

STATUS OF DALIT WOMEN AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN GUNTUR DISTRICT

P. Bharathi Devi

Lecturer in Economics, JKC College, Guntur

Abstract

Farming is the biggest area of the provincial economy and is a family undertaking; since 56 percent of its populace is reliant upon it in India. India's monetary security is vigorously subject to horticulture. As far as business, it is the main area. Ladies in India are the foundation of the general public and significant human asset. They assume a critical and significant part in agribusiness and associated tasks and family exercises. Customarily, Women have generally assumed a significant part in agribusiness - as ranchers, co - ranchers, family work, wage works and troughs of homesteads. The choice, safeguarding and support, the turn of events and sharing of seed stock has for quite some time been protect of Women. They have been dynamic in crop development as well as in united regions like agriculture, domesticated animals and fisheries. The truth of the matter is that ladies' commitments in these areas have either been to a great extent disregarded or insufficiently recognized. Women establish almost a large portion of the populace in any country it is possible that it is created or non-industrial nation.

Keywords: *Agricultural Labourers, Earnings, Problems, Safeguarding, Support.*



Scholarly Research Journal's is licensed Based on a work at www.srjis.com

Introduction

A large portion of the work that ladies do, for example, gathering fuel, feed and water, developing vegetables and saving poultry for home grown utilization go unrecorded in the statistics country. Numerous Women and young Women who work on family land are not recorded as laborers. Ladies establish 90% of the absolute minimal laborers of the country. Provincial ladies occupied with horticulture from 78% of all Women in customary work. They are 33% of all laborers on the land. The conventional orientation division of work guarantees that these ladies get on average 30 percent lower compensation than men. The absolute work of ladies in coordinated area is just 4%. A new report directed by Women and Population Division of FAO uncovered that in non-industrial nations ladies give 70 percent of rural work, 60-80 percent work for family food creation, 100% work for handling the fundamental food stuffs, 80% for food capacity and transport from ranch to town 90% for water and fuel wood assortment for families. Women produce between 60 to 80 percent of

the food in most emerging nations and are liable for half of the world's food creation; thusly, ladies' job in food creation guarantees the endurance of millions of individuals in all districts. Women ' job procedures, and their help and method for guaranteeing food security are different and complex, from developing field yields to animals raising, home cultivating, gathering and so on.

They make above commitments regardless of inconsistent admittance to land, data sources and data. A developing assemblage of proof shows that if male - female admittance to enter were less inconsistent, significant increases in agrarian result would happen, benefiting, all kinds of people. Assessments from FAO of United Nations show that Women represent the greater part of work expected to deliver the food ate in the creating scene. As well as working in the fields, ladies guarantee fuel, grub, water and food, yet in addition need to care for the feelings of their families the kids, older folks and spouses. The supporting, mindful and regenerative obligations are the aspect that have never been registered monetarily yet are fundamental and huge parts of ladies' responsibility. Women job as food makers is connected additionally to their job as moms and supports and in supporting their families and networks. Their work is basic to the personal satisfaction of individuals.

Review of literature

Abraham and Basole 2021; Nath et al (2021) Many studies evaluating the COVID-19 effect on weak specialists, including our own, have found that during the lockdown in April and May 2020, roughly 60%-80% of labourers (independently employed, relaxed, as well as paid labourers without employer security) lost their jobs. According to the CMIE, the lockdown affected around 43% of the public workforce. Indeed, even as late as December 2020, the two CMIE reports and our analysis revealed that 20% of those who lost their jobs during the lockdown were still unemployed. Women and younger specialists were substantially more likely to lose their jobs and have a lower chance of regaining them. During this time, there was also an increase in casualness, with previously salaried professionals returning to the labour market as self-employed.

C P Chandrasekhar (2020) a half year down the line, the proof demonstrates that this reaction isn't working. It is presently evident that the supposition that the recuperation could be driven from the stockpile side with modest credit and incitements to loan (as particular halfway or full assurances) was off-base, delivering the predominant part of the improvement frail and ineffectual. Amidst an emergency and without really any possibility of a quick recuperation, many firms would either fall in the class of those ineligible for extra

credit by temperance of being considered uncredited commendable or would be hesitant to assume obligation, empowered the vulnerability to support that obligation. In such conditions, making credit the instrument to drive the recuperation doesn't seem OK, except if request can be raised through independent expenditure or some likeness thereof. Such spending must be attempted by the public authority through its monetary strategy.

