

Emerging Trends of Gender in Agriculture: A Case of Uttar Pradesh (Village)

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V.V. Giri National Labour Institute

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Preface

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. The level of knowledge and skills employment participation level in different activities, access to key resources etc., are different for men and women working in the agricultural sector. The role of Indian women is equally important in the agricultural sector as that of men. Women have different degrees of participation in different allied activities of Agriculture such as dairy, poultry, horticulture, etc.

Women's role is important in agriculture, they need to possess knowledge and skills for using different farming technologies. This will help them to carry out farming with ease along with learning new techniques. New technologies have proven to help increase the output of the farming sector but the knowledge required to operate these gadgets still lacking for many women.

A woman who works on a farm has to shoulder twice the burden compared to a man. A woman has no alternative but to complete her household chores and then go to work on the farm to earn a living. So, she has to complete both domestic and farm work.

The report aims to uncover the underpinning status of women in agriculture. The goal of this study is to develop and execute a fair and equal approach to gender issues. The present study is an attempt to promote and implement a fair and equitable approach toward gender dimensions. We are hopeful that the present research will be useful to stakeholders in their endeavor to reduce the existing gender inequalities in the agricultural sector. I congratulate Dr. Shashi Bala, Fellow, and her team for their endeavors in these directions.

Dr. H. Srinivas

Director General

V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida



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We would like to express our deepest gratitude to Dr. H. Srinivas, Director General, V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida for providing us the opportunity to complete the study. I also express my gratitude to the VVG NLI team for its support.

I also thank to the entire project team: Ms. Nimra Khan, Dr. Bhoomika Batra (Research Associate), Ms. Manju Singh (Computer Operator) and Dr. M.M. Rehman for their continuous and tireless efforts in shaping this report.

To my family I would like to say a special thanks. My family members have been a great support as they have endured my preoccupation with this interesting study.

Dr. Shashi Bala
Fellow



Executive Summary

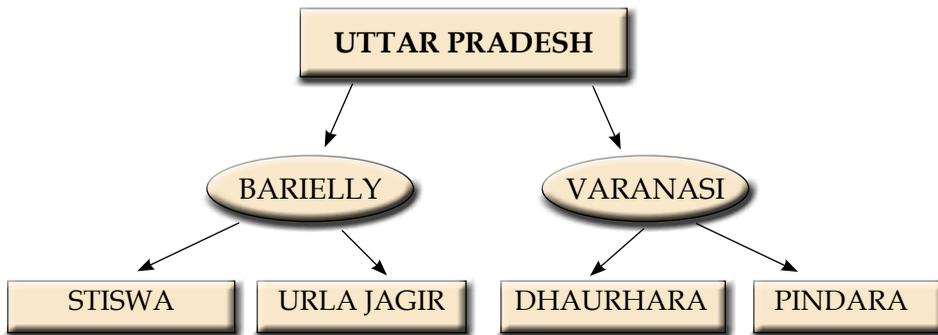
Women are the backbone of any developed society. The central role of women in any society ensures stability, progress, and the long-term development of a nation. In the agriculture sector, the primary focus is quite often on one gender. The male members are dominant decision-makers of this sector. Since access to credit and capital is difficult for women, they lack the resources that are essential for employment and household stability. The work of women labourers is limited to the less skilled jobs that fit well with the household work and child-rearing. The women labourers often work as unpaid labour and only some of them work as formal labourers. In addition to the meticulous agricultural work of women that is equal or more than men in the field, the women also have responsibilities to take care of the household, children, livestock, and all the other chores. In a family when a mother is out working in fields, the daughters have to step in and take command of the household work which hampers their schooling. Education is also one of the barriers that forbid the women agricultural labourers to acquire skills and migrate to a better and more skilled employment sector. Since, women's access to banks, co-operative societies and financial institutions is inadequate, they lack the information required to produce more market competitive output.

The traditional Agriculture system has not recognized women's role as essential producers. It has given rise to less research and studies on this issue; hence women's exclusion has become evident. A long-term strategic plan to cope with Gender Inequality should be developed by the concerned stakeholders. Evidence shows women's ownership of land is quite inadequate.

The objective of this study is to examine the role of women in Agriculture from different dimensions; to unearth the root causes of discrimination and Gender Inequality; to minimize the discrimination against women and achieve equal rights, roles, employment and pay in Agriculture.

Field Area

The study was conducted in two districts of Uttar Pradesh. Two districts were selected for the study, namely, Bareilly and Varanasi. Further, for an in-depth analysis, two sub-districts each in both regions namely Bareilly, Faridpur, Pindra, and Varanasi respectively were divided into 8 regions each consisting of a village. Questionnaires were used to capture village perspective. The data is sampled by using multi-stage sampling.

Figure 1.1: Sample Size**A. Respondents**

From the selected Districts, the responses were elicited from Agricultural labourers, farmers, Extension workers among others.

B. Major Findings

1. 1.29% of women own land and its rights.
2. 15.14% of women who are related to Agriculture have acquired training in this field.
3. 38.3% of women avail banking services.
4. 5.09% of women use credit facilities.
5. 20% of women are employed out of which 4% are pursuing their career as agriculture labourers.
6. Only 3.59% of respondents have reported that their household head are female

C. Suggestions

- 1) Land rights should be strengthened in the favor of women to increase their participation and increase their access to resources.
- 2) The access to credit and agricultural services of women should be improved.
- 3) Women empowerment in Agriculture should be supported.
- 4) Self-employment and entrepreneurship should be encouraged among women.
- 5) Women access to resources like banking, credit, education, communication, markets, etc is still restricted. Hence some actions in this direction especially in rural areas are the need of the hour.

D. Policy Recommendations

- Women friendly technology especially in the field of Agriculture should be encouraged.
- Non-farm employment should be expanded in villages to employ women on a large scale.
- Skills for Zardozi should be imparted in training centers for women to support them for their livelihood.



Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Overview

The agriculture sector as a whole has developed and emerged immensely by empowering men with technology. But this emergence is not adequate for lifting the status of women labor as an integral part of the industry. In a developing country like India, agriculture contributes 13.5% to the GDP. It provides 55% of employment in the country out of which a good number of the workforce is constituted by women. The role of women in this sector cannot be ignored they comprise 33% of the agriculture labor force and 48% of the self-employed farmers.

When a tiny home is unable to cultivate output, the entire weight of running the household falls on the shoulders of women, who then work in other people's fields to supplement their income. A woman helps in the fields and is constantly responsible for the household and its well-being. Some women are afraid to complain because they are afraid of being humiliated, assaulted, or sexually harassed if they are unable to manage their houses and field jobs, or if they are sick. They may feel exploited, but they have little recourse. Gender Discrimination in the Workplace is on the rise, demonstrating society's attitude toward women.

1.2 Literature Review

The role of women in agriculture is the most effective way to combat hunger and poverty on a long-term basis. Women fundamental rights, particularly in rural regions, vary from the right to bodily integrity to the freedom to marry and have children. Women ability to learn to read and write, own land, have access to water, machinery, or animals, and use banking services can all play a role in their ability to care for themselves and their families. The entire community will gain if women can make decisions and organize themselves.

Despite accounting for about half of the rural population in BRICS, women face significant challenges that limit their participation in rural economic activities, preventing them from achieving economic autonomy.

