

# Reviewed Survey on Women Agricultural Workers, Their Training Needs and Income and Wage Pattern of Agricultural Labourers

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**Abstract – In this day and age the agricultural division utilizes half of the world's labor constrain with an expected 1.3 billion specialists dynamic in agricultural generation around the world. Most of agricultural specialists are found in creating nations. An extraordinary dominant part are little scale farmers. They have been more often exploited people instead of recipients of the green revolution, the mechanical development and the globalization patterns which described the twentieth century. Agriculture is the foundation of the Indian economy. Indeed, even following 60 years of Indian freedom, seventy – five percent (75%) of the world's poor live in rural areas and most are associated with farming. In the 21st century, agriculture stays fundamental for economic growth, destitution easing and environmental supportability. As indicated by the International Fund for Agricultural Development, three out of each four destitute individuals in creating nations live in provincial zones, and a substantial bit of them depend explicitly or in a roundabout way on agriculture for their livelihoods. In this article, we studied a reviewed study on Agricultural Labors, women agricultural workers, their training needs and Income and Wage Pattern of Agricultural workers.**

**Keywords: Women, Agricultural Laborers, Employment, Globalization etc.**

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is one of the three most unsafe segments of action, both in industrialized and creating nations. As per gauges from the International Labor Office (ILO), around 170,000 agricultural workers are slaughtered every year. This implies workers in agriculture keep running something like double the danger of kicking the bucket at work as contrasted and workers in different divisions. Agricultural death rates have remained reliably high in the most recent decade as contrasted and different segments, where deadly mishap rates have diminished. An extensive number of agrarian laborers are genuinely harmed in work environment mishaps with agricultural hardware or harmed by pesticides and different agrochemicals. Moreover, because of the across the board under-announcing of death, wounds and word related infections in agriculture, the genuine image of the word related wellbeing and security of farm workers is probably going to be more terrible than what official statistics show. In contrast to industrial labor, agricultural labor is hard to characterize. The reason is that except if capitalism grows completely in agriculture, a different class of workers depending entirely on wages does not come up. As indicated by the National Commission on Labor "an agricultural

laborer is one who is essentially untalented and disorderly and has little for its livelihood, other than close to home labor." Thus, people whose primary wellspring of income is wage, employment fall in this classification. Mishra and Puri have expressed that "Each one of those people who determine a noteworthy piece of their income as payment for work performed on the farms of others can be assigned as agricultural workers. For a noteworthy piece of the year they should chip away at the land of the others on wages."

A standout amongst the most distinctive highlights of the provincial economy of India has been the development in the quantity of agricultural workers, cultivators and agricultural laborers occupied with harvest creation. The wonders of underemployment, being dealt with and surplus people are at the same time showed in the step by step lives and living of the horticultural workers. They typically get low wages, states of work put an over the top weight on them, and the employment which they get is incredibly sporadic. Agricultural workers comprise the most dismissed class in Indian provincial structure. Their salary is employment and low unpredictable. Since, they have no bent or setting they up, have no elective work openings either. Socially, a substantial number of agricultural workers have a place with

planned ranks and booked clans. Along these lines, they are a smothered class. They are not sorted out and they can't battle for their rights. In light of every one of these reasons their economic part has neglected to improve even following four many years of arranging. In many nations just a few classifications of agricultural workers are secured by national enactment, employment damage advantages or protection plans. A generous number of agrarian specialists are hence denied of any type of social assurance.

## II. RURAL AGRICULTURE WORKERS

**Anjani Kumar et al (2011) [1]** communicated that the rural division in India is experiencing a change and the commitment of rural non-farm area to the rural employment and income has been developing. A few investigations on rural employment broadening in India have reasoned that the offer of non-farm segment in rural employment has altogether developed after some time and the limit of the farm part to ingest extra labor constrain has nearly achieved a level. The examination likewise uncovered an intense labor-shortage in the Cuddalore locale for the agricultural works, influencing thus the profitability dimensions of practically every one of the crops developed in the area. On the off chance that this pattern proceeds, the trimming example of the locale may even get a move towards tree crops like cashew and coconut, which are relatively less labor-concentrated. The reasons recognized for the labor shortage incorporate higher wages in other locally accessible jobs, seasonal nature of agricultural job and assumption of an agricultural job as a low-regard one.

**Swaminathan and Ayar (2011) [2]** presented an answer to the Agricultural Ministry, Government of India, which has uncovered that in the 35 months' time frame, from January 2008 to December 2010, agricultural wages have ascended at a growth rate between 42 percent (in Rajasthan) and 106 percent (Andhra Pradesh), with the exception of in Gujarat (where agricultural wages developed by 24 % just). They further opined that the ascent in agricultural wages can be credited for the most part to MGNREG open works, out-migration of rural labor to towns and urban communities. **Sivasakthi et al (2011) [3]** found an intriguing and empowering perception is that the MGNREGS has diminished the migration of individuals from urban to rural areas.

