**STUDY ON THE ROLE OF WOMEN WORKERS IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR OF BIHAR**

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**ABSTRACT**

Agriculture was the very first kind of culture that man learnt to practise as a method to provide for himself, and it was the first sort of culture that man learned to practise. It is the most important part of every economy, regardless of how long it has been operating or how developed it now is. In India, agriculture is often carried on as a family enterprise. At the same time, it is an essential driver of rural development and the reduction of rural poverty. It is regarded as the economic pillar that supports rural communities in India. Agriculture is the single most major source of employment in India, especially for rural women, and as a result, agriculture plays an incredibly important role in ensuring that India's economy will continue to be stable. Only around 17–18 percent of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) comes from the country's agricultural sector. Statistics from 2012 indicate that India's agriculture sector is now the fourth largest in the world.

**Keywords**:Women, Workers, Agriculture

## INTRODUCTION

Agriculture was the very first kind of culture that man learnt to practise as a method to provide for himself, and it was the first sort of culture that man learned to practise. It is the most important part of every economy, regardless of how long it has been operating or how developed it now is. In India, agriculture is often carried on as a family enterprise. At the same time, it is an essential driver of rural development and the reduction of rural poverty. It is regarded as the economic pillar that supports rural communities in India. Agriculture is the single most major source of employment in India, especially for rural women, and as a result, agriculture plays an incredibly important role in ensuring that India's economy will continue to be stable. Only around 17–18 percent of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) comes from the country's agricultural sector. Statistics from 2012 indicate that India's agriculture sector is now the fourth largest in the world. This puts India in the position of having the fourth largest economy in the world. It is estimated that the country has a total of 180 million hectares of farmland, of which there are now 140 million that are cultivated and planted with crops. Women are a crucial resource for the agricultural sector as well as an integral component of India's social fabric. Both of these roles are essential for India. They engage in a wide range of economic activities in order to earn a livelihood, and their contributions to the development of agriculture and the activities linked with home life are quite important. Producing agricultural commodities, providing care for family members and maintaining their homes, providing care for animals, working in rural companies, taking part in trade and marketing, and providing animal care are some examples of the jobs that fall under this category. In comparison, over 78% of all economically active women work in agriculture, but just 63% of all economically active males do so. Women have long held a variety of important jobs within the agricultural business, including those of farmers, co-farmers, wage labourers, and managers of farms. These positions include: farmers, co-farmers, wage labourers, and managers of farms. They have a long history of working the land as farmers and producers of food at every level, from growing the crops to preparing the meals. Women get paid less than males for the same amount of work due of prejudice based on their gender, despite the fact that women produce more food with the same amount of effort. There are several positions that women may perform, and each of these roles gives them the opportunity to make a significant real-world contribution to the productive system. In contrast, it is unfortunate that her position is not fully recognised, and that in a society that is dominated by males, proper attention is not given to the contributions that are made by women. They have not been afforded an adequate amount of representation throughout the process of development. Despite the fact that women make up a sizeable portion of India's labour force, they continue to be at a significant disadvantage in terms of wages, land rights, and participation in local farmer's groups. This is the case despite the fact that India is home to one of the world's largest female populations. Aside from this, women confront a variety of challenges as a result of limited access to productive resources in agricultural production, which stops them from growing their output and restricts their capacity to engage fully in the agricultural sector .