Women are significantly more involved in non-productive activities such as household chores and other farm activities, which do not compensate them for their labour. Typically, men are responsible for earning money through non-farming or farming occupations, while women are responsible for bearing and rearing children, caring for animals, and performing household tasks. If men migrate for better career prospects, the burden of work falls on women. As a result, she is obligated to work on the farm and at the home. Providing training to rural women not only improves their access to resources but also improves their decision-making authority. It is proposed that training and incentives be provided in decision-making authority, projects, and programs to meet the complementary responsibilities of male and female farmers, land tenure security, and increased access to extension services to improve women role in agriculture (Joshi, A., and Kalauni .D 2018). Social innovation, particularly in rural regions, might be a potential method for improving women adaptive capacity. Natural disasters, rising sea levels, irregular weather, and other factors disproportionately affect



the poor and disadvantaged women in developing nations, particularly in rural regions, who live in great poverty and rely significantly on agriculture and natural resources for their survival (Cruz. P et al, 2016).

1.3 Objectives of the Research Study

1. To understand the role played by women in agriculture with special reference to village.
2. To unearth the underlying reasons for discrimination and gender inequality in the agricultural sector.
3. To eliminate gender discrimination in agriculture and achieve equal rights, roles, employment, and remuneration for women.

1.4 Methodology

The first stage entails choosing a specific region within the state of Uttar Pradesh. Western and eastern Uttar Pradesh were chosen for this study because these areas have seen a lot of agricultural growth as well as non-agricultural employment. This is due to improved irrigation infrastructure and the adoption of modern farm technology. For facilitating the selection of study area from the eastern and western districts of Uttar Pradesh, indicators such as literacy rate, main, marginal, and non-workers, irrigated area, electricity accessibility, location of the source of drinking water, households availing banking services, and households owing and not owing assets were selected. The following districts were identified for detailed examination based on these indicators:

1. Western Uttar Pradesh -BAREILLY (lowest among indicators)
2. Eastern Uttar Pradesh-VARANASI (highest among indicators)

The Bareilly division is an administrative and geographical entity in Uttar Pradesh’s western region. Bareilly is thought to have a very fruitful area (Tarai) that is ideal for sugarcane, rice, lentils, and wheat production. In terms of the study’s variables, such as literacy rate, percentage of main workers, and access to power, financial services, and households owning assets, the Bareilly division had very low statistics. Varanasi district is located in Uttar Pradesh’s eastern region. Agriculture is subsistence living in the Varanasi district, with paddy, wheat, jawar, bajra, maize, and other crops being farmed. In terms of the study’s characteristics, such as literacy rate, percentage of main workers, availability of electricity, and households owning assets, the Varanasi district had very high results. In this district, however, the ratio of marginal employees is very low.

1.5 Sample Size

As per Census 2011, following village have been collected (refer Table1.1) Stiswa, UrlaJagir have been chosen as villages in the Bareilly area, while Dhaurhara and Pindara have been chosen from the Varanasi region.

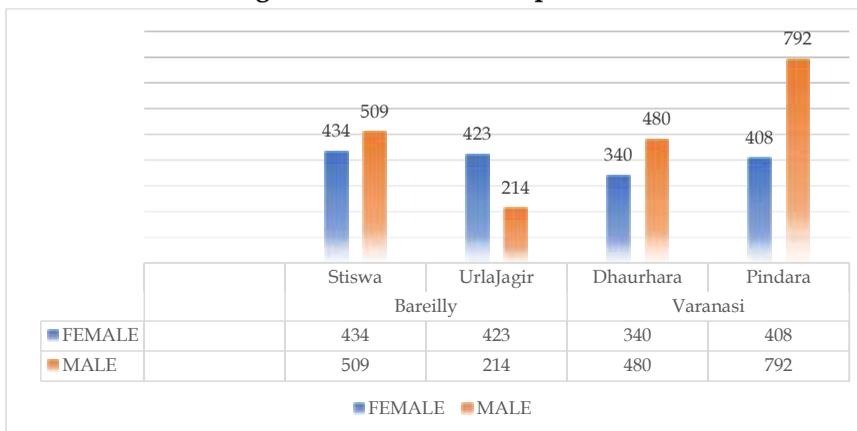
Table 1.1: Sample Selection

Sub-District	Population	
Rural (Village)	UrlaJagir	9,738
	Stiswa	7,590
	Dhaurhara	15,736
	Pindara	15,257



Details of Respondents

Figure 1.2: Details of Respondents



1.6 Data Sources

The study used both the qualitative and quantitative primary and secondary data sources respectively.

1) Primary Data

To extract relevant information for the proposed study, primary data was gathered utilizing methodologies such as field surveys and interviews (both online and offline) using standard structured and unstructured questionnaires. The questionnaire was able to collect information on their socioeconomic history, family restrictions, land, and assets, as well as demographic, educational, and income information. Additionally, because the study was conducted during the Covid-19 pandemic, information about Covid-19 was gathered. To track physical and social separation, Google forms were utilized to collect data. This data was gathered by field-based Labour Force Investigators. Google forms were used to incorporate bilingual structured surveys. The team was given access to the same to collect timely data. Regular Google Meet meetings were arranged to share the information acquired and solve the issue.

2) Secondary Data

Secondary data was gathered from the Census 2001, Census 2011, and different books, articles, and websites on connected topics, in addition to primary data.

1.7 Data Analysis

The study team used a variety of instruments and approaches to examine and scrutinize the data gathered throughout the Field Investigation process, including two separate questionnaires of varying forms (Annexure). SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) and Microsoft Office were used for the analysis (Word and Excel)

1.8 Limitations of the Study

Although the study was limited to a single state and district. Due to time and economic constraints, only 3600 samples were acquired. The data collected was likely influenced by the fact that the fieldwork took place during COVID-19.



Chapter 2: Women & Property Rights

Allied Activities of Agriculture

It is seen from the Table 2.1 that 10.14% of women and 21.83% of men from Bareilly and 11.80% of women and 25.61% from Varanasi have engaged in allied activities like cattle rarer, craftsmen, cultivator, daily farmer, embroider, fisherperson, knitter, shopkeeper, tailor, and weaver.

Table 2.1: Respondents Engaged in Allied Activities of Agriculture

		District								Total
		Bareilly				Varanasi				
		Village				Village				
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Engaged in Allied Activities	Yes	6.06	12.22	4.08	9.61	5.19	10.00	6.61	15.61	69.38
	No	6.00	1.92	2.36	1.64	6.03	1.56	8.25	2.86	30.62
TOTAL		12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00
Types of Allied Activities	Blacksmith	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.29
	Cattle rarer	0.03	0.44	0.03	0.42	0.08	0.47	0.08	0.72	2.27
	Confectioner	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.14	0.23
	Craftsman	0.06	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.17	0.06	0.22	0.82
	Cultivator	2.92	5.50	2.03	4.58	2.58	4.72	2.94	7.78	33.05
	Dairy Farmer	0.19	0.69	0.11	0.61	0.17	0.25	0.17	0.69	2.88
	Embroidery worker	0.78	0.33	0.39	0.08	0.39	0.36	0.61	0.08	3.02
	Fisher Person	0.03	0.19	0.03	0.19	0.03	0.19	0.14	0.11	0.91
	Gardener	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.22	0.45
	Knitter	0.03	0.22	0.03	0.31	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.74
	Mechanic	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.06	0.28	0.73
	Miller	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.31
	Mistri	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.08	0.61
	Painter	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.14	0.48
	Peddlers	0.03	0.39	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.64	1.56
	Plumber	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.14	0.53
	Pottery	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.14	0.40
	Poultry farmer	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.22	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.59
	Shopkeeper	1.92	2.11	1.42	1.81	1.69	2.44	2.25	3.17	16.81
	Tailor	0.04	0.17	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.14	0.62
Watchman	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.14	0.28	
Weaver	0.03	0.36	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.33	0.96	
Wood crafter	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.14	0.04	0.31	0.07	0.22	0.86	
NA	6.00	1.92	2.34	1.64	6.03	1.56	8.25	2.86	30.60	
Total		12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00

