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## PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTIVE FOR WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE: A CASE STUDY OF GULBARGA DIST OF KARNATAKA.



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### ABSTRACT :

The Study of paper for Problems and Prospective of Women in Agriculture .The essential focus of this paper is to analyze the technique of correspondence in the Gulbarga District of Karnataka state. As the last rainstorm at the end of the day demonstrated the helplessness of Indian farming to the seasons, Agriculture in India characterizes familial convention, social relations and sexual orientation parts. Female in the agrarian division, whether through customary means or modern, for subsistence or as a horticultural worker, speaks to an earth shattering demographic gathering. Farming is straightforwardly attached to issues, for example, monetary autonomy, basic leadership capacities, office and access to training and wellbeing administrations and this way has made externalities, for example, neediness and minimization, and intensified issues of sex imbalance. numerous issues identified with execution of the horticulture part have come up. the causes behind them and the viability of activities and changes that have been embraced throughout the years. At the same time, we investigate in what manner can current strategies and frameworks be better actualized to build

execution and decrease the notions of the rainstorm over the division.

**KEYWORD:** Women in Agriculture, Indian farming, horticultural worker.

### **Indian Agriculture Problems: 7 Major Problems of Indian Agriculture**

The following points will highlight the seven major problems of Indian agriculture.

#### **1.Instability:**

Farming in India is to a great extent relies on upon rainstorm. Therefore, creation of nourishment grains vacillates a seemingly endless amount of time. A year of plentiful yield of oats is regularly trailed by a year of intense deficiency. This, in its turn, leads to price income and employment fluctuations. However, for the thirteen year, in successive (1987-88 to 1999-00) a normal monsoon has been observed.

#### **2.Cropping Pattern:**

The crops that are developed in India are isolated into two general classes: sustenance crops and non-nourishment crops. While the previous involve nourishment grains, sugarcane and different drinks, the last incorporates various types of strands and oilseeds.

As of late there has happened a fall in rural creation primarily because of fall in the yield of non-sustenance articles. Additionally rabi creation has gotten to be as vital as kharif generation in the late 1990s. In 1999-2000, for instance, of the aggregate grain creation of 209 mn. tones, rabi represented 104 mn. tones. This demonstrates a basic change in horticultural creation.

#### **3.Land Ownership:**

Despite the fact that the responsibility for area in India is reasonably broadly dispersed, there is some level of centralization of area holding. Disparity in area conveyance is additionally because of the way that there are incessant changes in area possession in India. It is trusted that expansive packages of area in India are claimed by a-generally little segment of the rich ranchers, proprietors and cash loan specialists, while by far most of agriculturists own almost no measure of area, or no area by any stretch of the imagination.

In addition, most possessions are little and uneconomic. So the benefits of expansive scale cultivating can't be inferred and cost per unit with "uneconomic" property is high, yield per hectare will be hectare is low. Accordingly laborers can't create adequate attractive overflow. So they are poor as well as are frequently in the red.

#### **4.Sub-Division and Fragmentation of Holding:**

Because of the development of populace and breakdown of the joint family framework, there has happened nonstop sub-division of horticultural area into littler and littler plots. Now and again little agriculturists are compelled to offer a bit of their territory to reimburse their obligation. This makes further sub-division of area.

Sub-division, in its turn, prompts discontinuity of possessions. At the point when the measure of property get to be littler and littler, development gets to be uneconomic. Thus a noteworthy bit of area is not brought under the furrow.

Such sub-division and discontinuity make the productive utilization of area basically unthinkable and add to the troubles of expanding capital gear on the homestead. Every one of these

variables represent the low efficiency of Indian agribusiness.

#### **5. Land Tenure:**

The area residency arrangement of India is likewise a long way from great. In the pre-autonomy period, most inhabitants experienced instability of tenure. They could be expelled at whatever time. In any case, different strides have been taken after Independence to give security of occupancy.

#### **6. Conditions of Agricultural Labourers:**

The states of most agrarian workers in India are a long way from palatable. There is additionally the issue of surplus work or camouflaged unemployment. This pushes the compensation rates underneath the subsistence levels.

#### **7. Other Problems:**

There are various other problems of Indian agriculture.

#### **These are related to:**

- (i) The systems and techniques of farming,
- (ii) The marketing of agricultural products and
- (iii) The indebtedness of the farmers.

#### **Agricultural Marketing:**

One of the real reasons for low salary of the Indian ranchers is the trouble in promoting their products. Because of the little size and scattered nature of horticultural property, the profitability per section of land is low. Thusly, the accumulation of these surpluses with the end goal of promoting presents a difficult issue.

Farming showcasing issues emerged because of the absence of correspondences, i.e., interfacing the creating focuses with the urban ranges which are the principle focuses of utilization. The trouble of correspondence keeps the agriculturist from showcasing his own produce. So he needs to depend on various brokers (delegates) for the transfer of "his harvests at shabby costs.

#### **Agricultural Credit:**

The run of the mill Indian agriculturist is quite often in the red. The agriculturist is a perpetual indebted person.

