

# A Study of Problem of Agriculture Labor Female in Solapur District 2012

**Dr Jundhale Mahadevi Subhash, Dr. Mrs. Seema Gaikwad, Dr. Rajendra Suryavanshi**

Vidnyan Mahavidyalaya, Sangola, Solapur  
mahadevipatiljundhale@gmail.com

## I. INTRODUCTION

Employment of women itself is a modern phenomenon in Indian society and is perceived as a part of modification process itself. Any discussion about working women cannot be done in isolation. It touches to the fundamental question of women in society. Due to development and modernization women's roles have changed. The efficiency of women increased due to their dynamic work in both private and public sectors.

In the rural area industries are less developed so the rural area is economically less developed as well as females' life have been less developed hence 15 August is devoted by United Nation for development of the rural women. This day is celebrated as an 'International Rural Women Day.' It is observed those maximum females are cultivator and agriculture labor. But today female literacy has been increasing hence so many women involved in various field as like Medical, Political Service and industries. However, they are suffering from many problems.

## II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the present investigation Solapur district selected as study region and tahsil is an area unit. In Solapur district there are 11 tahsils, out of total tahsil in Solapur district 55 percent tahsil are selected for micro level study based on high proportion of working female population. Amongst and selected sample tahsil North Solapur, Mohol, Pandharpur, Malshiras, Sangola, Madha tahsil. But here sampling involved the selection of rural and urban area. Two tahsils amongst above six tahsils are not urban areas.

According 2001 in above six tahsil, total female working population was 437652. In this population 1 percent working population is selected for micro level study. The sampling process involved the selection of working females in six field. In these six field as Agriculture labor, Cultivator, Services, Medical, Political, Other services females are selected.

Then the sampling which involved selection of 80 females of one field such that total six field females. Here selection of 480 females in one tahsil. Total six tahsil is equal to 2880 females are selected for sampling in rural area. Then urban four tahsils are involved because two tahsil urban areas is not. In four tahsil sampling involved the selection of 1920 females; means here total 4800 females are selected for micro-level study.

In the study region, there were various problem of working females out of selected for sampling five common problems as like Domestic, Physical, Mental, Economic, Social problem are selected.

### 2.1 Problems of Agriculture Labor Female 2012:

A Female who worked on another person's land for wages in money, kind or share of crop was regarded as an agricultural labor. It takes the domestic, physical, mental, economic social problem of agriculture female.

Table 1: Problem Of Agriculture Labor Respondent Female 2012

Name of tahsils	Number of respondent female									
	Domestic problem		Physical problem		Mental problem		Economic problem		Social problem	
		In %		In %		In %		In %		In %
North Solapur	119	19.22	124	19.58	99	20.12	113	20.43	119	21.71
Mohal	59	09.53	61	09.63	51	10.36	56	10.12	57	10.40



Pandharpur	123	19.87	125	19.74	97	19.71	112	20.25	104	18.97
Malshiras	65	10.50	67	10.50	55	11.17	57	10.30	58	10.40
Sangola	130	21.00	131	20.69	97	19.71	108	19.52	105	19.16
Madha	123	19.87	125	19.71	93	18.90	107	19.34	105	19.16
Total	619	100.00	633	100.00	492	100.00	553	100.00	548	100.00

Source: - Based on field survey 2012

### Domestic Problem

Above table shows that domestic problem is 19.22 per cent of agriculture labor respondent female in North Solapur tahsils. As well as Mohal is 9.53 per cent, Pandharpur is 19.87 percent, Malshiras 10.50 percent Sangola 21.00 percent and Madha is 19.82 percent respondent female. Fig no 8.3.2 indicate that the high proportion of domestic problem have been shown in Sangola tahsil. While low proportion is in Mohal tahsil.

### Physical Problem

Table no 1. indicate that the 19.58 percent respondent female in North Solapur, Mohol 9.63 percent Pandharpur 19.74 percent Malshiras 10.58percent Sangola 20.69 percent and Madha is 19.71 percent respondent female. Fig no 8.3.2 shows that the high proportion of respondent female of this problem in Sangola and low proportion in Mohol tehsil