Source: Field Survey NA: Not Applicable F: Female M: Male

Owners of Land, Size and Utilization

Table 2.2 depicts the ownership of lands size and its utilization. It is found that 0.67% of women and 0.81% of men from Bareilly and 0.62% of women



and 1.28% of men from Varanasi has leased land, 9.5% women and 18.97% men from Bareilly, and 10.33% women and 21.5% men from Varanasi owned the land. Out of which the size of the land have been distributed among 0-1 bigha by 6.11% women and 11.58% men from Bareilly and 6.05% women and 13.78% men from Varanasi, 1-2 bigha size of land by 3.53% women and 5.73% men from Bareilly and 4.22% women and 6.58% from Varanasi, and 2-4 bigha size of land are taken by 0.53% women and 2.47% men from Bareilly and 0.67% women and 2.39% men from Varanasi. The land is utilized for cultivation, non-cultivation, and non-agriculture uses.

Table 2.2: Owners of Land, Size and Utilization

		District								Total
		Bareilly				Varanasi				
		Village								
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Ownership of Land	Leased Land	0.56	0.56	0.11	0.25	0.31	0.50	0.31	0.78	3.38
	Yes	5.08	9.94	4.42	9.03	4.47	8.25	5.86	13.25	60.30
	No	6.42	3.64	1.91	1.97	6.44	2.81	8.69	4.44	36.32
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00
Size of Land	0-1 hectare	3.25	5.64	2.86	5.94	2.72	4.97	3.33	8.81	37.52
	1-2 hectare	2.11	3.42	1.42	2.31	1.69	2.83	2.53	3.75	20.06
	2-4 hectare	0.28	1.44	0.25	1.03	0.36	0.92	0.31	1.47	6.06
	NA	6.42	3.64	1.92	1.97	6.44	2.83	8.69	4.44	36.35
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.45	11.25	11.21	11.55	14.86	18.47	99.99
Utilization of land	Cultivation land	2.47	6.53	2.00	6.22	3.42	6.92	2.58	9.14	39.28
	Non cultivation (Barren)	0.33	0.44	2.31	2.86	0.11	0.14	1.31	2.33	9.83
	Non-Agricultural uses	2.83	3.53	0.22	0.19	1.25	1.69	2.25	2.56	14.52
	NA	6.43	3.64	1.91	1.98	6.44	2.81	8.72	4.44	36.37
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00

Source: Field Survey NA: Not Applicable F: Female M: Male

Technology Used for Cultivation

Table 2.3 shows the technologies adopted for cultivation like harvester, spring tooth cultivator by 1.58% women and 3.14% men from Bareilly, and 1.03% women and 2.67% men from Varanasi. Sickle, harvester and spring tooth by 1.64% women and 4.51% men from Bareilly and 3.39% women and 5.47% men from Varanasi, and sickle, spring tooth and cultivator used by 1.25% women and 4.92% men from Bareilly and 1.64% women and 13.97% from Varanasi.



Table 2.3: Technology Used for Cultivation

		District								Total
		Bareilly				Varanasi				
		Village								
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Technology used for cultivation	Harvester+ Spring tooth cultivator	0.94	1.61	0.64	1.53	0.39	0.81	0.64	1.86	8.42
	Sickle + Harvester + Spring tooth cultivator	0.86	2.86	0.78	1.83	2.33	2.58	1.06	2.89	15.19
	Sickle + Spring tooth cultivator	0.67	2.06	0.58	2.86	0.72	3.53	0.92	4.39	15.72
	NA	9.58	7.61	4.44	5.03	7.78	4.64	12.25	9.33	60.67
TOTAL		12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00

Source: Field Survey NA: Not Applicable F: Female M: Male

Irrigation of Land

Table 2.4 shows the statistics of irrigation of land where 4.47% women and 12.75% men from Bareilly and 6.05% women and 16.06% men from Varanasi reported YES for irrigating the land using the sources like Canal, Wells, and Tanks.

Table 2.4: Irrigation of Land

		District								Total
		Bareilly				Varanasi				
		Village								
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Irrigation of Land	Yes	2.47	6.53	2.00	6.22	3.44	6.92	2.61	9.14	39.33
	No	9.58	7.61	4.44	5.03	7.78	4.64	12.25	9.33	60.67
TOTAL		12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00
Sources for irrigation	Canal, Tube well	0.78	2.25	1.00	1.89	1.86	2.17	0.75	2.64	13.33
	Canal, Wells	0.50	1.28	0.06	0.36	0.89	2.67	0.64	2.03	8.42
	Tube well	1.19	3.00	0.94	3.97	0.69	2.08	1.22	4.47	17.58
	NA	9.58	7.61	4.44	5.03	7.78	4.64	12.25	9.33	60.67
TOTAL		12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00

Source: Field Survey NA: Not Applicable F: Female M: Male

Awareness of Soil

Table 2.5 depicts the percentage of awareness of type's soil like black soil, alluvial soil and loamy soil by 4.47% women and 12.75% men from Bareilly and 6.05% women and 16.06% men from Varanasi.



Table 2.5: Awareness of Soil

		District								Total
		Bareilly				Varanasi				
		Village				Village				
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Awareness of Soil	Yes	2.47	6.53	2.00	6.22	3.44	6.92	2.61	9.14	39.33
	No	9.58	7.61	4.44	5.03	7.78	4.64	12.25	9.33	60.67
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00
Type of Soil	Alluvial soil	1.47	3.19	1.31	3.75	1.94	5.03	1.14	5.00	22.83
	Black soil	0.44	2.17	0.08	0.83	0.69	1.03	0.61	1.94	7.81
	Loamy laom soil	0.11	0.33	0.31	0.97	0.14	0.25	0.31	1.14	3.56
	Red soil	0.44	0.83	0.31	0.67	0.67	0.61	0.56	1.06	5.14
	NA	9.58	7.61	4.44	5.03	7.78	4.64	12.25	9.33	60.67
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00

Source: Field Survey NA: Not Applicable F: Female M: Male

Incomes Received from Agriculture

Table 2.6 shows the income received from agriculture. It is found that 2.25% women and 6.03% men from Bareilly and 3.94% women and 8.50% from Varanasi earned less than 50,000 INR, 0.55% women and 3.48% from Bareilly and 0.78% women and 5.29% from Varanasi earned 50,000 to 1,00,000 INR and 1.66% women and 3.25% men from Bareilly and 1.3% women and 2.81% men from Varanasi earned more than 1,00,000 INR.

Table 2.6: Incomes Received from Agriculture

		District								Total
		Bareilly				Varanasi				
		Village								
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Income Received from Agriculture (INR)	Less than 50,000	1.28	3.06	0.97	2.97	2.47	4.44	1.50	4.06	20.75
	50,000-1,00,000	0.22	1.81	0.33	1.67	0.53	1.47	0.25	3.28	9.56
	More than 1,00,000	0.97	1.67	0.69	1.58	0.44	1.00	0.86	1.81	9.03
	NA	9.58	7.61	4.44	5.03	7.78	4.64	12.25	9.33	60.67
	Total	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00

Source: Field Survey NA: Not Applicable F: Female M: Male

Chapter 3: Women Reach

Access to Market

Table 3.1 shows the place of marketing the crops. It is found that 0.84% women and 2.5% men from Bareilly and 0.67% women and 3.14% from Varanasi used main market and fair price shops, 2.17% women and 8.12% men from Bareilly and 3.78% women and 9.47% men from Varanasi using main market and submarket, and 1.47% women and 2.14% men from Bareilly and 1.61% women and 3.45% men from Varanasi using submarket and fair price shops.

