

# **Role and Status of Women Cultivators in Rajasthan**

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**National Commission for Women, New Delhi**



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## FOREWORD

Policies and programmes for women, particularly farm women should emphasize on enhancing the productive role of women and reducing drudgery and danger in the field. It has been seen that policy makers have tended to neglect the productivity role of women in agriculture and allied activities. For the first time in the VI Five Year Plan (1980-85) policies and programmes were introduced on women and development Swaminathan in 1991 had suggested three areas like technology blending centres, training rural women in skilled employment and growth of women's organizations as link between lab to land and land to lab. Not much has been done on these particularly in Rajasthan for women living under different agro climatic conditions.

Centuries of exploitation of land has resulted in degradation and loss in fertility and productivity of arable area. Such unproductive lands are now cultivated by women and as such their earnings have been reduced. This needs to be scientifically corrected.

In rural Rajasthan, education and awareness has been increasing but not at the desired pace to meet the demand of the society. Women are aware of their rights but still would like their husbands or other male relatives to take decisions on almost all family matters even if they are heading households or are widows. Men may not till the field but still have full control. This situation has not changed and needs are there for appreciable changes as farm women have shown desire and have inclination to take over the decision taking activities.

Lack of education and exposure to new production technologies are still major constraints in rural development, particularly for farm women. Thus, income generation opportunities are limited. A lot has been studied and published on the status of women in general. The present study deals with status and role of women-headed households and de jure and defacto owner of land, both from economic and social points of view. We are grateful to the National Commission for Women who have given considerable thought on the condition of farm women and given this project to our institute. The results and recommendation of this study will be helpful to the National Commission for Women and the state government to streamline and make mid-term corrections in their policy and programmes related to farm women.

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The Institute for last few years has been working on important issues concerning the development sector. One important concern has been the gender issues prevalent in the social environment and their impact on women. This study has been initiated to assess the status of women cultivators and their access in terms of agricultural input/output and the effect on overall production.

The institute is indebted to the National Commission for Women (NCW) who entrusted the Institute for taking up such an important study. We gratefully acknowledge the invaluable support of the Hon'ble Chairperson and other officials and members of the research committee of the National Commission for Women. The research would not have been possible without the support of the district, block level officials of Jaipur and Ajmer districts and their contribution is duly acknowledged.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In India feminization of agriculture is taking place but it is not always in the interest of women as they are forced to work at home and spend more hours and take more responsibilities without monetary benefits. They suffer as they have lesser access to resources and land. This study aims to find the status of women who are Khatedari tenants and compare land holdings whether they are de jure or de facto tillers of the land.

The study was undertaken in two blocks (Tehsils), one each in Jaipur district (Phulera Tehsil) and Ajmer district (Kekri Tehsil), on the basis of population, status of women and type of land. The sample included an equal number of respondents from four categories viz. women-headed households where women are either widow or their husbands are physically unable to work, households where women owned Khatedari lands and men assist them in cultivation and women cultivators whose husbands mostly remain out of the state. Men-headed households were also selected for comparison. A total of 120 respondents were interviewed for information on various social and economic parameters in a prescribed questionnaire and analyzed.

It has been observed that young and old farmers were cultivating land and nuclear family system was almost 50 per cent. This shows that in rural areas joint family system is threatened. Education level of women farmers even today was found to be low as majority were illiterate. Amongst women-headed cultivators, no one was more than middle class pass. Only one woman was a graduate from 90 women respondents of the study. Thus, more efforts are needed on adult education programmes for women in the villages. Maximum number of women-headed households had land holdings between one and ten bigha. Women farmers were respected and no harassment of any type was reported. There was no discrimination with women workers as far as wage was concerned.

It was found that women farmers were very much dependent on male members of the family for decision making for land use and marketing of agricultural produce. A change was although noticed as women had shown desire to take active part in taking decision on household as well as on field activities. A large gap was noticed with regard to women's exposure to agriculture production technology which shows lack of extension efforts by the state government. Therefore, concerted focus is needed to increase income generating opportunities through agriculture and allied activities which will enhance the income level and standard of living in these tribal dominated areas. As the living standard with modern amenities was far below with low income level. There were

big gaps in the income level of women farmers of both the project blocks, which not directly related to land holding size. This shows that income from other source very much contributed to total monthly family income of the farmers. This was largely due to wage earning of male members from job other than agriculture.

Based on findings, the study has made some suggestions to improve role and status of women cultivators in rainfed rural areas of Rajasthan:

- i) Improve the education level of women farmers by organizing targeted adult education programme.
- ii) Transfer technology directly to rural women to increase productivity of agriculture and allied sectors. Provide training and link with on-going schemes for implementation.
- iii) Provide training in rainfed farming on watershed approach in this semi-arid region. This can be done at KVKs and on-going schemes of Rural Development and Agriculture Department.
- iv) Planning at the local Panchayat level should be gender sensitive and should have gender/sex-segregated information to support for local development efforts. Develop programmes to train Panchayat leaders in gender integrative participatory approaches and local planning.
- v) Develop programmes for rural women to build leadership skills for managing agriculture community based development activities. This can be done through self-help-groups with an agri-business approach and marketing support. Provide loan facilities to such groups.

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## INTRODUCTION

Women seem to be in a no-win situation where work burdens and responsibilities have increased without enhancement of personal or earnings. While the economic importance of land has declined, it still employs a majority of population which is unskilled, overburdened and malnourished. Reduced welfare levels of women and low farm productivity implies disutility of increased effort and absence of a linkage between effort and income. The reality is that women lack both de jure or defacto rights on land.

Women also have to bear the double burden of domestic chores in addition to their agriculture work. Therefore, any strategy to improve women's access to paid work must also consider how to reduce their double burden. The usual fall out of this double burden is that children, especially the girl child, is often made to take up these chores, like fetching water, collecting fuel wood and fodder, tending to livestock etc. In the process, girl children's education suffers which becomes the cause of continued poverty and large families.

As we can also see that in India, feminization of agriculture is taking place but it is not always in the interest of women as they are forced to work at home and spend more hours and take more responsibilities without monetary benefits. They suffer as they have lesser access to resources and land.

Hence, an analysis of the access of women vis-à-vis their male counterpart in their effectiveness in agriculture is the major issue to be looked into. This systematic synthesis

can provide a more realistic scenario of rural women's role in household food security and women development programmes. Therefore, there arises a need to compare de jure women headed households with men headed families and compare the impact on total income generation and other variables like share on health, education, leisure, etc. in addition to agriculture development.

### **Profile of Rajasthan and India**

Rajasthan is the largest state of the Indian union with total geographical area of 3.42 lakh km<sup>2</sup> (342.66 lakh ha). It is located between 23°3' and 30°12' North latitude and between 69°30' and 78°17' East Longitude. It stretches to two of India's major. It stretches to two of India's major physiographic divisions, viz. the Great Plains (Indian Desert) and the Central High lands. The Aravalli range of hills, divides the state diagonally into two parts, the western arid region and the eastern semi-arid region sixty one per cent of the total geographical area is desert region. The state does not have any perennial river system and seasonal rivers are rain fed except the Chambal. The average rainfall of the state is 58 cm. The coefficient of variation in the rainfall is very high as the rain is less than 100mm (1mm to 100mm) in Jaisalmer district. As one moves from south-west to north-east, the rainfall goes on decreasing. The population of the state (2011) is 6.86 crore, consisting of 3.56 males and 3.30 females. Sex ratio is 926 females per 1000 males and population density per sq. km is 201. Male and female literacy rate is 80.51 per cent and 52.66 per cent, respectively.

Agriculture and animal husbandry sectors contribute about 25 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). This sector of economy provides major share in the "State Income" and provides employment to nearly two-third of the labour force in rural and urban areas. For understanding the problems of economy of rural areas, it is important to understand the agro-climatic condition of the area. The two district of Jaipur and Ajmer (one block in each district) come under Agro-climatic Zone No. IIIa-Semi-arid Eastern Plains. The rainfall in this zone varies between 500 mm and 700 mm



with average maximum temperature of 40.6°C and minimum temperature of 8.3°C. Soils are sierozens, eastern part alluvial, west-north west litho-sols, and foot-hills brown soils. Ajmer has 36,642 ha problematic saline and alkali soils, whereas Jaipur has large area under these problematic soils (1, 91698 ha). Both districts have low status in nitrogen, medium in phosphorus and high in potassium content, thus overall low fertility status. Jaipur has most critical state in ground water and Ajmer comes in critical stage.

### **Role and status of women cultivators in Rajasthan**

The Constitution of India aims to establish a modern, developed, egalitarian, democratic polity where every citizen enjoys a good life with ample opportunities for personal growth and well-being. It guarantees various fundamental rights to its citizens based on the rule of law. But women still do not enjoy equality in many spheres. The ideal of Indian womanhoods is that of self-sacrificing, ever-serving, docile woman with no desires of her own.

According to the provisional population totals of census 2011, out of a total population of 1, 21, 01, 93, 422 persons, 62, 37, 24, 248 are males and 58, 64, 69, 174 females. As per this, the sex ratio of India is 940. The sex ratio at the National level has risen by seven points since the last Census in 2001. This is the highest since 1971.

The composition of population by gender is not uniform and shows diverse patterns across different countries of the world. It has been estimated that around the year 2011,

“Equality between women and men is a matter of human rights and a condition for social justice and is also a necessary and fundamental prerequisite for equality development and peace”

Beijing Platform for Action.  
(UN Fourth Conference on Women)

the world will have 984 females against 1000 males. In USA, Russian Federation, Japan and Brazil females outnumber males, whereas in China, Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nigeria the balance is tilted towards the males.

Despite India having one of the largest health care systems in the world and the existence of the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), infant and child mortality rates among girls is still very high. The situation is worst in Rajasthan. More than 68 per cent of women are married before 18 years of age. Although enrolment of girls in schools has increased, the rising drop-out rate is worrying. Women are mostly found in marginal and casual employment and that too mostly in agriculture and the informal sectors, constituting almost 90 per cent of the total marginal workers. They are still subjected to violence and exploitation.

On the positive side, the number of women farmers increased, registering an overall growth rate of 86 per cent between 1981 and 1991. During the same period, their percentage share among cultivators rose from 16 per cent to 23 per cent. The total employment of women in organized sector is less than 4 per cent. In spite of their valuable contribution to household's income, both in the agriculture and non-farm sectors, women have little or no control over decisions relating to their income. Less than one out of every seven persons employed in the formal economy are they are paid less than men for the same job.

Census data of 1991 and 2001 on the distribution of workers suggest that majority of the workers are still engaged in agriculture for their livelihood and agricultural activities including animal husbandry also play a vital role in state's economy. As per 1991 Census, 68.80 per cent of the working force was engaged in such activities. Out of these main workers, 58.80 per cent were cultivators and the rest 10.00 per cent agricultural labourers. It is of interest that female participation in agricultural and allied activities is much higher than male participation, as 87.57 per cent of total female workers were engaged in agricultural activities as against 64.21 per cent male workers.

According to Census 2001 62.00 per cent were male workers and 38.14 per cent female workers. In rural areas female workers were 42.57 per cent and male 57.26 per cent. In case of cultivators total and rural male and female cultivators were almost the same. In case of agricultural labourers, there are more females, 58.94 per cent and 59.00 per cent in total as well as in rural areas (Table 1:1).

**Table: 1:1**  
**Total Workers, Cultivators and Agricultural Labors in Rajasthan**

Census 2001	Total workers			Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Total</b>	23,781,257 (100)	19,877,709 (100)	3,903,548 (100)	13,166,777 (100)	12,923,353 (100)	243,424 (100)	2,529,225 (100)	2,442,34 (100)	86,878 (100)
<b>Male</b>	14,710,049 (62.00)	11,381,353 (57.26)	3,328,696 (87.27)	7,086,876 (53.82)	6,936,535 (54.00)	150,341 (62.00)	1,038,287 (41.05)	993,343 (41.00)	44,944 (52.00)
<b>Female</b>	9,071,208 (38.014)	8,496,356 (42.74)	574,852 (14.73)	6,079,901 (46.17)	5,986,818 (46.00)	93,083 (38.00)	1,490,938 (58.94)	1,449,004 (59.00)	41,934 (48.26)

*Source: Census 2001 Distribution of worker and non workers (series-9)*

Indian's population in 2001 was 102.52 crore, consisting of 53.04 men and 49.48 women. Rural population accounted for 740.25 crore or 72.20 per cent. Of the total rural population male and female population were 51.39 per cent and 48.61 per cent, respectively. The population of cultivators in rural areas was 12.46 crore, of which 8.40 crore were men and 4.06 crore were women, which means that half the number of men cultivators were women farmers. But in case of agricultural labour, this difference was not much as against 5.47 crore men, female were 4.83 crore.

According to 2011 census, Indian population increased to 121.01 crores, from 102.52 crores in 2001, showing a decadal growth of 17.64 per cent. Out of 18.14 crore increase in population, 9.15 crore were male and 8.99 crore female. The sex ratio was 940 females per 1000 males. The rate of literacy in males was 82.14 per cent against 65.46 per cent in females.

India is an agrarian state and 70 per cent of the population depends on agriculture and related activities like animal husbandry. The agriculture in India is predominantly rainfed as only 35 per cent of the land has irrigation resources. In fact, irrigation through wells and tube-wells also largely depend on quantum of rainfall received. Based on various natural resource and social parameters, India has been delineated into 15-broad Agroclimatic zones for sustainable development. The rainfed areas are to be developed based on this approach with watershed concept. Rajasthan has been divided into ten-agroclimatic zones based on homogeneous conditions for location specific research and development.

It has been estimated that in rural areas of the country, agriculture and allied sectors employ as much as around 90 per cent of the total female labour. Further, women have extensive work loads with dual responsibility for farm and household activities. It has also been suggested that women contribute considerably to household income through farm and non-farm activities as well as through work as landless agricultural labourers.

