

# ***GENDER WISE ANALYSIS OF ACCESS TO AND CONTROL OVER ASSETS AND RESOURCES IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS OF TELANGANA (DROUGHT PRONE AREAS)***

Presented by  
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# INTRODUCTION

- Every human being irrespective of gender have the right to prosper, avail opportunities and participate in development process both at the family and community level.
- In rural areas of India, there are no equal opportunities and facilities provided for women either at the household, community or occupational level.
- The distribution and availability of resources and assets depend on the gender roles and conditions fixed in a particular society of an area/ region with relation to its social, cultural, economic and environmental conditions.
- Unequal and inadequate access and use of land, water and other resources in semi-arid areas continues to pose challenge for agricultural growth, occupational mobility and gender equity.
- Considering this complex situation, there is a need to explore about the gender differences in rural areas.
- This may help the planners to design programmes and projects that are effective, efficient and equitable which promotes their empowerment and also gender equality in the society.



# REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Findings	Authors
<p><b><u>Asset Access and Control</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assets were majorly owned by men.</li> <li>• Assets owned by women were of lower quality and value than men’s assets.</li> <li>• Women were poorer educated than men and had little access to assets.</li> <li>• The ownership, access and control over productive assets will provide decision making capacity and empowerment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agarwal (2001)</li> <li>• Kumari and Singh (2004)</li> <li>• Puri (2002)</li> <li>• Dick et al. (2011)</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Resource Access and Control</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women had less access and control over the resources, mainly the productive ones.</li> <li>• Active policies that supported women's access and participation were essential if these gaps were to be closed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arora and Sabharwal (2006)</li> <li>• Croppenstedt et al. (2013)</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Empowerment Status</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational status, economic status, income, managerial abilities, income generating capabilities, social participation, social mobilization, self-orientation, extension contact, extension participation, and mass media exposure and access to basic facilities had shown significant positive relationship with gender equity and gender empowerment.</li> <li>• Women should be empowered so that they become conscious to cross the boundary created by socially constructed gender ideology and negotiate in order to reduce the existing gender gap to make themselves free for participation in decision making level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Milkah (2006)</li> <li>• Thapa (2009)</li> <li>• Enete and Amusa (2010)</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Decision Making</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The decisions regarding the household activities, finances, marketing and expenditure both at the household and occupational level was majorly taken up by men.</li> <li>• Though women participated in occupational activities, mainly the agriculture, the decision making was mostly in the hands of men.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bansal and Choudhary (2004)</li> <li>• Nosheen et al. (2008)</li> <li>• Pawar (2010)</li> </ul>

## AREAS COVERED UNDER THE STUDY

- Gender differences in Asset access and control
- Gender differences in Resource access and control
- Gender differences in Decision making of the household
- Status of social and economic empowerment of the male and female respondents

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To find out the non-human resources and fixed assets available in the families of the selected sample.
- To study the access and control over assets by gender in the families of selected sample.
- To explore the accessibility and control over resources by gender in the families of selected sample.
- To document the empowerment status of gender with respect to access and control over assets and resources.



# METHODOLOGY

- **Research design:** An exploratory research design was adapted for the study.
- **Location of the study:** The study was conducted in Dokur and Aurepalle villages of Mahbubnagar district, Telangana.
- **Sample Size:** The total number of households selected for the study was 112 (66 households from Aurepalle and 46 from Dokur).
- The survey was done on male and female respondents in a household both separately (Total sample: 112 male respondents + 112 female respondents = 224 individuals)
- **Sample selection:** The samples were selected using simple random sampling.
- As the study is part of the ICRISAT VLS, the samples were selected from the VLS members list based on the requirements.
- The survey was conducted only in the households where both the husband and wife are alive.
- **Tool used for the study:** The tool used for the study was interview schedule.

# PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

## Population and Gender

Men– 52.32%  
Women – 47.68%

## Type of family

Nuclear family – 80.35%  
Extended nuclear family – 17.86%  
Joint family – 1.78%

## Size of the family

Small (2-4 members) – 64.28%  
Medium (4-6 members) – 32.14%  
Large (<7) – 3.58%

## Religion

Hindus – 99.10 %  
Muslims – 0.90%

## Caste

Forward caste- 19.64%  
Backward caste – 60.72%  
Schedules caste – 19.64%

## Source of income

Primary source – Agriculture (Majority – 74.12%)  
Secondary source – Farm Labour (Majority – 31.06%)

## Educational status of family members

Educated – 81.22%  
Uneducated – 18.78%

## Education of respondents

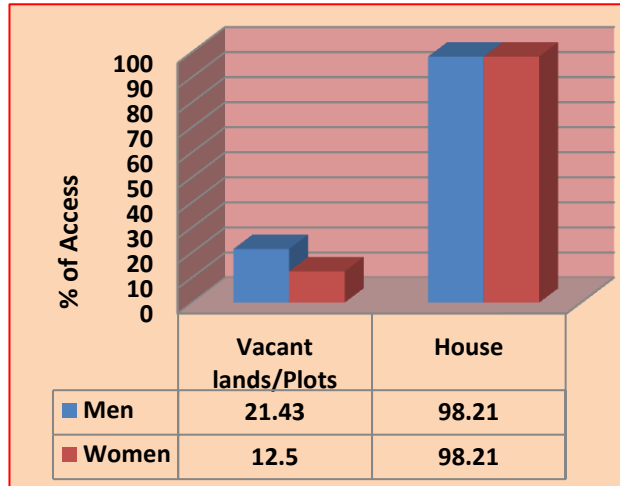
Educated (Male) – 50.90%  
Educated (Female) – 23.25%

## Age (M,F)

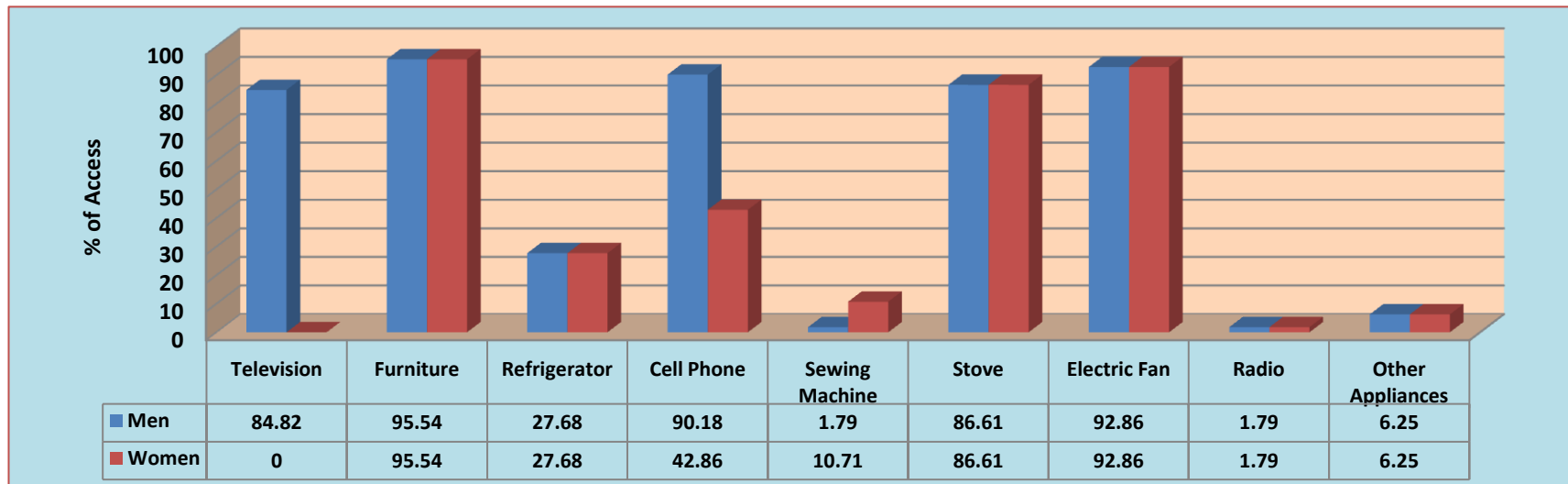
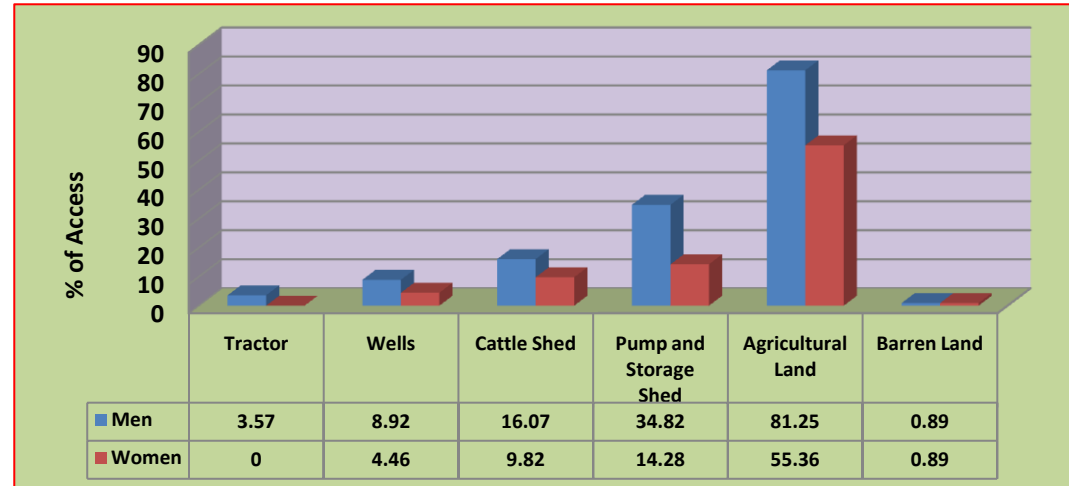
Early adulthood - 18.75%, 34.82%  
Middle adulthood - 58.04%, 55.36%  
Late adulthood - 23.21%, 9.82%

# GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ACCESS TO ASSETS

## 1. LAND/ DWELLING ASSETS



## 2. FARM ASSETS



## 3. HOUSEHOLD ASSETS



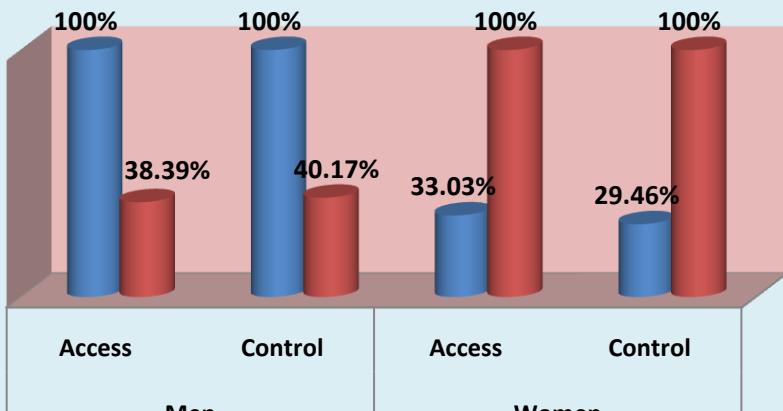
# GENDER DIFFERENCES IN CONTROL OVER ASSETS

Asset	Men (N=112)			Women (N=112)		
	Full	Partial	No	Full	Partial	No
<b>Dwelling/ Land Assets</b>						
Vacant Lands/ Plots	0.00	19.64	80.36	0.00	19.64	80.36
House	0.00	96.42	3.58	0.00	96.42	3.58
<b>Farm Assets</b>						
Tractor	0.90	2.68	96.42	0.00	2.68	96.42
Wells	0.00	8.92	91.08	0.00	8.92	91.08
Cattle Shed	0.00	16.08	83.92	0.00	16.08	83.92
Pump and Storage Shed	0.00	34.82	65.18	0.00	34.82	65.18
Agricultural land	0.00	81.26	18.76	0.00	81.26	18.76
Barren land	0.00	0.90	99.10	0.00	0.90	99.10
<b>Household Assets</b>						
Television	0.00	83.92	16.08	0.00	83.92	16.08
Furniture	0.00	94.64	5.36	0.00	94.64	5.36
Refrigerator	0.00	26.78	73.22	0.00	26.78	73.22
Cell phone	0.00	97.32	2.68	0.00	96.42	3.58
Sewing Machine	0.00	11.60	88.40	0.90	84.82	14.28
Stove	0.00	84.82	15.18	0.90	84.82	14.28
Electric Fan	0.00	91.96	8.04	0.00	91.96	8.04
Radio	0.00	1.78	98.22	0.00	1.78	98.22
Other Appliances	0.00	6.26	93.76	0.00	6.26	93.76

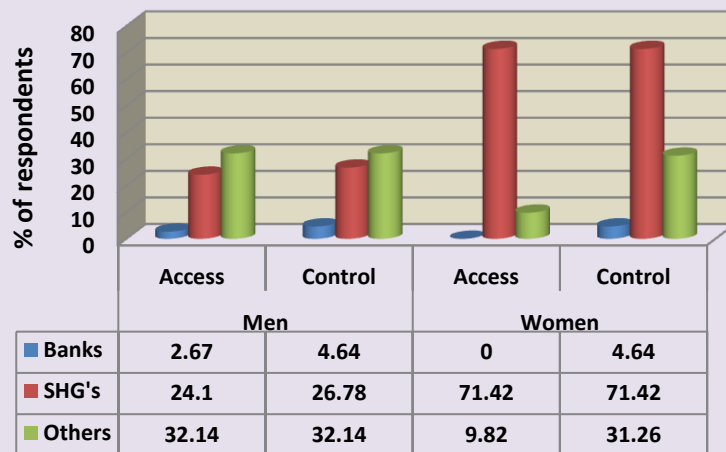
# GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ACCESS TO AND CONTROL OVER RESOURCES

## INCOME

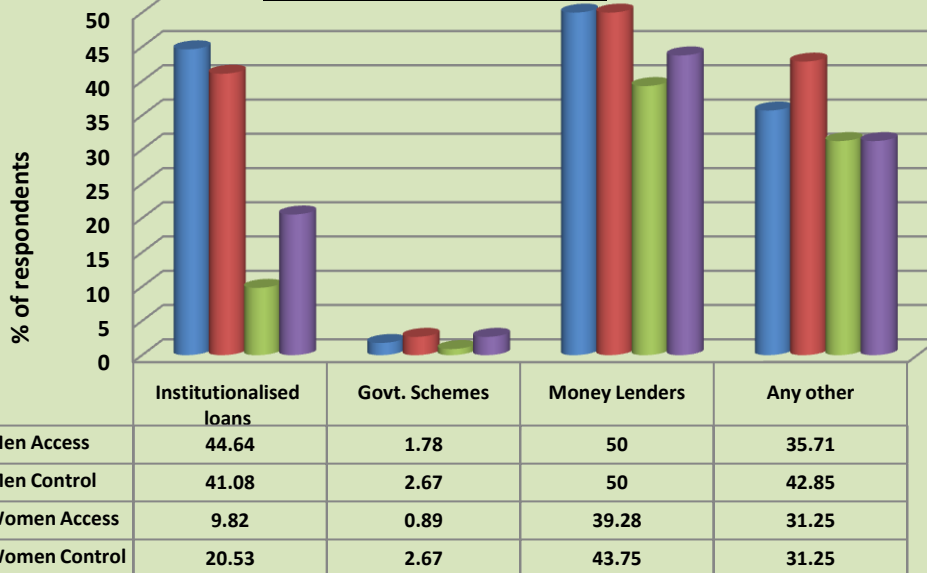
■ Income earned by men ■ Income earned by women



