

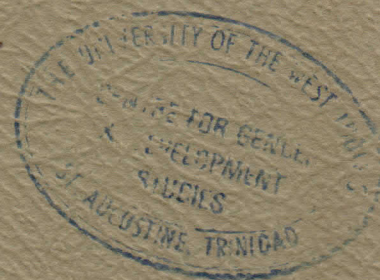


WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE

A Selected Annotated Bibliography
Prepared for the Fourth Disciplinary Seminar
in Women and Development Studies

by Sharon Soodeen - Karamath
January 1990

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WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE

A SELECTED ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Sharon Soodeen-Karamath

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INTRODUCTION

Objective

The need to identify and disseminate information on a continuous basis on the varied and wide-ranging research in women in agriculture in developing countries has led to the compilation of this bibliography. It seeks to provide in a single source a preliminary listing of material on women in agriculture in developing countries for the period 1985 - 1989. This is the preliminary version of a more comprehensive bibliography on this subject to be compiled by Lutishoor Salisbury and Sharon Soodeen-Karamath and published substantially by the Women and Development Studies Group, The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine.

Sources

The compilation of this bibliography draws heavily on the collection of the Main Library of the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine and on the major abstracting and indexing tools available locally. However, many references are included which are not held in this library.

Scope

The bibliography includes all types of publications e.g. monographs, chapters of books, conference papers, journal articles and seminar/workshop documents.

Arrangement

The bibliography is divided into two main parts:

1. A Main Section consists of individually numbered entries arranged alphabetically by author in broad subject division.
2. Personal Author and Subject Indexes. The former provides names of personal authors while the latter consists of natural language subject terms drawn heavily from AGROV and CAB thesauri and arranged alphabetically. The number given after each entry in both indexes refers to the sequential number in the main section of the bibliography.

Format

In addition to this printed output, this bibliography also exists as database using the CDS/ISIS software. Searches can be done on request.

Agricultural Cooperatives

001 Kulandaiswamy, V. 1987. Women's participation in development: the case study of Indian dairy cooperatives. Review of International Cooperation. Vol.80 , no.2, p.36-39.

Despite high participation of rural women in dairy farming in India, they are generally excluded from institutions such as cooperatives, training centres and credit facilities. To overcome this, exclusive women's dairy cooperatives have been designed. However, deep-rooted gender politics in Indian villages have rendered them unsuccessful.

002 Yotopoulos, P.A and Mergos, G.J. 1986. Family labor allocation in the agricultural household. Food Research Institute Studies. Vol.20, no.1, p.87-104.

Studies of utilization of family labor in agricultural household with sample data on market and non-market activities from rural Philippines. Having distinguished three categories of family labor, namely men, women and children it has been realised that women and children appear to be the most important labor contributors in the household.

003 Carlons, H. 1988. The impact of PPP loans on small scale farmers, particularly women. A minor field study. Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet. Vol., no.78, p.43.

Prepared for the Zambia Cooperative Federation Finance Services Limited, Lusaka, which, since 1981, have been administering a special fund for non-society members, the People's Participation Programme [PPP]. Most of PPP loans have been used for crop production and group members have access to the credit for three planting seasons. Study examines the impact of the availability of PPP loans. Also, it compares and evaluates the impact of the borrowing in Eastern and Western provinces where the project has been differently implemented.

004 Zakia, M. 1985. Women and cooperatives - some realities affecting development in Tanzania. Community Development Journal. Vol.20, no.3, p.184-188.

Case studies conducted in 1982 by the International Cooperative Alliance [ICA] Regional Office in Moshi in collaboration with FAO in Tanzania, Kenya, Zambia, Lesotho and Swaziland, focused on the common successes and constraints to further participation of women in cooperatives. The conclusion is that cooperatives can play a significant role in women's lives but not until society gets women's role and potential contribution into better perspective.

005 Kannabiran, V. 1986. Report from SSS, a women's study group in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India. Feminist Studies. Vol.12, no., p.601-612.

Stree Shakti Sanghatana [Women Power Organization] has worked on the banning of vegetable exports needed in India, on improving the poor treatment of agricultural workers, against rapists, and against dowry and deaths.

006 Maas, M. 1986. Women's groups in Kiambu, Kenya: it is always a good thing to have land. Vol., 26, Leiden, Africa Studiecentrum. 85p. (Research Report No. 26)

Examines the co-operation between Kikuyu women in Kulima village, Kenya. The women enter into forms of economic co-operation and mutual aid known as "women's groups". The historical development of women's groups is placed against the background of severe shortage of land with which the Kikuyu have been confronted in the course of this century.

Agricultural Economics and Policies

007 Adekanye, T.O. 1987. African women in agriculture : problems and policies for development. Presence Africaine. Vol.; no.141, p.7-14.

Firstly, the paper assesses the role of women in Africa. A review is done of women's activities in the agricultural economy of Nigeria. Their involvement in cooperation in order to indicate the extent to which women are integrated into, or by-passed by, rural development projects is examined. The conclusion is that it is wasteful to continue to ignore women in agricultural development programmes.

008 Deere, C.D. 1985. Rural women and state policy : the Latin American agrarian reform experience. World Development. Vol.13, no.9, p.1037-1053.

Need for women to be given access to land or the opportunity to participate within the agrarian cooperatives or state farms promoted by an agrarian reform. Article reviews 13 Latin American agrarian reforms and highlights that only men have benefitted largely because of the common designation of "households" as beneficiaries of an agrarian reform and the subsequent incorporation of only male household heads.

009 Mbilinyi, M. 1988. Agribusiness and women peasants in Tanzania. Development and Change. Vol.19, no.4, p.549-583.

Using the case study of relations in tea production in Rungwe, Tanzania, it is shown how smallholder programmes developed by the World Bank have led to the disintegration of women's holdings and increased women's resistance.

010 Spring, A and Hansen, A. 1985. The underside of development : agricultural development and women in Zambia. Agriculture and Human Values. Vol.2, no.1, p.60-67.

Case study of northwestern Zambia reveals the increasing burdens on women due to the cessation of shifting cultivation. Policy planners associate women with subsistence crops and men with cash crops, and consequently all education and training geared to commercial production are earmarked for men. Women's incomes have declined relative to men's since in the 1950's because of the diminishing agricultural markets. This scenario has forced women to become increasingly dependent on their husbands and male relatives for purchasing items.

011 Brunch, C. 1987. Food, politics, power : a feminist perspective. Heresies. Vol., no.1, p.92-94.

Governments using food and the withholding of food internationally to get other nations to agree with their policies and internally to exercise control over their own people.

012 Hobson, S. 1986. Bulldozed. Isis Women's World. Vol., no.10, p.35-36.

Shortened version of article in New Internationalist on the forced conversion of 1500 hectares of rice lands owned by women in Gambia, into higher yielding plots leased by the village headman to the government. The women fear they will lose their land without compensation.