Swamikannan and Jeyalakshmi (2015) uncovered that female work cooperation rate has declined definitely during most recent couple of many years, which shows that female laborers are moved from farming to non-agrarian exercises since wage contrasts among male and female specialists for a similar kind of work beats female specialists down. From the above audits it observed that advancement strategies neglected to address the fundamental prerequisites of ladies rural works. While the ladies agrarian works has a place with more unfortunate and abused segment of the nation are not thought of and don't have political impact. The negative impacts of financial arrangements fall excessively on ladies works. Ladies rural works are having a significant influence in farming area.

Objectives of the Study

- Analyse the Caste – Wise Educational Status of the Women Agricultural Labour Respondents study area under the Guntur District.
- Study the women labours family Earnings in the Study Area
- Study the Family Size of the Women Agricultural Labourers under the Study Area
- Analyse the Wage Levels of the Women Agricultural Labourers in the Study Area
- Analyse the Poverty Levels Problems, Low Wages of Women Labour in India & my study area under the Study.

Methodology

The fundamental targets of this study are to dissect the business, compensation, financial commitment of horticultural workingwomen to family pay and the example of consumption and investment funds of farming women work in concentrate on Guntur region. Information connecting with family size, cost piece, level of education, land holding size, financial circumstances, business, mode and technique for installment, absolute pay of the family, use and reserve funds of the family are gathered through private meeting with the assistance of an organized poll.

Selection of Villages and sample Respondents of my study

In the main stage by utilizing 'Multi-stage, purposive inspecting strategy' to dissect the above goals, gathering information from one Village in each Mandal was chosen. This one town has been chosen based on it is possible that it is having more water system offices or absolutely dry region. There are 14 Villages in Tadikonda Mandal and 18 Villages are in Ponnuru mandal. Out of these 14 Villages, Pamulapadu from Tadikonda Mandal and Mamillapalli town from Ponnuru Mandal were chosen purposively with the end goal of the review. Especially to investigate the between Village and Mandal varieties. The thorough rundown of the families relying ashore holding is ready. It implies that a family who has a land and the individuals who doesn't have land and acquire in excess of 50% of their absolute pay via compensation from horticultural area. In the subsequent stage, gathering information from 200 sample laborers was selected. This, from every village 100 sample workers i.e., uniform example for villages are chosen for assortment of information. Henceforth, a sum of 200 Women respondents i.e., 100 from every village comprising of SC/ST families and non - SC/ST were chosen at haphazardly for an inside and out study with the assistance of a family plan.

Table-1: Caste – Wise Educational Status of the Respondents in Both the Mandals

S.No	Caste	Tadikonda Mandal	Ponnuru Mandal	Total Women Labourers
1	SC	25 (25%)	25 (25%)	50 (25%)
2	ST	25 (25%)	25 (25%)	50 (25%)
3	BC	20 (20%)	20 (20%)	40 (20%)
4	Minorities	15 (15%)	15 (15%)	30 (15%)
5	Others	15 (15%)	15 (15%)	30 (15%)
Total		100 (100%)	100 (100%)	200 (100%)

Source: Primary Data

Gives insights regarding standing wise instructive status of the respondents in both the Mandals. In both the Mandals, 50 from every town comprising of SC/ST families and non - SC/ST were chosen at haphazardly for an inside and out study with the assistance of a family plan.

