



Sustainable Livelihood Status of Rural Women

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Livelihood of people comprises five core types of capitals- human, social, natural, physical and financial capital upon which their way of living are built. The livelihoods approach is a way of thinking about the objectives, scope and priorities for development. Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA) and employing mainly in-depth qualitative methods, investigate underlying structural conditions of livelihoods at the household and community level, focusing on individuals' and groups' capacities and access to various livelihood assets.

Sustainable livelihoods create goods and services that are widely needed in any community. They give dignity and self-esteem to the worker. They create purchasing power, and with it greater economic and social equity – especially for women and the underprivileged. In light of all these the present study was taken to investigate sustainable livelihood status of rural women.

One village of Hisar District from Haryana state was selected purposively for the survey work and aim of the study to assessment of livelihood status of farm women. A sample of 60 respondents was selected randomly for survey work. The result was analyzed with the help of percentage and average.

The result of the study found that maximum of them was respondents belong to the age group of 40-55 and they were married. Majority of respondent were cultivating under irrigated type of lands, used sandy type of soil, source of irrigation from canal, highest crop enterprises were from the cereals and millets and were using the cropping pattern of mono cropping system. Results further found that about half of the respondents were having crop+ dairy farming system and were having vegetation of grass.

Keywords: livelihood, sustainable livelihood, rural women status.