Critical Review On Past Literature Of Women Decision Participation In Income Generating Activities In The World

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ABSTRACT: The Critical review was conducted in September 2017. The major objective of the study was to analyze the women decision participation in income generating activities in the world. Total fifteen studies were reviewed and fully analyzed the situation. The review shows that majority women are working as housewives and their husband planned and decided their selves the income generating activities for their home while few women were involved in decision participation and in income generating activities. The study further analyzed that education is the main accelerator which increase and decrease the decision participation in the income generating activities. The study also explained that majority women are involved in agriculture activities in the developing countries while in developed countries women participate highly in other business of the economy such as office management, teaching, kitchen gardening and embroidery etc. So women sharing shows great role in the development of a country. In developing countries the women are dominated by male and female is considered only the caretaker of the houses. In developed countries the female education is free and the household guardian allow and take interest in female education while in developing countries the situation is different. They were restricted due to religious basis and some norms. On the basis of study finding few suggestions were recommended for further improvement of world societies. Free basis technical education should be provided to women for income generating activities in the world; Security and peace should be provided to women in the world; Money and fund should be provided on free interest rate by bank to women for income generating activities particularly in developing countries of the world. Through this way their income will be generated which latter on improved the decision participation of the women in income generating activities of the world.

1. Introduction

Decision making is a hard element in the position of all family members in the sharing out of assets and sharing of roles with in family members (Hussain 2011). It is an integral part of human society and contribute one third of the labor related enterprises and vital role in home, farm and similar activities (Raval et.al 2014). They face several problems in their position concerning food production, income generation, and education. They are not only wives and mothers, but also food producers in many countries of the Third World. (UN, Nairobi, 1985).Women play a key role in the economic benefit of the family members. Women carry out different tasks in their families and their socio-economic structure. In the traditional joint family the eldest male members concentrated in the position of decision making powers. It is extremely important in view point of empowerment of women that they must have the power to take decisions because it is frequently seen that always voice of women is not properly listened. They play key role in socio economic welfare of household and they are the essential part of family. Females involved in household activities as well as agriculture households assist the farmers in fields. They also participate in all agricultural activities like crop production, input allocation, processing, storage. (Rao 1982). Housewives dependably financially and socially reliant on men. Notwithstanding, profound social and economic changes happened amid the industrial revolution, prompting new norms and values and avoiding from old customary examples that used to constrain women's inside the homes and their activities just to the family so it is important to empowering women to have their feelings about their families, homes and, consequently, to settle on their own decision. Therefore women's business is key mechanism to help them to get their own particular ideal to take part to settle decisions for their families (Bagheri et al., 2008). However, in few areas where women are the key suppliers of the work has constantly suppressed and the male predominance in decision making in the family unit has proceeded against women. Male predominance in decision making in the home and economy has proceeded even in areas where females are the crucial sources of work in light of the fact that the impact of women has not been perceived (Green, 2000) because of absence of education, traditional norms, less consciousness of their rights, absence of credit offices from the Government (FAO, 2003; Habib, 2000; Ali, 2007). Rural women having abundant contribution in domesticated animal’s management, the present study concentrates on their great share in decision making with respect to animals management and on position and identification of the components influencing their commitment in decision making. On greatest share of the world today, women are no longer compelled to be under the garb of veils and are coming out in the open, carrying responsibilities in various kinds of decision making and standing at same level with men at every step (Anonymous, 2011). In extended family male head are generally made the major decisions in the household. The extra effort required in farm work is met by more Intensive use of female labor. Women's intensified work; Input does not improve their personal standing in the household or their access to budget (Agarwal, 1981 and Palmer, 1978). They are not as much involved in decision making at all levels. Their important
