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9. ABSTRACT  
 This bibliography is intended to be a useful starting point for anyone undertaking research into the status and problems of women in Ghanaian development. It contains annotated entries concerning books, journal articles, reports, and other documents that bear on the role of women in Ghanaian development. The research conducted in preparing this bibliography was undertaken in connection with efforts by the U.S. Aid Mission, Ghana, to meet requirements of Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973, which requires that U.S. foreign assistance be administered "so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of foreign countries, thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort."

Materials are presented in the following sections; (1) Women and Development in General; (2) Women and Education; (3) Women and Health, Nutrition, and Family Planning; (4) Women and the Economy (Agriculture, Trading, and the Modern Sector).

Research for the bibliography quickly highlighted two problems: the paucity of materials specifically concerned with women's roles, and the difficulty of obtaining materials, once sources were identified.

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WOMEN IN GHANAIAN DEVELOPMENT

An Annotated Bibliography

Prepared for USAID/Ghana

Marian Fuchs-Carsch  
April, 1975

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## INTRODUCTION

This bibliography contains annotated entries concerning books, journal articles, reports and other documents that have bearing on the role of women in Ghanaian development. It has been prepared for the United States Agency for International Development Mission to Ghana as part of their efforts to meet the requirements of Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973, also called the Percy Amendment. This amendment requires that foreign assistance by the U.S. government be administered "so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of foreign countries, thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort."

Areas of main concentration were selected in line with USAID interests, and material is presented in the following sections:

1. Women and Development in General
2. Women and Education (Formal and Informal)
3. Women and Health, Nutrition and Family Planning
  - 3.1. Health
  - 3.2. Population and Family Planning
  - 3.3. Nutrition
4. Women and the Economy
  - 4.1. Agriculture
  - 4.2. Trading
  - 4.3. The Modern Sector

Background sources in peripheral, but related areas, such as legal, anthropological and sociological studies are presented in an appendix. Several of these sources have not been annotated, due to lack of time.

In several instances it proved difficult to assign material to one particular section. The reader is therefore urged to consult sources in related areas when researching a particular topic.

Research for this bibliography quickly highlighted two problems: the paucity of materials specifically concerned with women's roles, and the difficulty of obtaining materials, once sources were identified. The compiler has attempted to alleviate the first problem by including considerable material that pertains to women either indirectly, or only in part; lengthy annotations for hard-to-find materials are given to overcome the second difficulty. Many sources, however, remained elusive, and where it was felt that these promised to be particularly relevant, they have been included without annotation.

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the generous assistance of several people:

Mrs. Jeanne North, who wrote nearly all the entries on women in trading and women in the modern sector;

Mrs. Judy Bryson, who provided sources and guidance on entries concerning health, family planning and nutrition, wrote several of the entries in that and other sections, and did the final editing of the bibliography;

Mrs. Sharna Blumenfeld, who provided sources and discussion on many of the entries on women and education;

Dr. Lila Engberg, who provided many sources on women and development;

Carmel Dinan, who provided suggestions for sources included in the appendix.

It is hoped that this bibliography will provide a useful starting point for anyone undertaking research into the status and problems of women in Ghanaian development.

## 1. WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT IN GENERAL

BOSERUP, Ester, Woman's Role in Economic Development, George Allen and Unwin, London, 1970.

Examines the changing patterns of female employment in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. An ambitious attempt to show women's actual and potential contributions to economic development, using comparative data and theoretical analysis. Author suggests that modernization process may deprive women of their traditional functions, and that economic growth may therefore be retarded. Examines patterns of female activity in rural and urban areas, and the effects of migration to towns, and charts implications for national development policies.

Since this work is currently out of print, specific points of interest to role of women in Ghanaian development are quoted here.

Describes sub-Saharan Africa as area of "female farming," with no areas entirely subsistence, i.e., some cash crops grown. Causes include European influence which encouraged males to take wage employment or concentrate on commercial crops; relatively low population densities giving rise to shifting agriculture together with labor extensive practices allow African men to work short hours and leave most farming to females. Notes that introduction of technology, e.g., plough, leads to predominance of male farmers; since women predominate in hoe agriculture, and farming is relatively unattractive to men, there is an obvious disinclination on the part of males to go into permanent plough agriculture, unless forced to do so by population pressure and consequent land shortages.

Explains the popularity of polygamy in both males and females. Males gain status due to bride price for daughters, and productive labor from wives and children. Females, who are expected to support themselves and their children, as well as work for husbands, welcome co-workers to share the burden of these tasks.

Suggests that under European rule, small-scale agriculture lost status, as male cash crop farming became more productive, while female food production was ignored by Europeans, and productivity remained static. This "productivity" gap in turn seemed to justify European prejudice against female farmer, and continued to prohibit assistance to them. This in turn led to a strict division of labor within the household, and Boserup suggests that in some areas women's insistence on not helping husbands with cash crops (since they would realize no economic benefits) has been a major constraint to the development of cash crop economies.

Suggests that education of women in modern agricultural practices and their exposure to agricultural extension services as means to overcome this lack of productivity.

Notes that areas of female farming are also areas of female trading with, e.g., women in Ghana accounting for 80 percent of labor force in urban and rural small-scale trading. Quoting McCall, 1971, predicts that agricultural development leading to the practice of employing hired labor will in turn free women to participate more fully in trading, an occupation that they prefer.

Despite female predominance in small-scale trading, notes male dominance in trade and industry in the modern sector. Suggests that missionaries, Europeans and husbands all interested to keep women in villages (among other things, to keep down prostitution), which in turn lead to a barrier to women's emancipation from tribal and family authority and their efforts to find genuine urban employment. In this connection, also discusses urban employer preference for male employees, and urges need for part-time work and flexible hours so that women may become productive in the modern sector.

Gains in the modern sector have been largely in the areas of teaching and nursing due to a felt need that women should be taught and medically treated by women.

Notes three forms of income generation in developing countries:

- a) Money income earned by sale of products and services or work for wages and salaries.
- b) Incomes in kind earned by barter of farm goods and services, or by work for wages in kind.
- c) Incomes in kind consisting of goods produced and services provided for family's own needs.

Suggests that with migration of families to urban areas, the wife is restricted in her earning of c) above, and that families will try to compensate for this by incorporating aspects of subsistence economy in towns, i.e., having small farm plot, keeping animals, etc., which with increasing urbanization becomes increasingly difficult.

Final recommendations include the importance of training females in agricultural topics, and the development of attractive occupations in rural areas to mitigate against the pull of urban migration.

BIRMINGHAM, Walter; NEUSTADT, I.; OMABOE, E.N.; A Study of Contemporary Ghana, Volume 2: Some Aspects of Social Structure, George Allen and Unwin, London, 1967.

Basic source for data and analysis on population and education in Ghana. Four chapters on population (general characteristics, change, migration and urbanization, projects and policy) by J. C. Caldwell. Chapter on education by C. E. Hurd, describing development, structure and functions of Ghanaian education. Chapter on marriage, family and the household by P. A. Tetteh, and other chapters on religion and land tenure.

CUTLER, Virginia F., "Woman Power, Social Imperatives and Home Science," Ghana Universities Press, Accra, 1969. (An Inaugural Lecture delivered on May 16, 1969, at the University of Ghana, Legon)

Using 1960 census data, post enumeration survey data (Addo and Gaisie) and other studies, author outlines four social imperatives or problem areas which must be overcome if women are to realize their full potential. Author is also concerned to point out the role of home science in helping to overcome problems.

The four social imperatives are: 1. To increase the educational attainment of women. Author stresses need for improved informal education as well as importance of equal access with males to formal education. 2. To reduce the homemaker load. Comments on the drudgery of household chores and need to fill free time with constructive activity. 3. To reduce the dependency load, i.e., number of children. Suggests that home science workers can help change attitudes so that people recognize achievements of family members rather than the numbers of children born. 4. To upgrade and increase the economic activity load of women. Author states: "Women Power in Ghana reaches its zenith in the field of economic activity...if help were given to them to upgrade their competence and to opening the doors of opportunity for them at all occupational levels, the feminine half of Ghana's people would be able to demonstrate to the world that one should never underestimate the power of a woman."

DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES, INC., "A Seven Country Survey on the Roles of Women in Rural Development," a report prepared for USAID, 1974.

A report on the current and potential roles of rural women in Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria, Bolivia, Paraguay and Peru, presenting preliminary conclusions concerning rural women's active decision-making and participation roles in agricultural production, family care, family planning and education of children.

Includes very brief sketches on the current status of women in the rural sector of each country. Charts on educational status of women are also presented which provide useful comparative data. Similar data on economic activities for males and females also presented. Most interesting data concerns male/female decision making and participation in various fields: agriculture (including carrying out agricultural production, use of modern inputs, joining cooperatives, obtaining credit); marketing (including petty trading and cash crops); putting aside savings; family care (including health, nutrition, education of children, number of children, home economics training and willingness to use contraceptives); other rural sector production and income opportunities (handicraft production, marketing of handicrafts, use of women's own income); community projects (self-help projects, community projects). These data are highly useful; however, it is not clear how reliable they are. Authors concede that only two months were spent on data collections, and charts do not give detailed data sources. Finally, selected projects and programs are examined in some detail with respect to their impact on the role of women in development. Those in Ghana are Home Extension Program, Christian Mothers' Association and Denu Shallots Project. Although material is presented on projects in details, conclusions seem somewhat rosy, especially with regard to the Home Science Program. Nor is there any justification given for the selection of the projects chosen.

Major findings include: 1) Women play active roles as decision makers and participants in most development-related work. Women in most countries take part equally with men in basic agricultural production. Rural women predominate in petty trading. In five countries, women are prime movers in self-help and government projects. Rural women continue to prevail in family care and handicraft production. 2) Social, cultural and legal barriers to broader roles for women are not as restrictive for the future as the past might indicate. 3) Integration of women into rural economy will proceed more quickly if integration is in context of development project rather than women-only projects. 4) Home economics projects rank far below agricultural production projects involving women as promoters of change and modernization. 5) Methods for involving women in development projects are not fundamentally different from methods for involving any local population target groups in the adoption of a technique or process. 6) The question of whether or not to integrate women into existing organizations or create new ones exclusively for women is complex and depends largely upon local circumstances. 7) Data collected on the roles of rural women is not merely country-specific; it is region-within-country specific. 8) Truly relevant statistics on the involvement of women in the rural sector are

generally not available. Data on decision making and participation can only be found in the field.

A useful, unannotated bibliography.

ECA Regional Seminar on the Integration of Women in Development with Special Reference to Population Factors, "The Data Base for Discussion in the Interrelations between the Integration of Women in Development, their Situation and Population Factors in Africa," Addis Ababa, 1974.

One of the background sources for the following FAO/ECA paper.

Notes that most development goals set forth by UN relate to women's roles, viz., nutrition, health, population and education, increase of productive employment, high production and more equitable distribution of income and wealth. Presents detailed, tabulated and graphic data continent-wide in the above areas. Describes the situation of women in subsistence and early modernizing areas, noting that the traditional situation of women in Africa has impeded development in three ways:

1. By retarding the production and distribution of food, etc., since the energy input of women has only minimal productive returns;
2. By the physical and mental effects on the population because women live at drudgery level; and
3. By a resultant waste of human beings and resources, due to low life expectancy.

Discusses extent to which modernization has improved women's situation and concludes that lack of sufficient, reliable data permits no generalizations for the whole continent. Available data on employment, education, participation in administration and public life, access to health and maternity knowledge and services (including family planning, food supply and nutrition, and reducing workloads), increasing productivity given and analyzed. A chapter is devoted to the inter-relationships between population growth rates, development and women's situation; employment, education and the situation or status of women are identified as the major influences affecting fertility. These factors are discussed with statistical illustration.

A final chapter presents action implications. After present prevailing attitudes that might impair action, recommends the following:

1. Institutions to assure the full integration of women in development. (National Commissions, Women's Bureau, an Africa Regional Standing Committee)
2. Research and action to improve the status of rural women. (Including formal and informal education programs, cooperatives, technology, child-care facilities, etc.)
3. National and regional-level action. (Development plans to give emphasis to female work, equal opportunity for education, men to be encouraged to share home labor, school curricula to be similar for both sexes, etc.)

An excellent background source, available at the local FAO office.

FAO/ECA, "The Role of Women in Population Dynamics Related to Food and Agriculture and Rural Development in Africa," unpublished mimeo, September 26, 1974.

Comments on the irrelevance of most documents on African agriculture that talk of the "farmer, he." "Everyone who has worked in Africa knows that it is predominantly the women who produce the food crops in addition to helping their husbands to weed their cash crops, harvest them, and carry them to market."

Quotes various ECA sources in presenting a detailed outline of African woman's daily activities. Reiterates Boserup, 1970 and Mead, 1961 in describing the role of colonialism in relegating agriculture into the hands of women.

Presents tables on responsibilities of women and their areas of access to non-formal education based on various FAO/ECA documents.

<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Percentage responsibility of females</u>
Food production	70
Domestic food storage	50
Food processing	100
Animal husbandry	50
Marketing	60
Brewing	90
Water supply	90
Fuel supply	80

<u>Areas of access to non-formal education</u>	<u>Percentage responsibility of females</u>
Agriculture	15
Animal husbandry	20
Cooperatives	10
Arts and crafts	50
Nutrition	90
Home economics	100

Notes that access to non-formal education not related to female responsibility pattern. Also that most female education geared to nutrition and home economics, areas in which males have almost no access to information. Deplores the misallocation of time and effort. Also the "homemaking" content of most women's training, i.e., cake baking, cocktail mixing and flower arranging, as not suitable or relevant to females who are predominantly foodstuff farmers.

Notes, as Paulme, 1963, that "women's major creative contribution in the eyes of their societies is still child-bearing."

Suggests that the traditional situation of women in Africa has impeded development in three ways:

- 1) By retarding production of food since the energy output of women has only minimal productive returns.
- 2) By the physical and mental effects on the population caused by women living at drudgery levels.
- 3) By resultant waste of human beings and of resources spent on them by families and by countries, from high infant mortality and low expectation of life at birth.

Makes detailed suggestions for improvements in the field of agriculture which include the following intermediate technologies: ox-drawn ploughs and harrows; hand-operated inter-row cultivators, planters, winnowers; seed-cleaning sieves; chicken feeders and waterers; locally-made sun dryers; smoking drums for fish and meat; improved food stores against insects, rodents, dampness; solar water heaters; maize shellers; cassava grinders; clotheslines and cupboards; community mills; wheelbarrows, bicycle or tricycle cars for portage and water catchment tanks for water; planting quick-growing trees near villages, and introducing village portable, mechanical saws for firewood.