013 Chaudhry, M.G and Khan, Z and Abella, M.I. 1987. Female labour force participation rates in rural Pakistan : some fundamental explanations and policy implications. Pakistan Development Review. Vol.26, no.4, p.687-696.

Investigates the trend of participation rates in employment of rural women in Pakistan during 1961-88. The low and falling participation rates are linked to, inter alia, growing emphasis on education in rural areas, increased mechanization of agriculture and increases in rural income.

014 Borger-Poulsen, K. 1985. Integration or segregation - the gap between good and appropriate actions in Africa. Community Development Journal. Vol.20, no.3, p.176-183.

Stresses the importance of recognising the involvement of women in development activities in order to avoid a situation of unequal opportunity and access to resources and wealth for women. The study emphasizes that failure to recognise the crucial part played by African women in agriculture, where 70 percent of the farm work is done by women, results in a loss of efficiency and productivity. Attention is paid to integration strategies and obstacles and the need to monitor changes related to women's involvement in development programmes which may be taking place.

015 Schoepf, B.G and Schoepf, C. 1987. Food crisis and agrarian change in the Eastern Highlands of Zaire. Urban Anthropology. Vol.16, no.1, p.5-37.

Assesses the effects of institutional policy and local social organization upon the efforts of men and women to raise market agricultural produce in three different areas of Zaire. Women's status in community and family is the key to their ability to benefit from increased production efforts.

016 Agarwal, B. 1985. Work participation of rural women in Third World : some data and conceptual biases. Economic and Political Weekly. Vol.20, p.155-164.

Included in a review of agriculture, this article argues that the accuracy of India's national statistics, which serve as the principle data in framing policies, is severely impaired by biases which lead to an undercount of women, both as workers and as those available for work.

017 Due, J.M and Mudenda, T. 1986. Women's contributions to farming and household income in Zambia. Ahfad Journal. Vol.3, no.2, p.52-61.

Data obtained from 112 rural families and 30 families living in market areas in three Zambian provinces in 1982, reveal that 55 percent of total farm and off-farm income earned by families was generated by women. On the average, during the farming season, females contributed 53 percent of the total agricultural labour and 82 percent of the household labour.

018 Saunders, L.W and Mohenna, S. 1986. Unseen hands : women's farm work in an Egyptian village. Anthropological Quarterly. Vol.59, no.3, p.105-114.

Data drawn from questionnaires, censuses and interviews conducted in a village in the Egyptian Delta, are compared to show ways in which women's work in agriculture reflected changes in local economic conditions from early 1960's to late 1970's. Though women's participation decreased in agricultural labour and increased in animal husbandry, this fact seems to be undercounted in national statistics.

019 Hosken, F. 1985. Women and property : barriers to property ownership by women - barriers to effective development? Women and Environment. Vol.7, no.3, p.10-13.

Looks at property rights of women in Third World and their impact on agricultural development and on food production. Author quotes UN report which identifies the systematic exclusion of women in this way as a factor in food shortage and famine in Africa.

020 Coughenour, M.C and Frankenberger, T and Skartvedt, E. 1985. Women farmers in rural settlements in North Kordofan, Sudan. Ahfad Journal. Vol.2, no.2, p.9-22.

Data from a 1982 study of women farmers in 15 villages in

Sudan reveal that the lack of family labour, rather than expertise or access to land, was the principal factor in the relatively low farm production. Thus, although the total production per farm of women is low, the labour productivity is comparable to that of men.

021 Badri, B. 1986. Women, land ownership and development in the Sudan. Canadian Women Studies. Vol.7, nos.1-2, p.89-92.

Despite the fact that women are primarily responsible for food production in the Sudan, very few of them are land-owners, a situation further worsened by recent legislation concerning land registration and tenancy which favour men. Author points out that this leads to food shortages and proposes several strategies for improving the situation of women in agriculture.

022 Santiago, I.M and Quintillau, E.O. 1986. Mobilising Filipino women to acquire land. Canadian Women Studies. Vol.7, nos.1-2, p.121-123.

Outlines the strategy and activities of women in acquiring a right to land through pressuring government to implement social welfare laws. The destruction of shanties in Davao city and the problems of rehousing and acquiring land rights, provides a case study on the unequal distribution of land in the Phillipine.

023 Guerra-Labelle, I. 1986. Putting an end to women's marginality in Brazil. Canadian Woman Studies. Vol.7, nos.1-2, p.146-147.

Describes how the changes in the structure of land ownership in Brazil since the 1964 military coup and the IMF loan policy have forced Brazil to become a food producer for Northern countries, to the detriment of its own self-sufficiency. Author suggests the creation of new models of development to extricate peasant women from their marginal position.

024 Sardana, P.K and Gandhi, S and Hasiya, R.C, etal. 1988. Role of women in agriculture : farm women and dairy cattle supplement one another. Journal of Extension Systems. Vol.4, no.1, p.67-69.

From a survey of 300 women in Haryana state, India, almost all the dairy cattle work is done by women. Men carry out the arduous tasks of field preparation and irrigation but joint work is involved in activities such as transplanting crops, weeding and harvesting.

025 Okorji, E.C. 1985. The role of women in arable cropping enterprises in farming communities of South-eastern Nigeria : a case study. Development and Peace. Vol.6, no.2, p.165-173.

Assessment of women's inputs in total farm labour employed on specified farm operations as well as their labour on the timeliness of farm operations in farming communities of south-eastern Nigeria. In absolute terms women contributed more than men in all aspects of the three crop enterprises studied. Of note is that in the future the contribution of women's labour on

farm work may be constrained to agricultural production in the study area. This is in view of the recent increase of rural-urban migration by men in response to the rapid economic growth in the non-agricultural sector.

026 Agarwal, B. 1988. Who sows? Who reaps? Women and land rights in India. *Journal of Peasant Studies*. Vol.15, no.4, p.531-581.

Noting the significance of direct access to land for the economic and social wellbeing of women, the article traces women's past and existing rights to land in law and in customary practice, across communities and regions; examines changes in these rights; and seeks to identify the factors impinging on women's ability to claim, control and self-manage land today.

027 Mies, Maria. 1986. Indian women in subsistence and agricultural labour. Geneva: International Labour Office. 158p.

Study on the impact of the modernization of agriculture and the change from subsistence to commodity production on the lives of poor rural women in three villages of Southern India. While often largely responsible for the survival of their households, women have not received improved status and are increasing important as casual agricultural workers.

028 Kamarck, A.M. 1988. The special case of Africa. IN *Health, nutrition and economic crises. Approaches to policy in the third World*. p.199-222. Edited by D.E. Bell and M.R. Reich. Massachusetts, USA: Auburn House Publishing Company.

