CHAPTER – II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
A large number of studies have been conducted on women and their contribution to rural development. Some of the important and selected reviews as follows. The studies given in review of literature included on women's studies in India and abroad, rural women studies in India and abroad, role of women in home and decision-making in farm activities, knowledge about rural development programmes and their participation in these programmes.

**OSCAR LEWIS (1941)**

Studies on Nosnt Piegan Indian Women, at Brocket Reserve in Alberta and presents a unique type of female personality known for being as brave as men. The pigeon culture is a man's culture but a woman can achieve anything that a man can by assuring the role of a manly-hearted women. A woman can do be manly hearted if she can be equal to man in skills in personal wealth, in the accumulation of property, in sexual process and religious participation. These things set her apart from the norms and
values applied to her sex and enable her to be as brave as a man. "Women in India" by Sengupta (1947) is a pioneering work which deals with the position of Indian women from the Vedic times to the British period. It compares women's education in different countries.

**SUNDARA RAJAN'S (1959)**

"Employment and Earnings of Hired Labour in Agriculture" concluded that the landless agricultural labourers mostly owing to lack of adequate opportunities of non-agricultural employment do not obtain regular employment all the year round. On an average, a male agriculture labourer was employed for 141 days of which agricultural work alone provided employment for 112 days while the female labourer was employed for 73 days of which agricultural work accounted for 68 days. The author concluded that the solution to the problem of unemployment lies not only in spreading up of land reforms and reorganization but in accelerating industrial development.

**SENGUPTA (1960)**

"Women workers of India" discusses the employment of women in various sectors of major economic life and the less organized forms of trade depicts the role of modern women in the International Labour Organization and their legal position in employment. The percentage of girls in schools and universities from 1950 to 1960 has been discussed elaborately. It marks women's contribution to the political life and the part played by them in the freedom movement.

**ABELL (1961)**

Revealed in his paper "Decision-making on the farm" that about one-third of the farm operations man consulted their wives
in taking important decisions regarding farming purchase of farm machinery and equipment.

**CHANDHARY AND SHARMA (1961)**

Conducted a study in Kanjhawala block of Delhi territory and found that women participated in manuring, weeding, hoeing, harvesting, threshing and jaggery production along with man folk. As compared to joint families, the female in the nuclear families made maximum contribution of work day to the agricultural production activities. The study further revealed that proportion of the female labour in agriculture was greater than that of the male.

**SCHLESINGER (1962)**

In the “Survey of Methods used to Study decision-Making in the family” found in the areas of home management, child rearing, money management and leisure time activities, women were more emotionally involved in decision making than men. Women appeared to be most active at management and men at money management.

**CRAVEN (1963)**

In “The Family Role in Decision-making” indicated that decisions on domestic affairs were more likely to be made jointly by both husband and wife at all economic levels than decisions on farming. Families belonging to the low and medium income groups were more likely to make decisions jointly than families coming under the high income groups and those who lived on highly specialized farms.

**GANGRADE (1966)**

In “A Sociological Study of a village women centre” observed that for some developmental activities, especially those related to home and family, the real workers are women without their
cooperation the job cannot be done. In one particular village where it was claimed that there was total participation of all adults in the village development but it was found that women did not participate.

CHANDRA (1967)

"Female working force of rural Punjab" felt that 43 per cent of the total population of India comprises the labour force with a two-thirds and one-third ratio between male and female workers respectively. Broadly, the tribal communities and people living in hilly and desert areas have highest percentage of female participation in outdoor work.

SINGH (1968)

On "Participation of Rural women in decision-Making Process related to the farm business in NES Block, Jabalpur" studied the participation of rural women in agricultural operations in the NES block of Jabalpur and revealed that a comparatively large proportion of women participated in seed storage, winnowing, harvesting and tending animals. It was observed that women belonging to the middle age group, having frequent urban contacts and with formal education, coming from lower castes and possessing small landholdings participated in agricultural operations in larger proportions than other. Social participation did not affect participation in agricultural operations.