Also recommends females be given greater access to relevant non-formal education; extension services be extended in food crop production

to women; improved market facilities (loans, credit, guidance); health education; development of cottage industries. In general, integrated rural services.

FAO/UN, "Planning Family Resources for Rural Development," Nutrition Information Documents Series, (ESN:IDS/72/6), Rome, 1972.

Contains selected and edited papers from the FAO/ECA/SIDA seminar on home economics development planning for English-speaking countries in Africa, held in Addis Ababa in March, 1972.

The following papers particularly relevant for the role of women in development, although somewhat superceded by later ECA documents.

1. (ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, ECA) "The Economic Role of Women with Special Emphasis in the Implementation of Rural Development Schemes in Africa."

Contains useful section on position of women in the framework of customary land tenure. Concentrates on role of women in settlement schemes; concludes that settlement schemes one of the effective tools for improving women's conditions in rural areas and for overcoming the obstacles that oppose their progress. Calls for equalization of rights and duties for both sexes in the settlement areas; equal opportunities of access to land under the same conditions as those established for men; betterment of work distribution within the family group, mainly between the sexes; equal opportunities of access to training, education, credit and marketing and extension services; implementation through local bodies, as women's associations, of the legislation protecting women's rights.

2. (Human Resources Development Division, ECA) "Women and Rural Institutions."

Without giving country-specific information, discusses the role, form, and problems of institutions in following areas: production, processing, marketing, handicrafts, distribution, mobilization of local savings, credit, housing, other rural services. A final section of women's rural institutions in the planning process.

3. (Human Resources Development Division, ECA) "The Impact of Modern Life and Technology on Women's Economic Role: Implications for Planners."

An inclusive paper giving abundant statistical illustration, including Ghana data. Poses question, "Does the time women spend on development have the greatest possible returns for development -- the increased freedom and well-being of themselves, their families and their countries?" In examining this question, paper describes the impact of modern life, i.e., the money economy, education, technology, on women. It also reviews existing vocational training programs for females in home science and other fields. The paper concludes with a discussion of planning for full participation of women in development, by outlining identification of the active labor force, research and planning strategies.

Paper concludes, "...women, who raise the children, produce most of the continent's food and are responsible for most of its self-help projects, may be the key to development."

An excellent background source for any research into the role of women in development.

KLINGSHIRN, Agnes, "The Changing Position of Women in Ghana: A Study Based on Empirical Research in Larteh, a small town in Southern Ghana." Doctoral Dissertation, University of Marburg/Lahn, 1971.

Study divided into two sections; first, position of women in Ghana in general from the point of view of traditional kinship structures; second, economics, education, political and public life and religion as areas of women's roles examined in greater detail.

Author's research undertaken 1965-66. Detailed guided interviews and personal observations covering every fifteenth house of the approximately 1000 in Larteh. In addition to personal research, author has done excellent review of existing literature.

Section I. An excellent, clear, detailed and authoritative presentation of the major anthropological studies of kinship structures of Ghana. Although primarily covering Southern Ghana, Northern ethnic groups are also discussed. Role of women traced through birth and childhood, puberty, marriage, old age and death. Authorities discussed by Klingshirn and not otherwise annotated in this bibliography:

Brokensha, David. Social Change at Larteh, Ghana, Oxford, 1966.

Feldman, Harold. "The Ghanaian Family in Transition," Legon, around 1962, mimeo.

Field, M. J. Religion and Medicine of the Ga People,  
London, 1961. The Social Organization of the Ga People,  
London, 1940.

Fortes, Meyer. "Kinship and Marriage among the Ashanti." In  
A. K. Radcliffe-Brown and D. Forde (eds) African Systems of  
Kinship and Marriage, (1950) London 1962, pp 254-284. (Also  
"Time and Structure: An Ashanti Case Study" in Fortes (ed)  
Social Structure, London, 1949.)

Goody, Jack. Death, Property and the Ancestors. A Study of  
the Mortuary Customs of the LoDagaa of West Africa, Stanford  
California 1962.

Goody, Esther N. "Conjugal Separation and Divorce among the  
Gonja of Northern Ghana," in M. Fortes (ed) Marriage in  
Tribal Societies. Cambridge Papers in Social Anthropology,  
No. 3, Cambridge 1962, pp 14-54.

Kemp, D. Nine Years on the Gold Coast, London, 1898.

Omari, T. Peter. Marriage Guidance for Young Ghanaians,  
Edinburgh, 1962.

Rattray, R. S. Ashanti, London.

Rattray, R. S. Religion and Art in Ashanti, London, 1927.

Rattray, R. S. Ashanti Law and Constitution, London, 1929.

Southall Aiden. (ed) Social Change in Modern Africa,  
London, 1965.

Westermann, Diedrich. Various publications in German, 1905-  
1943. (Also Africa and Christianity, Oxford (1937) 1949.

#### Summary of conclusion on women's role in economic life:

Ghana still predominantly agricultural with lucrative sources of income  
in this area, i.e., cocoa and palm oil production -- predominantly male.  
Women, with exception of Akans and Gas who may inherit trees and land  
from their mothers, mostly laborers dependent on husband's or father's  
farms.

Women primarily occupied with producing necessary foodstuffs for the  
family and largely excluded from cash crop farming. Although a  
woman may keep the income from the sale of surplus foodstuffs for  
her own use, and if she has land of her own she may grow cash crops  
there, most of her time is taken up with work for her husband and

care of the household, so her income does not usually amount to much. Woman is forced to try to have some separate income since she cannot expect husband to provide for any personal special expenditures and since she will wish to have a reserve fund for her old age when her husband may leave her. Finally, she will wish to accumulate wealth to benefit her children.

With increased status of wage employment, agriculture has lost status and women increasingly become landowners or tenders. Despite this, agriculture is losing its importance for women too. Where possible, women prefer to trade, although big business trading is still predominantly in male hands. Although profits from petty trading are low, it offers an opportunity for even illiterate women to become more independent, and it provides them with a basis for adjusting to an emancipated status. In modern Ghana occupation structure for women is shifting from agriculture to jobs requiring relatively much education -- nurses, teachers, secretaries. These new professions are primarily held by younger females and as such may show a trend which should continue in the future.

Summary of conclusions on women's role in education:

The missions credited with the spread of education in Ghana. Missions proclaimed the importance of female education with ratios of 2.7 males to 1 female while government school ratios 6:1. Missions, however, trained girls to be good Christian housewives and mothers.

Up to present, however, discrepancy between literacy rates; 1960 census gives 29 percent males, 11 percent female literate. Discrepancy due to negative attitudes to female education and economic outlooks, which expects a higher return from educated son than daughter who will marry out of family and not use training. Families also reluctant to lose cheap working power of girls on farm and in home. However, educated men prefer educated wives, and parents receive higher bride price for educated daughters.

Notes that at present primary schooling equally available to boys and girls, but that discrepancy still exists at higher levels of education. This pattern also reflected in the rise in numbers of female teachers who are concentrated in the primary or middle schools, leaving men the more lucrative positions in high schools and colleges.

Concludes that industrialization and general economic development has not kept pace with education expansion in Ghana and that there is considerable unemployment, especially of middle school leavers. This equally true for boys and girls, "so that an increasing equality of chances for women in the educational sector does not, because of scarcity of vacancies, give her a factual equality of occupational chances."

LEAR, Julia Graham. "The Impact of Economic Development and Social Change on the Status of Women: A Select Bibliography," December 30, 1973. (Available from Committee on Women in Development, Society for International Development, 1346 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. 20036 for \$1.00)

Unannotated bibliography on research and writings published in the last 15 years from Latin America, Asia, Africa and the Middle East. Subdivided into books, periodicals, manuscripts and monographs, bibliographies, official documents and research projects in progress.

MILCHNIK, David A. "The Role of Women in Rural Development in the Zaire," Oxfam Publication, 1972.

Provides the following conclusions concerning Zaire applicable to other less-developed countries:

1. Including women in development planning "not simply a matter of raising women's status and waving the liberation flag; it is a crucial factor for ensuring better results in rural development programmes." suggests emphasis must be put on alleviating some of the tasks which are being carried out by women so as to give them more energy and time to spend in the house and thus to concentrate on child-care problems. However, women will not be completely released from agricultural tasks, thus she will need increased education and training.
2. Vocational training at present somewhat irrelevant (author deplores, e.g., training in cocktail mixing, etc.) and should be broadened to include agricultural training, the growing and preparation of vegetables unknown to them, processing of agricultural products, cottage industries, rural health education, family planning and nutrition.

NORTH, Jeanne; FUCHS-CARSCH, Marian; BRYSON, Judy and BLUMENFELD, Sharna, "Women in National Development in Ghana," papers prepared for USAID/Ghana, April 1975.

Research undertaken in late 1974 and early 1975, primarily based on reviews of relevant literature and supplemented by interviews with government officials, researchers and field workers in the following main areas: Women Traders, the Small-Scale Female Farmers of Ghana, The Role of Women in Health, Population and Nutrition, and Women in Education. Briefer overviews are given of the sociological, economic and legal status of women, women as wage earners, and voluntary women's organizations.

PAULME, Denise. (Ed) "Women in Tropical Africa," (translated from French) London, 1960, 1963.

Six essays by female anthropologists covering the everyday lives of women in rural areas of Senegal, Guinea, Niger, Central African Republic and Burundi.

Introduction by Paulme stresses following similar patterns: sexual permissiveness, attachment of women to natal families, and the importance of motherhood as "the core of the African family." Notes that African women set greater store by their children than by their husbands, and it is only becoming a mother that they feel truly fulfilled. Describes African women as independent, courageous and used to relying on no one but themselves.

WARREN, Helen. "The Changing African Family in West Africa, Essay and Bibliography," Australian National University, 1974.

Provides useful discussion of the West African family and the many processes which are leading to change and adaptation. Considerable Ghana-specific data is discussed. Although the primary focus is on the family as a whole, a major section (pp 45-61) deals with the position of women. Many important facts are highlighted, for example:

1. Concept of dependence of wife upon the husband has been rare in West Africa. Marriage is an alliance between two families, not two individuals, and the woman could depend upon her family to support her in marital difficulties. African women expect to contribute economically to the family, and the idea current in the West that women should not work after marriage and especially when they have young children is not accepted.
2. Western administrators abrogated rights women already possessed as they accepted the old men's word as to what should happen according to customary law without asking what in fact normally did happen.
3. Social segregation of the sexes often worked to advantage of women as they were able to develop executive abilities in their own groups rather than being subordinate members of men's groups. Solidarity of women's organizations made them a force to be reckoned with.
4. Modernization does not necessarily improve the position of women. Where women had important traditional roles in trading, service occupations and domestic craft production, women's participation in labor market may decline with industrialization.

A remarkable feature of almost all West African cultures is the way in which women have been allowed to keep the profit made by their own exertions. They also can sue husbands for using their property without their approval.

## 2. WOMEN AND EDUCATION (Formal and Informal)

ANONYMOUS, "Welfare and Mass Education in the Gold Coast, 1946-51," Gold Coast, Accra, 1953.

Basically an outline and report of the team approach to informal education that is a forerunner to the present Department of Social Welfare Program.

Although the original program was designed for men, women in rural areas turned out in great numbers and demanded to be included.

BLAKEMORE, K. "Research Note," Institute of African Studies Research Review, Vol. 8, No. 3, 1972.

Noteworthy as one of the few educational studies of rural areas. An investigation into school-leaver unemployment in a remote village in Northern Region, and a town very close to Tamale. Various reasons for parental reluctance to have children attend school outlined. Many parents felt that one educated child (i.e., son) per family was enough, in that he could read English and serve his family in his educated position. The eldest, most helpful and most "sensible" children were NOT sent to school, as this was felt to be a waste of their talents. The urban-area parents were more discouraged about educating their children than the rural-area parents.

CHACKO, V. S. and SUBRAHMANYA, M. T. "Middle School Teachers in Ghana," Technical Publication Series, No. 7, ISSER, University of Ghana, Legon, 1968.

Gives interesting statistics for sex ratio of middle school teachers at the time. Eight out of ten teachers in the survey were men, with a lower female ratio in rural areas. In the urban areas of Southern Ghana, 36 of every 100 middle school teachers were women.

The author also notes the relative youth of teachers. Mean ages were 28.6 for men and 27.3 for women. Part of the reason for this attributed to the fact that older teachers will leave the profession for more lucrative employment. (Teacher's salary at that time averaged about \$600.)

CHABAUD, Jacqueline. "The Education and Advancement of Women," UNESCO, 1970.

(Could not be obtained for annotation.)

DUMONT, Rene. "If your sister goes to school, your next meal will be your fountain pen," pp 257-265 in Education and Nation-Building in Africa, Cowan, L. Gray, et al (eds), Pall Mall Press, London, 1965. (Translated from French.)

In the course of a muddled article on the role of ex-colonial powers in African education, author reports addressing the title remark to a "peasant" schoolboy in the Congo. The author is "greatly disturbed" when girls in tropical Africa go to school -- not, he insists, because he favors female servitude, nor does he oppose education for girls, but rather he deplors the anti-agricultural bias of education, which weans the girls from their roles as agricultural laborers. Useful for the insight into one side of ex-colonial thinking of the time.

ECONOMIC Commission for Africa, "Factors Affecting Education, Training and Work Opportunities for Girls and Women within the Context of Development," (E/CN 14/SW/36), 1971.

Contains a full discussion of the historical and contemporary factors which produce and influence the attitudes of both men and women towards the status and role of women.

(Not available for detailed annotation.)

ECONOMIC Commission for Africa, "Report on the Regional Conference on Education, Vocational Training and Work Opportunities for Girls and Women in African Countries," Rabat, Morocco, May, 1971.

(Could not be obtained in time for annotation.)

ECONOMIC Commission for Africa, "Women in Ghana," Addis Ababa, 1972. (Currently being updated.)

Provides simply presented facts and figures on the following areas relevant to women:

Women's activities, (including description of the "susu" credit system.)

Vocational and Technical Training; areas of training include social development, mass education, agricultural development, medical training, teacher training, literacy campaigns, technical and commercial training.

Formal education

The Employment Situation

A summary of educational and training opportunities for women is given plus appendices giving 1969/70 educational statistics, figures from 1960-1969 on women participation in the labor force, and a list of training institutions with courses taught, duration of training, admission requirements and annual intake capacities.

An excellent background source available at local FAO office.