Despite the fact that the landscape of agriculture has completely changed over the course of time, women have been considered as crucial labour in the agricultural sector for centuries. This is despite the fact that women make up just a small percentage of the total labour force. However, one thing has not changed throughout time: people's perceptions of women in leadership positions. The agricultural sector as a whole has seen phenomenal expansion and development as a direct result of the use of various scientific and technological practises. In developing countries like India, agricultural continues to absorb and employ two thirds of the female workforce, yet agriculture does not offer women with acknowledgement of their paid labour. This presents a challenge. In developing nations, where women make up the bulk of the labour force, the oppressive position of being largely responsible for the care of the family and house is still prominent. In addition to this, their contribution as agricultural labour is minimised due to the fact that they are classified as family labour, which means that they work on the farm in addition to their typical responsibilities at home. This causes their agricultural labour to be valued at a lower level than it otherwise would be. The combined effects of variables such as illiteracy, underdevelopment, unemployment, and poverty make it even more difficult for rural women to overcome obstacles such as these. Some of these obstacles include education, employment, and economic security. In spite of the fact that women make up a substantial fraction of the labour force in agriculture, the majority of rural development initiatives ignore the concerns and needs that women have in this industry. The versatility of female labour, which enables it to do a broad range of jobs, has created significant prospects for boosting agricultural production, rural output, economic vitality, domestic food security, family health, family economic stability, and family welfare. Because of the inextricable connection that exists between female employment and female empowerment, the current state of female employment in India has recently been the focus of a significant amount of discussion at the national level. This has occurred as a direct result of the fact that the two concepts are inextricably linked. An investigation that was carried out by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) found that the percentage of working women has steadily decreased over the course of time, falling from 36 percent to 24 percent in a decade (when examined in 2015-16). This indicates a decline of 33.3 percent in Female Labour Force Participation (FLFP) in ten years. In addition, the percentage of working women aged 15 to 24 years old has also steadily decreased. The Economic Survey 2017-18 makes reference to this particular piece of data. It was also discovered that there is a gap between the sexes in India that is more than fifty percentage points in terms of the labour force participation rate (LFPR). This was found to be the case in the country. According to the findings of the Survey Report, female workers frequently make up the most vulnerable segment of the labour market. This is due to the fact that women are more likely to be "employed in the least secure, informal, unskilled employment, engaged in low-productivity and low-paying work," according to the findings of the survey. India has the worst performance among its peers when compared to Brazil, Mexico, and Indonesia, as shown by the conclusions of an examination of both criteria conducted by the OECD. This allegation is supported not just by the estimates that have been made public by the World Bank but also by those that have been produced by the International Labour Organization (ILO). They decided to define female labour force participation as the percentage of women aged 15 and older who are also employed within the total population of women. Agriculture serves as the primary sector that underpins not only the economy of the state of Bihar but also the economy of the whole country. In spite of the fact that the typical size of a farm in Bihar is only around 0.39 ha, the state is still highly fragmented, which results in a great number of extremely tiny plots. In addition, more than sixty percent of the state's rural households do not have any kind of land ownership. The situation is made even more dangerous for female farmers due to the fact that women only own 13.31% of farmland, which is lower than the average ownership rate of 13.50% seen throughout the country.