roles are not accepted and therefore, are not accepted in decision-making. Their participation is frequently stressed by political parties, for their own publicity, than as a real interest and need so; the share of women in community decision-making structures is very less. They are also less active in professional associations and forms (Slovenia, 1998). As per the Agricultural Research Institute, men for the most part settle on decisions for cultivating also women have more fundamental parts in taking care of the family (Anony, 1991). Analysts have discovered that in South Asia, women belong to great landlord families who direct regular work rehearses in the farms tend to offer data to the agriculturist women that are useful for the both sides. Women from landowner's families may help as great contact ranchers. Among these lines, rural women participate in decision making forms are not an unavoidable but rather simple to acknowledge reality in many regions and may struggle advantages of many rustic women and men (FAO, 1999). The level of women interest in decision making process changes from district to area as well as starting with one movement then onto the next. Although their unbelievable role in domesticated animals division, women inclusion in decision making with respect to animals managing still looks incomplete (Tipilda and Panhwar, 2008). Although women’s commitment to the family pays through beneficial activities, their contribution is not recorded and no acknowledgment is given to them as an essential donor. The states like Punjab and Haryana show positive role of women in decision making process in most of the families. But in nascent societies the women’s participation in decision making were always prohibited and the head of the family or male members make all the decisions. In rural families’ type and size of the family, size of land holding, status, socio-economic position of the families, education level of rural women, their employment status and rational place affects her involvement in decision-making. Besides this, due to illiteracy of women, the role of participation of rural women’s in decision making becomes negligible where the decisions increase difficulty in rural families. Some of the studies conducted in India disclosed significant variation in women’s participation in decision-making practice in different parts of the country especially in rural societies (Husain et al., 1988). The role of education in household decision-making is relevant to determine whether education serves to empower women in their marital talks and, thus, to achieve a more balanced decision making process in relation to household economic activities. We do not consider the role of other family members, such as involvement of children decision-making process of household (Wut and Chou, 2013). Women's independence in making decisions is positively related with their age, number of living children, education and employment. In rural areas women having no educational background have less participation in making decisions in society. Women’s with high level education is positively related with independence in own health care decision making, family planning, more schooling and soon. In Bangladesh educational status of women is less than any other developing country and face difference in making decisions. Bangladesh would definitely be hampered if the status of women, creating about fifty per cent of the country’s population, remains as low as it is today. (M. M. Ahmmed & N. Chakraborty 2012). Despite the fact that there has been some expansion in the portrayal and support of women in decision making forms, the hindrances to their entrance in neighborhood administration endure. In Zimbabwe, country women keep on being minimized in political and financial exercises regardless of purposeful endeavors by the focal government, common society and the worldwide group. The neighborhood government framework in Zimbabwe is under increasing pressure from women’s developments to advance women’s full contribution through the institutional channels of administration that have been opened and created since autonomy in 1980 by the decentralization process (Wipsu, 2008). Political cooperation is one of the real approaches to guarantee women’s strengthening, to expand decision making power and upgrade capacity to impact matters that influence their lives in the group and in the bigger society. In a more wide sense, cooperation in governmental issues goes along ways past basic legislative issues, for example, voting and race to open office women’s strengthening starts with their awareness observations about themselves, their rights, capacities, potential land attention to the social, financial and political powers that influence them. Women’s political strengthening and equivalent portrayal in all decision making foundations are basic contributions to the battle for opportunity from man centric need (Shamim and Nasreen, 2002). Seeing to its importance the present study was arranged to see the women Decision participation in income Generating Activities in the World

2. Material and Methods
The critical review universe was the world and total 15 studies were selected for the review. Thoroughly all the mentioned studies were reviewed 20 times and analyzed the situation about decision of the women participation in income generating activities in the world and conclusion was drawn about the whole story for beneficiary of the world society what role female play in income generating activities at world level.