GRAHAM, C. K. The History of Education in Ghana (From the Earliest Times to the Declaration of Independence, Frank Cass and Co., London, 1971.

Contains two chapters on female education: Girls' Education and teacher training before 1850, and from 1850-1900, plus section on developments in female education in the 20th century. Concludes that in Gold Coast (unlike many other African societies), girls' education from the very beginnings of the educational process was considered important. Woman's place was in the home and curricula of girls' schools had domestic science appended (as was the case in England). However, not as many girls as boys commenced an education and not as many continued; a girl was more likely to receive some education if she had an educated father.

KAYE, Barrington. Bringing Up Children in Ghana: An Impressionistic Survey, George Allen and Unwin, London, 1962.

A relatively informal synthesis of information from 37 students' theses on child-rearing practices in various parts of Ghana. Illustrated with several delightful photographs. Includes interesting chapter on attitudes toward having children. For a more technical approach to the same material, see author's book, Child Training in Ghana, Institute of Education Child Development Monographs, No. 1, University of Ghana, Legon, 1960.

KIACS, David J. "Students as Teaching Resources," American Institutes of Research, Report to USAID, October, 1973.

Provides inter alia a good description of the Ghanaian educational system, its history and problems up to 1973.

The four main problem areas noted were non-relevant curriculum leading to school-leaver unemployment, and a disincentive to return to rural employment; textbooks which stress facts rather than understanding; poor classroom facilities; inadequate teacher training with too much "foreign content" which does not reflect Ghanaian problems.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, "The New Structure and Content of Education for Ghana," February 1974.

Contains the new curriculum and structure of government education which went into the first phases of operation in academic year 74/75. Under this scheme the government will provide the following free education: six years of primary schooling and four years of junior secondary education. This latter will include vocational subjects. In addition, 18 to 24 months of kindergarten are recommended plus a final four years of high school in which training in vocational areas would be continued.

One of the problems of the new Junior Secondary schools is the lack of qualified teachers in crafts and other vocational subjects. The government is organizing summer seminars for present craft teachers to set up a country-wide syllabus, and testing standards, and is also developing specialist courses at teacher-training institutes where qualified craftsmen, etc., will give instruction to teachers.

MOUMOUNI, Abdou, Education in Africa, Andre Deutsch, 1968. (Translated from French).

Provides on pp 84-88 a brief history, data, and outline of problems of girls' education in French colonial policy. Suggests that one reason for the negative attitude of Africans for female education was the anti-national content of education that drew girls away from home attitudes and influences and made them too sophisticated.

OPPONG, Christine. Growing Up in Dagbon, Ghana Publishing Corporation, Tema, 1973.

Detailed anthropological account of education -- formal, informal and in the home -- of the Dagomba people of Northern Region. Includes section on how girls are trained for housewife role and describes parental resistance to sending children to school. (1956-64 no girls were voluntarily sent to school by villagers.) For more details on this subject, see Oppong, C., "The Dagomba Response to the Introduction of State Schools," Ghana Journal of Sociology, Vol. II, No. 1, 1966, pp 17-25.

"REPORT of the Commission on University Education, Dec. 1960-Jan 1961."

This report contains an appendix on women in higher education. It states that although opportunities for women were open, few women availed themselves of these opportunities, that the resulting "waste

of woman power" was a serious problem. Suggests that part of the cause was negative attitudes towards higher education for women prevalent in the society, notably notations that such education is wasted on girls who marry and that educated women make poor wives. Noted that in "typically women's fields" such as teaching, social work and nursing, Ghana was short of qualified women.

SLOAN, Ruth, Associates and KITCHEN, Helen (ed), The Educated African (A Country-by-country Survey of Educational Development in Africa), Praeger, London, 1962.

In chapter on Ghana, provides history of education in Ghana with special emphasis on the influence of nationalism and the CPP. Also outlines educational problems, including lack of equal opportunities for female students. A lengthy description of how the school system operates plus brief sections on technical education, teacher training and higher education. Profuse statistics.

SNYDER, Margaret. "The Changing and Contemporary Role of Women in African Development," paper for the Economic Bulletin for Africa, January, 1974.

(Could not be obtained for annotation)

#### EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS AND REPORTS

Educational Statistics, 1968-69, Ministry of Education, Accra, 1971.

Ghana Education Statistics, 1970-71, Ministry of Education, Accra, 1973.

1972 Education Statistics, 1973-74, (unpublished), Ministry of Education, Accra.

1970 Population Census of Ghana, Volume II; Census Office, Accra, June 1972.

1965-66 Statistical Year Book, Central Bureau of Statistics, Accra, 1969.

University of Ghana, Basic Statistics 1961-1974, Legon.

Institute of Adult Education, Annual Report, 1973-74, University of Ghana, Legon.

Girls' Vocational Institutes Brochures. (Mancell School, Around-De Fashion Home, O.L.A. Girls' Vocational Institute, Nkawkaw #1 Girls Vocational Training Institute).

Ministry of Education, Education Report, 1963-67, Accra.

University of Ghana, Annual Report 1970-71 by the Vice-Chancellor, University of Ghana, Legon.

### 3. WOMEN AND HEALTH, NUTRITION AND FAMILY PLANNING

#### 3.1 - Health:

ASHITEY, G. A.; WURAPA, F.K.; and BELCHER, D. W. "Danfa Rural Health Centre: Its Patients and Services, 1970/71," Ghana Medical Journal, Vol. II, No. 3, pp 266-273, Sept. 1972.

Studies conducted from 1970 to July 1971 showed:

a) Typical patient was young and suffered from a variety of diseases. (Fifty-five percent of all patients were pre-school age children and women in their reproductive years.)

b) Almost all diseases were readily diagnosed and treated by medical auxiliaries using relatively few drugs.

c) Seventy percent of Danfa patients lived within three miles of the center, so that little contact was being made with pre-school children and pregnant mothers living further away.

Above results led to a reorganization of the main center and the establishment of satellite clinics.

ASSOCIATION of Medical Schools in Africa, "The Teaching and Practice of Family Health," proceedings of a conference sponsored by the Association, Kampala, 1971.

Material arranged around five keynote addresses:

1. Patterns and Trends in Infant and Maternal Mortality.
2. The Shortage of Medical Manpower in Africa.
3. Health Aspects of Family Planning - Integration of Family Planning Services into Maternal, Child and Other Health Services.
4. Training Tomorrow's Doctors in Family Health.
5. The Relative Safety of Various Types of Contraceptives.

Paper by F. K. Wurapa, "Rapid Population Growth and Rural Development," pp 28-39, gives Ghana-specific data, characterizing Ghana's population increase as caused by continuing high fertility rate, falling mortality rate and significant proportion of immigrants from neighboring African countries.

In describing Ghana's health problems, author notes that infants, children and mothers pose special problems for Ghanaian health services. Describes what is being done in Ghana by the Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana, the Population Council, the Demography Unit of the University of

Ghana, Legon, the Government of Ghana's National Family Planning Program and the Danfa Rural Health and Family Planning Program.

Suggests a) (quoting Caldwell and Gaisie) woman's desire for more children is to a large extent determined by the number of her living children, b) urban communities are likely to be more receptive than rural areas to family planning, c) education of women correlates with lower desired family size, d) there is a current low level of knowledge of family planning practices in Ghana.

Useful list of references.

EIA Doc. Lyndall G. and GANGLOFF, Linda J. "Syncrasis: The Dynamics of Health: An Analytic Series on the Interactions of Health and Socio-Economic Development. No. 10: Ghana," U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, June 1974.

Gives up-to-date background information on the following: geography and climate, population and society, economic and social conditions and the health sector.

Final recommendations:

1. A shift in resource allocation from curative services to control (e.g. of yaws, tuberculosis, tetanus, etc.) by prevention.
2. Provision of potable water supplies may be a most efficient method of decreasing morbidity and mortality.
3. Reorganization of health care infrastructure should take cognizance of indigenous healers as a source of manpower.
4. Greater efforts at health education should be made among the large school population and at outpatient treatment facilities.
5. Greater emphasis should be given to problems of maternal and child health and nutrition to reduce the high level of maternal infant and child mortality.

Annual 1973/74 Ministry of Health statistics.

ROBERTSON, J. and McLACHLAN, Gordon (ed.), Health Service Prospects: An International Survey, The Lancet Ltd. and the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust, London, 1973.

Contains a detailed and up-to-date report on health in Ghana by F. T. Sai, statistics from the late sixties and early seventies presented on population, gross domestic product, government expenditures, causes of death, regional distribution of hospitals and hospital beds, regional distribution of doctors and nurses.

Areas discussed include financing of health services, goals and limitations of health services, health education, research, organization of services and national problems.

A useful background source presenting relevant information in brief, easily accessible form.

ENGBERG, Lila, E. "Household Differentiation and Integration as Predictors of Child Welfare in a Ghanaian Community," Journal of Marriage and the Family, May 1974, pp 389-399.

Research undertaken in March/April 1971 in Madina, 10 miles north of Accra, to investigate the relationship between family variables and measures of child welfare. Methodology followed conceptual framework of previous research and used factor analysis and multiple regression.

Major conclusions: suggests that women with their children comprise a subsystem of their own; women's resources called upon in child care and providing basic human needs such as food for the family, far more than man's. If her resources in terms of cash, knowledge, opportunities to earn and make contacts are limited, then the conditions in which the woman is the decision maker cannot easily be changed. This in turn suggests that differentiation (e.g. improvements in income, education, etc.) of male may not bring about improved child welfare conditions. Calls for the structural differentiation of the mother-child unit to be shifted upward and improved; this type of approach requiring the provision of comprehensive programs for changing the larger environment, not merely provision of nutrition and health services.

ENGBERG, Lila E. (ed) Legon Family Research Papers, No. 4. (To be published by the Institute of African Studies, Legon, in spring 1975)

(Annotation incomplete since documents read in draft form and not all entries available.)

Contains very useful sources in four areas: family welfare, family planning, child welfare and child health and nutrition.

Papers particularly relevant to the role of women in development include:

Boumann, Jeanne, "Notes on Participation of Women in Rural Development," which suggests that the nature and extent of rural female roles have been largely ignored, although the women's contributions have been considerable. Feels that female activities outside the home yield low incomes and that time spent away may deprive women of time needed for child care and household responsibilities. Urges further research into women's roles and needs, and the development of suitable female technology and training.

Engberg, Lila, E. "Women Power and Birth Control," cites information on the birth control movement in Britain and the U.S., and concludes that changing circumstances that give women new opportunities for education, employment and participation give rise to spontaneous birth control movements. Suggests that Ghana requires a "systems approach" in which a family planning component is only part of an integrated overall development strategy appropriate to a given community. "Women power and birth control go hand in hand. Motivational techniques which promote one and not the other will fail."

FIELD, M. J. Search for Security: An Ethno-psychiatric Study of Rural Ghana. London, 1960.

Presents a large number of detailed cases of mental illness associated with witchcraft beliefs in Ashanti, with a description of the disease in terms of Western psychiatry.

Also valuable as a source for insights into the traditional attitudes and beliefs of men and women as given in the family and personal histories of patients that are presented with each case.

GRGOTHUES, Christine. "A Bibliography of Child Development in Africa," Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, Legon, 1974.

Unannotated citations of studies done in the physical, psychological and social fields of child development in Africa, emphasizing the pre-school age child, but also including primary school children. Compiler notes the paucity of studies on social and psychological problems, but cites a large number of studies in medical and nutritional fields.

ANONYMOUS. "Traditional Healers and Other Institutions Concerned with Mental Illness in Ghana," International Journal of Social Psychiatry, Vol. 7, 1961, pp 245-268.

Fascinating study of the importance of traditional healers in cases of mental illness in Accra. Inter alia, author notes that men tend to go in more for scientific and Western medical care than women; apart from the

higher literacy rate for men, this can probably be explained in terms of encouragement males receive for this type of behavior in connection with their employment. Sample cases are presented in detail including both literate and illiterate women, providing unique insight into personal lives, problems and priorities of these women.

NEUMANN, A. K.; AMPOFO, Daniel A.; NICHOLAS, David D.; OFOSU-AMAAH, Samuel; WURAPA, Fredrick K. "Traditional Birth Attendants - A Key to Rural Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services." (Mimeo), Danfa Project, October 1973.

The paper reviews traditional birth attendants (TBA) training programs in many countries, and summarizes common problems. A current study of TBAs in the Danfa Comprehensive Rural Health and Family Planning Project, Ghana, is discussed. Authors note that Danfa TBAs average over 60 years of age and almost half of them were males. Eighty-ninety percent of all deliveries in the area were attended by untrained TBAs. Authors suggest reasons for high dependence on TBAs (and low attendance at government facilities) are: TBA lives close by; villagers trust TBAs more than government workers; TBAs include a degree of cultural sensitivity with their service that is lacking in government facilities. Areas for future research are outlined; paper concludes with a ten-point guideline for studying Ghanaian TBAs, training them in safer delivery techniques and involving them in government health services.

TWUMASI, Patrick Adubofour. "The Interrelationship between Scientific and Traditional Medical Systems: A Study of Ghana," Doctoral dissertation, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1971.

A lengthy but interesting sociological study of modern and traditional medical systems, especially in Ashanti, which provides much data on medicine in Ghana. Relevant to women inasmuch as traditional practitioners of various sorts may be women as well as men. Women also largest users of traditional medicine.

Author concludes:

1. Traditional medicine will never disappear from Ghana.
2. The limited utility of scientific medicine in the area of psychosomatic disorders leaves a relatively permanent area of chronic ills within which traditional medicine may survive at least in the rural areas.
3. Interaction between the two medical systems creates a division of function between traditional and scientific medical practices.
4. That a kind of pragmatism acts to help determine which method of treatment is followed by patients.

Sources of Medical Statistics and other pertinent information:

BEAUSOLEIL, Dr. E. G. "Some Aspects of Population and Health in Ghana," paper presented to the National Conference on Population, May 6-9, 1974.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH, Annual Report of the Medical Services of Ghana, 1967.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH, Medical Statistical Report, No. 1, 1967.

### 3.2 - Population and Family Planning:

BIRDSALL, Nancy. "Annotated Bibliography, Volume 2, No. 1. (An Introduction to the Social Science Literature on 'Woman's Place' and Fertility in the Developing World," Interdisciplinary Communications Program, Smithsonian Institution, September, 1974.

A selected and annotated bibliography of articles, monographs and books on the relationship between woman's place and fertility. Includes some citations on developed country data as background and a few entries from authors not interested directly in fertility, but providing various disciplinary views of woman's changing role. Most works cite the important influence of schooling and employment as being decisive factors in levels of fertility.