### 2.1 Agricultural Laborers Relating Unemployment

**Lakdawala (2008) [4]** in his experimental examination on growth, employment and poverty saw that in many poor districts of the nation unemployment rates were relatively low and further in many pieces of the nation low standards of living of landless laborers were related with genuinely low unemployment rates. He brought up that neediness and unemployment, rather than being decidedly connected, are quite

corresponded, in that, poor areas have low unemployment rates.

**Ranjit Sau, (2008) [5]** the assets ought to be contributed to decrease unemployment. The assets would then go to the areas which have a moderately low occurrence of destitution, in spite of the fact that it has a high rate of unemployment. It would just highlight provincial lopsidedness. He found additionally that the per capita month to month utilization expenditure of non-developing wage workers and the rate of unemployment are adversely related.

### 2.2 Living Conditions of Agricultural Laborers

**Panikar (2013) [6]** had inspected employment, income and food admission among the chose agricultural labor households in the region of Kuttanad which is an agriculturally prosperous area in the territory of Kerala. He led two rounds of enquiries with similar households. His outcomes uncovered that the normal admission of energy in similar households worked out to just 66 percent of the essential least of 2200 calories for every capita every day according to the first round of the enquiry and to 54 percent according to the second round of the enquiry. Since both were directed around the same time of 1956-57, he ought to have disposed of the seasonal predispositions if any in the food admissions of agricultural laborers which he has not done. His analysis demonstrates intense poverty winning among farming workers who live in an agriculturally prosperous region of Kuttanad. He inferred that the occurrence of under-nourishment and lack of healthy sustenance is an impression of the low dimension of income which thusly is because of the insufficient employment openings. That such intense poverty and starvation ought to win in a district which has been in the cutting edge of new agricultural innovation is critical.

**Sarveswara Rao (2014) [7]** has inspected the adjustments in the dimensions of poverty (taking the poverty line at 2250 calories, per capita every day) of 100 cultivators and 40 agricultural labor households for the years from 1969-70 to 1971-72. His outcomes uncovered that while the agriculturally great years will in general lessen the poverty of little cultivators, a similar decent years will in general complement the poverty of landless laborers. In actuality, while the agriculturally awful years will in general diminish the poverty of landless laborers a similar terrible years will in general emphasize the poverty of little cultivators. He detailed extremely elevated amounts of poverty winning among little cultivators (63 percent) and agricultural labor households (775 percent) in his period which was considerably higher than the midpoints (around 62 percent of the absolute rural populace living underneath the poverty line in the state) got at the state level in this period. And his analysis demonstrates that the serious agricultural districts like East Godawari are no special case for the proceeded with elevated

amounts of poverty winning among little cultivators and agricultural labor households in the nation.

### III. WOMEN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

**Fabuiyi et al. (2007) [8]** seen that women by and large don't control a great deal of cash in the household therefore their profitable assets are generally restricted. FAO considers affirm that while women are the backbone of small-scale agriculture, farm labor power and everyday family subsistence, they have a bigger number of troubles than men in accessing assets, for example, credit and efficiency upgrading sources of info and administrations. Upgrading the entrance of the rural food handling business visionaries to credit through simple access to advance from individuals' bank, microfinance bank and Agricultural banks could lift up their beneficial limits as they will most likely expand their business ,make more esteem included items, growing new items and increment food accessibility, subsequently improvement in food insecurity.

**Farid et al. (2009) [9]** demonstrated that a large portion of the respondents comprise economically dynamic age assemble who were generally uneducated. Rural women generally participated in residence cultivating, harvesting crops, post-reap activity, selling labor, sewing katha, 'purchasing day by day necessities' and rice husking by dhekhi. Women were associated with different exercises so as to meet fundamental family needs, increment family income and meet extra family requirements. The estimations of connection coefficient (r) demonstrated that age of the respondents, measure of obligation of the family and family measure were emphatically, and dimension of training and size of landholding are contrarily connected with the interest of rural women in different non-agricultural and agricultural exercises, though, average yearly income and wage rate have no critical association with their investment in different exercises.

**Vaishya and Nigam (2010) [10]** found that degree of information of various agricultural practices. The most extreme percentage of the respondents (66%) were noted having medium dimension of learning pursued by 19 percent and 15per penny respondents who had low and high degree of information separately about rice generation innovation. The mean of scores of information was determined to be 25.43 with the scope of 8 and 43 as least and greatest individually. Out of 22 agricultural practices of rice creation, information about determination of assortment was positioned at first (78%) trailed by dampness percentage in grain amid harvesting and storage (67.99%) and intercultural task (65%) got rank second and third individually. The least fortunate degree of information was accounted for utilization of weedicides (3%), sickness control (5%) and malady name (6%). The general degree of information about rice generation innovation was seen to be 40.45 percent. It has been

seen that women had poor information about rice creation.

