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**WOMEN IN SOCIETY**

**E. Arumuga Gandhi  
S.S. Vijayanchali**



# **WOMEN IN SOCIETY**

**E. Arumuga Gandhi  
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Women in India now participate in all activities such as education, sports, politics, media, art and culture, service sectors, science and technology, etc. and enhancing social as well national development. To say that they are in key positions almost every field of society. Therefore, it is a felt need to understand the imperative roles played by women in contemporary society and hence the present book is an inclusive attempt to integrate the researches done on the status of women in the context of Indian society. The contents of the book is divided into five major parts *viz.*,

- I. Women in Society: Status and Problems
- II. Women at Work
- III. Women in SHGs, Entrepreneurship and Empowerment
- IV. Women and Health
- V. Women in Politics

The chapters presented under these analyses the status of women, problems that they faced while they establish themselves as a unique personality and suggest as well to influence inclusive policies for inclusion of women in inclusive growth. Hence, the book would be an instrument for the community working on women empowerment by removing discriminatory practices against women in all possible domains.



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## PREFACE

There are two main pillars of human life—man and woman. Both share equal responsibility in making of society and hence both supplement each other. But from the very beginning, there has been a big question mark on the status of women in our society. All talk of their role and responsibility but none care for their position and above all they have been exploited and ill-treated. Natural given characteristics to both sexes whether they be physical or mental have always been quite different amongst the two sexes. In all societies the obvious biological difference between men and women is used as a justification for forcing them into different social roles which limit and shape their attitudes and behaviour. That is to say, no society is content with the natural difference of sex, but each insists on adding to it a cultural difference of gender. It is not enough for a man to be male; he also has to appear masculine. A woman, in addition to being female, must also be feminine.

In modern time women and men are gaining the same amount of power, while in the past men were the only holders of power. Women still face different obstacles that men do not, though things are looking up for the female's future. While they are gaining ground in education, politics and work force, women are still victimized as *piece of meat*. The status of women in India has been subject to many great changes over the past few centuries. There is no denying the fact that women in India have made a considerable progress from independence but yet they have to struggle against many handicaps and social evils in the male dominated society. However, the fact that they occupying key positions in almost every field of society.

Women in India now participate in all activities such as education, sports, politics, media, art and culture, service sectors, science and technology, etc. and enhancing social as well national development. Therefore, it is a felt need to understand the imperative roles played by women in contemporary society and hence the present book is an inclusive attempt to integrate the researches done on the status of women in the context of Indian society. The content of the book is divided into five major parts viz.,

Chapter 30

## **Profile Analysis of the Participants of Public Private Partnership Projects in Tamil Nadu**

*P. Kalaivani\* and Dr. K. Thangamani\*\**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Public Private Partnerships are increasingly being emphasized as a mechanism for improving public service provision and implementing development programs. In developing countries, such partnerships are often used to mobilize complementary and scarce resources in the public and private sectors for projects involving the development of infrastructure, communities and agriculture. There are many cases of partnerships among farmers, private companies, government agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) under which each entity contributes human, physical and financial resources to foster the generation and diffusion of innovations, new forms of technologies and knowledge to redress gaps in the development, production, processing and marketing of improved agricultural products.

Public Private Partnerships are voluntary and collaborative relationships among various performers in both public (State) and private (non-State) sectors, in which all participants agree to work together to achieve a common goal or undertake specific tasks. Partnerships may serve various purposes, including advancing a cause, to implement normative standards or codes of conduct, or to share and coordinate

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resources and expertise. They may consist of a specific single activity, or may evolve into a set of actions or even an enduring alliance, building consensus and ownership with each collaborating organization and its stakeholders. While they vary considerably, such partnerships are typically established as structured cooperative efforts with a sharing of responsibilities as well as expertise, resources and other benefits.

The changing nature of science, technology and innovation in developing-country, agriculture necessitates new approaches to conducting research and development (R and D). Public private partnerships (PPPs) in agricultural Research and Development are increasingly viewed as an effective means of conducting advanced research, commercializing new technologies and deploying new products for the benefit of small-scale, resource-poor farmers, food-insecure consumers and other marginalized groups in developing countries. Keeping the above said need for research in view, the present study on Profile Analysis of the Participants of Public Private Partnership Projects in Tamil Nadu was taken up, with the following objectives:

- (a) To study the socio economic background of the beneficiaries in the selected PPP projects;
- (b) To assess the gender participation in agriculture and allied activities in PPP Projects; and
- (c) To evaluate the benefits attained by the beneficiaries through PPP Projects.