3. Critical Review on Past Literatures
Kavitha et al. (2016) explored the part of farm women in decision making process in dairy farming activities. The discoveries of the study revealed that rural farm women were dominated in decisions making process in non-financial activities like construction of shed, treatment of animals, vaccination and deforming, management of new born calves, sick and pregnant animals, milking and processing of milk, utilization of dung. Also it is apparent from the study that rural farm women were less dominated in decision making activities regarding economic aspects, so there is have to make them mindful about budgetary direction, credits, protection of animals and promoting structure. Jeffry et al. (2016) studied interest of women in neighborhood administration can be upgraded in every one of the three basic zones: as voters, approach creators and as individuals from decision making bodies. There is requirement for approaches that include enabling
neighborhood specialists and groups to create methodologies that consolidate the strengthening of groups and rustic women. Keeping in mind the end goal to have the capacity to recognize the requirements of the group and to best advance social and monetary improvement, nearby specialists require the contribution of their constituents to have the capacity to best distinguish those regions that need tending to. Nearby specialists must support the association of the group and group associations in neighborhood administration. The portrayal and support of women in neighborhood administration is specifically connected to the progression of women and is a fundamental prerequisite in the trip towards sexual orientation balance. To guarantee that the choices that influence women’s lives are considered important, women ought not be detached onlookers in their own particular advancement but rather ought to be proactively required to guarantee that the financial examples that minimize and keep them subordinate are changed. Escradibul et al.(2016) study results indicated that both husband and wife have a positive effect in the decision of expenditure: daily shopping, expensive purchases of consumer durables, and significant expenditure on children. However, only women’s education has a positive effect on borrowing money and no effect of education is observed with regard to the use of savings. Kandusi et al. (2015) studied the social components influencing Maasai women’s investment in decision making an instance of Longido district. The outcomes demonstrate that lion’s share would you vote in favor of a woman to be a MP/Councilor/Village Chairman in your group. An impressive extent of men declined to be driven by a woman. Besides, women were found not to successfully take an interest in legislative issues through competing for administrative positions the same number of respondents voted in favor of male candidate, fundamental reasons being no female challenger. Circumstances in which women are associated with decision making were observed predominantly to be on issues relating women advancement and family matters. Discoveries demonstrate that women are permitted to vote in the group however frequently the choice for a woman to vote was observed to be dictated by men. The investigation additionally found that women are not respected older folks and female’s thoughts were not considered as male thoughts in town gatherings. The fundamental boundaries for women interest in initiative were discovered that men don’t need women to contend in administration and women thoughts not acknowledged by generally men. The examination inferred that Maasai women’s cooperation in decision making is constrained by social elements like social personality, social acknowledgment, social parts and restricting social practices. It is prescribed that city training technique and fitting projects ought to be outlined and actualized to raise the level of learning and comprehension of women rights and possibilities in administration and decision making. Consistent and viable sharpening of Maasai men and women on altering of their opinion sets to acknowledge the capacity of women and their initiative possibilities is principal in affecting men’s decision making to tolerating women in administration and decision making organs. Bhat et al. (2015) analyzed that women education in India has a noteworthy distraction of both the legislature and common society as taught women can assume a vital part in the advancement of the country. Education is breakthrough of ladies strengthening since it empowers them to react to the difficulties, to go up against their customary part and change their life. With the goal that we can't disregard the significance of education in reference to women strengthening and India ready to getting to be superpower as of late. Education of women is the most capable apparatus to change the position in the public arena. Women education in India has been a need of great importance, as education is an establishment stone for the strengthening of woman. Instruction additionally acquires a diminishment disparities and capacities as methods for enhancing their status inside the family and builds up the idea of support. Godara et al. (2014) studied that Decision-production is a principal procedure that joins every one of the elements of family asset administration. The study uncovered that women’s interest in various parts of decision making procedure of agrarian division have not recorded up to the check. The circumstance has turned out to be all the more gravely if there should be an occurrence of the choices identified with picking the measures to build the creation, purchasing exercises, use activities. Chanda et al.(2012) study the level of education of wedded women and their investment in decision making process at various field of country family unit. The study uncovered that education finished women had their assent of getting hitched while no assent was made by ignorant women. Similarly 46.7 per cent larger amount of education finished women had abnormal state of acquiring power in contrast with uneducated (0.0%) and essential (14.6%) level finished women for a similar level of obtaining. In the political decision making 86.7 per cent more elevated amount of education finished women had possess agree to vote in favor of decision as opposed to 77.8 per cent unskilled and 70.7 per cent essential level finished women were affected by their significant other to choose voting. Rashid et al.