### **Profile of Jaipur district**

The geographic location of the Jaipur is 26° 23' to 27° 51' North and 74° 55' to 76° 50' East. According to 2011 census, the population of the Jaipur district was 52.51 lakh comprising of 27.68 lakh male and 24.83 lakh female. The rural population was 25.92 lakh and urban 25.59 lakh. The proportion of SC population was 7.78 lakh (14.81%) and ST was 4.13 lakh (7.86%) 2001. Total numbers of working people were 15.84 lakh and marginal population was 2.80 lakh. In the district a large number of, 33.89 lakh, were non - working people. The population density was 471 people per kilometer. The sex ratio was 897 females per 1000 males. The average temperature of the Jaipur district is 44.5°C (Max.) and 3.3°C (Min.).The average temperature is 25.1°C and humidity 48 per cent (2004-05). The annual rainfall is 54.82 cm. In 2005 it was 38.30 cm. the climate is semi-arid. There are 13 Tehsils in the district.

The total geographical area is 11.05 lakh ha (2004-2005). The net area sown in 2004-05 was 6.71 lakh ha with gross sown area of 10.07 lakh ha, thus 3.36 lakh ha was sown more than once. Cereal crops are grown on maximum area followed by pulses and oilseeds. Total irrigated area of the district was 4.18 lakh ha (2004-2005) or 41.50 per cent and net irrigated area comes to 3.29 lakh ha (2004-2005) or 49.03 per cent. The productivity of kharif crops is low and varies greatly with amount of monsoon rains. In rabi the productivity is good as rabi crops are irrigated.

1. As per 2001 census total working population was 15.84 lakh (30.17%), out of which 12.13 lakh were men and 3.71 women. Marginal workers were 2.79 lakh, consisting of 1.82 women and 0.97 lakh men. Non-working women were more (19.29 lakh) as compared to men (14.57 lakh). As far as cultivators are concerned in rural areas, men were 3.32 lakh (51.94%) and women 3.14 lakh or 72.27 per cent. Thus, proportionately there are more women cultivators in the district in comparison to men. Similarly, there were more agricultural women laborers (10.70 per cent or 6592) as compared to men 29513 (4.61%) in the rural areas. The same is true for total of rural and urban areas. Much higher number of men (8.7 lakh) was engaged in other works as compared to women (1.44 lakh). This comes to 66.63 per cent for men and 26.21 per cent to women. The district of Jaipur had 16.59 per cent SC in rural areas and 12.97 per cent in urban areas. The tribal population was much higher in rural areas (11.99%) as compared to urban areas (3.63%).
2. As per land use pattern, Jaipur district has only 7.34 per cent land under forest and 50,026 ha or 4.53 per cent usar and unfit for cultivation (2004-05). The land under permanent pasture and grassland is 77170 ha (7.07%) and trees and gardens only 900 ha or 0.08 per cent. Wastelands which could be developed for good biomass covers more than 34,000 ha or 3.08 per cent, since 2000-01, wastelands increased from 2.89 per cent to 3.08 per cent, which is a cause of concern for agriculture production and animals husbandry. Gross area sown is

2004-05 was 10.07 lakh ha and net sown area was 6.71 lakh ha or 60.66 per cent.

3. The maximum area of 3.27 lakh ha was irrigated out of net sown area of 3.29 lakh ha by wells and tube wells, thus ground water is exploited greatly by 1.09 lakh wells. Very small area was irrigated by canals and talabs (2004-05). The same is true for gross irrigated area.
4. The area sown in kharif during 2004-05 was 5.03 lakh ha, of which 77,747 ha was irrigated. Amongst kharif crops, bajra covered 23836 ha under irrigation followed by ground nut (43,144) and maize (2028 ha). In rabi, irrigated area was 3.21 lakh ha out of total sown area of 4.85 lakh ha. Wheat alone accounted for 1.54 lakh ha, followed by rapeseed & mustard, barley and gram. Onion (2082 ha) and red chilies (1519 ha) are other irrigated crops.
5. Total animal wealth of Jaipur district was 4.12 lakh cattle, 8.89 lakh buffaloes, 3.05 lakh sheep and 8.03 lakh goats, out of total 24.66 lakh animals. Poultry population was 3.41 lakh (2003). Thus, district has high potential to strengthen and augment animal husbandry development and animal product agro-industries, particularly to help fit rural women.

### **Profile of Phulera Tehsil (Project area)**

Phulera Tehsil is spread in 1470.48 sq. km (2001) with population of 3.89 lakh of which rural population was 3.07 lakh and urban 0.82 lakh. The average population density was 265 person per sq. km (2001), however, in rural area it was 219 (2001) and sex-ratio in rural area was 930 and in urban area 925.

This Tehsil had 1.04 lakh working population (2001), of which majority of 0.86 lakh from rural and 0.18 lakh from urban area. Male workers were 0.83 lakh (41.26%) and female workers were 0.21 lakh (11.53%). Marginal workers figure shows that only 0.08 lakh (4.08%) were male and 0.20 lakh (10.90%) were female. In case of non-workers, 54.66 per cent male and 77.59 were females (2001).

The numbers of cultivator's show that in rural areas out of total 66,062, male were 36033 and 29029 were female (43.94%). In case of agricultural labourers out of total 7447, women were 4155 or 55.79 per cent. Family business was adopted by 2310 rural males and 1092 rural females. Fewer women were engaged in other works (4516) as compared to men (31056).

The average rainfall of Phulera is 42.75 cm. Maximum temperature was recorded at 46.0°C and Minimum 1.8° C with humidity (average) 54.00 per cent in 2003. Thus, this area has extremes in temperatures and receives less than 500 mm rains. The climate is arid to semi- arid with paucity of water and water resources.

From agriculture point of view, major crops of this Tehsil are Bajra, kharif pulses, groundnut in kharif and wheat, barley, gram, and rapeseed and mustard is rabi seasons. Red chilli and onion are also grown in this area. In kharif, 90339 ha were put for cultivation, out of which 9618 ha was only irrigated (2004-05). In rabi 59493 ha was cultivated of which 43752 ha was irrigated (73.54%). Zaid (summer) crops on 1969 ha (2004-05) were 100 per cent irrigated. The productivity of kharif crops varied greatly depending in kharif rains. Rabi crops productivity did not vary much as they were all irrigated; however, their base yields were not high. Bajra is irrigated only to 12.59 per cent in kharif. All Rabi crops were irrigated mainly through wells / tube wells.

According to 2004-2005 land use pattern of Phulera Tehsil, out of total geographical area of 147048 ha, forest was only 0.08 per cent or 131 ha (against the desired 30%-33%). Grasslands and permanent pastures were 9487 ha (6.45%), garden and trees negligible (56ha), and wasteland 2.78 per cent or 4091 ha. The total sown area was 151647 ha which comes to 103.12 per cent of total geographic area of the Tehsil. The net sown area was 72.10 per cent (106029 ha). More than once sown area was 45618 ha.





development of animal husbandry and dairy development along with some village industries based on animal products.

### **Profile of Ajmer district**

Ajmer district is one of the 33 districts of Rajasthan situated at spread from 25°38' to 26°58' North and 73°54' to 75°22' East. According to 2001 census total population of this district was 21.82 lakh, comprising of 11.30 lakh male and 10.52 lakh female. The rural population was 13.07 lakh. Population density was 257 persons per sq. kilometer and sex-ratio 931 females per 1000 males. Out of the total population of the districts, ST population was 3.86 lakh or 17.69 per cent and SC 2.42 per cent.

The district has 9 Tehsils and 8 development blocks. Total area of the district is 8.44 lakh ha. The climate of the district is semi-arid. The maximum and minimum temperatures are 43.6°C and 7.0°C, respectively. The average temperature comes to 27.1°C. The average rainfall of the district is 52.73 cm (2006) and atmospheric humidity 41.0 per cent

The total cultivated area in 2005-06 was 4.70 lakh ha and net sown area was 4016 lakh ha. Only 11.48 per cent area is double cropped. Gross irrigated area was 16.59 per cent and net irrigated area was 16.34 per cent only. Major Kharif crops are sorghum (jowar), bajra, maize, Kharif pulses, sesame, groundnut, cotton and red chilies in Rabi crops grown are wheat, barley, gram, rape seed and mustard. Total sown area (2005-06) in Kharif was 3.89 Lakh ha, of which only 3.56 per cent was irrigated in Rabi out of 79342 ha, 63373 ha was irrigated or 79.87 per cent. Rabi crops have good productivity and Kharif crops, due to wide rainfall variations, below average. Pulses productivity was low for both Kharif and Rabi crops.

As per land use pattern, Ajmer district has 6.64 per cent forest area (56025 ha) out of total geographic area (2005-06). The salt affected and unsuitable for cultivation area is 10.37 per cent. Wastelands accounts for 8.76 per cent area Permanent pastures and

grasslands were or 9.30 per cent and gardens and tress only on 0.01 per cent area. Gross cropped area was 4.69 lakh ha and not sown areas 4.16 lakh ha (2005-06)

As per 2001 census, total working marginal and nonworking persons were 6.90 lakh (45.18%), 1.65 lakh(7.61%) and 13.24 lakh (60.73%), respectively. In this proportion of women was 17.14 per cent, 10.83 per cent and 72.03 per cent, receptively, showing that non-working women were more by 20 per cent as compared to men. As far as cultivators are concerned, there were 1.66 lakh men farmers and 1.566 lakh women farmers. This is absolute numbers come to 1 lakh more men but on their population percentage basis it comes to 29.62 per cent men and 53.26 per cent women. In rural areas this comes to 47.76 per cent men and 60.80 per cent women agricultural laborers (19.15%) as compared to men (5.30%). In rural areas women agricultural laborers were 21.15 per cent against 8.39 per cent men. More men were engaged in other works (61.62%) as compared to women (22.79%).

The district of Ajmer had 17.71 per cent SC and 2.41 per cent ST population (2001).

Area under all crops (2005-06) was 4.39 lakh ha. In Kharif major crops grown are sorghum (Jowar), bajara, maize, kharif pulses, and sesame, groundnut, cotton and red chillies. Wheat is Major Rabi crop of the district followed by rapeseed and mustard, barley and gram. In kharif 3.89 lakh ha area was sown (2005-06) out of which only 13,883 ha was irrigated (3.56%), whereas is Rabi out of 79342 ha sown area 79.87 per cent (63373 ha) was irrigated. The productivity of kharif crops is very low as they are rainfed. Irrigated Rabi crops have good productivity varying between 18 and 23 q per ha.

The total irrigated area is 2005-06 was 78476 ha and net irrigated area was 68445 ha. Maximum area is irrigated from wells, followed by tube wells, lakes (Talabs) and canal. Among kharif crops, maize was irrigated maximums 1434 ha out of 36017 ha. Wheat (28736 ha), rapeseed and mustard (15296 ha) and bailey and onions were other irrigated crops.

Ajmer district has high animal population out of total animal wealth of 16011 lakh; cattle were 3.07 lakh, buffaloes 2.75, sheep 3.92 lakh, goats and 6.02 lakh. Thus, beside dairy development, sheep and goat development can provide additional income generation particularly to women cultivators.

Poultry population of 21.12 lakh birds is another big same of income generation in this district. For the animal husbandry, there are 49 Vet. Hospitals, 15 dispensaries, 26 Sub-centers and 92 Artificial in Semination Centers in the district, to look after health and breeding.

### **Profile of Kekri Tehsil**

Kekri Tehsil is one of the nine Tehsil of Ajmer district, having total geographical area of 993.38 sq. km or 99338 ha. Only 7.00 sq. km is urban and most of it is rural area. Total population of this Tehsil was 1.75 lakh (2001), comprising of 89664 men and 85392 women. The rural population constituted of 72021 men and 68900 women totaling to 1.41 lakh. The sex-ratio in rural areas was 957 females to 1000 males. Population density in rural area was 143 against 4876 in urban areas; the mean for the Tehsil was 176.

The working population in rural area (2001) was 45960 (32.61%) comprising of 35224 men (48.91%) and 10736 women (15.58%). Marginal population in rural was 26363, of which women were 22401 (32.51%) and 3962 men (5.50%). In case of non-working population, there was not much difference in rural areas between men and women. Against 51.91 per cent non-working women, non-working men were 45.91 per cent in rural areas (2001).

In absolute numbers, there are fewer women farmers in rural areas of Kekri Tehsil (19336) as compared to men (22170), but on proportion basis, there were 58.35 per cent women cultivators against 56.58 per cent men (2001). Agricultural laborers are 2.5 times more in women group as compared to men. Against 29.14 per cent women agricultural labourers, men were 9.89 per cent (2001). More men do other works

(30.69%) than women (10.38%). There were 22.76 per cent SC population in rural areas of Kekri, where as ST were 12.62 per cent.

The normal rainfall of Kekri centre is 49.56 cm, which fluctuates as per behavior of monsoon. In 2010, Kekri received 626.25 mm rains. The major crops of the Tehsil are sorghum (Jewar), bajra, maize, Kharif pulses, and sesame and cotton in Kharif and rapeseed and mustard, wheat, barley, gram and taramira in Rabi season. Red chilies are also grown in the Tehsil. In 2010-11, Jawar was grown as 21964 ha, bajra 8412 ha, moong (green gram) 8457 ha in Kharif and 13519 ha wheat, 11770 ha gram and 6845 ha rapeseed and mustard. The productivity of Kharif crops was only 5 q/ha whereas, wheat recorded about 20 q/ha and gram 12 q/ha. Rapeseed and mustard yield was 12 q/ha. For irrigated crops yield levels could be increased with better management.