#### METHODOLOGY

The study was planned to identify the existing PPP projects in agriculture and allied field in Tamil Nadu. *In the selected nine districts of Tamil Nadu, totally 70 PPP projects were located. A score card was used to select four projects from the 70 projects, having scores of first four ranks.* The subjects for the study were chosen from stratified groups given by the public and private partners of the projects. Fifty respondents from each project were selected, in consultation with the public and private partners of the project, thus making a total of 200 subjects. To add credibility, in addition to the stakeholders, one public and one private partner from each of the four projects, thus four public and four private partners in total, were included for the study, making the sample size as 208. The following tools were found suitable for the present study.

- (a) Score card was adopted to select four best projects for the study.
- (b) Three different interview schedules were constructed to collect data from the public and private partners and their target groups.

All the respondents were personally interviewed by visiting the project area and meeting project officers. Public and private partners of

selected projects were interviewed to obtain institutional details and services provided. Based on the data collected from the respondents, independent and dependent variables were identified. The data collected were consolidated, tabulated and analyzed using appropriate statistical tests was done to enable the investigator to understand the extent of gender mainstreaming in the selected projects.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Respondents' Socio-economic Profile

The socio-economic profile of the respondents of the selected four projects is presented in Table 30.1.

**Table 30.1: Socio-Economic Profile of the Respondents**

Aspects	Percentage of Respondents			
	AM (N:50)	CPP (N:50)	FDP (N:50)	JPP (N:50)
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	64	88	76	38
Female	36	12	24	62
<b>Age (in Yrs.)</b>				
21-30	24	16	66	12
31-40	52	46	20	64
41-50	12	18	14	14
Above 50	12	20	-	10
<b>Educational Qualification</b>				
Illiterate	10	-	8	32
Primary level	16	16	26	22
High school level	32	34	40	26
Higher secondary level	38	10	22	4
Diploma	-	24	4	16
Graduate	4	16	-	0
<b>Monthly income of the family(in Rs)</b>				
2001-4000	-	-	92	26
4001-6000	-	4	8	44
6001-8000	32	14	-	16
8001-10000	56	22	-	14
Above 10000	12	60	-	-
<b>Source of income</b>				
Fishery	-	-	46	-
Agriculture	-	80	-	76
Marketing	52	-	-	-
Fishery and agriculture	-	-	40	-
Agriculture and marketing	48	20	-	24
Fishing and Marketing	-	-	14	-

Aspects	Percentage of Respondents			
	AM (N:50)	CPP (N:50)	FDP (N:50)	JPP (N:50)
<b>Agriculture Land holding*</b>				
Landless (no land)	52	-	60	-
Marginal farmers (up to 2.5 acres)	32	32	24	54
Small farmers (2.6 to 5 acres)	16	-	10	20
Medium farmers (5.1 to 10 acres)	-	40	6	14
Large farmers (above 10 acres)	-	28	-	12
<b>Housing</b>				
Own House	100	100	100	100
Rented House	-	-	-	-

AM – APPTA Market, CPP- Cocoa Promotion Project; FDP- Fisheries Development Project, JPP- Jatropha Promotion Project;

\* Scale developed by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 2006.

In the selected projects, male respondents outnumbered females, except in the Jatropha Promotion Project. Fifty two per cent of respondents in APPTA Market, 46 per cent of the respondents in the Cocoa Promotion Project and 64 per cent of the respondents in the Jatropha Promotion Project belonged to the age group of 31-40 years. Young and energetic group of 21-30 years dominated in the Fisheries Development Project (66 per cent), who were to go into the sea for fishing. With regard to the educational qualification of the respondents, 70 per cent of the respondents in APPTA Market had completed high school education. Sixty six per cent of respondents in the Fisheries Development Project had completed high school education. The respondents of Cocoa Promotion Project had completed high school (34 per cent) and diploma (23 per cent) and graduate level (16 per cent). Thirty two per cent of the respondents of Jatropha Promotion Project were illiterate.

Fifty six per cent of the respondents in APPTA Market were earning Rs 8000-10,000 per month. Sixty per cent of the respondents in the Cocoa Promotion project were earning above Rs 10, 000 per month. Ninety two percent of the respondents in the Fisheries Development Project were earning Rs 2000-4000 per month and the rest were earning Rs 4000-6000 per month. Forty four per cent of the respondents in Jatropha Promotion Project were earning Rs 4000-6000 per month. Among the total respondents (200), 36 per cent were marginal farmers, 11 per cent small farmers, 15 per cent medium farmers, 10 per cent large farmers and 28 per cent were landless. All the respondents of the selected four projects had their own house.

