

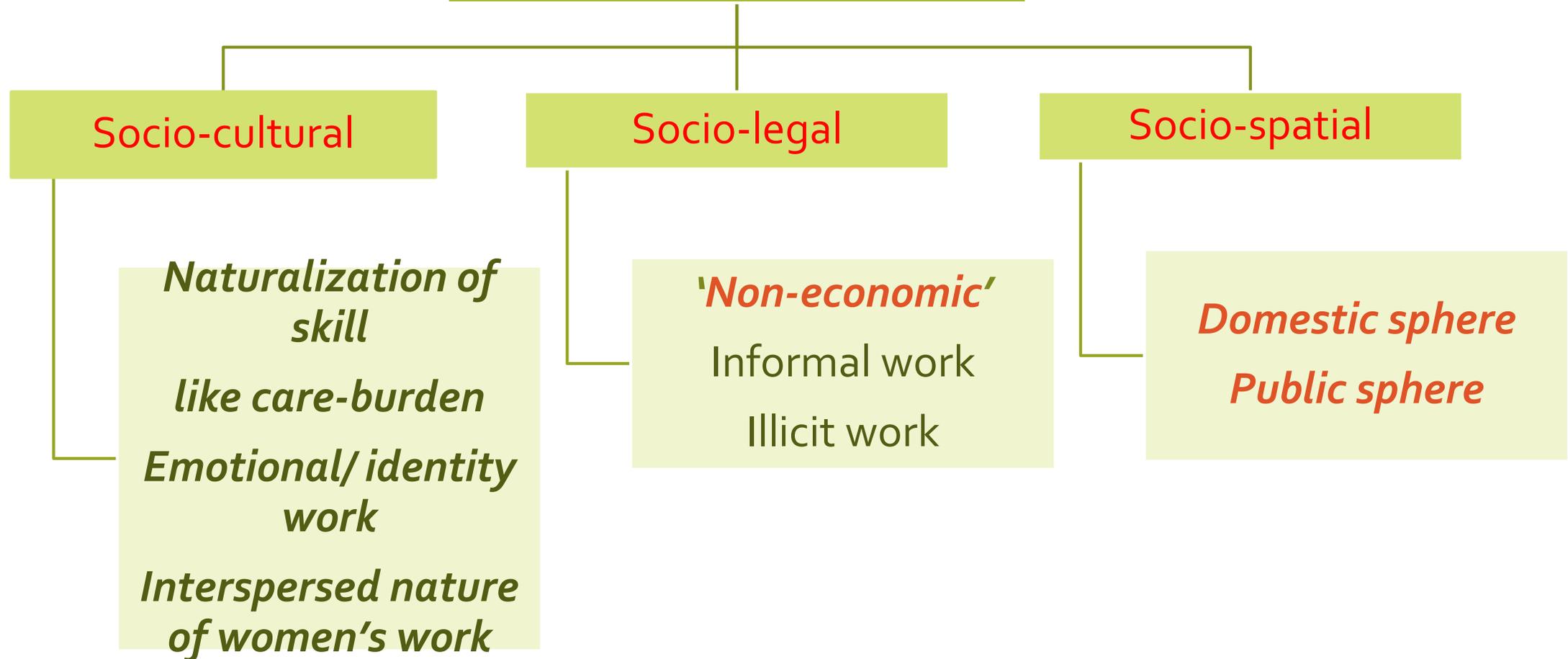
'WOMEN' IN AGRICULTURE

Sucharita Sen
Sreenita Mondal

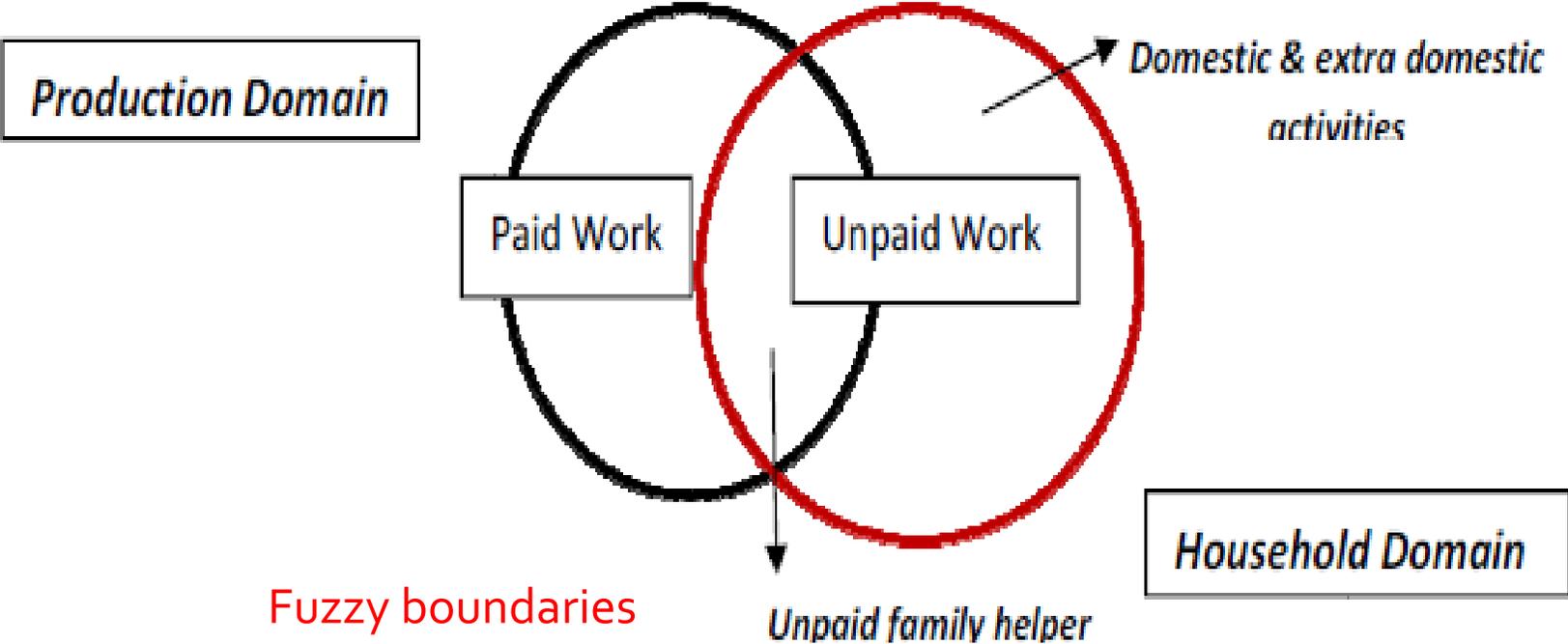


Invisibility of Women's Work

Mechanisms of Invisibility



Broad categorization of women's Work, Paid Work and Unpaid Work



What is feminization in agriculture?