As per land use pattern, out of 99338 ha geographical area forests are only on 0.99 per cent area. There are large usar lands (4709 ha) or 4.74 per cent. Permanent pastures and grasslands account for 7.10 per cent and wastelands 11.26 per cent (11,187 ha) which can be developed for additional production and income, particularly by women cultivators and agricultural laborers. The net sown area in 2005-06 was 54544 (54.90%) and gross sown area 64710 (65.14%), thus 10,166 ha was double cropped. The net irrigated area was 37.75 per cent (2005-06) and gross irrigated area 30.73 per cent of sown area, thus, this Tehsil has fairly large irrigated areas, actually highest amongst the entire Tehsils of Ajmer district. There are large numbers of wells (8771) and lakes (Talabs) in the Tehsil; however, none of them were not in use.

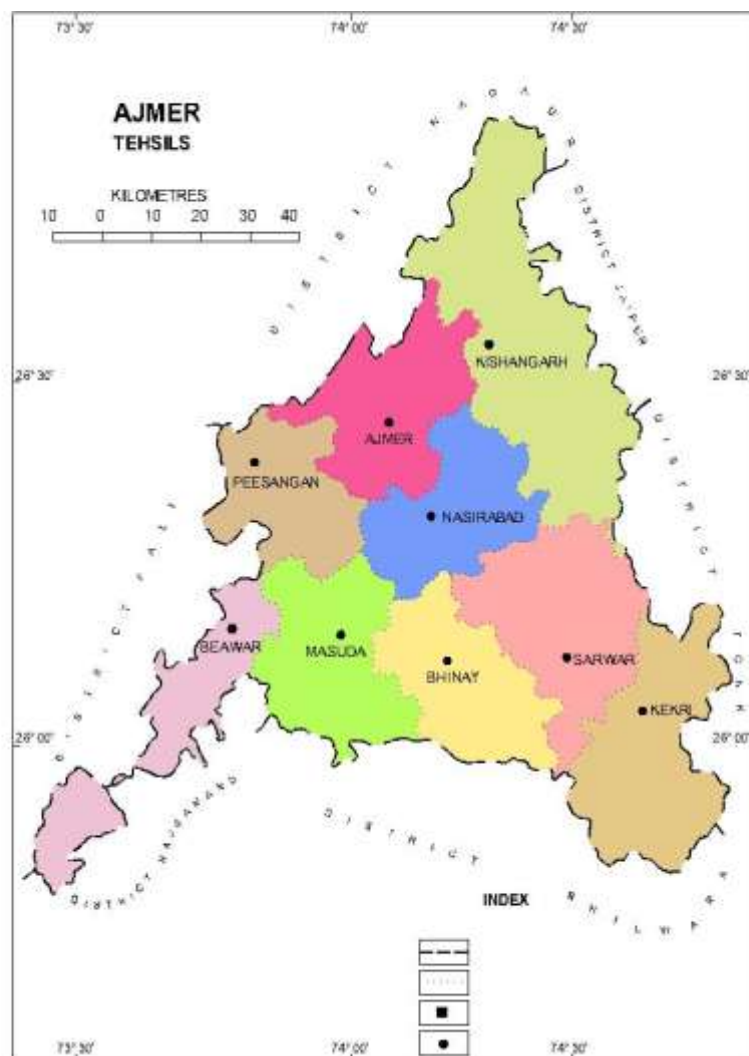


Fig: 3:9

Irrigated area is Kharif is very low and only cotton (621 ha) and maize (330 ha) were irrigated (2005-06). Rabi crops are mostly irrigated like wheat (6137 ha), bailey (863 ha), gram (266 ha) and highest 10,101 ha is rapeseed and mustard. Red chili was other irrigated crops of the Tehsil (227 ha).

The total animal wealth in 2003 was 1.488 lakh and of poultry birds 11793 only. Out of this cattle population was 37,801. Goat's population was recorded at 42,482 and of sheep 38,761. This shows that besides dairy development, goat and sheep development can increase these based industries and generate additional income, particularly for women of the Tehsil.

Kekri has highest number (7) of veterinary hospitals amongst all Panchayat Samities, as well as dispensaries (5). There were 16 A.I. centers and 4 animal sub-centers in the Tehsil (2005-06).

In 2005-06, there were 97 cooperative societies in Kekri Panchayat Samiti, which increased to 105 in 2010. Numbers of agriculture credit cooperative societies were 19 in 2005-06. Self - help groups were 16.

# 2

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## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Role of women has always been known but not quantified in real perspective. It is alien to housewives where contribution in managing households has never been acknowledge in terms of hours of work and quantum of work load. More or less this situation is the same in India and many other countries of the world, particularly Asian and south Asian nations. A brief on the role and status of women farmers in India and Rajasthan has already been dealt with earlier. In this chapter some specific works done in India and Asian countries is being reviewed.

According to Venkateswaram (1992) in overall farm production, women's average contribution is estimated at 55 per cent to 66 per cent of the total labour with percentage much higher in certain regions. This is supported by Meena (1991) who mentioned that characteristics and potentials of agriculture strongly vary across the region and each region has distinct characteristics and potentials for agricultural production. According to Mathur (2005), Planning Commission, New Delhi in 1988 delineated India into 15 board Agro-climatic zones based on water resources, vegetation potential, rainfall pattern, soil characteristics and cropping pattern. This was done to evolve location specific production technologies and work out constraints and potential of areas to undertake sustainable development programme, particularly in the agriculture sector. The state of Rajasthan was spread over four agro-climatic zones which were further categorized into ten zones keeping in view natural endowment for the purpose of location specific micro level planning for research and development.

World Bank (1991) estimated that in India women accounted for 93 per cent of total employment in dairy production. Further, though women play a significant role in livestock management and production, women's control over livestock and its products is negligible. Venkateswaram (1992) also estimated that women have a share of only 25.7 per cent in earned income. Women's key role in the production of major grains and minor millets has also been emphasized contributing to food security at village level. As a major buyer of family food and meal makers, women ensure adequate food security. As primary providers of nutrition to the young children, women are the major decision-makers in ensuring nutrition to the next generation.

In Vietnam, 70 per cent house holds earn their livelihood from agricultural production. Further, 53 per cent of the farming population is female, and 73 per cent of these women are employed in agricultural sector. In addition, women are involved in trading the agricultural produce in local markets and marketing cooperatives, (UNESCO, 1989). The average percentage of female-headed households in Vietnam is 32 per cent and 23 per cent of the population live in female-headed households. An almost 50-50 per cent in urban areas as Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, and there are 28 per cent female-headed households in rural areas. Among women-headed households, 42 per cent are married and their husbands are either present or are working as migrant labourers away from the village. Some are widows (41%) and a small group is separated or divorced. Contrary to the situation in many countries, rural female-headed households are less vulnerable to poverty than rural male-headed households. Remittances from male migrant labourers seem to improve the economic position of many female-headed households in rural areas (UNIFFM, 1988).

According to ESCAP (1997), with rapid industrialization in China, contribution of agriculture in GDP declined to 21.2 per cent in 1993 against 51.7 per cent in manufacturing sector. Agriculture still played major role in China's economy as 76.17 per cent of the population is involved in agricultural activities and remaining 23.83 per cent in non-agricultural enterprises. The role played by women in agriculture varies



across the regions as well as with social classes. Further, while women do more farm work in the southern China, than in the north, their role in agricultural production was relatively minor in almost all localities. By and large, women's farm work was highly seasonal and also limited to such chores as harvesting and weeding. With the exception of few places in the south, it was generally felt in a society that an ideal woman should not engage in agricultural work (ESCAP, 1997). According to FAO (1998) rural women in China are active workers both in rice farming and horticulture crop systems as well as in subsistence production.

Since the revolution, the gender division of labour underwent changes and rural women began to work both inside and outside the households. Although women spend a great deal of time and energy on agriculture, they still play a supportive role. Men still take charge of production. It is men who decide what to grow, how much to grow and where to sell. Although they do farming in addition to their jobs in town, they have the final say. They come back to do spring ploughing, summer and fall harvesting (Xiaoxian, 1994). But there are villages where women also do the ploughing (Kelkar and Yunxian, 1997). Women in China are also involved in livestock rearing both by tradition and by the current need to improve income through sideline activities. Women in agriculture earned 80 per cent as much as men while in rural non-agricultural jobs they earned only 51 per cent as much (UNDP, 1998).

Recently, Chayal, et al. (2010) did a study on role performed by women in agriculture in Bundi district of Rajasthan. This study concluded that the women play a significant role in agriculture and allied fields. Research showed that farm women's participation was maximum in cutting, picking, cleaning of grains, drying of grains, storage, processing operations and major part of cleaning of field, raising nursery for seedling, weeding, shifting production to threshing floor, winnowing and grading operations are also done by farm women. In case of leveling of field, fertilizer application they does not participate as much. Further, whereas there is no participation of farm women in ploughing of field, plant protection measures and marketing activities. The study also

says that age, family income, and size of the land holding influence women's participation in agriculture. Type of family, education level, caste did not affect women's participation in agriculture. These findings are also supported by Choudhary and Singh (2003). According to Singh, et al. (2004), farm operations in which the participation of women was 100 per cent were cleaning the produce, cutting, picking, storage and processing.

A study on "An Assessment of the Situation of Cases of Women Litigants in the Revenue Courts in Rajasthan and need for Gender Sensitizing of Revenue Officers to Expedite their Disposal" was conducted by SPRI, Jaipur (2007). The project area included four Sub-Divisions of Chomu, Kekri, Girwa and Shergarh. In the present study no women respondent mentioned about any litigation on land under her Khatedari or any type of problem with family members, but the fact is that there are number of issues related to land rights for women in Rajasthan. SPRI (2007) study has made a number of recommendations and the same are summarized as under:

- i) In order to emerge out of this maze of socio-economic inequalities, the underprivileged need to be empowered. Counseling is one of the most important instruments to bring about this empowerment. The strategies for providing legal counseling to women would vary according to the area, background and level of beneficiaries apart from the presence and reach of voluntary organizations in the area.
- ii) Without an effective utilization of the tool of legal aid, even the few laws that exist for the benefit of women will remain as empty promises made by well-intentioned legislations.
- iii) There is a need for improving the quality of legal aid that is being given by legal aid advocates.
- iv) It was seen during the study that change in the legal status of the property were not complied as per legal rules and regulations in the research area. Most of the time it was being done orally through caste panchayats. It is not being put-down

on papers. A lengthy procedure and lack of knowledge and awareness with respect to legal procedure regarding cases of land and property rights result in un-necessary delay in timely delivery of justice. Even if justice is provided by the court, there is less social acceptance to it.

- v) Through Focus Group Discussions it was also found that even if parents or brothers are ready to give the woman her right, she doesn't want to have it. She tells it may lead to unnecessary conflict later on. She also thinks "my brothers have already less amount of land to feed their family, so I shouldn't ask for my share". Sensitiveness in relation to their land and property rights was low. It is because they had either no land or less land or not fertile land or irrigation problem etc. they were mostly dependent on wage labour although India is called an agrarian economy.
- vi) To establish women's effective land rights will require not only removing existing gender inequalities in the law, but also ensuring that the laws are implemented. It will need strengthening women's ability to claim and retain their rights, as well as their ability to exercise effective control over it. The complexity of these obstacles and their regional variability, preclude any simple prescriptions, and specific strategies to overcome them can probably evolve only through the process of localized campaigns through NGOs and civil society. These agencies can be instrumental in protecting and ensuring women's rights to land and property by:-
- Bringing attitudinal change amongst the people in the society.
  - Generating awareness amongst women so that they could themselves recognize their rights to land and property.
  - Amending legal provisions pertaining to land and property rights to women.
  - Simplifying court procedure in relation to land and property.
  - Making a platform where all the women could assemble time to time, discuss their concerned issues and raise their voices for the same.

# 3

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## METHODOLOGY

Men and women are supposed to be equal partners in the society and share responsibilities of household activities. As agriculture is the main source of livelihood they also take part in various field activities like sowing / planting ,weeding and fertilizer application, harvesting, processing, storage etc. their contribution is greatly appreciated but active involvement is yet to be recognized with empowerment. Keeping this in view the study on role and status of women cultivators in selected areas of Rajasthan was undertaken. The broad objective is to see the impact of their involvement on the overall economic status of their families and on their own empowerment.

### **Objectives of the study**

The broad objective of the study is the role and status of women cultivators in women headed and non women headed families and to see the impact on agriculture both in economic and non-economic terms.

The objectives of the study are:

- i) To examine the status of women who are Khatedari tenants.
- ii) To compare landholdings whether they are de jure or defacto are tiller of the lands.
- iii) To compare the living standards (access to TV, radio, gas, etc.) between the two groups.
- iv) To compare and analyze the wage differentials based on gender for agricultural labourers.

- v) To analyze the access of women to inputs like good seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation and technology.

The study covered two districts of Rajasthan on sub-geographical characteristics. These two districts are as under:-

1. Jaipur,
2. Ajmer

From each district one sub-division was selected. The criteria for the selection of the sub-division are population, status of women and type of land in the area (Table-2).

In order to achieve these objectives a questionnaire was prepared (Annexure-1) focusing on these two areas. Based on these personal interviews were taken covering 45 women and 15 Men having Khatadari rights and also cultivating themselves, in several villages in two districts of Rajasthan. Responses were then compared between women who owned land in their own name (landowning women) and women who did not own land (Landless women). It was hypothesized that women’s economic independency and social status would be mediated by their ownership of land

**Table: 3.1**  
**Selection of sub-divisions**

<b>District</b>	<b>Sub-division</b>	<b>Justification</b>
Jaipur	Phulera	High SC/OBC population
Ajmer	Kekri	Large rural agrarian population

From Jaipur district, Phulera sub-division was selected as it has a large SC/OBC population. Kekri sub-division was selected from Ajmer district as it has a large number of rural agrarian populations.