This publication includes a cogent introduction giving an overview of the literature, including significant gaps. Works are also cross-referenced with regard to area, eight works being cited as directly relevant to Sub-saharan Africa. Four of these are cited elsewhere in this bibliography: Boserup, 1970; Caldwell, 1968; Little, 1973 and Paulme, 1963. None of the remaining works are directly relevant to Ghana but two works dealing with neighboring countries which might be hard to locate are reproduced here as they appear in the bibliography.

Diarra, Fatoumata-Agnes, n.d. "Femmes Africaines en Devenir: Les Femmes Zarma du Niger." Centre Nigerien de Recherches en Science Humaines, Niamey, Niger.

A Nigerian sociologist examines changing roles of women in a society in transition from traditional agriculture to modern. Excellent sections on women's attitudes toward bearing and rearing children. One of the best anthro-sociological studies of African women for those interested in population issues.

Olusanya, P. O. "Nigeria: Cultural barriers to family planning among the Yorubas," in Studies in Family Planning, the Population Council, New York, 1969, pp. 13-16.

Author maintains that male dominance among the Yorubas is one of two major cultural barriers to acceptance of modern family planning (the other being the value of children as "pillars" of the house). As demonstrated in male responses to 1966 interviews, a variant of male dominance (emphasis on female chastity and absolute faithfulness on the part of the wife) has led men to reject female contraception. Author recommends greater emphasis on male contraceptives.

SLEEK, W. "Perceptions and Practice of Birth Control in a Ghanaian Matrilineage," in The Neglected Sector: Family Planning Perception and Reaction at the Base, ed. by Jongmans, D.G. and Classon, H.J.M., Assen, van Goram, 1974.

Paper based on studies carried out by author among a Kwahu matrilineage. Provides an interesting perspective on marriage and family planning and a critique of Ghana's National Family Planning Program from the point of view of rural dwellers. Notes that strong marriage ties are in conflict with the maintenance of matrilineal descent groups and marriages among the group studied were unstable (56 percent of marriages studied had ended in divorce). Wives generally received ₵12-₵18 per month from husbands, all wives were active in agriculture, some were also petty traders and they often contributed more than their husbands to the household. After divorce, fathers often failed to make even the minimum contribution of school fees and a school uniform to their child's upkeep. Fact that divorce likely to occur and father fails to help thereafter may make woman desire to limit number of children, recognizing potential burden on herself. However, "other side of coin" is fact marriage is for procreation and each new union must prove fertile.

Birth control associated with illicit sexual intercourse. Those in lawful union critical of it; however, when they had temporary unions, often practiced contraception as they do for extra-marital relationships. Twenty of 27 contraceptive users were practicing birth control only outside marriage and none were practicing birth control only within marriage. Birth control has a furtive and secretive character and is linked with abortion as need for both often arises in the same situations. Condom is linked with prostitution. Only 1 in 27 users obtained contraceptives from FP clinics -- all others purchased from stores where they might be as much as 10 times as expensive, and many preparations being used were of dubious value.

Author believes attempt by family planning program to enhance image of small nuclear family only useful with elite and sub-elite who are in relatively stable unions and obstructs interest of average Ghanaian. Methods need to be found to make contraceptives readily available and individuals knowledgeable about how they are used. Suggests more use should be made of the image of the medical doctor in promoting family planning as they are widely trusted.

A. O. Osei, John C. Population Growth and Family Change in Africa: The New Urban Elite in Ghana, Australian National University Press, Canberra, 1968.

From a survey of the new urban elite of Ghana, undertaken in the early 60's, major findings were:

1. Elite couples married relatively late: 20-24 years of age for women; 25-29 for males.
2. Half or more respondents felt that economic development would probably be assisted if Ghanaians had fewer children, but did not proceed to the conclusion that it would be preferable if there were fewer children.
3. Notes and describes the type of social change that influences the modern urban elite, giving rise to "the turning in of the nuclear family's interest upon itself" so that half-elite families lived in households of parents and children without other relatives.
4. Males reported financial strain of educating children: among elite this strain stronger, since parents wish to prepare children for high status, urban occupations.
5. Despite financial burden, frequent or unexpected pregnancy not regarded as a major disaster in most elite families; on the other hand, only about one-third of husbands or wives in marriages where pregnancy did not currently exist wishes the position were otherwise.
6. About one-third of respondents claimed to have tried to prevent pregnancy at some time and about one-fourth were currently using contraceptives, although author found that no definite association between family size and use of contraceptives could be shown.
7. Readiness to prevent conception is much more common than successful efforts to do so. Over two-thirds of all respondents favor the establishment of family planning clinics, and almost three-fifths expect to use them.

Major conclusions were:

1. The smaller incidence of family planning among less educated, the rural born and first generation elite members does not indicate a desire for relatively large families, but reflects this group's general problems of coping with recent social change. Members of this group show willingness to control births, if methods simple enough and if public acceptance exists. Similar problems exist for other sub-groups, i.e., Catholics, spouses in polygamous or unstable marriages.
2. Problems of communication between spouses almost certainly cause both husbands and wives to underestimate each other's ability to innovate, either in action or communication.

CALDWELL, John C. "Population Change and Rural Transformation in Ghana," mimeo, The Population Council, 1970.

Provides, inter alia, interesting data on marriage ages and effects of urban migration.

Notes that in rural Ghana, whether married or not, women operate as productive units, and that early marriage is less likely to withdraw a woman from production than to ensure that she becomes a part of a new family production unit, and is probably thus less likely to migrate.

Gives following ages at first marriage:

Countrywide: just under 17 years  
Traditional, subsistence areas of the North: under 15  
Cash crop areas of the South: over 17  
Poor areas, major urban: 18  
Better-off areas, major urban: over 20

Notes that migration of men from the North, either to urban areas or to newly developing cocoa areas, has led to a male deficit from 12 to 20 percent. This migration, together with a lack of cheap transport facilities, has had a significant effect on fertility rates.

AKISHI, S. K., et al. The National Demographic Sample Survey, 1968-9, Vol. 1, General Report, Demographic Unit, Department of Sociology, University of Ghana, Legon, 1970.

In the absence of the detailed results of the 1970 census, provides an excellent source of country-wide statistics on women, including demographic data and data on education, household composition and economic activity. Most data broken down by sex and urban/rural areas; comparisons frequently made with 1960 census results.

AKISHI, S. K., JONES, S. B. "Ghana," (Country Profiles), The Population Council, New York, 1970.

Summarizes, in easily assimilated format, general population characteristics, including rural/urban distribution, religious and ethnic composition, economic status and future population trends. Relates population growth to social and economic development, specifically to national income, labor force, education and health. Discusses factors involved in the development of a national population policy.

Population estimates given:

1970 - 9.5 million  
1980 - 13.6 million  
1990 - 19.7 million  
2000 - 28.9 million

Ghana's crude birth rate (based on 1960 data) between 47-52 per 1000.  
 Total fertility rate between 6.5 and 7.5  
 Rate of natural increase ranged between 3.0 and 3.5 percent per annum  
 between 1967 and 1969.  
 Life expectancy was approximately 40 years in 1960.

GAISIE, S. K. "Determinants of Population Growth in Ghana," Doctoral  
 dissertation, Australian National University, Canberra, February 1973.

A very long and detailed study based on data collected by the author in  
 the 1967/9 National Demographic Sample Survey (cited elsewhere in this  
 bibliography).

Provides data on general demographic and socio-economic characteristics of  
 the Ghanaian population: fertility; mortality; age structure; population  
 growth and population projections; family planning knowledge, attitudes  
 and practice (KAP).

Summary of major findings:

1. Estimated Fertility Levels (1960s)

	<u>Range</u>
Crude birth rate	49 - 51
Total fertility ratio	6.7 - 7.1
Gross reproduction rate	3.4 - 3.6
Net reproduction rate	2.0 - 2.4

2. Estimated Mortality Levels (1960s)

Crude death rate	19 - 20
Infant mortality	133
Child mortality (between 1 and 4 years old)	72 - 95
Expectation of life at birth	47 years

3. Population Growth

Rate of natural increase estimated at 2.7 percent p.a. in early 60s;  
 rising to between 2.9 and 3.0 percent p.a. in late 60s.

4. Population Projections

Rate of natural increase would go up to 3.4 percent p.a. between 1980  
 and 1985, largely attributable to declines in crude death rate. A  
 reduction in fertility of 42 percent (unlikely) between 1985 and 2000

would result in a natural increase of 2.3 percent in 2000. If fertility is not decreased by between 40 percent and 57 percent by 2000, the rate of growth would increase to between 3.6 percent and 3.9 percent in that year, and the population would have more than doubled in less than 25 years.

#### 5. Some Socio-Economic Implications of the Population Projections

a) suggests a likely increase in pre-school age population: 2 million in 1975; between 3.1 and 3.5 million in 1990, with implications for limited health, social and education resources of the country.

b) Primary and secondary school-age populations: the increase in these numbers will put an increased demand on educational facilities so that it is "unlikely that Ghana will achieve universal primary education before the end of the century," and that a large proportion of children of the appropriate age will not receive secondary education.

c) Labor force in 1960 was estimated at 3.1 million; by 2000 is estimated at 11.0 million. This will put increasing pressure on the employment market and require extra capital for equipment and training of additional workers "in order to maintain the level of output per worker of the existing labor force whose productive capacity even now needs considerable improvement."

#### 6. Family Planning

a) A strong link established between social and economic modernization and awareness of the population problem including practice of family planning or birth control.

b) Desire for more children considerably influenced by the size of the existing family. This desire stronger in rural areas and less-developed regions (i.e. Upper, Northern and Brong-Ahafo). Notes that except for Ashanti Capital District, more than 60 percent of respondents desired six or more children, this proportion being one of the highest recorded in KAP studies in developing countries.

c) Modern family planning knowledge, attitude and practice is highly restricted in Ghana. Urban dwellers, younger women and the better educated are all more knowledgeable than rural dwellers, older women and the less educated.

d) A large proportion (over three-fifths) of women were opposed to family planning or family limitation.

e) Only 5 percent of women had ever practiced birth control, motivated mainly to space pregnancies and/or to avoid pregnancies immediately after childbirth.

f) Major determining factors for the adoption of family planning practices in future are extended formal education, urbanization and general socio-economic advancement. (This finding in line with other Ghana KAP studies.)

(For several convincing social and institutional reasons why fertility will probably not decline in Ghana in the future, see Gaisie, S.K., "Social Structure and Fertility," Ghana Journal of Sociology, Vol.4, No. 2, October 1968, pp. 88-99).

GERMAIN, Adrienne and SMOCK, Audrey. "The Status and Roles of Ghanaian and Kenyan Women: Implications for Fertility Behaviour." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association on "Women's Status and Fertility Around the World," September 1, 1974.

Uses Kenya and Ghana as examples to examine the theory that women with access to roles other than motherhood, and whose status does not chiefly rest on the number of children they bear, will have fewer children.

Includes a "Profile of Ghanaian Women," presented historically, which would serve as an excellent background source for any research into the role of women in Ghana. Aspects covered include women's status in traditional society, the influence of colonialization and Nkrumah, and the present position with respect to education and employment in the traditional and modern sectors. Based on wide-ranging and up-to-date bibliography.

Presents detailed demographic information. Follows Pool and Caldwell in noting effects of education and urbanization on positive responses to family planning programs. Suggest that such programs should be better run to reach more women, to take advantage of potential desire, especially of younger women, to have few children; however, authors feel that even if programs are run optimally they will not achieve the fertility reduction desired by the two countries "without specific measures that would increase couples' motivation to practice family planning." They further note that high infant mortality is a disincentive for contraceptive use.

To test theory, authors, giving theoretical reasons, hypothesize a) that women's education is correlated with lower fertility, and b) that women's employment is correlated with lower fertility.

Authors find that data from Kenya and Ghana tend to support a) above although cultural pressures in some rural areas may be stronger than the effects of education. Other factors, in conjunction with education, found to be relevant, i.e., age of respondents and urban/rural residence. Level of education also important.

The relationship between fertility and employment was found to be complex. Authors regret lack of specific research in either country. Suggest that currently for both countries, motherhood (which is a crucial role for all women) does not conflict with work roles, in that women are not forced to choose between two roles. Cite Pool in suggesting that fertility related to "a constellation of factors associated with modernization" such as wife's

motivation for working, her approval of non-domestic roles for women, the division of labor and decision-making in the family, the amount and type of education she has received. To the argument that not enough time has elapsed for modern education and activity to have had an effect on fertility behavior, authors feel that "there is not much hope that secondary and higher education as well as rewarding employment will soon be available to the masses of women in Ghana or Kenya."

Authors recommend:

Broader policy to take into account existing data on importance of women's education and employment.

Research into roles played by, e.g., kinship structures, traditional child-spacing practices, nature of women's traditional work, value of children, urbanization, liberal labor laws.

Full involvement of women in the development process.

Finally suggest that reducing women's dependence on children by increasing the productivity of the labor they currently do, and increasing their education, may be critical first steps in reducing fertility.

KUMEKPOR, Tom K. "Rural Women and Attitudes to Family Planning, Contraceptive Practices and Abortion in Southern Togo," Department of Sociology, University of Ghana, Legon, December 1970.

Pilot survey in Ewe area of Togo, bordering Ghana. Almost 300 women of all ages interviewed. From questionnaire data concludes that women had large number of children at very short intervals. Most would prefer children spaced around three-year intervals, their primary reason being the health of the mother and secondarily the health of the child (most concern was for health of first born). Author suggests women know the consequences of having children too close together, but do not know how to prevent this, or do not have the means to achieve spacing without "too much physical, psychological, emotional and matrimonial hardships to themselves."

KUMEKPOR, Tom K. with TWUM-BAAH, S.L.A. "A Study of the Views and Attitudes of the Emergent Educated Elite, on Family Planning, Contraceptive Practice, Abortion and Sex Education (A Case Study of the Students of the University of Ghana)," Current Research Report Series, No. 3, Department of Sociology, University of Ghana, Legon, 1972.

Summary of major findings: on questions pertaining to family planning and contraceptive use, a lower percentage of women (although not very much lower) students were interested, or used, or desired more information, than male students; fewer female students favored abortion than male students; female students in general desired smaller families than males.

MAY, Jacques M. "Contribution of Family Planning to Health and Nutrition," Office of Population, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C., 1974.

