



Women's Impact on Culture & Development throughout the World

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KEYWORDS :

In earlier stages (ancient period) of life of women had no freedom & social equality, therefore they had been suffered a lot of struggles/problems..but after lot of changes in present days(Modern Period) life style of women had changed with a lot of awareness on about real life, later on the role of women currently have been playing essential roles in our busy life.

India has been developing so fast because of so many aspects especially impact of Women in Culture & Development is India & Other countries achieve good results and also women are good at multi-tasking & essential roles in various fields such as, Art & Entertainment, Education & Finance, Science & Technology, National & International Politics and also leading other independent fields in our real life..

One of the most important role a woman plays in the development of a nation is of being a good mother because good mothers produce good children which eventually become good citizens. A mother can teach moral values to her children and fortunately in India we have plenty of such great mothers. It is said- "If you educate yourself you only educate an individual, if you educate a woman you educate two families".

The culture of female employment in developing nations is based on "formal labor, housework, and informal-sector production" (Ward 1990). Only a small proportion of women work in export factories compared to the entire female population. Most work in agriculture, perform housework, or are employed in the informal sector. Females in these nations are limited in society by patriarchal control. These societies claim that female labor is an extension of their household chores. This ideology is "interwoven in the capitalist economy to justify women's subordination on the global assembly line, in the home and informal sector" (Ward 1990). Regardless of which sector of employment women are working in, they are given limited access to resources and authority over their work.

Informal-sector work "provides the intermediate link between formal waged labor and unpaid house work in that it...is unprotected waged labor...[that enables]...the survival and maintenance of ...families" (Ward 1990). Employment opportunities within the informal sector are also stratified according to gender. Like the formal sector, males hold supervisory positions, while females are simply subcontracted workers. Women perform informal assembly work in their homes (done by most women) or factories as methods of survival. Working in the home allows women "to care for [their] children...and to retain control over the profits of their labor" (Ward 1990). Most women who choose this option are housewives who do not receive enough money from their husbands to pay for the basic necessities for their family's survival (i.e. food and clothing). These women cannot seek formal sector employment due to their family responsibilities within the household. Informal/ domestic jobs also provide a survival strategy for women dealing with husbands who don't want to contribute enough of their wages to provide for the families.

Although women may feel a sense of empowerment, their wages are substantially low in comparison to their male counterparts. Also, "women have the smallest shops, are the least able to compete [in the informal-sector] and are subject to more government inspections than men" (Ward 1990). The glass ceiling also exists in developing nations. Women are given a "taste" of independence that does not allow

them to ascend to the same managerial positions as men. The fact that male supervisors believe that garment assembly is an extension of "female work" at home, causes supervisors to stigmatize all women as laborers rather than promote them to managers. They are confined to these positions because of gender roles and expectations. However, "unemployed...men refused to participate in their wives' informal work because they felt they could be called away at any time for a waged job" (Ward 1990). This double standard causes women in developing nations to develop a double role of survival. The informal-sector enables women to maintain these roles without the dependence of her husband's assistance.

There are other household issues that occur in relation to wages and survival. As mentioned earlier, several women seek informal jobs because their husbands are not contributing enough of their wages to ensure the family's survival. These men "simply reduce the amount of money they transfer to their wives so as to be able to maintain their preexisting level of alcohol and tobacco consumption" (Elson 1992). Why do men appear to be disconnected with their responsibilities to maintain the household?

Alcohol and tobacco consumption usually leads to domestic arguments and is associated with domestic violence against women and children... [because] the men would often beat up the women [and children] to demand money for drink[s]" (Elson 1992). Men's addiction to alcohol and tobacco leads them to resort to using the money allocated towards household expenses after they have spent the money set aside for

personal expenses. Does socialization play an important role in this situation? Since gender expectations allocated women as caregivers and domestic workers, do men feel detached from household responsibilities? Does the media play a role in the male consumption of alcohol and tobacco? Men may use these devices as a form of relaxation from a long day at work. If males spend more time with their families they might develop a closer bond to them that might limit their alcohol and tobacco intake.

Unfortunately, this alternative is a challenge to achieve. Several males would rather desert their families than give up alcohol or tobacco. Although this reduces the expenses within the household, females hold a subordinate position in society and are forced to depend on a man for adequate survival. The "number of women-headed households relying on insufficient and unstable remittances is reported to have grown".

(Elson 1992). Family abandonment by males can be another reason for the advancement of poverty in developing nations. The unequal gender wages and limited. Whatever I believe the statement of followed below:

"Behind Every Successful Man Is A Great Woman". but "I also believe for every successful nation IS A Great Woman".
Thank You!