
CHAPTER - I

CHAPTER – I

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DATABASE

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 PRESENT STATUS OF WOMEN**
- 1.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF WOMEN STUDIES**
- 1.3 ROLE OF WOMEN IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**
- 1.4 PROGRESS IN LITERACY RATE**
- 1.5 PROGRESS IN FEMALE EDUCATION**
- 1.6 WORKFORCE**
- 1.7 ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF MAIN WORKERS**
- 1.8 SECTORAL CONTRIBUTION OF G D. P.**
- 1.9 THE PERSPECTIVES**
- 1.10 SOCIAL STATUS OF WOMEN**
- 1.11 THE EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN**
- 1.12 PROBLEMS**
 - 1.12.1 Social Problems**
 - 1.12.2 Economical Problems**
 - 1.12.3 Political Problems**
- 1.13 EFFECTS TO IMPROVE THE STATUES**

- 1.13.1 **Constitutional Solution**
- 1.13.2 **Solution of Five Year Plan Period**
- 1.14 **PROGRAMME FOR RURAL WOMEN**
- 1.15 **POLICIES FOR WOMEN DEVELOPMENT**
- 1.16 **OBJECTIVES OF STUDY**
- 1.17 **STUDY AREA**
- 1.18 **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**
- 1.19 **CONCLUSIONS**

CHAPTER – I

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DATABASE

INTRODUCTION

Man is a social animal, like a fish can not live without water, in the same way man cannot live without society and without man society doesn't come to exist. Both depend upon each other. Being a social animal one has to follow the social rules, customs, traditions, discipline of the society, in order to live a life happily. But the bad traditions and the blind beliefs are responsible for sorrow of the men and women. One of the best examples is unequal status of the women. Women is facing various injustices rendered by the male dominant society.

The male dominant society has given secondary status to the women. It is supposed that she is inferior to the men and because of the traditions and superstitious beliefs of inferiorities in the society. She is blamed for her own sorrow and suffering.

At present, women in India have been deliberately denied opportunities of the development in the name of religion and ancient socio-cultural practices. At the existing economic structure of the society, women pray for economic dependence. Heavy domestic workload, unpaid and unrecognised work, absence of career and mobility, poor working conditions and wages and monotonous jobs,

which men refused to do are some of the hardships that women are experiencing. Women in general suffer from unequal and inferior status in every walk of life. The status of women is intimately connected with their economic position. The economic status of women is now accepted as an indicator of a society's optimum stage of development. Hence, an attempt has been made to examine employment opportunities to female in agriculture and allied activities with special reference to Kavathe-Mahankal tehsil of Sangli District in Maharashtra State.

1.1 PRESENT STATUS OF WOMEN

(The scope of women's career is expanding and her status is being improved during the recent years. The women's career is no longer limited only to the household activities. She has come out of household chores. They are now employed in almost every sphere of human activities like teaching, medicine, law, films, industry, public services, fine arts, literature, sports factories, mines and plantation, etc. she has proved that she can do hardships and hard work for the development of the society.)

The rural women are working in the fields and farms who constitute to about 80 percent of working women in the country. They are involved in various allied activities like cattle feeding, poultry, sericulture, mushrooms production, horticulture, etc. in changing scenario. But the most spectacular increase was evidenced in the field

of employment for women from middle class, who work in secretarial and administrative capacities, telephone operators, saleswomanship and receptionists etc.

1.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF WOMEN'S STUDIES

The need to incorporate women's issues in higher education system has been felt all over the world for nearly two decades. Now women studies has been pioneered to bring the United States. In other Western countries, women's studies have emerged only during the last decade or so. However, women's studies in the West have survived and have been legitimized in the educational system.

In the Asian region, the concern for making women's studies as a part of the University system has become a feature of the last decade. Considerable progress has been made in the system. The studies causing to women's studies has been introduced in the teaching programme.