Aimed at researchers interested in developing countries, the paper reviews major research on nutritional requirements of women during pregnancy and lactation, including studies that stress the need for child spacing to allow women to recover from pregnancies. Summarizes consequences of unfulfilled requirements on maternal and child health, including high death rates for mothers and poor physical and mental development for surviving children.

Extensive bibliography. Tabular data on mean birth weights in various developing countries.

OPPONG, C. "Attitudes to Family Size among Unmarried Junior Civil Servants," Paper read at third interdisciplinary family research seminar, March 1973. (Forthcoming in Lagon Family Research Papers, No. 4, ed. by Engberg, L., see Section 3.1.)

Study based on two parallel samples, one of men (80 clerical officers) and one of women (78 nurses) made in Accra. Author found that the ideal family size of the respondents was 4, and the number desired ranged from 2-6 among women to 2-15 among men. Over 90 percent approved of planning the size of their families. Half of the women and 37 percent of the men complained of the current concentration of the family planning program on women and suggested more attention should be paid to the husband and couple. Author suggests more emphasis should be placed in family planning motivational material on the hazards to mother and child of pregnancies after the mother has reached 35, as only one-third of the respondents thought women should stop having children after that age. As compared with Accra natives, immigrants to Accra from rural areas (most spatially mobile) with non-clerical or non-professional fathers (most socially mobile) want a smaller number of children. Most mobile sector even wants fewer children than it thinks to be ideal. Immigrants were also paying out more to kin -- a one-way flow of resources. They were more achievement oriented and felt more economically insecure.

OPPONG, C. "Nursing Mothers: Aspects of the Conjugal and Maternal Roles of Nurses in Accra," paper written for the Canadian African Studies Association Meeting, Toronto, February 1975.

Data presented is based upon a questionnaire survey of married nurses carried out in Korle Bu Teaching Hospital in Accra in 1972 to which there were 185 respondents. Deals with problems married nurses have in combining motherhood with full-time employment, and aspects of their relationships with their husbands. Major portion deals with attitudes toward family

planning and size of family. Nurses had a much more positive attitude toward family planning and smaller families than do most Ghanaians (see Gaisie above), the modal number of children desired was four, and a majority had used contraceptives (or their husbands had) at some time during their married lives. Those who desired the smallest families differed from the others in the sample mainly in terms of the jointness of their marital relationships (decisions and expenditures made jointly with husbands) and their concern with the problems of raising children. A fuller presentation of the data this paper is based on and the questionnaire used in making the survey is contained in another report: Oppong, C., "A Pilot Study of Family Systems Planning and Size in Accra: The Case of Married Nurses," a report submitted to the Ghana National Family Planning Program in January 1975.

POOL, D. I. "Ghana: The Attitudes of Urban Males Toward Family Size and Family Limitation," pp. 12-18, in Studies in Family Planning, The Population Council, December 1970.

Article presents data collected in Accra in 1966, plus more recent material collected by other authors. Some major implications of findings were:

1. Majority of urban Ghanaians, male and female, favor the idea of a "small" family, although the actual number of children desired is relatively large by non-African standards. Marked difference between urban and rural respondents and between population as a whole and more modern segments. For example, those wanting seven or more children were 42 percent rural women, 30 percent urban males with no education and 4 percent urban males with secondary or higher education.
2. In general Ghanaian men have more liberal attitudes toward family limitation than Ghanaian women and thus action programs should not ignore men.
3. The target population for action programs exists among young men who are educated and highly skilled, particularly those from Southern Ghana. Many peers of this target group have not yet formulated their ideas on family size; publicity would be most usefully directed at such groups.

SNYDER, Donald W. "Economic Determinants of Family Size in West Africa," Demography, Vol. 11, No. 4, November 1974, pp. 613-629.

A study to test the theory of fertility that postulates incomes and prices (broadly defined) as the important determinants of family size. A survey of 717 predominantly urban households in Sierra Leone. Husband's education was taken as proxy for income: wife's education and wife's wage rate taken as "price" of a child. Findings tended to support the theory, but certain peculiarities indicated a need for further research.

VICKERY, Edward. "Fertility Determinants in West Africa: The Case of Biriwa, Ghana," (to be published). (Mimeo, 1974.)

Survey data collected at the household level in a Ghanaian fishing village to permit analysis by means of a simultaneous equation model of fertility behavior. Elasticity of desired family size, actual family size, females' contribution to household earnings and contraceptive use were estimated from the resultant multiple regression coefficients. Policy relevance of results presented in conclusion.

Some major findings were that males in the sample desired larger families, reported larger actual families and approved less of contraception than did females. Males also tended to marry later, obtain more formal schooling, contributed a larger part of total household income, and were more often household heads. The means for desired family size were: males - 7.4 children; females - 5.7 children. Author tentatively suggests that more research attention should be allocated to determining attitudes of males towards family formation, especially since findings contradict other research in Ghana.

Useful bibliography.

The VICTOR BOSTROM Fund for the International Planned Parenthood Federation, "Family Planning: Improving Opportunities for Women," Report 18, Spring 1974.

Contains articles by seven female authors on various aspects of interrelationships between family planning and the status of women. All articles polemical, but interesting. Paper "Changing Roles of Women in Africa" by A. R. Jiagge describes traditional African attitudes towards large families, and ways in which attitudes have changed. Deplores the low percentage of women participating in formal education, and discusses reasons why girls drop out. Briefly discusses economic activities of women in Ghana, and calls on African governments to give priority to the development and implementation of long-term programs for the advancement of women.

### 3.3 - Nutrition:

COMMITTEE on Maternal Nutrition, Food and Nutrition Board, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, "Annotated Bibliography on Maternal Nutrition," U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1970.

Materials selected from Index Medicus from 1958-1968, although some previously-published material included. Only materials in English included; information published in popular magazines excluded. Organized by topics. Overwhelming majority of studies undertaken in the United States.

DAVEY, P.L.H. "A Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations of the National Nutrition Surveys of 1961 and 1962," Document 2 of the proceedings of the National Food and Nutrition Conference held in Accra, 1974. (Forthcoming in Conference Proceedings, see Ofusu-Amaah, S., below.)

Singles out "vulnerable" groups in field of nutrition, first one of which are pregnant and lactating mothers.

Examining nutritonal status by occupation, found:

1. Wage earners and self-employed men, petty traders and other self-employed women had best nutritonal status.
2. Farmers, both men and women, had worst(!)
3. The unemployed were a little better.
4. Fishermen and housewives were only slightly lower than the best.

Suggests that some 40 percent of female petty traders in Accra and the large towns are overweight, some grossly so. (This group only overweight people in Ghana.)

Recommends:

1. Methods to increase food production
2. Making available Vitamin A sources for the North
3. Introduction of better preservation and processing methods
4. Improved distribution
5. Education aimed primarily at pregnant mothers, for themselves and weaning children
6. Government assistance in the provision of cheap protein-rich supplements for children and mothers.

GORDON, G. "Nutrition Education in the Upper Region," The Home Scientist, Vol. 2, No. 4, 1973, pp. 7-14.

Presents data on nutrition status and relationship to various socio-economic status factors of parents in Bawku, Upper Region. Concludes that scarcity of water, seasonal goods shortages, high incidence of infection among children and heavy workload for women are the most important limiting factors for improved child nutrition.

Also presents detailed description of daily activities of women at home, on farm and off farm, with list of major problems and potential solutions. Presents a clear picture of the situation of women in rural Northern Ghana.

Article based on detailed study by author which is fully presented in Gordon, G., "An Evaluation of Nutrition Education Given to Pregnant and Nursing Women in Six Communities in the Upper Region of Ghana," MSc. thesis, University of Ghana, 1973 (unpublished).

GORDON, G. "Nutrition in Relation to Agricultural Production," mimeo, about 1973.

Using information gathered from author's experience working with Christian Service Committee project in the Upper Region, suggests that in the North nutritious food is grown, but not in sufficient quantity, and that seasonal variations have strong effect on nutrition status.

Discusses prevalence and effects of malnutrition in Northern Ghana. Notes significant difference between birth weights of children born in hungry season and those born in harvest season, mainly due to malnourishment of mother, but also to higher incidence of malaria in the hungry, rainy season. Quantity of breast milk also lower in hungry season. Notes that the nutrition program, which requires mothers to put more effort into feeding their children, has least chance of being effective in the hungry season when women must conserve all their energy for farming and trading in order to feed the family at all.

Outlines basic nutrition of the area and content of nutrition education, main targets of which are pregnant women and mothers of children under five. Relates factors affecting the nutritional status of families and children: size and composition of family, resources of family, food losses through infestations and ignorance of nutritional values. Gives information gathered from a survey undertaken in the hungry season of 1973. Outlines action program to prevent hunger and starvation, with particular emphasis on growing legumes and vegetables. Urges interlinkage of agriculture, nutrition and health in presentations of extension workers and educational seminars.

OFUSU-AMAAH, S. (ed.) Proceedings of the National Food and Nutrition Conference, Accra, Ghana, April 8-10, 1974 (in publication).

Conference theme was "Nutrition and the Development of Ghana." The Proceedings include papers presented at the Plenary Sessions, the ensuing discussion of each paper, reports of the deliberations of the workshops, and background papers including reports on the nutritional situation in each of the regions of Ghana. Provides an up-to-date profile of nutrition in Ghana. Of particular interest with respect to women are:

Omololu, A. "Malnutrition and the Nation," describes nutritional problems of females and effect upon children from perspective sub-Saharan Africa.

Baddoo, M A. "The Pattern of Malnutrition in Ghana" provides inter alia a detailed description of the nutritional problems of pregnant females in Ghana.

Idusogie, E. O. "Traditional Customs, Social and Food Habits Related to Malnutrition in Ghana," provides general background to nutritional situation in Ghana, covering historical and social factors which affect food intake and the quality of food eaten, including the role of women as food processors.

Dako, D. Y., and Watson, J. D. "Baafi: A Case Study in the Assessment of Nutritional Status" provides an insight into specific dietary problems in Ghana and graphically portrays the inadequate diets of pregnant and nursing mothers.

Ofosu-Amaah, Dr. S. "The Effect of Malnutrition on the Community," concerned mainly with the medical and health effects of malnutrition on children but also discusses the effect upon pregnant women. Contains interesting calculation on the economic value of breast milk produced by Ghanaian women which suggests it would cost Ghana ₵ 62 million per annum in foreign exchange to replace breast milk with formula.

ROSA, Franz W., and MEREDETH TURSHEN, "Fetal Nutrition," Bulletin of the World Health Organization, Vol. 23, 1970, pp. 785-795.

Reviews international literature on nutrition in pregnancy. Recent research suggests that infants developmentally retarded before birth suffer in their long-term development. Worldwide statistics (including Ghana) are presented. Although a definite correlation was found between socio-economic status of parents' and child's birthweight, it is not known whether small birthweights of low socio-economic status groups could be improved by nutrition. Authors give general advice on maternal nutrition and family planning, giving also FAO/WHO figures for nutrients required during periods of pregnancy and lactation.

VAHLQUIST, Bo (ed), Nutrition: A Priority in African Development,  
the Dag Hammerskjold Foundation, Uppsala, 1972.

Presents papers of the 1972 Hammerskjold Foundation Seminar on nutrition,  
organized into three parts: Problems of Human Malnutrition, Factors  
Involved in Problem Solution, and The Necessity of Integration.

"Nutrition as a Priority in National Development" by Fred T. Sai  
(pp 137-149) presents some Ghana-specific information.

#### 4. WOMEN AND THE ECONOMY

##### 4.1 - Agriculture:

BENNEH, Dr. George. "Environment and Agricultural Development in the Savannah Regions of Ghana," annotated bibliography sponsored jointly by the Natural Resources Committee of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and USAID/Ghana, November, 1974.

A multi-disciplinary annotated bibliography of publications, periodicals and other documents covering the following areas: environment, ecology, meteorology, agriculture and socio-economic conditions and trends in the savannah zones of Ghana and adjacent areas.

An inclusive bibliography, with sources taken from Tamale and Kumasi archives, all university libraries, etc. Notations detailed. Relevant sections on land tenure and social organizations.

BOATENG, E.G. "Agricultural Practices and Population Growth: The Ghana Case," paper given at the Seminar on Population Growth and Economic Development, Nairobi, Kenya, 1969. Mimeo.

Given the problems of increased population and relatively stagnant rate of economic growth, author cites three approaches to solutions: increased industrialization, agricultural improvement, curtailment of population growth. Author favors agricultural development coupled with rural development. Supports argument with detailed description of agriculture, with description of problems, especially those of the small-scale farmer. Concludes that "agriculture cannot afford any longer to remain a primitive subsistence activity; it must become commercialized and brought within the range of modern scientific discoveries and techniques. Equally...rural life...must be made sufficiently attractive to induce people with capital and ability to enter this sector of the economy."

It is noteworthy that in this clear and well-argued paper, NO mention at all is made of the role of women.

BOGAARDS, J. N. "Report on an Inquiry into the Farms of Some Kusasi Farmers," mimeo, Deventer, Netherlands, December 1969. (A paper prepared at the request of K. A. Rigters, project leader of the Garu Agricultural Station, Upper Region.)

An in-depth, relatively informal study of five farmers in the Garu Station area. Careful, detailed research, with author conducting his own field work, staying in farm compounds, etc.

Findings pertaining to women:

Women's role in agriculture is limited to sowing crops, also cultivating small plots of rice and groundnuts. Clearing, weeding and cutting for harvest are male jobs.

Women are economically independent, although occasionally wives may receive cash from husbands. Women may also occasionally help husbands, although if women invest in livestock (i.e., sheep, goats) these will be kept in the father's compound so that husband will not claim them as his own.

Women are responsible for cooking for themselves, their children and husbands. Most Kusasi farmers have several wives, which is a sign of prosperity. Large compounds are also a sign of wealth since each wife has a separate hut within the compound.

Women brew pito (a local beer of fermented guinea corn) for profit, family and "invited" labor from neighboring compounds.

Women are given weekly amounts of staples from the family stores by their husbands. Women are responsible for procuring additions to the staples in food preparation.

Women are also responsible for home care, child care, cooking, taking care of visitors, fetching water and firewood.

Both men and women go to market, women slightly more often. Men go to eat, drink, see friends, maybe buy parts for tools. Women go to buy and sell foodstuffs, cloth, pots.

In addition to the sale of foodstuffs, some women sell sheabutter, pots and pito.

Author recommends that women be involved in extension work only with respect to crop sowing techniques.

(This paper also contains a painstakingly detailed analysis of the budgets of the five farm compounds.)