Table 3.1: Access to Market

		District								Total
		Bareilly				Varanasi				
		Village				Village				
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Place of Marketing of Crops	Main market + Fair price shops	0.53	1.36	0.31	1.14	0.28	1.39	0.39	1.75	7.14
	Main market + Sub-market	1.25	3.81	0.92	4.31	2.39	4.00	1.39	5.47	23.53
	Sub-market + Fair price shops	0.69	1.36	0.78	0.78	0.78	1.53	0.83	1.92	8.67
	NA	9.58	7.61	4.44	5.03	7.78	4.64	12.25	9.33	60.67
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00
Source of Purchase of Seeds	From cultivators + Government	1.28	4.94	0.94	4.56	2.47	5.42	1.53	6.58	27.72
	Government + Self	1.19	1.58	1.06	1.67	0.97	1.50	1.08	2.56	11.61
	NA	9.58	7.61	4.44	5.03	7.78	4.64	12.25	9.33	60.67
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00

Source: Field Survey

NA: Not Applicable

F: Female

M: Male

Ownership of Assets

Table 3.2 shows the ownership of assets where computers, laptops, mobile phone and TV were owned by 0.23% women and 0.14% men in Bareilly and 0.5% women and 0.22% men in Varanasi. Vehicle, mobile phone and TV were owned by 14.88% women and 17.92% men from Bareilly and 20.11% women and 20.45% men from Varanasi. Mobile phones, vehicle and computer were owned by 2.78% women and 7.19% men from Bareilly and 3.86% women and 9.28% men from Varanasi.

Table 3.2: Ownership of Assets

		District								Total
		Bareilly				Varanasi				
		Village				Village				
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Ownership of Assets	Computer / laptop + Mobile / phone + T.V	0.17	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.31	0.08	0.19	0.14	1.08



		District								Total
		Bareilly Village				Varanasi Village				
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Ownership of Assets	Vehicle + Mobile / phone + T.V	9.69	10.11	5.19	7.81	8.50	7.81	11.61	12.64	73.36
	Vehicle + Mobile / phone + Computer / laptop	1.61	3.83	1.17	3.36	1.75	3.67	2.11	5.61	23.11
	NA	0.58	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.67	0.00	0.94	0.08	2.44
	Total	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00

Source: Field Survey NA: Not Applicable F: Female M: Male

Acquired Training

Table 3.3 depicts the types of training acquired by the sample respondents. It is found that 5.47% of women and 6.19% men from Bareilly and 9.67% women and 8.56% men from Varanasi acquired training like Post-harvest Technology Management, seed village program, and SMAM.

Table 3.3: Acquired Training

		District								Total
		Bareilly Village				Varanasi Village				
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Acquired Training for Agriculture	Yes	4.44	3.83	1.03	2.36	5.25	4.06	4.42	4.50	29.89
	No	7.61	10.31	5.42	8.89	5.97	7.50	10.44	13.97	70.11
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00
Types of Training	Post-harvest Technology Management	1.08	1.39	0.42	0.78	1.39	1.14	1.42	1.44	9.06
	Seed village program	1.42	0.94	0.25	0.47	1.92	1.36	1.58	1.14	9.08
	Seed village program + Post-harvest Technology Management	0.58	0.75	0.14	0.58	0.47	0.38	0.28	0.83	4.01
	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanism (SMAM)	1.47	0.81	0.28	0.56	1.53	0.67	1.25	1.17	7.74
	TOTAL	4.55	3.89	1.09	2.39	5.31	3.55	4.53	4.58	29.89

Source: Field Survey F: Female M: Male



Ownership of Documents

Table 3.4 shows the ownership of documents and it is found that 17.78% women and 24.97% men from Bareilly and 25.61% women and 26.69% men from Varanasi has Aadhar card, ration card and voter card.

Table 3.4: Ownership of Documents

		District								Total
		Bareilly				Varanasi				
		Village								
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Ownership of Documents	Aadhar Card	11.72	13.86	6.06	11.11	11.17	11.46	14.44	18.23	98.05
	+ Voter Card + Ration Card									
	Any Other (PAN + PASSPORT)	0.33	0.28	0.39	0.14	0.09	0.11	0.42	0.19	1.95
	Total	12.05	14.14	6.45	11.25	11.26	11.57	14.86	18.42	100.00

Source: Field Survey F: Female M: Male

Type of Education Institute Attended

Table 3.5 show the type of education institute attended. 0.05% women and 0.07% men from Bareilly and 0.09% women and 0.11% men from Varanasi attended deemed university. 11.7% women and 18.17% men from Bareilly and 14.75% women and 20.25% men from Varanasi attended Government University. 1.11% women and 2.22% men from Bareilly and 2.36% women and 3.47% men from Varanasi attended both types of universities.

Table 3.5: Type of Education Institute Attended

		District								Total
		Bareilly				Varanasi				
		Village								
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Type of Institution	Deemed	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.31
	Government	7.28	9.89	4.42	8.28	6.36	7.67	8.39	12.58	64.86
	Private	0.25	0.56	0.08	0.53	0.14	0.47	0.47	0.92	3.42
	Private + Government	0.72	1.36	0.39	0.86	1.50	1.89	0.86	1.58	9.17
	NA	3.78	2.28	1.53	1.58	3.19	1.50	5.08	3.31	22.25
Total	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00	

Source: Field Survey NA: Not Applicable F: Female M: Male

Banking Service Availed

Table 3.6 shows the banking services availed by the sample population. It is found that 15.75% women and 24.14% men from Bareilly and 22.55% women and 28.86% men from Varanasi has availed the banking services for the purpose of fixed deposits, current and savings account.



Table 3.6: Banking Service Availed

		District								Total
		Bareilly				Varanasi				
		Village								
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Availed Banking Services	Yes	10.17	13.56	5.58	10.58	9.83	11.08	12.72	17.78	91.31
	No	1.89	0.58	0.86	0.67	1.39	0.47	2.14	0.69	8.69
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00
Nature of Services	Fixed deposits	0.36	0.14	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.17	0.11	0.17	1.03
	Savings and Current account	9.72	13.36	5.56	10.50	9.78	10.86	12.56	17.58	89.92
	Both	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.36
	NA	1.89	0.58	0.86	0.67	1.39	0.47	2.14	0.69	8.69
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00

Source: Field Survey NA: Not Applicable F: Female M: Male

Credit Facilities Utilized

Table 3.7 shows the credit facilities utilization by the respondents. It is seen that 2.48% women and 3.92% men from Bareilly and 2.61% women and 3.17% men from Varanasi has availed the credit facility for the tenure of ranging 0-15 months to more than 5 years. 1.08% women and 3.47% men from Bareilly and 1.03% women and 3.00% men from Varanasi has the credit of less than 50,000 INR, 1.19% women and 1.64% men from Bareilly and 1.36% women and 2.28% men from Varanasi has the credit of the range 50,000 to 1, 00,000 INR and 0.02% women and 0.69% men from Bareilly and 0.22% women and 1.11% men from Varanasi has the credit of more than 1, 00, 000 INR.