India seems to be occupying a significant position in terms of quantity and diversify of material in women's studies. The investigations of the committee on the status of women in India represent the watershed in the field of women's studies in the country starting with a new perspective. These investigations collapsed for the first time. A large body of data on different aspects of women lives, and identified unexpected trends in women's situation such as declining sex, ratio, declining economic participation rate and

growing gaps in life expectancy and mortality rate between men and women.

Women's position has worsened considerably in almost every sphere with the exception of some gains in education and employment for middle class women. Women have been found in least paid jobs, working long hours and bearing full responsibility for the home by taking fuel and water by bringing up children and caring the sick and the aged individuals in their families. What is worst there has been growing violence against women rape wife battering, dowry, deaths and prostitution, etc.

However, there has been a growing acceptance of the nation that women have to be considered as equal participants in shaping the new society rather than as victims to the spayed or objects of welfare. The researchers of different ideologists, sociologists, social historians and anthropologists have highlighted as in human social practices. The conventional methods of studying women are being replaced by using case studies, oral histories and folk material.

The purpose of women's studies is not just inclusion of material on women, but to stimulate desirable changes in women's' status. The idea is to examine and redefine the conceptual framework of disciplines so as to evolve new formulations which could accommodate women's experiences. Women's studies should not be just one more discipline added which would perpetuate the elitists bias

of an academic institution. To organise knowledge of women has enriched through interaction of theory and field experience. Women's studies have to be a bridge between the academic and the grassroots positions. In short, women's studies in India should be considered both as an instrument for women's development and as a necessary step to develop the knowledge base of various disciplines.

The objectives of incorporating women's studies within the university system are both academic and social. These are –

- a) To change the present attitude of values in society regarding women's role and rights of equal participation in all social, economic and political processes and national and international development.
- b) To promote awareness among women and men about the need to develop and utilise women's full potential as resources for national development in its economic, political and socio-cultural aspects.
- c) To counter the reactions forces emanating from certain sections of the media. And economic social and political institutions that encourage the demotion of women from productive to mere reproductive roles.
- d) To revitalize university education bringing it closer to social issues to work for their solution and to produce sensitive persons able to play more committed and

meaningful roles in developmental activities for women in all sectors.

- e) To promote values of social equality inculcating gender equality, secularism, socialism and democracy.
- f) To update university curricular by incorporating the results of new scholarship.
- g) To promote increased collaboration between different disciplines in teaching curriculum designing, research and extension activities since women's studies are interdisciplinary by nature.
- h) To generate new and organic knowledge through intensive field work and
- i) To contribute to global debate on women's question through rediscovery of the debate in India from ancient to contemporary periods by means of research and translation from Indian literature including folk literature for women from middle class.

1.3 ROLE OF WOMEN IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The natural resources generally are divided in two broad categories:

- 1) Material resources and
- 2) Human resources.

The human resources depend upon the material resources for their survival. They have to explore and harness material resource's human resources can be divided into male and female.

Table No. 1.1
Population by Sex Ratio and Life Expectancy

Year	Female sex ratio	Life expectancy	
		Male	Female
1951	946	41.9	40.6
1961	941	46.4	44.7
1971	930	50.9	50.0
1981	933	55.6	56.4
1991	929	58.1	59.1
1996	927	60.6	61.6
1999	924	60.0	61.0

Source: Census of India, Eighth Five Year Plan 1999, World Population Data sheet

Table No. 1.1 shows that the sex ratio of female per thousand male is 929 in 1991 as compared to 933 in 1981. However, the overall trend of sex ratio since 1957 shows a continuous decline whereas the life expectancy of male and female shows an increasing trend during the period.

1.4 PROGRESS IN LITERACY RATE

The progress in literacy rate from 1951 to 1991 is shown in Table No. 1.2.

Table No. 1.2
Progress in Literacy Rate

Year	Persons	Male	Female
1931	16.7	25.0	7.9
1961	24.0	34.4	13.0
1971	29.5	29.4	18.7
1981	36.2	46.9	23.8
1991	52.2	64.4	39.3

Source: Census of India, 1981 and 1991.