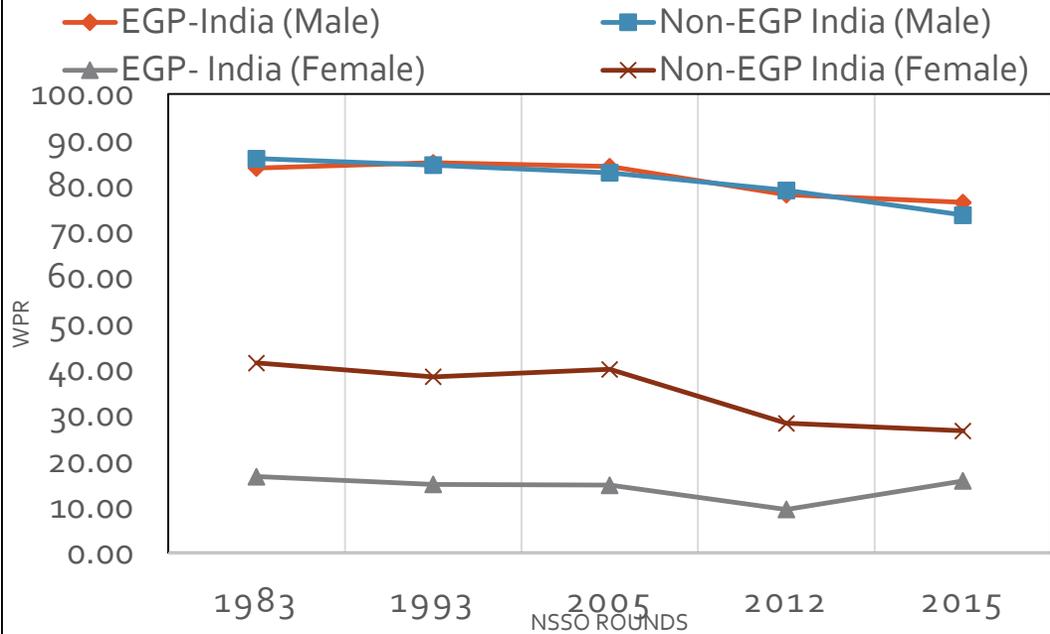
Four indicators are proposed to capture this shift:

- 1. Whether more women work in agriculture over time**
- 2. Women's participation relative to men**
- 3. Whether they spend longer hours in agriculture, and**
- 4. Whether they are engaged in high-skilled work: as managers of their own farms at the one end of the spectrum or unpaid family work on the other**

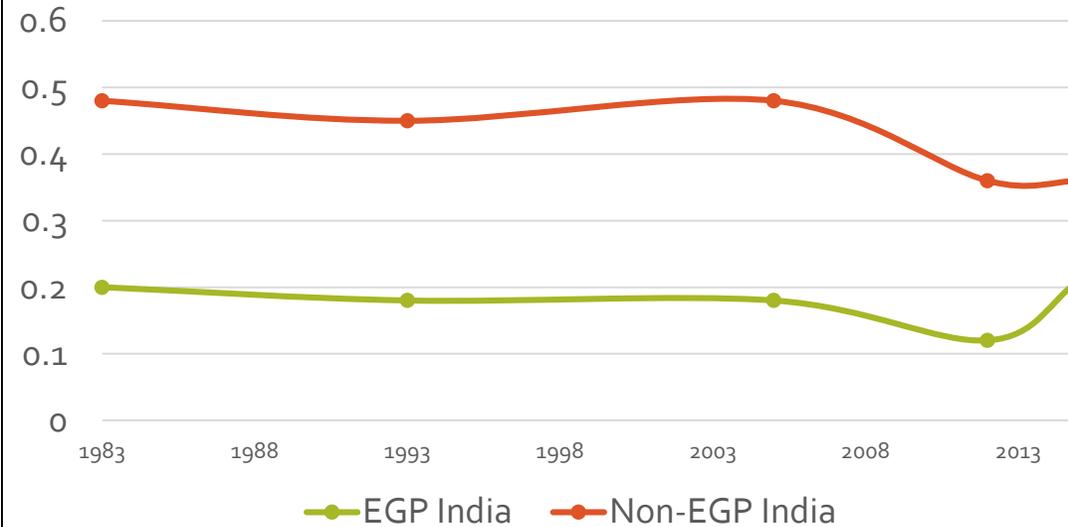
Slavchevska *et al.* (2016)

--Ultimately towards greater control over resources and autonomy (SDG 5)

WPR, RURAL INDIA, 1983-2015



Relative WPR, Rural India



Source: NSSO and Labour Bureau, MOSPI, GOI

Nepal

	WPR	RWPR F/M
Eastern Gangetic Plains		
1998	76.60	0.92
2008	80.49	0.93
Rest of Nepal		
1998	84.11	1.01
2008	84.70	0.99