Table 3.7: Credit Facilities Utilized

		District								Total
		Bareilly				Varanasi				
		Village								
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Credit Facility	Yes	1.56	2.64	0.92	3.17	1.00	2.44	1.61	3.94	17.28
	No	10.50	11.50	5.53	8.08	10.22	9.11	13.25	14.53	82.72
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00
Duration	Short term (0-15 months)	0.89	1.78	0.56	2.14	0.58	1.03	1.06	2.14	10.17
	Medium term (15 months -5 years)	0.50	0.69	0.33	0.78	0.28	1.03	0.47	1.50	5.58



		District								Total
		Bareilly				Varanasi				
		Village								
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Duration	Long term (more than 5 years)	0.17	0.17	0.03	0.25	0.14	0.39	0.08	0.31	1.53
	NA	10.50	11.50	5.53	8.08	10.22	9.11	13.25	14.53	82.72
TOTAL		12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00
Amount INR	0-50,000	0.64	1.53	0.44	1.94	0.28	1.19	0.75	1.81	8.58
	50,000-1,00,000	0.75	0.89	0.44	0.75	0.64	0.75	0.72	1.53	6.47
	Above 1,00,000	0.17	0.22	0.03	0.47	0.08	0.50	0.14	0.61	2.22
	NA	10.50	11.50	5.53	8.08	10.22	9.11	13.25	14.53	82.72
TOTAL		12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00

Source: Field Survey NA: Not Applicable F: Female M: Male

Government Policies Availed

Table 3.8 shows the percentage of women availed the government policies where 2.48% women and 5.81% men from Bareilly and 2.61% women and 6.38% men from Varanasi has availed the government policies. The type of policies availed is PKVY, PMKSY, and PMFBY. Statistics shows that 10.3% women and 20.76% men have availed the benefits from these policies.

Table 3.8: Government Policies Availed

		District								Total
		Bareilly				Varanasi				
		Village								
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Government Policies Availed	Yes	1.56	2.64	0.92	3.17	1.00	2.44	1.61	3.94	17.28
	No	10.50	11.50	5.53	8.08	10.22	9.11	13.25	14.53	82.72
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00
Type of Policy	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna (PKVY)	0.47	1.28	0.69	2.19	0.61	1.92	0.44	2.39	10.00
	PMKSY + PKVY + PMFBY	2.47	3.86	0.58	1.50	1.33	2.08	2.08	3.42	17.33
	PPMY	0.14	0.39	0.03	0.31	0.50	0.56	0.14	0.53	2.58
	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY)	0.53	2.28	0.58	1.83	0.75	1.72	0.72	3.17	11.58
	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY)	0.36	1.22	0.25	0.61	1.25	1.19	0.25	1.50	6.64



		District								Total
		Bareilly				Varanasi				
		Village								
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			
	NA	8.08	5.11	4.31	4.81	6.78	4.08	11.22	7.47	51.86
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00
Benefit from Policy	Yes	2.75	6.17	1.42	3.25	3.44	4.78	2.69	6.56	31.06
	No	1.22	2.86	0.72	3.19	1.00	2.69	0.94	4.44	17.08
	NA	8.08	5.11	4.31	4.81	6.78	4.08	11.22	7.47	51.86
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00

Source: Field Survey NA: Not Applicable F: Female M: Male

Debt Status of Respondents

Table 3.9 shows the debt status of the respondent and it is found that 1.80% women and 5.05% men from Bareilly and 2.06% women and 5.42% men from Varanasi has the burden of debt. 1.52% women and 5.95% men have the debt of 50,000 INR, 2.11% women and 2.94 % men has a debt of 50,000 to 1, 00,000 INR and 0.22% women and 1.58% men has a debt of above 1,00,000 INR for the period of ranging 6 months to more than a year.

Table 3.9: Debt Status of a Respondents

		District								Total
		Bareilly				Varanasi				
		Village								
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			
Debt status of	Yes	1.11	2.19	0.69	2.86	0.75	2.11	1.31	3.31	14.33
	No	10.94	11.94	5.75	8.39	10.47	9.44	13.56	15.17	85.67
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00
Amount (INR)	0-50,000	0.36	1.28	0.33	1.89	0.25	1.06	0.58	1.72	7.47
	50,000-1,00,000	0.67	0.67	0.36	0.47	0.47	0.69	0.61	1.11	5.06
	Above 1,00,000	0.08	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.03	0.36	0.11	0.47	1.81
	NA	10.94	11.94	5.75	8.39	10.47	9.44	13.56	15.17	85.67
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00
Period	0-6 months	0.22	0.42	0.17	0.89	0.11	0.50	0.28	0.67	3.25
	6-12 months	0.25	0.81	0.17	1.00	0.31	0.89	0.44	1.22	5.08
	More than a year	0.64	0.97	0.36	0.97	0.33	0.72	0.58	1.42	6.00
	NA	10.94	11.94	5.75	8.39	10.47	9.44	13.56	15.17	85.67
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00
How it resolved	Help from friends/family	0.58	1.39	0.31	1.75	0.33	0.97	0.58	1.97	7.89
	Help from Government	0.53	0.75	0.39	1.08	0.25	1.08	0.72	1.25	6.06
	Not resolved	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.08	0.25
	Both	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14
	NA	10.94	11.94	5.75	8.39	10.47	9.44	13.56	15.17	85.67
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00

Source: Field Survey NA: Not Applicable F: Female M: Male



Accessibility to Lok Adalat, Tehsil Divisions and Benefits

Table 3.10 provides the statistics of accessibility towards Lok Adalat, tehsil divisions and their benefits. It is found that 5.58% women and 9.19% men from Bareilly, 8.34% women and 15.06% men from Varanasi has the access to Lok Adalat, 8.78% women and 11.39% men from Bareilly and 13.53% women and 15.75% men from Varanasi has the access to tehsil divisions and 10.34% women and 19% men have availed the benefits from these.

Table 3.10: Accessibility to Lok Adalat, Tehsil Divisions and Benefits

		District								Total
		Bareilly				Varanasi				
		Village								
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Access to Lok Adalat	Yes	2.58	4.00	3.00	5.19	3.78	6.31	4.56	8.75	38.17
	No	9.47	10.14	3.44	6.06	7.44	5.25	10.31	9.72	61.83
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00
Access to Tehsils Divisions	Yes	5.39	5.28	3.39	6.11	6.50	6.50	7.03	9.25	49.44
	No	6.67	8.86	3.06	5.14	4.72	5.06	7.83	9.22	50.56
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00
Beneficial	Yes	1.81	3.67	1.92	3.58	3.36	5.44	3.25	6.31	29.33
	No	4.00	2.11	1.78	2.89	3.44	1.75	4.22	3.75	23.94
	NA	6.25	8.36	2.75	4.78	4.42	4.36	7.39	8.42	46.72
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00
Types of Benefits	Documentation of Caste/ Address/ Income certifications	0.92	2.58	1.83	2.94	0.83	1.61	1.81	4.47	17.00
	Problem Solving	1.31	2.00	0.44	1.67	2.75	4.31	1.78	3.11	17.36
	NA	9.83	9.56	4.17	6.64	7.64	5.64	11.28	10.89	65.64
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00

Source: Field Survey

NA: Not Applicable

F: Female

M: Male



Chapter 4: Women Employment

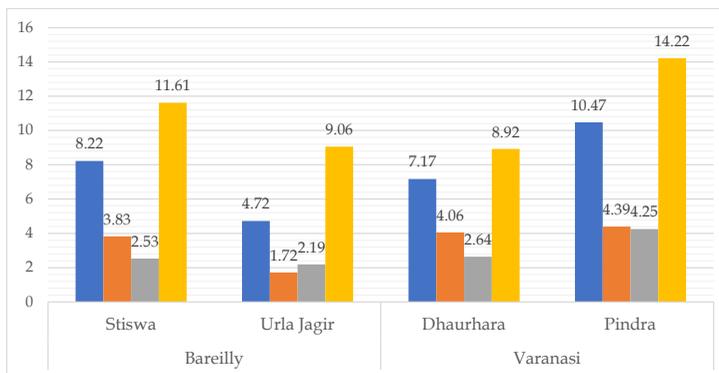
Employment Status

Table 4.1 shows the status of employment among women. It is found that out of the total sample, 5.56% women and 20.67% men from Bareilly and 8.44% women and 23.14% men from Varanasi are employed.