Table No. 1.2 shows that the situation of female literacy which is still discouraging. If adequate measures to remove are not adopted, it may not be possible to eradicate female literacy even before 2060 A. D. Literacy in case of female was almost half of that of male.

1.5 PROGRESS OF FEMALE EDUCATION

Female education is an important aspect in the process of development. Women cultivate the skill and abilities in caring for the children. Children nutrition is also required to be balanced property for the women which is also important from the point of view of health of the children vis-a-vis health of the nation.

Progress in female education is given in Table No. 1.3

Table No. 1.3
Progress of Female Education
(No. of girls per 100 boys enrolled)

Years	Primary	Middle	Secondary
1950-51	39	20	15
1960-61	48	32	23
1970-71	60	41	36
1980-81	62	48	41
1990-91	71	60	49
1992-93	74	63	52

Source: Census of India

Table No. 1.3 shows that the ratio of girls to boys during the year 1990-91 and 1992-93 in the enrolment for primary classes was 71 and 74 girls per 100. The ratio in the year 1950-51 was 39 in primary education and 20 to 15 in middle and secondary education respectively. The ratio of girls to boys in primary education during 1992-93 gone to it was in middle and secondary education respectively. In short percentage of female education is increasing as compares to 1951 onwards.

1.6 WORK FORCE

Kindleberger (1953) has stated that the proportion of the age between 15 to 64 is regarded as economically productive. Coulee and Hoover (1959) have also supported this view. The World Development Report also has adopted this age group in its calculations. In our recent labour force plan projections, it has been mentioned that the age group

of 15-59 years is economically productive. Table No. 1.4 shows the work force position in India for the year 1991.

Table No. 1.4
Working and Non-Working Population in India

Category	Number (million)			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Main workers	278.94 (222.5)	216.018 (177.5)	62.922 (45.0)	34.18 (33.4)	51.01 (51.6)	16.02 (14.00)
Marginal workers	27.101 (22.1)	2.581 (3.576)	24.520 (18.6)	3.32 (3.3)	0.609 (10.00)	6.2 (5.8)
Non workers	510.11 (420.7)	204.55 (162.9)	305.160 (257.8)	62.50 (63.3)	48.3 (47.4)	77.5 (80.2)
Total	816.169 (665.3)	423.6395821558 (343.9)	392.611 (321.1)	1000 00	100 00	100 00

Source: Registrar General, Population Census, Government of India, 1991

The percentage of the main male workers is three times higher than of females as compared to the 1981 figures. It depicts that there has been significant increase of 2.02 percent in female main workers whereas the share of male main workers has decreased by 0.05 percent. This accounts for an increased participation of women in economic development of the country. Among the marginal workers, the female participation rate was six times higher than the male marginal workers in 1981. This has contributed to the engagement of female workers in agriculture which is seasonal in nature. Besides the women no longer continue themselves to their houses and have started even working as business women and workers. A large number of female populations in India contributes to the economic development of marginal workers. Among the non workers, the percentage

of women was as high as 80.2 percent in 1981 which however decreased to 77 percent in 1991.

Table No. 1.5
Work Force Participation Rates

Year	Male	Female	Total
1951	53.9	23.4	39.1
1961	57.3	28.0	43.1
1971	52.7	14.2	34.2
1981	42.6	19.7	36.7
1991	57.6	22.3	37.5

Source: Census of India, 1991

Table No. 1.5 as witnessed by expressed facts, the educated women of today have no doubt changed their thoughts and lives. They have occupied not only an esteemed social and economic position but have also encouraged and promoted economic development of the country with their increased work participation rates.