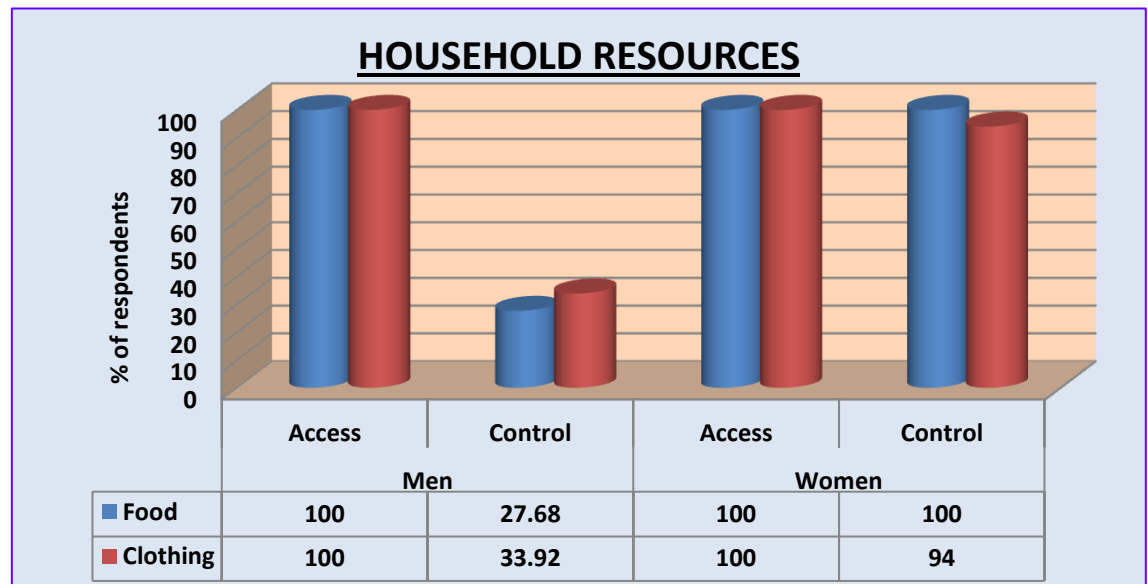
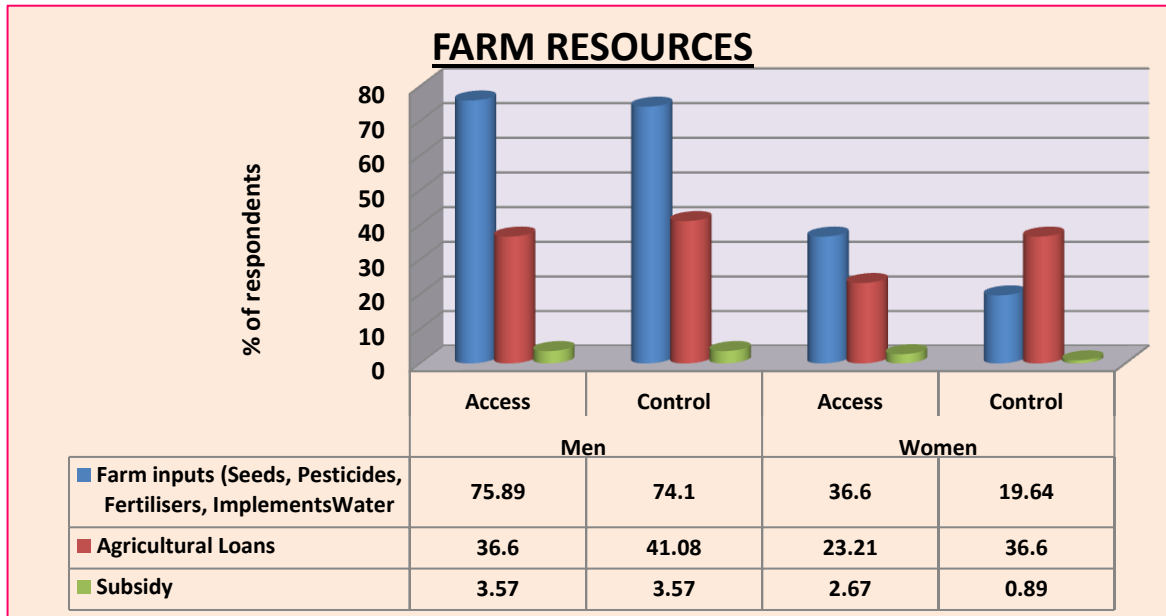
## SAVINGS AVAILABILITY



