

***Feminization of Agriculture?: Trends from
Macro Evidences and Gaps***

Sucharita Sen

SaciWATERS/ JNU

Genesis and trajectory of the study

- Striking difference in trends and levels of women's participation in the three countries, in spite of sub-regional commonalities. No earlier attempt to compare the sub-basin in its entirety.
- Macro and micro studies do not talk to each other, particularly in India; this study is an attempt to connect it.
- Reasons for deeper exploration.

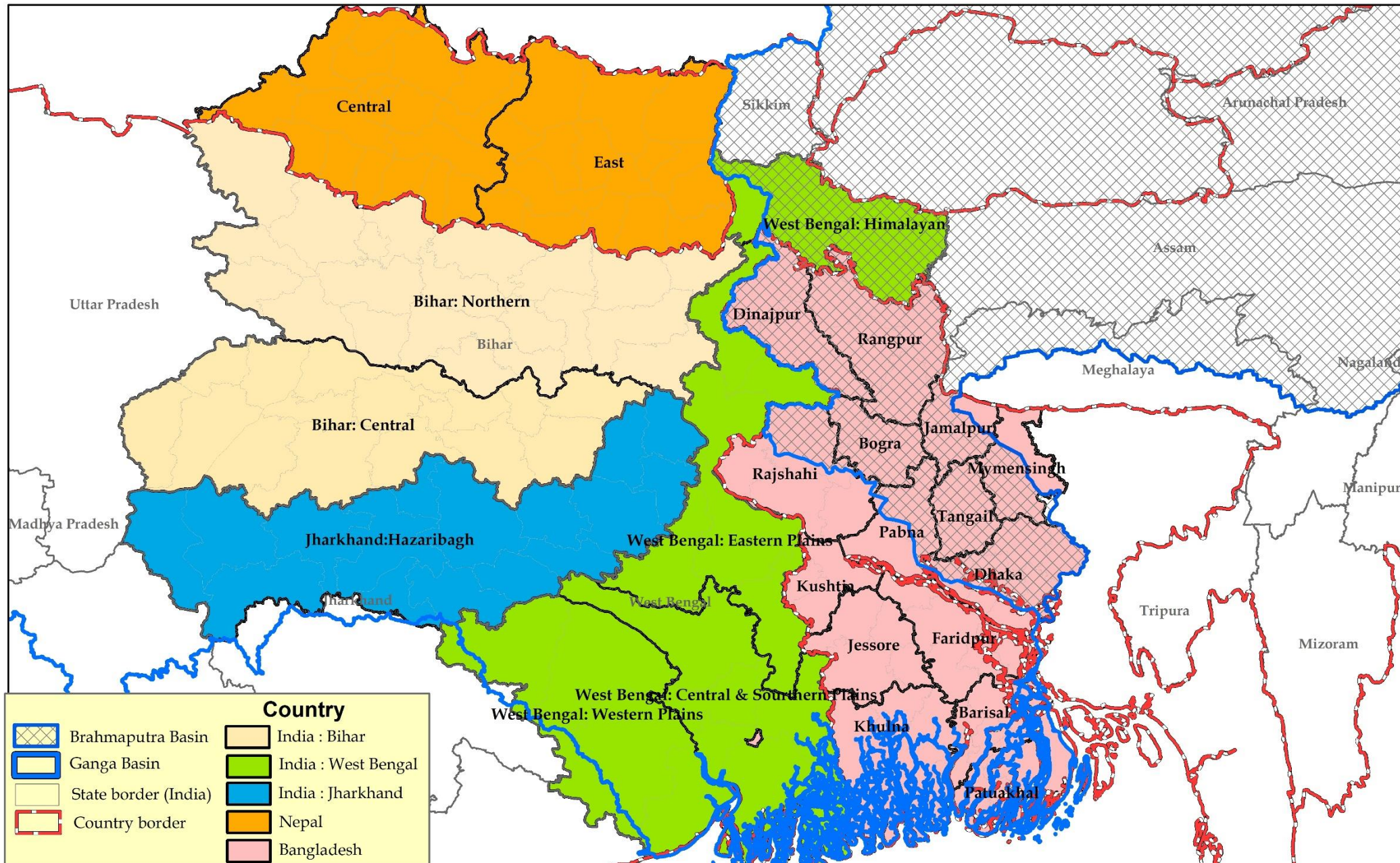
What does feminization mean?

- Temporal phenomenon- from participation to decision-making to access to resources- from macro data only the former can be explored.
- Complex- social and economic correlates
- **Social**- How does gender relations get expressed in livelihood trajectories? Historical roots playing itself out within the interaction of time and space.
- **Economic**- Differences in the ways in which the changing economic trajectories impact men and women, with multiple intersectionalities (space, caste, ethnicity, economic status, age, marital status etc.)

Making optimum use of the secondary data

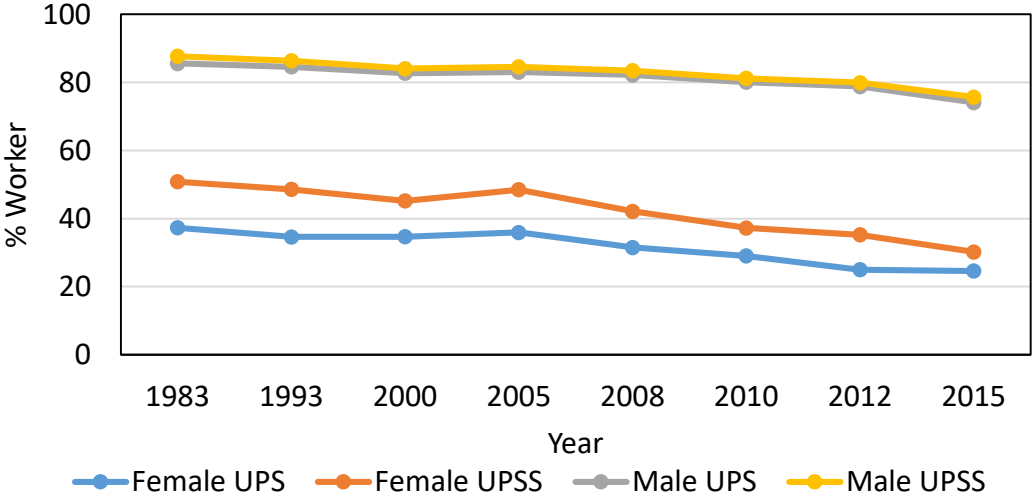
Country/ Data Source	India	Nepal	Bangladesh
Labour or Employment Surveys by Government agencies	Based on sample surveys, but more detailed compared with census Main advantage: available at the unit level (household/ individuals)- analytical strength.		
	1983, 1993, 2000 , 2005, 2008 , 2010, 2012, 2014 , 2015	1998, 2008, 2017 (?) (to be published)	12 annual rounds available but digital formats available only from 1999 (flood year). 2003 and 2013 (last annual round)

Division of Regions in Eastern Ganga & parts of Brahmaputra basin

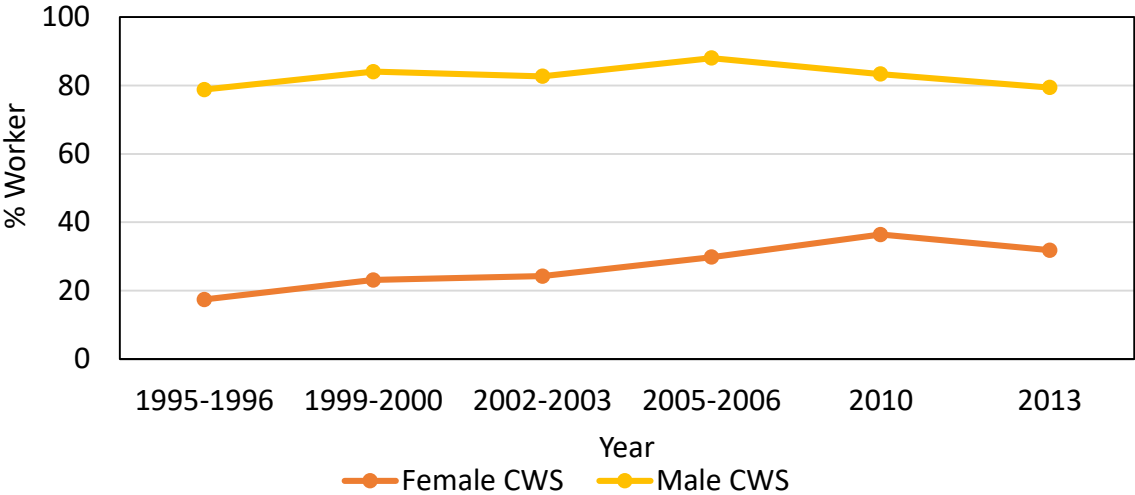


Gendered Work Participation Rate Trends for 15+ Population in Rural India (UPSS), Bangladesh (CWS) and Nepal [UPS]