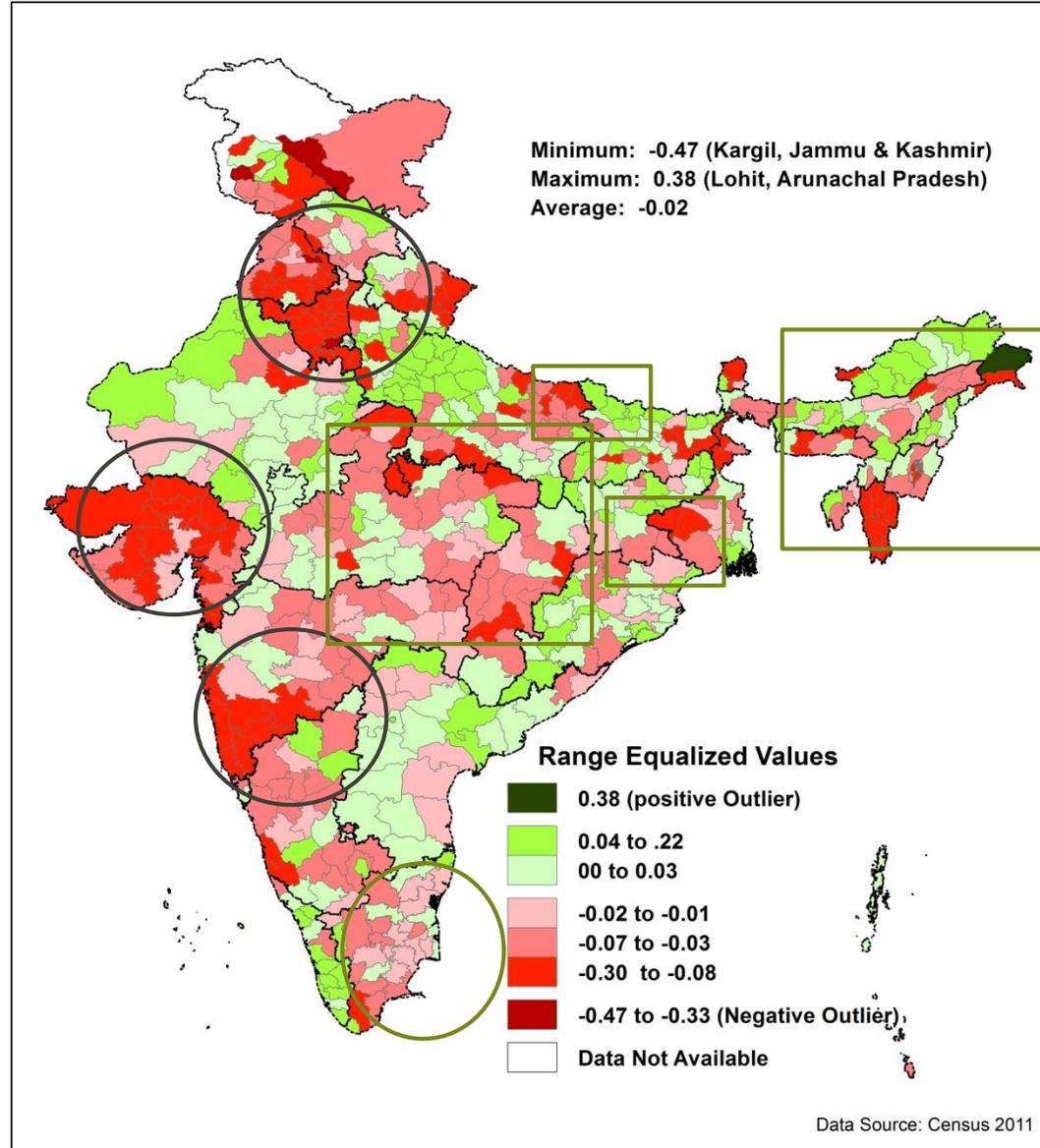
Source: Labour Survey, CBS, GON

Bangladesh

	WPR		RWPR (F/M)
	Male	Female	
1995-96	78.8	17.4	0.22
1999-96	84	23.1	0.28
2002-03	88.1	25.6	0.29
2005-06	88	29.8	0.34
2010	83.3	36.4	0.44
2013	81.6	33.7	0.41

Source: Labour Survey, BBES, GOB

Changes in ratio of female to male workforce participation rate 2011 over 2001

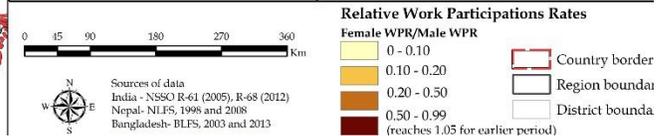
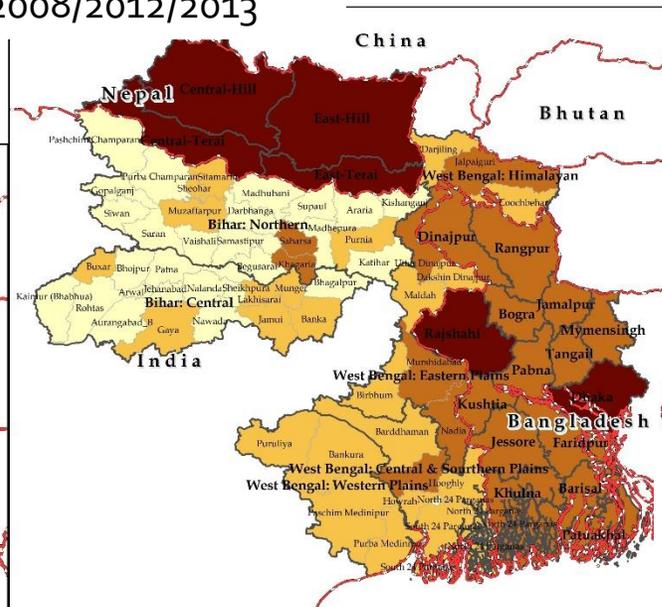
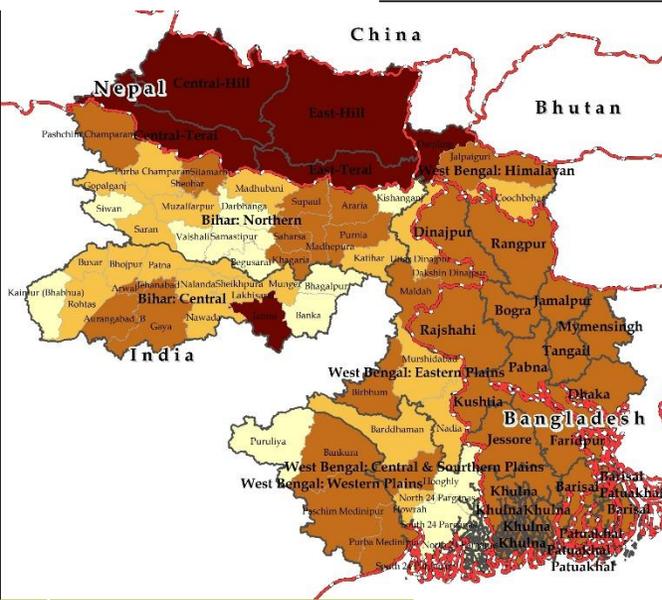


Source: Gender Atlas 2016
(Raju, Sen and Das)

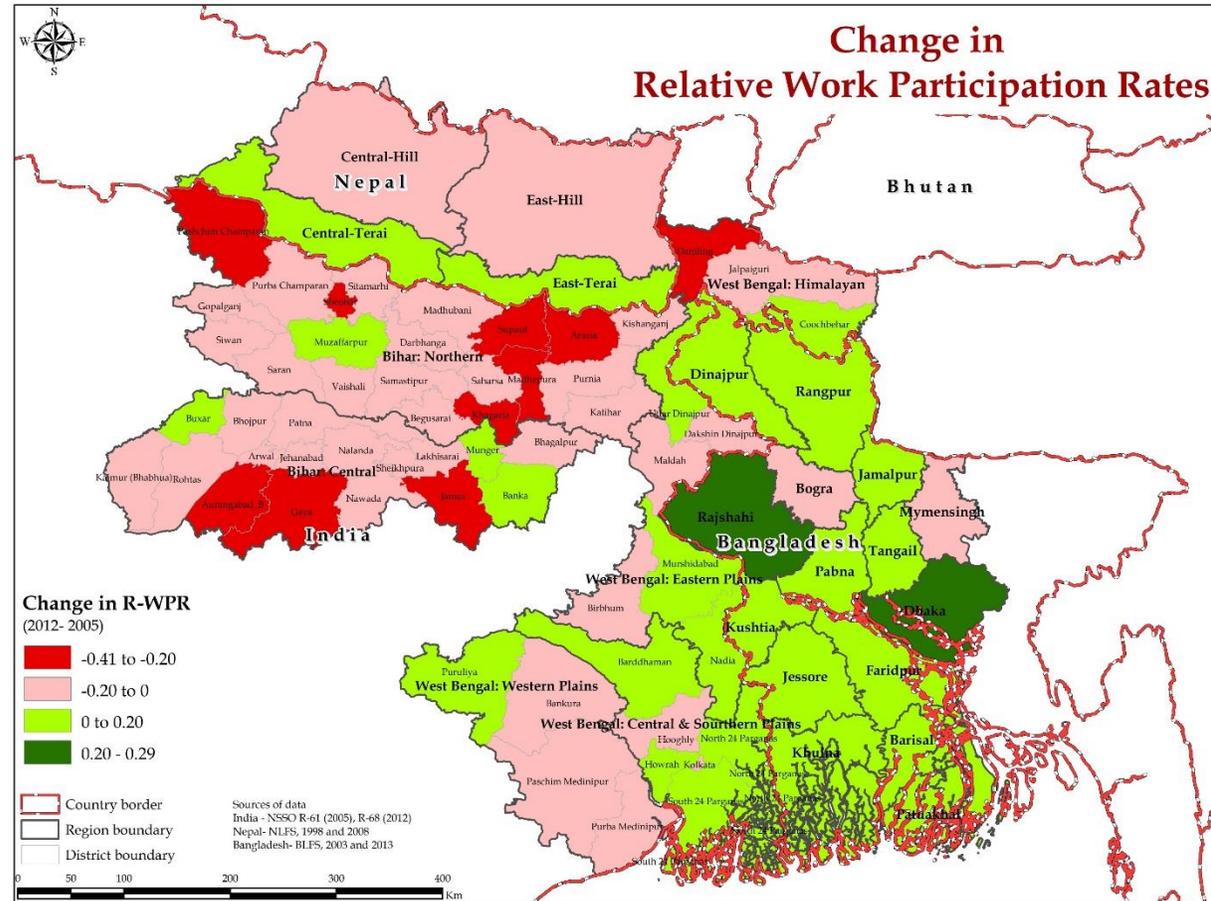
Relative Work Participation Rates

2008/2012/2013

1998/2005/2003



Change in Relative Work Participation Rates



Change in R-WPR (2012 - 2005)