Table 4.1: Employment Status

District	Village	Gender				Total
		FEMALE		MALE		
		Employment Status		Employment Status		
		YES	NO	YES	NO	
Bareilly	Stiswa	3.83	8.22	11.61	2.53	26.19
	Urla Jagir	1.72	4.72	9.06	2.19	17.69
	TOTAL	5.56	12.94	20.67	4.72	43.89
Varanasi	Dhaurhara	4.06	7.17	8.92	2.64	22.78
	Pindra	4.39	10.47	14.22	4.25	33.33
	TOTAL	8.44	17.64	23.14	6.89	56.11

Source: Field Survey F: Female M: Male



Activity Status

Table 4.2 shows the activity status of sample respondents. It is found that 1.03% women and 2.23% men from Bareilly and 1.16% women and 2.89% men from Varanasi are in search of employment, 11.81% women and 2.47% men from Bareilly and 16.42% women and 4.00% men from Varanasi are not working, 3.97% women and 10.89% men from Bareilly and 5.53% women and 11.22% men from Varanasi are privately employed, and 1.7% women and 9.81% men from Bareilly and 2.98% women and 11.92% men from Varanasi are self-employed.

Table 4.2: Activity Status

Activity Status		District								Total
		Bareilly				Varanasi				
		Village								
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender	Gender	Gender	Gender	Gender	Gender	Gender	Gender	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
	Looking to work	0.28	0.81	0.75	1.42	0.33	1.06	0.83	1.83	7.31
	Not Working	7.89	1.72	3.92	0.75	6.81	1.58	9.61	2.42	34.69
	Privately	2.83	6.11	1.14	4.78	2.42	4.25	3.11	6.97	31.61
	Self Employed	1.06	5.50	0.64	4.31	1.67	4.67	1.31	7.25	26.39
	Total	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00

Source: Field Survey F: Female M: Male



Types of Employment

Table 4.3 depicts the type of employment where 14% women and 42% men in the village were employed in agricultural labour, construction work, non-agriculture and any other sort of work.

Table 4.3: Types of Employment

		District								TOTAL	
		Village									
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra			
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender			
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
Type of Employment	Agricultural labour	2.00	6.00	1.00	5.00	2.00	5.00	2.00	7.00	29.00	
	Construction	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	6.00	
	Non-Farm employment	1.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	4.00	16.00	
	Any Other	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	7.00	
	NA	8.00	3.00	5.00	2.00	7.00	3.00	10.00	4.00	42.00	
	TOTAL	12.00	14.00	6.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	100.00	
Any other	Assistant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
	Bank Clerk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Barber	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Boutique	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Carpenter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Conductor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Cook	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Dairy Farmer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Driver	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Embroidery worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Hepler	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Mechanic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Nurse	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Receptionist	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Salesman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Shopkeeper	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
	Teacher	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
	Watchman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		TOTAL	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	7.00
	Types of Non-Farming	Beauty Parlour	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Electrician		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
Fisherman		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
Food Stall		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
General store		0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	
Labour		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	
Medical store		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Painter		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
Plumber		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Potter		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
Poultry farm		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
Priest		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	
Production Business		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
Street vendor		0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	
Tailor		1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	
		TOTAL	1.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	16.00

Source: Field Survey

NA: Not Applicable

F: Female

M: Male



Duration of Employment

Table 4.4 depicts the duration of employment varies between 7-12 months done by 0.12% women and 1% men from Bareilly and 0.25% women and 1.22% men from Varanasi, 3.11% women and 15.08% men from Bareilly and 5.25% women and 16.70% men from Varanasi are permanently employed as main worker and 1% women and 1.38% men from Bareilly and 1.03% women and 1.84% men from Varanasi are employed for upto 3 months.

Table 4.4: Duration of Employment

		District								Total
		Bareilly Village				Varanasi Village				
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Duration of Employment	7-12 months	0.06	0.31	0.06	0.69	0.06	0.39	0.19	0.83	2.58
	Main worker (Permanent)	2.03	8.58	1.08	6.50	2.58	6.39	2.67	10.31	40.14
	Marginal worker (0-3 months)	0.81	0.69	0.19	0.69	0.47	0.78	0.56	1.06	5.25
	Marginal worker (3-6 months)	0.92	2.03	0.44	1.19	0.94	1.36	0.97	2.03	9.89
	NA	8.25	2.53	4.67	2.17	7.17	2.64	10.47	4.25	42.14
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00

Source: Field Survey NA: Not Applicable F: Female M: Male

Wages Received

Table 4.5 show the wages received and it is found that 0.03% women from Bareilly and 0.06% women from Varanasi earned up to 100 INR wages, 2.72% women and 7.91% men from Bareilly and 3.5% women and 8.64% men from Varanasi earning 100-200 INR wages, 0.78% women and 7.03% men from Bareilly and 2.5% women and 8.38% men from Varanasi earning 200-300 INR, and 0.23% women and 0.61% men from Bareilly and 0.22% women and 1.42% men from Varanasi earning above 400 INR.

Table: 4.5 Wages Received

		District								Total
		Bareilly Village				Varanasi Village				
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Wages Status	0-100	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.08
	100-200	1.89	4.33	0.83	3.58	1.58	3.08	1.92	5.56	22.78
	200-300	1.17	3.03	0.67	2.11	1.31	2.22	0.86	2.47	13.83
	300-400	0.67	4.06	0.11	2.97	1.08	3.19	1.42	5.19	18.69
	Above 400	0.06	0.19	0.17	0.42	0.08	0.42	0.14	1.00	2.47
	NA	8.25	2.53	4.67	2.17	7.17	2.64	10.47	4.25	42.14
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00

Source: Field Survey NA: Not Applicable F: Female M: Male



Beneficiary of MGNREGA

Table 4.6 depicts the beneficiary of MGNREGA. It is found that 1.05% women and 6.86% men from Bareilly and 2.53% women and 7.58% men from Varanasi are availing of the benefits of MANERGA.

Table 4.6: Beneficiary of MGNREGA

		District								Total
		Bareilly Village				Varanasi Village				
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Beneficiary of MNREGA	Yes	0.69	4.39	0.36	2.47	1.36	2.86	1.17	4.72	18.03
	No	11.36	9.75	6.08	8.78	9.86	8.69	13.69	13.75	81.97
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00

Source: Field Survey F: Female M: Male



Chapter 5: Root Causes of Gender Discrimination

Gender wise Distribution

Table 5.1 depicts the gender-wise distribution and it is found that 12.06% women and 14.14% men were from Stiswa, 6.44% women and 11.25% men were from Urla Jagir. 18.5% women and 25.39% men belonged to Bareilly and 11.22% women and 11.56% men were from Dhaurhara, 14.86% women and 18.47% men were from Pindra and in total 26.08% women and 30.03% men belonged to Varanasi.