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

It is essential to have reliable information on who performs certain duties in agriculture given that the industry include both kinds of employment (self-employment and paid job respectively). Because 75% of the agricultural community only has a little quantity of land, the number of landless labourers has expanded throughout time as a consequence of their work on the farms of others. This is because 75% of the agricultural community only has a small amount of land. As a result of this, it is of the utmost need to acquire a knowledge of the activity levels of men, women, and children, of both sexes, whose lives are essentially organised in a variety of different ways as a result of the scenario. This understanding is necessary. People's habits of living, working, communicating with one another, and sharing scientific information are diverse from one another within each socioeconomic group. This includes how they engage with one another. In a similar vein, a division of labour that is based on gender is universal; yet, differences are produced as a result of changes brought about by culture and community. Agriculture is a more established way of life that started with the earliest people who began cultivating their own food in order to feed for themselves. This event marked the beginning of agriculture. The nation's economy relies heavily on agriculture as its primary backbone industry. Agriculture is the major means of subsistence for a substantial proportion of the population of this nation. Around 10,000 years ago, our country began what has become an extensive and highly old heritage of agricultural practise. When it comes to the production of agricultural commodities, the country is now ranked in second position globally. The total output of India's agriculture takes into account all of its agricultural endeavours, including field crops, fruit crops, plantation crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries, and other types of agriculture. As a consequence of this, the industry as a whole is rather sizable, and it is responsible for the employment of or the recruitment of 52% of the entire workforce in India. The agricultural sector provides a reliable source of income for the vast majority of people living in rural areas around the United States. Despite the fact that the percentage of the nation's gross domestic product (GDP) that agriculture contributes has been continuously decreasing over the course of the last several years, agriculture in India remains the most significant industry in the country. Despite the fact that agriculture in India is still the most important sector in the nation, this remains the case. The states of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar, and West Bengal are at the top of the list in terms of the contributions they make to the agricultural sector of the nation, followed by the other states in the list in descending order of their contributions. As a result, agriculture is the most important industry in India, and over the past few years, enormous progress has been recorded in this sector as a result of the execution and efforts of numerous government programmes, non-governmental organisations, and commercial agencies. Consequently, agriculture is the most important industry in India. The agricultural landscape has seen significant changes during the course of history; nevertheless, one thing that has mostly stayed the same over the period of centuries is the view of women as crucial workers in the agricultural industry. The agricultural sector as a whole has seen phenomenal expansion and development as a direct result of the use of various scientific and technological practises. However, this most recent development is not able to dispel the common notion that the contribution of women to this industry is not an important component. In developing countries like India, agricultural continues to absorb and employ two thirds of the female workforce, yet agriculture does not offer women with acknowledgement of their paid labour. This presents a challenge. In developing nations, where women make up the bulk of the labour force, the oppressive position of being largely responsible for the care of the family and house is still prominent. In addition to this, their contribution as agricultural labour is minimised due to the fact that they are classified as family labour, which means that they work on the farm in addition to their typical responsibilities at home. In other words, their contribution as agricultural labour is less valuable than it otherwise would be. The combined effects of variables such as illiteracy, underdevelopment, unemployment, and poverty make it even more difficult for rural women to overcome obstacles such as these. Some of these obstacles include education, employment, and economic security. In spite of the fact that women make up a substantial fraction of the labour force in agriculture, the majority of rural development initiatives ignore the concerns and needs that women have in this industry. The versatility of female labour, which enables it to do a wide range of jobs, has created significant prospects for boosting agricultural productivity, rural production, economic vitality, domestic food security, family health, family economic stability, and family welfare. Several pieces of study that were carried out in a methodical manner have helped to identify the patterns of working female labour in the agricultural sector. Regarding gender roles as well as gender analysis, empirical study was conducted, and the conclusions of that research were reported. The trend of a growing number of women working in agricultural areas across a number of states in India will be brought into sharper focus as a result of this body of research. There were attempts made to collect and categorise the states of similar behaviour in Indian agriculture via the use of hierarchical clustering of economically involved females in agriculture. These efforts were done in an attempt to gather and classify the states of same behaviour. All of these efforts were put forward.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

K. M. Singh (2020) It is absolutely necessary to have a solid understanding of the nature of the changes that occur in rural landscapes as a result of the process of urbanisation in order to establish rural management plans for sustainable development. These plans must take into account the effects that urbanisation has on rural areas. However, there is a lack of understanding on how changes occur in rural landscapes, and there is limited evidence as to how these changes may be changed for the better. In addition, there is a dearth of knowledge on how changes might be achieved in urban landscapes. There were 244.9 million households in India, 179.7 million of which were situated in rural areas, which accounted for 833 million of the country's total population. India's overall population was 1.25 billion (SECC Survey 2011). According to the findings of a study, 87.20 million rural households had at least one member who satisfied the criterion for deprivation, while 92 million rural households had at least one member who participated in agricultural or manual labour activities on an occasional basis. There is no debate about the significant role that women play in the agriculture sector. They are active in adjacent businesses as well, such as cattle management, dairying, beekeeping, goat rearing, mushroom cultivation, and poultry farming, amongst others, and contribute to every element of agricultural operations via their work in these sectors. It was projected that 27.44% of women participated in the workforce in 2011, while 72.56% of men did so. The proportion of women who participated in the labour force in 2011 was much lower than the percentage of men who did so. The percentage of women who worked in agriculture as a proportion of the total workforce was calculated to be 16.57% in 2001; by 2011, this percentage had dropped to 6.23%. In 2001, the percentage of women who worked in agriculture as a proportion of the overall workforce was calculated to be 16.57%. It's possible that the decrease is a result of their increased participation in other fields in conjunction with an improvement in their literacy rate; in 2011, it was 51.50%, while in 2001, it was just 33.57%. 33.57% of people were literate in the year 2001. The results of the census that was carried out in 2001 revealed that the male-to-female sex ratio had decreased by 0.11% from the previous year's findings. In Bihar, just 13.31% of women are landowners, whereas the proportion of males who own property is 87.27%. The gender gap in landownership is particularly pronounced in Bihar. The census completed in 2011 indicated that women made up 19.32% of the total workforce in the agricultural sector. This percentage represents the proportion of women who are employed in agriculture. According to the CACP unit level statistics for the state of Bihar for the year 2013-2014, the participation of women in agricultural activities was assessed to be 35.94% of the total. The analysis was the method that was used to gather this information. During the 2015–2016 fiscal year, it was determined that women's compensation was 7.04 percentage points lower than that of their male counterparts, despite the fact that women's contributions to agriculture are large and they serve a range of positions. Joint leasing of land that may be used for both residential and agricultural purposes is one of the policy measures that are included in the National policy for Farmers, which is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. These provisions are intended to promote women's access to land, loans, and other facilities, and to strengthen women's engagement in agricultural and associated industries. In addition, they are aimed to improve women's access to land. A policy has been formulated by the government for the purpose of the issuance of Kisan Credit Cards to women for the purpose of establishing a means of subsistence through livestock activities and the processing of agricultural goods. This policy was formulated in accordance with the regulations governing credit facilities. There is still a large gender imbalance in the state despite all of the efforts that have been made to close the gap. This problem should be treated effectively in order to promote the overall development of women and to enhance the rural environment of the state in particular and the nation in general. These goals will be accomplished if we successfully address this issue. This research makes an effort to evaluate both the contributions that women have made to the expansion of agriculture in Bihar and the difficulties they continue to encounter in the sector.