BOSERUP (1970)

Notes in "Women’s role in Economic Development" that even at the most primitive stages of family hierarchy, there is some division of labour, the main criteria for this division being age and sex. She found that in regions of intensive cultivation of irrigated
land, both men and women work hard to earn enough from small land holdings to support the family.

According to the Census of India (1971) (Agricultural Survey), rural women play an important role particularly in the agricultural production. Agricultural works like transplantation and harvesting are done mainly by women. It is significant that 81 per cent of the rural woman workers directly or indirectly engaged in agricultural and allied activities, 21 per cent in agriculture prosper as cultivators and agricultural labourers. It is higher than the all India Average of 15.6 per cent. The number of women engaged in household industry was 4.6 per cent as against 2.2 at all India level.

DEVDAS (1972)

In a study on “Role of Selected Farm Women in Agricultural Operations” (Indian Journal of Home science 6(1), p.49) reported that women participated in sowing, harvesting, threshing, transplanting, seedling, storing the grains, winnowing, preparing seed-beds, picking up the cotton pods, shelling the pods, threshing, scaring the birds and tend in cattle, milking and application of fertilizers.

MUKHERJI (1974)

In Female participation in rural agricultural Labour in A.P: A Study of Population Geography” identifies, describes and interprets the spatial pattern of the varying extents of female participation in rural agricultural labour in A.P. It reveals that there is a striking concentration of rural female agricultural labourers in A.P and discusses the factors responsible for it. Statistical tables and maps have been substantiated for this study.
Puri (1974) studied in her paper entitled "Role of farm women in Animal husbandry programme" the role of women in animal husbandry in Najafgarh block of Delhi and revealed that all the animal related tasks are women centred.

CHATTERJEE (1975)

In a "Statistical profile landless agricultural women workers" found that in the operations like sowing, irrigation, transplantation etc. male labourers were generally employed and the harvesting and post-harvesting operations offered the greatest employment opportunities to all the casual male, female and child labourers in Bihar.

SHANTI CHKRAVARTHY (1975)

In her article "Women power in Agriculture" attempted to analyse the role of the rural women in socio-economic development in perspective of their participation in agriculture which is the most dominating sector in Indian economy. A very large percentage of the population lives in villages and depends on agriculture. As such, the social and cultural pattern of the life also revolves around agriculture.

VARMA AND VERMA (1976)

The authors of the "Indian Women-Through the ages" have surveyed those women of India who contributed to the progress of the country in general and mankind in particular and have produced a useful reference book. It would present information about the conditions of women in the different periods of Indian history.

KABIR (1976)

In "Rural Women in Bangladesh, exploding some Myths" opined that women in Bangladesh undertake seed preservation and
storage, post harvest rice processing, grain storage, vegetable and fruit growing, poultry raising, livestock care, food processing, food preservation, household manufacture, maintenance, repair and firewood for cooking.

SRINIVAS (1976)

Seeks to analyse "The Changing role of Indian Women in the Changing position of Indian Women" within the framework of social mobility denoted by the processes of sanscritization and westernization. He states that at the highest levels of the land hierarchy in rural India both men and women do not participate in manual labour. On the other hand, men as well as women at the lowest levels of land hierarchy earn their livelihood by performing manual work. Another point, Srinivas makes clear is that women's pre-occupation with ritual provides them with new avenues for exercising control over men. Besides, as couple becomes older, they become more egalitarian. That is when a wife becomes mother-in-law and grand mother, the situation becomes more egalitarian.

SIMMERS (1976)

In his paper "Economic Research in Women in Rural Development in Northern Nigeria" observed that West African women play significant roles as farmers, traders and entrepreneurs in their own right and these roles are of central importance to the women, their families and the economies of West African countries.

