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Comparison of Male and Female Agricultural Contributions in India

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ABSTRACT
Agriculture is perhaps the most inclusive word used to cover various ways of providing food and other goods for the human population of crops and domestic animals. Agriculture in developing nations such as India prefers to utilize and attract women, but is not considered as employees/employed. This study focuses largely on the comparison of males and females in agriculture, such as statistics and table data representing the difference in the working of females and males for various decades in agriculture. This article also provides complete data about gender disparities in agriculture through resources (Labor market, land, education, and technology). As just a consequence of the globalization of commerce and agriculture, and modifications in national policies, the scope and possibilities of agro-based have considerably grown, resulting in an expansion in business in this sector. India's fast-growing rural market is delighting the globe, which is vital for the corporate growth plan of the country.

KEYWORDS
Agriculture, Gender, India, Men, Women.

1. INTRODUCTION
In agricultural production and related areas, women play a major and critical role. The type and scale of women's agricultural participation varies greatly by region. Regardless of these differences, women are willing participants in a variety of farming practices [1]. Agriculture in many developed countries is underperforming for a variety of reasons. All of them are that women lack the skills and support they need to make the best use of their time. Women are entrepreneur's producers, students, but they face greater barriers to economic capital, facilities, and economies than men almost everywhere. This gender divide limits their productivity and commitments to the agricultural sector, as well as to wider economic and social development goals. The dream of women's socioeconomic emancipation would be incomplete without the empowerment of those living on India's outskirts. Closing the agricultural gender gap would benefit society significantly by fostering economic development, lowering poverty and hunger, and agricultural production [2-6].

Women, like men, may be considered productive capital but they are also civilians entitled to the services, privileges, and same rights offered by their governments and the international ommunity as men. Gender equality is a Millennium Development Goals in and of itself, and it is inextricably linked to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals for eliminating global poverty and hunger. Women must be able to completely engage in and profit from the agricultural production process, according to agricultural policymakers and development practitioners [7]. Simultaneously, advocating for gender equality in agriculture will aid in the reduction of global poverty and hunger. Women's equality would be beneficial to agricultural growth, and agricultural development would be beneficial to women. Women's positions and status in agriculture and rural areas differ greatly by age, country, some parts of the world, race, and social background; they are rapidly evolving. In order to make gender-aware decisions about the policymakers, field, development and donors, professionals need data and research that represent the diversity of the contributions women make and the real challenges they face [8].

The backbone of the rural economy is said to be women. Female farmers earned just 5.01% of all agricultural extension resources in the 95 countries surveyed by the Food and Agriculture Organization. Women make up just 13% of people who have these programs globally. Women receive just ten percent of total agricultural, forestry, and fishing assistance [9]. Their link to agriculture is a long-standing tradition. Women account for about half of the world's population, and their labor accounts for 60% of all hours served, including up to 30% of official hours. Women, on the other hand, earn just 10% of global income and own less than one percentage of global land. Women's importance in agricultural production has been recognized, and their contributions to horticulture, processing nutrition, sericulture, fisheries, food conservation, and additional connected areas have increased over time [10].

Women make up the bulk of the active labor force in the economies of developed countries, including India. Since the majority of rural Indian women are involved in some aspect of agriculture, they may all be considered farmers in some way [11]. Women in rural areas play an important role not only in crop production but also in related practices such as livestock poor-harvest operations, animal care, horticulture, fisheries and agro-forestry,. The majority of work performed by women, such as gathering fuel, water, fodder, growing holding poultry for domestic consumption, and vegetables is not reported in our country's census.

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Table 1: Movements Male and Female Workers in Agriculture in India from1995 to 2017 in percentage

Years	Percentage (Female Workers in Agriculture)	Percentage (Male Workers in Agriculture)
1995-2000	72.0	54.0
	73.5	53.8
	73.7	53.5
	74.5	52.2
	74.1	51.5
	75.9	53.3
2001- 2005	75.0	54.0
	73.1	52.5
	72.5	51.8
	71.0	49.7
	70.1	48.5
2006-2010	68.5	48.10
	67.1	47
	66.4	45.1
	65.4	44
	64.4	44.1
2011-2017	62.1	41.4
	61.3	41.2
	61.5	41.1
	61	40.5

Table 1 illustrates a time series of men and women employed from 1995 to 2017 in agriculture. The statistics demonstrate main farm employees, farmers, other agriculture activities, farm workers and marginal laborers, although women constitute the majority of farm workers, data shows that their presence is declining. Figure 1 illustrates a comparison of the patterns of participation for men and women in agriculture. The proportion of women who work in agriculture is the blue line, whereas the proportion of males working in agriculture is the orange line [12-16].