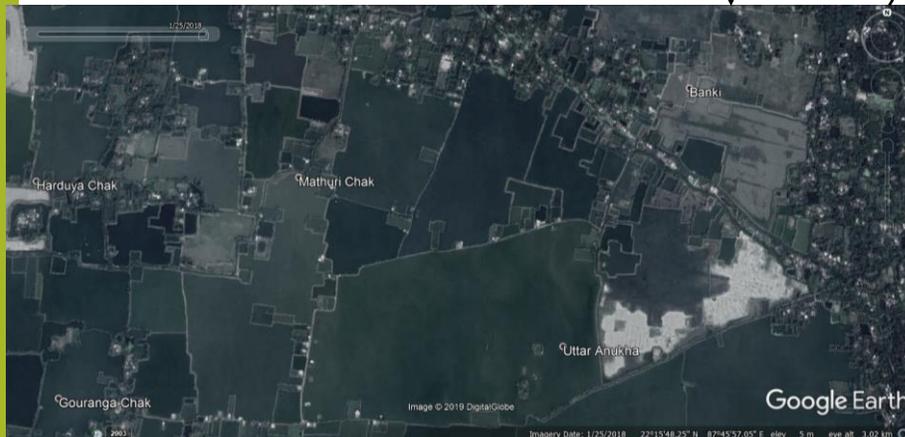
DRIVERS OF CHANGE??