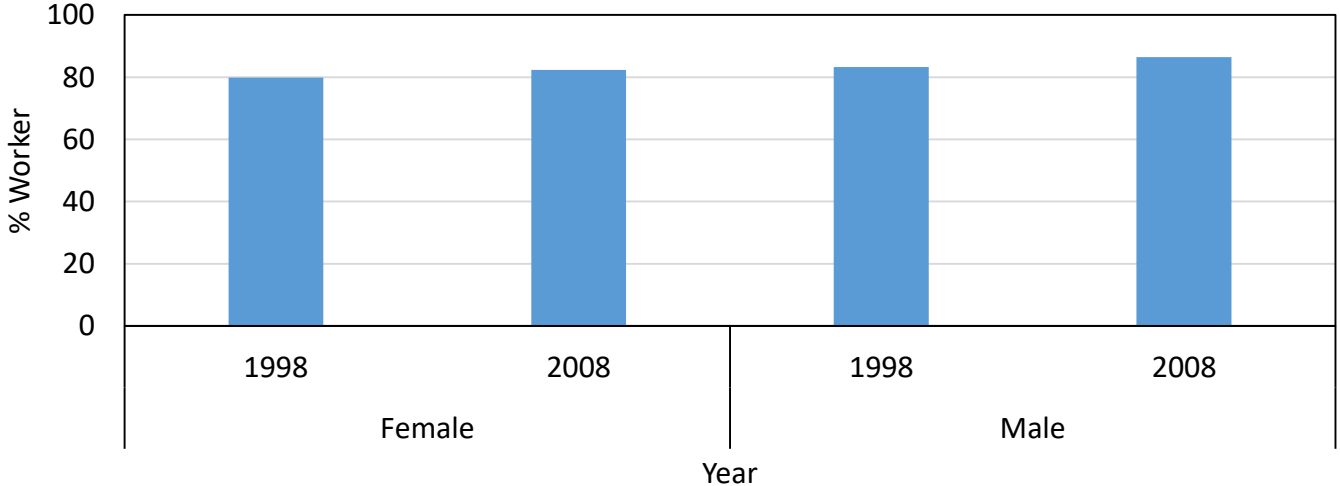
Rural WPR, India



Rural WPR, Bangladesh

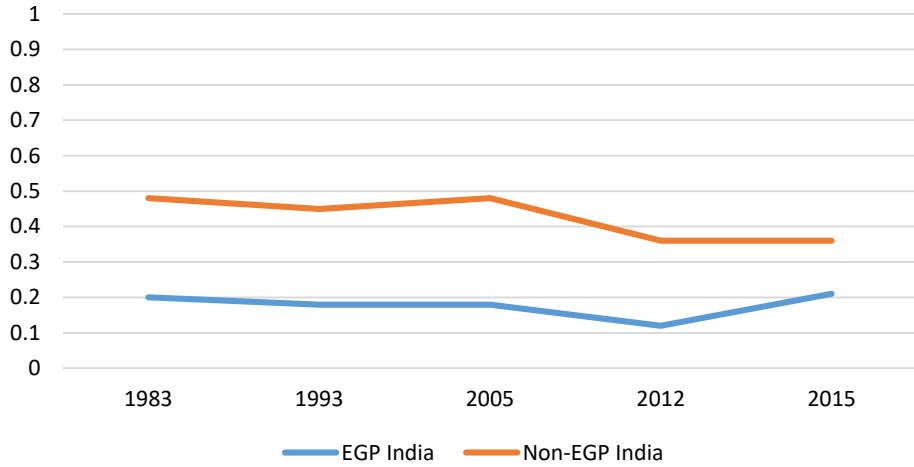


Rural WPR, Nepal

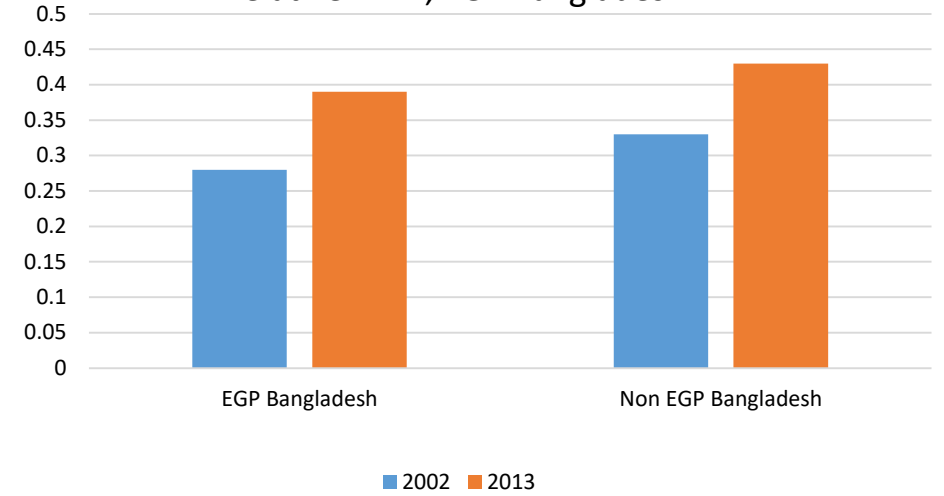


Relative Work Participation Rate Trends for 15+ Population in Rural India (UPSS), Bangladesh (CWS) and Nepal [UPS]

Relative WPR, Rural India

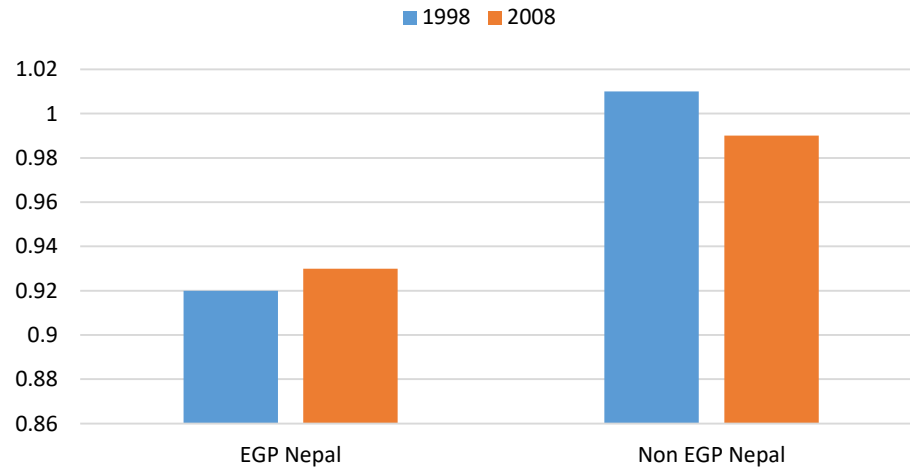


Relative WPR, EGP Bangladesh



Measured Differently

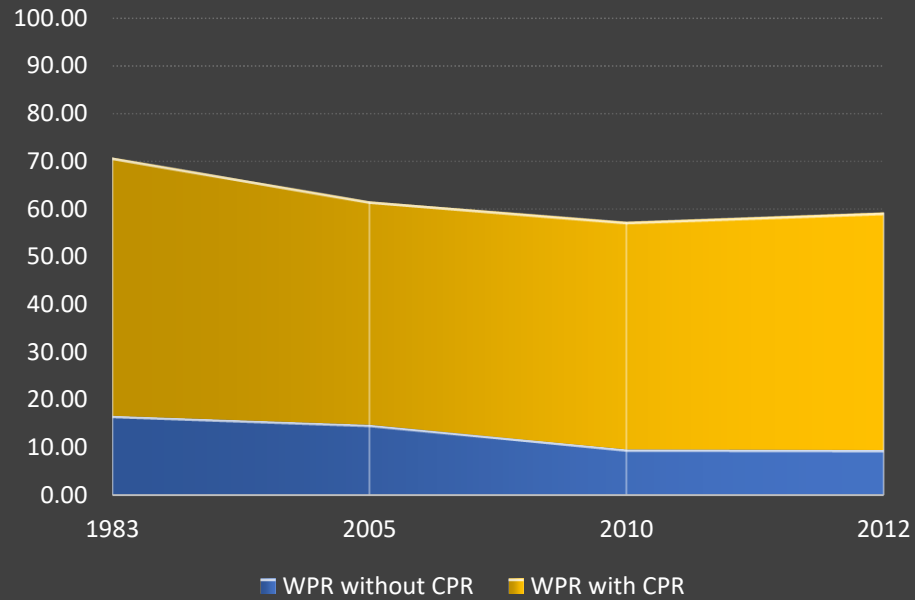
Relative WPR, Rural Nepal



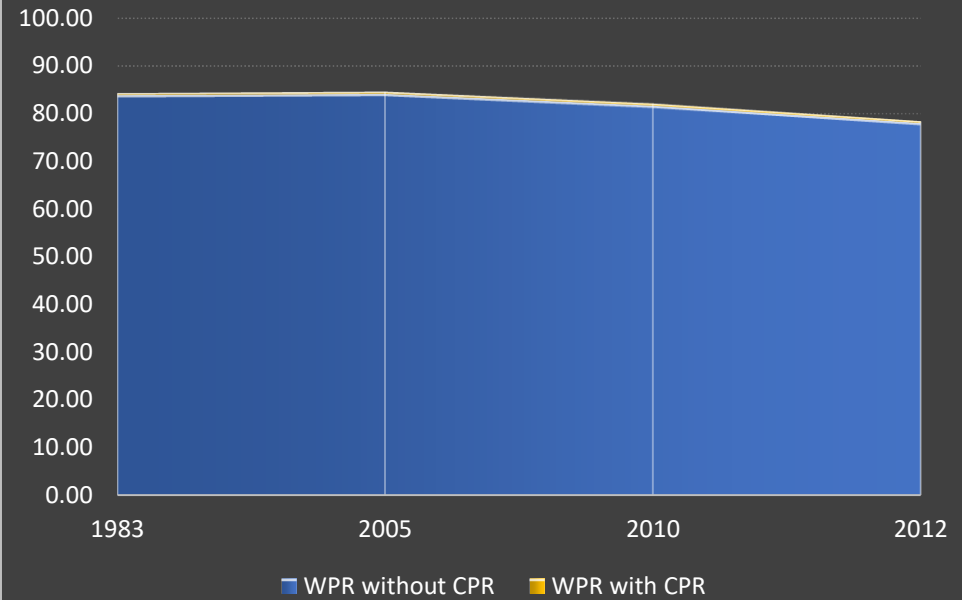
WPR including CPR activities and excluding CPR Activities (Rural India)