Table 5.1: Gender wise Distribution

		Gender		Total
		FEMALE	MALE	
Bareilly	Stiswa	12.06	14.14	26.19
	Urla Jagir	6.44	11.25	17.69
Varanasi	Dhaurhara	11.22	11.56	22.78
	Pindra	14.86	18.47	33.33
	TOTAL	44.58	55.42	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Educational Qualifications

Table 5.2 depicts the educational qualification based on gender and it is found that 12.15% women and 19.36% men from Bareilly and 15.52% women and 21.78% men from Varanasi are highly qualified and out of it only 0.31% women and 1.06% men are post graduates, 4.75% women and 8.72% men are matric passed.

Table 5.2: Educational Qualifications

		Highest Qualification	District				Total
			Bareilly		Varanasi		
			Village		Village		
			Stiswa	Urla Jagir	Dhaurhara	Pindra	
Gender	FEMALE	Post Graduates	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.31
		Graduation/ Diploma/ Certificate	0.64	0.53	0.61	0.69	2.47
		Higher Secondary	1.03	0.97	1.03	1.72	4.75
		Matric / High School	2.03	1.17	1.75	2.61	7.56
		Primary level	3.83	1.86	3.06	3.83	12.58
		Uneducated	4.50	1.86	4.69	5.86	16.92
		Total	12.06	6.44	11.22	14.86	44.58



				District				Total
				Bareilly		Varanasi		
				Village		Village		
				Stiswa	Urla Jagir	Dhaurhara	Pindra	
Gender	MALE	Highest Qualification	Post Graduates	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.33	1.06
			Graduation/ Diploma/ Certificate	1.08	0.92	0.81	1.44	4.25
			Higher Secondary	1.78	1.92	1.89	3.14	8.72
			Matric / High School	2.94	2.31	2.28	3.50	11.03
			Primary level	4.47	3.47	2.97	5.17	16.08
			Uneducated	3.64	2.39	3.36	4.89	14.28
			Total	14.14	11.25	11.56	18.47	55.42
			G. Total	26.19	17.69	22.78	33.33	100.00

Source: Field Survey F: Female M: Male

Household Head

Table 5.3 shows the household head where 17.14% respondents said the eldest member of the family is female and 82.86% respondents said the eldest member of the family is male.

Table 5.3: Household Head

		District								Total
		Bareilly				Varanasi				
		Village								
		Stiswa		Urla Jagir		Dhaurhara		Pindra		
		Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Household Head	Eldest Female member of the family	2.17	2.06	1.42	1.36	2.00	1.58	3.19	3.36	17.14
	Eldest Male member of the family	9.89	12.08	5.03	9.89	9.22	9.97	11.67	15.11	82.86
	TOTAL	12.06	14.14	6.44	11.25	11.22	11.56	14.86	18.47	100.00

Source: Field Survey F: Female M: Male



Chapter 6: Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

- Only a small fraction of women own land and have rights to it, and even fewer have leased land for agricultural purposes. A sickle is a tool that women use to harvest crops. It's fair to say that women working in the fields are technologically behind the times.
- Women, in comparison to men, are less knowledgeable about the soil types that exist on their land. They sell their agricultural produce for less than INR 50,000 a year.
- Women from Varanasi are engaged in allied activities compared to Bareilly women by 1.66%. The majority of women have acquired land compared to leased land by 19.83%. For the cultivation purpose, 5.03% women are using more of Harvester, sickle, and spring teeth. 10.52% women are irrigating land using canal, wells and tanks. Majority of women are having the awareness of soil and its types.
- Investing and building the capabilities of rural women will improve their business, social, economic and financial skills. In the present study, 1.51% of women utilize main market and fair price shops, 44.58% women owned the assets like laptop, mobile phones and TV. Through this, 15.14% rural women found to be more sustainable empowered by acquiring trainings. 38.3% of women have utilized the banking services and opened their accounts in respective banks and out of total sample, 5.09% women have acquired the credit facility and took an advantage of the government policies like Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna, and Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna. Only 3.86% of women were under debt in villages.
- Educational qualifications of household heads have played a significant role in eliminating gender discrimination.

Recommendations

The most critical issue that needs to be addressed toward a gendered friendly policy is to narrow the gap between land control and ownership by attempting to address paternalistic conventions and bottlenecks in interactional legislations, to increase economic gender equality, as guaranteed by Article 14 of the Indian Constitution. The neoclassical paradigm has made it more difficult for women to obtain higher-quality and better-paying occupations, as well as to address inequity in unpaid care duties, and has limited women influence and decision-making ability. We need a human economy that works for both men and women to accomplish women economic emancipation.



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Annexures

Annexure 1

Glimpses from the Study



An online meeting with the Field Investigators



An online meeting with the Field Investigators



A field Investigator interviewing a woman



A field Investigator interviewing the locals

Annexures 2

Village Questionnaire

Your precious responses are required for this research study. Please tick at appropriate box in the given grid or circle the appropriate response. Some questions may have multiple responses. The data provided will be kept confidential and will be used solely for the purpose of research.

यह शोध अध्ययन के लिए आपकी बहुमूल्य प्रतिक्रियाओं की आवश्यकता है। कृपया दिए गए उपयुक्त बॉक्स पर टिक करें या उचित प्रतिक्रिया पर गोला लगाएं। कुछ सवालों के कई जबाब हो सकते हैं। उपलब्ध कराए गए डाटा को गुप्त रखा जाएगा और केवल अनुसंधान के उद्देश्य के लिए ही उपयोग किया जाएगा।

1. Date / दिनांक	
2. Name of the Field Investigator अन्वेषक का नाम	
3. District / जिला	EAST/WEST : पूर्वी / पश्चिमी
4. Village / गाँव	
5. Name of the Respondent / उत्तरदाता का नाम	
6. Sex / लिंग	MALE पुरुष /FEMALE स्त्री /TRANSGENDER ट्रांसजेंडर Any other please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
7. What is the highest Educational qualification you have? आपकी उच्चतम शैक्षिक योग्यता क्या है?	1. Primary level / प्राथमिक स्तर 2. Matric / High School /मैट्रिक / हाई स्कूल 3. Secondary and higher secondary/ माध्यमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक 4. Graduation/Diploma/Certificate / स्नातक /डिप्लोमा / प्रमाणपत्र 5. Any Other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें



7.1 From which type of institution you have obtained your qualifications? आपने अपनी शैक्षिक योग्यताएँ किस प्रकार की संस्था से प्राप्त की हैं?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Government / सरकारी2. Private / निजी3. Deemed / डीम्ड4. Any Other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
8. Are you employed? क्या आप कहीं कार्यरत हैं?	Yes / No हाँ / नहीं
8.1 What is your Activity Status? आपकी गतिविधि की स्थिति क्या है?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Working / Employed / कार्यरत / कार्यरत2. Seeking or Available for work/ Unemployed / काम / बेरोजगार के लिए उपलब्ध या उपलब्ध3. Neither seeking nor available for work / काम के लिए न तो मांग करना और न ही उपलब्ध होना4. Any Other, Please Specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
8.2 If yes, What is the type of your employment? यदि हाँ, तो आपके रोजगार का प्रकार क्या है ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Agricultural labour / कृषि-श्रम2. Non-Farm employment / गैर-कृषि रोजगार Please specify3. Construction / निर्माण कार्य4. Any Other, please specify/ कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
8.2.1 Any Other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें	
8.3 If Non-Farm Employment, then please specify. यदि गैर-कृषि रोजगार है, तो कृपया निदिष्ट करें	
8.4 What is the duration of your employment? आपके रोजगार की अवधि क्या है ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Main worker (Permanent) / मुख्य कर्मकार (स्थायी)2. Marginal worker (0-3 months) / सीमांत कर्मकार (0-3 महीने)3. Marginal worker (3-6 months) / सीमांत कर्मकार (3-6 महीने)4. Any Other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
9. How much wages do you receive per day (in INR)? आपको प्रतिदिन कितनी मजदूरी मिलती है (में रुपए)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 0-1002. 100-2003. 300-4004. Any Other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
10. Who is the head of your household? आपके घर का मुखिया कौन है?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Eldest Male member of the family / परिवार का सबसे बड़ा पुरुष सदस्य2. Eldest Female member of the family / परिवार की सबसे बड़ी महिला सदस्य3. Any Other, Please specify/कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें



