

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE FINANCIAL  
ASPECT OF RICE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION  
IN TWO PHILIPPINE VILLAGES


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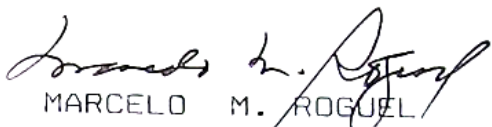
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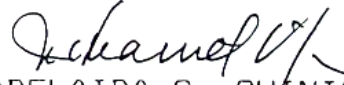
  
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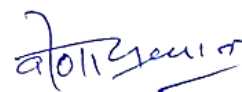
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## ABSTRACT

PRADHAN, BEENA, Institute of Graduate Studies, Central Luzon State University, Munoz, Nueva Ecija, Philippines, March, 1990. FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE FINANCIAL ASPECT OF THE RICE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION IN TWO PHILIPPINE VILLAGES.

Adviser: Dr. Artemia L. Ferrer

This study analyzed the role of women in the financial aspect of rice production and distribution considering irrigated and rainfed Philippine rice farming villages. A total of 146 rural women were randomly selected and responded to an interview schedule.

Women respondents were above 40 years and were generally older in irrigated area. The family size was six and five in irrigated and rainfed areas, respectively. There was relatively small farm size (2.05 hectares) and family income was only 62,655.00 pesos per annum which could not fully sustain family's farm and basic needs. In rainfed area, the economic

situation was even worse, Moreover, while majority of the women in both areas did not have extended family to financially support, job opportunity outside farming to augment income was not also available. There is also low educational attainment, and training related to rice farming was wanting. Farming experience was, however, long enough. Women were also members of different organizations in both areas.

The rice distribution activities in both areas as well as in irrigated area only were always participated by the respondents as perceived by women themselves and as they perceived to be their husband's attitude, respectively. All the other participations on rice production and distribution were generally perceived to be sometimes allowed by their husbands and sometimes done by themselves.

There was full agreement to the perceived rice production meaning primarily on the basic necessity, economic importance, and contribution to development reasons. However, there was only one distribution meaning that women fully agreed on "for market exchange".

non-framing job opportunity, wife's perception of husband's attitude toward her participation and women's own perception of her role in production and distribution.

Finally, there was no significant difference in the nature as well as the level of actual role performed by women in the financial aspect of rice production and distribution in both areas in, irrigated and rainfed.

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