Argues that a policy such as the UN Program of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-90, which places major emphasis on improving the opportunities for women farmers, will have its strongest impact over the longer run. Acknowledging political risks, government policy is recommended to be shifted from urban to rural populations.

029 Gleason, J.E. 1988. The contribution of women to agriculture in Taiwan. IN *Gender issues in farming systems research and extension*. p.237-251. Edited by S.V. Poats, M. Schmink and A. Spring. Colorado, USA: Westview Press.

The availability of female labour in the farming system in southern Taiwan increases the variety of crops planted, as well as the level of diversification. Data on 20 Taiwanese families suggest that economists should view labour not as a single production unit, since women can be engaged in labour-intensive agriculture while men operate in the highly mechanized sector, such as rice.

030 Zakariah, M. and Kariu, N.S. 1986. Women in development: the case of an all-women youth land development scheme in Malaysia. IN *Visibility and power. Essays on women in society and development*. p. 267-286. Edited by E. Leacock and S. Ardener. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press. 267-286p.

Describes the experiment of a land development scheme for single young women introduced by the Government of Johore in Malaysia with the aim of integrating women into the development process. From more than 1000 applications from reasonably educated young women, 60 were selected and put to work in preparing and developing the fields. 58 continued to the end, but the paper suggests that the experiment needs to be viewed in the wider structural and cultural content of Malaysian society.

031 Casinader, R.A. and Fernando, S. and Gamage, K. 1987. Women's issues and men's roles: Sri Lankan village experience. IN Geography of gender in the Third World. p.309-322. Edited by J.H. Momsen and J. Townsend. London, UK: Hutchinson Education.

Village-based credit schemes organized by a non-governmental organization in two villages have been successful for the cashew nut process of Sri Lanka. Credit allowed these women to free themselves of the middlemen and to set up as independent, petty commodity producers. The polarization of male reactions is described, with husbands taking refuge in alcohol, violence and the denigration of women, while others choose to work with their wives in cashew nut processing or take over traditional female chores such as childcare and housework in order to free their wives for income-earning activities.

032 Mencher, J. and D'Amico, D. 1986. Kerala women as labourers and supervisors: implications for women and development. IN Visibility and power. Essays on women in society and development. p. 255-266. Edited by E. Leacock and S. Ardener. New Delhi, India: Oxford University Press.

Examines the jobs done by women in rice cultivation in Kerala and looks at the way in which the information supports and/or questions the claims presented in women's role in economic development. Overall pattern of the data from 4 villages shows that women are required for fewer jobs, but in greater numbers than male labourers.

033 Sen G. 1985. Women agricultural labourers - regional variations in incidents [sic] and employment. IN Tyranny of the household. Investigative essays on women's work. p.125-145. Edited by D. Jain and N. Banerjee. New Delhi, India: Shakti Books.

Examines inter-regional variations in the relative participation of women as wage labour in agriculture in India. These variations are due not so much to technological factors as to inter-cultural variations in the taboos on women's work.

034 Majid A. 1986. Women's contribution to household income among agricultural labourers of Punjab. New Delhi, India: University of Delhi. 10[22]p.

Studies contribution of Harijan women to the economy of their households in the Indian Punjab. There is some comparison with the Jat Sikh family who are sometimes literate, but the Harijan women

appear to be more liberated and are almost always consulted by their husbands in taking important family decisions i.e. the woman's contribution is critical for survival. However, they are not treated as equals and are not allowed access to cash, ornaments and valuables and are often times manhandled. In conclusion, economic independence alone cannot be regarded as a sufficient condition for achieving sexual equality.

035 Kelkar, G. 1988. Two steps back? New agricultural policies in rural China and the woman question. IN Structures of patriarchy: state, community and household in modernising Asia. p.121-150. Edited by B. Agarwal. London, UK: Zed Books.

The household contract system introduced in China in 1978 exploits the labour of women, who are assumed to have 80 per cent of the strength of able-bodied men, and it also perpetrates wage differentials for the same work. These gender differentials coupled with a thrust towards a one-child family is associated with the revival of son preference and female infanticide.

036 Due, Jean M. and Mudenda, Timothy. 1985. Women's contributions to farming system and household income in Zambia. Michigan, USA: Women in international development. Michigan State University. (Working paper No. 85)

Examines women's contributions to farm household income on small farms in three areas of Zambia. Data collected from a sample of 112 women show that females contribute more than half of the hours of agricultural labour done by their households as well as more than four-fifths of the hours of household labour. In addition, females contribute more than half of the average household's off-farm income.

037 Pausewang, S. 1987. Who is the peasant? Experience with rural development in Zambia. DERAP working paper. Vol., A371, Norway, Chr. Michelson Institute. 15p. (DERAP Working Paper, No. A371) Women in Zambia are responsible for subsistence agriculture to feed their families, while men practise agriculture for the market. President Kaunda recently terminated IMF co-operation and introduced an alternative economic recovery programme aiming at more growth and equity. Paper argues that it should primarily support rural women, to create growth where it benefits the majority of the rural poor.

038 Kelkar, G. 1985. Women's work and agricultural technology. Occasional Paper. Vol., 3, New Delhi, India: Centre for Women's Development Studies. 14p. (Occasional Paper, No. 3)

Examines the impact of the Green Revolution on the work of rural women in subsistence agriculture in Northern India and concludes that its overall effect has been a sharply increased concentration of land ownership, massive dispossession of smallholders, proliferation of landless workers and rural unemployment. Thus, the introduction of the Green revolution in

1961 has resulted in pauperization, marginalization and increased inequality between the sexes.

039 Roncoli, M.C. 1985. Women and small-scale farming in Ghana. Vol., no.89, Michigan, USA: Office of Women in International Development. Michigan State University. 40p. (Working Paper, No.89)

Analyses that the process of development has negatively influenced women's opportunities for economic improvement and self determination, and terminates with a recent example of the impact of planned development on women as small scale farmers.

040 Fleming, S. and Tukuafu, M. 1987. Women's work and development in Tonga. Occasional Paper. Vol., no.10, Australia, South Pacific Small Holder Project, University of New England. ix,92p. (Occasional Paper, No. 10)

Women's roles in small holder agriculture in Tongo are examined in relation to the policy, planning and implementation of rural development.

041 Bharathi, M. and Buggi, C. 1987. Strategies for social mobilization of rural women in development of agriculture during 21st century. p.113-118. India, University of Agricultural Sciences. (USA Technical Series, No. 47(II))

Suggests that a major aspect of development of agriculture in India in the 21st century would be to evolve appropriate strategies for involving rural women, who constitute nearly 50 percent of the workforce. A number of factors relating to the role played by women are discussed: formal education, informal local organizations for rural women, women's agricultural labour organizations, encouragement for rural women entrepreneurs, extension by women in the villages, and application of appropriate technology.