Figure 1: Agricultural contributions from 1995 to 2017 by men and women

The fact that women have made a bigger contribution than males since 1995 is well recognized. However, over time, the figure is believed to have declined from 75percent of total in 1995 to 71percent of total in 2006. The trend dropped to 63.1% in 2014 and reached 60percent of the overall in 2017. Although the reduction is not significant, it can be due to important causes such as improved access to higher education, increased empowerment, access to rights and land and so on that women quit the agricultural industry. Urbanization is another trend that drives women out of farming and into the production and services sectors. The drop is rather small when comparing men's attendance with that of women. In 1995, men's participation in agriculture stood at around 55%; in 2006 it fell to 48.1%, and by 2017 it fell to 40.4%. Table 2, along with measures to overcome gender gaps in capital, also including property, work markets, financial services, education and technology, illustrates the gender disparity in agriculture [17-21].

Table 2: Gender gaps in agriculture, through resource usage (Male and Female)

Resources	Gender gap	Way for minimize gap
Labour Markets	Since women headed families are often smaller and have fewer adult workers, less effort is necessary on their farms for agricultural work. Women also face heavy and unpaid household duties which distract them from more successful pursuits.	Proportion of female and access to rural work involves technology for labor saving and access to public resources to liberate the time of women.
Land	Women make up 10% to 20% of all landowners in the industrialized nations for whom data are available, however there are considerable differences even in the same region between nations. The concentration of women landowners among some of the industrialized nations is the lowest and greatest in Africa.	Closing disparities in land access and some other agricultural properties requires changes in legislation to assure fair treatment, instruction of elected representatives and leaders of the community and their responsibility for constitutional enforcement, among other things.
Technology	Women are significantly less likely to utilize acquired inputs and modified factories and mechanical instruments and machinery. Chemical fertilizers are utilized in several nations by women half as often as males. The difficulty of getting loans is one of the underlying causes.	Participation gender, gender, and technical progress initiatives will further increase women's access to agricultural technology. Gender sensitivity is also being strengthened.
Education	At national level, gender parity has improved with women even exceeding men's accomplishment limits in certain nations, while women and girls in other areas continue to plummet behind. In rural regions, the gender discrepancy in education is particularly evident, with women heads of home less than half their husband's education	Women's groups and other organized forms of action can help to build partnerships and networks and resolve gender inequities through the reduction in transaction rates, risk pooling, expertise improvement and increasing confidence. Women's groups should serve as springboards to reduce the gender disparity in the involvement of civil society.

The states of India (Mizoram, Daman and Diu ,Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Nagaland)with some distinction on gender work contribution percentage for year 2001 and 2011 is shown in Table 3 for various statements such as Maximum female Work Contribution Rate, Maximum Percentage of cultivators amongst workers, Maximum Overall Work Contribution Rate etc.

Table 3: States with gender contribution distinctions (2001 and 2011)

Statements	States	2001 (Percentage)	States	2011 (Percentage)
Maximum number of farmers among employment	Himachal Pradesh	64.5	Himachal Pradesh	57
Maximum contribution rate for women in employment	Mizoram	46.4	Himachal Pradesh	43.6
Maximum male Work Contribution Rate	Daman and Diu	64.3	Daman and Diu	70.7
Maximum overall impact rate during work	Mizoram	51.4	Himachal Pradesh	51
Maximum Percentage of female cultivator	Himachal Pradesh	85.2	Himachal Pradesh	74.5
Maximum percentage of employees of male ages.	Bihar	40	Bihar	46.6
Maximum proportion of female AL among women employees	Bihar	62.0	Bihar	59.6
Maximum employee percentage of AL	Bihar	44.1	Bihar	51.6
Maximum percentage of male farmers among men	Nagaland	54.4	Nagaland	46.3

Figure 3 shows the states of India (states of India (Mizoram, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Nagaland) having few distinction on gender effort contribution in percentage for year 2001 and 2011. Among The states of India (Mizoram, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Nagaland) the himachal pradesh have high contribution in percentage in 2001 and 2011.

