

CHAPTER NO. 3

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' A ' INTRODUCTION OF LINGNUR VILLAGE.

Researcher has selected Lingnur village for studying the technological problems of rural women. Introduction of this village :

Lingnur village is located in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra. This village is 5 k.m. away from Nipani city. And it is located on Nipani - Murgud Road. Kagal is a Taluka Place 20 k.m. away from Lingur village.

The total population of this village is 2,500. There are total 386 households in this village. The main occupation of the people is agriculture. The people of this village take cash crops like tobacco, sugar cane etc. The other main crops are paddy, oil seeds etc.

There is only one primary school in this village. For higher education, boys and girls have to go to Nipani, which is 5 k.m. away from this village.

There is a Gram Panchayat Office in this village. Electricity and water facilities are available here. But in summer season, people have to fetch water from other sources like wells, river, bore wells etc.

Sanitation of the village is completely neglected by its members. Most of the houses in this village, are of mud. Most of the farmers in this village are marginal. So standard of living of the people is medium.

There is overwhelming dominance of 'Maratha' caste. There are few houses of lower castes. People from Mahar and Mang castes are living outside of the village away from higher caste people. Their residential places are called 'Maharwada' and 'Mangwada'.

There are two groups in this village, holding strong economic and political power opposed to each other.

' B ' RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

1) THE PROBLEM -

This study has been undertaken to study the problems of rural women, particularly in Maharashtra. For this purpose, Lingnur village is selected, by researcher because in villages, women have to face many problems. Their work is confined to the domestic activities. As large of female population live in rural areas.

The role of technology in accelerating the process of socio economic development is now accepted as key mover by policy makers, social workers and practitioners of technology. However, fruits of technological developments have not too much reached to rural women. Though a woman adds to the family income by carrying out economic activities in farm, factory and other organized and unorganized sectors as well as household activities, most of her activities are stillfull of drudgery and she is oppressed in social system. Therefore, it is the time to develop 'Appropriate technology' for women not only to reduce their drudery in household and other economic activities but also to improve sanitation and environmental conditions and raise health and nutritional level of the rural women.

2) SELECTION OF THE TOPIC :

We have completed four decades of developmental planning. Very little change can be seen in the status of the vast majority of women force in our country. Most of the women bear the brunt of poverty, landless, houseless and destitute. They are also very often subjected to different kinds of exploitation such as economics, cultural and political.

3) TITLE -

TITLE OF THE DISSERTATION IS -

" A STUDY OF INFLUENCE OF TECHNOLOGY ON RURAL WOMEN IN A VILLAGE IN SOUTHERN MAHARASHTRA ".

4) OBJECTIVES -

- 1) To access the economical and technological background of the rural women.
- 2) To know the living conditions of the rural women.
- 3) To illustrate the technological problems of the rural women.
- 4) To find out the reasons, behind the non use of technology.
- 5) To access the nature of medical help that women get in village.
- 6) To suggest appropriate majors for the eradication of

the problems of the women in the study area.

5) HYPOTHESES -

- 1) Fruits of technological developments have not too much reached to the rural women.
- 2) The machanical devices are concentrated in the hands of dominant caste in Lingnur village.

6) COVERAGE OF INFORMATION -

To fulfill the objectives of the study, information was collected on the demographic particulars of the respondents, dual responsibility of the respondents as a home maker and at work etc.

Before finalising the schedule it was pre-tested in a smaller smaple. On the basis of this study and by going through the pertinent literature, the schedule was finally formulated for data collection. As far as possible, the questions were made very simple and open ended questions were avoided.

The schedule was checked again for the efficiency and validity before put to use.

The field work was conducted inthe months of February

1993 to April 1993 Usually, the single interview lasted for 25 minutes in the initial stage and moreover it depended upon the establishment of the rapport and the co-operation by the interview.

SAMPLING METHOD -

In present study out of 500 respondents, researcher has selected 100 respondents for study purpose. By using praportinal method, means, every 5th woman has selected in this study.

The major part of the data used from primary sources. Some information was collected from secondary sources as well. Two types of data were mainly collected for the study on the basic level. These include following.

- 1) Interview with the aid of a structured schedule.
- 2) Documentry evidence namely, the published materials such as census reports, and documentary evidence.

7) METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION -

A) Data for empirical study was collected mainly through schedule. A standard schedule was prepared to collect information on matters pertaining to the present study.

The researcher chose schedule method for the following reasons.

- i) Since, the study is among the female, who are mostly illiterates, other methods were irrelevant.
- ii) It would give the researcher an opportunity to come in personal contact with the respondents. If there is any misunderstanding about the question asked, the researcher would get a chance to remove it.
- iii) Interview schedule would create proper atmosphere for exchange of views and for getting necessary information. In case, there is some new problem sighted deeper probe would be easily possible.

