

PROMOTING FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR LAND AND PROPERTY OWNERSHIP OF FARM WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

The present paper describes about the promoting factors responsible for land and property ownership of farm women. The study was conducted in 20 villages of Bikapur Block of Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh. The sample comprised of purposefully selected 300 farm women i.e. 15 farm women from each of the 20 selected villages. All the respondents perceived and expressed the promoting factors in land and property ownership. From the findings of the study it could be thus inferred that increased level of awareness, education, freedom of decision making, and equal rights to every family member. An expert group consisting of women's activities legal experts, academicians should be formulated to draft "Basic Principles for women's rights to property" so as to promote, protect and enforce women's rights to property at the local regional and national level.

KEYWORDS: Promoting, Factors, Responsible, Ownership, Farm Women, Land and Property

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in purposefully selected 20 villages of the bikapur block of Faizabad district of U.P. Keeping in mind the objective of the present study, 300 farm women were selected. For selecting the 300 farm women a list of such women who were engaged in farm activities was prepared with the help of farmers (block officers) and informal (village leaders, school teachers, aganwadi workers) sources. From the list 300 farm women were selected randomly from each of 20 villages.

SELECTION AND CONSTRUCTION OF TOOL

For accomplishing the present investigation, interview technique was used to get the information from farm women. For this purpose interview schedule was prepared by the review of literature. This included questions pertaining to promoting the factors responsible for land and property ownership of farm women.

OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS

In the present study the promoting factors responsible for land and property ownership that they perceived in land and property rights.

Table 1: Distribution of Farm Women According to their Promoting Factors of Land and Property Ownership (N=300)

Sl. No.	Promoting Factors	Yes	No	Mean Scores	Rank	Graph Code
1.	Education	166 (55.3)	134 (44.7)	1.55	II	a
2.	Increased level of awareness	176 (58.7)	124 (41.3)	1.59	I	b
3.	Freedom of decision making	103 (34.3)	197 (65.7)	1.34	V	c
4.	Equal rights for every family member	146 (48.7)	154 (51.3)	1.49	IV	d
5.	Number of children demands more future security	165 (55.0)	135 (45.0)	1.55	II	e
6.	With land ownership women will require more love and affection for their children	156 (52.0)	144 (48.0)	1.52	III	f
7.	Mother of younger children will be more insecure and more promoted for land ownership	165 (55.0)	135 (45.0)	1.55	II	g
8.	Role of women's organization and friends in motivating farm women	83 (27.7)	217 (72.3)	1.28	VI	h

(Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage of respective values)

Table 5.35 shows that promoting factors of land and property ownership, 58.7 per cent of farm women were increased level of awareness as a promoting factor with mean score 1.59 ranked I, whereas, 55.3 per cent and 55.0 per cent farm women have promoting factors education with mean score 1.55, children demand more future security with mean score 1.55 and younger children more insecure and promoted for land ownership with mean score 1.55 ranked II. 52.0 per cent of farm women have feels land ownership women will acquire more love and affection from their children with mean score 1.52 ranked III, while 48.7 per cent of farm women were having equal rights for every family member with mean score 1.49 ranked IV. 34.3 per cent of farm women were having freedom of decision making as a promoting factor with mean score 1.34 ranked V while 27.7 per cent of farm women were given promoting factor role of women's organization and friends in motivating farm women with mean score 1.28 ranked VI.

Promoting factors are those factors, which were helpful to achieving women to take their right in land and property. These factors were helpful to motivate women to take their right in land and property in their husband and father.

Women have also knowledge about their right in different situation like as how much percentage women can get shares in the parent's property and husband's property. In divorce condition how much percentage was given by their husband? They were also knowledge about the dowry prohibition act which was made by government for women. They were also knowledge about dowry is known as street Dhan and women were a single owner of the property. So education and awareness both are very necessary for promoting women to take their right in land and property which was earned by

their husband or paternal property of their husband. All individuals are equal and are entitled to their human rights relevant to access, use and control over land without discrimination of any kind, such as race, color, sex, ethnicity, age, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, disability, property, birth or other status as explained by the human rights treaty bodies.

The studies revealed that women's land owner with higher education has positive correlation with women's willingness to invest land for their and their children's education in the future. In other word, higher education the women with land ownership have, the more they are willing to invest their land in education for them as well as for their children. However, generally rural women have no role to make decision regarding children's education. It is not because they are not convinced about the value of their children's education, but on the matter of cost ties with education.

Some farm women said that their name was mentioned in their husband's property, then they have a feeling of security for the future of their children and achieve more respect from their children as compared to those women whose name was not mentioned in their husband's property.

The role of women organization and different NGO was also helpful for promoting land and property ownership. These organizations create awareness on different issues related to women and provide knowledge to different work which was done by government for promoting women land and property rights.

The main promoting factors were education and awareness rising through different women's organization and NGO. Broad awareness campaigns are necessary to inform the public about women's land rights more generally and to rally support. This step is crucial even in countries where formal legislation protects women's rights. Lack of knowledge of legal protection is a formidable barrier to claiming rights and social-cultural norms may hinder the realization of women's rights.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Promoting factors are those factors, which were helpful to achieving women to take their right in land and property. These factors were helpful to motivate women to take their right in land and property in their husband and father. Promoting factors improve women socio-economic status in the society.

REVIEW

Gomez and Hien (2012) studied that securing women's land and property rights is a necessary strategy for ensuring gender inequality and advancing women's empowerment worldwide, strengthening land and property for women goes hand in hand with the realization of many other development objectives related to poverty alleviation, food security and environmental sustainability.

Roy (2013) studied that there is a certain level of knowledge worldwide that farmers are an important part of the economic, social and political fabric of society and require support. Article 7 of TRIPs agreement clearly emphasizes that the 'protection and enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights should be contribute to the promotion of technological innovation and dissemination of technology, to the mutual advantage of producers and users of the technological knowledge and in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare and to a balance of rights and obligations considering the importance of farmers in the domestication, conservation, improvement and development of crops and its

varieties the Government of India.

Doss et al. (2014) examined that the increasingly, women's property rights are seen as important for both equity and efficiency reasons. While there has been debate in the literature about women are better off with individual rights in contrast to rights jointly with their husband, little empirical work has analyzed this question. In this paper, the relationship of women's individual and joint property ownership and the level of women's input into household decision making are explored with data from India, Mali, Malawi and Tanzania. In the three African countries, women with individual land ownership have greater input into household decision making than women whose land ownership is joint; both have more input than women who are not land owners. The relationship with other household decisions is more mixed, as is the relationship between housing and input into household decision making. No similar relationship is found in Orissa, India.

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