## **Tools**

The questionnaire prepared for field summery was organized into six main sections which are as follows:

- 1) Personal information
- 2) Access to land
- 3) Control of land
- 4) Economic independence
- 5) Social status

The first section aimed to gather general socio economic information of the respondents such as their income and educational level. The second section focused on questions relating to the area of land owned by the households, land owned by the respondent individually and the amount of time spent working on the land. The third section looked at the amount of control over numerous decisions concerning the land and sought to pinpoint if the respondent would like to have more control over the decisions. The fourth section centres on questions relating to economic independency. This section aimed to discover to what extent the respondent had control over the household income, what were the typical households spending patterns, and the respondent's sources of income. The fifth section consists of questions relating to social status to explore the respondent's opinions regarding land ownership, the possible obstacles involved and others attitudes to women's ownership of land. If the respondent was a widow certain questions relating to the husband's behavior were omitted and others were replaced by the term male family members.

## **Data Collection Strategy**

A questionnaire was developed after the review of literature and discussions with the experts. The developed questionnaire was pre-tested and modified. Before the commencement of this study, a workshop on elected women Pradhans and Sarpanch

was held at this institute. Informally, some input from them was also gathered which helped in the finalization of the format.

A questionnaire related to the size of the landholding, the soil classification, whether irrigated or not, what type of irrigation, type of land, crop production, inputs available for cultivation, any mechanized means like tractors – owned or rented – available, pesticides, fertilizers, how is the land sown harvested, access to marketing, etc. was prepared to gather information from the households.

Beside primary data, secondary information was also collected from the SDMs of Phulera and Kekri blocks. This included village-wise names of women-headed households as per categories and the size of their land holdings. Similar information was also collected for 15 male farmers from each block. Some basic statistics of the blocks was also obtained from the office of the SDM and District profiles of Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Rajasthan.

A field team comprising of one male and one female investigator was formed. The female investigator primarily collected information from women cultivators while male members interviewed males and other family members.

### **Data analysis**

The field information collected were compiled and tables were generated for different questions and their responses. These were finally categorized in to:

- i) Age
- ii) Type of family
- iii) Monthly family income
- iv) Caste
- v) Education
- vi) Land holding

The data thus collected, was cleaned and entered in MS Excel and analyzed. A tabulation plan was prepared and tables were generated using the analyzed data.

## **Sample Size**

A sample of 120 households was taken up for the study, 60 from each sub-division. From this sample of 60 households from each sub-division, 15 women headed households were selected where women are either widow or their husbands are physically unable to work. 15 households where women owned Khatadari lands and men assist them in cultivation and 15 women cultivators whose husbands mostly remain out of the state. Fifteen men-headed households were also selected for comparison.

Based on the information generated, scrutiny and analysis of data were done to arrive at conclusions to make appropriate recommendations and suggestions to improve overall social and economic standard of women cultivators in Rajasthan.



# 4

## FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

### Socio-economic Scenario of Phulera Block Farmers

The study at random selected 60 farmers, both women (45) and men (15) to examine their agro economic status (Table -4.1). From Age point of view 48.30 per cent farmers were more than 40 years. Young farmers constituted only 21.7 per cent of the sample. It seems that even in villages nuclear families are preferred (51.7%). These two characters of social life in village will have adverse impact on cultivation of land.

**Table: 4.1**

Socio - Economic Status of Farmers of Phulera Block(Jaipur District)			
Variable	Categories	Number	Percent
Age	<30	13	21.7
	Middle(31-40)	18	30.0
	Old(>40)	29	48.3
Type of Family	Joint family	29	48.3
	Nuclear Family	31	51.7
Monthly family income(Rs.)	<1500	3	5.0
	1500-3500	21	35.0
	3500-5500	15	25.0
	>5500	21	35.0
Caste	General	9	15.0
	Other Backward class	34	56.7
	Scheduled Caste	8	13.3
	Scheduled Tribes	9	15.0
Education	Illiterate	37	61.7
	Literate	10	16.7
	Middle	12	20.0
	Secondary	1	1.7
land in Bigha*	1-10	49	81.7
	11-20	9	15.0
	21-30	1	1.7
	31-40	0	0.0
	40>	1	1.7

\*1acre =1.25 Bigha

Monthly income of farmers varied between Rs. <1500 and Rs. >5500. Thirty five per cent farmers had income Rs. 1500-3500 and same number Rs. 5500 and above. Only 5 per cent farmers were having monthly income of less than Rs. 1500. Further examination of financial status reveals that. Only 1 farmer out of 60 had less than Rs. 500 monthly income. Farmers in the income group of more than Rs. 6500 were 17 (28.3%), followed by income group of Rs. 2500-3500 (21.7%) and Rs. 3500-4500 (18.3%). This shows a wide variation in the income levels of farmers. In the Phulera block, predominantly farmers belong to OBC (56.7%). General category, SC and ST vary between 13 per cent and 15 per cent. From education point of view, majority (71.7%) farmers were found uneducated or illiterate. Only one person out of 60 farmers was secondary pass.

Predominantly farmers had land holding between 1 and 10 bigha (1.25 bigha=1 acre), followed by 11-20 bigha (15.0%). These data show that at least one acre of land holding farmers own in this area. The problem is that 75 per cent out of farmers have unirrigated land and only 15 per cent have wells (6 no.) and Tube wells (7 no.) (Table 4.2 - 4.3).

**Table: 4.2**

Type of land	No. of Sample	%
Irrigated	15	25.0
Unirrigated	45	75.0
Banjar	0	0
Sandy	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table: 4.3**  
**Irrigation source**

	No. of Sample	%
Well	6	10.0
Tube well	7	11.7
Depend on Rain	47	78.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Socio-economic Status of Women Cultivators of Phulera Block

Out of total sample of 60 cultivators in four categories, there were 45 female cultivators in these categories. Table 4.4 below shows the age-wise break-up of these farmers.

**Table: 4.4**  
**Category - wise Age group of farmers of Phulera Block**

S.N.	Category		Number	Percent
1	Women cultivators heading households - either widows or whose husbands are physically unable to work in the field	Young (<30)	5	33.3
		Middle (31-40)	4	26.7
		Old (>40)	6	40.0
2	Women cultivators whose husbands mostly remain out of the state for work	Young(<30)	5	33.3
		Middle(31-40)	6	40.0
		Old(>40)	4	26.7
3	Women who own lands and cultivate themselves	Young(<30)	0	0.0
		Middle(31-40)	5	33.3
		Old(>40)	10	66.7
4	Men having Khatedari rights and also cultivating themselves	Young(<30)	3	20.0
		Middle(31-40)	3	20.0
		Old(>40)	9	60.0

This shows that out of 45 women cultivators, young (<30 years.) were 10, in middle age group (31-40 years) there were and rest 20 were old (>40 years). It is also revealed that in the third category of women farmers who own land and also cultivate the proportions was even higher than old male farmers at 66.7 per cent. In the third category there was not a single woman farmer in young age group. In the first two categories, one third young women head house holds but cultivation is done by other male members of the family or on a share cropping basis.

On further examination it was observed that out of 21 female farmers, 15 were widows who were managing households. This social status is presented is Table-4.5.

**Table: 4.5**  
**Socio Personal Characteristics of female Respondents (female household headed) (n=21)**

Variable	Categories	Number	percent
<b>In 21 female household headed 15 women are widows</b>			
Age	Young(<30)	6	28.6
	Middle(31-40)	8	38.1
	Old(>40)	7	33.3
Type of Family	Joint family	13	61.9
	Nuclear Family	8	38.1
Monthly family income(Rs.)	<1500	2	9.5
	1500-3500	9	42.9
	3500-5500	2	9.5
	>5500	8	38.1
Caste	General	2	9.5
	Other backward class	5	23.8
	Schedule caste	3	14.3
	Schedule tribes	11	52.4
Education	Illiterate	15	71.4
	Literate	5	23.8
	Middle	1	4.8
	Secondary	0	0.0
land in Bigha	1-10	20	95.2
	11-20	1	4.8
	21-30	0	0.0
	31-40	0	0.0
	40>	0	0.0

Amongst female headed household the age-group was fairly well distributed. The middle aged female farmers were highest (38.1%) followed by old female farmers (33.3%). The young female farmers were 6 out of 21 female farmers. These women farmers preferred a joint family system (61.9%) to a nuclear family. This in clean from the fact that 15 of the 21 female farmers were widows and many others also liked to live in joint families primarily due to security and children's upkeep.

From the point of monthly family income, the highest numbers (42.9%) were between Rs. 1500 and Rs.3500. and the lowest number of female households earned Rs. <1500. It was also the case for income group of Rs. 3500-5500. The second highest income

group was more than Rs. 5500. This shows that 17 female farmers out of 21 had family income between Rs. 1500 to above Rs. 5500 per month.

The caste pattern is almost similar to overall observations made earlier that in this block OBC are dominant followed by SC and ST. In this group of 21 female farmers also 52.4 per cent belonged to OBC, 23.8 per cent to ST and 14.3 per cent were schedule tribe women farmers. From general category there were only 2 (9.5%) female farmers.

The educational level (Table.. and Table ..) show a similar pattern in general and gender situation in female-headed households out of 21 females 15 were illiterate (71.4%). Only 1 women was middle pass and no female had secondary school certificate, from education point of view this block of Jaipur district is quite backward for female education.

Female-headed households owned only small pieces of land for cultivation (Table-4.6). Out of 21 female headed-families, 20 (95.2%) owned land between one and ten bighas and only one female had a land holding 11 and 20 bigha. No one had large holding of land.

### **Women-headed house – holds**

As stated earlier out of 60 farmers, 45 were female cultivators in the three categories. It was further observed that out of all female cultivators, 21 were female headed households. Table shows the socio-economic status of these female headed households, of which 15 were widows.

**Table: 4.6**

Head of the family	No. of Sample	%
Female	21	35.0
Male	39	65.0
<b>Total</b>	60	100.0

From the age point of view 66.66 per cent (14) were up to 40 years of age and 33.33 per cent were old (>40ys). Out of 21, thirteen women lived in a joint family whereas 8 were nuclear families. Thus, women farmers preferred joint family system for obvious reasons of social and financial securities for their children. Maximum 9 females (43%) had monthly income between Rs. 1500 and Rs.3500, followed by 38 per cent above Rs.>5500/- the number of women earning less than Rs. 1500 monthly were 9.52 per cent and the same percentage was having income between Rs. 3500 and Rs. 5500 per month.

Caste pattern in women cultivators followed the general pattern and OBC female farmers were maximum 11 out of 21. General, SC and ST women cultivators were 2, 5 and 3. respectively. No woman farmer was secondary pass. Most of women households were illiterate (71.42%). Only one woman was middle pass and 5 were literate who could sign their names. Thus, education level was found to be very disappointing.

No women-headed household had land holdings more than 20 bigha, in fact out of 21 women headed households only one woman had a land holding between 11 and 20 bigha.

In the following pages an analysis is presented with regard to condition and status of women headed households (21no.) for agriculture, education, empowerment, credit, income, employment, social justice, as observed in the Tehsil.

### **Agriculture**

As stated earlier, land holding of women headed household was small and varied between one to ten bighas. Further 71.4 per cent women cultivators land was unirrigated and depended on rains, as a result of which 17 women farmers or 81.0 per cent grew only one crop in Kharif season. Only 4 women farmers took two crops with well irrigation. This explains low productivity of most of the crops as Kharif rain is low and the soil is sandy to sandy loam. Most of the women farmers (90.5%) never got only

training in crop production as no such activity was organized in their area. In general, farmers of this Tehsil were not aware of improved agricultural practices, both for rainfed and irrigated areas. It is of interest that in 19 out of 21 women headed households, women took decisions regarding growing crops, harvesting, marketing and land deals. With regard to purchase of agricultural inputs like seed, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. a large number, 76.2 per cent, faced some problems over to distance, availability, etc. Male farmers get the facilities of irrigation, seed, fertilizers and loan easily as compared to female farmers. This was true for both 60 and 21 sample sizes. There was no complaint with regard to behavior of shopkeepers as reported by 90.47 per cent women cultivators, whereas 9.23 per cent had some problem. It was also observed that 12 out of 21 (57.1%) women headed households preferred to work on their own land rather than work on the fields of others to earn more even when their own fields were not fertile. This is comparable to total 60 farmers where it was 61.7 per cent

### **Education**

Women headed households provided education to their children in both Government schools (47.62%) and private schools (42.86%). In remaining households, there was no school going children. This shows a large number of women farmers preferred private school over Government schools in spite of high cost to provide quality education to their children. Similar situation was also found with sample size of 60 cultivators

### **Banking**

On bank credit side a large number of farmers (41.7%) from the sample of 60 reported some problems while taking loan. Contrary to these 61.90 per cent women headed households showed satisfaction in taking bank loan from 21 samples. It seems that this is very much related to number of bank accounts. Out of 60 respondents 35 did not have any bank account and only 5 per cent or 3 farmers had a joint account. In case of

women headed households of 21, only 9 or 42.9 per cent women farmers had bank account and 12 or 57.1 per cent had no bank account. Similarly, 71.4 per cent women farmers or 15 out of 21 said that they would not be able to get loan without the help or support from their husbands. Majority of women farmers (80.95) stated that they face a number of problems in taking bank loans as compared to male farmers – as a consequence to this still farmers borrow money from local money lenders. In total 60 samples, 70 per cent cultivators reported taking loan from local money lenders and 66.7 per cent women headed households did the same.