BUKH, Jette. "Awudome Rural Development Project: An Evaluation," Institute of Adult Education Monographs, No. 5, University of Ghana, Legon, 1973.

An evaluation of the Institute of Adult Education's Rural Development Project in the Awudome area. In a thoughtful and constructive evaluation, a detailed picture of the situation and problems of small farmers (mostly

male, some female) is presented, based on questionnaire administered at a "One-day School." Useful for the detailed responses given by those for whom the experiences provided by the project were not effective. Author recommends having demonstration farm small to be more relevant to small farmer, and also use of local channels of communication. Clear, simple facts and conclusions.

DALTON, G. E., and PARKER, R. N. "Agriculture in Southeast Ghana, Vol. II, Special Studies," Development Study No. 13, Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, University of Reading, 1973.

This is a technical publication, but two of the five chapters contain inter alia information pertaining to women in development. Of particular interest is the chapter on "Catchment Systems for Rural Water Supplies" which describes the time-consuming nature to women of their responsibility for providing water, and the economic cost of this inefficient system which is above and beyond its cost in terms of poor public health. The researchers found that women were spending an average of 46 minutes a day carrying water, which represented 20 percent of the time they spent on directly productive labor (domestic chores were not considered to be directly productive labor). The women indicated that they would spend 57 percent of any additional time they had on directly productive labor so the researchers estimated each household would make an additional ₦609 per year if they developed a roof catchment system for rainwater. Most of the houses in the village had corrugated roofs which the women used to collect rainwater by putting pots under the eaves. However, a major reason why catchment systems had not been developed was that it was the responsibility of women to carry water while it would be the responsibility of men to put up bamboo guttering and purchase the barrels for storing water. The chapter on the "Charcoal Burning Industry" describes the inputs of the women into the industry and the benefits they received from it. (Earnings for this industry was the basis for the estimated ₦609 in extra income above.)

DE WILDE, John C. Experiences with Agricultural Development in Tropical Africa, Vol. 1, The Synthesis, Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1967.

A study undertaken for IBRD of the problems of small-scale agricultural development in tropical Africa, with detailed studies of Kenya, Uganda, Mali, Upper Volta, Chad and Ivory Coast. Chapters include: The State of Knowledge; The Rural Society; Factors Affecting Receptivity and Incentives to Change; Implements and Machinery; Land Tenure and Agricultural Extension Training and Education. Analysis based on evaluations of past projects and programs.

In section on rural society, fully acknowledges contribution of women as agricultural laborers and stresses need for women to be included in extension efforts. Also discusses their importance in trading, although maintaining that female marketing of food products does not significantly

affect allocation of productive resources. Identifies sex-determined roles in agriculture as bottleneck to increased production. Praises Farmers' Training Centers in Kenya for providing training opportunities for women. Also advocates short courses for both men and women to be attended separately as time permits in new crops and new methods. Finally recommends that efforts be made to ensure the women an adequate and regular share in the farm's cash income so that women will improve the nutrition of their family's diet, and thus create effective rural demand for nutritious crops.

DUMOR, E. and AMONOO, E. "The Focus and Concentrate Programme in the Somanya District, (Evaluation of an Extension Programme)," Centre for Development Studies, Research Report Series, No. 14, University of Cape Coast, 1973.

In a general evaluation paper, includes an interesting description of maize marketing in the area, i.e., Agomanya, Eastern Region.

Maize sellers, who are women, are headed by a commodity queen who has no control over the volume of produce or the price of produce sold in the market. She does, however, organize the sharing of produce among sellers and gives assistance to the families of any seller who dies. She receives no remuneration for this job. In this area, author notes, sellers are not well organized, and that except in times of real scarcities, it is a buyers' market. Buyers are "Accra women" who employ an agent who is usually a man with wide experience in the maize trade. Buyers deposit money and bags with agent and stipulate a price each day. Sellers have little alternative but to accept this price due to lack of storage facilities. In this area, hired storage facilities are six pesawas a day. Buyer often cheats the seller by using larger bags.

HARDIMANN, M. "A Preliminary Study of the Role of Women in Some Akan Rural Communities," in Domestic Rights and Duties in Southern Ghana, Legon Family Research Papers, No. 1, Christine Oppong (ed), Institute of African Studies, Legon, 1974.

Notes that the economic independence of women is a striking feature of Akan society, and investigates the effect that this has had on the women themselves, their families and communities. Poses questions with respect to the effect of social change on female's positions, equal economic opportunities for females, and current influence in the power structure of the community.

Data is used from studies in three communities -- one in Akwapim and two in Brong Ahafo.

Results show that in household arrangements in many cases lead to a far greater involvement of the mother and her kinfolk with the children, especially where marriage is breaking down or broken, but that it is the norm for the father to pay educational expenses and to make the major cash contribution to the household if he is living in the same household as his family.

Most of the women regard farming as their main occupation and regularly go to the farm at least four days a week. Women are at a disadvantage in exploiting cash crops, following Boserup, 1970.

Concludes that social change so far has not greatly benefited women in rural areas, migration has taken many males from the villages, higher education has favored boys rather than girls and rural social services have lagged behind those of the towns. Change has tended to leave the women in the position of "holder-together" of both the household and the family farm.

HILL, Polly. "Women Cocoa Farmers," in The Economic Bulletin, Ghana, Vol. 2, No. 6, 1958, pp 3-5.

Gives statistics and analysis of women cocoa farmers derived from 1948 census data. In some areas (i.e. Effiduassie, Suhien, Asamankese and Kibi) the census indicated that there were more female than male cocoa farmers.

HILL, Polly. Migrant Cocoa Farmers of Southern Ghana, Cambridge University Press, 1963.

A study of migrant farmers who, according to the author, are the real innovators of the world's largest cocoa-growing industry, from the 1890's to the present.

Presents data of female cocoa farmers: of non-migrant farmers, nearly half were women farmers in their own right, cultivating farms of one to three acres. Notes that women only occasionally invest their trading profits in the purchase of land, and then usually through the agency of men. Suggests that in West Africa it is unusual for women to be formally associated for economic reasons although small trading partnerships among women are common. Concludes, "Commercial though the behavior of women is in many ways, they lack a commercial attitude towards land "

Notes that women exert significant power in role of custodian of husband's or lineage's land, and that many men leave their farms in full charge of their wives while they travel about managing work on their various lands.

Suggests that profits from oil palm production gave men the capital for cocoa land purchases, for although women assisted in the preparation of the oil, it was not "theirs to sell" as with other crops.

HUME, Professor D. J. "Food Supply and Population Growth -- The Case of Ghana." A paper given at the Eighth Annual Home Science Conference held in Accra in April, 1974, and reprinted in the Home Scientist, Vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 2, January-June 1974.

Professor at the Crop Science Department of Legon is concerned that agriculture will not keep pace with population growth. Tables and statistics are presented giving crop production for Ghana in 1970-72, including percentage of losses in harvesting, storage, transportation, marketing, fire, smuggling. Also gives figures on food imports.

Concludes:

1. Available food in Ghana does not fulfill requirements of the population at present. To maintain only the status quo, food production must increase as fast as population growth, which author estimates as growing from 2.4 to 2.7 percent per annum.
2. Dislocation in the food distribution system must be overcome if the urban population is not to be more poorly nourished than its rural counterpart.

Recommends:

1. Emphasis on the subsistence or near subsistence farmer. Calls for education in techniques and nutrition to encourage more protein in the diet, more work and higher production.
2. Agriculture must be made attractive. Describes a program in which school leavers would group together to contract for agricultural labor by the job rather than by the day. Calls for incentives to work efficiently, and means to encourage saving of capital for future farming by school leavers.

KAMARK, Andrew M. The Economics of African Development, New York, 1967.

Contains an interesting and clear chapter on agriculture in which the author fully explores the influence and importance of the African female farmer.

Since traditionally women are responsible for feeding families by their agricultural labors, and men derive income from cultivating cash crops, the author suggests that the rural family should be virtually regarded as two separate enterprises, with two separate labor forces.

Since the female farmer can derive cash benefit from selling surplus food, she will be unwilling to switch into cash crops, which would rather benefit her husband, and will also be unwilling to contribute labor to his farm, and vice versa. The author notes, however, that the great desire to send children to school, with school fees taking up to 50 percent of a family's cash income, may force husband and wife together to work on cash crops.

Notes that many "progressive" farmers are female "sole" farmers, i.e., widows, or those with husbands in wage employment. Suggests that this is due to the fact that woman is getting full benefit of returns to the farm and that she has no problems of different elements of labor and income so that the farm is operated as a single management unit, and thus is more efficient. Such women often seek and follow extension officers' advice.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, GHANA, "Programme of Work for the Home Extension Unit," 1975.

A publication designed for use by the Home Extension Officer in executing the Home Extension Programme in the field. This work is cited to show the recent interest shown by the Ministry of Agriculture in the role of women as farmers, by providing a corps of female agricultural extension workers. The publication gives a brief account of the need for officers to receive education in Agricultural Extension and further describes the program as it is designed to operate in the field. The clientele to be reached by the Home Extension Programme are farm women and farm youth; the material to be used covers three project areas: nutrition in relation to food production and diet improvement; food production, processing, preservation and storage; management of resources in the farm and home.

NYANTENG, V. K., VAN APELDOORN, G. J., "The Farmer and the Marketing of Foodstuffs," Technical Publication Series No. 19, Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research, University of Ghana, Legon, 1971.

Three hundred fifty farmers and sixty traders interviewed in Mampong and Atebubu agricultural districts in 1970. The following also interviewed: local leaders, agricultural officers, managers of commercial farms, transport owners and drivers.

Found both areas to be surplus production areas for rice, yams, maize. Farmers grew variety of crops for subsistence, concentrated on a few crops for sale.

Found following production problems: general lack of capital, lack of roads, lack of drinking water. Authors suggest that unless these overcome, self-help schemes in area will be largely ineffective.

Concerning marketing, authors note deficiencies in storage, loading and handling facilities. Bulk of sales was to private traders whose greatest problem was lack of capital for improved transportation. Concerning prices, authors note that price differential throughout the year was so great that farmers who could afford to store would make profits providing they could reduce heavy storage losses.

Farmers market a variety of crops; given insecure prices, this policy is a sound one. Much produce processed before sale. Buyers not always readily available. Dealings between farmers and traders are characterized by individual bargaining often in isolation. Credit forms an important aspect of the relations between traders and farmers because lack of capital is one of the farmers' most important problems, and the trader is his most important source of credit.

Farmers' marketing problems include transportation, insecure prices, poor storage, lack of buyers and low frequency of buyers' visits, "cheating" -- authors suggest problems interrelated, lead to low bargaining power for farmer. Farmers say, "We farm for other people to benefit."

Authors note that marketing bottleneck defeats the object of increasing marketed food supplies; long-term development objectives become more difficult to obtain since farmers are denied the possibility of accumulating capital needed for envisaged changes.

It is noteworthy that throughout the report authors do not once refer to the role of women in marketing foodstuffs. Sex was noted only on the questionnaire for traders!

OKALI, C., KOTEY, R.A. "Okokoaso: A Resurvey," Technical Publications Series, No. 15, I.S.S.E.R., University of Ghana, Legon, 1971.

A restudy of a village in the Eastern Region to update and compare with a 1930's study by W. H. Backett, with particular emphasis on cocoa farming.

In this area, female cocoa farmers predominantly own smaller acreages than men, and produce smaller loads. Other women are left in charge of cocoa farms owned by brothers or husbands who have migrated to towns; these women are often unable to tend the cocoa since they are too busy with their own farms and family, and the farm owners do not send enough money to hire labor, which at that time was 65 pesawas per day.

OLU-OKEDIJI, F. "Social Factors in Food Production and Consumption in Tropical Africa," a paper given at the Eighth Annual Home Science Conference held in Accra in April 1974, and reprinted in The Home Scientist, Vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 2, January-June 1974.

Presents a history of social factors affecting food production and consumption in pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial times. Criticizes post-colonial Ministries of Agriculture for being "dependent" on former colonial masters, and for not effecting an agricultural breakthrough.

Briefly examines the influence of socio-economic status on food consumption and cultural influences on food habits and consumption. Recommends:

- a) a new concept of GNP to include the eradication of poverty, disease, etc.
- b) modernization of agriculture to provide adequate production of foodstuffs.
- c) improvement of communications to facilitate foodstuff distribution.
- d) rural industries based on rural resources, to lead to increased rural income, to lead to increased rural purchasing power, and hence to increased rural nutrition. Less imported foodstuffs would save foreign exchange which could then be invested in agriculture.
- e) nutrition education programs to overcome cultural patterns.
- f) control of food advertisements which mislead illiterate mothers.

ROURKE, B. E. and OBENG, F. A. "Seasonality in the Employment of Casual Agricultural Labour in Ghana," Research Report No. 1, Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, University of Ghana, Legon, 1973.

A survey of four areas (Kade: forest crops; Goaso: cocoa, cocoyams, plantain; Tamale: rice cultivation; Akuse: sugar cane) to present quantitative estimates of seasonality in the employment of casual agricultural labor and to provide estimates of their incomes.

One category of casual agricultural labor was housewives and petty traders. These were found only in Tamale and Akuse. Except for a few women over 55, these women expressed the desire to be permanently employed, because trading was not very lucrative. Women were used

as a regular source of labor for all operations except stumping and clearing of new fields. Most of this work took place from June to September and workers received an estimated ₵70.85 per annum for this work.

Another category that included females was local full-time laborers who tended to be young school leavers. Author notes that male school leavers tended to regard this as employment of last resort, while girls would have preferred less "tiresome" jobs, but did not regret farm work. These workers who at the time were earning the daily minimum wage of 75 pesawas appeared to be under-employed, since migrant laborers were preferred by hiring farmers.

WAGENBUUR, H.T.M. "Labour and Development (An Analysis of the Time Budget and of the Production and Productivity of Lime Farmers in Southern Ghana)," Social Studies Project, Research Report Series No. 17, University of Cape Coast, 1972.

A study of five lime farmers and their wives conducted in one year, 1969 to 1970, with one interviewer closely observing and interviewing each farmer every day. Although the farmers were not selected according to strict random sampling, the author feels that the stratification employed gives fair replicability and generality. His sample includes one large farmer, one above-average farmer, two average farmers, and one small farmer.

Time allocation findings:

Males: Farming activities - 82.7 hours/month. (The same as the highest inputs for Africa; usual input of subsistence farmers in Asia.)

Non-farming activities: 30-40 hours/month. (Varied activities, including processing of agricultural products; house construction for family; running a bar; selling home-brewed alcohol and charcoal)

Marketing: 5.85 hours/month. (These lime farmers all sell to Rose's Lime Company, thus this time allocation is a special case.)