042 Segal, M.T. 1986. Land and labour: a comparison of female and male headed households in Malawi's small-holder sector. Vol. m, Michigan, USA: Women in International Development. Michigan State University. 20p. (WID Forum, No. 10)

Compares male and female-headed smallholders in Malawi's eight agricultural districts on the basis of data from 1983/84 Annual Survey of Agriculture. Female-headed households are shown to have less land and labour and lower incomes than male-headed ones. Non-farm alternative sources of income are discussed and their probability of improving the prospects of female-headed household are evaluated.

043 Deere, C.D. 1985. Rural women and state policy: The Latin American agrarian reform experience. Michigan, USA: Women in International Development. Michigan State University. 45p. (Working Paper No.81)

Reviews thirteen Latin American agrarian reform and shows that most have directly only benefitted men. It is argued that this is

largely because of the common designation of households as the beneficiaries of an agrarian reform and the subsequent incorporation of only male household heads to the new agrarian reform structures. It is shown that women must also be given access to land or the opportunity to participate within the agrarian co-operatives or state farms promoted by an agrarian reform if they are to benefit on par with men.

044 Hamilton, S. 1986. An unsettling experience: women's migration to the San Julian colonization project. USA, Institute of Anthropology. 34p. (Working Paper, No. 26. Co-operative agreement on human settlements and natural resources systems analysis)

Assesses land ownership being a scarce resource available to women either in their communities of origin or in San Julian. Paper traces that a few women have land in their own name in the colonization zones but their percentage in nearly spontaneous settlements is slightly higher than in the San Julian project. Migrant women experience difficulty owning land in San Julian Colonization zone than in spontaneous settlements.

045 Mies, M. 1986. Indian women in subsistence and agricultural labour. Geneva, ILO. (Women, Work and Development, No. 12)

Study describes and analyses the diverse economic roles of poor women as agricultural labourers, petty producers, traders, subsistence farmers and household workers. Analyses their changing relationship with men in their households, and the impact of class, caste and sexual division of labour on their working lives. Examination of development projects on poor rural women is carried out i.e. tracing the interaction between the traditional cultural practices and the work patterns of poor rural women. In conclusion, there is the emergence of women's organizations and the growth of a collective consciousness of its impact on their working lives.

046 Due, J.M. and Mudenda, T. 1985. Women's contribution to farming systems and household income in Zambia. Michigan, USA: Office of Women in International Development. Michigan State University. 29p. (Working Papers, No. 85)

A sample of 112 women agricultural workers in Zambia has revealed that when net farm income is allocated on the basis of hours contributed and this is added to off-farm income, females generate 55 percent of the average households's cash income.

047 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. 1985. The impact of technology choice on rural women in Bangladesh: problems and opportunities. Washington, D.C., USA: (World Bank Staff Paper, No. 73d))

Effects of technological changes in food crop processing and small scale cottage industries and employment aspects are discussed.

048 Wijaya, H.R. 1985. Women's access to land resources: some observations from east Javanese rural agriculture. IN Women in rice farming. Proceedings of a conference on women in rice farming systems. p.171-185. International Rice Research Institute.

Investigation of changes resulting from the adoption of the new rice technologies in women's rights to land ownership, partial ownership and working on land where there was a standing rice crop.

Agricultural Machinery and Engineering

049 Hye, H.A. 1985. Mechanization in agriculture and women in Bangladesh. Journal of Social Studies. Vol., no.27, p.78-100.

Examination of the way in which the various types of mechanization have affected rural women in Bangladesh through changes in the labour process. Both sexual division of labour and class exploitation have condemned the poor rural women to the most arduous tasks, both within and outside the household. Technologies designed to save much time and lessen the burden of repetitive work, have either not been designed or have not been introduced on a significant scale.

050 Schrijvers, J. 1988. Blueprint for undernourishment : the Mahaweli River Development Scheme in Sri Lanka. IN Structures of patriarchy : state, community and household in modernising Asia. p.29-51. Edited by Agarwal, B. London, UK: Zed Books.

Describes how 10 years after the initiation of the Mahaweli irrigation and resettlement scheme planned to make the country self-sufficient in rice, the project region has the highest levels of chronic malnutrition in the country. The scheme discriminates especially against women. Married women are not entitled to plots and the heir named is usually the son.

052 Kelkar, G. 1985. Tractors against women. Development seeds of change. 3, p.18-21.

Women assessed as peripheral to agriculture and rural development programmes and their multiple roles and work in the rural economy generally being ignored in planning and policy-making. The Green Revolution in Northern India resulted in sharply increased concentration of land ownership, massive dispossession of smallholders, proliferation of landless workers and rural unemployment. As a result there has been increased equality between the sexes, depriving women of employment opportunities or forcing women to take up jobs which come to be regarded as purely female tasks.

Agriculture in General

053 Staudt, K 1987. Untapped or unmotivated? Women and the food crisis in Africa. Rural Sociology. Vol.52, no.1, p.37-55.

Reviews a gendered approach to agriculture, focusing on the implications of labour differentiation, incentives and struggles over access to resources for agricultural development.

054 Valenzuela, O and Villabos, S and Wong, O. 1986. The role of women in the rural economy : the case of the VII region of Chile. Estudios Sociales. Vol., no.48, p.29-75.

From the findings of a sample of 210 case studies, study describes the role of women in the rural farming economy of Chile. It is established that women contribute through four types of physical activity {1} daily household chores {2} the cultivation of a vegetable garden for domestic consumption {3} the rearing of domestic animals and {4} participation in the commercial exploitation of the farm.

055 Famoriyo, S. 1988. The significance of women in Nigerian agriculture. African Notes. Vol., no.3, p.83-88.

Since the late 1970's there has been an increased awareness of the need to improve the status of rural women. Suggestions are made to integrate women further into the development process. Policies aimed at small farmers should also include small women farmers.

056 Dak, T.M and Sharma, M.L and Jain, R. 1986. Social and institutional framework of female participation in agriculture. The Indian Journal of Social Work. Vol.47, no.3, p.285-291.

Structured interview data obtained from women in 160 farm households in 4 Haryana districts in India are used to ascertain the contribution of women in farm production activities and to examine the effects of social and institutional framework on same. In nearly 50 percent of the activities considered, particularly labour participation, most women play a monopolising role while they assume supportive roles in decision-making.

057 Turshen, M. 1987. Victims of development. Women's Review of Books. Vol.4, p.11-12.

Among the books reviewed is "Women Farmers in Africa : Rural Development in Mali and the Sahel, edited by Lucy E. Creevey, Syracuse University Press, 1986, 212p.

058 Zambian Association for Research and Development. 1986. Rural women and agricultural production in Zambia : the importance of research on development issues. Canadian Women Studies. Vol.7, nos.1-2, p.78-84.