1.7 ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF MAIN WORKERS IN 1991 (1981)

Table No. 1.6
Economic Classification of Main Workers

Category	Number (million)			Percentage distributed		
	Total main workers	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture	186.197 (103.0)	135.3 (116.3)	50.80 (36.5)	66.75 (68.1)	62.6 (65.6)	80.74 (81.2)
Cultivation	107.14 (92.5)	85.61 (77.6)	21.53 (14.9)	38.40 (41.6)	39.5 (43.7)	34.33 (33.2)
Agricultural Labour	73.752 (55.5)	45.48 (34.7)	28.2 (20.8)	26.40 (24.9)	21.0 (19.6)	44.92 (46.2)
Livestock forest	5.305 (5.0)	4.29 (4.2)	1.00 (0.8)	1.90 2.2	1.9 2.3	1.60 1.8
Industry total	30.107 26.4	25.23 22.5	4.87 3.9	10.7 11.9	11.68 12.7	7.73 8.6
Mining & Quarrying	1.716 1.3	1.50 1.1	0.20 0.0	0.6 0.6	0.69 0.6	0.33 0.4
Household Industry	6.742 7.7	4.52 5.6	2.21 2.1	2.4 3.5	2.09 3.2	3.52 4.6
Other industry	21.649 17.4	19.21 15.8	2.43 1.6	7.7 7.8	8.89 25.63	3.37 3.6
Services (Total)	62.62 43.1	55.38 38.5	7.26 4.6	22.4 19.4	25.63 21.7	11.5 10.2
Construction	5.43 3.6	5.014 3.2	0.41 0.4	1.9 1.6	2.32 1.8	0.6 0.8
Trade and Commerce	20.81 13.9	19.29 13.0	1.42 0.9	7.4 6.3	8.97 7.3	2.2 2.07
Transport & Compuaction	7.84 6.1	7.63 5.9	0.20 0.2	2.8 2.7	3.53 3.3	3.2 0.4
Other services	28.53 19.5	23.33 16.4	5.19 3.1	10.2 8.8	10.8 9.3	8.2 7.0
Grant Total	278.94 (222.5)	216.018 (177.5)	62.92 (45.0)	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Registrar General, 1991, India

Both the census of 1981 and 1991 reveal that not only female workers are much less in number than male workers but also their occupational pattern is very different and paying less attention. Table No. 1.6 shows that a much larger portion of women workers

is occupied in agriculture, mainly as agricultural labourer. The only positive change in female employment in livestock, forestry fishing and mining activities and that too is marginal. Table 1.6 further explains the involvement of main workers in various sectors with respect of sex wise distribution of both sexes in various economic classification of the table. We find total male main workers were about four times more than total female workers in 1981, which has been changed in 1991. Among three sectors viz. agriculture, industry and services, the lowest contribution is in the industry sector in 1991. Among these sectors, the participation of women has increased more in service sector. This is justified on the ground that there has been a gradual shift of women main workers from unorganised sector towards organised as well as marginal workers is highest in agriculture.

1.8 SECTORAL CONTRIBUTION OF G. D. P.

The ratio of contribution to distribution of G. D. P. by the male and female main workers in three sectors has been highlighted in Table No. 1.7.

In 1991, contribution of male and female main workers has been in the ratio by 7.27 and 2.73, respectively. The contribution of male and female main workers in industry has been 8.38 and 1.62, respectively. The low profile involvement of female in industry rate among female workers because these low sectors employ only literate workers. It is also remarkable that engagement of female workers was

desperately low. It seems that a whole lot of educated women is not working hence depriving in India.

Table No. 1.7
Sectoral Contribution of Male and Female Main Workers

Economic sectors	Distribution of G. D. P. (percentage)	Total	Male		Female	
			Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture	31.6 (38.1)	186.19 (153.0)	135.3 (116.5)	73.70 (76.0)	50.80 (36.5)	27.30 (24.0)
Industry	28.7 (25.9)	30.10 (26.4)	25.23 (22.5)	83.8 (85.0)	4.87 (3.9)	16.2 (15.0)
Services	39.6 (36.0)	62.62 (43.1)	55.38 (53.85)	88.5 (89.0)	7.26 (4.6)	11.5 (11.0)
Total	100.00	278.94 (222.5)	218.018 (177.5)	-	62.92 (45.0)	-

Source: Registrar General, India, 1991

1.9 THE PERSPECTIVES

The Eighth Plan projections regarding labour force is shown in Table No. 1.8. It is based on the retrospective planning premises. If earnest efforts are made by increasing the literacy among the female and reservation of jobs for them in the services and other sectors the existing lopsided pattern jobs for female work force can be improved easily. If we compare this condition of India female on the global scene as given in the Human Development Reports during the period of 1990-91, the percentage of females administrators and managers was only 2 percent in India, while in other countries like Egypt, Jordan, Mauritius and Mexico, it was 14, 14, 15 and 15, respectively. This is a very gloomy picture and this figure has till date increased

marginally. Thus, urgently required is the proper professional education for them to improve their individual levels.