WEST BENGAL

2015



2018



BIHAR



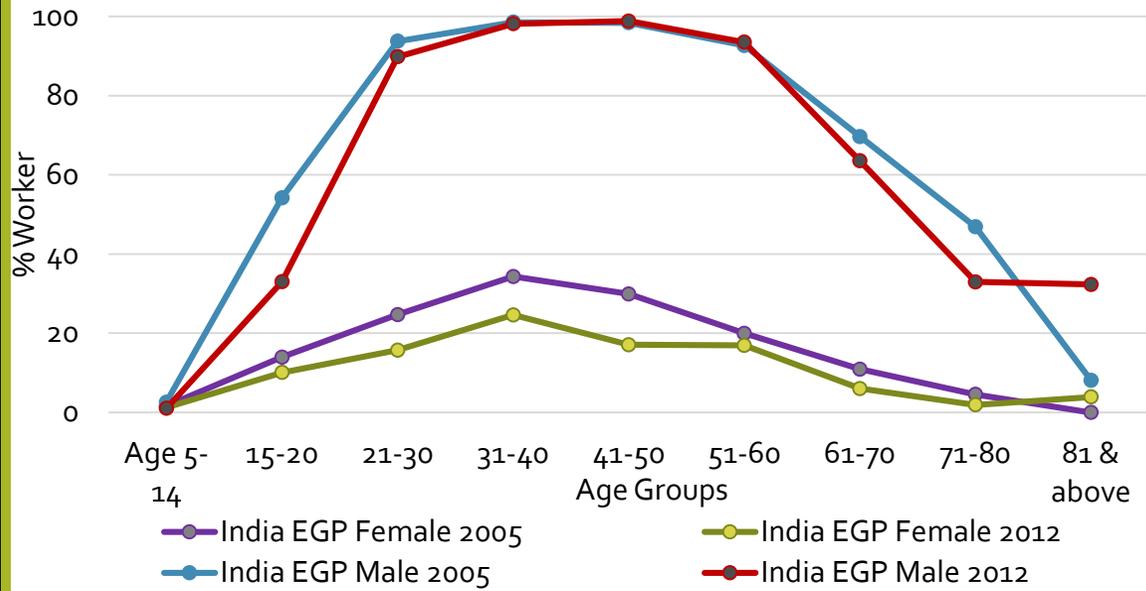
BANGLADESH



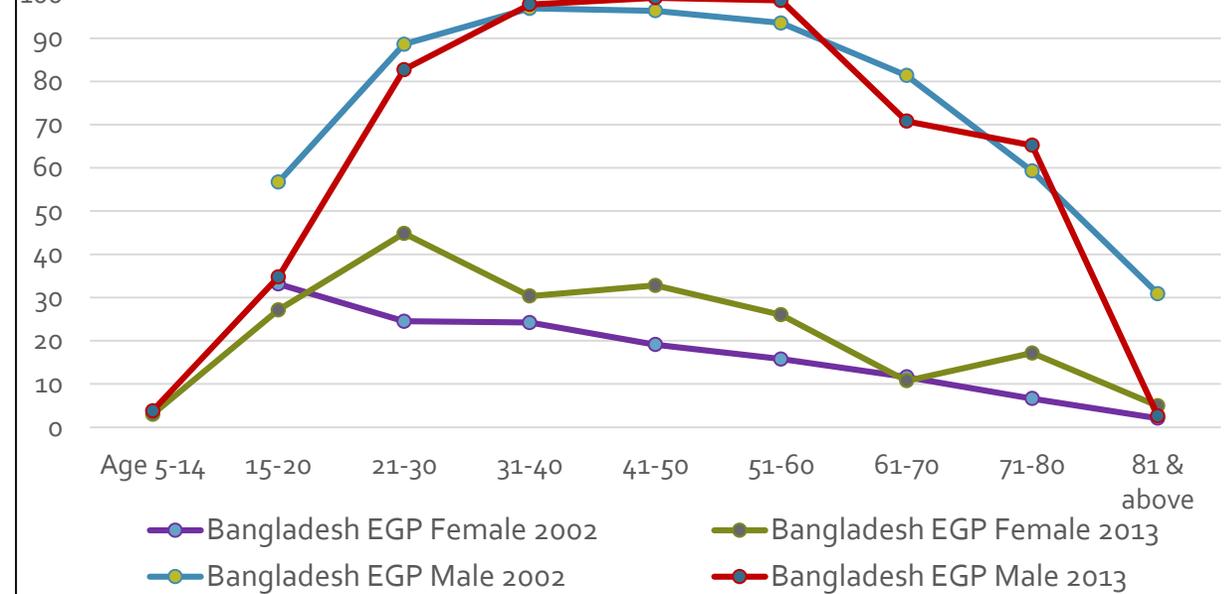
NEPAL



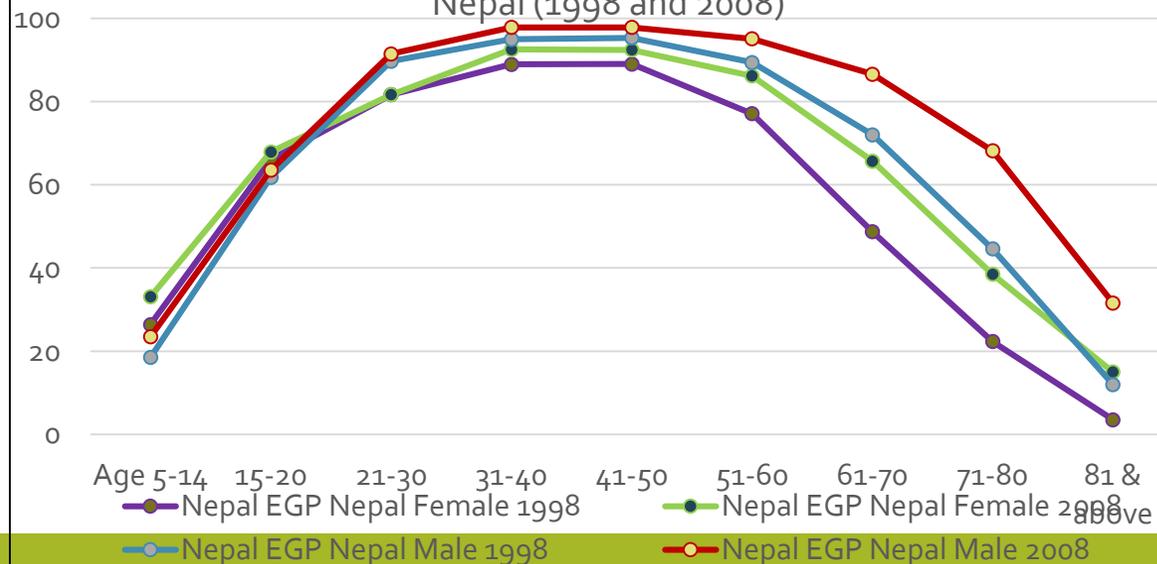
Age wise WPR for male and female in the EGP regions of India (2005 and 2012)



Age wise WPR of male and female in the EGP regions of Bangladesh (2003 and 2013)



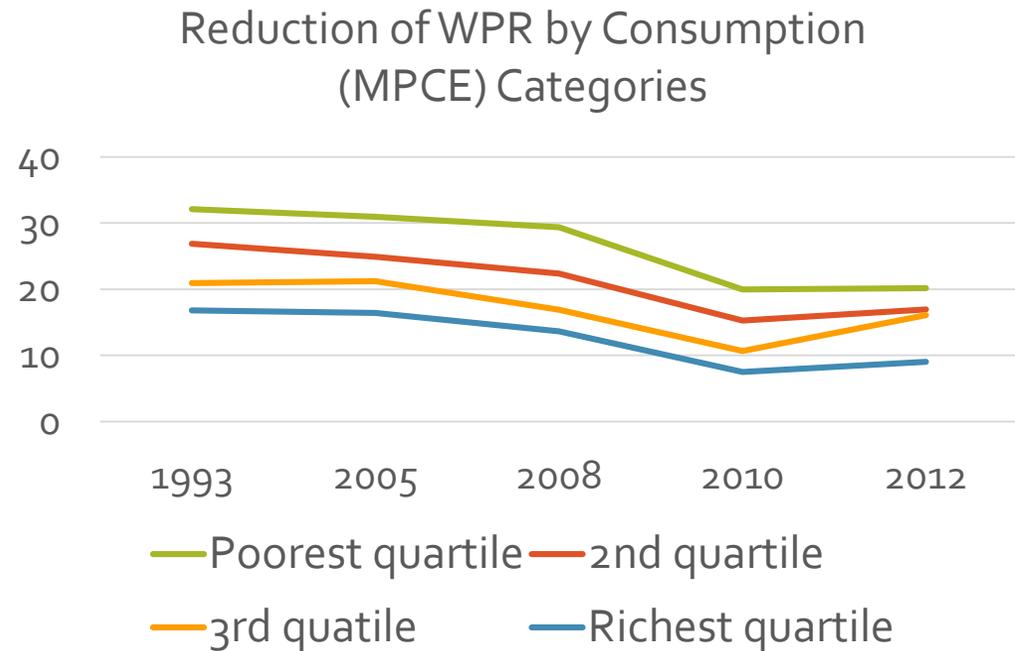
Age wise WPR for male and female in the EGP regions of Nepal (1998 and 2008)



Some Drivers for Defeminisation

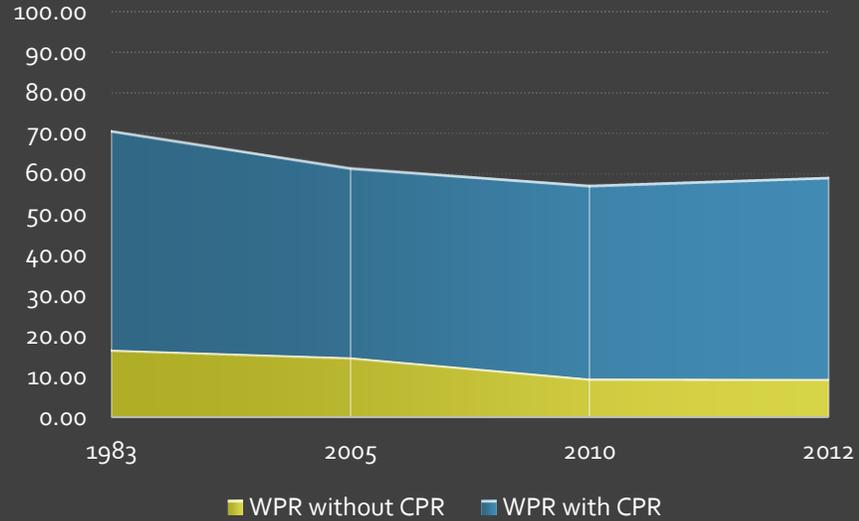
- 1. Education related withdrawal**
- 2. Prosperity induced withdrawal**
- 3. Mechanization and displacement**
- 4. Distress related- men coming back to agriculture in marginal capacity replacing women or increasing under-employment of women**
- 5. CPR degradation – water, fodder fuel collection.**

Class-specific defeminisation processes?

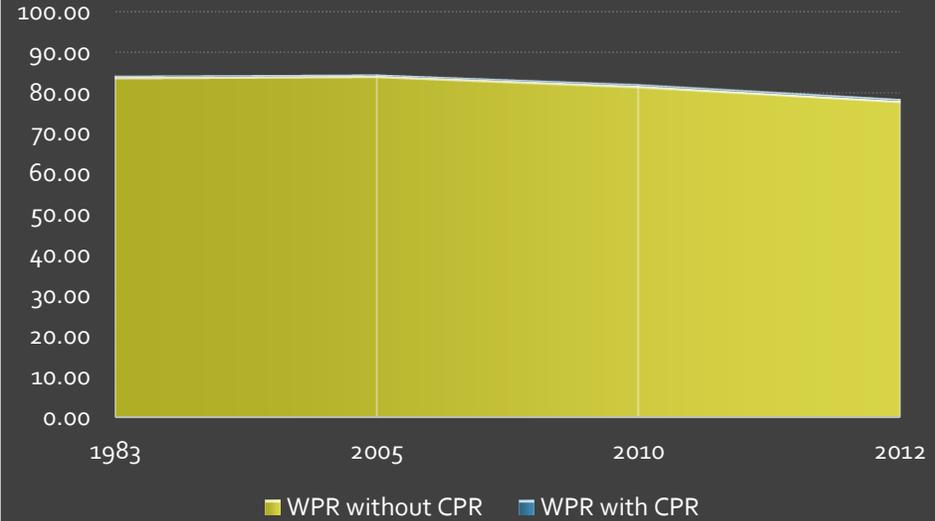


MPCE categories	% reduction from 1993 to 2012
Poorest quartile	37.2
2nd quartile	37.0
3rd quartile	23.3
Richest quartile	46.2

