

Study of social conditions and economic problems of employed women

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ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurship is an economic activity which is undertaken by an individual or group of individuals. Entrepreneurship can be defined as the making of a "new combination" of already existing material forces; entrepreneurship throws up as innovations, Women entrepreneurship in India represents a group of women who have broken away from the track and are exploring new vistas of economic participation. In India female work participation rate was 25.7 per cent in 2001. During 19th and early 20th centuries there was relatively limited use of women in textile mills. The women entrepreneurs of 1950s, 1960s and 1970's had accepted both their social and occupational roles. According to 1971 census, the total female working population was about 13.8 per cent of the total work force. In this findings, the women are in profession like tailoring and those who were the people were less educated they will not like work in some organized sector and some are taken it as the additional work. In villages, the women were most commonly working in agricultural fields, cultivation, basket making, pottery, home based products etc. but in urban areas that is in towns we can see the most of women are in tailoring jobs. The large masses were also in factory that is the organized sector.

INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship plays an imperative role in the growth of any society. Development of entrepreneurship culture and qualitative business development services are the major requirements for industrial growth. Entrepreneurship emerges from an individual's creative spirit into long term business ownership, employment creation, capital formation and economic security. Entrepreneurial skills are essential for industrialization and for alleviation of mass unemployment and poverty.

Entrepreneurship is an economic activity which is

undertaken by an individual or group of individuals. Entrepreneurship can be defined as the making of a "new combination" of already existing material forces; entrepreneurship throws up as innovations.

Thus, a woman entrepreneur is one who starts business and manages it independently and tactfully, takes all the risks, faces the challenges boldly with an iron will to succeed.

Although women form a very large proportion of the self-employed group, their work is often not recognized as "work". The prevailing 'house-hold strategy' catalyses the devaluation of women's productive

activities as secondary and subordinate to men's work.

Women entrepreneurship in India represents a group of women who have broken away from the track and are exploring new vistas of economic participation. In India female work participation rate was 25.7 per cent in 2001.

During 19th and early 20th centuries there was relatively limited use of women in textile mills. The women entrepreneurs of 1950s, 1960s and 1970's had accepted both their social and occupational roles. According to 1971 census, the total female working population was about 13.8 per cent of the total work force.

Objectives of the study:

- To find out social and economic status of women owning the tailoring shop.
- To examine the work related and health problems of women works in tailoring field.
- To analyse their experience of owning a shop.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The project was carried out by collecting information from both primary and secondary data. The information was collected on self employed women, especially those who owned either a tailoring shop or a boutique.

For the primary data collection interview schedule was utilized. The interview schedule was prepared focusing on collecting information about their socio-economic status and the kind of problems they face, having their own shop.

For the sampling in study, simple random sampling method was followed and information was collected from 33 respondents. Among 33 respondents few owned their own shop and few were jointly doing the work.

For the secondary data, source of information was gathered from news papers, publications, books, and magazines, published and unpublished work on the topic related with women in organized sector.

In the present society getting job is difficult task. Therefore, encouraging people to do their own business is better. The present study's focus was given to understand the investment on women made in difficult fields and how they got training to carry their own tailoring shops was taken for study.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The results obtained from the present investigation as well as relevant discussion have been summarized under following heads :

Respondents age group:

For owning a own business age of the person is very important because if they are not mature enough they may get cheated in their business, therefore, age wise distribution of respondents is discussed below. Respondents age group were depicted in Table 1.

Sr. No.	Age	Numbers	Percentage
1.	20-25	3	9.09
2.	26-30	5	15.1
3.	31-35	5	15.1
4.	36-40	4	12.1
5.	41-45	7	21.2
6.	46 and above	9	27.2
	Total	33	100

In the Table 1 age wise distribution of women owning their own business is discussed. And this statistics shows that almost equal number of people are distributed in age group between 20-25,26-30,31-35,36-40 making it 12.1 per cent, respectively. More than 27.2 is under the age group of 46 per cent and above which shows that more experience and maturity has made to own their business.

Respondents caste:

The Table 2, it shows the caste of the people, here the statics indicate that the caste of the respondents who are in the profession of tailoring. While comparing to others the general and SC caste are those who people are

Sr. No.	Caste	Numbers	Percentage
1.	General	7	21.2
2.	OBC	5	15.1
3.	Christians	5	15.1
4.	Muslims	9	9.0
5.	SC	7	21.2
6.	ST	6	18.1
	Total	33	100

more in this profession. And the least one is Muslims. The caste of General and SC is 21.2 per cent and the Muslims is 9 per cent.

Qualification of respondents:

Qualification of respondent either in the form of formal degree or some special training is important to run a business. Therefore, its below table qualification is discussed. Qualification of respondents were depicted in Table 3.

Sr. No.	Qualification	Numbers	Percentage
1.	7+	4	12.1
2.	SSLC	15	45.1
3.	PUC	14	42.4
	Total	33	100

In the Table 3 indicates that the qualification of the respondents and these findings SSLC qualification is more while comparing to others. It is 45 per cent and the least one is 7+ is 12.1 per cent.

Occupation of respondents:

In the present study different feels have been chosen to have their own business occupation of respondents were depicted in Table 4.

Sr. No.	Occupation	Numbers	Percentage
1.	Fashion designer	6	18.1
2.	Additional tailoring	11	33.3
3.	Simple tailoring	6	18.1
4.	Complete tailoring	10	30.3
	Total	33	100

The Table 4 indicates that there are 4 types of the work is divided. In this the complete tailoring is more than 30.3 per cent and the least one is simple tailoring is 18.1 per cent while comparing to others.