Table No. 1.8
Labour Force Projection

Year	Total	Male (15-59 years)	Female
1990	306.08	219.91	86.17
2000	379.85	274.18	105.67

Source: Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97

Analysis of data from the various Census Reports reveal that the contribution of female work force to economic development does not correspond its sex ratio life expectancy and literacy rate etc. The backlog between work force and working force was higher in these years for females. Economic classification of main workers indicates a lopsided nature of job creation. The contribution of female main workers to agriculture industry and services has slightly increased in 1991 as compared to 1981. Dissemination of literacy motivating and reservation of suitable jobs can help in enhancing the contribution of female labour in the economic sectors. Systematic policy strategy for all round development of women deserves attention. The planners have to give due considerations to women's reservation and participation in all spheres of life. The favourable quantities expected to be possessed by females themselves have to be established and maintained in women of India. So that they may contribution as much as they can in the economic development of India.

1.10 SOCIAL STATUS OF WOMEN

Women has got secondary importance in the society. She is considered least significant in decision making. Women is supposed as inferior creature in the society. Women could not be able to take their own decisions independently. They depends upon male. Male sometimes give in human treatment to them. Women are explicated by men.

Though women have been given a secondary status, without their involvement no development of a society is possible. There are so many things which are possible because of women. Women are courageous and tolerant.

1.11 EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN

In an independent India, women are not independent. They have to face so many problems. Society has given inhuman treatment to the female. They have to face problems in social life as well as in family life. In family, she was mentally and physical exploited by other family members. Regularly we are reading the dowry cases and the rape cases.

Family members make difference in girls and boys. They give nutrient food to boys and other services. Girls get less of cloths and there are so many limitations for girls and she have to obey their parents. In their educational years they are involved in household work.

She has to face some natural problems also like delivery. After delivery she has to take care of her child. She does many works for her home.

In political fronts she has not obtain good status. In this area there are less memberships for women, because of limitations of women. This situation must be changed.

1.12 PROBLEMS

If we want to have women's participation in development then it is essential to develop them first. Then only they will become capable enough for the development of family and simultaneously the nation as a whole. But some social, economical and political factors cause for their participation in the development process.

1.12.1 Social Problems

From the ancient time women is involved in the field of household. She is kept far way from health and education. Indian society is male dominant; therefore, women never get respect right from her family. This is most important reason of less sex ratio in India. Malnutrition and maternity causes female death at higher level.

1.12.2 Economical Problems

A woman carries out two types of works, 1) Housewife and 2) As a economically benefited factor.

In the second type of work they get profits. But in first type of work they did not get any profit. First kind of service is useless. Indian agriculture depends on monsoon, only during the agriculture seasons she gets an employment opportunity in the sector. Rest of the season she remains unemployed.

1.12.3 Political Problems

In any type of political processes women is unaccountable. Even if given women are unaware of this information. Development of any country in fact depends on both male and female.

1.13 Efforts to Improve the Status

Event after 50 years of independence women are facing lot of problems. Government has considered so many policies. Most of them are unknown to them. Among the Government efforts. Following policy members are fundamental for the development of women in the India.

1.13.1 Constitutional Solution

In Indian Constitution under Article 14, 15, 15 (3), 16 (1) there are some rules and regulations to improve the financial and social position in the society.

1.13.2 Five Year Plan

After independence the government had started Five Year Plans to attain predetermined economic development. Under three Five year Plans, 22 programmes were instituted for women.