Social obligations: 65 hours/month. (Traditional activities, funerals)

Females: Productive activities - 141.8 hours/month. ("As we may expect a much higher labor input in the household activities compared with the male farmers, this figure is amazingly high." These hours divided between on-farm activities, food processing and marketing. The author noted that female productive activities

increased with the size of their husband's farms.)

Social obligations: 45.6 hours/month

Comparing domestic activities of males and females which were in addition to the above, the following figures were given:

	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>
Household:	171.5 hours per month	64.2 hours per month
Leisure:	40.2 "	103.2 "
Rest:	40.5 "	59.3 "

Author concludes that female farmers are putting a high amount of their time into productive activities and that, ceteris paribus, there is no time left over to increase this labor input.

WILLIAMS-BAFFOE, A. B. "Home Science in Agricultural Development," an address given by the Deputy Director of Agriculture at the Sixth Annual Home Science Conference at Ho, Ghana, in April 1972, reprinted in The Home Scientist, Vol. 2, No. 3, Third Quarter, 1973.

Policy recommendations pertaining to the situation and problems of small-scale agriculture in Ghana. It is noteworthy that nowhere in this paper is there any specific mention of the role of women farmers.

Outlines principles of agricultural development that will favor the population and the economy:

- a) food items should be produced in sufficient quantities so that they will not be too expensive for consumers
- b) sufficient raw materials should be produced at reasonable cost to ensure that existing factories operate to their fullest capacity
- c) constant efforts should be made to increase agricultural exports in order to ease the balance of payments situation, and to enable the importation of industrial equipment that is likely to stimulate the economy.

These principles need extension, and extension needs home science supplements.

Describes the objectives of the Home Extension Programme as an arm of the Agricultural Extension Service:

1. To create an awareness and understanding of nutrition in relation to food production and its effects on the attainment of health; physical fitness for higher working efficiency.
2. To motivate families to produce high proteins and vitamin-giving foods in the home gardens and farms, and to teach ways in which such foods could be used in the family diet to raise the level of nutrition.
3. To offer training in the methods of processing, preserving and storing of home-grown foods to improve their quality and prevent wastage.
4. To help develop skills, knowledge and attitudes in the management and use of available resources to ensure better living conditions for the family.

Methods to be adopted include: talking to individuals and groups, group discussions, demonstrations, group practice, individual projects and home visits.

Long-term aims: to arrange to supply inputs such as seeds, seedlings, fertilizer to "farmers, housewives and school children" at subsidized prices.

#### 4.2 - Trading:

ADDAE, Gloria (Nikoi). "The Retailing of Imported Textiles in the Accra Market," Proceedings of the Third Annual Conference of the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research, 1954, University College of Ibaden, 1956.

This study describes the urban distribution system for cloth from its purchase by the passbook holder from the large importing firms, to the final sale by the petty trader on the street.

A large number of the passbook holders and all of the smaller traders were women. The system of deposits and credits with the importer and the origin of the starting capital used for a trading business are described. This study echoed the reports of others that traders are reluctant to give figures to researchers. The two major trading associations in Accra are noted.

BAUER, P.T. West African Trade, Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd., 1963 (first printing: 1954)

This economic study of the structure of trade in West Africa and of the West African economies has portions which are of considerable relevance to the study of women in development. Because Ghanaian women do the bulk of the trading, especially in foodstuffs, this economic appraisal of the "traditional" marketing system is very pertinent.

The discussion of the "imperfect" specialization of economic activities, the number of intermediaries in trade, the tasks of bulk making and bulk breaking, and the discussion regarding the restrictive tendencies in "traditional" marketing are useful.

GARLICK, Peter C. African Traders and Economic Development in Ghana, Clarendon Press, 1971.

The author describes this book as a study of the behavior and social background of the "biggest African traders" dealing in manufactured goods, mostly imported, who had permanent store premises in Accra and Kumasi. The purpose of the study done in 1965 was to discover what factors prevented expansion of individual businesses.

Aside from a considerable discussion of the influence on this question of the family of the trader, women are referred to only in a brief reference to petty traders. There are interesting parallels between the business practices of these traders in his sample and those found by other researchers to be practiced by women market stallholders.

BOHANNAN, Paul and DALTON, George. Markets in Africa, Doubleday, 1965.

This book presents a study of the technical, social and economic organization of eight small-scale African communities, none in Ghana. The authors describe the main question of the book to be, "Do the transactions in the market place, or by the market principal, in each case, provide the sellers and producers with the bulk of their livelihood, or do they not? The answer indicates the degree of evolution of the social economy of the place described from a subsistence to a market economy.

A pertinent point made was that when market exchange comes to dominate an African economy, the traditional market place need not be the locus of the expanded market activity. As examples, cocoa and palm kernels by-pass the market place, "which remains a pin money affair for women."

McCALL, D. F. "Trade and the Role of Wife in a Modern West African Town," pp 286-299 in Social Change in Modern Africa, A. Southal (ed), Oxford University Press, 1961.

Presents a clear summary of the position of Akan female farmers vis-a-vis land and lineage in the period of the Ashanti Kingdom when trade was in male hands. Attributes the rise of female traders to:

- a) decline in inland trade with the coming of the Europeans;
- b) a rise in wage employment for men at the same time;
- c) simultaneously, certain items of trade became obsolete -- slaves, gold, monkey skins;

thus trading, a less desirable occupation, left in the hands of women.

In modern times, trading by women is seen as an urban phenomenon where the woman may be a stranger with no land and therefore unable to farm; alternatively, available farm land may be too far from the town.

Suggests that women prefer trading to farming; although trading is also hard work, it has the advantages of a pleasant social atmosphere where women are able to find friends and possibly also lovers.

Suggests that urban trading has influenced marital relations: "The rise of towns and the role which women play in the trade of these towns, has modified the role of wife in that it has diminished the dominance of the husband both in his regard to his ability to control his wife economically and sexually." (p 298)

NYPAN, Astrid. "Market Traders in Accra," (African Business Series No. 2,) 1969, Economic Research Division, University College of Ghana.

A description of the ten markets in Accra precedes the results of a study of 201 stallholders in the Salaga (Accra) market. Useful figures and estimates regarding numbers of traders, their sex, ethnic background, and the commodities they sell are given. The author found 85 percent of the traders to be women.

The nature of the trading business for those in her sample is described. The mean starting capital used was G£ 19. The range of expansion or decline of the businesses is very great and often related to personal and family needs and expenditures. She found, as others did, that when the trader leaves the business, he or she takes all the capital with him/her.

The author obtained estimates of profits from information regarding turnover which was reluctantly given by the traders, daily, from memory. Profits on turnover were thought to vary between 10 percent to 200 percent of the turnover. She thought an average of 20 percent to 30 percent profit of the value of turnover goods would not be too high. Credit was sometimes obtained from the supplier, never from a bank.

SAI, Florence Aleeno. "The Market Woman in the Economy of Ghana," unpublished thesis, Cornell University, 1971.

The author quotes findings regarding Ghana's marketing from Garlick, Bartells, Lawson, Nypan and Hill.

This is a study of 57 women stallholders in the Selweyn Market (Accra), in relation to their ethnic and educational background, the numbers of their children, and something of their financial independence and responsibility. She obtained information on the amount of their initial capital, their pattern of re-investment in their businesses, and estimates of their monthly income. She found a substantial number make use of banks and Post Office accounts.

#### 4.3 - The Modern Sector:

BOULDING, E. "Women as Role Models in Industrializing Societies: A Macro-System Model of Socialization for Civic Competence," in Cross-National Family Research, eds. Sussman, M.B., and Cogswell, B. E., Leiden, 1973.

Reference could not be obtained for review. A discussion of the article in another source (see Ware, Helen in Section 1) indicates that it includes a ranking of the nations in West Africa in terms of the number of women holding professional positions and compares those nations which were formerly colonies of France and those of the United Kingdom. The former English colonies had higher scores.

DUTTA-ROY, D.K. "The Eastern Region Household Budget Survey," Technical Publication Series No. 6, Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research, University of Ghana, Legon, 1969.

This enumeration of a statistical sample of the Eastern Region of Ghana to study the pattern of the household expenditure and the socio-economic situation underlying it has findings of particular interest to the study of the status of women in the region.

"A third of the rural households and slightly more in the urban sector are managed by women, an overwhelming majority of whom have their own earning as the main, if not the only, source of income. A substantial number of these women are divorced, separated from their husbands, or widowed, but quite a few of them stay apart from their husbands, who visit them occasionally. These women...depend on their own earnings though some financial support might be forthcoming from their husbands in a few cases." p. 19

"Although the total size of household is smaller for households managed by women (often the female head is the only adult), the number of children in these households are almost the same as those managed by male heads of households. (2.21 in the rural area and 2.77 in the urban areas) This brings out clearly the onerous responsibilities of the women in the Ghanaian society who frequently have to make out a living not only for themselves but a large number of dependents." p.24

ENGMANN, E.V.T. "The Labour Force in Ghana: A Statistical Analysis of the Distribution and Interrelations of its Attributes," Bulletin of the Ghana Geographical Association, Vol. 15, 1973, pp. 50-71.

Using factor analysis on 1960 census data of the Ghanaian labor force, author relates various factors to participation rates. For women, author finds a positive correlation between past school attendance and labor participation, with high degrees of both factors being found in areas along the coast. Presents an interesting table of major employment of

the labor force in 1960 by ethnic background and sex, which reveals notable differences between female occupations in different ethnic backgrounds. Some major findings:

Akan females:                   8.7 percent crafts workers  
                                  18.5 percent sales workers  
                                  70.0 percent farmers

Ga-Adangbe females:           14.2 percent craftworkers  
                                  56.4 percent sales workers  
                                  24.1 percent farmers

Ewe females:                   12.6 percent crafts workers  
                                  36.2 percent sales workers  
                                  47.8 percent farmers

Hausa females:                 5.2 percent crafts workers  
                                  86.4 percent sales workers  
                                  3.1 percent farmers

Crafts here signify tailoring, brewing, milling and baking. Sales workers are predominantly retail street vendors. Farmers mostly food-stuff producers.

GHANA Association for the Advancement of Management, "Ghana's Women Workers," General Publication No. 1, (about 1961).

Contains the conclusions of a 1961 seminar set up to outline the problems of working women at that time. These problems were a) maternity problems; b) women's resistance to being transferred to rural areas; c) unfavorable attitudes by men and to some extent women on the subject of women workers; d) lack of adequate training for female workers; e) the deleterious effect on children and the home of mothers working away from home.

Final conclusion of the Seminar: that the "vastly increased" educational facilities prevailing in Ghana at that time would result in improved situation for women.

GREENSTREET, Miranda. "Employment of Women in Ghana," International Labor Review, Volume 103, No. 2, February, 1971.

This presents a discussion based upon official records of women's employment in the civil service, industry, and of self-employment in Ghana since 1928. The education of women is also discussed.

The article notes that the colonial government stipulated in 1928 that a woman officer must resign when she becomes married or pregnant. This policy was liberalized in practice and in policy in the years before

independence. "The labor decree of 1967 required that the employer of any industrial, commercial or agricultural undertaking 'shall give leave to any pregnant female worker if she produces a certificate given by a medical officer or a midwife...to the effect that her confinement is in the opinion of such officer or midwife likely to take place within six weeks...; give (her)...remuneration, in respect of such leave, of an amount which is not less than 50 percent of the remuneration she would have earned had she not been absent; and allow (her)...if she is nursing a child, half-an-hour twice a day during working hours for this purpose.' The law enables a female worker to take her annual leave immediately after her maternity leave."

It is also noted that in the civil service men and women have always had the same salaries. Ghana ratified the ILO Equal Remuneration Convention in 1951.

HILL, Polly. Studies in Rural Capitalism in West Africa. African Studies Series, No. 2. Cambridge University Press, 1970.

A collection of studies of local economies in Ghana and Nigeria which emphasizes the sophistication of the economic behavior of the participants. Relevant fieldwork sections include Ghanaian migrant cocoa farmers, Ewe seine fishermen, cattle ownership on the Accra Plains and Northern Ghanaian cattle trade.

Material particularly relevant to the role of women in Ghana is to be found in the section on Ewe fishermen (pp 30-53). In this fishing economy, "wives" (i.e., women attached to the men of a net company) play a crucial role. Not only do they cook and prepare food for the men of the company but they also preserve fish by smoking and are solely responsible for marketing the fish. "Wives" are given cheaper rates to buy fish when the nets are pulled in, although bargaining takes place each time. Women receive some fish on credit and are permitted to retain any profit. "Husbands" are responsible for repayment of any debts.

KUMEKPOR, Tom K. "Some Aspects of Problems of the Working Mothers in Accra: Mothers and Wage Labour Employment," The Home Scientist, Vol. 2, No. 4, 1973, pp 16-30.

Discusses theory of problems and motivations of working mothers in various roles, in traditional and modern times. Presents data of a survey of 350 working mothers conducted in 1969-70, including reasons for working, salaries, problems of pregnancy and motherhood. Notes that women's salaries often go to maintaining self and children, that often salaries so low that women undertake supplemental sales activities and have to borrow money before payday. Wives most often ignorant of husband/partner's income and vice versa.

Concludes that it is "important for employers to recognize the multiplicity of roles that women are called upon to play at various stages of their lives in changing West African society" and "to recognize that working mothers/married women are a permanent part of the labour force, not...a mere aberration."

LAWSON, R. M. and KWEI, E. K. African Entrepreneurship and Economic Growth: A Case History of the Fishing Industry of Ghana, Ghana University Press, 1974.

"This book is essentially a study of African entrepreneurship, of its response to processes of economic growth, and the trials and errors experienced in its attempt to introduce rapid structural change to an indigenous traditional industry." The data is drawn from the fishing industry.

The chapter on entrepreneurship in fish marketing describes the traditional system, dominated by women, and the changes brought to part of the trade by the introduction of motorized boats, cold stores, etc.

The description of the heavy involvement of women in financing the fishing industry and of the restriction of trade possible to them, and their trading associations, presents interesting considerations.

LITTLE, Kenneth. African Women in Towns: An Aspect of Africa's Social Revolution. Cambridge University Press, 1973. (Paperback)

Sources: Multi-disciplinary research by author and others, and situation portrayed in works of African novelists.

