



A ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE UNORGANISED SECTOR

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Abstract

The Unorganized sector constitutes an essential part of the Indian Economy. Women have played a pivotal yet often invisible role in the unorganized sector, which encompasses a wide range of informal economic activities. They have to perform dual roles i.e. both outside employment in harsh and working conditions at their home.

The objective of this paper is to investigate the status of females in the unorganized sector to procure information regarding awareness of the rights of women working in the unorganised sector and also daily wages, various schemes under the same as was procured through interviews. Analysis of the data revealed minimal level of information regarding enactments pertaining to women working in the unorganised sectors.

100 women from the unorganised sector in Pimpri chinchwad of the District of Pune. and Primary and secondary data are used to analyse.

Keywords: - Unorganised sector, working women, Socio-economic development. Introduction

The working women in the unorganized sector have a distinct quality of sustaining social pressure and achieving economic goals. The most important feature of the unorganized sector is that basically women labours are appointed as contract labours. The women are from rural areas and unskilled labours. The women workers in the Unorganized sector work as piece rate Self employed workers, paid workers casual workers without fixed employers, sub-contract Workers limited to formal enterprises. Home based workers, street vendors are two of the largest subgroups of the informal workforce.



In the unorganized sector women have different work to do such as rag pickers, domestic workers, coolies, vendors, beauticians and construction labor and garment workers etc.

The rights of women in unorganised sectors are enumerated in various enactments of the Parliament of India such as Employees State Insurance Act 1948, Maternity Benefit Act 1961, Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, Employees Compensation Act, 1923, Employees Provident Fund and miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 etc. Though for the benefit of women in the unorganised sector and to prevent exploitation, the fruits of these enactments seldom reach the beneficiaries due to poor awareness and implementation.

If women are duly aware of such enactments and their benefits, most of their problems on the ground level will disappear, thereby helping them in maximising emoluments besides motivating the unemployed ones to join the bandwagon. There has been very little research on legislation concerning working women. Therefore it is necessary to research from time to time in order to inform the women workforce about their work-related rights and allow them to reap dividends of the same.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were:-

1. To know the socio-economic background of Women Construction and Domestic Labourers.
2. To find out the nature of work and working conditions of women labourers.
3. To study the wage patterns and causes of discrimination in wages of women labourers.
4. To find out what type of facilities & beneficiaries are available to women labourers and to study their living conditions.
5. To trace out the basic problems faced by women labourers.

Methodology..

The study is based on both Secondary and Primary data. The data is taken from published documents, BOCW Act and E-Resources



Methods: Interviews, Focus group discussion and participant observation.

Statement of the Problem

When it comes to the study of the role played by working women in the unorganized sector towards socio-economic development the problem deepens. Working Women in the unorganized sector have the unique character of sustaining ordeals of work life and personal life. They are rather insensitive in perceiving the problem and expressing the same. Hence collection of primary data to study the role of women workers in the unorganized sector.

Finding of the study

It was found that the majority of the workers (66%) belonged to scheduled castes or tribal communities and backward castes in the case of construction sectors. Most of the construction workers 51% had migrated from Chhatisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. 12 women worked at Rubber Factory, 46 women worked at construction site, 17 women were selling goods outside of roads and 25 women doing house chores.

Recommendations.

The Researchers offer the following Recommendations.

4. Working women in unorganized sectors suggested looking at economic security through bargaining with employers.
5. It is advice to working women in the unorganised sector to insist on women safety at workstation.
6. It is suggested that the employer will provide better working conditions and better terms of employment.
7. The policy maker from the government side shall explore the possibilities of setting up of small and medium enterprises that give year long employment paving way for socio-economic development of rural women.



Conclusion

To sum up, an empirical study on the role played by working women in the unorganized sector towards socio-economic development has explored a multi-dimensional picture of rural development and rural society. It is worth noting that majority households of rural working women are well cultured, educated and constantly inching towards higher standard of living. The cases of deviant behaviour of younger members of the households of these working women are very negligible. Finally their contribution towards socio-economic development is proved to be significant enough. Yet rural working women are at the receiving end in respect of working conditions, terms and employment and job insecurity. The suggestions given by researchers are worth implementing and give the actions mooted as aspired the rural society emerges as welfare society.

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