Income of respondents:

In this respondents income is discussed for this purpose of finding how much each woman earns. Income of respondents were depicted in Table 5.

The Table 5 indicates the income of the Women's

Sr. No.	Income	Numbers	Percentage
1.	5,000-10,000	18	54.5
2.	11,000-15,000	11	33.3
3.	15,000-20,000	4	12.1
	Total	33	100

who have involved in tailoring profession. In this group 54.5 per cent are earning between 5,000-10,000 income, while compared to others it is more in number.

Marital status of respondents:

It is important to understand the marital status because we can find out how a married and unmarried status influence working women. Marital status of respondents were depicted in Table 6.

Sr. No.	Marital	Numbers	Percentage
1.	Unmarried	14	12.1
2.	Married	26	78.7
3.	Widow	3	9
	Total	33	100

In the Table 6 indicates that there are 3 types of Marital Status are in the Tailoring profession. In this the married women's more than the others because it is 78.7 per cent are found in this finding.

Family structure of respondents:

The family structure is important for every individual. With this family structure, it clearly knows that what type of families are more in the tailoring profession and economic condition in this society. Family Structure of respondents were depicted in Table 7.

Sr. No.	Family structure	Numbers	Percentage
1.	Jointly family	6	18
2.	Nuclear family	27	81.8
	Total	33	100

The Table 7 indicates that the Nuclear family is more than joint family. The nuclear family is 81.8 per cent and the joint family is 18 per cent, therefore, in this finding it clearly shows that the nuclear family is more

in urban areas.

Working experience:

For owning their shop the work experience is very important. First they should work with others as helpers after that only they can able to establish their own shops.

Working experience is depicted in Table 8.

Sr. No.	Working years	Numbers	Percentage
1.	1-2 years	2	6.0
2.	3-4 years	13	39.3
3.	5-6 years	7	21.2
4.	Above 6 years	11	33.33
	Total	33	100

The Table 8 indicates that there is more numbers of women's are working above 3-4 years *i.e.* 39.3 per cent and the least is 6 per cent *i.e.* 1-2 years. While comparing to this the least is 6 per cent and the highest 3-4 years. And between 5-6 years and above 6 years is 21.2 per cent and 33.3 per cent, respectively.

Training experience:

For tailoring work, the training is must. Without any training, it is a difficult task. This tailoring work training process is in the form of steps by the simple to complex.

Training experience of respondents were depicted in Table 9.

Sr. No.	Training	Numbers	Percentage
1.	Less than 6 months	-	-
2.	One year	29	87.8
3.	Two year	4	12.1
4.	More than 2 years	-	-
	Total	33	100

The Table 9 indicates clearly that it requires training. The training is not less than one years and not more than two years. It can one and one and half years training.

How much did you spend for this training?

For this tailoring work already it is very clear that the training is must and this type training specially given for women's from the Govt. with also some women's

organization and association are discussed in Table 10.

The Table 10 indicates that the training and its expenses is not more than 5,000 and the Govt. programme, NGOs will provide free training and some of organization also provides the training for the women's. And the least is the less than five thousand.

Sr. No.	Expenses of training	Numbers	Percentage
1.	Govt./NGO	16	48.4
2.	Less than 5thousand	8	24.2
3.	Organization	9	27.2
4.	More than 10,000	-	-
	Total	33	100

What type of health problem do you suffer?

With this profession like tailoring it seems like very easy but it also have its own problem. The problem that relates to help that is headache, hand and leg pain, backbone pain and any eye problem where discussed in Table 11.

Sr. No.	Health problem	Numbers	Percentage
1.	Headache	4	12.1
2.	Hands and leg pain	11	33.3
3.	Back bone pain	10	30.3
4.	Any eye problem	8	24.2
	Total	33	100

The Table 11 indicates that there is a health problem. In this profession, the headache is 12 per cent, hands and leg pain is 33.3 per cent, back pain is 30 per cent and any eye problem is 24.2 per cent (Mallik and Giri, 1982 and Shivakumar and Santha, 1994).

Summary and conclusion:

In this type of work, that is, either the boutique or tailoring, there is not much of stress and stain while compared to others, it is very simple work. Here in this, they established their own shops without depending on others. Like this self-employment will result in the self-confidence and it also increase the working in two places with these it naturally leads to work manage.

Hence, the self-employment leads to increase in the

responsibility. Self –confidence and self-respect especially for women. And this at last results of economically independent.

In this findings, the women are in profession like tailoring and those who were the people were less educated they will not like work in some organized sector and some are taken it as the additional work. In villages, the women were most commonly working in agricultural fields, cultivation, basket making, pottery, home based products etc. but in urban areas that is in towns we can see the most of women are in tailoring jobs. The large masses were also in factory that is the organized sector. And this that having the small tailoring shops is also called the “small business”. And it is also known as micro entrepreneur, small entrepreneur, cottage industry household sector, informal business. Unregistered business, tiny sector, activates through which poor people earn their livelihood.

Implications:

– The women should participate any one economic activity so that she can also improve the knowledge on the employment.

– In this present training it indicates the women who are in tailoring profession there education level is low. With this the suggestion is to get the education it naturally needs to improve the knowledge.

– Here it is clearly shows that the economic

condition. They are from poor economic status to manage this and with their also gets some amount of income.

– They major problem faced by women *i.e.* the investment to establish their own business. Therefore, it is that to provide the loans to women from the government.

– Self-employment it needs to self-confidence, self-respect and it naturally result in economic independents of women.

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