MICKELWAIT et.al. (1976)

On the basis of field survey of role of rural women in seven Latin American and African countries reported that women play active roles both as decision makers and participants in most rural
development related work. In six of the seven countries, they take part along with men in basic agricultural production.

**NARASIMHA REDDY (1979)**

In his paper "Female Work Participation in India facts: problems and Policies", analyses the qualitative and quantitative aspects of female work participation in India. It deals with an aggregate analysis of the relationship between female work to participation rates and certain qualitative aspects of female work to provide a complete profile of female work participation. The author also developed an econometric model of rural female work participation, and highlights the policy of implications of the results of the study.

**SINHA (1980)**

In "Impact of Technological development in Agriculture on women in Rural Areas" revealed that technological advancement has displaced women from their traditional agricultural activities and that they have been marginally replaced in man agricultural activities like grass cutting, vegetables selling cow dung collection, making cow dung cakes and selling of milk.

**JATELY (1981)**

In "Impact of planned social change and modernization on rural women a pilot study in western U.P" observed that women are increasingly participating in modern agriculture to reduce costs. Increasing wealth has led to the increase in livestock. Since women have traditionally been responsible for tending of cattle, this led to an increase in their workload. Increasing commercialization of agriculture and dairying has led to concentration of income in the hands of men.
AWASTHI, INDIRA (1982)

"Rural Women of India – A Socio Economic profile of Jammu Women" found that women of all communities participated in agriculture. Among the SCs, carpenters and Gejjars, practically all the women made a contribution to agricultural activities for Brahmin and Rajput women participation in agricultural activities lasted between one to four months while the Gujjer women were tied to the work for longer periods.

MANDRAS (1983)

In his book entitled "Socio-Economic Status of Indian-Women" on the basis of selected case studied, indicated that women had to do a large part of their domestic duties after returning home from work outside. As a result they are subjected to heavy physical strain outside their homes and mental strain inside their homes.

MIES AND MARIA (1984)

In their Paper "Indian Women in subsistence and Agricultural labour world employment Programme" study three villages in A.P observed that women did more field work than men. In one of these villages 96 per cent of women were engaged in agricultural work. They opined that women are not working less than before the introduction of improved agricultural technologies but that for social reasons their work was no larger defined as work.

SAIKIAETAL (1986)

In their book, "Indian Rural women- A Study on role and status of rural women in Assam" studied the role and status of women in three situations i.e. semi-urban, interior rural, and tribal village to assess the condition in different situations. It is observed
that women are over burdened with agricultural and domestic works which keep them busy up to fourteen hours a day. Barring some women of well-to-do families and of certain castes, all the able bodied women take part in economic activities in addition to their regular household chores. Discrimination of women in various aspects of life is found to be common equality of status in most spheres of life is apparent among these women. The stereotype life style is also changing in the societies; but the pace of change is rather slow but perceptible.

**ALAM (1987)**

In his paper on "The changing Role of women in Rural Economy of Assam" made an endeavour to examine the nature and changes in the role of women in the rural economy of Assam. This study has been made broadly under three types of rural setting multi-caste. Semi-urban area, multi caste interior and mono-tribal area. The work hood of rural women is more than that of men in both domestic works and too in the generation of family income.

**MAHAPATRA AND PATNAIK (1988)**

In Their paper "How can we improve socio-economic conditions of women" have discussed the role of women in economic development. Women share a two-fold burden one on the domestic and the other on the economic are in the socio-cultural and economic development of the country. Inspite of their vital and substantial contribution, they are underestimated and discriminated again in all walks of life. Only an integrated approach, where the three-fold strategy of education, employment and health is implemented in better and the spirit which can uplift than from the depths in which the shrinking policies have lended them. Any further delay, feel the authors, is bound to reflect upon as socio-economic development.
SAROJINI (1989)

In her article "Equality for women what we need doing" elaborates the activities of his machinery and further pleads for the setting up of a proper data bank of women. She feels, proper research on the social problems affecting women and evaluation of on-going programmes could help to assess the strength/weakness of these programmes and haste the attainment of the goal faster.