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>WPR without CPR</i>	<i>WPR with CPR</i>	<i>Difference</i>
EGP	Female	1983	16.62	70.75	54.14
		2005	14.75	61.59	46.84
		2010	9.55	57.28	47.74
		2012	9.47	59.24	49.78
	Male	1983	83.85	84.21	0.35
		2005	84.16	84.53	0.37
		2010	81.68	82.06	0.38
		2012	78.05	78.38	0.33
Non-EGP	Female	1983	41.37	76.58	35.21
		2005	39.98	67.81	27.82
		2010	32.76	62.85	30.09
		2012	28.23	58.42	30.19
	Male	1983	85.90	86.21	0.31
		2005	82.83	83.11	0.28
		2010	79.77	80.08	0.31
		2012	78.98	79.26	0.27

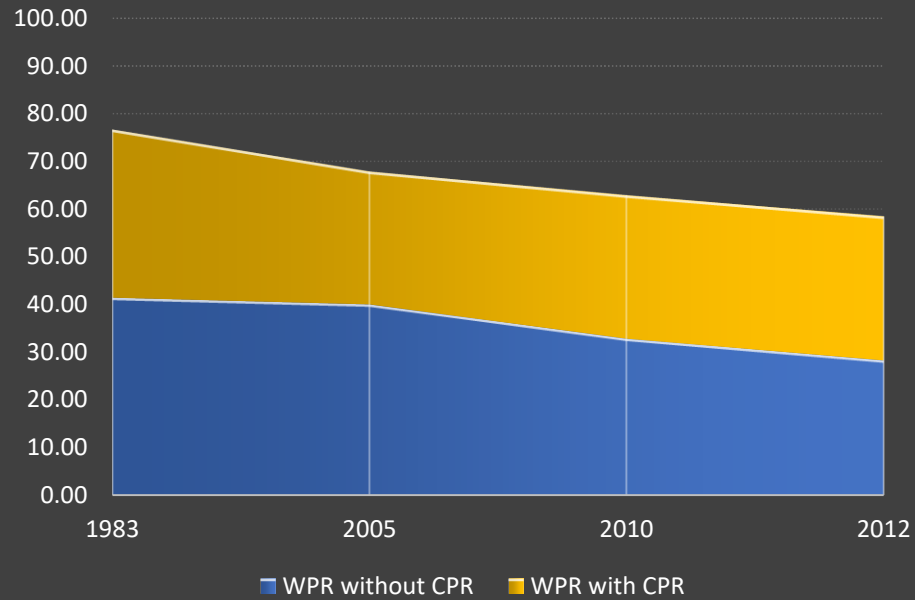
Female WPR-EGP India-Rural



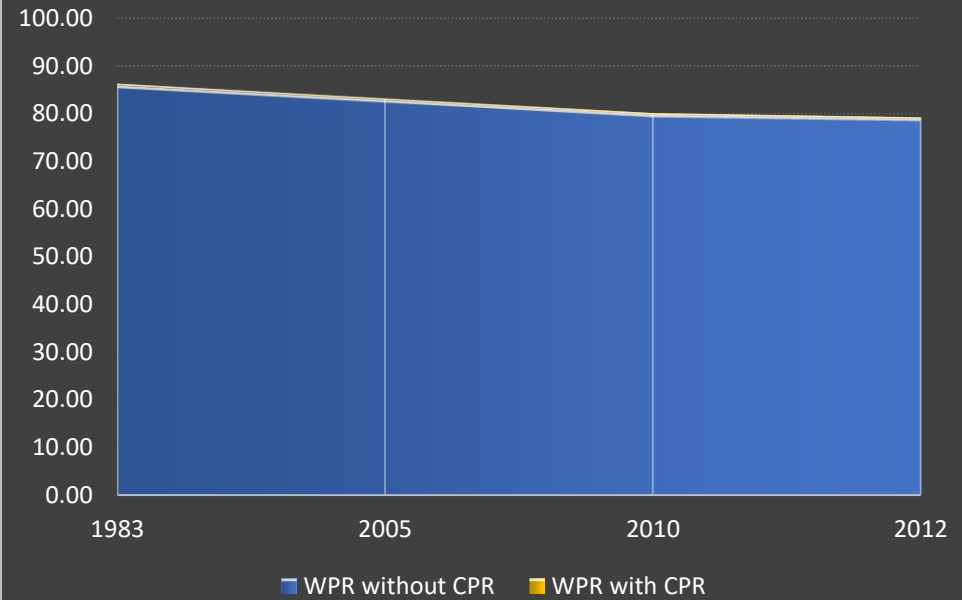
Male WPR-EGP India-Rural



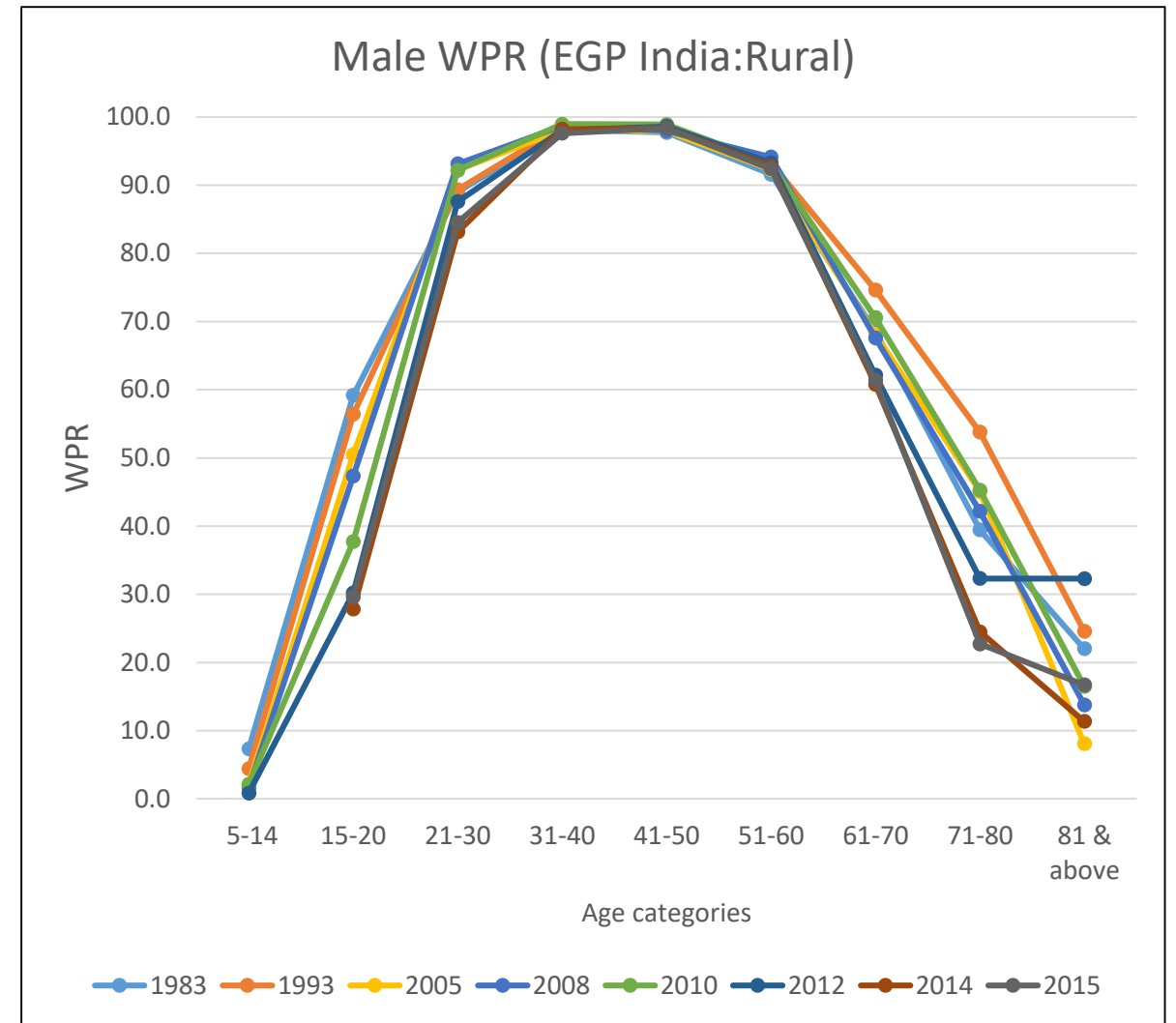
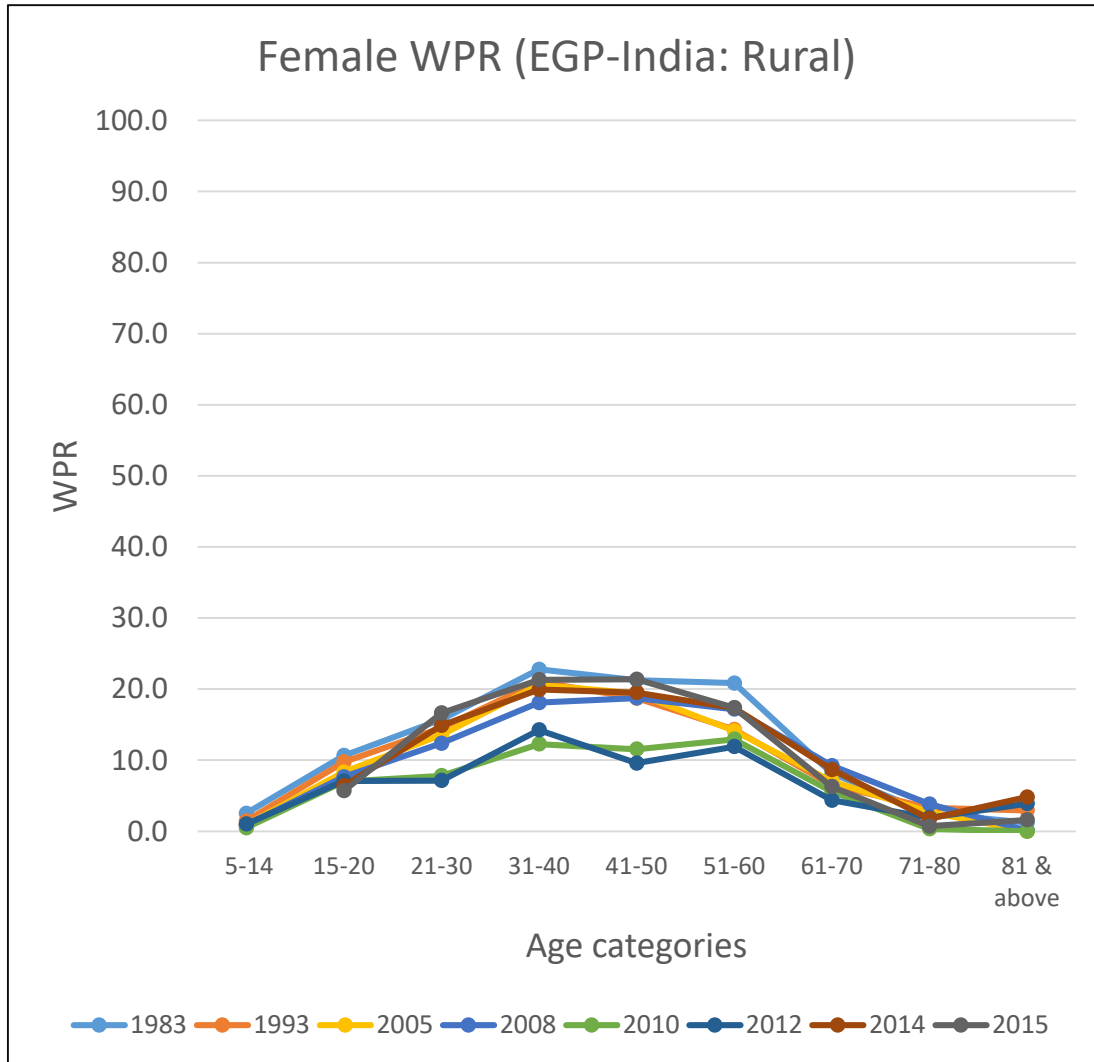
Female WPR-Non-EGP-Rural



