

Study on roll of employment in improving women's status

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ABSTRACT

Women employment has increased now a days. Among all the area employment through 'Gruh Udhyog' has increased because it requires less investment. It is expected that employment of women leads to improved economic status and overall quality of life. Surendranagar is a backward area. Nearby Surendranagar in Wadhwan many women are associated with Bandhani and other Gruh Udhyog. This Study has been carried out to see whether employment has uplifted the status of women or not.

INTRODUCTION

There is a progressive rise in employment of women in last ten years. Among all the area employment through 'Gruh Udhyog' has increased, because it requires less investment, It is expected that employment of women leads to improved economic status and overall quality of life. District Industrial Centre in each district helps young entrepreneurs to get loan from different banks with subsidy.

Women were not working full time but they do all these work in free time. There are so many non-government organizations working for women empowerment Katara (1992) studied the effect of economic activities of Gruh Udhyog on their life. She also studied to social and familial problems of women associated with diamond industries. Hasumati (2003) studied on problems of self employed women. Patel (2005) worked on role of Gruh Udhyog on economic development of women. Samaria (2005) studied on the problems faced by married women who want to be self dependent. Dave (2006) studied on the problems of working women on child rearing. Panara (2006) worked on the attitudes of working and non working women towards cloth selection.

Surendranagar is a backward area. Nearby Surendranagar in Wadhwan many women are associated with Bandhani and other Gruh Udhyog. This study has been carried out to see whether employment has uplifted the status of women or not. Objectives of this study were to study the income of working women, reason for work, level of education, change in status of working women, to check the difference in rural and urban women and reason for selection of udhyog

METHODS

Study was conducted on both urban and rural working women of Surendranagar and Wadhwan having a total of 100 working women (50 rural and 50 urban). The nature of Gruh Udhyog they are doing is shown in Table A. Data were collected on level of education, type of family, monthly income, reason for work and reason to choose the Udhyog. Rural and urban women were compared and percentage was calculated.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

Irrespective of area the monthly income of the working

| Sr. No. | No. of women | Types of gruh udhyog |
|---------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 16 | Bandhani work |
| 2 | 15 | Bead work |
| 3 | 18 | Embroidery |
| 4 | 13 | Sewing |
| 5 | 4 | Handloom |
| 6 | 4 | Patola |
| 7 | 7 | Tie & die |
| 8 | 23 | Working in Mahila Mandal |

women was more or less same. Fifty one per cent of women were earning less than Rs. 2000 per month. In urban area more women were living in single family (Table 1).

Education of working women has been shown in Table 2 Literacy level was more in urban area than rural area. Thirty per cent of the rural women were illiterate.

The reason for selection of udhyog is shown in Table 3.

Greater number of rural and urban areas were engaged for doing work for earning money.

Most of the working women got help of their family members to become economically independent (Table 4). Rural women got help of their husbands while urban women got help of their family members.

There has not been any change in the status of working women of rural and urban areas. Still twenty eight per cent of the working women's status of rural areas has not been changed. But seventy two per cent working women's status has been uplifted (Table 5).

Before joining Gruh Udhog, ninety per cent of the working women were not earning. Sixty four per cent of rural women were earning (Table 6). Thirty six per cent of the working women could not expend their earning on their own. Urban women had more freedom than rural women (Table 7).

It has been observed that the status of the working women has not been changed much. We studied the difference

| Type of family | Urban | | Rural | |
|----------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|
| | No. | Percentage | No. | Percentage |
| Joint | 15 | 30 | 24 | 48 |
| Single | 35 | 70 | 26 | 52 |

| Education | Urban | | Rural | |
|------------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|
| | No. | Percentage | No. | Percentage |
| Illiterate | 3 | 6 | 15 | 30 |
| Primary | 14 | 28 | 16 | 32 |
| Secondary | 27 | 54 | 16 | 32 |
| Higher Education | 6 | 12 | 3 | 6 |

| Reason | Urban | | Rural | |
|---------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|
| | No. | Percentage | No. | Percentage |
| To earn money | 40 | 80 | 43 | 86 |
| For hobby | 10 | 20 | 7 | 14 |

| Helping members | Urban | | Rural | |
|------------------------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|
| | No. | Percentage | No. | Percentage |
| Husband | 8 | 16 | 21 | 42 |
| Family members | 34 | 68 | 16 | 32 |
| Non-government organizations | 8 | 16 | 13 | 26 |

| Status | Urban | | Rural | |
|--------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|
| | No. | Percentage | No. | Percentage |
| Uplifted | 37 | 74 | 36 | 72 |
| Not uplifted | 13 | 26 | 14 | 28 |

Table 6 : Showing information about the income before joining the udhyog

| Previous income | Urban | | Rural | |
|-----------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|
| | No. | Percentage | No. | Percentage |
| Yes | 23 | 46 | 32 | 64 |
| No | 27 | 54 | 18 | 36 |

Table 7 : Information regarding the freedom of the income expenditure

| Freedom of income expenditure | Urban | | Rural | |
|-------------------------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|
| | No. | Percentage | No. | Percentage |
| Yes | 42 | 84 | 40 | 80 |
| No | 08 | 16 | 10 | 20 |

of status of the urban and rural women. Economic independence has uplifted the status of the women.

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