In respect to having assets and amenities, out of 60 respondents, mobile/telephone was available with 55 per cent cultivators, followed by television 43 per cent and scooter/motor bicycle 28.33 per cent. Four cultivators owned car and 4 tractors. Refrigerator was available with 6 out of 60 cultivators. In case of 21 women-headed households, mobile/ telephones were available with 38.09 per cent respondents, followed by scooters/motor bicycle 33.33 per cent which was higher than for total cultivators. This shows that scooters/motorcycle was quite popular with women headed households. Tractor was found with only one woman cultivator out of 21 women headed households.

### **Managing work at home and Field**

With regard to managing work at both home and the field, in a sample of 60 cultivators, 75 per cent agreed and 25 per cent did not agree that they managed both home and agriculture field with out difficulty. In case of 21 women headed households more than 90 per cent women said that they faced problems in managing work at both the places. It was heartening to note that 100 per cent women headed households reported that they get full respect from their family members. The same was true with the sample of 60 respondents. On the issue of sexual harassment by the employers, 75 per cent cultivators said ‘no’ and 25 per cent did not reply. All the women headed households of 21 reported no harassment. On the issue of empowerment, a number of



questions were asked to women-headed households. Out of 21 women cultivators, 20 would like to have more said regarding decisions based on banks, agricultural practices, marketing, etc. Similarly, 16 women cultivators (76.2%) stated that they were more involved in decisions concerning household activities like how to spend income, purchase of provisions, taking bank loan or money from money lenders, selling/mortgaging land, etc. Only 9.5 per cent women headed households mentioned that their husbands or other family members take decision on these issues. This shows that in women headed households, women govern. It was interesting to note that on a suggestion about transfer of land to women, 36.7 per cent from 60 respondents agreed and only 3.3 per cent said did not agree. A large number, 27 farmers did not reply. A similar picture also emerges for 21 women - headed households. Where 33.3 per cent women agreed, one did not agree, and 10 (47.6%) did not reply. This can be correlated with the answers gives on whether owning land would improve the life of women. In a sample of 60, 11 cultivators agreed (18.3%) and 81.7% per cent (49 No.) said 'no'. In case of 21 women headed households almost same 19 per cent and 81 per cent respondents said 'yes' and 'no' respectively.

A large number of women cultivators reported that they were not dependent on either husbands or other members of the family (57% to 58%). This is corroborate by answers regarding enforcement of decision on children's school fee, health related issues, essential commodities, family expenditure, social decisions etc. This was true for 90.5 per cent for women headed households and 78.3 per cent for all categories of farmers. Other source of income was mainly from husbands and their children wages form city for 40-50 per cent cultivators. More than 85 per cent women headed cultivators did not face any difficulty while getting land transferred in their name. In case of 60 cultivators, these were 10 per cent and 90 per cent. This shows that women cultivators got land transferred to their name easily and there were no hurdles put by husbands or other family members.

### **Socio-economic scenario of Kekri tehsil respondents (n=60)**

For this study 60 farmers were surveyed, which included 45 women cultivators and 15 men cultivators to assess their socio-economic status. A summary of 60 respondents is given in Table-3.1. This shows that there were over 60 per cent old cultivators above the age of 40 years, 25 per cent young (<30 yrs.) and the middle age group was 13.3 per cent. There was only 10 per cent difference between joint family (55%) and nuclear family (45%) groups. This shows that even in rural areas nuclear families are quite large in number.

From income point of view, 70 per cent families earned Rs. 1500 to Rs. 5500 per month. More than Rs. 5500 income respondents were 12 out of 60 or 20 per cent. The sampled cultivators consisted of general castes (3.3%), OBC (33.3%), SC (10.0%) and 53.3 per cent Scheduled Tribes. More than half (58.3 per cent) cultivators were illiterate. Amongst literate, one farmer was secondary, senior secondary and graduate. Middle pass farmers were 20 per cent (12%) and those who were literate and could sign their names were 16.7 per cent.

Majority of cultivators had land holdings up to 10 bigha (70 per cent) and 16.7 per cent between 11 and 20 bigha. More than 20 bigha and above 40 bigha land owners were 11 out of 60 respondents (between 5 and 6.7 per cent).

### **An Analysis of Women-headed house-holds (n=24)**

Out of 60 respondents 45 were women farmers, whose interviews were recorded. From this it was found that 24 were women-headed house-holds. Their details were taken for different sectors like agriculture, education, empowerment, credit, income, employment, social justice, as observed in Kekri Tehsil of Ajmer district. (In case of Phulera Tehsil of Jaipur district this number was 21 out of 60 respondents).

## Agriculture

In general, 70 per cent farmers had land holding size up to 10 bigha and 16.7 per cent between 11-20 bigha. Large land holdings were few. Out of 24 women, 21 or 87.5 per cent women had land up to 10 bigha and 2 between 11-20 bigha and only 1 between 21-30 bigha lands. Thus, as was found for 60 respondents, women-headed house-hold also had large small size of land holdings. Out of 24 women-headed house-holds six had irrigated land (25%) and 18 (75%) rainfed. For irrigation, wells were the only source. Thus, farmers in this Tehsil largely depended on rains for agricultural activities. This has an impact on average the productivity of crops. This was discussed earlier also as in 2010-11, jawar, bajra and moong (rainfed crops) yielded 500 kg/ha and wheat (1998 kg/ha), gram (1219 kg/ha) and rapeseed & mustard (1180 kg/ha). These are irrigated crops. Most of the women farmers (87.5%) took only one crop in kharif and only three or 12.5 per cent took two crops. Regarding agricultural activities, most of the women farmers (19) took their own decision and only two depended on others while three took almost all decisions by them selves. Thus, a large number of women cultivators took their own decision for agricultural activities due to one or the other reason. In purchase of agricultural inputs like seed, fertilizes, etc., more women cultivators faced problems (75%) mainly due to distance and going alone to markets. Only 25 per cent women cultivators had no problem in purchase. The opinion regarding availability of facilities like irrigation, seed, fertilizes, loan, etc. was almost equally divided in comparison with male cultivators. 54.2 per cent women cultivators said that they faced problems in getting these facilities as compared to 45.8 per cent who did not face any difficulty. All 24 women cultivators stated that all shopkeepers behaved nicely with them and they had no complaint. It was also revealed that women cultivators had no exposure to any technical training or participation in agricultural related workshops (91.7%). Only two of them attended any workshop. No woman cultivator adapted organic farming, in fact they never heard of it. Except one, out of 24 women cultivators thought that they would not like to work on others fields even as their own lands were not that productive.

## **Education**

As stated earlier, out of 24 women-headed households, 18 women were uneducated, 4 were literate and only 2 middle class pass. It was heartening to note that women were interested in the education of their children. Out of 24, there were 12 women whose children were adult and doing some jobs. Children of nine women-headed households were attending Govt. schools (37.5%) and three (12.5%) were going to private schools.

## **Banking**

It was revealing that although 24 women-headed households were being governed by women cultivators only three of them had bank accounts in their own name (12.5%) and 21 had no bank account. This situation is again reflected in transaction in banks. Only 8.3 per cent or two women had no problem in taking bank loan, three took loans without the help of their husbands while 21 or 87.5 per cent had to depend on their husbands for taking loan to do bank formalities. It was also revealed that women do not get bank loan easily (87.5%) as compared to men. Only 3 women (12.5%) stated that women get bank loans easily as men. These seem to be exceptions. Only three women headed households took loan from the local money lender and 21 did not do so.

## **Income**

Out of 24 women -headed cultivators, eight or 33.3% had family income between Rs. 3500 and Rs. 4500, where as five (20.8%) between Rs. 2500 and Rs. 3500. The highest income Rs. 6500 was only with one women headed house hold. The lowest income of Rs. 500 was also with one household. Thus, the financial status varied greatly in this Tehsil, which is largely associated with rainfed areas.

## **Income source**

Most of the women- headed households (83.3%) stated that they have other sources of income also to supplement agricultural income. Only four women said that they had no

other source of income. Generally, these sources included salary/ wages of males working elsewhere.

### **Amenities**

Out of 24 women-cultivators, four possessed TVs, 11 mobile-phones, five scooter/motorcycles, and two agricultural machineries. None had refrigerator, tractor and car. Thus, from amenities point of view, women-headed house-holds were quite backward or had financial constraints.

### **Social status**

Fifty per cent of women cultivators, out of 24 were from ST, followed by OBC (41.7%) and only two were from SC. No women farmers belonged to the General category. A similar situation was also observed with sample of 60 respondents. Joint family system was dominant (75.0%) and only six women cultivators lived in nuclear family system. All the 24 women cultivators were head of the family and governed the family affairs. The number of children per family in women-headed households varied between zero to four. No family had more than four children. In fact seven women had no child and maximum seven had two children. Thus, in this Tehsil, family size was small. Out of 24 women, 19 were widows, husband of one was living in the village and four were out of the village.

### **Empowerment**

Empowerment has been studied in different ways by putting various questions to 24 women-headed cultivators. Out of them 20 or 83.3 per cent women cultivators stated that they take decisions on issues like how to spend income, purchase of groceries, taking loans/repayment of loans, land related problems, etc. Only one woman cultivator depended on her husband. Both, husband and wife, also took joint decisions after discussing different issues (12.5%). It was interesting that 75 per cent women cultivators did not reply to a question pertaining to willingness of their husbands

transferring the land on their name. The remaining 25 per cent said 'no'. In fact 'no' is for 100 per cent women. Thus, land is to remain in the names of their husband only even in women-headed households. **Another aspect is that a large number of women who did not reply were widows and their family members would not like to transfer land to them.** Majority of women (95.8%) wanted to have more saying in household decisions. Contrary to this, all 24 women-cultivators said that even if the land is transferred in their names, there would be no improvement in their lives. This could be due to the age-old social stigma. A mixed reaction was found with regard to dependency of women on other members of the family. Out of 24 women cultivators, 16 or 66.7 per cent said 'no', and rest 33.3 per cent 'a little' (issue based). This shows some change in their thinking.

With regard to the role of women cultivators in decision taking for various household daily routine, it was amazing that all 24 rural women farmers took almost all decision by themselves. This involved issues of family health, school fee of children, purchase of household essentials, family expenditure, etc. Majority of women-cultivators (83.3%) did not face any problem while getting land transferred in their names and for others it was not an issue. All the women cultivators had no worry about other members of the family fraudulently getting their land. Similarly, even community members had no problem in the transfer of land to women cultivators. This shows that communities in the rural areas are also aware of women's rights and support them. One women farmer felt that it was difficult to get electricity connection for agriculture as compared to men. Only five or 20.8% women cultivators agreed that they get respect from their husbands but 19 did not reply. This could be due to fear to tell the truth. But all 24 agreed that they get respect in the community. A farmer woman plays dual role both on field and at home. But their household work was not affected or disturbed (79.2%). Only five out of 24 or (20.8%) women farmers were of the view that household work was affected due to farm work, mainly during sowing and harvesting periods. On the issue of a job in a city, one women farmer preferred to do so but 23 or 95.8 per cent would not like to do so. Again only one woman cultivator stated that she had partnership on her agricultural

land while all the others said 'no'. These were no land disputes faced by any woman cultivator.

On employment of women cultivators, it came out that out of 24, there were eight women (33.3%) who said that they got lesser wage as compared to male workers. Contrary to this 54.2 per cent (13 out of 24) women cultivators stated that they faced difficulties in getting work as compared to men. Rest had no problem. Timely payment of wages was agreed to by 22 (91.7) women cultivators. This does not seem to be a problem in this area. It was also heartening to find that 100 per cent women cultivators never faced any sexual harassment from their employers.

Women cultivators generally go for work only in the event of drought or flood when they can not work on their own fields. They prefer work in their, own village. Only one out of 24 women cultivators said that she would go out of the village to earn. At the time of the survey, 79.2 per cent women-cultivators stated that they were working as labour and five said no. The main reason for working as labour was small land holdings not sufficient to feed family (79.2%). It was revealing that none of the women cultivator was a member of any self-help group. On the suggestion of more Govt. help, 91.7 per cent or 22 women cultivators wanted more help and only 2 (8.3%) said 'no', 87.5% per cent or 21 women cultivators showed no interest to learn some still to augment their family income and only three women cultivators skill interest. This shows that women cultivators are more interested in getting additional Govt. assistance but do not want to enhance their skill to earn more for the family.

## A comparative scenario of Phulera and Kekri blocks

### **Sample size of 60 cultivators (45 women and 15 men)**

In sample size of 60 cultivator respondents, there were more young farmers in Kekri (21.7%) as compared to Phulera (25.0%). However, older farmers (61.7%) were in Kekri than in Phulera (48.3%). As far as family system is concerned there was not much difference, however, in Kekri the percentage was more (55.0%) living in joint family against 48.3 per cent in Phulera block of Jaipur district, where 51.7 per cent followed nuclear family system. This could be due to the proximity of the area to Jaipur city. There were vast variations in composition of caste system in Kekri where more than half of the sample-population (53.3%) belonged to Scheduled tribe and General category was only 3.3 per cent. In Phulera block more than 50 per cent or 56.7 per cent population was from Other Backward Class (O.B.C). General, SC and ST were almost of the same order varying between 13 per cent and 15 per cent. With regard to education level, more than 50 per cent were illiterate in both the blocks, this includes both men and women cultivators. Literate percentage was the same (16.7%) in both the blocks and the same was true for middle pass cultivators (20.0%), and secondary level (1.7%). In Kekri one farmer was higher secondary and one a graduate. In Phulera no one was found above secondary level. Thus, education level was better in Kekri block of Ajmer district. Although Phulera is a better placed tehsil with higher income.