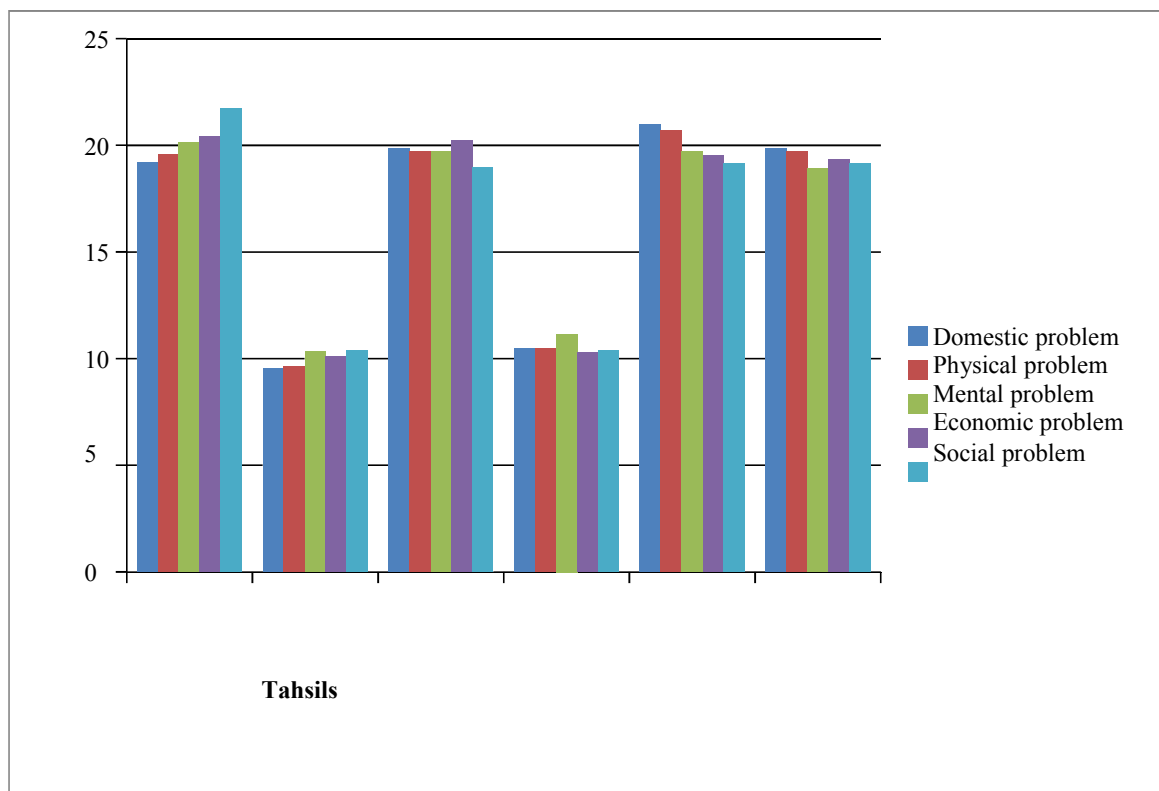


Figure 1

### Mental Problem

The Mental problem of respondent Agriculture labor female is 20.12 percent in North Solapur tahsil. However, Mohol is 10.36 percent, Pandharpur is 19.71 percent Malshiras is 11.17 percent, Sangola, 19.71 percent Madha tahsil is 18.90 percent respondent female. Fig no 1. Shown that the high proportion of respondent female is in North Solapur tahsil. Low proportion of respondent female is in Mohol tahsil.



### **Economic Problem**

Table no 1 it is observed that respondent Agriculture labor female of economic problem is 20.43 percent. As well as in Mohol is 10.12 percent, Pandharpur is 20.25 percent, Malshiras is 10.30, Sangola is 19.52 percent Madha is 19.34 percent respondent female. Fig no 1 have been shown that the high proportion of respondent female of economic problem in North Solapur tahsil. While low proportion of respondent female is in Mohol tahsil as compared other tahsil.

### **Social Problem**

From table no 1 have been shown that Social problem of respondent Agriculture labor female is (21.71 per cent) in North Solapur. In Mohal tahsil (10.40 per cent), Pandharpur (18.97 per cent) Malshiras (10.40 per cent), Sangola (19.16 per cent) and Madha (19.16 per cent) respondent female. From fig no 1 it is observed that physical problem is high of respondent Agriculture labor female in North Solapur tahsil. Low proportion of respondent female is in Malshiras tahsil.

### **III. CONCLUSION**

In the selected area the problem of working female, here take the five problems of six field working female. In study area have been shown that the high respondent female of domestic problem in services female as compared to other field working female. And low respondent female of domestic problem in Medical field female. But in urban area low respondent female of domestic problem is in cultivator female. Second problem take here physical problem. It is observed that high respondent female of physical problem in cultivator and agriculture labor female in rural area. But in urban area high respondent female of physical problem is in other service female. While low respondent female of physical problem is in medical field female. Third problem take mental problem. It is also found that the high respondent female of mental problem in service female and low respondent female of mental problem is in agriculture labor and cultivator female. Fourth problem take here Economic problem. The high respondent female of economic problem is in other service female but in rural area high respondent female is in political field female. While the low respondent female of economic problem is in cultivator female but in urban area low respondent female of economic problem is in other service female. Fifth problem take here social problem. It is observed that the high respondent female of social problem is in political field female. While low respondent female of social problem is in service female in urban area while in rural area high respondent female of social problem is in medical field female.

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