## LOAN AVAILABILITY



# GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ACCESS TO AND CONTROL OVER RESOURCES



# GENDER DIFFERENCES IN DECISION MAKING

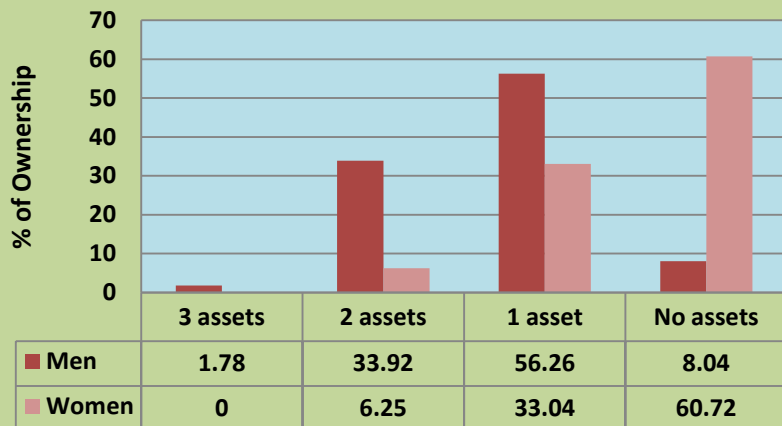
MALE DECISION	FEMALE DECISION	JOINT DECISION
<b>Household Activities</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooking decisions</li> <li>• Amount to be spent and purchasing food items</li> <li>• expenditure for festivals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renovation/ construction of house</li> <li>• Purchase of clothes</li> <li>• Expenditure on healthcare and children</li> </ul>
<b>Farm Activities</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of labours to be hired</li> <li>• Vaccination and treatment of livestock</li> <li>• Purchase of farm inputs and implements</li> <li>• Selling of food grains and vegetables</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labour allocation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All the agricultural process activities</li> <li>• Buying or selling of land and livestock</li> <li>• Deciding others and own work outside the home</li> </ul>
<b>Financial activities (Household related)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selling or keeping produce for domestic consumption</li> <li>• Amount allocated for market and domestic consumption</li> <li>• Saving for next period</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Credit related</li> <li>• Loan related</li> <li>• Savings related</li> </ul>

# GENDER DIFFERENCES IN DECISION MAKING

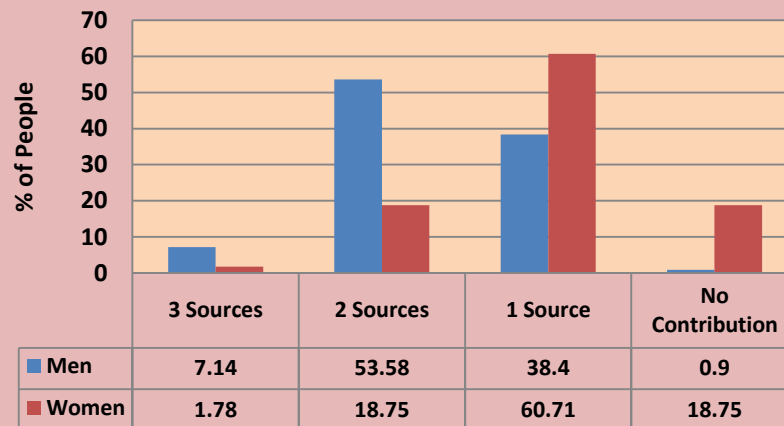
MALE DECISION	FEMALE DECISION	JOINT DECISION
<b>Financial and marketing activities (Farm related)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where and How to market?</li> <li>• How much quantity to market?</li> <li>• Use of by-products</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loan related</li> <li>• Credit related</li> </ul>
<b>Socio-religious activities</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Giving and taking small amount of grains/ seasonal vegetables</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Giving and taking small</li> <li>• non-interest loans</li> <li>• Giving small amount in cash or kind to a visiting daughter/ neighbour</li> <li>• Gifts to be given</li> <li>• Visit to a near-by mela, religious gatherings</li> <li>• Attending marriages/ birth/ death ceremonies/ courtesy calls</li> <li>• Amount of charity and donations to be given</li> </ul>

# GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT STATUS

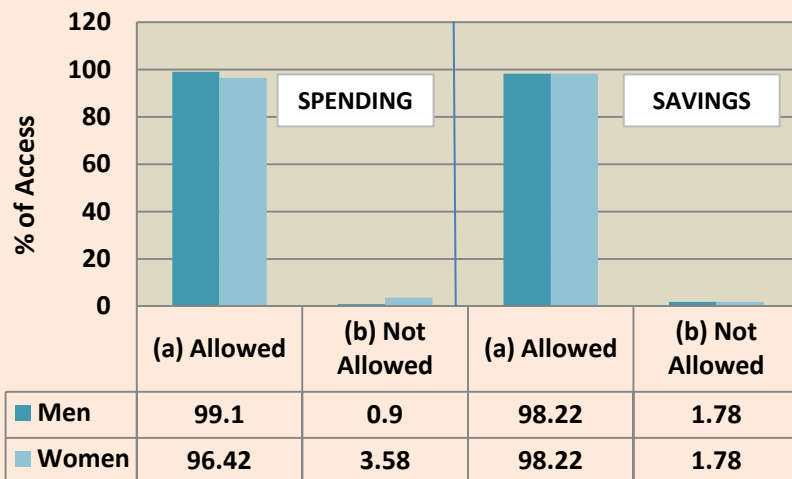
## OWNERSHIP OF PRODUCTIVE ASSETS



## INCOME CONTRIBUTION



## CONTROL OVER SPENDING AND SAVINGS



# CONCLUSION

- The results of this study also proved that there were gender differences with regard to asset and resource access and control in the rural households selected for this study.
- The study also gave an indication to strengthen women's access to productive assets and resources.
- However, there were positive signs like some land were reported to be jointly owned by husbands and wives, who make joint decisions to use, sell, or mortgage the land.
- The lack of access to and control over productive resources is the main factor limiting women's equal participation in economic activities, thereby hampering the human development process.
- Hence, equal access to resources and assets both at household and occupational level will lead to empowering women of all different strata (age, education, class, caste, etc.) and is critical not only for their welfare but also for the development of the country as a whole.

# IMPLICATIONS

- The findings of the study are useful for the policy makers to identify the gender differences in rural areas for implementing gender based strategic programmes.
- The results can be used as gender disaggregated database in drought prone areas of Mahbubnagar district.
- Gender based programmes can be introduced to sensitize the community on gender issues and to empower women both socially and economically.
- Strategic interventions are required to sensitise the community of which the concept of SHG's is one of the effective tools for mobilising and motivating the rural folk.
- All public and private organisations which extend their hand for women empowerment should be encouraged to take up research, extension and educational activities to achieve gender equality.



## WAY FORWARD

- I'm planning to join my Ph. D. in the next academic year.
- I am also in the process of writing a research articles for journal publication.
- As I'm already a holder of UGC-NET, I am planning to prepare for UGC-JRF, ICAR-NET and other competitive exams.

*“Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a pre-condition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance”.*

*- Kofi Annan*

THANK YOU