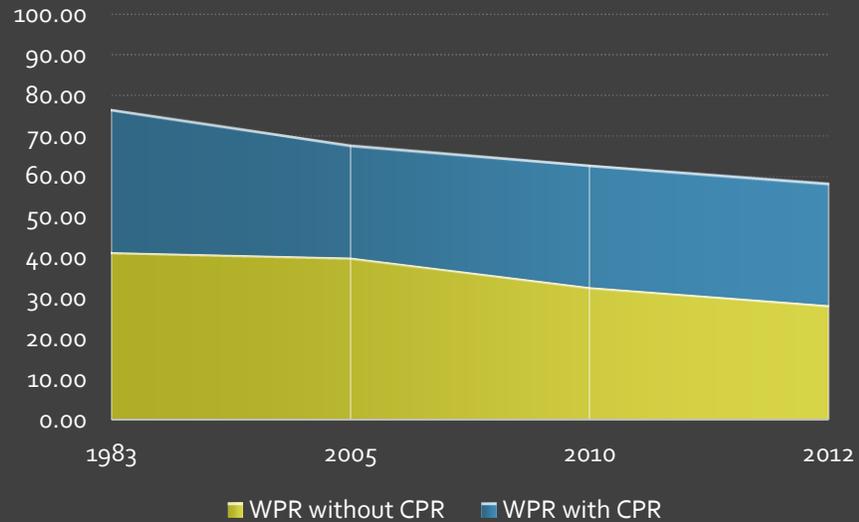
Female WPR-EGP India-Rural



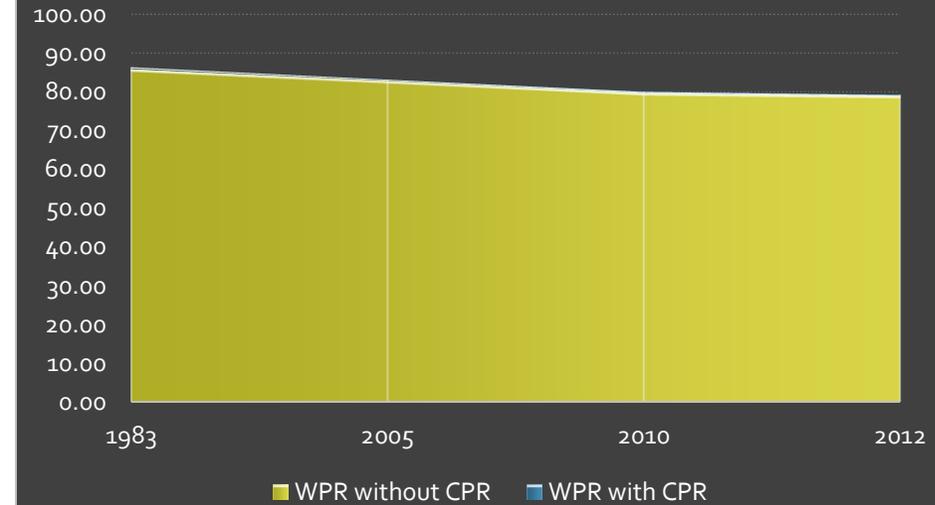
Male WPR-EGP India-Rural



Female WPR-Non-EGP-Rural



Male WPR-Non-EGP-Rural



CPR degradation?

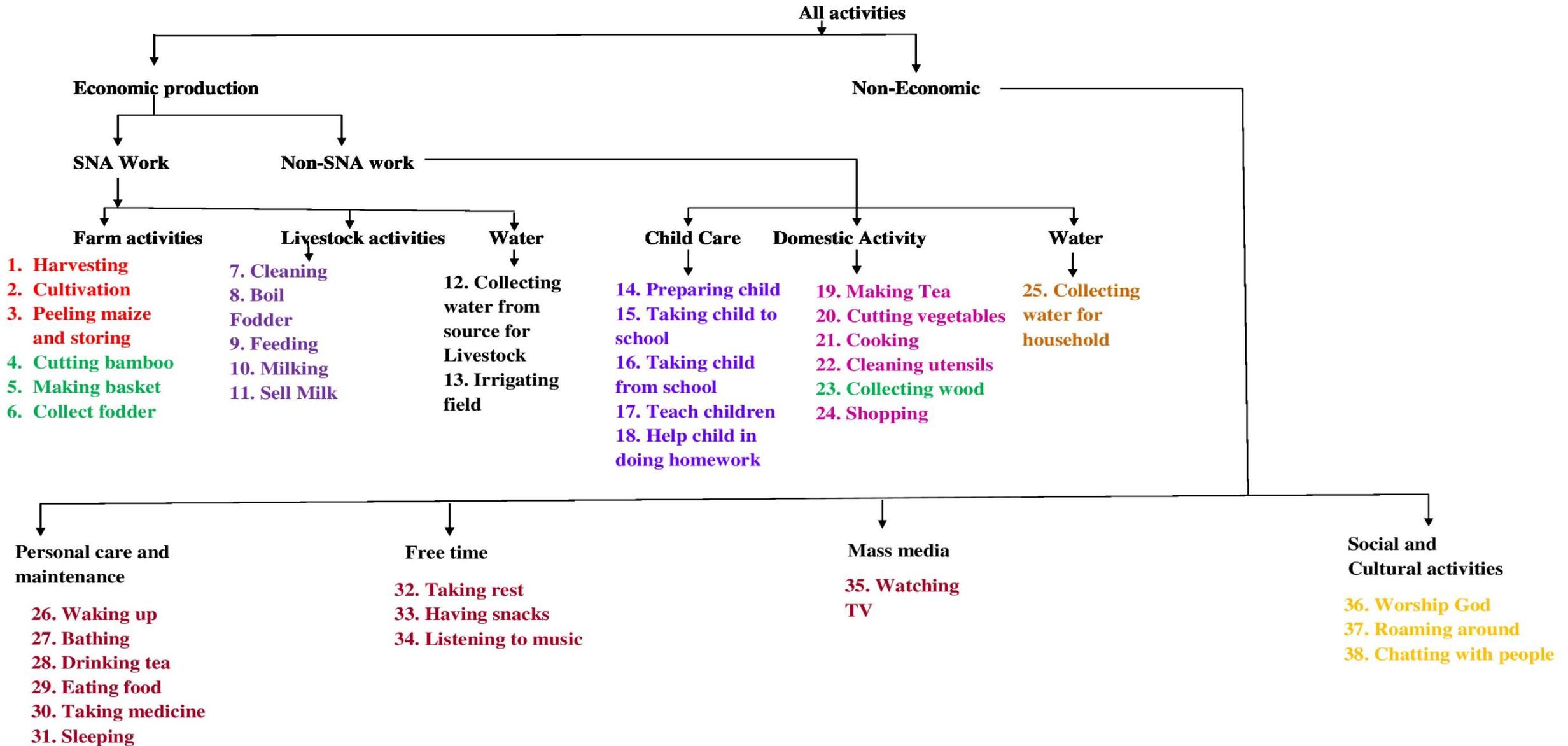
Year	Poorest quartile	2nd quartile	3rd quartile	Richest quartile
2005	36.2	30.6	26.3	20.0
2010	38.7	31.7	25.4	18.7
2012	41.2	34.8	28.5	22.8
% point reduction	-5.0 (-10)	-4.2 (-8)	-2.1 (-5)	-2.7 (-7)