Examines women's role in agriculture, food and cash crop production in Zambia and those factors which limit their full participation in the development process, such as access to education, training, technology, capital, land and their own labour power. The situation of female-headed households receives special attention.

059 Staudt, K. 1987. Uncaptured or unmotivated? Women and the food crisis in Africa. *Rural Sociology*. Vol.52, no.1, p.37-55.

Reviews a gendered approach to agriculture, focusing on the implications of labour differentiation, incentives and struggles over access to resources for agricultural development. Goes on to analyse two approaches - both oblivious to gender labour relations - to understanding Africa's development crisis.

060 Safilios-Rothschild, C. 1985. The persistence of women's invisibility in agriculture : theoretical and policy lessons from Lesotho and Sierra Leone. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*. Vol.33, p.299-317.

In examining the cases of 2 sub-Saharan African countries, Sierra Leone and Lesotho, it is revealed that the rigidity of the sex stratification system in the society and the strength of the prevailing patriarchal values creates institutional, normative and attitudinal biases which helps to keep women's work and income contributions invisible. The author concludes by suggesting strategies designed to increase the degree of integration of women into agricultural development programmes.

061 1986. Women, food and agriculture. *Isis Women's World*. Vol., no.10, p.34-35.

On women in developing countries; with material from the New Internationalist.

062 Gladwin, C.H and McMillan, D. 1989. Is a turnaround in Africa possible without helping African women to farm? *Economic Development and Cultural Change*. Vol.37, p.345-369.

Debates the question of whether a turnaround in African agriculture can be achieved without helping smallholder women farmers to farm. The conclusion is that in the short-run {one decade} the answer is no. This is because of the active participation of so many women in agriculture. However, in the long-run a turnaround could be achieved without helping women because they will be displaced by the process of agricultural intensification. Finally, suggestions are made on what can be done to ensure that women farmers are not displaced.

063 Lawson, L. 1986. Working women in South Africa. London, UK: Pluto Press Limited. 144p.

Clearly feminist in analysis, this book contains an account of South Africa's black women workers. Considers first the general

pattern of women in the workforce and then looks at women in a variety of occupations, including that of agricultural workers. Last section focuses on how trade unions have begun the fight for material improvements.

064 Mies, M. 1986. Indian women in subsistence and agricultural labour. Geneva, International Labour Office. 158p.

065 Gordon, L. 1986. Women in Caribbean Agriculture. p.35-40. Edited by P. Ellis. London, UK: Zed Books Limited.

Summarizes the findings of two reports: (1) A survey of the economic role of women in small-scale agriculture in St. Lucia (1981) and (2) Study of the situation of rural families and rural women in agriculture, forestry and fishing (1981) in Jamaica. Suggests that without initiatives to change the social and institutional character of the plantation system of resource organization, the 50 percent of women in Caribbean rural population will continue to be disadvantaged and discriminated against in various ways.

066 Chase, V. 1988. Farming systems research in the Eastern Caribbean: an attempt at analyzing intra-household dynamics. IN Gender issues in farming systems research and extension. p.171-182. Edited by S.V. Poats, M. Schmink and A. Spring. Colorado, USA: Westview Press.

Describes and discusses the attempts of the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) at incorporating intra-household dynamics in farming systems research (FSR) in the Eastern Caribbean. Its first attempt was in the Mabouya Valley, St. Lucia, where a study revealed that female-headed households face particular labour and input constraints that limit their output, choice of crops and amount of land planned. The proposed integrated Backyard System is an attempt at incorporating both gender and nutrition issues into CARDI's programme.

067 University of the Phillipines at Los Banos and International Rice Research Institute and Institute for Development Studies. 1988. Filipino women in rice farming systems. Manila, Phillipines: 408p.

Volume represents the collective effort of an interdisciplinary group of women scientists, who met at a workshop in Laguna, Phillipines, on 26 March 1987 to discuss three main themes: (1) technology and women in rice farming systems; (2) extension and women in rice farming systems and (3) wages and female employment. An introductory paper briefly outlines the relative importance accorded women in R & D projects in India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Thailand, Indonesia and the Phillipines.

068 Norem, M. and Russo, S. and Sambou, M. and Marlett, M. 1988. The women's programme of the Gambian mixed farming project. IN Gender issues in farming systems research and extension. p.303-313. Edited by S.V. Poats, M. Schmink and A. Spring. Colorado, USA: Westview Press.

Provides an example from the Gambia of how a women's component was formulated and implemented as part of a larger farming systems research extension (FSR/E) project. A maize-cowpea intercropping package was developed and the difficulties relating to pests, seed varieties and labour patterns experienced by the women were used as a basis for arguing for the inclusion of women in subsequent research and extension efforts.

069 Hahn, N.D. 1986. The African farmer and her husband, women and farming systems - the IITA experience. Manhattan, Kansas, USA: Kansas State University. 13p.

Programme aims at (1) redesigning its research and training programmes to ensure women's participation on par with that of men and (2) developing an approach which would allow the African woman to reveal her own experience with new technologies. Other aspects discussed included training, surveys of compound, a review of agricultural references on women in IITA library, and the use of video to document women's work and responses to IITA's technology.

070 Creevel, L.E. (ed.). 1986. Women farmers in Africa: Rural development in Mali and the Sahel. Syracuse New York, USA: Syracuse University Press. xvii, 212p.

Workshop sessions to deal both conceptually and operationally with constraints on women farmers in CILCA's Sahelian village projects. Book represents a balanced presentation as a tool for practitioners required to solve problems in planning and carrying out project activities as well as students of food security and integrated rural development.

071 Ferguson, A.E. and Horn, N. 1987. Situating agricultural research in a class and gender context: The bean/cowpea collaborative research support program. Culture and Agriculture. 26, p.1-10.

Reviews the literature on women in agriculture in Botswana and Cameroon based on research that resulted in Women in Agriculture Resource Guides for these countries.

072 Tourinho, M.M. and Ferreira, J.L. and Zaroni, M.M.H. 1986. Agricultural Modernization and female labour: effect of wages on technology and farm structure. Centro de Pesquisas do Cacau. 36p. (Boletim Tecino, No. 138)

The effect of agricultural modernization on the participation of women in agricultural work in the cocoa region of Bahia, Brazil, during the decade of the 1970's is assessed from regression analysis of data on manual labour employed according to sex, as limited by wages, technology and inequality of land distribution (Gini coefficient).

073 Women's Research and Documentation Centre. 1988. Women in agriculture 1988. African Notes. no.3, p.94.

This is the proceedings of a conference held in Nigeria at which thirteen papers were presented. Meeting concluded that women in Nigeria, as in many African countries, have the main responsibility for food production, processing and distribution. Yet their status, access to input sources, control of agricultural output and incomes are generally lower than those of men; and it is of primary concern and urgency to correct this imbalance and ensure that essential inputs reach women.

