

Solemnity of the report of 'Woman's role in planned economy

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Abstract

Woman's role in planned economy a report formulated by National Planning Sub-Committee, under the chairwomanship of Rani Lakshmbai Rajwade, secretaries Shrimati Mridula Sarabhai and Mrs. Purvis N. Dubash edit by K.T. Shah. In Indian history this was the first time tried to knowing the actual and condition of women's. This Committee formulated by Congress but impact of this can be all over India not only in the sphere of influence of Congress. Before making of this committee many Women organisation formulated in India with objective of social reform in Women's. Some political organisation also formulated which were demanded related to the equality of political rights. In this one important were women's organisations who mainly advocated the voting rights for women's. In this scenario formulation of the Women's role in planned economy have the important. Because in the Indian history first time tries to formulate the plan that have responsible for all over development of women's, with specially emphasis on the women's role in economic development. This study tries to explore the prose and cones of the report. Another important inference try to find from the report is related to how be this is really have the courage of women's or only it was the combination of waste papers. In this make evolution of report some other important aspects which were very important for women's.

Keywords: congress, committee, economic, industrial, organisation, planning, politics, report, women's

1. Introduction

"Woman is the companion of man, gifted with equal mental capacities. She has the right to participate in the minutest details in the activities of man, and she has an equal right of freedom and liberty with him. She is entitled to a supreme place in her own sphere of activity as man is in his. This ought to be the natural condition of things and not as a result only of learning to read and write. By sheer force of a vicious custom, even the most ignorant and worthless men have been enjoying a superiority over woman which they do not deserve and ought not to have. Many of our movements stop half way because of the condition of our women."

Mahatma Gandhi.

Woman's role in planned economy a report formulated by National Planning Sub-Committee, under the chairwomanship of Rani Lakshmbai Rajwade, secretaries Shrimati Mridula Sarabhai and Mrs. Purvis N. Dubash edit by K.T. Shah. Committee appointed in 1938, began its work early in 1939 and preface written by K.T. Shah in July 1947.

2. Committee in particular concerned itself with following main issues:

1. The family life and organisation and woman's employments in the house, and the change therein in recent years
2. Marriage and succession and the laws governing these,
3. The conditions of industrial employment of women in mines, factories, plantations, workshops and cottage industries as well as in domestic employments and retail trade

4. Social customs and institutions which preclude women from taking her full share in India's planned economy
5. The types methods of appropriate education to play her role in household work, in the profession and in social and national services and
6. Any other question connected them.

For study of above said problem, committee divided its work in two sections individual status and social status. In individual status committee concerned, most important issues related to civic right, economic right, property right and education. This committee had did his mostly work through questionnaires it had 70 descriptive questions. Questionnaire was divided, into seven sections which different aspects of women's.

The work of the Sub-Committee was hampered by scarcity or unevenness of information Questionnaires, quite stunningly comprehensive, was issued widely and the replies and reports analysed. These form the basis of the text of the Report.

When we studied first section of questionnaire, which have 15 comprehensive questions which were related to General; social, economic and legal status, this section was very important for report because they covered most important aspect of women's economic development, which is main motive of report inference from this particular section. In the main text analyzed background of educational system for women's, right to franchise respect to political representative. It shows the Representation is very low, main provinces Madras, Bombay, United Provinces have only one women representative. In this, he demanded nine fundamental rights, which is mostly demanded in Karachi conference;

in this, important is right to property and right to franchise.

A most important suggestion was given in report is related to Nationality, report suggest without any discrimination based on state all women, which were, belong to India, had an Indian citizenship.

Economic activities in this in India wage earner classified into agricultural workers, non- agricultural workers, workers employed as general labourers and in a variety of small industries, trades, etc., and worker in organized industries. But the problem is ensuring equal opportunity, security of wage earner, problem of organisation, problem reconciling economic activity with family life and care of the child and the problem of overcoming social prejudice against women's entry an all spheres of economic activity.

Section 1 is only focused on the social and legal status it was more far behind the original issue related to the economic development of women's it discussed only various women's background issues but totally failed to give a strong recommendation on faithful plan. If we study the plan based on report title we were only harass by the planner because they discuss social issues without considering economic values of different aspects.

Section 2, family life and relationships in this issues covered related to the family property and business, ownership, inheritance and succession rights, family budget, education etc. Such different aspect arises through 10 questions in this section. But when it was analysed in the main text of report, not seriously discussed. All of such issues are out box in particular planned report.

Section 3, marriage, maternity, and succession. This section was analysed on the basis of 15 descriptive questions which deals in the institution of different religion marriage, types of marriage and its process. And the questions were related to the succession and divorce laws. It tried to simplify the process of marriage and its law, which made the reasons for giving difficulty and murderous life to the women's.

No doubt, marriage was a institution which is completely engaged with economic activities and its effect on economic conditions of women's. All economic process and rights directly bound with the marriage institution. In case of Indian society Marriage are very important some time it is the only reason of debt in both society rural or urban. The process of marries in the society, affected equally both the rural and urban society and regulate the economic process. This section defines in the report very good but all questions analysis connectivity did not have any quality. it is societal form more than economic connectivity. Some other elements also define which are calculated as good moderator of economy such population control, compulsory dissolution of marries and its compassion process according to different marriage rules.

Section 4, conditions of industrial employment for women. This section had the 10 important questions it was related to women's employment condition in different sectors. It is related to social and economic need of the community, hours of work, wages, safety and

health, 'serfdom', contract labour, cottage industries, domestic services etc.

Conditions of industrial employments are very important for the society and economic progress of country. It's important more increase when it is related to the women, because women employer are very important function in production and services. Some occupation in small scale industries which make the part of large scale industries is very important. Women's are more important because they carry extra responsibility at work place i.e. hosing work, children etc.

Recommendation in report related, to the women employers were very important. In this relation committee work is well than other section of report. In this report demand was made equal pay grade without gender discrimination, sickness insurance, prohibited to dangerous work in factories, labour committees, and facilities to the wage earner, work in cottage industries, work on the land, work in the home, domestic services, trade union, insurance etc.

Section 5, deleterious social customs acting as hindrance to women has, in this section had only five questions that manly related to the obstacle of economic progress of women, which was analysis in the main text. Question interpretation was more nearer social aspect than economy.

Section 6, types and method of appropriate education, in this section had only five question related to the education of women's. Analysis of main text in report toward women's education in this how mainly related to educational institution and what type of education they should provide, what is future of women's education. This section also discussed about the Gandhian educational system.

Section 7 miscellaneous problem concerning women is the last section of the questionnaire, in this section opened by the personal experience and opinion. This included the harmfulness of cast system, evolution of new classes, reconstruction of social system, professional prostitution, crime etc.

3. Conclusion

The Report of the Sub-Committee may be summed up as the first attempt to assess the status of Indian women and to define the parameters of their development. Although the analysis was not that of a group of professional sociologists or economists, as committed intelligent women they based their conclusions on their knowledge of society and the data they received. Some aspects of women's lives were emphasized and some not, but most of the issues were outlined. We see that they were not against tradition or in favour of modernization, but they were certainly in favour of women's development as individuals. Due to difference between the analyses of questionnaire and answer responded are very different. Some text of report do not match with questionnaire, analyses give only personal suggestion without any care of questionnaire. Questionnaire also has a problem in itself; it is so lengthy, having different aspects without any connectivity. Some like it as descriptive book-let than the questionnaire. These situations created a

problem and report is far from its objective, and its structure is like a 'cart before the horse'. But it is not totally neglected because we can see some important changes in later period in Indian history those influence by sub-committee specially related provisions in Indian Constitution.

4. References

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