Nasim and Singh (2018) Women have a hand in every step of the agricultural process, from planting seeds to gathering the harvest, and they are also active in agriculturally related industries such as dairy farming, beekeeping, goat farming, mushroom cultivation, and poultry farming, amongst others. Therefore, it is impossible to deny the multifaceted role that women play in agriculture. According to estimates, the percentage of women actively participating in the workforce was 27.44% in 2011, while the percentage of men actively participating was 72.56%. The percentage of women who worked in agriculture as a proportion of the total workforce was calculated to be 16.57% in 2001; by 2011, this percentage had dropped to 6.23%. In 2001, the percentage of women who worked in agriculture as a proportion of the overall workforce was calculated to be 16.57%. It's possible that the decrease is a result of their increased participation in other fields in conjunction with an improvement in their literacy rate; in 2011, it was 51.50%, while in 2001, it was just 33.57%. 33.57% of people were literate in the year 2001. The results of the census that was carried out in 2001 revealed that the male-to-female sex ratio had decreased by 0.11% from the previous year's findings. Only 13.31% of families in Bihar are led by women, whilst 87.27% of households in the state are headed by males who own land. The census completed in 2011 indicated that women made up 19.32% of the total workforce in the agricultural sector. This percentage represents the proportion of women who are employed in agriculture. Throughout the fiscal year 2013–2014, it was determined that women contributed 35.94% on an operational level to agricultural activities. This evaluation was performed during the year. During the 2015–2016 fiscal year, it was determined that women's compensation was 7.04 percentage points lower than that of their male counterparts, despite the fact that women's contributions to agriculture are large and they serve a range of positions. Joint leasing of land that may be used for both residential and agricultural purposes is one of the policy measures that are included in the National policy for Farmers, which is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

Dr. Mun Mun Ghosh (2014) The agricultural sector as a whole has seen phenomenal expansion and development as a direct result of the use of various scientific and technological practises. However, this most recent development is not able to dispel the common notion that the contribution of women to this industry is not an important component. Despite the fact that female workers in agriculture in developing nations such as India are not given the respect that is appropriate for them as being employed or hired labour, agriculture continues to be a key area of employment in these countries. In developing countries, women accounted for 38% of the overall labour in the agricultural sector. In addition to this, it is anticipated that women account for 45.3% of the labour force in the agricultural industry. Despite this, a significant proportion of women have remained to be seen as "invisible workers." In light of the fact that there has been concern voiced regarding the gap between women's actual economic participation and the public perception of it, a number of researchers have attempted to overcome this invisibility by conducting gendered empirical research studies for the purpose of using on gender analysis and gender roles. This invisibility gap has been brought to light as a result of the fact that there has been a gap between the public perception of women's economic participation and the actual participation that women have in the economy.