### **GENDER PARTICIPATION IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES**

The ( ) ls on gender participation in agriculture and allied activities

are given in Table 30.2. Thirty two per cent of the respondents of the APPTA Market, 50 per cent of the respondents of the Cocoa Promotion Project and Fisheries Development Project expressed that women participated in field preparation work. Sixty two per cent in Jatropha Promotion Project revealed that only men were involved in field preparation. Fifty eight per cent from Cocoa Promotion Project and 48 per cent from Fisheries Development Project revealed that only men were involved in managing the equipment related to their project. Sixty per cent of the respondents of the Cocoa Promotion Project articulated that both men and women had participated in transplanting. Sixty per cent of respondents of the APPTA Market expressed that more women were involved in transplanting than men. Twenty per cent of respondents in the Fisheries Development Project and 52 per cent of the respondents in the Jatropha Promotion Project expressed that men were involved in transplanting. Greater part of the respondents of all the projects except Fisheries Development Project expressed that men were involved in the purchase of inputs such as manure and pesticides. Sixty per cent of respondents in the Fisheries Development Project revealed that women were extensively involved in purchasing of inputs. The respondents of all the four selected projects expressed that activities such as handling funds, inter cropping, irrigation operations, pest, weed and disease management, harvesting, post harvesting processes, quality control and marketing are the fields where women participated only to some extent.

**Table 30.2 : Gender Participation in Agriculture and Allied Activities**

Activities	AM (N:50)*			CPP (N:50)*			FDP(N:50)*			JPP (N:50)*		
	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both
Field preparation	32	8	8	52	34	14	16	8	16	12	66	22
Transplanting	32	8	8	32	8	60	8	20	12	28	56	16
Handling funds	24	62	14	34	40	26	24	40	36	24	8	8
Post harvesting processes	24	12	12	56	12	32	67	6	18	58	18	24
Vegetable display in APPTA Market	24	64	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arranging for the marketing of produce	24	52	24	10	76	14	56	24	20	10	68	22
Working in sales counters	20	62	18	-	-	-	14	28	18	-	-	-
Purchase of inputs	16	24	8	6	68	26	60	32	8	12	76	12
Irrigating the fields	16	24	8	20	46	34	26	4	10	20	24	30
Pest, weed and disease management	16	52	32	56	12	32	32	28	40	-	-	-
Quality control	16	24	8	56	12	32	14	10	16	36	16	48
Harvesting	16	76	8	-	-	-	48	6	6	-	-	-
Management of shop	12	-	-	48	18	34	20	10	10	16	12	8
Inter cropping	8	86	6	-	-	-	48	6	6	-	-	-
Solid waste management	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	76	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	-	-	18	58	24	32	48	20	-	-	-
Management of equipments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AM – APPTA Market; CPP- Cocoa Promotion Project; FDP- Fisheries Development Project; JPP- Jatropha Promotion Project; PFP - Precision Farming Project.

\* Multiple responses

### Ownership of assets, investments and indebtedness

The details of ownership of assets of the respondents are shown in Table 30.3.

**Table 30.3: Ownership of Assets**

Aspects	Percentage of Respondents											
	AM(N:50)*			CPP (N:50)*			FDP(N:50)*			JPP (N:50)*		
	Women	Men	JP	Women	Men	JP	Women	Men	JP	Women	Men	JP
Land												
Own house	12	88	-	24	76	-	24	70	6	10	88	2
Agriculture land	8	32	8	12	82	6	8	22	10	62	38	-
Site	2	12	60	8	40	20	8	16	-	10	20	-
Household assets												
Furniture	8	6	86	10	-	90	-	-	14	10	-	86
Television and Radio	8	6	86	8	10	82	-	-	66	10	4	86
Electronic items	8	6	86	6	-	94	-	-	76	10	4	86
Occupation assets												
Fishing craft	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	76	-	-	-	-
Fishing gear	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	66	10	-	-	-
Live stock	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	32	8	-	32
Poultry	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	40	6	-	20
Personal assets												
Gold	84	12	4	50	12	38	24	8	-	80	10	10
Scooter/bike	10	72	-	-	82	-	-	38	-	-	28	-
Bicycle	-	4	20	-	36	10	16	46	-	-	-	8

AM – APPTA Market; CPP- Cocoa Promotion Project; FDP- Fisheries Development Project; JPP- Jatropha Promotion Project

\* Multiple responses, JP-Joint Property

From the above table, it can be noted that majority of the men owned the houses, lands and permanent assets. Only in some cases, the ownership was with men and women jointly. In Jatropha Promotion Project, it was informed that 62 per cent of the women owned land which is heartwarming. The gold ornaments were owned only by women; it might be due to the reason that they use it. The other household assets were enjoyed by all the family members.