15.1 What are the sources that are used for irrigation? वे कौन से स्रोत हैं जिनका उपयोग करके सिंचाई की जाती है?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Canal / नहर2. Tube well (GOVT./PRIVATE) / ट्यूबवेल (सरकारी / निजी)3. Wells / कुआँ4. Tanks, lakes or ponds / टैंक, झील या तालाब5. Any Other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
16. Do you have any knowledge regarding the type of your soil? क्या आपको अपनी भूमि के प्रकार के बारे में कोई जानकारी है?	Yes/No हाँ / नहीं
16.1 If yes, then what type of soil your land owns? यदि हाँ, तो आपकी भूमि की मिट्टी किस प्रकार की है?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Alluvial soil / जलोढ़ मिट्टी2. Black soil / काली मिट्टी3. Red soil / लाल मिट्टी4. Any other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
17. How much do you earn from your crop production annually? आप फसल उत्पादन से वर्ष में कितना कमाते हैं?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Less than 50,000 / पचास हजार से कम2. 50,000-1,00,000/ पचास हजार-एक लाख तक3. More than 1,00,000 / एक लाख से अधिक4. Any other, please specify /कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
18. How do you market your crops? आप अपनी फसलों की मार्केटिंग कैसे करते हैं?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Main market / मुख्य बाजार2. Sub- market / उप-बाजार3. Fair price shops / उचित मूल्य की दुकानें4. Any Other, please specify /कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
18.1 From where do you purchase seeds for production? आप उत्पादन के लिए बीज कहाँ से खरीदते हैं?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. From cultivators / खेती करने वालों से2. Government / सरकार से3. Self / स्वयं4. Any Other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
19. What assets do you own? आपके पास क्या संपत्ति है?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Tractor / ट्रैक्टर2. Vehicle / वाहन3. Mobile / phone / मोबाइल या फोन4. Computer / laptop / कम्प्यूटर या लैपटाप5. T.V / टी.वी.6. Any Other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
20. Have you ever acquired any training for Agriculture? क्या आपने कभी कृषि के लिए कोई प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया?	Yes/No हाँ / नहीं
20.1 If yes, then which one? यदि हाँ, तो कौन सा?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Seed Village Program / गाँव बीज कार्यक्रम2. Post-Harvest Technology Management /पोस्ट-हार्वेस्ट तकनीकी प्रबंधन



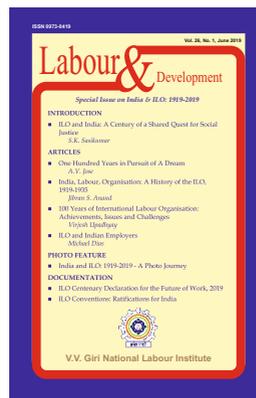
	3. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanism (SMAM) / कृषि तंत्र पर उप-मिशन 4. Any other, please specify /कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
21. Do you have any of the following documents? क्या आपके पास निम्नलिखित में से कोई दस्तावेज है?	1. Aadhar Card / आधार कार्ड 2. Voter Card / वोटर कार्ड 3. Ration Card / राशन कार्ड 4. Any Other, Please Specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
22. Have you ever availed any government policy for Agriculture? क्या आपने कभी कृषि के लिए किसी सरकारी नीति का लाभ उठाया है?	Yes/No हाँ / नहीं
22.1 If yes, then which one? यदि हाँ, तो कौन सी?	1. Pradhan Mantri Fasal BimaYojna (PMFBY) /प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना 2. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY) /प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना 3. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna (PKVY) /परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना 4. Any other, please specify / कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
22.2 Did it provide any benefit to you? क्या आपको इससे कोई लाभ हुआ?	Yes/No हाँ / नहीं
23. Do you avail any banking services? क्या आप किसी बैंकिंग सेवा का लाभ उठाते हैं ?	Yes/No हाँ / नहीं
23.1 If yes, then what is the nature of the services? यदि हाँ, तो कौन सी ?	1. Savings and Current account /बचत और चालू खाता 2. Loan/Credit /ऋण / क्रेडिट 3. Fixed deposits /सावधि जमा 4. Any other, please specify /कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
24.1 Do you access credit facilities? क्या आप ऋण सुविधाओं का उपयोग करते हैं?	Yes/No हाँ / नहीं
24.1 If yes, Have you ever availed any of the above facilities? State its duration? यदि हाँ, तो क्या अपने कभी उपरोक्त में से किसी सुविधा का लाभ उठाया है? इसकी अवधि बताएं।	1. Short term (0-15 months)/ लघु अवधि (0-15 महीने) 2. Medium term (15 months - 5 years)/ मध्यम अवधि (15 महीने - 5 साल) 3. Long term (more than 5 years)/ दीर्घकालिक (5 वर्ष से अधिक) 4. Any other, please specify /कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें



24.2 How much (in INR)? कितना (रुपए में)?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 0-50,000 पचास हजार तक2. 50,000-1,00,000 पचास हजार से एक लाख3. Above 1,00,000 एक लाख से अधिक4. Any other, please specify/ कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
25. Have you ever been indebted? क्या आप कभी ऋणग्रस्त रहे हैं ?	Yes/No हाँ / नहीं
25.1 If yes to above, how much debt? यदि हाँ, तो कितना ऋण ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 0-50,0002. 50,000-1,00,0003. Above 1,00,000 /एक लाख से अधिक4. Any other, please specify /कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
25.2 For how long period of time? कितने लंबे समय के लिए?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 0-6 months /महीने2. 6-12 months /महीने3. More than a year /एक वर्ष से अधिक4. Any other, please specify /कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
25.3 If yes, was it resolved? यदि हाँ, इसका समाधान कैसे हुआ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Help from Government / सरकार की सहायता से2. Help from friends / family / दोस्तों/ परिवार की मदद से3. Not resolved /हल नहीं हुआ4. Any other, please specify /कोई अन्य, कृपया उल्लिखित करें
26. Do You have access to Lok Adalat? क्या आपके पास लोक अदालत है?	Yes / No हाँ / नहीं
26.1 Do you have access to Tehsils Divisions? क्या आपके पास तहसील प्रभागों तक पहुंच है?	Yes / No हाँ / नहीं
26.2 If Yes, are they beneficial to you? यदि हाँ, तो क्या वे आपके लिए फायदेमंद हैं?	Yes / No हाँ / नहीं
26.3 If Yes, How? यदि हाँ, तो कैसे?	
27. Are you beneficiary of MANREGA ? क्या आप मनरेगा के लाभार्थी हैं?	Yes/No हाँ / नहीं

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