Male WPR-Non-EGP-Rural



Factor 1: Education induced withdrawal



Factor 2: Prosperity Induced Withdrawal? Does not seem so

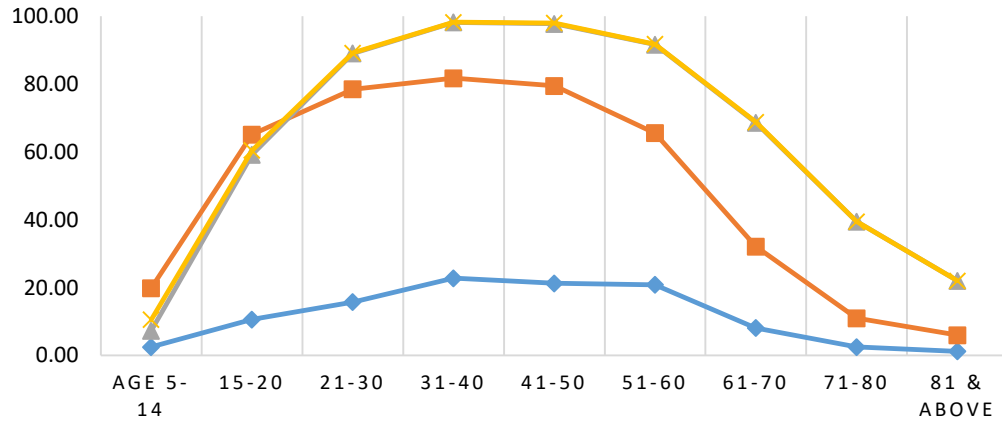
UPS

Region	HH Monthly Expenditure	Gender	1993	2000	2005	2008	2010	2012
EGP	First Quartile (poorest)	Male	88.88	86.71	88.27	87.50	85.83	83.88
		Female	20.81	23.30	20.62	20.05	12.71	12.05
	Second Quartile	Male	86.05	84.19	85.80	85.05	80.73	79.67
		Female	14.80	17.45	14.73	12.02	9.17	8.91
	Third Quartile	Male	83.44	81.61	81.63	81.95	78.74	73.13
		Female	10.49	15.03	11.25	10.32	6.94	9.19
	Fourth Quartile (richest)	Male	76.68	76.48	78.74	77.94	76.55	71.07
		Female	8.39	11.26	8.89	9.20	4.42	5.48
Non-EGP	First Quartile (poorest)	Male	87.61	85.87	86.74	86.39	85.49	84.16
		Female	47.71	47.85	54.01	49.32	44.81	34.95
	Second Quartile	Male	85.56	83.93	85.77	84.36	82.60	81.70
		Female	40.84	40.95	44.41	38.57	36.54	30.92
	Third Quartile	Male	83.53	82.34	82.08	81.23	79.19	77.20
		Female	34.44	34.41	35.92	29.90	28.36	27.41
	Fourth Quartile (richest)	Male	80.94	77.33	77.71	76.48	73.70	74.11
		Female	27.89	25.56	26.48	23.32	23.23	20.78

Age Group Wise WPR including CPR activities and excluding CPR Activities (Rural India)

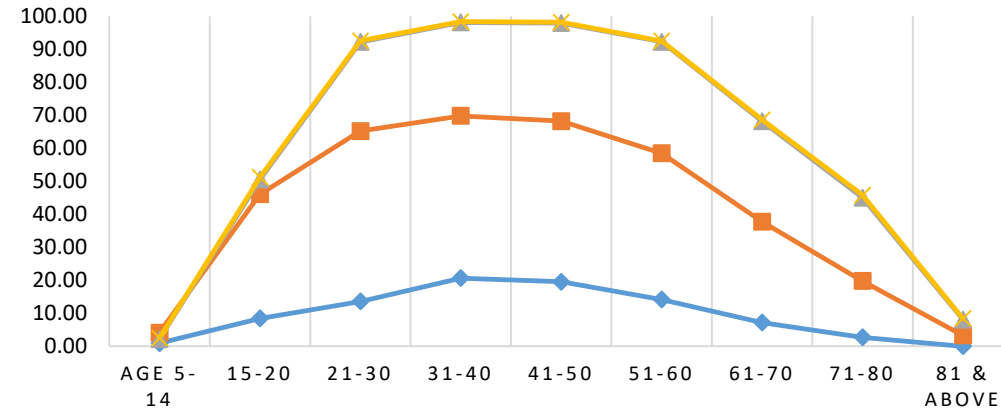
RURAL EGP- INDIA, 1983

◆ Female EGP-India (without CPR) ■ Female EGP-India (with CPR)
▲ Male EGP-India (without CPR) ✕ Male EGP-India (with CPR)



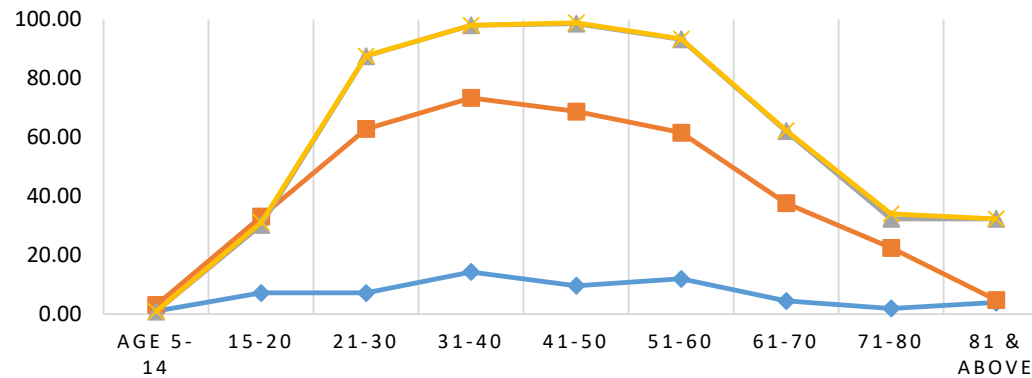
RURAL EGP- INDIA, 2005

◆ Female EGP-India (without CPR) ■ Female EGP-India (with CPR)
▲ Male EGP-India (without CPR) ✕ Male EGP-India (with CPR)

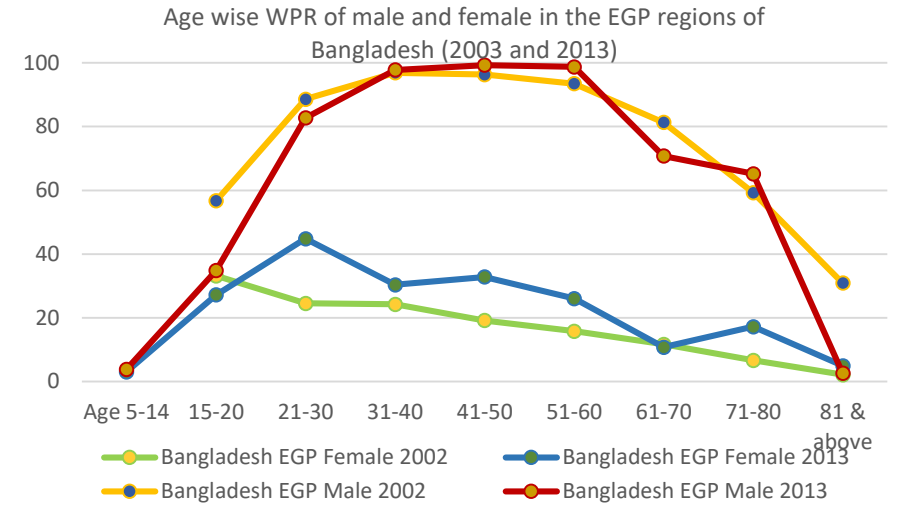
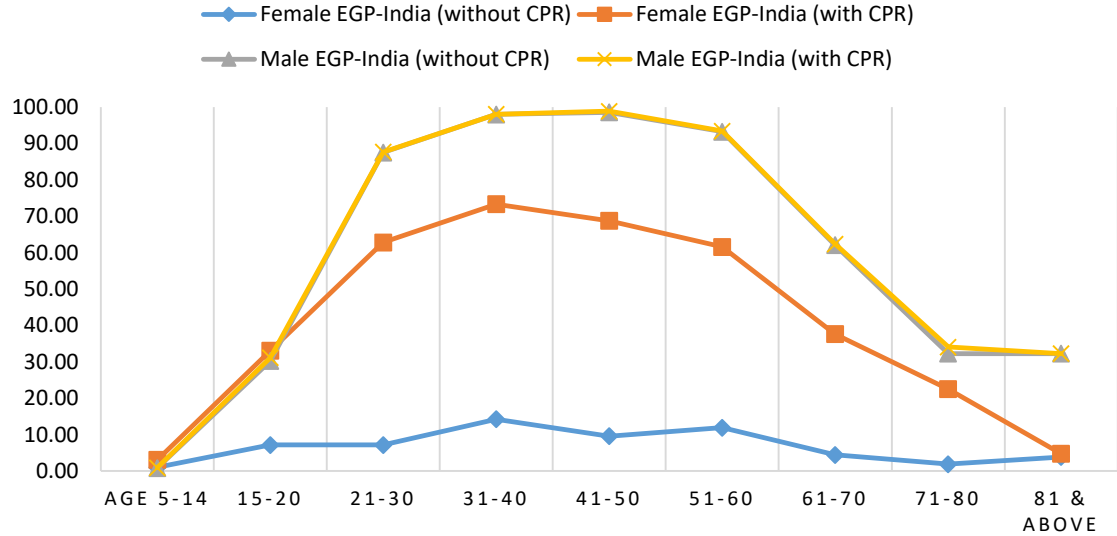


