

A STUDY ON WOMEN SELF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN INDIA

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Abstract-

Women self-employment whether individuals take to self employment as a result of a push out of the formal economy. or a due to pull. Towards more lucrative and advantageous employment opportunities is an intensely debated topic in the labour economics literature the analysis in the essay reveals that women self employment in the post liberation period. Is not one of new productive opportunities Resultant of a high growth economy but of lack of employment opportunities there growing social and economic women workers in to downward spiral of more women labour for less income resulting in an enhancement of gender based in equality in the India of work as whole world.

Keyword- women workforce, empowerment through employment opportunities, women employment rights, Self-employment women association(SEWA), Women employment opportunities etc.

Introduction-

A woman self employment is the state of working for our self rather them an employer and in other words the activity of trading is likely to be ignored. if no profit is present so occasional and hobby or enthusiast based economic activity is generally ignored by authorities. Self employed generally find their own work rather than being provided with work by own employer earning income from a trade or business that they operate women self employment provides works primarily for the founders entrepreneurship refers all new own business.

Objectives this topic-

- 1) Overview of the currently women self employed and wage employed women.
- 2) Impact of women employment on economic parameters for Indian the study of the Scio-economic situation women self-employment economy.
- 3) Find out about women's self-employment opportunities in India.
- 4) To make women more volunteers with women selfemployment.
- 5) Letting women know about the rights to become self-employment.

Women workforce- There is many women in India who are engaged in unpaid care work and as a result not a part of the work force. Over the last few years many reports in India. Are being male to reduce inequality between man and women and to bring them. at par not just at the work place. but also in politics in business and to make them breadwinners for their familiars. and why not since evidence points outs that increasing women's participation. In the workforce will lead to an increase in gross domestic products. UNDP-India in partnership with India development foundation which aims to enable many more women link to get skilled and be a part of the workforce, women dreams of education hear children and of a brighter future for them and is happy to contribute in running the household.

Empowerment through employment opportunities- Education and employment are the two basic tools which can change the economic and - social status of females in the near further as well as over a long time further women employment is utmost requirement far the inclusive growth and development of nation. Like India which is emerging over time and accounts for-614.4 million female populations (1.27) billion total population. According to 2011 census female literacy rate happens to be-65.56% as compared. to male literacy

of 82.14%.if we consider the next many issues which can lead of female empowerment then disguised employment under payment of remuneration is quite visible country to conman perceptiuon.a large percentage of women work in India.

Women employment rights-Women in India are making their remarkable presence in each and every sector worldwide to promote women for social and economic Independence the government has taken initiatives and implemented many employment rights that benefits at work force. The women employment rights help women get a better environment at their work place.**1) Factories Act-1948-**The Factories act 1948 secure the rights of workers Health Safety Welfare proper working hours leave and other benefits are covered under the act the regulation of the act.

-Any women employee cannot be made to work before 6AM and offer 7PM.

-Shift timing of women employees can be changed only with a 24 hours prior notice.

-Basic utility facilities must be provide for women separately at the work place.

2)Equal remuneration Act-1976-Employers must pay equal wages to its male and female employee force same work. And employers cannot discriminate between man and women during recruitment process

3)Maternity benefit Act -2017-All working women will be allowed to get maternity leave of 26-weeks.

-Pre-natal leave has also been increased from 6 weeks to -02 months.

4) Sexual Harassment of women at work place (prevention –prohibition and Redressal) Act-2013

-To prevent women getting harassed at workplace the act provides rights to women each company and any institution firm should have a sexual harassment cell where the female employee can complaint against any act done against ther.fo example -Unwanted physical contact ,Demand or request for sexual favours, Showing pornography, any other unwelcome sexual act. There are more acts and Regulation that protect the rights of working women with proper knowledge their rights women are and they will leave their foot prints in every field of work.

Self Employment women Association-Self employment women association is a trade union redistricted in 1972. This founder of **Ella Bhatt** it is an organisation of poor self employed women workers, these are women who are a living through their own labour are small business they do not obtain regular salaried employment with welfare benefits like workers in the organised sector, they are the unprotected labour force of our country. constituting 93%of the labour force **SEWA-is** main goals are to organise women workers for full employment full employment means employment whereby workers obtain work security, income security, Health care, child care, and shelter SEWA-Organise women to ensure that every family obtain full employment by self reliance we many that women should be autonyms and self reliance, Individually and collectively both economically and in terms of their decision making ability.

-Also there is much to be done in terms of strengthening women's leadership their confidence their bargaining power within and outside their house and their representation in policy making and Decision making fora. It is their issues, their priorities and needs which should guide and mould the has been supporting its members in capacity building and in developing their own economic organisation .according to **2013 present organisation member 1,916,676.**

Women self employment opportunities-affiliate marketer, artist ,author, baby planer, career life coach, conference founder, consultant, copywriter, crafter, direct sales consultant, editor, event planner, basket knitting ,preparation of papaya, sandwich, cottage industry, manufacture of toys.etc

Government scheme for women self employment-Bhartiya manila bank, stree shakti, orient mahila vikas yojna schme, Dena shakti yojna, Udyogini scheme, Mahila Udyam Nidhi Schem .

Methodology-This paper all information collecting the secondary data.

Conclude- I finally conclude in the above article on women's self employment opportunities as a whole women in many way are their own taking the decision making .

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