(2011) found that education, rural information and non-locality behavior to have positive huge impact on family decision making part of the rustic women. The educated women took interest more in the income generating activities in the study area. Mosive et al.(2011) evaluated the rustic women role in the decision making process in potato edits in Shoushtar, Iran. As per the outcomes, there is huge connection among them the level of mentality and cooperation in decision making process and generation. Likewise, the provincial women's more elevated amount of state of mind for their cooperation in decision making forms in regards to trim creation and homestead work enhances their fearlessness, feeling of freedom and control and, along these lines, urges them to take an interest in those activity adequately. Hussain et al.(2011) analyzed the part of women in the decision making procedure of family unit in regards to consumption at staple, buy of seeds, manures, choosing the product, reaping of harvests, employing work, weeding and sifting of yields. Likewise an endeavor has been made to analyze how female respondents deal with their family activites. Utilizing multi-arrange examining our examination uncovers that women are just insignificant onlookers in decision making in regards to
farming activities, as just eight per cent respondents were taking dynamic part in decision making process. Arshad et al. (2010) studied that women play vital part in domesticated animals in different countries including Pakistan. They told that 66% of the respondents were content with their present inclusion in decision making in tamed animals management. The huge majority (around 75%) of the respondents had faith in male strength in decision making. Period of provincial women, male quality and standard conviction system had every one of the reserves of being the primary components which had influenced the contribution of rustic women into decision making process. Mishra et al. (2009) study conducted in Jharkhand that vegetables covers around 81.55% area and 84.57% generation of aggregate plant crops with efficiency of 15.35 tons/ha. Jharkhand has brought down profitability of vegetables when contrasted with all India normal of 16.18 tons/ha. Ladyfinger, brinjal, cauliflower, cabbage, tomato, onion, potato and French beans are significant vegetables products developed. Women of Koylanchal take an interest in different practices of vegetables development. In vegetables development, women play out an assortment of assignments both in development and also advertising. Practices identified with vegetables development have now been considered as a family undertaking in which a couple partake to share work and delight both. Along these lines, it is normal that all choices identified with practices of vegetables development are additionally taken together. The study concentrated on rustic women of Koylanchal in what degree they take an interest in decision making process. Women of Koylanchal of low monetary classification were found to take part in more practices identified with vegetables development. Hoque et al. (2008) investigated status of rustic women' cooperation and decision making part in financial activities in Bangladesh. The study finding demonstrated that among the agrarian exercises, rustic women' investment was generally higher in different post-gather exercises and domesticated animals administration activities than other agribusiness activities. On the opposite side, their support was nearly nil on account of aquaculture exercises while few of them take an interest in some non-farming exercises like, fitting and handiworks making. It was additionally cleared from the study that homestead women were contributing in family salary through taking an interest in income generating activities. Damisa et al. (2007) analyzed that rustic women took huge part in local and financial activities of the general public to such an extent that national advancement is unrealistic without building up this vital and generous portion of our general public. Considering in this way, the significance of women in horticulture, this investigation was directed to look at the part of women in cultivate administration basic leadership process. It was found that the financial attributes of the women ranchers essentially influence their decision making in horticulture. Nasreen, et al. (1994) explored the role of women in decision making in various families issues in 4 villages of Tehsil Samundri Dist. Faisalabad. They told that 68.69% respondents still put stock in prevailing piece of life partners in settling an imperative decisions in family issues. Except a few number respondents agreed that they were happy and satisfied with their position as housewives.

1. Conclusion and Recommendations

The review concluded that majority women do not take participation in decision making in the income generating activities in the world. They work as a housewives while few are involved in income generating activities where majority belong to developed countries. The study further analyzed that education is the main accelerator which increase and decrease the decision participation in the income generating activities. The study also explained that majority women are involved in agriculture activities in the developing countries while in developed countries women participate, highly in other business of the economy such as offices management, teaching. So women sharing shows great role in the development of a country. In developing countries the women are dominated by male and female is considered only the caretaker of the houses. In developed countries the female education is free and the household leaders allow and take interest in female education while in developing countries the situation is different. They were restricted due to religious basis and some norms. On the basis of study finding few suggestions were recommended for further improvement of world societies. Free basis technical education should be provided to women for income generating activities in the world; Security and peace should be provided to women in the world; Money and fund should be provided on free interest rate by bank to women for income generating activities particularly in developing countries of the world. Through this way their income will be generated which latter on improved the decision participation of the women in income generating activities of the world.

5. References


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