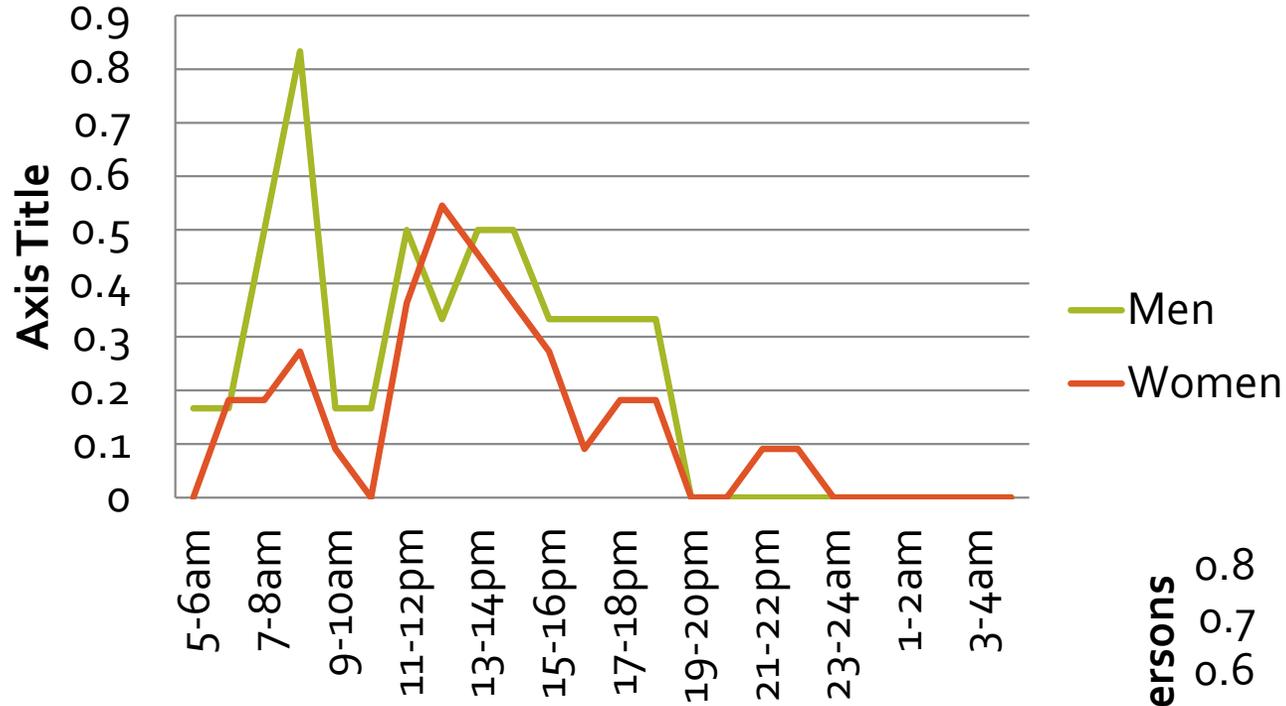
Essential activities- cooking, drinking water-care/emotional/identity work

