

Issues and Challenges Faced by the Women in Unorganized Sector -A study

Prof.Gururaj S Barki
Assistant Professor
PG Department of Studies in Commerce,
KLEs G H College, Haveri.

Abstract-

Indian constitution is one of the most effective legal statements in the world, which guarantees equal rights for women and men. In fact most of the cases, still women are for all time considered as the second precedence almost all over the place. They have to execute responsibilities with challenges like favoritism and marginalization without being credited for her involvement. The unorganized sector constitutes a very important part of the Indian economy and the involvement of women in this sector is more than men. The unorganized sector in India employs about 86 percent of country workforce and 91 percent of the workforce are women. But still, women are not provided with the facilities and they are working and living their life below the satisfaction level. This paper focuses mainly on the participation of women in the unorganized sector. The main objective of paper is to highlight the problem and challenges faced by women working in the unorganized sector and to know the schemes reformed for women empowerment. The study is of qualitative nature totally based on secondary data which was collected from journals and websites. At last, the study concluded that women are very important and beautiful creations of God on this earth. Make powerfully them is the need of the public for all over development of a nation. This is only promising by motivating them for education and supporting by providing a healthy working environment.

Keywords: *Women, unorganized sector, work force, India, economy.*

Introduction

The country like India is known as its great geographical spread diversity and enormity of its population. India has a population of more than a billion as per the last census survey in which women constitute nearly half of the population and play a vital role in rural and urban economies. Present scenario, the economic position is shown comparatively lower than males. As far as social status is concerned they have more responsibilities compare to men particularly those women's who are working in the unorganized sector, but still bounded to take a decision for performing their responsibilities and duties in society. The paradoxical situation arises as such when somewhere women are praised as a goddess and sometimes treated as a slave. Women had to countenance many difficulties during post-Vedic and heroic ages. Women in India are always reliant on male members of relations, they are not allowed to speak in front of elders or in-laws. She was always been made responsible for every mistake. Now, from the early twentieth

century, their status has been improved a little. After the independence of India constitutional makes and national leaders strongly abolished some act and initiated new act for equal social status. As a result, today's position of women has occupied in every field with a respectable position. Yet, they have not absolutely free from some discrimination and harassment of society.

Review of literature

The World Bank (1991) estimates that Indian women make up one-third of crucial for economic growth and population planning.” Saradmoni (1994) states that women workers are uncovered more to the risk of sexual pestering and utilization. Breman (1985) information women workers frequently have to work till the last stage of pregnancy and have to resume work soon after childbirth exposing themselves and the child to a considerable danger. Rao and Suryanarayana (2013) believe that with the access of younger women in the export dispensation region, market segmentation is being emphasized; female-dominated jobs are being diminished, tainted and least paid. Though this does not augur well for women's development. Ramesh Chandra (2014) studied the women continue facing the problem of discrimination and marginalization. Their contribution is not given due credit, despite many advances made by women in society. The main objective of the paper is to analyze the problem and challenges of women working in the unorganized sector and the study concluded that women working in the unorganized sector are living life below from satisfaction. Nirendra Dev (2015) studied the traditional image of women in India especially in the villages and remote corners. He explained that rural women in India have long and different work experience, but now women are moving ahead which can be easily considered in terms of work and contribution to the village economy.

Objectives of the study

1. To define the different categories of women workers in India.
2. To analyze the problem faced by women workers in the unorganized sector.
3. To analyze the contribution of unorganized sectors in employability status.

The methodology of the study

The present stud is based on the secondary sources of data are used. Secondary data are collected through various published journals, magazines, periodicals, books, the internet, etc.

Need for the study

The entire economic conditions and status of the country is based on the unorganized sectors only which are carried out by both men and women. The share of the unorganized sector is also contributed by the

women in this area. This paper may through light on the problems and issued faced by the women workers in the unorganized area.

Analysis and interpretation of the study

I. Categories of women workers in the unorganized sector

- a) House servants
- b) Daily wage workers
- c) Small vendors:
- d) Running Beauty parlors
- e) Construction laborers
- f) Garment workers
- g) Cooks
- h) Auto drivers
- i) Caretakers

II Problems of women in the unorganized sector

A major portion of women from rural areas moves around to cities and towns all over India. Most of these women and girls are uneducated and inexperienced. They work in brutal conditions in the metropolis as their livelihood standard is extremely poor. It is familiar with the fact that there is still no society on the planet in which women workers enjoy the same chance as men.