1.13.3 To give them equal status for building and development of nation.

1.13.4 For avail of employment opportunities, it is necessary to give education about dairying and rural godowns, etc.

1.13.5 To educate in sewing, embroidery, match box making, rural marketing, agriculture and animal husbandry, fishing, etc.

1.14 PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL WOMEN

There is close relationship between women, environment and natural science. Rural women are acutely facing the problems relating to the energy. Due to deforestation this problem is becoming more serious. There is also lack of facilities relating to the drinking water supply. Governments Forestry Department is working on these problems. To convert non agricultural land into agricultural land, the National Wasteland Development Board is taking help of women and Self Help Groups.

1.15 POLICIES FOR WOMEN DEVELOPMENT

Government is implementing 25 policy measures for the rural development, labour, education, health, science and technological

social welfare, women and child development etc. some policies are for the development of women and some policies are development of both male and female. Government has regarded NREP and EGC to increase wages and assured employment opportunities to both.

There are some programmes especially for women like development of women and child in rural area. This programme is established as one of programme of RDP. Aim of these programme is to get involved in the women under rural development programmes.

Under this programme some knowledge about science and technology has been given to women. Aim of this policy is to give employment opportunities to women and to provide self employment opportunities in rural area.

1. First Five Year Plan has instituted the Central Social Welfare Board to solve the problem of welfare.
2. During the Second Five Year Plan, the importance to organised women worker come forward and it has been introduced for equal wages for the same work. Rules are made to give training to the women for huge work.
3. During the Third Five Year Plan concentration on women education under health programme was introduced. The facilities relating to delivery service, childcare, family planning, health etc. are made available.

4. The Fourth Five Year Plan gave concentration on women education.
5. During the Fifth Five Plan women welfare was established.
6. During Sixth Five Year Plan government has focused on women's right of property.
7. In Seventh Five Year Plan period the stress had given on the qualitative development of women.
8. Indira Gandhi had introduced 20 point programme in which following points were belonging to women development.
 - 1) To increase status of women
 - 2) To give them training and rights of education and employment in national programmes.
 - 3) To make aware about their problems and rights.

1.16 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study Government policies regarding female workforce.
2. To identify employment opportunities for female workforce.
3. To study policy measures for their development.
4. To identify the employment opportunities.

1.17 STUDY AREA

Kavathe Mahankal taluka, being a drought tehsil of Sangli district is recently emerging and developing non farming activities viz. dairy, poultry, processing of horticulture process etc. hence it has selected for studying the problem.

1.18 METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The study is based on secondary source of dates. The data is collected from Tehsil Offices like BDO, Tahshildar, Panchayat Samiti and other Government and Semi-Government Institutions in the tehsil and Zilla Parishad and District Collectorate etc.

1.19 CONCLUSIONS

Role of women is very important in development of economical as well as society, participation of women in economic development is essential. Equal status to male and female is essential. Development of any country is depending upon the participation of male and female. Therefore, women development is needed. Role of women in agriculture sector is very important but this aspect is neglected. Women's are mostly involved in household works but this work is not reaccountable. As a result, she did not get any economic benefits. In short a woman is deprived physically and economically. That is why government has initiated with some extra facilities for development of women in India.

References

1. Economic and Political Weekly, December 19-25, 1993, pp. 3247-3255.
2. महाराष्ट्रातील स्त्रियांचा दर्जा - वस्तुस्थितीचे विश्लेषण, १९८१-९५, महाराष्ट्र राज्य महिला आयोग, १९९८-९९
3. Trends in Women Studies, Rajmurthi & Bela Rani Sharma
4. Role of Women in Economic Development of India, Banerji Anita & Sen Raj Kumar (2000), women & Economic Development, Deepa Shrivastava
5. सौ. योजना जुगळे, शिरोळ तालुक्यातील स्त्री शेतमजुरांचे वेतन आणि संबंधित समस्या, एम. फिल. प्रबंध, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर, १९९०
6. श्रीमती उषा श्रीपती रसाळ, म्हैशाळ भागातील स्त्री शेतमजुरांची सामाजिक आर्थिक अभ्यास, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर