8 & 9 we are compare the participation of female, we are analysis only those districts where total agriculture labour participation of female are lowest. So that is clearly Panchkula (9.9%) lowest participation of female as a agriculture labour and after that Gurugram (10.0%) or Faridabad (11.8%) in the census of 2001. But change in census 2011 in which Panchkula (6.1%) is the highest participation or Faridabad (Gurugram) (7.1%) and Rewari (12.3%). In 2001 highest participated district is Karnal but now Kurukshetra (38.1%).

TOTAL % CHANGE OF CENSUS 2001 TO 2011 IN FEMALE PARTICIPATION AS A AGRICULTURE LABOUR TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION OF HARYANA

TABLE 10

% of the Increase participation of female as a agriculture cultivator from 2001 to 2011 those districts are :-	
District	Total Change in participation of female from 2001 to 2011
Bhiwani	5.2
Fatehabad	5
Hisar	6.9
Jind	4
Kaithal	0.9
Karnal	0.2
Kurukshetra	9
Mawat	9.6
Mahendragarh	0.4
Palwal	4.6
Rohtak	4
Sirsa	8.7
Sonipat	3
Yamunanagar	5.1

Source - Census 2001 to 2011

TABLE 11

% of the decrease participation of female as a agriculture cultivator from 2001 to 2011 those districts are	
District	% of total Change in participation of female from 2001 to 2011
Ambala	-2.8
Panchkula	-3.8
Panipat	-1.3
Rewari	-7.8
Jhajjar	-2.6
Faridabad	-4.7

Source - Census 2001 to 2011

In the given to two table 10 & 11 in which shows the percentage change of female participation as a agriculture labour to total agriculture working population in census 2001 to 2011 of Haryana state. Table 10 shows that the increase participation of female as a agriculture labour from census 2001 to 2011, in which Mewat district(9.6)% participation are increase from 2001 to 2011 after that Sirsa and Hisar district. Table 11 shows that the decrease participation of female as a agriculture labour from census 2001 to 2011, in which Rewari (7.8%), after that Faridabad (4.7%) and Panchkula (3.8%). So these table 10 & 11 shows clearly district wise change in participation of female in census 2001 to 2011.

CONCLUSION

To find that the participation of total agriculture labour in total agriculture working population in census 2001 to 2011 are increase 1.9 per cent. And female participation are increase 2.0 per cent. The inter districts analysis the highest participated district as a agriculture labour is Sirsa 23.8 per cent in census 2001 total working population but in census 2011 is Sirsa 29.3 per cent. The inter districts analysis the highest female participated district as a agriculture labour is Karnal 36.4 per cent in census 2001 total working population but in census 2011 is Kurukshetra 38.1 per cent. The inter districts analysis the lowest participated district as a agriculture labour is Faridabad 4.3 per cent in census 2001 total working population but in census 2011 is Sirsa 5.0 per cent. The inter districts analysis the lowest female participated district as a agriculture labour is Panchkula 9.9 per cent in census 2001 total working population but in census 2011 is Panchkula 6.1 per cent. The percentage change of participation of female as a agriculture labour from census 2001 to 2011, in which Mewat district (9.6) per cent are increase after that Kurukshetra (9) percent and Sirsa (8.7) per cent.

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