

A STUDY OF PROBLEMS OF WOMEN LABOUR IN CHANDGAD TALUKA

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ABSTRACT

This study focused the problems being faced by women labours. Chandgad Taluka has been selected as a geographical area for this study. Aim of this study is to identify the problems which are faced by women labours in Chandgad Taluka and study the demographic profile of women labour. 50 women labours have been selected by using convenient sampling technique. Primary as well as secondary data have been used by researchers. Simple percentage method and averages have been used for data presentation.

Keywords: Women, Labours, Finance and Problems.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The educated women do not want to limit their lives in the four walls of the house. They demand equal respect from their partners. However, Indian women have to go a long way to achieve equal rights and position because traditions are deep rooted in Indian society where the sociological set up has been a male dominated one. Women are considered as weaker sex and always made to depend on men folk in their family and outside, throughout their life. The Indian culture made them only subordinates and executors of the decisions made by other male members, in the basic family structure. While at least half the brainpower on earth belongs to women, women remain perhaps the world's most underutilized resource. Despite all the social hurdles, India is brimming with the success stories of women. They stand tall from the rest of the crowd and are applauded for their achievements in their respective field. The transformation of social fabric of the Indian society, in terms of increased educational status of women and varied aspirations for better living, necessitated a change in the life style of Indian women. They have competed with man and successfully stood up with him in every walk of life and business is no exception for this. These women leaders are assertive, persuasive and willing to take risks. They managed to survive and succeed in this cut throat competition with their hard work, diligence and perseverance. Ability to learn quickly from her abilities, her persuasiveness, open style of problem solving, willingness to take risks and

chances, ability to motivate people, knowing how to win and lose gracefully are the strengths of the Indian women labours.

2. PROBLEMS OF THE STUDY:

Indian society is suffering from the various problems like poverty, hunger, and the illiteracy. Women are not included properly in financial system of India. Women have various skills but it has not utilized in proper way.

1. What is the demographic profile of women labours in Chandgad?
2. Which problems faced by women labours in Chandgad?

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of this research are as under

To study the demographic profile of women labours.

To identify the problems being faced by women labours.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The present study aims to assess the problems being faced by women labours. The following methodology will be adopted for the present study:

4.1 Method of Data Collection:

Both primary as well as secondary data have been collected for the present study. Primary data collected from respondents by using interview schedule and secondary data collected through journals and books.

4.2 Sample Design:

For the purpose of data analysis researchers have been selected 50 respondents by using convenient sampling technique.

Sample Size

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Sample
1.	Chandgad	30
2.	Kowad	05
3.	Kalkundri	05
4.	Shinoli	10
Total		50

4.3 Methods of Data Analysis:

The data has been analyzed by using different statistical techniques and tools such as simple percentage method and mean.

5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

This study is significant to women labours to identify opportunities and threats of their jobs and improve their efficiency. Also this study is significant for improve their intellectual skills and create awareness regarding their problems. Various problems being faced by women labours, researchers identify such problems. This study also significant to the Government for prescribes policies regarding to women labours in rural India. Also this study is significant to the further researchers who want to study in same phenomenon.

6. SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The scope of the research is summarized as follows:

1. The geographical scope of present study is confined to Chandgad Taluka. The researchers have been selected 50 respondents.

7. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

The researchers have used structural interview schedule to understand the demographic profile of the respondents.

Table No. 1
Demographic Profile

Particulars	Classifications	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age Group	Below 25 years	04	08.00
	26-40 years	21	42.00
	41-50 years	23	46.00
	Above 50 years	02	04.00
Marital Status	Unmarried	05	10.00
	Married	38	76.00
	Separated	07	14.00
Qualification	SSC	19	38.00
	HSC	14	28.00
	Diploma	07	14.00
	Graduation	10	20.00
	Post-graduation	00	00.00
Nature of Business Unit	Production	04	08.00
	Training	12	24.00
	Food Processing	10	20.00
	Fashion Designing & Tailoring	24	48.00

Source: Compiled by Researchers

The above table reveals that 46.00% of the respondents are from the age group of 41 to 50 years. Only 04.00% are aged more than 50 years and 08.00% respondents are below the age of 25 years. It means that a majority (96.00%) of the women labours are below the age of 50 years.

In Indian society marriage is required at cultural point of view. The parents expect that if a girl wants to make any career, it is after marriage. In this study found that 76.00% of women are married and only 10.00% are unmarried. The above table should also that 14.00% women are separated that means divorced and widow.

The table reveals that 28.00% of the respondents are taken education up to HSC and 34.00% are either diploma or degree holder. There are no any post graduate respondents. Also 38.00% respondents are only SSC holder. Most are educated girls choosing the labourship profession willingly.

Nature of business unit which to start, mostly depend upon the experience, availability of raw materials and market opportunities. In this study out of 50 respondents, 20.00% having a food processing unit, 08.00% respondents having a production unit, 24% respondents having a training unit and 48.00% respondents having a fashion designing and tailoring unit.

Table No. 2
Problems Facing by Women Labours

Classification	Yes	No
Financial Problem	32 (64.00%)	18 (36.00%)
Government Policies	17 (34.00%)	33 (66.00%)
Gender Problems	29 (58.00%)	21 (42.00%)
Scarcity of facilities	42 (84.00%)	08 (16.00%)
Problem regarding workplace	13 (26.00%)	37 (74.00%)

(Source: Compiled by Researchers)

Muslim women labours was faced various problems like financial problems, government policies regarding labour policy, gender problems, scarcity of facilities and problems regarding workplace etc. The most important problem being faced by women labours are financial problem i.e. 32 (64.00%) women's. 29 women labours being faced problems related to their gender. 84 percent women labours faced problems regarding scarcity of facilities at workplace.

8. FINDINGS:

It is found that 96% respondents are above the age of 26 years. (Table 1)

- More than 3/4th respondents are married in the study area. (Table 1)
- All respondents are educated in nature. (Table 1)
- Most of the women labours faced problems like financial problem, gender problems and faced scarcity related to various facilities. (Table 2)

9. SUGGESTIONS:

- Employer should provide various types of skills through training programs.
- Employer should provide various facilities at workplace like water facilities, toilet facilities and canteen facilities.
- Also employer should provide clean environment and atmosphere at workplace.

10. CONCLUSION:

From the above research paper it is concluded that, in rural area it is found that the women labours faced various problems like financial problem, gender problem and scarcity of various facilities at workplace.

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