BAXI (1989)

In his article "Status of Women in India", explained the efforts that are being taken upto establish the significant role that she can play in the uplift of her own self and society at large. According to the author, literacy alone will make women realize their potential and equip themselves for better wages and employment. For this, media should be entrusted with the task of educating proper.

CHEN (1989)

In her paper "Women's work in Indian Agriculture by Agro-Ecological Zones- Meeting needs of Landless and landed poor women" examines the role and needs of two classes of women, landless wage labour and landed-poor cultivators within the context of six agro-ecological zones in India. The analysis by agro-ecological zones points to a significant pattern that the incidence of both female wage labourer and women cultivator is positively associated with high productivity (irrigated conditions) in paddy growing areas and low productivity rain fed conditions in wheat growing areas.

SUNDARI AND KAMALAMBAL (1991)

In their study on "Women and TRYSEM: A Case study" shows that the TRYSEM scheme meant to eradicate poverty and
reduce unemployment among the rural youth, has served the purpose. It has helped in creation of jobs. By imparting skill, it has helped in raising the bargaining power. The authors feel that the schemes can be an affective instrument for women's emancipation and that there is a strong case for extending the scheme to other backward districts.

**KALBAGH (1992)**

In his book "Women and Development", recognized the need for a specific component for women in all plan exercises, and in a way, was only formalizing and affirming the role and potential of women in the economic development of a country where women have always worked hard relentlessly a long side. The men folk to fulfil the several roles assigned to them by tradition as well as economic necessity, householder, farmland, labourer, dairy keeper and wife and mother, the last two roles equally effectively fulfilled by a women in urban areas who by necessity or otherwise have to work to argument the family income. Towards equality a long-waited document which provided a clear perspective of the context in which Indian women’s development needed to be viewed.

**BENETT'S (1992)**

In "Women, poverty and productivity in India" analyses the relationship between gender and access within the family and beyond. It is a synthesis of a larger and more detailed World Bank study of women's involvement in key sectors of the Indian economy. The returns they are getting and the critical constraints they face in increasing their access to and productivity in these sectors.
SIKKA (1995)

In her article “Women in Science and Technology”, necessitated the women to improve their skills by the use of science and technology. They should march ahead of times in the so called male dominated world in understanding and mastering the intricacies involved in exploring the frontiers of science. Inclusion of the scheme science and technology for women in the sixth Five Year Plan of our country is a recognition of woman as an integral part of national development.

YADPPANAVOR (1995)

In his article “Self-Employment Generation for women – A DWCRA Experiment in Kerala” explains the impact of DWCRA programme designed to reach a package of development assistance to poor women’s groups, with the objectives of improving their economic, health, educational and social status.

KOTHARI (1997)

In her article “Women’s paid Domestic work and Rural Transformation” examined the paid domestic labour of lower class girls and women from landless households within the context of a rural society undergoing rapid transformation. The organization of domestic work articulates not only gender differences and inequalities within and between household but also those of class and caste. Their study examines the ways in which these class, caste and gender relations are constructed, reinforced and negotiated in an activity which cuts across the dichotomies of paid and unpaid, reproductive and productive and the household and the market to distinguish domestic work from the other forms of employment.
MISS TIWARI (1997)

In her article "Structural change and status of Women" explained how the changes in occupational structure influence the status of women. The migration of rural women to urban areas invariably results in a decline in women's participation and the emergence of social theories relegating women to child care and house hold works as their sole occupations. Technological changes introduce the demand for new skills and specializations vary different from the traditional divisions of labour between the sexes.


In their article "Women in Agriculture: A Case study" explained the role played by women in agriculture women in agriculture women in agriculture make up a substantial portions of the Indian rural population. Like men, they are engaged in farm operations like seed treatment, sowing monuring inter-cropping harvest and post-harvest technology. Apart from these, women participate in various forms of processing and marketing of agricultural produce.

