**Abstract**

India is a developing country. India’s main occupation is agriculture, because 70% of the population is involved in this occupation. Agriculture is an engine of growth and poverty reduction in developing countries. Many women in developing countries are occupied in agriculture. Women play a significant role in agricultural development and allied activities including main crop production, live-stock production, horticulture, post-harvesting operations etc. Women farmers do not have equal access to productive resources and this significantly limits their potential in enhancing productivity. Obstacles faced by rural women in terms of limited access to productive resources (Land, Credit, Inputs, Transport, Extension Services, Storage and Technical Assistance) prevent them from adopting new technologies or encoring them economies of scale.