RURAL EGP- INDIA, 2012

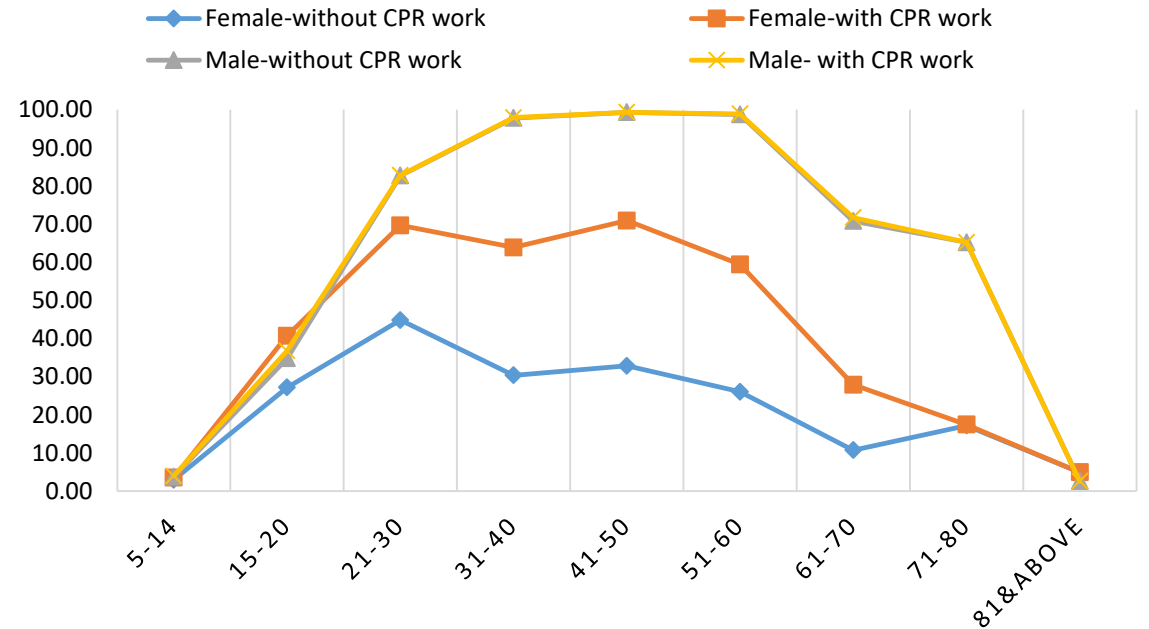
◆ Female EGP-India (without CPR) ■ Female EGP-India (with CPR)
▲ Male EGP-India (without CPR) ✕ Male EGP-India (with CPR)



