

Strengthening Interests of Farming Community in Haryana with special reference to Women



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Farming Community Matrix

Farming Method	Traditional	Mixed	Modern /High-Tech
Farmer	Men	Women	Youth/Children
Status	Cultivators	Labourers	Contractors
Land owned	Landless	Small (CDR)	Large
Cropping Sys. (Cr.)	Single	Few	Many/Multiple
(Animals)	Single	Few	Many/Multiple
Plantation Season	One	Two	Three
Farming Enterprise	Distress	Subsistence	Profitable
Farming Type	Family	Coop./ Contract	Business
Dependence – nature	High	Medium	Low
Education status	Low	Medium	High
Technology Usage	Low	Medium	High
Value add.(farmer)	Nil	Some	High
R& D	Low	Medium	High
R & Ext. linkage	Low	Medium	High
Media Support	Low	Medium	High
Middle men	Many	Few	Direct selling
Extension System	Male Oriented	Female Oriented	Youth Oriented
Support	Government	Private	NGO /farmers Org.
Risk in Framing	Low	Medium	High
Risk coverage	Low	Medium	High

Situation of Agriculture (India & Haryana)

- **Family enterprise**
- **Recognized for its multidimensionality**
- **Is a high risk economic activity**
- **It is highly dependent on nature**
- **Size of land holding is decreasing**
- **Feminization of agriculture is occurring**
- **No assured markets for farmers**
- **No fixed prices for most crops**
- **Distress sale by farmers**
- **Rich- poor gap growing**
- **Low value addition and processing**
- **Diversification in agriculture suggested**
- **Unemployment & underemployment in agriculture**
- **Middle men/ MNC earn higher profit**

India : Statistics

- 2 % Land area Area
- 16% Population : (human and animal each)
- 8% GDP (2005-06)
- 4 % Target of GDP to come from Agr. not attained
- 25% Below poverty line
- Decreasing Average size of land holding (0.6 ha ,USA 164 ha)
- Low Mechanization level in Agr.
- High dependence on vagaries of nature

Haryana Statistics

- **1.3% Geographical Area**
- **1.9% Cultivable Area**
- **2.5 % Net Sown area**
- **3.4 % Gross Sown Area**
- **82% irrigated Area**
- **2% human population**
- **40% land holding between 0.5 to 2.0 ha**
- **28% land holding below 0.5 ha**
- **27.31 % Participation of women in Agriculture**

Challenges

- Stimulate economic growth in rural areas
- Majority of population live in rural areas
- Majority dependent on farming for livelihood
- Cost effectiveness of farming is decreasing
- Both Farmer and Farming are under stress
- Regime of WTO poses a threat to trade rules
- High farm subsidies in developed countries
- Demand to decrease subsidy in developing countries

Employment pattern (%) in major Sectors (1980-2012) : India

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
• 1980-81	70.0	13.0	17.0
• 1993-94	64.8	14.7	20.8
• 2011-12	60.1	16.0	23.9

Contribution of Agriculture to GDP

Year Contribution (%)

• 1950-5150
• 1980-8130
• 2003-0421
• 2011-1217

Source : Planning Commission 2001

Comparative Employment in Agriculture

Country	Year	Persons employed (%)
USA	1800	75
	1910	10
	2001	02
Israel	1948	50
	2001	05
China	1953*	75
	2003-04*	* 50
India	1950	75
	2004-05	65

*Agr. Prod was to be raised by 23% and 120 Million farmers incorporated into producers cooperative

**Massive opportunities created for skilled non-farm employment through massive Township & Village Enterprises Movement

- **Source** : Singh (2002) The Hindu Survey of Indian Agriculture,
- Min. of Agr. Israel ,& Dahama & Bhatnagar (1985), Min. of Agr. 2006

Emphasis of Agricultural Revolutions

S.No	Input	First	Second
1.	Soil characterization	-	yes
2.	Seed selection / hybrid seeds	yes	yes
3.	Suitable fertilizers	yes	yes
4.	Water mang.	yes	yes
5.	Crop mang.		yes
6.	Training		yes
7.	Food processing		yes
8.	Marketing		yes

Development

- Growth* + Increasing labour productivity
- Leads to = More Resources
- Lead to = Higher purchasing power
- Lead to = Higher say in decision making
- Lead to = Higher control of productive resources increases
- **LEADS To = Comfortable living**
- *** Growth is progressive change benefiting everyone**

Development strategies

- **These have to be two fold and separate for Men, women, youth and children**
- i) PresentFarmers of various categories and farming systems
- ii) Future.....Take into account the children and Youth