ANAND (1998)

In her paper entitled "Women Development Programmes in Kerala" analyses the objectives of development programmes for women. The dual role excepted from women in home and outside, obstacle to their learning and earning capacities total lack of leisure, unequal access to health and nutrition, all these necessitated the need for formulating programmes exclusively for women.

KATAR SINGH (1999)

Rural development principles, policies and management that comprises economic theory with the practices of rural development.
This is a very successful text dealing with so many areas of rural development including its basic concepts, elements, objectives, paradigms, determinants, policies, programmes and management in a very systematic manner.

**ANNE MARIE GOETZ (2001)**

"Women development workers" using original empirical research, Dr. Goetz compares the experiences and attitudes of women and of men development agents in several major micro finance programmes delivering credit to the rural poor women.

**MIRA SETH (2001)**

"Women and Development" The Indian experience is a comprehensive and analytical account of women's development programmes since India's independence. Replete with comparisons from around the world, it discusses the status of Indian women based on religious, caste and class divides crucial issue dealt with the status of the girl child. The efforts of the government as well as of the voluntary organizations in the field of women's education are discussed at length, and placed in the context of achievements in other developing countries.

**AYETA ANNE WANGUSA AND VIOLET BARUNGI (2003)**

In "Tears of Hope" is a collection of short stories by Ugandan Rural Women. It records the experiences that reflect the pain and courage of Ugandan Rural Women. They talk about domestic violence, disinheritance and deprivation of widows and orphans, child custody, rape and defilement. There stories reflect the predicament of the African rural women in a male dominated society. Some women have suffered silently while others have tried by all means to find justice, even when the legal framework in place is not favourable to them.
PREM CHOWDARY (2004).

"The veiled woman-shifting Gender Equations in Rural Haryana", examine the position of women in rural Haryana in north India covering both colonial and post colonial periods, it explores issues such as participation of women in the processes of production and reproduction, their exclusion from the control of resources and decision-making, and the resistance of patriarchal society to a change in their legal position.

NARAYANA REDDY et al (2005)

"Women in Development challenges and Achievements" is comprehensive and analytical account of the progress made with particular reference to the women in developing India. It mainly focuses on five important issues. Empowerment and development, Participation and development, Employment and development, Health, Education and Development and legal Rights and Development. With issue based thematic discussions all the research paper writers have contributed socially significant work. It is one of the significant editions to the social science research and could be much useful to the activists, social workers and those interested in social science research focusing on women in India.

NARASIMHA RAO (2005)

"Rural development in India: A Multi-disciplinary Analysis", bring together a number of interesting research papers on various rural development programmes that were implemented in India. The authors include eminent experts in the academic and other fields. The papers discuss vividly and critically many important macro and micro level aspects of the rural development in India. The areas covered in the book include rural poverty and livelihoods, drinking water and health care, women empowerment, Pachayat Raj Institutions, impact of globalization on Agriculture
and rural development etc. valuable suggestions are made with regard to policy formulations and practical implementation of the rural development programmes.

**UMA DEVI (2005)**

"Violence Against Women—Human Rights perspective" violence against women is a global phenomenon. In Indian society the problem of violence, both over and cover physical and non physical has an alarming influence on the status of women. In a society where women are marginalized and subjugated for wherever reason women are marginalized and subjugated for whatever reason women have become the victims of humiliation, Fortune and exploitation from time immoral. Wherever and women kept out of the decisional process and related to subordinate position the democracy has become a mockery and development has become a cry in wilderness.