Table-2: Women Labour Earners in Respondent Families in the Study Area

S.No	Caste Wise	Women Labour Earners		Total Women Labour Earners
		Tadikonda Mandal	Ponnuru Mandal	
1	SC	21 (23.8%)	23 (25.6%)	44 (24.7%)
2	ST	22 (25%)	21 (23.4%)	43 (24.2%)
3	BC	17 (19.3%)	18 (20%)	35 (19.6%)
4	Minorities	14 (15.9%)	14 (15.6%)	28 (15.7%)
5	Others	14 (15.9%)	14 (15.6%)	28 (15.7%)
Total		88 (49.4%)	90 (50.6%)	178 (100%)

Source: Primary Data

Above table Reveals that the total earners of the Sample respondents. In both Mandals, 178 earners are more. In Ponnuru Mandal is 90 Women Labour Earners, Tadikonda Mandal 88 Women Labour earners, 7 earners are also more as compared to Two Mandal. Since Ponnuru Mandals is a command area, the opportunities are also more when compared to Tadikonda Mandal.

Tabel-3: Family Size of the Women Agricultural Labourers in the Study Area

S.No	Family Size	Sample Ratios of Tadikonda Mandal	Sample Ratios of Ponnuru Mandal	Total Size of the Family
1	Small	52 (52.5%)	58 (57.4%)	110 (55%)
2	Medium	41 (41.4%)	39 (38.6%)	80 (40%)
3	Large	06 (6%)	04 (3.9%)	10 (05%)
Total		99 (99%)	101 (101%)	200 (100%)

Source: Primary Data

From the above table-3, it was recognized that among the 200 chose respondents 55% percent (110) are has a place with little size family, 40% (80) respondents are has a place with medium size family and staying 05% (10) chose ladies rural workers are having enormous size families. From the above Table it was recognized that in Family size of ladies farming workers are has a place with various family estimates.

Table-4: Wage Levels of the Women Agricultural Labourers in the Study Area

S.No	Wages	Wage Levels of Tadikonda Mandal	Wage Levels of Ponnuru Mandal	Total Size of the Family
1	Up to 100	44 (44%)	42 (42%)	86 (43%)
2	101-200	37 (37%)	40 (40%)	77 (38.5%)
3	201-300	19 (19%)	18 (18%)	37 (18.5%)
Total		100 (100%)	100 (100%)	200 (100%)

Source: Primary Data

It was also identified from the analysis that in group wise classification of the respondents most of the respondents in all categories are in the Rs. UP to -100 wage level selected 43% (86 Respondents). Rs. 101-200 wage levels 38.5 percent (77). Remaining 18.5 percent (37) of the respondents earn Rs.201-300.

Table-5: Problems Faced by the Women Labourers in my Study

S.No	Types of Problems of Agricultural Women Labours	Tadikonda Mandal	Ponnuru Mandal	Total
1	Distance of Working Area	14 (14%)	13 (13%)	27 (13.5%)
2	Long Period of unemployment	15 (15%)	14 (14%)	29 (14%)
3	Low wages	14 (14%)	12 (12%)	26 (13%)
4	Physical Weakness	08 (08%)	09 (09%)	17 (8.5%)
5	Health hazards due to pesticides	07 (07%)	08 (08%)	15 (7.5%)
6	Ill-treated by land owners	08 (08%)	09 (09%)	17 (7.5%)
7	Wages not paid in time	11 (11%)	12 (12%)	23 (11.5%)
8	High level of family expenses	12 (12%)	10 (10%)	22 (11%)
9	Financial problems	11 (11%)	08 (08%)	19 (9.5%)
10	Living in poverty line	06 (06%)	05 (05%)	11 (5.5%)
Total		100 (100%)	100 (100%)	200 (100%)

Source: Primary Dara

From the above even and percentile examination it was seen that every one of the 200 chose respondents are dealing with the issues of low wages, elevated degree of family expenses and monetary issues overall. From the field review it was tracked down the because of the insufficient money to keep up with their family the respondents are getting credits from cash moneylenders, by which the respondents' obligation has raised with practically no jumps and cut off points. It was seen from the review that orientation segregation in wage rates makes women position more defenceless. Women get just a large portion of the pay pace of men. Normally in the review region work field is far away from their home, subsequently they need to walk significant distance. 13.5% of the respondents are confronting this kind of issues. Because of the disappointment of storm women horticultural workers are confronting joblessness issues for the significant stretch. 14% of the respondents referenced that they are confronting extensive stretch of joblessness. From the field study it was observed that other than the non-accessibility of satisfactory work days, a significant number of the women farming workers can't go to every one of the accessible working days because of medical affliction, absence of help for youngster care, medical issues of kids and other relatives, care of older folks, family obligations and labour.