In relatively informal style, looks at changing roles of women in the urban context of sub-Saharan Africa, with particular emphasis on West Africa, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, and South Africa. Urbanization is seen as embodying a Western-type lifestyle attractive to certain African women in search of new opportunities, both economic and personal. Chapters of interest include women's associations, women as prostitutes and lovers, women in monogamous marriages. Concludes that female migration to towns is for different reasons and has different consequences than male migration, and that the resulting situation of urban woman is different from Western "women's lib" in that traditionally African women "have their own way of handling husbands and lovers and so there will be no comparable wielding of cudgels and no attempt at bludgeoning the men into compliance...Being forged out of the inherited and age-old knowledge of their men folk's virtues, foibles and frailties, the weapons that African women possess are altogether sharper and more subtle." (p. 198)

MBILINYI, Marjorie J. "The Participation of Women in African Economics," University of Dar-es-Salaam, Economic Research Bureau, Dar es Salaam, 1971.

Could not be obtained for annotation.

PIEL, M. The Ghanaian Factory Worker: Industrial Man in Africa, Cambridge University Press, 1972.

This is a study of 994 workers in 100 factories in the Accra-Tema area. The purpose is to make comparisons among them regarding urban and rural background, skilled, unskilled and clerical jobs, and their work in firms of varying size and type.

It was thought that eight percent of the 12,083 workers in the area were women. Twelve percent of the author's sample were women. Most of them were young middle school leavers who held "lower" jobs. Attention is not focused on these women. There are statements regarding the difficulty of combining work with child care due to the lack of day nurseries, and of the relative lack of attraction of wage earning to these women compared to independent employment for this reason.

Of the 59 tables showing findings related to the socio-economic background and attitudes of the workers, 16 are specific to men. In only three has a sex differentiation been made in the figures indicating any data about women. One of these is the table showing the percentage of women in the sample mentioned above.

STEEL, W. F. and MABEY, S. J. "Research on Unemployment and Income Distribution in Ghana since 1960: An Annotated Bibliography," University of Ghana, Legon, 1973. (Sponsored by USAID grant.)

An inclusive and detailed annotated bibliography covering studies of migration, employment, levels and distributions of income and related background studies. A summary on the current state of knowledge and of central policy issues relevant to research is also included. Citations are cross referenced and data, findings and analysis are presented thoroughly. None of the works given pertain directly to women in development, but this publication provides an excellent background source for current factors affecting the economic behavior of the female labor force.

APPENDIX: BACKGROUND MATERIAL (Legal, Anthropological and Sociological Works)

1 - Women and Law:

(Although none of these sources relate specifically to women, they are recommended as sources on such relevant topics as intestate succession, land inheritance and marriage and family laws.)

ANDERSON, J.N.D. Islamic Law in Africa, Colonial Research Publication, No. 16, HMSO, London, 1954. (Especially pp. 249-286)

BENTSI-ENCHILL, Kwamena. Ghana Land Law, Sweet and Maxwell, London, 1964. (Especially Chapter 4, Intestate Succession, pp. 124-192)

OLLENNU, N. A. The Law of Testate and Intestate Succession in Ghana, Sweet and Maxwell, London, 1966.

VELLENGA, Dorothy Dee. "Attempts to Change the Marriage Laws in Ghana and the Ivory Coast," Chapter 6, pp. 125-150 in Foster, P. and Zolberg, A., Ghana and the Ivory Coast, University of Chicago Press, 1971.

Describes legal changes taking place in Ghana family law post independence, stressing a gradual transition from lineage systems to a conjugal system of marriage.

## 2 - Background Anthropological and Sociological Studies:

(See also KLINGSHIRN, Agnes, entry in Section 1 - Women and Development in general.)

ACQUAH, I. Accra Survey, A Social Survey of the Capital of Ghana, Formerly Called the Gold Coast, Undertaken for the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research, 1953-1956, Ghana Universities Press, Accra, 1972 (first published University of London Press, 1958).

The author has attempted to provide a "socio-economic factual survey" of "social conditions in Accra" in the 1950's. Much of the data presented is broken down by sex (age composition of population, employment, school attendance, utilization of medical services, etc.). Very useful in assessing change through comparison with more recent studies.

AMEDEKEY, E. Y. The Culture of Ghana: A Bibliography, Ghana Universities Press, Accra, 1970.

Briefly annotated citations of books, pamphlets, documents and periodical articles relating to the culture of Ghana published up until 1965. Citations arranged in the following sections: general culture, history and traditions of origins; economic life and material culture; social institutions; kinship inheritance, marriage, etc.; government and law; traditional religion and ceremonial, folklore and magic; impact of religions; music; language and literature; biographies. Citations numerous and include quite obscure sources. Within each section material is presented according to the ethnic group involved.

Useful for background sources for regional research, also for inclusive section on economic life.

AMOO, J.W.A., "The Effects of Western Influence on Akan Marriage," Africa, Vol. XVI, 1946.

BASCOM, W. R. and HERSKOVITS, M. J. Continuity and Change in African Cultures, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1965 (first published 1959).

Although this book was first published in 1959 and was based on field work carried out in the early 1950's, it contains much information that is still valid today. With respect to women in national development in Ghana, the following papers are most useful:

Dorjahn, V. R. "The Factor of Polygyny in African Demography," (pp. 87-113)

Discusses difficulties of obtaining accurate demography data in Africa for planning purposes and then focuses on subject of polygyny. Concludes on basis of data available that approximately 35 percent of married men in sub-Saharan Africa are polygamous, the mean number of wives per married man is 1.5, and the ratio of married women to men is 3 to 2. Although the sex ratio of women to men shows there are slightly more

women, there is not sufficient surplus to support this level of polygyny which is rather achieved through celibacy and later marriage for males. Polygyny has effect of increasing number of children per household but reduces reproduction on a per-woman basis due to rotational sexual relations and ability enforce taboos on intercourse during weaning period.

BLEEK, W. "Family Dynamics in a Changing Society: A Case Study of a Rural Ghanaian Community," M.A. thesis, University of Ghana, 1972.

BROKENSHA, David (ed) Akwapim Handbook, Ghana Publishing Corporation, 1972.

Collection of articles on the Akwapim area and people, an area approximately 20 square miles, north of Accra. Interdisciplinary contributions cover ecology, history, social organizations, economic events and recent development in local government, education and the arts. Each article has a useful short bibliography. Appendices provide highly detailed statistics on social participation, etc., in towns in the area in 1968. Would provide excellent background data for future research in the area.

CALDWELL, J. C. African Rural Urban Migration (The Movement to Ghana's Towns), C. Hurst and Co., London 1969.

A study of rural urban migration in Ghana which the author believes may have the key role in economic and social transition. Study was based on data from the 1948 and 1960 censuses and the 1960 post enumeration survey plus additional surveys made by the Demographic Unit of the Department of Sociology, University of Ghana. Study documents the process by which people move to urban centers with the primary focus on the sending areas where the decision-making process takes place. Documents the population shift which has been taking place over the last few decades, and the importance to rural as well as urban development. Strong ties are kept with the sending village, two-thirds of migrants visit home village at least once a year and one-third of rural households were receiving some money from relatives in town in 1963, most on a monthly basis. Tends to develop village as cash creates demand for new services, and ideas from the cities are brought back to the villages, providing a background which helps villages to understand information coming from radio and newspapers.

Although there are greater numbers of male than female migrants, women have not been left behind in the movement. Surveys found that wives and children of long-term migrants almost always joined them in town, and unmarried girls from the villages were becoming involved in migration in greater and greater numbers. Believed the remaining margin between numbers of male and female migrants was largely due to differences in education although there was some hostility in families to girls moving to cities due to fears that they would become too sophisticated and take up prostitution. Documents family changes

resulting from the migration, including tendency toward a nuclear family system as other members of extended family left behind in the village and pressure felt by migrants to limit number of children as economic burdens of subsistence and education much heavier in the cities.

CRABTREE, A. "Marriage and Family Life Among the Educated Africans in the Urban Areas of the Gold Coast," Unpublished M.Sc. Thesis, University of London.

FORTES, Meyer. "The Family, Bane or Blessing," an open lecture delivered at the University of Ghana, Ghana University Press, Accra, March, 1971.

GOODY, Jack. The Social Organization of the Lowilli, Oxford University Press, 1967. (2nd edition)

Anthropological study of the people of North Western Ghana, giving details of economic, social and personal relationships. The Lowilli at the time of writing numbered around 5000 people.

JAHODA, Gustav. "Boys' Images of Marriage Partners and Self Images in Ghana," Sociologus, Vol. 8, 1958.

JAHODA, Gustav. "Love, Marriage and Social Change. Letters to the Advice Column of a West African Newspaper," Africa, Vol. 29, No. 2.

KILSOP, M. de B. "Continuity and Change in the Ga Residential System," Ghana Journal of Sociology, Vol. 3, No. 2, 1967, pp 81-97.

LITTLE, Kenneth and PRINCE, Anne. "Some Trends in Modern Marriage Among West Africans," Africa, Vol. 37, No. 4, 1967.

LLOYD, R.C. The New Elites in Tropical Africa, Oxford University Press, 1966.

MENDS, E. H. "Changing Marital Functions," Viewpoint Editorial in The Home Scientist, Vol. 2, No. 3, Third Quarter, 1973.

Discusses the reality of the Ghanaian working wife in the context of traditional attitudes to the division of roles of the sexes, revealing the paradox of the reality of the economically independent working wife, and the traditional belief in the submissive, dependent woman in the home situation.

Suggests that the continuing reality, which is fostered by economic necessity (in the family and the national economy) will lead to a change in attitude, so that the role of the working wife will be favorably viewed.

NUKUNYA, G. K. Kinship and Marriage Among the Anlo Ewe, The Athlone Press, London, 1969.

Anthropological study of the Anlo, the most numerous of the Ewe peoples living in Ghana and Togo. An account of Anlo traditional social structure with particular reference to kinship, marriage and the family, and an examination of how changes brought about by European activities have influenced it. Useful discussion on changes in household structure that result from the absence of parents on trading or fishing expeditions or in wage employment.

OMARI, T. Peter. "Changing Attitudes of Students in West African Society Towards Marriage and Family Relationships," *British Journal of Sociology*, Vol 11, No. 3, 1960.

OPPONG, Christine (ed) Domestic Rights and Duties in Southern Ghana, Legon Family Research Papers, No. 1, Institute of African Studies, Legon, 1974.

Contains 20 articles on family studies of the Akans and Ewes, with introductory papers on the Akan Family System Today, Ewe Lineage and Kinship, and Comparative Studies. Research is interdisciplinary, but with heavy concentration on anthropological studies. Articles by Verduyn and Hardiman cited in detail in this bibliography. Some uncited articles of interest include:

- Adomako-Saffoh, J. "Migrant Asanta Cocoa Farmers and their Families."
- Fiawoo, D.K. "Ewe Lineage and Kinship."
- Fortes, Meyer. "The Akan System Today."
- Kumekpor, T. "The Position of Maternal Relatives in the Kinship System of the Ewe."
- Poh, Kwamena. "Church and Change in Akwapem."

Four other volumes of articles, most of which originally part of Institute of African Studies Family Seminars, to be published shortly. (See previous entry under Engberg, Lila, for one volume shortly to be published.)

OPPONG, Christine. "Husbands and Housework: A Ghanaian Example of Ethnic Variation," mimeo, Institute of African Studies, Legon.

Presents data collected from 180 senior civil servants in Accra in 1968 on the division of labor by sex in household chores. Subjects from Ga, Akan and Ewe

backgrounds. Concludes that there is considerable individual variation in domestic chores undertaken by both husbands and wives, that chores may be ranked with some degree of accuracy according to the likelihood that they will be performed by each sex, and that active chore performance is significantly correlated with ethnic origin. Results show expected pattern of female dominance in household chores, with husbands sometimes willing to undertake home repairs, but extremely unlikely to assist in food preparation or child care. An interesting point is that men often do shopping at stores but rarely go to the markets because the mammys "laugh at us."

OPPONG, Christine. "Norms and Variations: A Study of Ghanaian Students' Attitudes to Marriage and Family Living," unpublished paper, March 1972. (Forthcoming in Family Life Research Papers No. 3.)

OPPONG, Christine. "Parenthood in a Changing Context," paper presented at Ninth Annual Conference of the Ghana Sociological Association, March 1975.

An extremely useful summary of information and recent research into parenthood in Ghana which looks first at the traditional norms of parenthood and then examines the modern situation with respect to urban elites, educated middle-level employees (junior civil servants, nurses, etc.) and the lower socio-economic groups, both rural and urban. Highlights various areas of importance to women:

1. Vast majority of Ghanaian women are gainfully employed, fewer than one in five is classifiable as a homemaker. Traditionally, women have been expected to contribute financially to the upkeep of children and many recent research studies have shown that they are often now forced to contribute the major portion of household expenses so that work outside the home is an economic imperative.
2. Elite parents solve problems of child raising by employing housemaids, many of whom are underage (below 15), at low wages or by utilizing services of children of poorer relatives. Both solutions often based on exploitative relationships and children also suffer as there is considerable turnover of persons caring for them. System, however, allows wife to combine large family with continued full-time employment.
3. Middle-income parents follow a similar model but with much less success as their financial resources are not sufficient to establish satisfactory child care arrangements. Considerable strain on women is evidenced in results recent research studies and there is strong impetus to limit number of children.
4. Lower socio-economic groups show pattern of spreading parental burdens by utilizing services of relatives, fostering, or low-paid child labor.

Evidence from research studies has shown women often taking unequal share responsibility and are highly overworked as they are combining strenuous food-producing and income-gaining activities with heavy and time-consuming household tasks plus the responsibilities of child care.

5. Suggests need for expansion social programs promoting family planning and child care centers to eliminate worst elements of present situation.

A long bibliography which details recent publications and papers in press is included in the paper.

PEIL, Margaret. "Ghanaian University Students: The Broadening Base," British Journal of Sociology, Vol. 16, 1965.

VERCRUIJSSE, Emile V.W., in cooperation with Lydi M. Ver-cruijsse-Dopheide and Kwasi J.A. Boakye, "Composition of Households in some Fante Communities (A Study of the Framework of Social Integration)," Research Report Series No. 10, University of Cape Coast, 1972.

An illuminating study of the social patterns revealed in 32 dwelling units in three different Fante areas. Within each unit, smaller sleeping, cooking, eating and earning units were distinguished, and these smaller units most often did not overlap. The authors noted that the coherence of dwelling unit members is relatively amorphous, and restricted by only minimal authority on the part of the unit head. Concluded that "household" was not a useful concept for these dwelling units, for the above reasons, as well as the economic independence of the female members of the units.