On economic side, cultivators of Phulera block were better placed as only 5.0 per cent had monthly income of less than Rs.1500 and 35.0 per cent had more than Rs. 5500 income per month of the family. This was 20 per cent in Kekri block. Other's income varied in between these limits. Land holding size was larger in Kekri block as compared to Phulera block. In Kekri 70.0 per cent cultivators had land size between 1 to 10 bigha (1 area=1.25 bigha), where as this was 81.7 per cent in Phulera. In Kekri seven farmers had land holding between 31 to above 40 bigha, where as only one in Phulera. This shows that land holdings were smaller in Phulera block as compared to Kekri block and



this is reflected in total earnings of the sampled cultivators. Generally irrigated lands productivity was higher but mostly the lands are irrigated. In 2010 there was good rainfall as a result farmers at both the places could take rabi (second crop) on some areas.

**Table: 4.7**  
**Socio -Economic Status of Phulera and Kekri (n=60)**

Socio -Economic Status of Phulera and Kekri (n=60)		Phulera		Kekri	
Variable	Categories	Number	percent	Number	percent
Age (Years)	Young	13	21.7	15	25.0
	Middle(31-40)	18	30.0	8	13.3
	Old(>40)	29	48.3	37	61.7
Type of Family	Joint family	29	48.3	33	55.0
	Nuclear Family	31	51.7	27	45.0
Monthly family income(Rs.)	<1500	3	5.0	6	10.0
	1500-3500	21	35.0	21	35.0
	3500-5500	15	25.0	21	35.0
	>5500	21	35.0	12	20.0
Caste	General	9	15.0	2	3.3
	Other backward class	34	56.7	20	33.3
	Schedule caste	8	13.3	6	10.0
	Schedule tribes	9	15.0	32	53.3
Education	Illiterate	37	61.7	35	58.3
	Literate	10	16.7	10	16.7
	Middle	12	20.0	12	20.0
	Secondary	1	1.7	1	1.7
	Sr. Secondary	0	0	1	1.7
	B.A	0	0	1	1.7
land in Bigha	1-10	49	81.7	42	70.0
	11-20	9	15.0	10	16.7
	21-30	1	1.7	4	6.7
	31-40	0	0.0	4	6.7
	40>	1	1.7	3	5.0

(1.25 bigha= 1 acre)

Sample size of 45 cultivators (All women farmers)

A comparative statement of socio-economic status of women-headed households (45 women) is given in the Table 4.8.

**Table: 4.8**  
**Socio Personal Characteristics of Respondents (n=45)**

Socio Personal Characteristics of Respondents (n=45)		Phulera		Kekri	
Variable	Categories	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age	Young(<30)	10	22.2	14	31.1
	Middle(31-40)	15	33.3	4	8.9
	Old(>40)	20	44.4	27	60.0
Type of Family	Joint family	23	51.1	19	42.2
	Nuclear Family	22	48.9	26	57.8
Monthly family income(Rs.)	<1500	3	6.7	5	11.1
	1500-3500	15	33.3	14	31.1
	3500-5500	9	20.0	17	37.8
	>5500	18	40.0	9	20.0
Caste	General	4	8.9	0	0.0
	Other backward class	6	13.3	15	33.3
	Schedule caste	6	13.3	4	8.9
	Schedule tribes	29	64.4	26	57.8
Education	Illiterate	25	55.6	29	64.4
	Literate	15	33.3	10	22.2
	Middle	5	11.1	5	11.1
	Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Sr. Sec.	0	0.0	0	0.0
	B.A	0	0.0	1	2.2
land in Bigha	1-10	40	88.9	32	71.1
	11-20	5	11.1	7	15.6
	21-30	0	0.0	3	6.7
	31-40	0	0.0	3	6.7
	40>	0	0.0	1	2.2

The proportion of young women farmers was more in Kekri (31.1%) in comparison to Phulera block. At the same time old women farmers (>40 yrs.) were also more in Kekri block (60.0%) against 44.4 per cent in Phulera block. The number of middle-aged farmers (31-40yrs.) in Kekri was very less (8.9%) in comparison to Phulera (33.3%). This

shows that there was a balanced spread of number of women-cultivators in Phulera block as compared to Kekri block. With regard to type of family, it has come out that 50 per cent and more women-headed households were living in nuclear family, 57.8 per cent in Kekri and 48.9 per cent in Phulera blocks. There seems tendency to nuclear family system in the wake of development and urbanization, even in rural areas.

Both the blocks predominantly had Scheduled Tribe women cultivators, 64.4 per cent in Phulera and 57.8 per cent in Kekri. In Kekri there was no one from General class and after ST, 33.3 per cent women cultivators belonged to the OBC. In Phulera General (8.9%), OBC (13.3%) and SC (13.3%) were fairly distributed. Thus, this study puts focus of women-headed farmers from tribal group. The education level in women farmers was found to be very poor as 55.6 per cent were illiterate in Phulera and 64.4 per cent in Kekri block. Literate were only 33.3 per cent Phulera and 22.2 per cent in Kekri block.

From monthly income side, women farmers of Phulera block were better placed as compared to Kekri farmers. Low income (<Rs.1500) women farmers were 6.7 per cent in Phulera and 11.1 per cent in Kekri. The highest income of Rs.>5500 was 40 per cent in Phulera against only 20 per cent in Kekri. It is surprising that in Phulera block land holding size was up to 10 bigha whereas in Kekri more than 40 bigha. The maximum member of women-headed cultivators had land holdings between one and 10 bigha (88.9% in Phulera and 71.1% in Kekri). This shows that land holding size was more in Kekri and less in Phulera. Both blokes are rainfed but Phulera has more irrigations facility. Larger land holdings are general feature in predominantly rainfed areas or arid areas.

#### **Sample size of women-Headed House-holds (n=21 Phulera & n= 24 Kekri)**

The total sample of 45 women-cultivators was further examined and wholly women-headed households were identified. In case of Phulera Tehsil, out of 45 women cultivators' sample, 21 women-headed households were taken for further analysis. In Kekri Tehsil, this number was 24. A comparative statement is given in Table-4.9.

**Table: 4.9**  
**Socio Personal Characteristics of Female Respondents (female household headed (n=21, n=24))**

Socio Personal Characteristics of female Respondents (female household headed)(n=21)			(n=24)		
Variable	Categories	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
In 21 female household headed 15 women is widow		Phulera		Kekri	
Age(Years)	Young(<30)	6	28.6	6	25.0
	Middle(31-40)	8	38.1	0	0.0
	Old(>40)	7	33.3	18	75.0
Type of Family	Joint family	13	61.9	6	25.0
	Nuclear Family	8	38.1	18	75.0
Monthly family income(Rs.)	<1500	2	9.5	5	20.8
	1500-3500	9	42.9	7	29.2
	3500-5500	2	9.5	9	37.5
	>5500	8	38.1	3	12.5
Caste	General	2	9.5	0	0.0
	Other backward class	5	23.8	10	41.7
	Schedule caste	3	14.3	2	8.3
	Schedule tribes	11	52.4	12	50.0
Education	Illiterate	15	71.4	18	75.0
	Literate	5	23.8	4	16.7
	Middle	1	4.8	2	8.3
	Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Sr. Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0
	BA	0	0	0	0.0
land in Bigha	1-10	20	95.2	21	87.5
	11-20	1	4.8	2	8.3
	21-30	0	0.0	1	4.2
	31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
	40>	0	0.0	0	0.0

In Phulera block, from the age point of view, women-headed households were fairly well distributed from young (28.6%), middle-age (38.1%) and old (33.3%), whereas in Kekri block there were extremes of young women-headed households (25.0%) and old (75.0%). This shows that as far as young women up to 30 years are concerned, in both Tehsils there was not much difference but in case of older women cultivators above only 33.3 per cent were in Phulera. In Kekri there was no women cultivator in middle-age group. This could have long term effect on the agriculture in Kekri Tehsil which is also seen in type of family, where 75 per cent women-headed households were living in nuclear family against only 38.1 per cent in Phulera tehsil.

Both the tehsils are predominantly tribal, therefore, fifty per cent of women-headed households belonged to ST farmers. In Kekri, no farmer belonged to General category and after ST, OBC farmers were maximum (41.7%). The same was true for Phulera block also but proportion was less (23.8%). Amongst the women-headed cultivators, no one was more than middle class pass. Over seventy per cent women were illiterate in both the tehsils (71.4% in Phulera and 75.0% in Kekri). This shows that education in women cultivators is very low, therefore, more efforts should be made to organize adult education programme in these areas. Specifically oriented to knowledge on agriculture and allied activities.

On economic side, it seems that women cultivators were better off in Phulera tehsil as compared to Kekri tehsil in spite of the fact that land holding size was smaller in Phulera tehsil. The monthly income of 38.1 per cent women cultivators was above Rs. 5500 in Phulera as compared to only 12.5 per cent in Kekri tehsil. Similarly, lowest income of Rs. 1500 or less was proportionately more in Kekri (20.8%) as compared to 9.5 per cent women cultivators of Phulera tehsil. This could be due to better irrigation facilities in Phulera as compared to Kekri tehsil which is predominantly rainfed and fluctuations in monsoon rains affects Kharif crops.

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## CASE STUDIES

**District: Jaipur**

**Block: Phulera**

**Village: Khejdawas**

**Women Farmer: Munni Devi Kumawat**

**Age: 36 year**

**Education: 7th**

Munni Devi belongs to OBC and her husband has a share of 12 bigha irrigated land, which he got after death of his father. He went to Dubai five years back and earn as a wages. All agricultural activities and family obligations are looked after by Munni Devi. She is living in single family unit with two daughters and a son age 13 years, 16 years and 7 years, respectively. Family's yearly income is estimated at 3.60 lakh both for agriculture and from her husband's earnings. The land has been given on 25:75 share cropping basis. She has 2 cows and a buffalos. Milk collected in morning is sold and evening is used in the family. She takes all decisions by her self although depends on others for agriculture, mainly her brother-in-law (Dewar), who is the husband of her younger sister. Munni Devi operates a bank account in her name. She keeps herself informed about all agricultural activities. Her children are attending private school. She also works in Anganwadi and earns Rs. 1500/- per month (which has been raised from April '11 to Rs 3000/- per month).

She is living a very comfortable life in a well built house with almost all amenities. Her husband visits once in a year but him informed about family and agricultural activities almost every day on mobile phone.

**District: Jaipur**

**Block: Phulera**

**Village: Asalpur**

**Women Farmer: Shrimati Gulli Devi**

**Age: 48 yrs**

**Education: Illiterate**

Shrimati Gulli Devi is a widow belonging to OBC group. Her husband died two years back. She is living in a joint family. She has six children, oldest is a son and out of five daughters, four are married and one lives with her. Her son works as a mason in the city of Jaipur. She owns 2 bigha unirrigated land and cultivates only in Kharif season. This year because of good monsoon in 2010, she cultivated Gram crop. She does not have any physical amenities. As she lives in a joint family, she does not have separate estimates of her own income. She does not go out of the village for work and spends all time looking after the joint family. All of agricultural activities are done by his elder brother-in-law (Jeth) on the 10 bigha land, out of which 2 bigha is on her name only. It was revealed that no technical help has ever been provided by the Agriculture Department or Rural Development Department on rainfed farming measures. The productivity of their crops is very low. Her daughter-in-law some time goes to work in MGNREGS. Shrimati Gullidevi entirely depends on her son and brother-in-law. She even does not have any bank account.

After the death of her husband she has been feeling helpless and frustrated and hardly takes interest in agricultural activities even after having 2 bigha lands in her own name.

<b>District: Ajmer</b>	<b>Block: Kekri</b>	<b>Village: Maddi</b>
<b>Name of woman cultivator: Meera Devi</b>		<b>Age: 40 Years</b>

She is widow and illiterate, belonging ST. She owns 3 bigha land her husband died 5 - 6 years back. The family depends on her as she is living in a nuclear family and her yearly income is estimated at Rs. 72000. She has a buffalo and milk collected in morning is marketed and evening milk collection is used in the family. She lives in a kuccha house.

After the death of her husband, she has been feeling helpless. She never got any technical help in growing crop from Agriculture Department. She does not have any physical amenities in the house.

<b>District: Jaipur</b>	<b>Block : Phulera</b>	<b>Village: Sundo- ka- bass</b>
<b>Women Farmer: Shrimati Shravani Devi</b>	<b>Age: 23 yrs</b>	<b>Education: Illiterate</b>

Shrimati Shravani Devi is a widow and owns 3 bigha unirrigated land. This she got after the death of her husband late Shri Ram Dev, four years back. She belongs to OBC category and is a mother of two young sons of 8 and 4 years age. She gets widow pension of Rs. 500/- pm. She works in NREGS and also as labourer on others field. Her brother-in-law, whenever needed helps her. She lives in a Kuccha house. Generally she gets only Kharif crop but this year, due to good monsoons, he has raised Taramira as rainfed crop. The condition of crop was not good. She never got any technical help in growing crops from Department of Agriculture or Rural Development. The level of productivity of rainfed crops was low. She does not have any physical amenities. She wants to learn sewing but is not finding any opportunity.

Shrimati Shravani Devi certainly needs concerted help from the society to provide good education to her sons and improve her income from other sources than agriculture.



**District: Jaipur**

**Block: Phulera**

**Village: Bowaas**

**Women farmer: Smt. Vimla Devi Jogi**

**Age: 30 years**

**Education: illiterate**

Smt. Vimla Devi Jogi is a widow belonging to OBC category. She has 3 bigha unirrigated land which was transferred to her after her husband died 12 years age.

Vimla Devi does farming as well as all the daily chores all by herself. She has three children with ages 15, 12 and 13 respectively. They all go to a private school. Her yearly income is nearly Rs. 72000/- which she earns through farming and providing labour. Her other source of income is dairy. She sells the milk in the market. She often has to borrow money from money lenders and relatives. She lives in a small house and being illiterate has to face many problems during farming such as identification of suitable varieties, procurement of seed, use of fertilizers etc. She has to struggle a to lot make two ends meet.