Bala (2010) stated in his working paper the engagement and participation of female employees in nearly all operations of agriculture. Despite this, there is discrimination in compensation even if they do the same type of job as male labourers even if they do the same task. In addition, despite the fact that they are extremely active and involved to a considerable level in agriculture in India, they are not considered for decision making in agricultural operations. This is despite the fact that they are involved in agriculture in India. When women farmers actively contribute to growing and expanding their expertise, and when they obtain access to new and essential information to make the most of it in their agricultural operations, then women's involvement in agriculture will be recognised. In addition, this recognition will occur when women farmers actively contribute to growing and expanding their agricultural operations. It is feasible for women to achieve socioeconomic growth through linking together the flow of information and knowledge that exists among them (Dhaka et. al, 2012).

Maheshwari (2018) The agricultural sector makes up the vast majority of India's economy, which is still in its infant phases of growth. Seventy percent of the population is concentrated in rural regions, and of those households, sixty percent get the bulk of their income from farming. Agriculture, which accounts for the majority of job opportunities for low-income people in the majority of developing countries, is a key contribution to both the development of the economy and the reduction of poverty. Women are responsible for the production of the vast bulk of food in countries that are still considered to be developing. As a point of comparison, around 63% of all economically active males work in agriculture, but only 78% of all economically active women do so. It has come to everyone's attention that women play a significant part in the expansion of agriculture and the activities that are associated with it. Some examples of these activities include the production of primary crops, the production of livestock, horticulture, post-harvesting operations, and other agriculturally-related activities. These days, women are responsible for around 70 percent of the labour on farms. The ability of female Jagdish farmers to increase their output is significantly hampered as a direct result of the unequal access they have to the resources necessary to do so, which is a direct consequence of the inequality. The results of this research show that women are a very valuable asset to the agricultural industry in every facet of the industry.

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The nature of agricultural labour is mostly cyclical in its nature. The agricultural cycle is what drives the need for female labourers in an economy that is heavily dependent on agriculture. During the slow season, there is a low need for employees, however during the busy season; there is an extremely high demand for women workers. When the number of days worked for various activities in paddy cultivation is considered, it becomes clear that the irregularity and insufficiency of employment are significant contributors to the impoverishment of landless women labourers in wet agricultural regions. This unemployment was an especially difficult problem for women who lacked access to land. In agriculture, the "dead" seasons may last for up to six months or even longer in places like damp villages and other low-lying locations. Dry regions will be far more affected by this.

**Table 1 Distribution Of Respondents By Source Of Employment Andof Working Days In A Year**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Number of working days | | | |  |
| Source | 100 to 130 | | 131 to 160 | 161 to 190 | | lolal |
| Through direct | 30(4.28) | | 52 (7..43) | 120(17.14) | | 202 (28.85) |
| contact |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Through Maistry | 62 (8.86) | | 105(15.00) | 331 | -47.29 | 498(71,15) |
| Total | 92 | -13.14 | 157(22.43) | 451 | -64.43 | 700(100.00) |
| X2 = 3.1353 | | d.f=2 | Critical value ^2= 4.99 | | |  |

The connection between different types of employment and the amount of time spent on the job is laid forth in table 1. It is plain to see that a significant portion of those who responded, close to 71 percent, are gaining employment in agriculture by means of maitry. While the remaining 29% are discovered to get job in agriculture via direct interaction with the farmers in order to fulfil their day-to-day employment needs. In addition, it is crystal obvious that regardless of the origin of their agricultural employment, a very big number of respondents, 64 percent, are found to obtain farm job between 161 and 190 days each year. Therefore, it is possible to draw the conclusion that there is no connection between the kind of occupation and the number of days worked. The evidence is discovered via the examination of the chi-square lest findings.

## EMPLOYMENT CLASSIFICATION

Because neither the West nor the East Godavari districts are particularly highly mechanised when it comes to agriculture, the majority of the labour in agriculture is still done by hand. Due to the fact that only a select few agricultural enterprises are already mechanised, the majority of agricultural operations still rely heavily on human labour.

