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A STUDY ON STATUS OF WOMEN WORKERS IN SMALL SCALE FACTORIES

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ABSTRACT:

The present study based on the survey method the research investigator tried to check the status and conditions of women's workers working in the small scale industries in Bangaluru city. The research investigator prepared the self structured interview schedule consisted the question on reason to join the Agarbati, beedi garment works, etc, monthly earning, family conditions, economic conditions of the family,

education status and level of work satisfaction among the working women, the study objectives is to collect the information from the small scale industries women workers in Bangaluru city. To collect the primary data from the family condition, income, education status, work satisfaction etc, one hundred fifty women workers working in small scale factories selected as sample of the study, the working women's were involved in the study and ready to interact with the research investigator about the survey. The interview schedule distributed to sample and the illiterate sample were orally interviewed by researcher. The study results shown in the tables and graphs used the percentage method in the study.

KEYWORDS: *small scale industries & Women workers .*

INTRODUCTION:

Women have been playing vital roles in households since ages. Now women are also recognized for their value in the workplace and are engaged in wide range of activities of work in addition to their routine domestic work. Building a society where women can breathe freely without fear of oppression, exploitation, and discrimination is the need of the hour, to ensure a better future for the next generation. Women in the workforce

earning wages or a salary are part of a modern phenomenon, one that developed at the same time as the growth of paid employment for men; yet women have been challenged by inequality in the workforce (N. Andal 2002). A woman is a social animal. To keep her in captivity, without access to work or finance or interaction with the outside world, is less than fair (Eisenhower, 2002). Economic, social and political empowerment of women is essential for the development of any society. Working women are essential for the development of the society, so empowerment of women is important to the process of upliftment of economic,

According to Kiran Moghe (2000) almost 400 million people - more than 85% of the working population in India - work in the unorganized sector. Of these, at least 120 million are women. The Arjun Sengupta Committee Report (2006) is a stark reminder of the huge size and poor conditions in this sector. A subsequent draft Bill to provide security to workers, which bypasses regulatory measures and budgetary provisions, has generated intense debate. Workers engaged in the unorganized sector do not have the benefit of several laws such as the Minimum Wages Act or the

Factories Act. They are also not covered by statutory welfare measures such as maternity benefits, provident fund, gratuity, etc,

METHOD

The present study is based on the survey method used to collect the primary data of women workers working in small scale industries in Bangaluru city and their present conditions of life, The study has the observation on the economic condition, education level, income of the family and assets of the family, reason to join the work, job satisfaction are measured through the interview schedule by the research investigator.

The study objectives.

- ❖ To measure the economic condition of working women's in small scale factories Bangalore.
- ❖ To judge the education levels among the sample
- ❖ To measure the family type of women workers
- ❖ To know the influence which made them to join to work in factories?
- ❖ To measure the life conditions of women workers.
- ❖ Job satisfaction among women's workers in small scale industries of Bangaluru city

Sample

The study was dealing with one hundred fifty women workers in small scale industries in Bangaluru city. All the working women's were voluntarily involved in the research study, there was no force from the researcher, the research investigator provided the interview schedules to sample and also for illiterates oral method used to gather the information.

Research tool

The interview schedule was self prepared on the basis of work satisfaction, income, education levels, life conditions, etc. total thirty questions were framed to collect the needful data from the women workers in small scale industries.

Limitations

- The present study limited to small scale industry women workers
- Only women workers are sample of the study.
- The researcher uses the primary data only for research work.

Delimitations

- The study has only one hundred fifty women's workers as sample
- Sample delimited to Bangaluru city
- The primary data collect on objectives of the study
- The sample delimited to small scale industries in Bangaluru city
- Some small scale industries worker like garments, agarbatti, beedi. Papadh, food items. Etc.