Suggestions & Recommendations of the Study

From the field review and the information examination of the current review the scientist propose the accompanying thoughts for the future advancement of the financial states of the ladies agrarian workers.

- Financial states of ladies agrarian workers is exceptionally poor, still a considerable lot of the families living under the neediness line. Consequently it is recommended that administration needs to focus entirely on annihilate neediness by offering reasonable measures and giving business chances during slow time of year, it will expand the quantity of working days out of every year.
- The compensation rates for the ladies horticultural workers are extremely low. It is important to build the compensation rate on the grounds that the cost of all buyermerchandise has expanded by and large.
- Better execution of regulation and work regulations.
- Yearly pay of the ladies agrarian workers is to be expanded from other farming united exercises

Conclusion

A concentrate on Socio Economic Conditions of Agricultural Laborers in Guntur District is a miniature level review. The review has inspected financial circumstances like age, local area, training, conjugal status, family size, number of working days, pay, use and so on. Farming workers are not having any worker's organization as like modern workers. Agricultural women workers are unskilled and uninformed. They live in remote and dissipated country regions. Thus government ought to give important assists with working on the financial states of the women agricultural workers.

References

- Laborde D., *International Food Policy Research Institute Food Export Restrictions during the Covid-19 crisis.* 2020. <https://public.tableau.com/profile/laborde6680#!/vizhome/ExportRestrictionsTracker/FoodExportRestrictionsTracker>;
- Elsevier *Novel Coronavirus Resource Directory.* 2020. <https://www.elsevier.com/novel-coronavirus-covid-19>; verified 29 April 2020.
- Ivanov D. *predicting the impacts of epidemic outbreaks on global supply chains: a simulation-based analysis on the coronavirus outbreak (COVID-19/SARS-CoV-2) case.* *Transp. Res. Part E.* 2020;136:101922. doi: 10.1016/j.tre.2020.101922. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar].
- Mazumdar, S. Guruswamy, M. (2006) "Female Labour Force Participation in Kerala: Problems and Prospects" Paper presented at the 2006 Annual Meeting Program -Population Association of America Westin Bonaventure, Los Angeles, California. March 30 – April 1, 2006
- BhadraMita, 1991, "Women in Tea Plantation" in *Women in Agriculture: Their Status and Role, Vol. 1*, Edited by R.K. Puria, 1991, Northern Book Centre, New Delhi.
- Choudhary, Neetu and Parthasarathy, D 2006, *Gender, Work and Household Food Security*, *Economic and Political Weekly* February 10, 2007
- Jacob, P. (2001). "Magnitude of the Women Work Force in India: An Appraisal of the NSS Estimates and Methods." *SarvekshanaXXIV*, No. 4
- Melnick, Vijaya, (2004), *Her Story: "A Continuing Struggle to Reach Gender Equity"* *The Role of Women in World Peace & The Role of Men and Boys in Gender Equity*. *Women's Studies Review*, Fall 2005
- Hosiar sing & A.S. Malik :(2001) "Socio - economic Development of scheduled caste in India" ,Rawat Publication, Delhi.
- Neera Desai and Maithreyi Krishna Raj, (1990) *Women and Society in India*, Ajanta publication, Delhi.
- Chosh, J, 2014, *Unseen Workers: Women in Indian Agriculture*, http://www.macrosan.org/cur/apr15/pdf/Unsee_Workers.pdf.
- Lal, R. and Khurana, A. 2011. *Gender issues: The role of women in agriculture sector.* *International Journal of Business Economics & Management Research*; 1(1): 29-39.
- Vetrivel, V and Manigandan, R, "An Empirical Study of Agricultural Labour in India", *Journal of Exclusive Management Science*, December 2013, Vol.2 Issue 12, ISSN 2277-5684, Chennai.
- Mondal, M. 2013. *The Role of Rural Women In Agriculture Sector of Sagar Island, WestBengal, India.* *The International Journal of Engineering and Science*; 2 (2): 81-86.