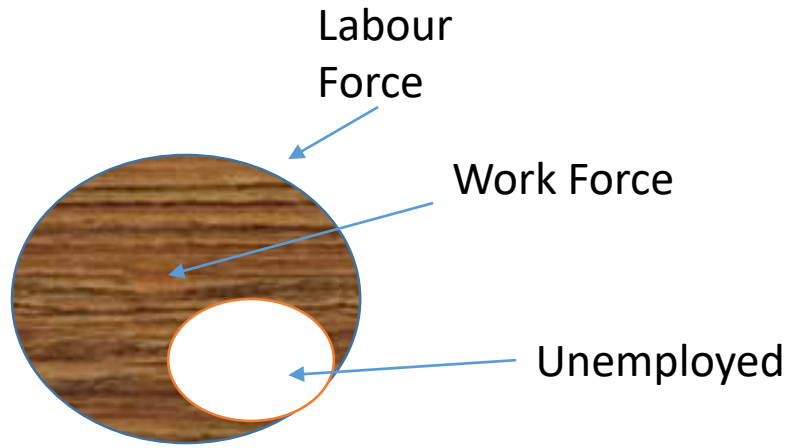
RURAL EGP- INDIA,2012



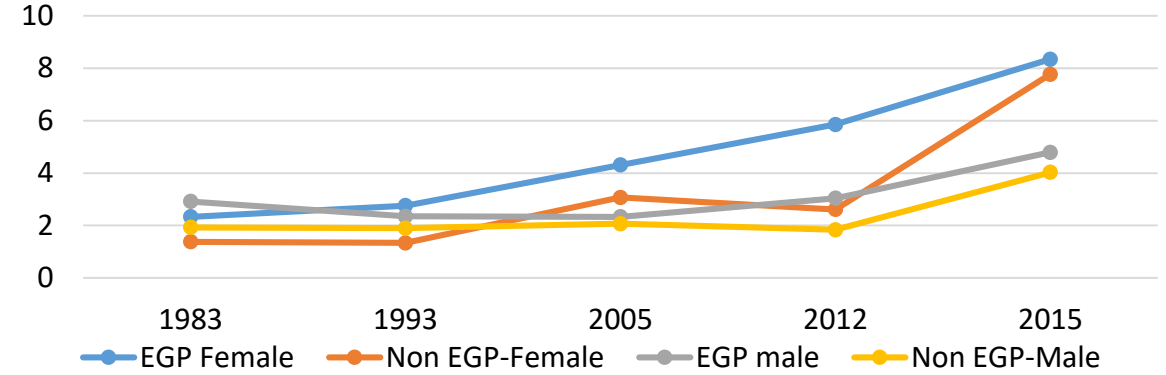
RURAL EGP BANGLADESH,2013



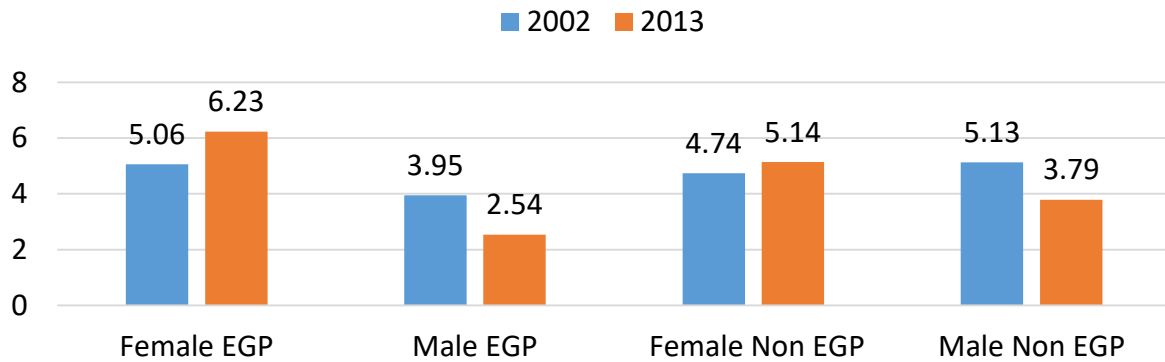
Unemployment Rate



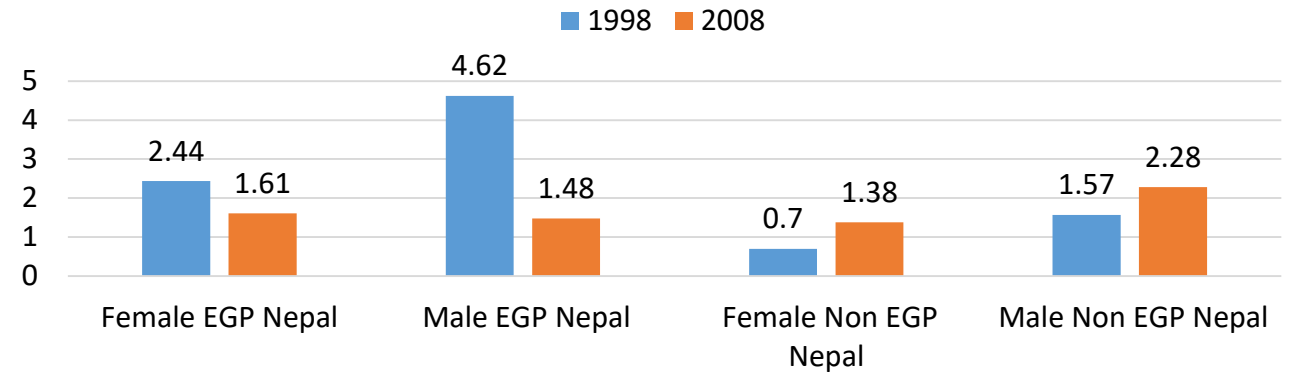
Unemployment rate, Rural India



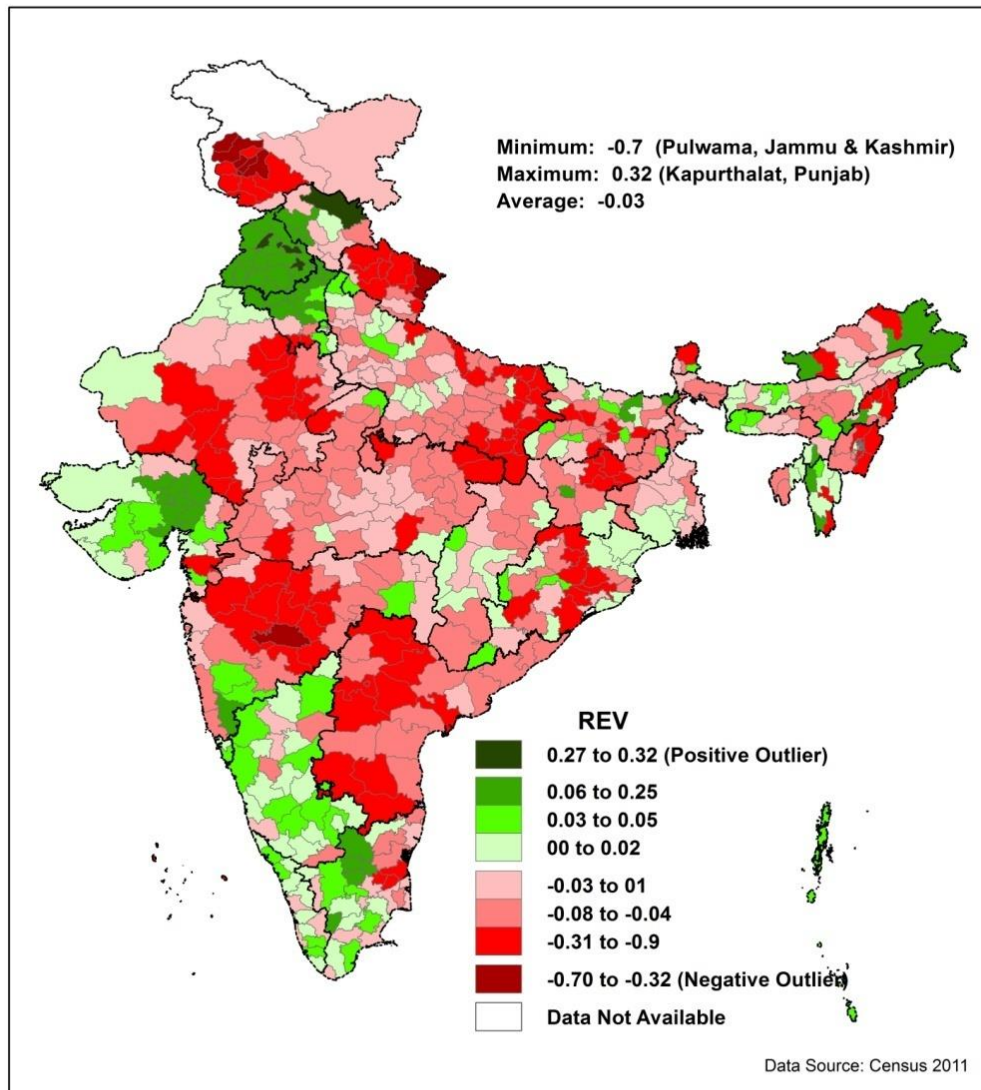
UR, Rural Bangladesh



UR, Rural EGP Nepal

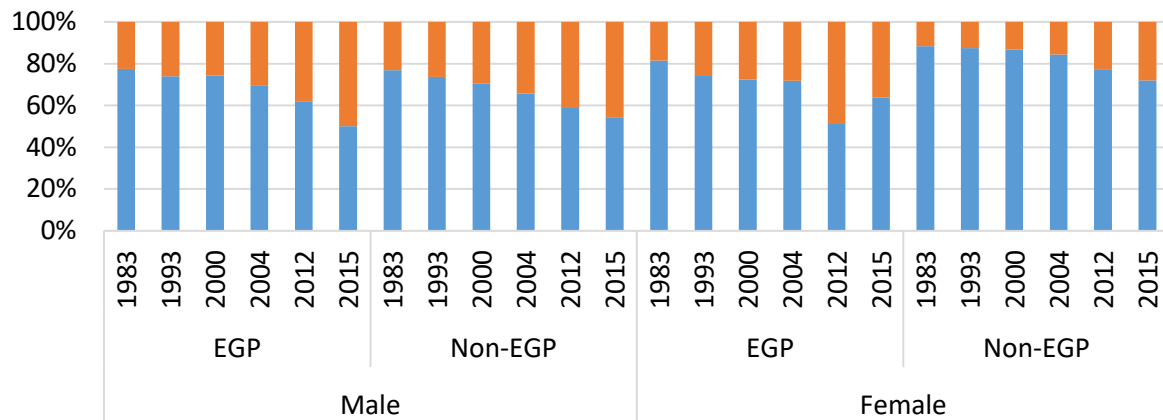


Changes in zero to six sex ratio 2001 over 2011: Range equalized values (REV)



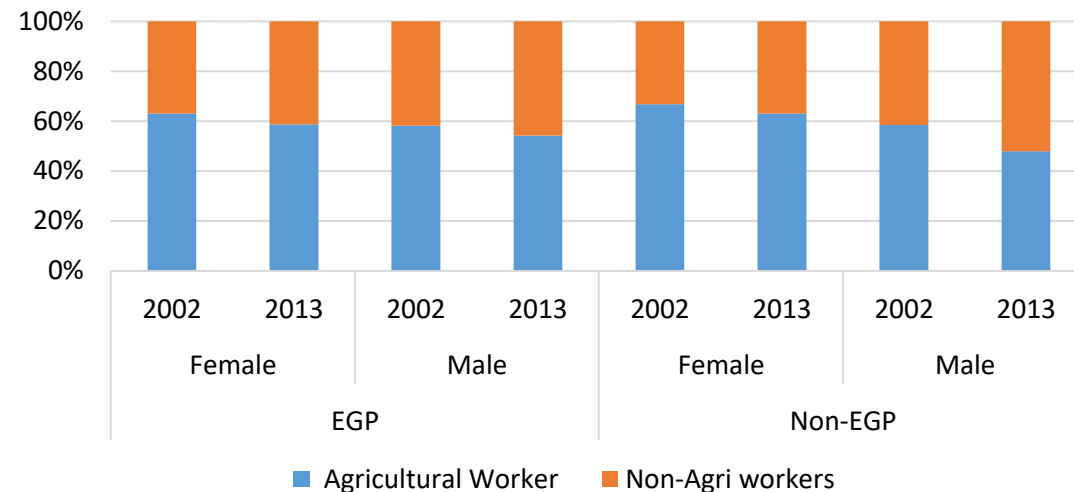
Share of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Worker to the Total Rural Worker

Percentage Share of Agricultural and non-agricultural workers, Rural India



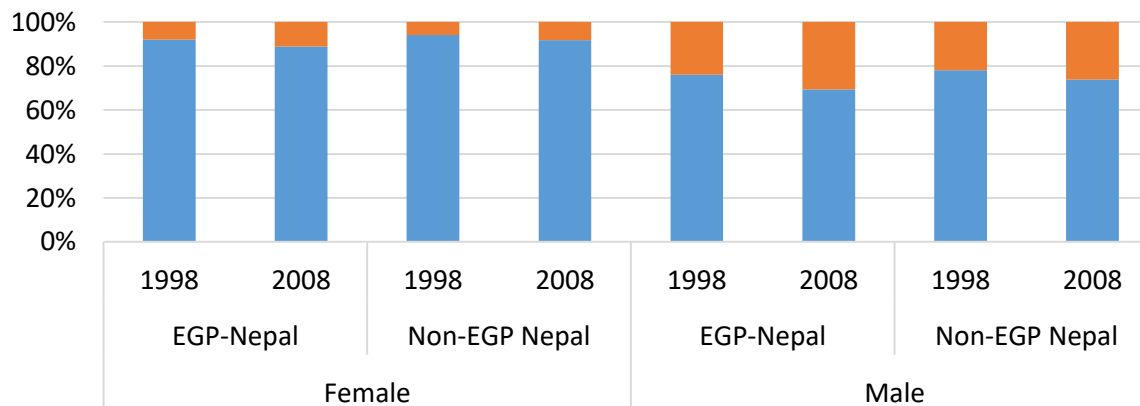
■ Agricultural_worker ■ Non-agricultural_worker