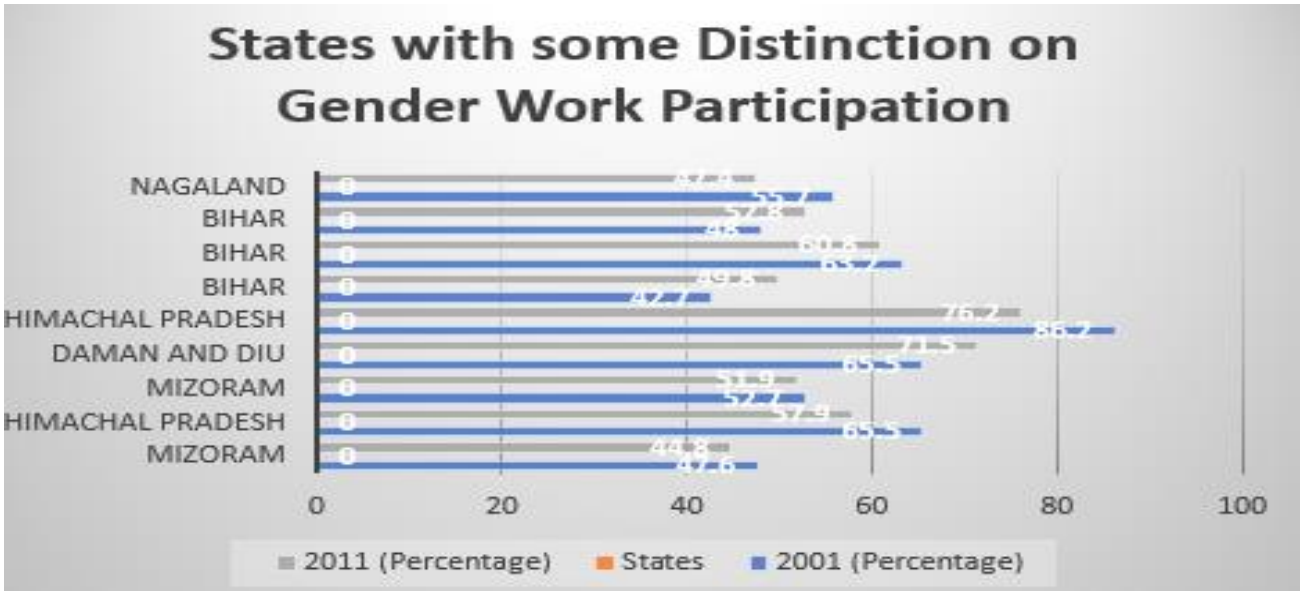

Figure 3: States with minor differences in their contribution to gender (2001 and 2011)

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Basavaraj Patilet et.al studies the In order to achieve better inclusive and broad-based agricultural growth, the world is more conscious of the necessity of domestic, regional and global action and collaboration for resolving gender issues in agriculture. The agricultural research programmer has to be reoriented, with a view to addressing the emergent issues of sustainable development and survival for farmers in developing countries, in particular women farmers. In order to enhance agricultural output and empowerment women must be supplied with enough technology. Additional reasonable actions also should be done to help and support farm women. Their article focuses on the role of women in different agriculture businesses, and the tedious jobs of women in farming [22].

Gracious M. Diiro et al. studies and in order to enhance agricultural output and empowerment women must be supplied with enough technology. Additional reasonable actions also should be done to help and support farm women. Their article focuses on the role of women in different agriculture businesses, and the tedious jobs of women in farming. In addition, data reveal that the role of women in production of maize is different for farms that are jointly managed by men and women vs either a male woman or a male. These data demonstrate that women's empowerment contributes not just to promoting gender equality in agricultural production, and also to improving female farm productivity. Implementing empowerment for women into present and future initiatives in Kenya, aimed at increasing agricultural output and therefore increasing food safety and reduced poverty, can therefore have a larger impact[23].

Agriculture can be an effective driver of development and poverty reduction, according to Varsha Amuthakumar's research. Women have key roles, such as primary crop production, animal production, horticulture, including post-harvest operations, in agricultural expansion, and associated activities. Women have an important role in the farming world, but most of them are invisible workers. Nonetheless, more women join the workforce, specifically in non-manual or service-oriented jobs, with the increase in family income and the increase in women's education levels. The objective of this study is to equal the share of women in the farming industry with that of males. It also attempts to determine how education has contributed to declining farm participation [24].

Dr. Mun Mun Ghosh is a researcher and their studies with Agriculture in its whole has progressed and emerged from the infusion of science and technology. But the latest development is unable to eradicate the ignorance of the work of women as a key element of the business. In industrialized nations like India, agriculture tends to employ and attract women but is not classified as employed/employed. Numerous women remained "invisible personnel," nonetheless. Because the discrepancy between the true economic activity of women and the social impression of it was alarming, some researchers have tried, with a gender-based study studying gender standards and gender analyses, to overcome this difference. This research highlights the trend of women's engagement in agriculture in various Indian countries. In 1961-2001, secondary data were collected to examine the growth trend of the agricultural worker. The clustering algorithm of economically active women in agriculture uses measures including a compound rate of increase, work participation rate and differential coefficient to group states based on their comparable action on farm involvement [25].

3. DISCUSSION

There are several researchers that have studied and evaluated the comparability of the contributions of men and women to farming in India. The paper also covers the issue of the role of women in agriculture but more statistically and in table form by using data, representing the difference among both women and men working in agriculture for years (for example, women and men farm workers from Indian countries from 1995 until 2017 using a bar chart) (Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Nagaland etc.). This article also covers the differences between men and women in agriculture, as well as ideas for bridging the gender gap in capital including such property, labor markets, financial sectors, education and technology.

4. CONCLUSION

The article also examines the status of women in agriculture, statistics and data table types, reflecting the disparity between women working in agriculture and men labor throughout different years. This research also analyses the gender gap in farming utilizing methods including the employment market, soil, training and technology. As a result of globalized commerce and agriculture and regulatory changes at domestic level, the scope and possibilities for agri-business have considerably grown as a consequence of an expansion in commercial activity. India's fast-growing rural market is delighting the globe, which is vital for the corporate growth plan of the country. There are very few ionic issues that are absent from its paper, such as the statistical analysis of the data, the main role of women in agriculture, etc., and yet this paper mainly focused appropriately on the role of women in agriculture, for example statistical and table representation of data that represent the difference between the two. This article also provides data on gender inequalities in agriculture through resource use.

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