Once the agriculturist falls, into obligation because of harvest disappointment or low costs of yields or acts of neglect of moneylenders he can never leave it. Truth be told, an expansive part of the liabilities of ranchers is 'genealogical obligation'. In this manner, alongside his landed property, he goes on his obligation to his successors.

#### **Need for price stabilisation:**

In perspective of the rising and fluctuating patterns in horticultural costs, there is requirement at adjustment of costs of agrarian wares. Value vacillation in any bearing may spell calamity since both rising and falling costs have had hurtful outcomes.

The Agricultural Prices Commission (now it is called Agricultural Cost and Price Commission) takes up various parts of value strategy, for example, least bolster costs (MSP), acquirement costs (PP), issue costs of nourishment grains (IPF).



Lately while the well-to-do ranchers have profited from the climbs in bolster costs, little and minor agriculturists, confronted with challenges in the matter of credit and getting the right sort of inputs, have been stuck in an unfortunate situation. Incomprehensibly two years of a rise in agribusiness (1999-2000) have prompted a sharp fall in costs and added to the trouble of agriculturists in many parts of the nation. In the meantime, an exceptional heap up of acquired nourishment grains held by State offices totaling more than 50 million tones has included to the weights the financial plan.

Given the low off-take in the general population appropriation framework (PDS), amassing of sustenance stocks is bringing about a vast weight of nourishment endowment. The low off-take in PDS is because of the way that business sector costs are lower and supplies are copious. The Government has likewise not possessed the capacity to use any huge volume of surplus stocks in sustenance for-Work programs in dry spell regions.

Genuinely, if agribusiness is to be a feasible long haul financial base for the cultivating group, perceive that the agriculturists' advantages are ideally serviced by a more effective arrangement of creation, as opposed to high costs. Organizers ought to observe this point.

### **Prospects of Contract Farming:-**

The study on prospects of agreement cultivating uncovered that 57.6 for every penny of ranchers were willing to hold the current territory under contract cultivating, though 36.4 for each penny needed to diminish the current range under contract cultivating. Just 6.0 for each penny ranchers indicated slant towards expanding their current contract cultivating range. The agreement agriculturists communicated trouble in keeping up more region under contract cultivating because of work escalated nature of products under it. A high rate of non-contract ranchers were intrigued to join contract cultivating gave the issue of watering system was understood, contract cultivating framework was brought under government locale, and procurement was made for downpour encouraged products too. Every one of the organizations were intrigued to expand the zone under contract cultivating by covering more ranchers in the present and new taluks and towns in the locale of Tumkur.

### **Access to land and resources**

Basic assets, for example, area are likewise unevenly appropriated by sexual orientation. Ladies from time to time appreciate property proprietorship rights straightforwardly in their names. They have little control over choices made in reference to arrive. Indeed, even with area in their names, they might not have genuine basic leadership power as far as editing examples, deal, contract and the buy of area. In India just 14.9% of family units are female headed. Access to credit is troublesome, since ladies need a large number of the requirements for loaning, for example, resources or responsibility for Without access to capital or family unit basic leadership capacities ladies do not have the assets that are important for their work soundness and solidness of their families.

Moreover, without access to bolster from the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, banks, and agreeable social orders, ladies are rejected from data that would make their generation more focused in the rural markets. The conventional methodical disavowal of ladies as key makers in India's agribusiness causes them to frequently be disregarded in the exploration and concentrate, consequently facilitate settling in the avoidance of ladies in parts of office. As per Amartya Sen, and Martha Nussbaum's Capability Approach, balance in access is basic stride to financial strengthening to make sexual orientation equality. In conjunction, the early access to training and wellbeing administrations is basic to the abilities and self-realization of young ladies. The accomplishment of these fundamental life structures is controlled by social standards and additionally

the financial remaining of the family.

Land proprietorship opportunities likewise critically affect human advancement with flexibility from savagery. As per a 2005 investigation of conjugal savagery and property proprietorship, 49% of propertyless ladies experience physical viciousness and 84% experienced mental misuse. Proprietorship rights saw an extreme lessening in savagery. Among ladies who claimed both land and house there was just 7% physical brutality and 16% mental misuse.

### **Women farmers and the environment**

Great climatic changes are among the components that have started to risk farming generation all around. India's farming segment which depends enormously on the varieties in atmosphere and climate is characterized chiefly by the rainstorm season. The suitable levels of precipitation that last from June to September, predicate an abundant agrarian yield later on in the year. Rainstorm seasons with deficient or extreme precipitation, harms the rural segment. Expanding temperatures and sporadic precipitation has started to deplete agrarian land and make high varieties of area. In the recent years these patterns have had a recognizable effect in India, bringing on dry spells and erratic precipitation. Only one period of such climate examples can pulverize to the work of agriculturists, who can discover no flexibility in little homesteads.