The foundation for the future has to be laid with the present

GOAL: Need to create a Competitive Knowledge Society

With respect to agriculture the move should focus on

Increase

- Profitability -----To be increased
- Productivity per hour-----To be increased
- Insurances-----To be increased
- Markets -----To be increased
- Value Addition-----To be increased
- Profitability----- To be increased
- Knowledge & Skills -----To be increased
- Soil and Env. Health -----To be improved
- Entrepreneurial activities-----To be increased
- On farm & off Farm jobs -----To be increased
- Farming status-----To improve / business

Decrease

- Drudgery----- To be reduced
- Dependency on nature-----To be reduced
- Dependence for farm jobs -----To be decreased

Move from

- Traditional farming -----Modern farming System

Position and Condition of Farm women

- More women are poor than man on all accounts
- Women do triple role and men double role
- Tradition and culture keep women tied to traditional roles
- Most work of women in agricultural households is unpaid
- Women are paid lesser wages then men
- Women have less access and control over productive resources
- More women are caught in a damaging cycle of malnutrition and disease
- Even after more than half a century of independence the farm women don't have an access to an improved SICKLE

Gender Analysis Reveals

- i) No Wage or Wage Differentials for numerous tasks /roles
- ii) Participation is fully acknowledged in farming in national Statistics
- iii) As Deptt. of Ag., Hort., An.Husb., Fishery do not carry out a gender analysis , gender audit and gender budgeting women are left out
- iv) Programmes for upliftment have orientation towards

Practical Needs = Welfare Oriented
and not

Strategic Needs = Faster Change
(Challenge existing structures and create new ones)

Encouraging Results of Projects on Women in Agr. , CCS HAU

1. Central Sector Scheme Women in Agr. (1994-2005)
 - Operated in 30 villages of Hisar District
 - Needs to be started in all districts of Haryana
 - 1 women facilitator for 10 villages
 - 1 link worker per village/ Group of 20

To be replicated in all districts
2. NATP (2001-2005)

Only one project for empowerment of farm women and drudgery reduction. To be replicated in all districts
3. AICRP in Home Science: Women friendly clothing designed
4. **Value Addition in traditional Foods**
5. **NAIP** : Focus women farmers should receive is lacking

Moving towards a Knowledge Society

- **Decrease dependence on nature**
- **Increased profitable employment of rural masses in off farm and non farm activities**
- **Skills of masses be increased in farming & related sectors**
- **SHG's , cooperatives etc. become norms for farmers**
- **Emphasis would have to be on quality , safety, eco-friendliness**
- **Organic foods sold in national & international markets**
- **Agriculture has to become a profitable venture**
- **Increase employment of farmers children in Service and Manufacturing sectors**
- **Targets have to be set to off load farmers & children from Agr.**
- **Agriculture be taught in schools & Colleges**
- **Open Agri - Polytechnics**

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- **R&D funds be increased**
- **University, NGO, farmers , Industry partnership be increased**
- **Apply management principles and make farmers stakeholders**
- **as Dabbawalas of Bombay**
- **The Agriculture System be gender sensitized**
- **SEZ , Technological parks with Increased farmer participation**
- **Separate 24 hours Agr. TV Channel**
- **Higher use of Media in Extension**
- **Research priorities should be reset**
- **Higher use of IT in Agriculture**
- **Agriculture Kiosks to be set up in every village**
- **Agriculture Tourism be encouraged**

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- **Food Banks to be set up**
- **Cold chains , zero energy, cold storage, chilling systems to be created**
- **Wastage be reduced and PHT and processing increased**
- **In every village an ADO should be there**
- **ADO shd. prepare a data base of each farming household**
- **ADO shd. guide the farmers**
- **Cooperative, contract farming etc. for small farms**
- **SHG's, credit societies , seed cards, kisan cards**
- **Value addition at all stages**
- **Agr. Univ. shd. offer vocational skilled trainings**

Lessons from Industrialization in UK

- Was a gradual process, 1760 to 1850
- Unfolding of a sequence of events
- Capitalism was the cause rather than the result
- Population : urban areas, more mobile, work specialized, comm. improved
- **A civilization based on plough perished and in its place stood a new order**
- **A Revolution** also occurred in the role of role & status of **children**
- In the 17th century childhood ceased at 7-8 years
- In 1870 Act of Compulsory Edu. was passed
- Edu. growth proceeded from needs of an industrialized society
- Specialized work roles called for a literate society
- Evolution of modern schooling removed the child from adult world
- Children became an economic liability rather than an asset

Growth of modern societies

- **Base : Agricultural societies**
(These societies had large families, high infant mortality, high maternal mortality, low life expectancy)

Stages of Growth

- Industrialization
- Capitalization
- Urbanization
- Modernization
- Computerization
- Liberalization
- Globalization
- WTO ,GATT etc