### Investments and Indebtedness

Information about the investments made and loans obtained by the respondents are depicted in Table 30.4.

**Table 30.4: Investments and Indebtedness**

Aspects	Percentage of Respondents			
	AM (N:50)*	CPP (N:50)*	FDP (N:50)*	JPP (N:50)*
Investment				
Agriculture	-	80	-	76
Fishing	-	-	46	-
Marketing	52	-	-	-
Agriculture and fishing	-	-	40	-
Agriculture and marketing	48	20	-	24
Fishing and marketing	-	-	14	-

Aspects	Percentage of Respondents			
	AM (N:50)*	CPP (N:50)*	FDP (N:50)*	JPP (N:50)*
<b>Source of finance</b>				
Utilizing the Savings	62	56	12	24
Utilizing the savings as well as borrowing	22	26	24	44
Borrowing				
<b>Mode of saving</b>	16	18	64	32
Insurance				
Bank	80	12	10	24
Saving at home	32	56	8	12
Post office	24	6	18	32
<b>Source for borrowing</b>	10	8	-	-
Bank				
Friends	24	18	46	66
Middle trader	16	-	10	24
Private agencies	12	10	40	-
Relatives	-	-	20	-
<b>Decision making about borrowing</b>	10	16	34	48
Men				
Women				
Both	18	20	10	16
<b>Purpose of borrowing</b>	10	8	14	6
Establish the shop	10	16	40	12
House loan				
Family expenses	38	-	-	-
Crop cultivation	36	10	20	3
Buy agricultural equipment	28	-	40	9
Medical expenditure	18	24	32	16
Buy fish craft or gear	16	36	8	-
<b>Amount of loan ( in Rs)</b>	16	-	-	6
Below 10,000	-	-	60	-
10,001 to 20,000				
20,001 to 30,000	-	-	40	-
30,001 to 40,000	-	-	48	-
40,001 to 50,000	-	-	-	6
Above 50,000	-	-	-	12
<b>Mode of repayment</b>				14
Once in a week	38	44	-	4
Twice in a month				
Once in a month	-	-	12	-
	32	-	30	12
	6	44	46	34

AM – APPTA Market; CPP- Cocoa Promotion Project; FDP- Fisheries Development Project; JPP- Jatropha Promotion Project;

\* Multiple responses

Majority of the respondents expressed that they had used their saving for investment on the projects. About 10 per cent of the respondents, borrowed from different sources to meet their requirements. The borrowing was mainly from the banks. Though there are different sources of financial

help, some of them had used the services of the money lenders, to get money for their project. The table pictures that the women were also involved in making decisions on the source of borrowing, amount to be borrowed and the repayment. Apart from the expenditures on the project some of the respondents had borrowed for family expenditures, which would have been definitely with the knowledge of the women.

**Benefits Gained**

The benefits gained by women, men and both by men and women, as expressed by the respondents are depicted in Table 30.5.

**Table 30.5: Benefits Gained**

Benefits	Percentage of Respondents (200)		
	Women	Men	Both
<b>Personal enrichment</b>			
Improved standard of living	28.4	32	39.6
Ability to meet the family obligations	23.6	55.6	20.8
Getting profit	22.8	24	53.2
Self confidence	21.6	23.6	54.8
Organising ability	20.8	45.6	33.6
Satisfaction	8.8	28	63.2
<b>Economic emancipation</b>			
Economic security	25.6	51.6	22.8
Additional income	21.2	34	44.8
Independent job	19.6	32.8	47.6
<b>Social empowerment attributes</b>			
Social status / prestige	28	30.4	41.6
Face challenges in the society	22	39.2	38.8
Management/leadership	20	38.8	41.2
Competitive spirit	16.4	37.2	46.4
<b>Average percentage</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>42.1</b>

When the benefits gained by the men were compared with that of women; they were at a lower platform, but both men and women were getting benefits jointly in personal, economic and social aspects.

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## SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Involvement of likeminded, energetic groups in the network.
- Choosing suitable partners with maximum of complementary skills and resources
- Involving the partners overcoming the “barriers” in the functioning of PPP

## CONCLUSION

All the participants voiced that Public Private Partnership is the need of the hour and such partnership will strengthen percolation of biotechnologies to the poorest of the farmers. These partnerships will be beneficial to both as their strengths are complementing each other. These partnerships will reduce the time between the development of the technology and it's reaching the end user - farmer.

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**WOMEN AND HEALTH**

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