**Khanduri and Chandra (2011) [11]** uncovered in their investigation that the general example of decision-making process identified with home and farm undertakings, the most extreme decisions were taken by all family individuals (33.64%) trailed by 27.27%, 20.91% and 18.18% decisions taken by women and male, women alone and male alone, separately. The investigation additionally uncovered that the cooperation of women in decision-making process identified with home undertakings was similarly lower (13.64%) than farm issues (28.18%), while if there should be an occurrence of guys, the circumstance was simply turn around as the interest of male in decisions identified with home issues (27.27%) was higher than the farm issues (7.27%). Along these lines, guys were commanding the scene with respect to decisions identified with home issues when contrasted with their female partners, though in decisions identifying with farm issues it was the women who rule the scene. This is interesting of the rural Garhwal of Uttarakhand, where women perform more than 80 percent home and farm exercises however their cooperation in decision-making has been under 20.91 percent. It demonstrates that there was an obvious gender bias in the general public, which clarifies customarily enslaved status of women, just as their job in decision-making process.

**Adisa and Akinkunmi (2012) [12]** demonstrated that women takes part more underway (94.5%) and marketing exercises (95.9%) however taken an interest less in preparing (27.4%). The outcomes likewise uncovered that most women that took an interest in business poultry creation are proficient (71.2%), fell inside 31-40 years old (46.6%) and of high income status (87.7% got above N300, 000 every year. The trial of affiliation indicated positive and noteworthy connection among support and every one of socioeconomic attributes of age ( $r = 0.289$ ), conjugal status ( $r = 0.362$ ), instructive dimension ( $r = 0.310$ ), long periods of experience ( $r = 0.256$ ), household estimate ( $r = 0.392$ ), number of workers ( $r = 0.283$ ) and kind of winged animals ( $r = 0.479$ ) at 0.01 critical dimension. The examination inferred that the degree of interest of women in business poultry exercises in the investigation area was low. This may be on the grounds that most women allotted certain poultry tasks that are repetitive to their chaperons or easygoing staff. A portion of the recommendations improved incorporate arrangement of augmentation administrations for viable performance, arrangement of credit offices in type of advances to ladies, quality control of poultry contribution by government.

**Srivastava (2013) [13]** uncovered that in vegetable cultivation different mediation focuses were addressable. Women were associated with activities, for example, cleaning of land, sowing of seed,



transplanting of vegetable nursery, hoeing and weeding, terrifying birds and rats, harvesting and preparing of vegetable and storage of seed. The non-interest of women in different activities was because of high fatigueness, requirement of more muscle power, and absence of information and mindfulness. Regarding decision making, it is seen that Women assumed just steady job. Less investment of women in decision making could be ascribed to custom, convention social hindrance, their illiteracy obliviousness and less support in expansion programs. Women instruction, specialized preparing and sufficient expansion offices can make a positive effect prompting a superior tomorrow.

#### IV. TRAINING NEEDS OF RURAL WOMEN IN DIFFERENT ENTERPRISES

**Durgga and Subhadra (2009) [14]** announced that the farm women required training most in lodging. The minor tasks favored the most for learning need were appropriate structure of cattle shed, choice of breeds, aggravating adjusted feed utilizing locally accessible fixings, inoculation and banking and protection. With respect to skill required, development of logical minimal effort cattle shed, choice of breeds, exacerbating adjusted feed utilizing locally accessible fixings, indications of basic diseases and banking and protection were favored the most.

**Kumari et al. (2010) [15]** featured that there is a critical addition in learning of the considerable number of segments of nutrition space incorporated into the training program. The noteworthy increment in the information of the farm women might be because of the escalated instructive training endeavors made by the mentors and likewise because of the acknowledgment of significance of these practices by the members in raising the wellbeing status of their families, as the topic and substance of the training was especially nearer to what the women do in their every day schedule. Moreover, the nutrition training package was made fascinating and animating that it totally caught the consideration and enthusiasm of trainees and inspired them to receive the nutrition practices to the greatest degree conceivable.

**Sajeev et al. (2012) [16]** uncovered that farmers looked for most extreme trainings on coordinated farming frameworks, incorporated pest and ailment management and advancements for soil and water preservation. Nursery management bested the rundown under agriculture while training as for raising of piggery was the most essential one under animal sciences. Income producing exercises for empowerment of rural women, arrangement and upkeep of SHGs and training on small scale preparing and esteem expansion were additionally in intense demand.