074 Food and Agriculture Organization and UNESCO and International Labour Organization. 1986. 1985 training for agriculture and rural development. FAO Economic and Social Development Series. no.38, p.116.

In recognition of the impact of the Decade for Women, the theme of the 1985 issue of this publication is "Women in agricultural and rural development: progress during the Decade for Women, 1976-1985". A number of papers document the attempts made in different regions of the world to reach rural women more efficiently; point to resources for success or the lessons learnt from failures; and reveal the innovative practices undertaken to increase the participation and productivity of women in agricultural production and rural development.

075 Jiggins, J. 1986. Gender-related impacts and the work of the international agricultural research centres. Vol., no.17, Washington, D.C., USA: CGIAR. 95p. (CGIAR Study Paper, No. 17)

Neglect of gender issues in agricultural research and technology development holds output and welfare below potential, in spite of preponderant evidence of the scale of women's participation in agricultural production, food processing and trading, food preservation and preparation. Some tentative conclusions are drawn with regard to the impact of technical change in agriculture on women in three geographical regions: Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and sub-Saharan Africa.

076 Paris, T.R. 1987. Integrating women's concerns in a crop-livestock farming systems project in Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan, Phillipines. Extension Bulletin. Manilla, Phillipines: IRRI. 26p. (Extension Bulletin, No. 264)

Describes the work of the "Women and Technology Development" component of the "Women in Rice Farming Systems" programme. At the research sites, men are involved primarily in production activities, while the women handle processing and marketing. Several promising technologies were introduced and tested - one conclusion being that scientists must target women's needs during the technology design phase.

077 Stivens, M. 1985. Women and development in South-east Asia II: sexual politics in Rembau; female autonomy matriliney and agrarian change in Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia. Kent, UK: Centre of South East Asian Studies. University of Kent. 50p. (Occasional Paper, No. 5)

Examination of the critical connection between women's relative autonomy and property relations. Based on field work undertaken in Rembau during 1975/76 it examines the forces contributing to the women's relative independence in village society and in the wider context, discusses the way in which transformations in the agrarian economy set in motion by western imperialism have affected the situation of women in Rembau.

078 Jiggins, J. 1986. Gender-related impacts and the work of the International Agricultural Research Centres. Vol., no.17, Washington, D.C., USA: CGIAR. 20p. (CGIAR Study Paper, No. 17)

Neglect of gender issues in agricultural research and technology development by international agricultural research centres, holds output and welfare below full potential. In addition to methodological weaknesses built into current research programming, insufficient attention has been paid by agricultural researchers to the institutional barriers which inhibit the exchange of relevant experience and information between women, agricultural researchers and extension agents. Data from a variety of sources allow tentative conclusions to be drawn with regard to the impact of technical change in agriculture on women in Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Animal Science, Production and Protection

079 Petheram, R.J. and Basuno, E. 1986. Livestock component farming systems research in Java - the case for work with women. Agricultural Administration. Vol.21, no.2, p.119-127.

Women's involvement in livestock production has created the potential for improving productivity in Javanese livestock.

080 Lastarria-Cornhiel, S. 1988. Female farmers and agricultural production in El Salvador. Development and Change. Vol.19, no.4, p. 558-615.

Focuses on the relation between access to resources and agricultural productions and other income-generating activities of rural families, comparing male and female farmers in El Salvador. Conclusion is that in subsistence farming, access to land is more significant than the gender issue.

081 Deere, C.D. and Leon, M. 1987. Rural women and state policy: feminist perspectives on Latin American agricultural development. Boulder, USA: Westview Press. 282p.

Synthesizes what has been learned over the past decade - the

UN decade for women - with regard to agricultural development for rural women, taking into account the impact of the economic crisis; models of development in the region, and the scope and consequences of women in development projects and policies.

082 Fernandez, M.E. 1988. Technological domains of women in farming systems of Andean peasant communities. IN Gender issues in farming systems research and extension. p.213-231. Edited by S.V. Poats, M.Schmink and A. Spring. Colorado, USA: Westview Press.

Women are responsible for most tasks associated with livestock production in Aramachay, Peru, a community of 120 families. In 1983, a project aimed at finding technological alternatives was started. Though aimed at sheep production, research on alternatives encompasses the crop component of the system due to its complementarity with livestock production.

083 Dubok, H. and Ytages, T. 1988. Socio-economic, behavioural and attitudinal aspects as they relate to house-cow management by rural women in Bhamar, Yemen Arab Republic. Publication, Central Highlands Rural Development Project. no.139, 27p.

18 village women from households rearing cows were interviewed to investigate (1) time spent on hand-feeding cows and their perception of the task (2) general management practices (3) women's influence on decisions about when to sell cows (4) importance of milk in the diet (5) method of disposal of milk (6) use of cow dung (7) social status (8) women's receptiveness to new ideas.

084 Mitra, M. 1986. Women in dairying in Andhra Pradesh. The Hague, Institute of Social Sciences. 39p. (Working Paper, No. 19. Dairy Aid and Development)

Discusses women's labour input into dairy co-operative has intensified milk production although the women are not found to gain ready access to the fruits of their labour. The paper concludes that women need to participate as dairy producers.

085 Waters-Bayer, A. 1985. Dairying by settled Fulani women in Central Nigeria and some implications for dairy development. UK, Overseas Development Institute. 24p. (Pastoral Development Network Papers No. 20C)

The pattern of resource control and decision-making suggests that innovations to improve animal nutrition are likely to result not in substantially higher rates of milk production consumption and sale, but rather in the production of more animals. Improvement in milk processing and distribution would be better served by improving in rural infrastructure and by development in collaboration with the Fulani women of appropriate technology for small-scale dairying.

Education, Extension and Information

086 Berger, M. 1987. Agricultural extension for women farmers in developing countries : institutional constraints. Quarterly Journal of International Agriculture. Vol.26, no.1, p.28-45.

Despite their role in agricultural production, women in developing countries have virtually been ignored by agricultural extension units.

087 Knowles, J and Weidemann, C.J. 1985. Science and farm women's work : the agrarian origins of home economics, extension systems and modern farmers in developing countries. Agriculture and Human Values. Vol.2, no.1, p.56-59.

Considers a few areas where goals for developing countries, including increased food production can be more fully achieved through careful attention to agricultural and, in particular, home economics extension programmes for rural women.

088 Osuala, J.D.C. 1987. Extending appropriate technology to rural African women. Women's Studies International Forum. Vol.10, no.5, p. 481-487.

It is now apparent that although African women are actively engaged in agriculture, they are often denied information on modern agricultural practices. Appropriate technologies of all kind have been developed to lessen the time women spend on non-productive tasks, assist them with processing and preserving foods and equip them with income-yielding skills.