SNA, NON-SNA and NON-Economic Activities

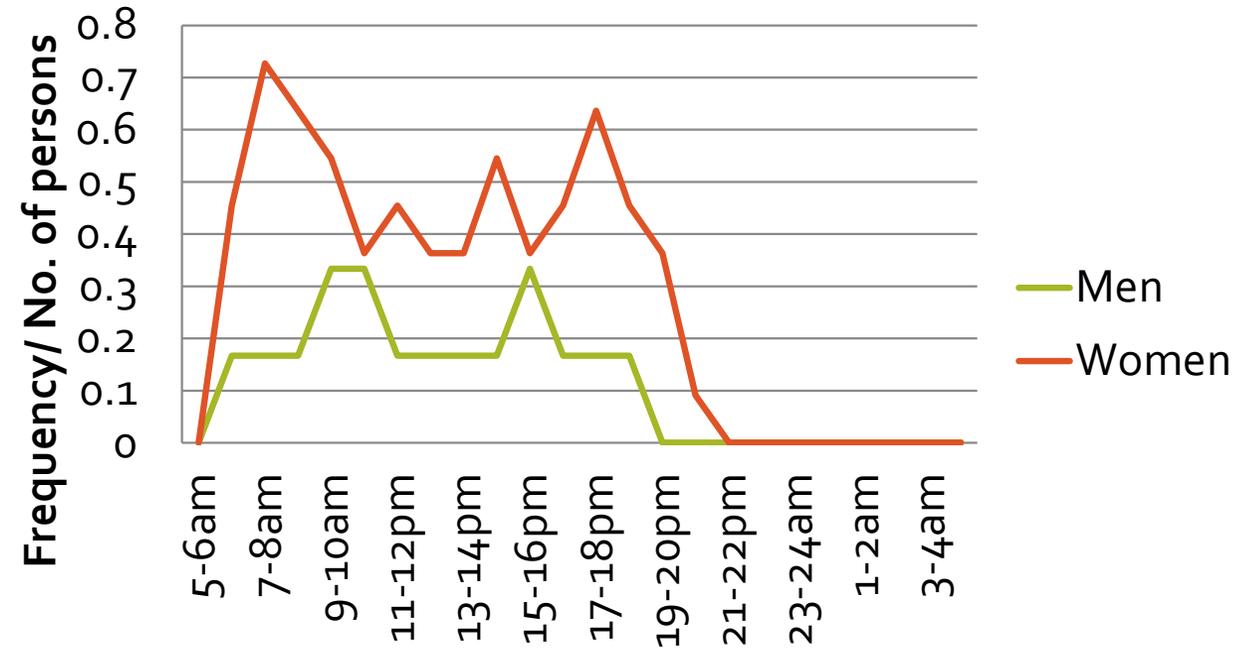
TIME-USE SURVEY



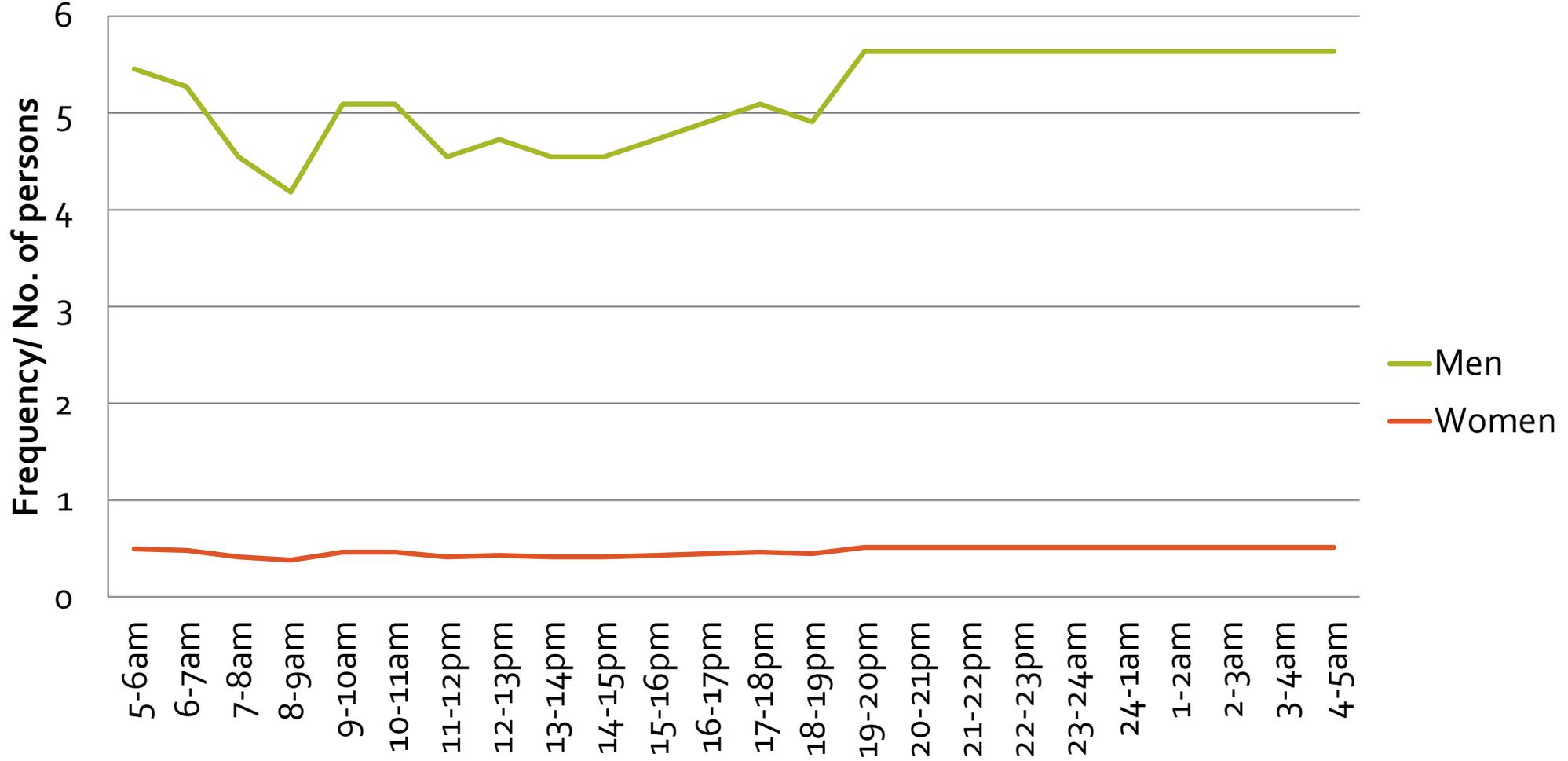
SNA WORKS



NON-SNA WORKS



NON-ECONOMIC WORKS

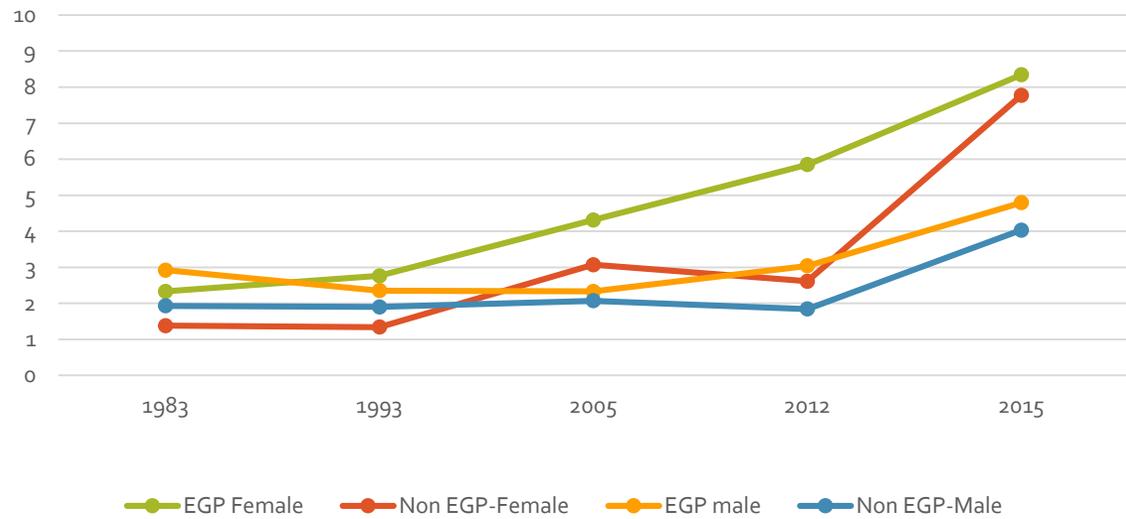


INTERACTION WITH BIGGER CHANGES

TRADE-OFFS

UNEMPLOYMENT

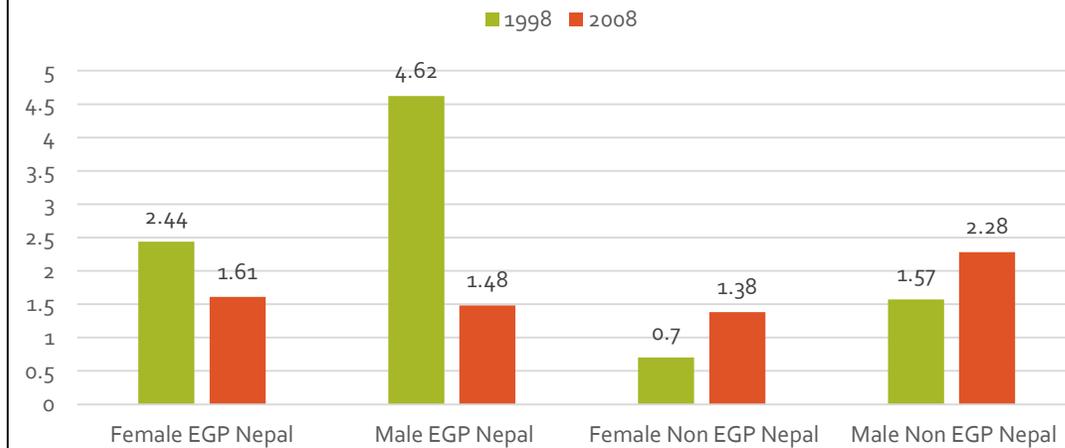
Unemployment rate, Rural India



UR, Rural Bangladesh



UR, Rural EGP Nepal



Relative Unemployment



Year	Bangladesh	Year	Nepal
2002	1.28	1998	0.52
2013	2.45	2008	1.01

Relationship of Work and Unemployment among women

- High work participation and low unemployment
- High work participation and high unemployment
- Low work participation and high unemployment
- Low work participation and low unemployment

HOW CAN WE CAPTURE WOMEN'S WORK BETTER
THROUGH GOVERNMENT STATISTICS?

Concept of work and how they are represented in data

General undercounting of women's work:

- Fuzzy areas between home-space and work-space,***
- Non-monetized, considered as family work;***
- CPR related work crucial for livelihood, but not counted.***

Major problems:

1. Bangladesh data not entirely comparable with Nepal and India both in terms of criteria and reference period
2. Unemployment and underemployment underestimated for India
3. Nepal does not have subsidiary status, particularly important for women.