**Meti (2013) [17]** uncovered that lion's share (71.60%) of the farm women consistently gone to training and

32.50 percent of them at times took an interest in expansion exercises. While it is seen that larger part of the farm women were self-persuaded as to join SHG since it is a decent way to set aside some cash. The cash loaning, nearby poultry, neighborhood Dairy and vermi-culture on small scale premise were the real exercises received by the greater part of the farm women because of inspiration through training and exhibit. It was featured from the outcomes that, financial state of greater part (73.33%) of farm women was improved, trailed by social and mental status (68.33%) and expanded dimension of certainty (61.66%) among farm women towards business enterprise are the real advantages inferred in the wake of joining as the individuals from SHG as communicated without anyone else's input. Investment of women in SHG exercises rouse them to take up enterprising exercises. Subsequently approach producers and heads need to give need for arrangement of women SHG and give financial help to building up their own agro based undertakings.

#### V. INCOME AND WAGE PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

**Shreedar and Narendra Kumar (2012) [18]** led contemplate on gender separation in agricultural segment. The examination was coordinated in Andhra Pradesh. A multistage irregular inspecting procedure was utilized for the gathering of the information. Andhra Pradesh has been extensively isolated into three districts to be specific, Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana. From every locale and each region the percentage of agriculture labor of all out labor was readied. From every locale one area was chosen. They were specifically Guntur, Karnool, and Warangal. The mandals were stratified. From every stratum one Mandal was randomly chosen. From each Mandal two towns were picked haphazardly. In each region four villages were contemplated, aggregate of 600 example respondents were chosen on random premise. The forbidden analysis with averages and percentages was utilized for the analysis. The investigation uncovered that the degree of the times of employment of male laborers were not all that ideal than contrasted with female laborers. There was no consistency in wage rates of agricultural laborers. There were many elements which are adding to the distinctions in wage rates. There were impressive inconsistencies in wages, between locales, diverse crops, just as male labor and female labor. The contrast between the wage of men and those of women were considerably more than what they are in industry.

**Ajit Kumar (2013) [19]** examined income and livelihood issues of farmers. The examination was led in Uttar Pradesh. The multistage stratified random sampling was embraced. At first stage nine agro climatic zones in the state were taken and five percent of squares in each zone were randomly chosen. From each square two towns were picked

arbitrarily. From every village 15 percent farm households were chosen randomly, speaking to various farm estimate classes. Accordingly all out example comprised of 24 districts, 42 squares, 84 villages and 3474 farm households. The forbidden analysis with averages and percentages was utilized for the analysis. The examination uncovered that the agriculture can't give sustenance to a substantial number of farmers in the state. The everyday, per capita income from agriculture has been observed to be Rs 15 for minor farmers, Rs 31 for small farmers, Rs 45 for medium farmers and Rs 84 for substantial farmers for 2011-12.

**Venkatesh (2013) [20]** examined the ongoing patterns in wages and rural employment in India. The examination was based on different distributed and unpublished reports of NSSO, Labor Bureau, Government of India, and New Delhi. The determinants of agricultural labor wages were distinguished by utilizing the cross-segment and time-arrangement information. The factors considered in the model were Agricultural Gross State Domestic Product (AgGSDP), offer of AgGSDP in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), labor accessibility and offer of rural non-farm employment (RNFE). The information was related to 20 conditions of India for two times of times. The consequences of the investigation demonstrated the progressions over of farm work to non-farm business has been found higher for male than female specialists and late decades saw a higher rate of progress. The rural non-farm segment gave employment to around 38 percent of male and 21 percent of female labor powers in 2009-10. It was seen that despite the way that the wages were lower for ranch workers than non-ranch workers, the development rate of horticultural wages were higher than the non-ranch compensation. The pay determinant examination revealed that horticultural proficiency and RNFE sway agrarian wages, while labor accessibility and high reliance on agriculture, and draw down the agricultural wage rates. The investigation inferred that the approaches coordinated towards improving agricultural efficiency and advancing RNFE would give better agricultural wage rates and guarantee rural livelihood security.

## VI. CONCLUSION

Laborers comprise an imperative contribution to agricultural generation. Agricultural part in India has been described with high supply of labor than demand, low wages, unskilled labor, skewed appropriation of land, and constrained alternatives of procuring livelihood on one hand and the agricultural creation is seasonal in another hand. Indian agricultural division has experienced a huge change in later past, for the most part due to the expanded rural-to-urban migration and some open policies that are present by the Governments. The exploration examine reasoned that the female labor has a place more unfortunate area of

the general public are not sorted out and don't have political impact, the unfriendly impacts of economic policies fall excessively on them. They are assuming fundamental job in agricultural area. Regardless of vast number of concentrates on female agricultural labor, they are affirmed to one or other area. There is no extensive investigation covering every one of the locales. The development systems had their effect contrastingly in various areas. So far there is no thorough investigation on the states of female agricultural labor.

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