089 Loudon, J. 1988. Incorporating women into monitoring and evaluation in farming systems research and extension. IN Gender issues in farming systems research and extension. p.87-97. Edited by: S.V. Poats, M. Schmink and A. Spring. Colorado, USA: Westview Press.

Summarized the compelling reasons for incorporating gender issues into farming systems research and extension (FSR/E), especially in a country such as Jamaica where women play key roles in agricultural production. The FSR/E process presents an opportunity to systematically collect valuable information that can help to inform project implementation and refine gender-sensitive measures of key indicators of development.

090 Nji, A.E. 1985. Women in rural development. Yaounde, Cameroon: Department of Community Development. 22p.

Paper delivered at a UN Decade for Women Workshop held in Nairobi in 1985. Discusses development strategies aimed at women in the informal sector of rural Cameroon by focusing on the role of extension education programmes directed at women in agriculture. Points out that women constitute 80 percent of small farmers in Cameroon and, inter alia, that there is the need for field workers to establish a rapport with rural women.

091 Weidemann, C.J. 1987. Designing agricultural extension for women farmers in developing countries. IN Agricultural extension worldwide. p.175-198. Edited by W.M. Rivera and S.G. Schram. Beckenham, UK: Croom Helm Limited.

Focuses on how agricultural extension can span the gender gap and increase productivity of the significant numbers of women bypassed by traditional agricultural extension systems. Reviews the statistics on the participation of women in agriculture in developing countries; analyses their interaction specifically with the US Agency for International Development's projects; and proposes how traditional extension models can be modified to reach women farmers and thereby increase productivity.

092 Spring, A. 1988. Use of male research and extension personnel to target women farmers. IN Gender issues in farming systems research and extension. p.407-426. Edited by S.V. Poats, M. Schmink and A. Spring. Colorado, USA: Westview Press. Men as well as women agricultural researchers and extensionists have to become involved and to target farmers of both gender. Case study from Malawi shows that women are important in agriculture but neglected in extension services and in the practice of farming systems research extension. paper recommends that the mandate of male extensionists can be extended legitimately to include female farmers.

093 Purvis, B.M. 1987. Information for women in agricultural extension in ACP countries. Wageningen, Netherlands: Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation. 75p.

Provides rural women engaged in agricultural production in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states with information to alleviate their task and increase their output, mainly via extension services. Selected extension methodologies and strategies are reviewed to show something of the wide range of options available. Some leads identified include: increasing the proportion of rural girls completing their education by gaining qualifications in agriculture; improving the extension services and related training; promoting other approaches than extension, including collaboration with NGO's; and developing closer links with research.

094 Cabanilla, V.L. and Hargrove, T.R. 1988. The effectiveness of "A farmers' primer on growing rice" in Tagalog and Pangasinan among women farmers. IN Filipino women in rice farming systems. p.333-343. Manila, Phillipines: International Rice Research Institute

Twenty-three women in rice farmers in Bulacon and Pangasinan, Phillipines, were asked to read the IRRI handbook "A farmers' primer on growing rice" and their knowledge before and after was compared. Knowledge score increased by more than 3 times. Women farmers who have had more media exposure and training tended to be more interested in topics of higher technical content. Finally, only 7 women did not read the entire book during the 60-day exposure period.

095 Gura, S. 1986. Extension approaches to reach rural women. IN 1985 training for agriculture and rural development. p.1-9. Rome, FAO. (FAO. Economic and Social Development Series, No. 38).

Discusses the challenge of finding ways in which extension can reach female farmers, indicating that all too often this is not achieved because of traditional practices. Rural women need to be recognised as a group with specific extension and training needs. Extension workers, both male and female, need to be trained to understand the family farm as a complex unit involving agricultural as well as household and family issues.

096 Randriamamonjy, M. 1988. Reviewing the United Nations Decade for women: agricultural training and extension. A case study. FAO Economic and Social Development Series. Vol., no.44, p.134-141.

Evaluates a project conducted in Zaire to train women for extension work in the last decade. Training women is a complex issue relating not only to the general problems of agricultural extension and training but also to the status of women and the cultural, social and economic situation in specific countries or regions. Teaching materials were produced in the local languages, adapted to local conditions and geared to the needs of women and small farmers. Through their personal adaptation of the improved techniques, the women acted as innovators as well as communicating and disseminating the new techniques.

Forestry

097 Jaitley, J. 1987. If nobody fights, we will. Isis Women's World. Vol., no.16, p.16-17.

Rope makers of Ghar, India demand access to the forests for grass necessary for making rope.

098 Saxena, N.C. 1987. Women in forestry. Social Action. Vol.37, no.2, p.150-162.

Deals with the Indian forests and their market economy with particular reference to Indian women. Women generally are involved in meeting the daily survival needs of their households by collecting forest produce. However, deforestation has directly affected this so that now, for example, their total work load covers 10-14 hours per day. However, non-governmental organizations have been able to mobilise for such forestry work for which they receive payment.

Human Nutrition

099 Batliwala, S. 1987. Women's access to food. Indian Journal of Social Work. Vol.48, no.3, p.255-271.

Detailed discussion of the question of gender bias in the distribution of food within households and the generally poor nutritional status of women in India is presented. The role of nutrition programmes and agricultural policy either in aggravating women's condition or failing to recognise it altogether are also brought out.

100 La Torre, A and Rush, L. 1987. The determinants of breast feeding for Mexican women. International Migration Review. Vol.21, no.3, p.728-742.

Develops an economic model for assessing Mexican agricultural migrants' decision to breast feed. The resulting hypotheses from the author's model are linked to health care and welfare programme access, cultural factors and employment. It was found that working women in the sample population are the least likely to breast feed.

Methodology

101 Blain, D. 1985. A farming system for women : the case of cassava production in Zaire. Ceres. Vol.18, no.3, p.43.

FAO study in Kwango-Kwilu, Zaire, during 1979-83 revealed the need to concentrate on the women and their main crop, cassava. Consistent decline in cassava production is noted. Recommends farming systems research as the only methodological approach to take account of the conflicting needs that arise as a result of rural women in developing countries being obliged to fill so many roles.

102 Sajogyo, P. 1986. Alternative ways of incorporating women concerns in farming systems research sites. IN Report of the Asian rice farming systems working group 17th Asian rice farming systems working group meeting, 5-11 October 1986. p.149-164. Manila, Phillipines: International Rice Research Institute. 149-164p.

Emphasizes the need to consider gender issues explicitly at all phases of farming systems research. A case study of 60 households in West Java, Indonesia, is used to illustrate the relevant data collection and analytical techniques, calculating the potential benefits and costs to women.