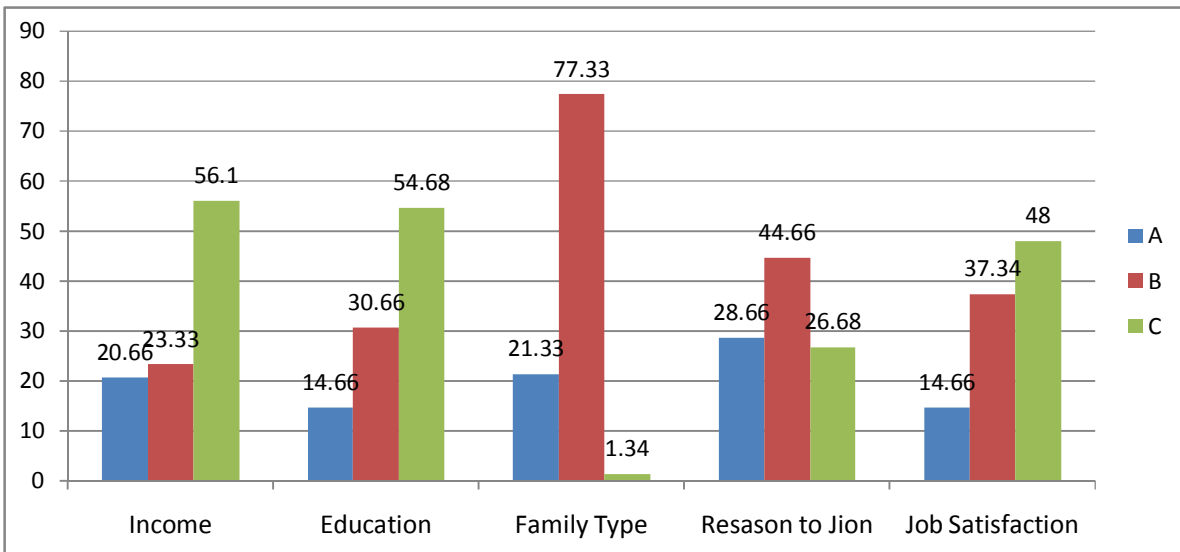
The statistical tools

The research investigator after collection of primary data used the same to prepare the table and graphs in the findings of the research study. The calculations made on percentage method in data analysis and interpretation part.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table showing the status of working women's in small scale industries in Bangaluru city

Factors	N	A	B	C
		Rs 12000	Rs 10000	Rs 8000
Income	150	20.66%	23.33%	56.1%
		Degree	Below degree	Illiterates
Education	150	14.66%	30.66%	54.68%
		Joint	Nuclear	Single
Family type	150	21.33%	77.33%	1.34%
		Child education	Family needs	Poverty
Reason to join work	150	28.66%	44.66%	26.68%
		Fully satisfied	Just satisfied	Not satisfied
Job satisfaction	150	14.66%	37.34%	48%



The present study showing the life status of women's worker in small scale industries in Bangaluru city. Firstly the monthly income of the respondents in three categories. In total one hundred fifty respondents 20.66% workers getting more than Rs12000 per month, 23.33% women workers earning Rs10000 per month and 56.1% women workers earning Rs 8000 through the small scale industrial works. This is showing that the women worker not getting same salaries and the industries are helping the women empower herself in the society.

The second factor showing the educational level among the sample of the study, according to the survey data 14.66% workers having the bachelor degree, 30.66% women workers completed SSLC and PUC level education for some reasons dropped the education. 54.68% women's workers are illiterates they are far away from the educational system of India but they are having vision to educate their children's at high levels.

The third factor is family types among the sample of the present study, according to the data of the survey 21.33% women's workers are living in the joint family with all age old persons like father in

law and mother in laws with children and other blood relation of husband. These type families vary rare in this society and the women`s are having more work load in the houses. 77.33% women`s workers are belongs to the nuclear family type which means only family of husband wife and children, it is small family less work in house and having full time to outside work. 1.34% women workers are single they are living single in the home some are widows and divorced, for some reasons they are living single.

The fourth factor is reason to join the small scale industrial works, 28.66% women`s were joined industrial works for their children education in the city and also interested to provide the best educational facilities.44.66% women workers join the job for fulfillments of daily needs of family like, food materials, cloths and needful things to purchase. 26.68% women workers were joined the works for live the better life and they are facing the poverty so they were joined the work to uplift the family from the poverty.

The fifth factor is job satisfaction among the women workers in small scale industries in Bangaluru city. 14.66% women workers are fully satisfaction in their job of small scale industries, 37.34% women workers are just satisfied in their jobs of small scale industries and 48% women worker are not satisfied in the jobs due to less salaries and less facilities to lead the better life in city conditions.

The present survey work showing life condition of the women workers in the small scale industries in the Bangaluru city.

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