**INDIRA KUMARI & SAMBASIVA RAO**

"Empowerment of Women and Rural Development" Gender inequality is now receiving greater attention, women and children. Constitute nearly 67 per cent of the country's total population. Women, better known as half of the humanities, have long been neglected lot in their role as beneficiaries in the process of development. Though they contributed 2/3rds of the world's work hours they earn only 1/3 of the total income and own less than 1/10th of the world's resources. The governments are know to ensure that women are empowered both economically and socially so that they become equal partners in national development along with man. This book on empowerment of women will be useful to the policy makers, academicians researchers and activities in designing the policy for the betterment of women in India.
BEHERA (2006)

"Globalising rural development – competing paradigms and Emerging Realities" bringing-with interesting statistics and models from different parts of the world, is a most useful reference and perusal material for economists and students of development studies.

EVANS (2006)

"Hand book of gender and women's studies is an excellent and timely addition to the literature on gender and women's studies. Each chapter explores contemporary questions and dilemmas in feminist theory and research, assessing the impact of past research and feminist actions. Leading scholars discuss such topics as the state of women's and gender studies, feminist epistemology, cultural representations, globalization and the state families, and work.


"Hand Book of Gender and Women's Studies" is an excellent and timely addition to the literature on gender and women's studies. Each chapter explores contemporary questions and dilemmas in feminist theory and research, assessing the impact of past research and feminist actions. Leading scholars discuss such topics as the state of women's and gender studies, feminist epistemology, cultural, representations, globalization and the states families and work.

SUMI KRISHNA (2007)

Women's livelihood Rights – Recasting citizenship for Development", is interdisciplinary book brings together different dimensions of women's livelihood, citizenship and development. It unravels the patriarchal 'structure of natural resource policy in
India and argues that the context of citizenship needs to be extended to include the right to recognition of ways of life and livelihood, so that women take their legitimate space as productive human beings, entitled to dignity as a political right, and not merely to protection and welfare.

MARY HOLMES (2007)

"What is Gender? Sociological approaches" is gender something done to as lay society or something we do? What is the relationship between gender and other inequalities? What is gender? Explain these complex and important questions helping readers to critically analyse how women's and men's lives are shaped by society in which they live.

PAULA BENERJEE (2007)

"Women in peace politics" reflecting the three genders through which women's peace politics in South Asia is often played out. The book is divided into three sections: Ideas and ideologies, movement, and voices. In these sections, the volume chronicles, the different perceptions of women regarding peace, and the desire for peace irrespective of ideology, structured practices and interventions like mother's movements in Sri Lanka and India – which in many ways, epitomize women's peace making roles in South Asia, and the lives of "ordinary" women, for whom peace his too little to do with war between status and more to do with everyday battles against gender-based repression.

ELAR BHATTA (2007)

"We are poor but so many – the Story of self-Employed women in India" explores basic concept of labour what constitutes work and who is a worker by shining a spot light on the informal sector and its pivotal role in the economy. It is also a celebration of
women workers whose invisible hands support not only families but also a nation's economy.

**ANDRE MAJOR (2007)**

"Sati – A Historical Anthology this anthology collects a wide selection of primary source material, revealing a broad range of responses and attitudes, both Indian and foreign, on the concept and ritual of Satis down the ages.

**PRISMS, PATTERNS AND POSSIBILITIES (2008)**

"The Kaleidoscope of Gender" is an accessible timely and stimulating introduction to the sociology of gender. The Kaleidoscope of gender, Second Edition, provides a comprehensive analysis of key ideas, theories and applications in this field as viewed through the metaphor of a Kaleidoscope. This collection of creative articles by top scholars explains how the complex, evolving pattern of gender is constructed interpersonally, institutionally and culturally and challenges.

A study conducted by International Labour Organization (ILO) for estimating labour force participation clearly indicates that women workers of rural population in developing countries are economically very viable active. In India, the labour force participation role is around 29.21 per cent.
References


Andre Major (2007). *Sati - A Historical Anthology*


Ela R. Bhatt (2007). *We are Poor But So Many- The Story of Self-Employed Women in India.*


Mary Holmes (2007). What is Gender? Sociological Approaches. Flinders University of South Australia.


Tiwari (1997). *Structural Change and status of Women*