**Table 2 Distribution of respondents by employment classification**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S No | Category | Number | Per cent |
| 1 | Casual Workers | 572 | 81.71 |
| 2 | Maistry | 28 | 4.00 |
| 3 | Seasonal Migrated Worker | 100 | 14.29 |
|  | Total | 700 | 100.00 |

According to Table 2, 81.71 percent of employees are considered to be casual workers, 14.29 percent are considered to be seasonal migrant workers from neighbouring districts, and just 4 percent are considered to be Maistnes. The provision of the necessary number of agricultural labourers to the farmer is the primary role that a maistry is supposed to do. They are responsible for supervising their employees' work in addition to keeping general order and discipline.

## REASONS FOR WOMEN EMPLOYMENT

Traditionally Indian women by nature are work-minded. Apart from attending to their daily household chores in the role of house wife. The present day women are more conscious about improving the economic standard, life style and acquiring a new status through empowerment.

**Table 3 Reasons in favour of women employment**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S. No | Reason | Number | Per cent |
| 1 | Necessary to live | 207 | 29.57 |
| 2 | Economic betterment | 186 | 26.57 |
| 3 | Family compulsion | 263 | 37 57 |
| 4 | Influence of husband /other family members | 44 | 6.29 |
|  | Total | 700 | 100.00 |

The arguments in favour of women working are the primary topic of discussion in Table 3. The majority of working women (29.57%) believe that having a job is essential to maintaining their standard of living. When asked whether they would want to continue working if their current financial situation is better, 26.57 percent of respondents said that they would be interested in doing so. 37.57 percent of people said that obligations to their families were the driving force for their employment. Very few women (6.29%) have said that the influence of their spouse or the influence of another member of their family is what pushed them to start working.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

In this chapter, an attempt is made to investigate the nature of a woman's subordinate position, as well as the division of labour in the family among the husband, the wife, and the children; child care; decision-making; marriage-dowry customs; divorce; social welfare schemes in Andhra Pradesh for agricultural workers; and social security schemes for women workers. These topics are discussed in greater depth throughout the following chapters: The vast majority of social scientists are of the opinion that a woman's functions may be adequately categorised as either I productive or (ii) unproductive. This is a point of consensus among social scientists. If "wage employment" is an example of a productive function, then "domestic," "child-bearing," and "child-rearing" duties are examples of unproductive functions. The wage-earning work or other operations that generate income are examples of productive functions. On the other hand, unproductive functions are non-remunerative and are limited to domestic responsibilities. Women of all classes are expected to perform unproductive functions in the same manner and to an equal degree without much discrimination. Domestic duties may take a woman anywhere from eight to ten hours each day, on average. Because of this, women employees wind up putting in double the amount of hours that men do. However, in most cases, women are not given any acknowledgment for the labour that they perform in the home since it is not seen as "real job" in the same way that paid employment is.

**CONCLUSION**

Agriculture employs around 30.39 percent of all female employees in Bihar, which is the majority of all female workers in the state. This accounts for the majority of all female workers in Bihar. It was estimated that female agricultural workers made up 19.32% of the total workforce in the state's agricultural sector. It was determined that 19.48% of agricultural workers in rural areas are female, whereas only 14.01% of agricultural workers in urban areas are female. The difference may be attributed to the higher concentration of farms in rural areas. Following the planting of crops, the activity in which women engaged the most in terms of labour was harvesting crops, which accounted for 14.56 percent, followed by the planting of crops, which accounted for 11.36 percent. It was found that 35.94% of the population took part in all of the agricultural activities that were available. As a direct consequence of this, women are an essential component of the agricultural initiatives carried out by the state. In spite of these figures, women only possessed a portion of 13.32% of the total landholdings in the state, and the difference in pay between men and women between TE and 2016 was 7.04 percentage points. The wage difference between different workers is narrowing, which indicates that it is becoming more likely that all workers will earn the same amount during the next few days. As part of the national policy for farmers, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare includes provisions in the form of policy measures such as joint leasing for both residential and agricultural property. These provisions aim to promote women's access to land, credit, and the advantages of a variety of government programmes, as well as to strengthen women's engagement in agriculture and related industries. Additionally, the goal is to strengthen women's participation in agriculture. In addition to that, the inclusion of these rules is meant to encourage more women to work in agriculture and related industries. A policy has been formulated by the government for the purpose of the issuance of Kisan Credit Cards to women for the purpose of establishing a means of subsistence through livestock activities and the processing of agricultural goods.

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