Problems and Prospects of Agriculture

G. Sheela Edward
P. Kumaran
Benet Rajadurai

Problems and Prospects of Agriculture
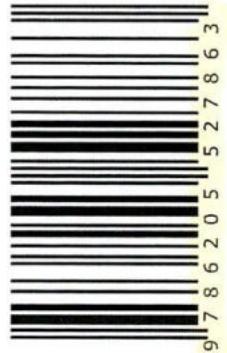
Edward , Kumaran , Rajadurai

Agriculture in India is livelihood for a majority of the population and can never be underestimated. Although its contribution in the gross domestic product (GDP) has reduced to less than 20 per cent and contribution of other sectors increased at a faster rate, agricultural production has grown. This has made us self-sufficient and taken us from being a begging bowl for food after independence to a net exporter of agriculture and allied products. He reforms towards privatization, liberalization and globalization affected inputs market at a faster pace. Agricultural marketing reforms after 2003 made changes in marketing of agricultural outputs by permitting private investment in developing markets, contract farming and futures trading, etc. Working conditions of agricultural workers, like industrial, are one of the burning issues in a developing region. It is related to agricultural activities of the workers and their socio-economic status. This book provides various information's on Agriculture and its various dimensions.

Dr. G. Sheela Edward is working as an Assistant professor in the Department of History, TBML College, Porayar. She pursued her degrees from Bharathidasan University. She has 13 years of teaching experience in history for UG and PG courses. She is also a research adviser. She has published research articles in Scopus index international journals.

4

ANALYSIS OF WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE

Prof. Sampath Kumar,
Assistant Professor,
Department of Humanities,
St Francis De Sales College,
Bangalore, Karnataka

Abstract

Agriculture sector as a whole has developed and emerged immensely with the infusion of science and technology. But this latest emergence is not capable of plummeting the ignorance of women labour as an integral part of this industry. In developing countries like India, agriculture continues to absorb and employ female work force but fails to give them recognition of employed/hired labour. Women constituted 38% of the agricultural labour force in developing countries. It is also estimated that 45.3% of the agricultural labour force consists of women. But a large number of women have remained as "invisible workers". Since there has been concern expressed regarding the gap between women's actual economic participation and public perception of it several researchers have attempted to overcome this invisibility through gendered empirical research studies for using on gender analysis and gender roles. This piece of research is highlighting the trend of female participationin agriculture across various Indian states. The secondary data collated for the researchis used to study the growth trend of the agricultural worker from 1961-2001. Analysis is done to categorize the states on their identical behaviour of participation in agriculture by hierarchical clustering of economically active female in agriculture based on measurements like coefficient of variation, compound growth rate and work participation rate.

Keywords: Work Participation rate, Economically Active Female, Compound Growth Rate, Hierarchical Clustering