8) CHAPTER SCHEME (Report writing)

- 1) Chapter No.1 : Rural women and technology.
- 2) Chapter No.2 : The role of CART.
- 3) Chapter No.3 : Research Methodology.
- 4) Chapter No.4 : Empirical information.
- 5) Chapter No.5 : Conclusions and suggestions.

9) LIMITATIONS :

During the course of conducting research, researcher

had constantly guard against introducing bias, subjectivity and inaccuracy while, selecting the sample, making observation, relative findings and at every step. The researcher has taken immense care and every possible efforts to collect information.

However, the findings of the study are based on the information provided by the respondents which, may have its own limitations. Hence, the possibility of hiding certain facts by the respondents can not be ruled out.

The study is limited to a small segment of rural women. However, environment and problems are bound to be different from place to place. Hence, it may not be claimed to be the most representative sample and need be accepted as the determinant for generalization.

The sample could have been collected at macro level for a wider generalisation. But, due to financial and time constraints it had been confined to a limited area.

Despite the above limitations, the result of the study reveals the general trend and magnitude of the problem of the rural women.

RIVIEW OF LITERATURE.

RAHMAN, A. Science, Technology and Economic Development
Delhi, National, 1974. VII, 228 p.

The book contains papers by the author contributed at various international forums and surveys supervised and guided by him on certain important aspects of R & D Management and Planning in India. He discusses the Role of Science in Developing Societies and identifies the action and converted efforts required at the sensitive spots in our society. The hold of monopoly houses in a sector such as Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, points out the need of Government action.

RAMASWAMY, G.S. Transfer of Technology among Developing Countries. ' Financial Express'. III (181). August 31 1976. pp. 6,8.

The author analysis the problem that arise in transferring hardware and software Technology from a developed country to a developing country and summarizes the advantages in transferring Technology both soft and hardware, from one developing country to another.

RATNAM, C.V.S. Problems Posed by Technology Transfers to Developing Countries. 'Invention Intelligence.' II (9). September, 1976. pp. 308-314.

There are a variety of problems posed by Technology Transfers to developing countries, mainly related to questions of appropriateness of technology, cost of transfer and development of local capabilities, both in terms of resources and manpower. The author had posed these problems and offered possible solutions at the Conference of National Research Development Organizations (NRDOs) arranged by Agence National de Valorisation de la Recherche (ANVAR) in Paris, June 16-18, 1976.

REDDY, AMULYA KUMAR N. The Trojan Horse. 'Yojana'. XX (15). September 1, 1976. pp. 8-11.

Technology must ensure development and reduce inequality. All Parameters must have immediate social relevance. The author concludes that the Alternative Technologies, therefore, are environmentally sound and also socio-economically appropriate for the objective of development.

SAITO, MASARU. Technology Transfer as a Development Strategy in the ECAFE Region. 'Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East'. XXV (I). June, 1974. pp. 33-41.

This paper was prepared for the Policy assessment Group. This covers Science and Technology for development, Policies for modernization of Technology Transfer mechanism,

Co operation in Asian Countries for Technology Transfer and some policy implications.

STEWART, FRANCES. 'Choice of Techniique in Developing Countries' in 'Science, Technology and Development: The Political Economy of Technical Advance in Under-Developed Countries' edited by Charles Cooper. London, Frank Cass.

VENU, S. Technology Transfer and LDCs. 'Financial Express'. II (141). July 17, 1975. p.4.

The author states that Technology is a word often used in daily parlance, but equally after in an ill-defined manner. He distinguishes the five meanings, and discusses about the key to the Technology Transfer.

VEPA, RAM K. Implementing Appropriate Technology Programmes. 'Productivity'. XVI(2). July-September, 1975. pp. 751-758.

The author emphasises that the non-availability of information or unwillingness to share the information is one of the latest bottlenecks in the development of Appropriate Technology.

VYASULU, VINOD. Technology and change in Underdeveloped

Societies. Review of Management in 'Economic and Political Weekly'. XI(35). August 28, 1975. pp. M72-M80.

Modern Technology reinforces dependence and perpetuates underdevelopment. An escape from underdevelopment requires, among other things, an Alternative Technology.

Alternative Technology must concern itself not only with the technical aspects of the problem but also with the socioeconomic and political ones. As a problem of the scientists, Alternative Technology becomes indistinguishable from the broader questions of social upheaval and social betterment for the majority.

WAGNER, RUDOLF. 'Adapted' Technology for Developing Countries. 'Development and Cooperation'. 3/76.pp. 12-13.

It states that the Technology Transfer is one of the best loved slogans among development experts of all kinds. That known and tried technologies from the industrial countries cannot simply be transplanted to develop the third world is common knowledge. Other techniques have to be used to that end because those countries are just different. The popular term of 'Adapted Technology' is absolutely meaningless in this context. Of course, Technology has to be adapted. The industrial states, too, use 'Adapted'

Technologies. Every product, every production method in the course of its development was adapted continuously to the latest findings of Technology and the latest changes in society.