**District: Ajmer**

**Block: Kekri**

**Village: Mewda Khurd**

**Smt. Sairi w/o Sori Jaat**

There are five members in her family. The head of the family is a male. The monthly expenditure of the family is Rs. 3400 /, however. The yearly income of the family is only Rs. 24000 /. They have 13 bigha lands including both irrigated and unirrigated. Two types of crops are grown with well being the water source. Smt. got the ownership of the land after the death of her husband. She could not get a loan from the bank due to lack of knowledge and information. No organic farming is done on her land. She desired to become a part of the decision making he land related issues. No agriculture workshop has ever been organized in her village. They have a cell phone. She is to some extent dependent on her sons. She has to face difficulty to sell her crops in the market due to lack of information. She also worked as a wage labourer to earn extra money and is paid on a regular basis. She did not mention about problem of sexual harassment. Farming does interfere in her household work. During time of drought she earns money through labour only. Nobody has any issues to her owning the land. She is the only owner of her land, and there is no partnership. Currently she is not working as a labroure. She is not a member of SHG. She does not like to work out side her village.. She helps her sons while selling the agricultural produce in the market. She required help from Gram Panchayat to get her monthly pension on a regular basis.

<b>District – Ajmer</b>	<b>Block – Kekri</b>	<b>Village – Mewda Khurd</b>
<b>Age: 35 years</b>	<b>Smt. Laali Devi w/o Arjilal Gurjar</b>	<b>Education: Literate</b>

Smt. Laali Devi belongs to the OBC category. Her husband is head of the family and also literate. He works in Madhya Pradesh and comes home once in a month. She is living in a single family unit with a total of 6 members including 3 children, 2 females and a. Children go to a government school. Their main occupation is farming. Monthly expenditure is Rs. 3850 / - with a monthly income of Rs. 4000 / - . All the decision of the family are taken by her husband. She has total of 3 bigha land which includes both irrigated and un-irrigated land. She also has a well in the farm and gets the services of labours and tractor quite easily. They grow two crops, Rabi and Kharif. She has not taken any loan from moneylender or banks. She even does not have a bank account and cannot avail a loan from bank due to lack of information and awareness. She wants to make decisions regarding agriculture and land related issues. But she is not allowed to intervene in market related issues. No agriculture workshop or training programme has been organized in her village as a result she does not have knowledge of modern agriculture or improved field practices. As a result, the productivity of her rainfed as well as irrigated crops is low.

**District: Jaipur**

**Block: Phulera**

**Village: Bobas**

**Name of woman cultivator: Vimla Devi Jogi  
Years**

**Education: Illiterate**

**Age: 30**

Smt. Vimla Devi Jogi belongs to OBC and she has 3 bigha irrigated land, which she got after death of her husband who died ten years back. She does all domestic works. She is living in a nuclear of family. She has three children and they study in a private school. Family's yearly income is estimated at Rs. 72 thousand from agriculture and wages. She has a buffalo and milk collected in the morning is sold and evening is used in family. She lives in a small kuccha house.

After the death of her husband she struggle for her existence. She needs financial as well as technical help to improve her income though agriculture and animal husbandry.

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## DISCUSSIONS

The study on the status of women cultivators of Rajasthan confirm the general impression about the condition of rural farm women and brings out some new changes witnessed during the investigation in two blocks of Jaipur and Ajmer district. The study was specific to women cultivators under different situations of land ownership (Khatedari).

In Kekri block young and old women – headed cultivators were managing land but in Phulera block, this was almost equally distributed between young, middle-aged and old women. The extremes in Kekri would need more study to ascertain reasons. From education point of view it seems that the situation in rural areas of Rajasthan has not changed much. More than 70 per cent women cultivators were uneducated and only one graduate was found in Kekri block. The literates were could sign their names only and can not be considered as educated. This needs greater attention. For improving education in rural women cultivators, adult education programme including should be organized involving Panchayats. One positive attitude of women was noticed regarding imparting education to their children, including girl children. More girls were going to school and families were supporting them. Another feature was that more children in rural areas were attending private schools and families were meeting extra expenditure on their education. The girl children who were going to Government schools ware doing so to get a bicycle as an incentive.

Like in urban areas, nuclear family system is spreading in rural areas of Rajasthan as seen in these two blocks. On an average it is 50:50 for Joint and Nuclear Family. This in long run may affect the upbringing of children as well as affect land based activities. This aspect needs intensive study to provide councilor to farmers, particularly women-farmers with alternative source of income.

Another important aspect affecting income and economic status is agriculture and allied activities. Women provide major support to all agricultural activities including animal husbandry. Chahal, *et al.* (2010) in their study on role of women in agriculture also mentioned that women played a significant role in agricultural activities. Purohit (1991) studied 'Rural Women in Arid Zone of Rajasthan' covering the arid district of Nagaur. He concluded that the rural women participate with men in day to day routine as well as in seasonal operations pertaining to agriculture and livestock rearing along with domestic. The present study also found the same in 2011. Further, the proportion of working women varies with occupation and caste. But that devotion of working women in rural areas is highly appreciated in advancement of socio-economic life. Similar conclusion can be drawn from the present study.

Purohit suggested that the rural women need to be trained during the leisure time. The vocational training should be imported keeping in view of their traditions, occupations and level of literacy. The present study has made specific suggestions on the need for training in crop production and animal husbandry to improve their income opportunities.

Similarly, Choudhary and Singh (2003) and Singh, *et al.* (2004) also found that participation of women was 100 per cent in activities like cleaning the produce, cutting, picking, storage and processing. It was, however, seen in this study that they were unaware of improved/modern production technique. The blocks are predominantly rain fed having semi-arid climate. Thus, rainfed agriculture based on watershed approach is the only scientific way of improving the productivity of crops. It was seen that villages were unaware of this and no training programmes were held in these

blocks. Thus, there is need to impart training in agriculture and allied activities through Panchayats and involving Krishi Vigyan Kendras. In Jaipur district there is a KVK at Chomu and at Tabiji in Ajmer district. Both the blocks have good potential for the development of animal husbandry and arid-horticulture. This will augment the income of women - cultivators as they devote lot of time in these activities. Venkataraman (1991) made remarks that in our agricultural extension we carried out extension activities on the assumption that we directly or indirectly reached all people including women. He suggest that it was time to shed off this presumption and pursue well planned meaningful activities to improve productivity of women who play a key role in agriculture. The present study has again reiterate the need for training in agriculture. Similarly, Majumdar *et al.* in 1992 The authors raised an important issue regarding extension services particularly to rural women. According to them very seldom services are related to the requirements or development possibilities of the regions, market demands, or the need to resolve specific problems in the area. They suggested systematization and maximization of resources in the field of agriculture like agricultural universities, research institutes, and the Krishi Vigyan Kendras. Similar conclusion have also been drawn from the present study which shows that even after decades of establishment of these resources, rural women are not getting the required exposes to modern technology though proper extension system.

According to Punia and Jain (1986), 46.25 per cent holding were owned by women and that too in all size categories in Haryana village. This was contrary to the belief that women do not enjoy ownership and do not have control and use of land. Further, it was also revealed that in spite of the fact that 52.20 per cent women agreed with their status enhancement as a result of owing land. They did not approve of ownership of land by daughters and pointed out the necessity of right in husbands' land than that of father.

The present study also revealed that respondent women had no problem in ownership of land but land use was generally decided by the family members. It seems that rural

women are now-a-days aware of their rights but are unable to exercise the same. They do not feel any difficulty in managing their households but would like to participate in decision-making process. Women would like to have more saying in making investment. A large number of women do take help of males of the family in matters like banking, marketing, purchases etc. More and more empowerment is taking place but it is a very slow mainly due to lack of education and awareness. Panchayati Raj has to play a major role in transformation of women power into effective and productive power. Jain, (1992) studied Women's Participation in Rural Development Role of Government, Voluntary Organizations and Panchayati Raj Institutions. With regard to Panchayat Raj Institutions he suggested that local bodies at village level are required to play a meaningful role in promoting women's participation in development. The author concluded that keeping in view the need to activate women's participation in development; it is considered desirable that government, voluntary organizations and Panchayati Raj bodies play an effective role which is expected of them. It will not only result in better appreciation of women's needs but also facilitate their orderly participation in the process of development.



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## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The study on “Role and Status of Women Cultivates in Rajasthan” was conducted in March-April, 2011 in two districts of Rajasthan. In Jaipur district Phulera Sub-Division and in Ajmer district Kekri Sub-Division were selected for this study. The broad objective of the study was to examine the role and status of women cultivators in women-headed and non women headed families and to see the impact on agriculture and animal husbandry both in economic and non-economic terms. The Sub-Division-Wise conclusions are as under:

### **Phulera Sub-Division**

In this Sub-Division, there is a high percentage of SC/OBC population.

1. From the sampled women cultivators, no one had passed high school. The highest class was VIII.
2. Women cultivators’ age varied between 23 years and 65 years with mostly in age group of 40 years to 50 years.
3. Mostly men help in all agricultural operations even when land is in the *Khatedari* of women. This is true for widows as well as for those women whose husbands work out side the state/country.
4. Widows mostly work in houses and when needed do field operations like sowing, weeding, and harvesting and assist men members of the family.

5. Generally children go to private schools and only poor cultivators send their children to govt. school. In this area govt. schools have also nil enrolment.
6. Women cultivators do not find any difficulty in purchasing of agricultural inputs.
7. Women are not harassed or misbehaved by the shopkeepers or money lenders.
8. It has come out that there is no extension works in these villages for transfer of improved agriculture technology. No woman farmer even attended any training programme as none was organized. As a result productivity level of both irrigated and a rainfed crop was low.
9. Women cultivators experience problems in getting bank loan. Most of the women cultivators never got any bank loan for agriculture purpose.
10. There is hardly any perceptible change in the status indicators of women cultivators in this area.
11. Women tend to be dependent on the income from the land and perform major work of the household.
12. Only a small minority of women own land in their own names and this land are usually of a very small size.
13. Women generally do not have a great amount of control over the decisions made about the land and depend on men of the family.
14. Landowning women tend to have more control over decision made about the land.
15. Landowning women tend to have more control over how the household money is spent and report being less dependent on their husbands.
16. Landowning women reported having more respect from their husbands, more control over household decisions and more influence over their husband's decisions.
17. Many women reported higher participation and decision-making power in the community as a result of owning land.

18. The majority of women report of wanting to own land in their own name and that it would be relatively easy for them to manage household affairs in a better way.
19. However, many women also reported that owning land had not or would not make major improvements to their lives.

These findings, therefore confirm that women in Rajasthan have considerable access to land but limited control. Landowning women appear to have more economic independence and a stronger bargaining position within the household.

### **Suggestions**

- Increase women's participation in animal husbandry through gender specific programmes directly involving and benefitting women cultivators, particularly in desert districts of the state.
- Focus on the development of drudgery-reducing technology in order to minimize women's work load by providing improved agricultural implements at highly subsidized rates to women cultivators.
- Transfer technology directly to rural women to increase productivity of agriculture and allied sectors and sideline activities. Link with on-going schemes for implementation.
- Provide women cultivators with training in appropriate technology including soil-conservation and water harvesting methods. This can be done at KVKs and on-going schemes of Rural Development and Agriculture Departments.
- Launch adult literacy programmes with input for agriculture methods and technology for rural women to enable them to benefit from new technologies and improved methods of production systems.
- Encourage women's access to cooperative credit and other production inputs.

- Given the diversity of agro-climatic conditions and the resulting wide variations of farming systems, it is important that state level efforts in gender planning are supported by gender/sex segregated data pertaining to local situation.
- Planning at the local Panchayat level should be gender sensitive and should have gender/sex-segregated information to support local development efforts.
- Existing policies related to targeting women and gender-equity should be widely communicated to all involved in development work including women.
- Review the land rights policies and farmer's rights initiatives and explicitly address concerns of women farmers.
- Develop programmes to train panchayat leaders in gender-integrative participatory approaches and local planning.
- Develop programmes for rural women to build leadership skills for managing agriculture community based development activities. This can be done through Self-Help Groups of women in villages.
- Develop and train gender-sensitive extension works. Educated girls/women from local areas can be given training to work as extension agents in transfer of technologies and getting feed-back from women cultivators.
- Support women-managed rural production and marketing ventures in horticulture, floriculture, post-harvest processing, dairy development, etc.
- Provide technology training and input support to women to take advantage of emerging high-value agri-business sector including bio-technology and forest products.
- Acknowledge women as farmers, instead of as mere wives of male farmers.
- Improve agriculture extension systems to become equitable, in order to reach both women and men cultivators.
- Support women in their marketing activities, by providing local marketing information, improving processing and packaging techniques and provision of credit to improve their capabilities in these areas.

- In the study there was no farmer aware on organic farming. Thus, support for women's traditional knowledge and organic farming should be provided through tailored programmes.
- Women farmers should be organized in traditional water harvesting techniques with improved water-saving systems.
- For food security they should be imparted knowledge in crop diversification, seed saving, collective farming, food and fodder banks and crop management.
- Training in agri-business will greatly help rural women in management and income generation. This in turn will be a poverty alleviation effort.

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## खेतीहर महिलाओं की राजस्थान में भूमिका

जिला ..... ब्लॉक..... गांव.....

नाम: ..... उम्र ..... शैक्षणिक योग्यता .....

पति का नाम: ..... पति का व्यवसाय .....

पति की शैक्षणिक योग्यता ..... जाति .....

वर्ग: 1. सामान्य 2. अनु.जाति 3. अनु.जनजाति 4. अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग 5. अन्य

1. किस प्रकार की श्रेणी है?