Percentage share of Agricultural and non-Agricultural workers, Rural Bangladesh



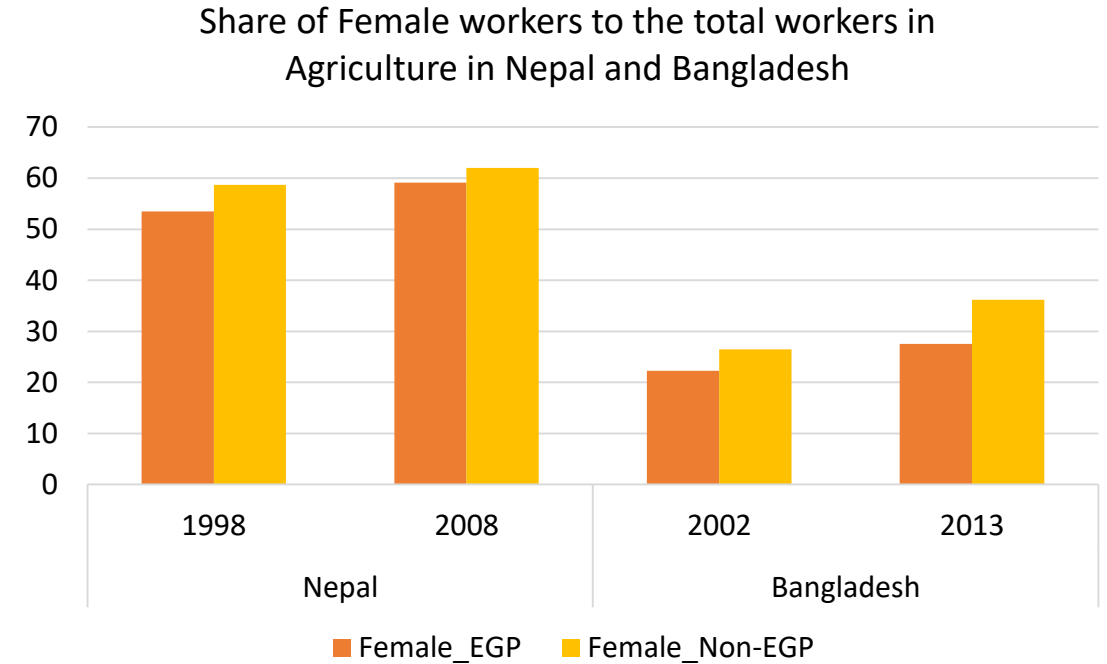
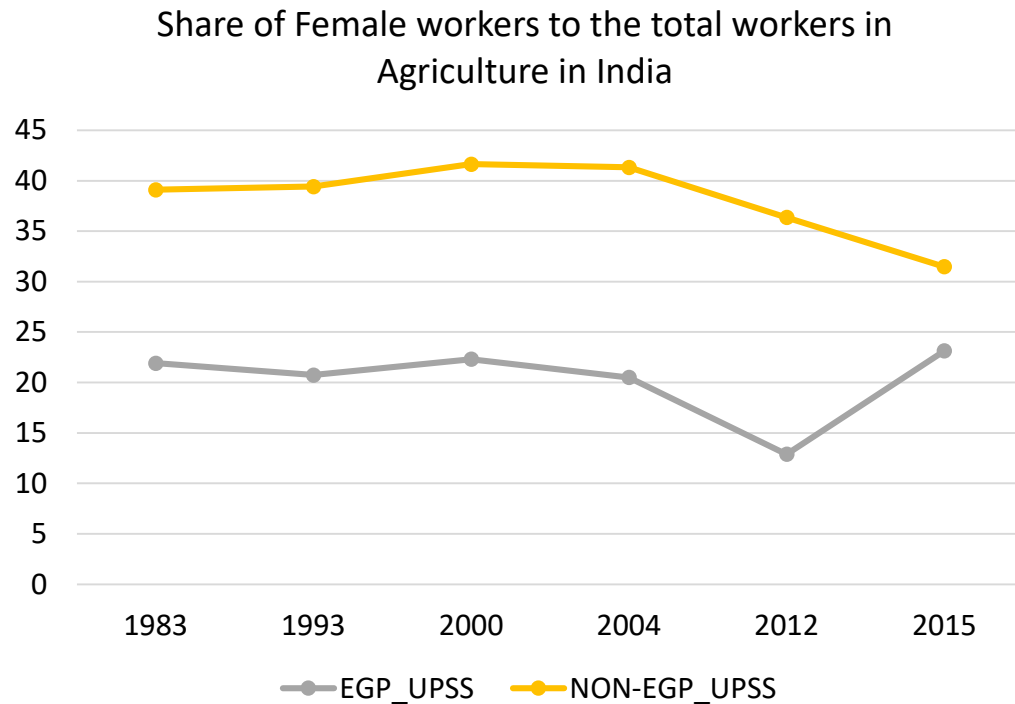
■ Agricultural Worker ■ Non-Agri workers

Percentage Share of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Workers, Rural Nepal



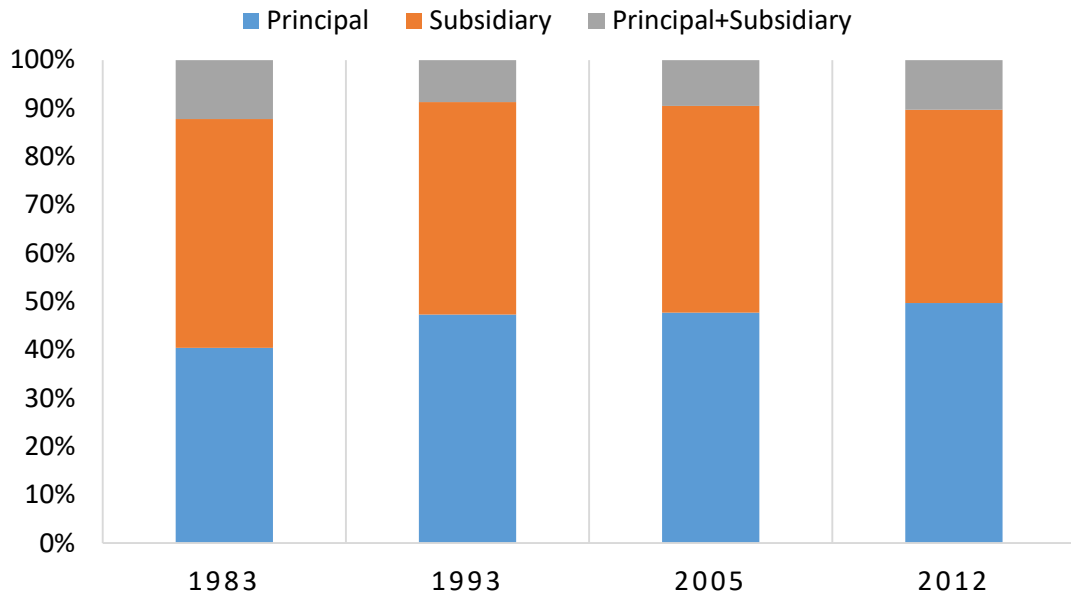
■ Agriculture & Allied agriculture ■ Non-agriculture

Share of Female Workers to the Total Workers in Agriculture

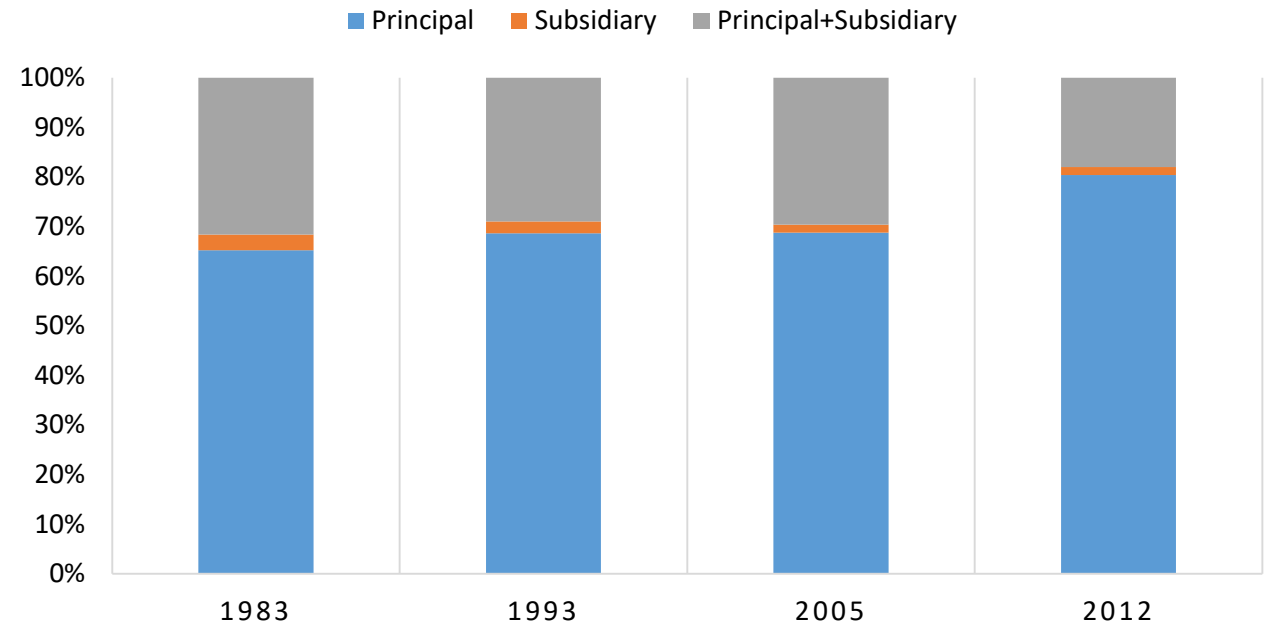


Decadal Growth Rates 2011 over 2001		
Categories	Male	Female
Main Cultivator	-6.7	-10.0
Marginal Cultivator	35.4	-20.3
Main Agricultural Labourer	34.4	38.1
Marginal Agricultural Labourer	69.6	13.3