The loss of biodiversity in India and particularly sustenance harvests is a genuine worry of nourishment security and maintainability of the horticultural area in India. The association between ladies agriculturists and natural wellbeing is not just for subsistence and survival. It likewise originates from a long existing social valuation of India's agrarian ripeness in custom and practice. Ladies' association with area is reflected in their chronological registry like learning of plant assortments. Customs and services in different parts of the nation demonstrate this cozy relationship. There is Lohri, the harvest celebration of Punjab or navadhanya puja, which mean the love of nine oats, festivities that occur in southern India. Both services praise the part of ladies in agribusiness and richness and significance of environment and biodiversity.

Moreover, conventional rural strategies vigorously used by ladies subsistence ranchers brag earth well disposed elements, for example, seed conservation, normal manures and yield pivot procedures that don't deplete fragile soil. In the wake of Green Revolution's changes, unmistakably huge numbers of the high return proposals had serious natural effects. The negative natural effects of the Green Revolution are scarcely starting to demonstrate their full effect. The far reaching substance contamination in groups that use pesticides and herbicides is making a general wellbeing issue, which has lopsidedly affected ladies.

In the condition of Punjab, which was touted as an accomplishment of Green Revolution, malignancy rates have soar. A recent report by Punjabi University a high rate of hereditary harm among agriculturists, which was credited to pesticide use. Obliviousness on the proper utilization of pesticides, bringing about the substantial use, uncalled for transfer, the utilization of pesticides as kitchen holders, and pollution of drinking water with overwhelming metals are contributing elements. In response to the wellbeing and money related expenses of inorganic cultivating numerous ladies are swinging to natural cultivating rehearses. On a miniaturized scale level ladies are sorting out into assemblages to trade information, arrange natural seed sharing, to seek after natural and manageable farming practices.

### **Cooperatives**

Cooperatives have been for some time seen as a social organization giving association,

solidarity and assets to ladies ranchers and additionally handle sexual orientation disparity. In India they have had a significant achievement. In numerous occasions in which ladies are banned from interest, ladies just cooperatives are basic in enabling and instructing. However female investment in cooperatives is still moderately low and some contend on the grounds that men are still seen as fundamentally accountable for farming and pay era. Just 7.5% of ladies partake in cooperatives when contrasted with 92.5% of men. Of India's 450,000 cooperatives with a participation of 204.5 million, there are just 8,171 ladies cooperatives with an aggregate enrollment of 693,000 ladies.

Regardless of that, ladies just cooperatives, which incorporate agreeable banks, stores, sustenance merchants, have done great and gave an entire scope of administrations to their individuals. In India, with a perspective to include ladies during the time spent basic leadership in neighborhood self-administering bodies including cooperatives, a 33% representation has been founded and in various expresses all loads up of executives have ladies serving on them. Global associations, for example, the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) have been working effectively in India with accomplices to frame a participation of 1.24 million ladies in India. Fifty four percent of individuals are farming specialists.

### **Six Challenges facing women in farming**

Women farmers are often faced with challenges in the agricultural market. Here are six common obstacles

#### **1. Access to land**

Women produce 80 percent of crops and own about one percent of land. This illustrates the lack of security in ownership, and in most cases of the one percent that own smaller plots to men that are less fertile. By giving women the same access as men to agricultural resources could increase production on women's farms in developing countries by 20 to 30 percent.

#### **2. Access to funding**

Women tend to face greater challenges when it comes to securing credit. They are generally less experienced with the ins and outs of borrowing from an institution, and without assistance and support they find it difficult to access much needed funding. Women receive seven percent of the agricultural extension services and less than ten percent of the credit offered to small-scale farmers.

#### **3. Limited access to new practices**

Most agricultural extension focuses on large-scale commercial farming with limited research conducted on small farming techniques, which are often owned by women.

#### **4. Limited access to technological advancements**

Most advanced technology includes ploughs, cultivators, planters, harvesters and irrigation equipment. Most of these advancements are aimed at a male specific audience, with improvements aimed to accommodate their requirements. Women farmers often lack the know-how and the confidence to use the improved technology and most of the new technologies.

#### **5. Less market opportunities**

Lack of market research and information limit women farmers to market opportunities. Women are confined to local markets where prices are generally lower than in urban markets.



## 6. Lack of infrastructure

Access to transport and logistics would improve the mobility of women farmers and they could sell more of their farm produce in time. Empowering and investing in women, specifically in rural areas, will significantly increase productivity while reducing hunger and malnutrition.

## CONCLUSION:-

The study directed in the Tumkur locale of Karnataka state has uncovered that the aggregate wage is more to contract ranchers, twofold, than noncontract agriculturists. Livelihood era on contract ranches has additionally been discovered twofold contrasted with that on non-contract ranches. Female work has been seen to rule over male work on both sorts of homesteads. Likewise, postponed installment for yield produce, absence of credit for harvest creation, shortage of water for watering system, flighty force supply and trouble in meeting quality prerequisites have been observed to be the significant requirements confronted by contract agriculturists, though, shortage of water for watering system, inconsistent force supply, absence of credit for yield generation and lower cost for product produce are the real imperatives communicated by non-contract ranchers. The real requirements communicated by contracting offices are infringement of terms and conditions by agriculturists, absence of legitimate administration by the organization, regular value changes in universal markets and shortage of transport vehicles amid crest periods in the method for development of agreement cultivating.

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