1. औरत या तो विधवा हो या जिसके पति शारीरिक रूप से कार्य करने की स्थिति में नहीं है।

2. औरत जिनमें पति अधिकांश समय अपने कार्य से राज्य से बाहर रहते हैं

3. औरत जिनमें स्वयं के नाम खातेदारी है एवं स्वयं खेती करती है।

4. आदमी जो स्वयं की खातेदारी हो और स्वयं ही काश्त करते हैं।

(4) परिवार का प्रकार

(1) संयुक्त (2) एकल

1. आपके घर में मुखिया कौन है?

(1) महिला (2) पुरुष

2. परिवार के सदस्यों की संख्या:-

क्र.सं.	नाम	पुरुष / महिला	उम्र	शिक्षा	वैवाहिक / अवैवाहिक / विधवा	व्यवसाय	मासिक आय



2. बच्चों की संख्या:

क्र.सं.	नाम	पुरुष / स्त्री	स्कूल जाते हैं	कौनसी स्कूल जाते हैं सरकारी / गैर सरकारी

3. घरेलू खर्च

क्र.सं.		मासिक खर्च
1	अनाज	
2	दूध	
3	सब्जी	
4	फल	
5	चिकित्सा अ) परिवार ब) स्वयं	
6	केरोसीन, ईंधन	
7	शिक्षा	
8	बिजली	
9	अन्य	

4. आपके पास किस प्रकार की भौतिक वस्तुएं हैं?

वस्तु	हां / नहीं
टी.वी.	
फ्रीज	
ट्रैक्टर	
मोबाइल / टेलीफोन	
स्कूटर	
कार	
कृषि यंत्र / उपकरण	
किस प्रकार का यंत्र नाम : -	

5. पति कहाँ रहते हैं? (1) गांव में (2) अन्य स्थान पर

6. अगर वह बाहर नौकरी/मजदूरी करते हैं तो घर पर कब आते हैं?  
1. प्रतिदिन 2. साप्ताहिक 3. मासिक 4. वर्ष 5. गांव में ही रहते हैं।

7. घर में किसी प्रकार का निर्णय लेना हो तो कौन लेता हो—  
1. आप 2. आपके पति 3. बाहर का अन्य कोई सदस्य  
4. विचार विमर्श के बाद सबकी सहमति से

8. परिवार की मासिक आय:—  
1) 500 रुपये से कम  
2) 500–1500  
3) 1500–2500  
4) 2500–3500  
5) 3500–4500  
6) 4500–5500  
7) 5500–6500  
8) 6500 से ज्यादा

9. वार्षिक आय:—  
.....  
.....

10. आपके पास कितनी जमीन है?  
1) 0–10 बीघा (है.....)  
2) 11–20 बीघा (है.....)  
3) 21–30 बीघा (है.....)  
4) 31–40 बीघा (है.....)  
5) 40 बीघा से ज्यादा (है.....)

11. आपके पास किस प्रकार की जमीन है?  
(1) सिंचित (2) असिंचित (3) बजरंग (4) रेतीली (5) अन्य

12. सिचाई किस प्रकार से करते है?

- 1) कुए से
- 2) ट्यूबवैल
- 3) तलाब
- 4) सिवरेज (नाले)

13. यदि आप खेती अकेले करते है तो निराई और कटाई के समय जो टैक्टर किराये पर लेते है और किराये पर मजदूर लाते है वो आसानी से मिल जाते है क्या?

हां/नहीं

13. आप कितनी फसल लेते हैं?

1. एक फसल
2. दो फसल
3. बहु फसल

14. यदि आपके नाम कोई जमीन है तो कितनी है? उसका वर्गीकरण क्या है?

- 1) 0-10 बीघा (है.....)
- 2) 11-20 बीघा (है.....)
- 3) 21-30 बीघा (है.....)
- 4) 31 बीघा से ज्यादा (है.....)

14. जमीन का पंजीकरण आपके नाम होने का क्या कारण है?

.....

15. बैंक से Loan लेने में आपको सुविधा है?

हां/नहीं

यदि नहीं तो आपको क्या असुविधा होती है?

.....

16. क्या आपने साहूकार से उधार लिया है?

हां/नहीं

17. पति के बिना क्या आप बैंक से Loan ले पाती है?

हां/नहीं

18. क्या आपका बैंक खाता है?

हां/नहीं

19. यदि हाँ तो बैंक खाता किसके नाम से है?

1. आप स्वयं के
2. आपके पति
3. दोनों का संयुक्त खाता

20. क्या स्त्रियों को पुरुषों के मुकाबले अधिक आसानी से ऋण मिल जाता है?

हां / नहीं

यदि नहीं तो आपको क्या असुविधा होती है?

.....

21. निम्न भूमि संबंधी मामलों में निर्णय लेने में आपकी कितनी सहभागिता होती है? (✓ लगायें)

कार्य	बिल्कुल नहीं	थोडा	काफी	बहुत ज्यादा
कौनसी फसल बौनी है?				
Harvesting Technique				
फसल कब/कहाँ बेचनी है?				
जमीन बेचना/गिरवी रखना				
जैविक खेती				

22. क्या आप भूमि संबंधी मामलों में निर्णय लेने में और अधिक भागीदारी रखना चाहेंगी ?

हाँ / नहीं

	हाँ	नहीं
खेत की सफाई		
बुआई		
सिंचाई		
निराई, गुडाई		
खाद्य देना		
दवा या छिडकाव		
मटाई		
थ्रेसिंग		
मण्डी तक ले जाना		

23. कौन तय करता है कि:- (✓ लगायें)

	आप स्वयं	आपके पति	दोनों	परिवार के अन्य सदस्य
परिवार में यह कौन तय करता है कि आय को किस प्रकार खर्च करना है?				
ये सभी सामान कौन खरीद कर लाता है?				
यदि उधार या बैंक से लोन लेना पड़े, तो उसकी राशि कौन तय करता है?				
जमीन बेचना/गिरवी रखना				
रकम उधार लेने या लोन लेने कौन जाता है?				
क्या आप खेती सम्बन्धी जानकारी का पूरा ज्ञान रखती है?				

24. क्या आपके गांव में कभी खेती के संबंधित कोई कार्यशाला आयोजित हुई है। उससे आपको फायदा हुआ है।

हां/नहीं

यदि हां तो कार्यशाला का नाम और कितने दिन की?

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 .....

24. क्या आपके पति जमीन आपके नाम भी करने की अनुमति देंगे?

हाँ/नहीं

यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं :-

.....  
 .....

25. क्या आपको लगता है जमीन आपके नाम से या आपकी होने पर अधिक धन अर्जित कर सकेंगी?

हाँ/नहीं

यदि हाँ तो किस तरह:-

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 .....

26. क्या आप अपने पति (परिवार के कोई अन्य पुरुष) सदस्य पर निर्भर हैं?

1. बिल्कुल नहीं                      2. थोड़ा                      3. पूरी तरह

27. क्या आपको किसी अन्य प्रकार की आय होती है? किसी अन्य स्रोत से?

हाँ/नहीं

यदि हाँ तो किस प्रकार की –

	हाँ	नहीं
किसी अन्य सम्पत्ति का किराया		
अपनी बचत पर ब्याज उठाना		
किसी अन्य व्यापार से		
पेंशन		
पुत्र की आय		
अन्य कोई स्रोत		

28. अगर आपके पति शारीरिक रूप से अपंग है और घर पर रहते हैं तो उनका निर्णय मान्य होता है?

हाँ/नहीं

29. इन निर्णयों में आपकी कितनी सहभागिता होती है (✓ लगायें)

	बिल्कुल नहीं	थोड़ी	पूरा निर्णय आपका होता है
आपके बच्चों की स्कूल फीस			
स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी			
आपकी आवश्यक वस्तुएं			
आय को खर्च करने में			
आपके घर में कार्यों का निर्णय			
घर खर्च चलाने में आप कितनी सक्षम हैं			
समाज में कोई निर्णय लेने			

30. क्या आपको खेती में काम आने वाली वस्तुएँ खाद, बीज खरीदने में पुरुषों से अधिक दिक्कतें आती हैं? हाँ/नहीं

यदि हाँ तो किस तरह की:-

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.....

31. क्या इनके व्यापारी आपसे ठीक व्यवहार करते हैं? हाँ/नहीं

32. यदि आप अन्य किसी के खेत में काम करती हैं? तो क्या पुरुषों के मुकाबले आपको कम मजदूरी मिलती है।? हाँ /नहीं

यदि हाँ तो क्यों :-

.....  
.....

33. आपको पुरुषों के मुकाबले से मजदूरी आसानी से कहीं भी मिल जाती है क्या? हाँ /नहीं

यदि नहीं तो आपको किस प्रकार की परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है?

.....  
.....

33. क्या आपका जमींदार (मालिक) आपको समय पर मजदूरी देता है? हाँ /नहीं

34. क्या वह आपका किसी प्रकार का यौन शोषण करता है। हाँ /नहीं

35. क्या आप सोचती हैं कि आपकी भूमि अधिक उपजाऊ नहीं है उस पर कार्य करने से अधिक धन आय किसी ओर के खेत पर मजदूरी करके कमा सकती हैं? हाँ/नहीं

36. आप किन किन कार्यों को कितना कितना समय देती हैं?

	समय
आप अपनी जमीन पर दिन में कुल कितने घंटे काम करती हैं?	
पशुओं की देखभाल कुल कितने घंटे करती हैं?	
घर में कार्यों में कुल कितने घंटे देती हैं?	
आपके बच्चों के लिए कुल कितना समय दे पाती हैं?	
क्या आप अपने लिए खाली समय निकाल पाती हैं?	
क्या आप टीवी देखती हैं या रेडियो सुनती हैं?	

37. अगर आप खेती में ज्यादा समय देती है तो घर के कार्यों में प्रभाव पडता है?

हाँ/नहीं

यदि हाँ तो किस तरह का प्रभाव पडता है?:-

.....  
.....

38. खेती के कार्यों को करने में घर में समस्यायें होती हैं?

हाँ/नहीं

यदि हाँ तो किस प्रकार की?

.....  
.....

39. आपके पति आपका आदर करते हैं?

हाँ/नहीं

40. आपके समाज में आपको आदर मिलता है?

हाँ/नहीं

41. जमीन आपके नाम करवाने में आपको किसी तरह की समस्या तो नहीं आई?

हाँ/नहीं

42. क्या आप सोचती हैं कि आपके नाम की जमीन कोई ओर परिवार का सदस्य हडपना चाहते हैं?

हाँ/नहीं

43. खेत या जमीन आपके नाम होने से समाज को तो आपत्ति नहीं हुई।

हाँ/ नहीं

यदि हाँ तो किस प्रकार की?

.....  
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44. क्या आपको खेती के लिए आसानी से बिजली प्राप्त हो जाती है विशेष कर पुरुषों के मुकाबले?

हाँ/नहीं

45. जब खेती का समय नहीं होता या सूखा पडता है या अधिक वर्षा हो जाती है तो आप घर कैसी चलाती है?

(1) मजदूरी करके

(2) गाँव से बाहर जाकर कोई कार्य करती है।

(3) उधार लेकर।

(4) अन्य



46. क्या आप मजदूरी कर रही हैं? हाँ/नहीं

47. आप मजदूरी क्यों कर रही हैं?

1. आपके पास जमीन नहीं है।

2. आपकी जमीन बजर है।

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3. या आप अपनी जमीन बेचकर मजदूरी शुरू की है।

3. परिवार की जमीन से आपको हिस्सा नहीं मिला।

4. अन्य

48. आपको किसी ओर के खेत में मजदूरी करने के लिए कितनी दूर जाना होता है?

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49. आपके पति कितनी उम्र के थे जबसे बाहर मजदूरी कर रहे हैं?

.....

50. यदि आप मजदूरी करने शहर जाती हैं तो किस उम्र से आपने जाना शुरू किया?

.....

51. क्या आप किसी SHG की सदस्य हैं? हाँ/नहीं

52. क्या आपको लगता है एक महिला होने के कारण आपको सरकारी सहायता में बढोतरी होनी चाहिए? हाँ/नहीं

53. आप अपनी आमदनी बढाने के लिए कुछ सीखना चाहेंगी। हाँ/नहीं

यदि हां तो कौनसा कौशल है जो आप सीखना चाहेंगी?

.....

यदि हां तो किस क्षेत्र में आपको सहायता मिलना चाहिए?

.....

54. क्या पुरुषों को आपके मुकाबले सिंचाई की सुविधा, बीज, खाद, लोन आदि अधिक आसानी से मिल जाते हैं? हाँ/नहीं

यदि हां तो आपको क्या परेशानी उठानी पडती है?

.....

55. आपको किन किन परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है? एक महिला होने में नाते?  
.....  
.....

56. क्या आप भी गांव छोड़कर शहर में नौकरी/मजदूरी करना पसन्द करेगीं?  
हाँ/नहीं

यदि हां, तो क्यो  
.....  
.....

57. आपकी अपनी कृषि भूमि पर किसी प्रकार की साझेदारी है। हाँ/नहीं

58. क्या आपकी भूमि साझेदारी में है? यदि वे आपके रिश्तेदार है तो क्या आपको किस प्रकार की सहायता प्रदान करते है?  
हाँ/नहीं

यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की  
.....  
.....

59. क्या आपका भूमि सम्बन्धी कोई विवाद चल रहा है? हाँ/नहीं

यदि हां तो किस के साथ?.....  
कब से?.....  
कब तक फैसला आने की उम्मीद है.....

60. अगर आपको अपनी फसल बेचनी है तो आप किसी की मदद लेती है या स्वयं बेचती है?  
.....

61. क्या पुरुषों को मण्डी में अनाज की कीमत अधिक मिलती है? हाँ/नहीं

62. पंचायत से आप क्या मदद चाहती है?  
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Investigator.....  
Signature.....  
Date.....