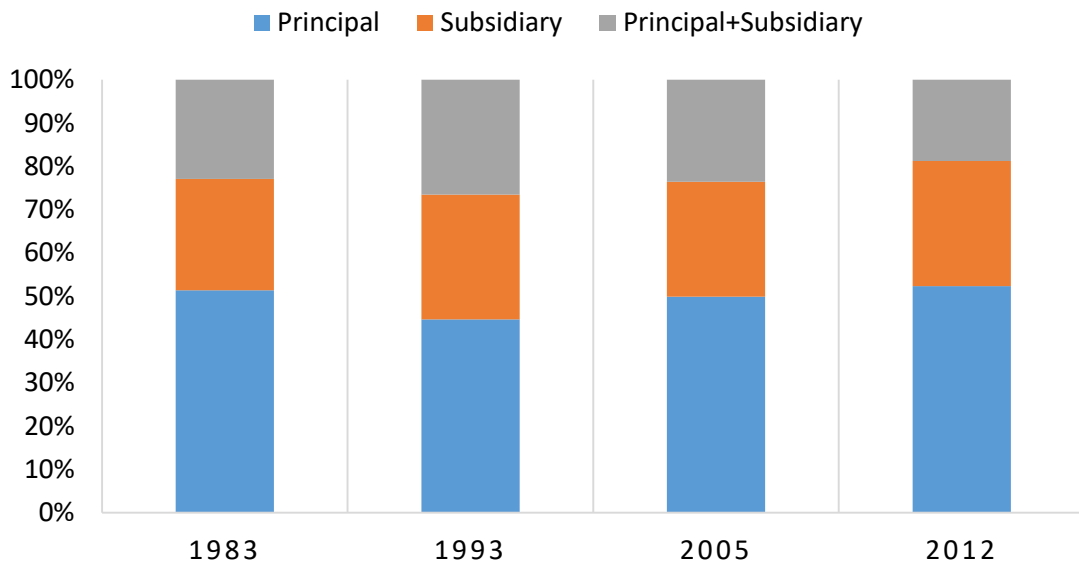
FEMALE, EGP INDIA



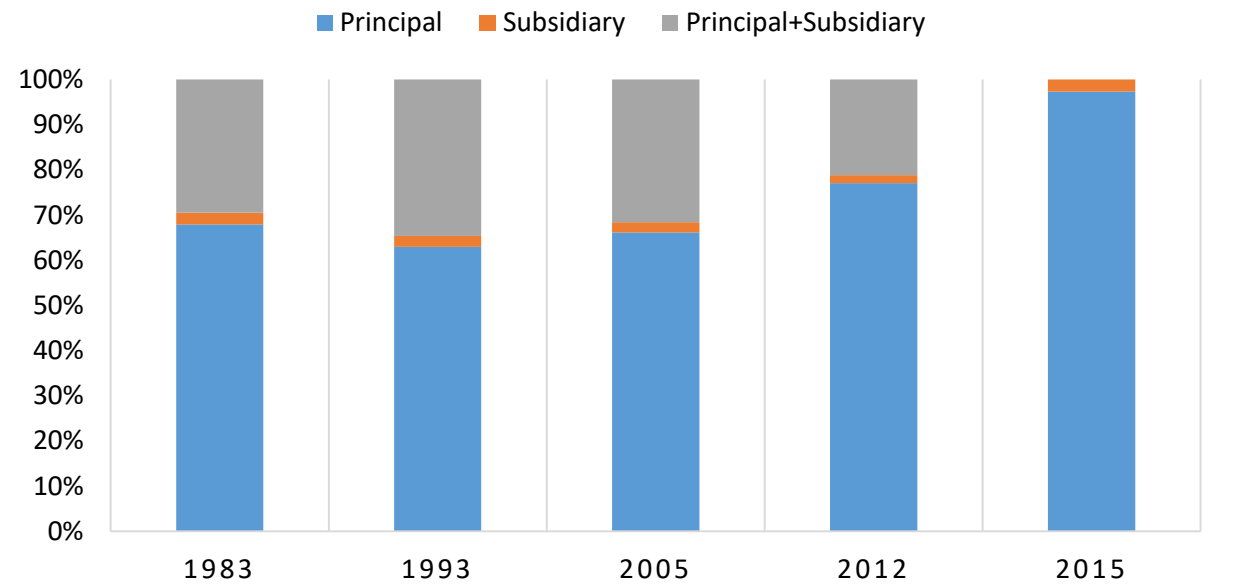
MALE, EGP INDIA



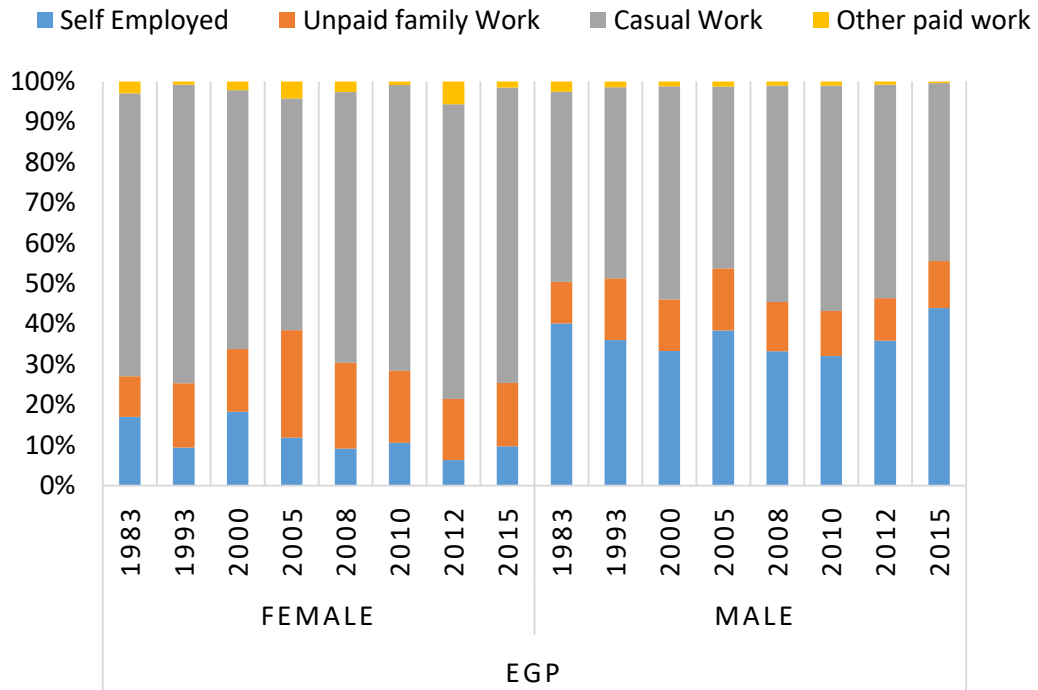
FEMALE, REMAINING PARTS OF INDIA, RURAL



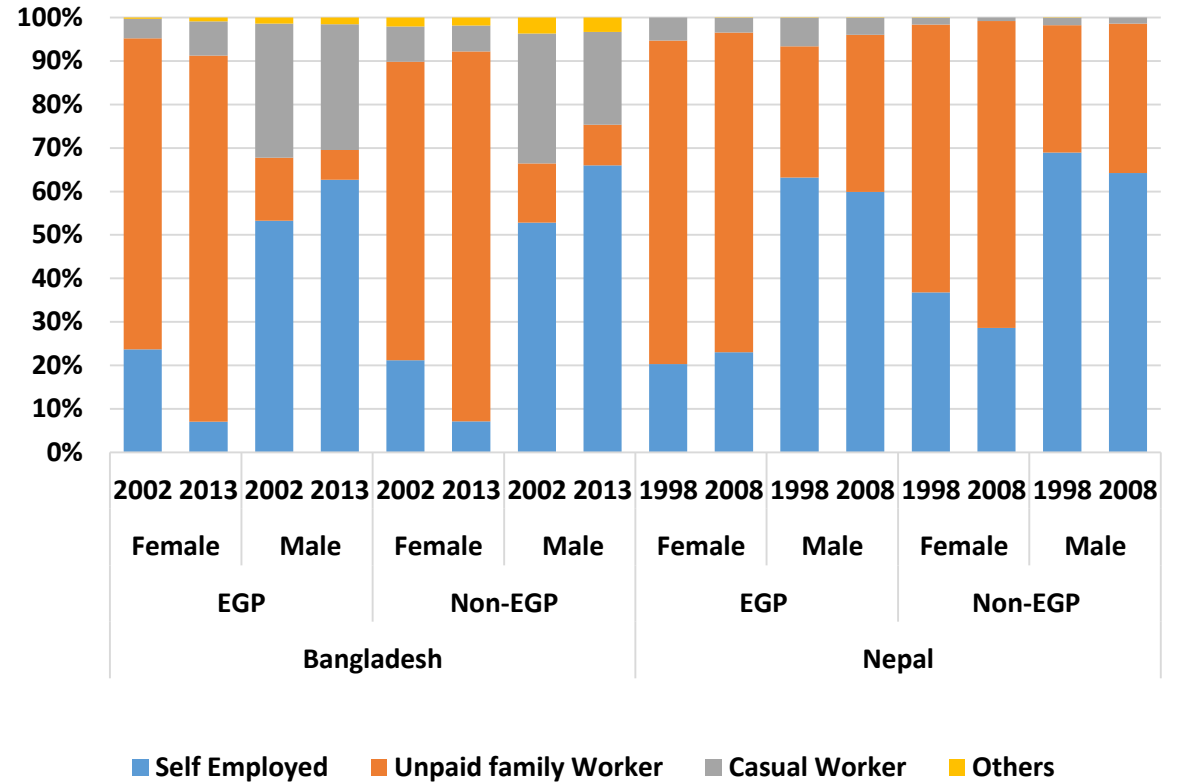
MALE, REMAINING PARTS OF INDIA RURAL



SHARE OF PAID AND UNPAID WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR FOR 15+ POPULATION IN EGP REGIONS OF INDIA, RURAL



Share of paid and unpaid Workers to Total agricultural Workers for 15 + population in Rural EGP and Non-EGP of Bangladesh and Nepal



Issues

- Indications that roles of education and increased income different than what is suggested in literature.
- Signs of economic distress and burden on poorer women and poorer families.
- Men coming back to an increasingly impoverished agriculture- what are the larger implications and what are specific effects of this phenomenon on women?
- Women and CPRs- requires further investigations.
- What is defeminisation in India and feminization in Nepal and Bangladesh doing to gendered (intra-household) livelihoods?
- What do these trends of work participation trajectories mean for changing gender relations?

How do we answer these questions?

- Current scope of primary work limited
- Large scale primary data would add value (to go beyond work participation and to understand what it implies) (Nepal high WPR, with poor work quality)
- Challenge without a benchmark (combination of with-without and before-after desirable)
- Nepal and Bangladesh, though different, less challenging than India.