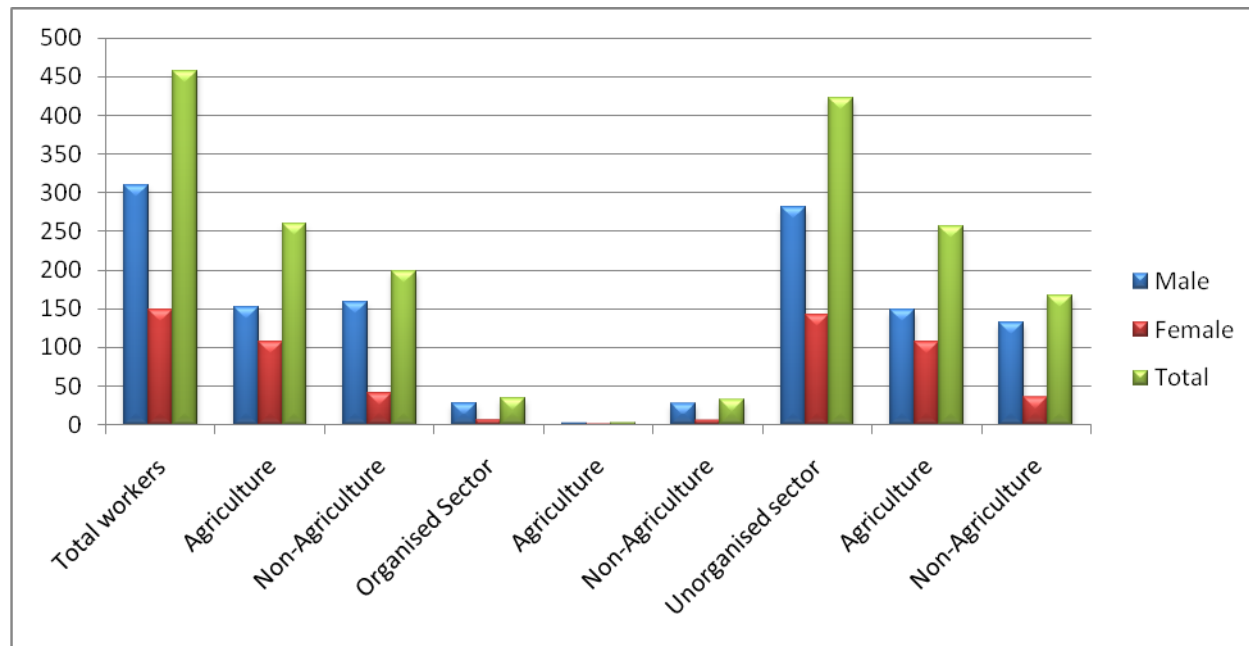
- a. Lack of education
- b. Insufficient skill & knowledge:
- c. The exploitation of the female labor
- d. Insecure job
- e. The non-sympathy attitude of employer
- f. Extreme work pressure
- g. Irregular wages payment:
- h. Wage discrimination
- i. Seasonal employment
- j. Physical problems

III Analyse the contribution of unorganized sectors in employability status

Category	Male	Female	Total
Total workers	309.4	148	457.4
Agriculture	151.2	107.7	258.9
Non-Agriculture	158.2	40.3	198.5

Organized Sector	28.2	6	34.2
Agriculture	2	0.8	2.8
Non-Agriculture	26.8	5.2	32
Unorganized sector	280.6	142	422.6
Agriculture	149.2	106.9	256.1
Non-Agriculture	131.4	35.1	166.5

Source: National Commission for Enterprises in Unorganized sector report



Source : Above table

The table and chart analysed data proves that out of the the employemnet generation the unorganised sector cotribution is at the higher rate. Also both agriculture and non agricultural area women contribution is appreciable and countabe in all manner.

Conclusion

India is a diversity in its own traditions and culture even the people showing their respect to women it shows the culture. The development of the country depends on gender equality all the way not only in education and opportunity but also in solving their problems in their day-to-day life. In India major generation of the employment opportunity made by unorganized or self-employment but all, they were unorganized area. The policymakers working on the unorganized sector providing women to develop in all aspects, still many problems faced by the women in the unorganised sector.

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