103 Hanman, F.H. 1986. Alternative ways of incorporating women concerns in farming systems research sites. IN Report of the Asian rice farming systems working group 17th Asian rice farming systems working group meeting, 5-11 October, 1986. p.216-233. Manila, Phillipines: International Rice Research Institute.

Reviews the current place of women in Bangladesh's agriculture; presents research and development institutions concerned with the welfare of women's farmers; discusses the role of women in the farm household; outlines and recommends various strategies for improving the general welfare of women at both homestead and village levels.

104 Mencher J. 1986. Women and agriculture. IN Food policy: frameworks for analysis and action. p.39-49. Edited by C.K. Mann and B. Huddleston. Bloomington, Indiana, USA: University Press.

Provides an analytical framework for evaluating the role of women's involvement in agriculture in the formulation of food policy.

105 Burfisher, M.E. and Horenstein, N.R. 1985. Sex roles in the Nigerian TIV farm household. West Hartford Connecticut, USA: Kumarian Press.

The study re-evaluates the design of a project that was aimed at improving the agricultural productivity of "the middle belt" of Nigeria, of which half the population are the Tiv. Disaggregating for gender, the study shows that the Tiv do not operate as a unified household and thus questions whether the project will work as the designers intended. In addition, the study provides a planning methodology for agricultural development projects that takes into account relevant sex-role differences in the farm household.

106 Ashby, J.A. and Gomez, S. (eds.). 1985. Women, agriculture and rural development in Latin America. Colombia, Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical v,171p.

Reviews what is known of women's role in agriculture and the food system in Latin American and assesses the adequacy of this information for defining objectivity and strategy in agricultural research programmes.

107 Farming Systems Support Project. 1987. Intra-household dynamics and farming systems case studies. FSSP Newsletter. Vol.vol. 5, no.3, p.1-2.

The Population Council and the Farming Systems Support Project have developed a set of seven teaching cases which directly address the relationship between an understanding of intra-household dynamics and the design and extension of new technologies for improving farm production. Each case provides information pertaining to gender roles and was taken from actual project experience in (1) Zambia (2) Burkina Faso (3) Colombia (4) St. Lucia (5) Kenya (6) Indonesia and (7) Botswana.

Plant Science, Production and Protection

108 Kurian, R. and Jayawardena, K. 1984. The exploitation of women on the plantations: Tamil workers on the tea estates of Sri Lanka. WEC pamphlet. Vol., no.3, Sri Lanka, Women's Education Centre. 32p. (WEC Pamphlet, No. 3)

Women plantation workers comprise half the plantation workforce in a sector that earns the largest amount of foreign exchange in Sri Lanka. Yet they face exploitation and numerous problems, which are examined in this pamphlet. The structure of women's organizations is examined and recommendations are made to ameliorate the situation through pressure groups, trade unions and political organizations.

109 Nath, K. 1985. Women and vegetable gardens in the Gambia: action, aid and rural development. Boston, USA: African Studies Centre. Boston University. 13p. (Working Paper, No. 109) Discusses programme aimed at improving the capacity of rural women to produce garden vegetables and to introduce marketing infrastructures. It concludes that a comprehensive, well co-ordinated programme for assisting vegetable production and for giving rural women a new perspective on the potential of gardening as an income-generating activity has been realised. Of significance is that no steps have been taken to change local traditions of village males extracting free labour from female members of gardening groups.

110 International Rice Research Institute. 1985. Women in rice farming: proceedings of a conference on women in rice farming systems. Manilla, Phillipines: IRRI. 531p.

Discusses women's role in Asian and African rice cultivation and the benefits derived from the introduction of past and emerging rice technologies.

Processing of Agricultural Products

111 Petritsch, M. 1985. Women's participation in manufacturing in developing countries, with emphasis on agro-industries. Vienna, Austria: UNIDO. 114p.

Seeks to examine the current and potential role of women in manufacturing, with special emphasis on the manufacturing of agro-based products. Also attempts to identify the possibilities for a more effective integration and increased participation of women at all levels in the agro-industries, bearing in mind their participation in various activities linked with these industries. Illustrative case studies are presented on women in food processing in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and Western Asia.

112 Fath, J. 1985. Women and the growth of agro-industries in Developing Countries. Vienna, Austria: UNIDO. 101p.

Main argument is that the mode of agro-industrial development in developing countries substantially determines the role of women in manufacturing. Their closer association with agro-industrial development is proposed since they can be considered as resources, agents and catalysts of development. The role of transnational corporations in food processing is analysed.

Rural Sociology

113 Rauf, A. 1987. Rural women and the family : a study of a Punjabi village in Pakistan. Journal of Comparative Family Studies. Vol.18, no.3, p.403-415.

Discusses the inheritance of property, position in the family authority structure, family eating patterns, purdah, (role in farm operations), and health and leisure activities.

114 Kabir, K. 1986. Women and food production in Bangladesh. Canadian Women Studies. Vol.7, nos.1-2, p.111-113.

Presented as a paper at a Forum '85 Women and Food Production Workshop, it examines the difficult position confronting women food producers in Bangladesh. The sexual segregation of Muslim society relegates women to the invisible role processing food within the household, away from the fields. The Nigeria Kori Women's group, among others, has so far succeeded in mobilising women agricultural workers into cooperatives.

115 Pedersen, J. 1987. Plantation women and children : wage, labour, adoption and fertility in the Seychelles. Ethnology. Vol.26, no.1, p.51-61.

Presents first a description of the general features of the Seychelles and the coconut plantation in question. Next, the author investigates the way in which these plantation women organize their household tasks so as to reconcile their work for the plantation with the work created by having many children. Women who have many children work on the plantation and having children does not seem to inhibit this.

116 Odie-Ali, S. 1986. Women in agriculture : the case of Guyana. Social and Economic Studies. Vol.35, no. 2, p.241-289.

Revised version of a paper presented at the regional conference of the Women in the Caribbean Project (WICP), held in Barbados in September 1982. Deals specifically with Guyanese women who are involved in farming; their reasons for becoming so involved; their role within the familial, agricultural and other economic spheres; their knowledge of and access to credit and other agricultural development facilities which may be available; and their perception of themselves in the field of agriculture.

The findings encompass the WICP theme: sources of livelihood, emotional support and power authority.

117 Trenchard, E. 1987. Rural women's work in sub-Saharan Africa and the implications for nutrition. IN Geography of gender in the Third World. p.153-172. Edited by J.H. Momsen and J. Townsend. New York, USA: State University of New York Press.

Examines the role of women in 5 dissimilar ethnic groups: Luo and Kikuyu from Kenya, the Kasasi in Northeastern Ghana, the Maudiuka in the Gambia and the Ewe from Southeastern Ghana. In all these groups the women's mothering role in providing food for her family has been retained, however, her previously adequate access to the means of production on the land has been reduced. This reflects immensely on the food crisis of many African countries.

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