



## ANALYTICAL STUDY OF SOCIAL SCENARIO OF WORKING WOMEN'S IN NAGPUR MAHARASHTRA

**Ashwini Potphode**  
Radha Mahavidyalaya, Reshimbag, Nagpur, M.S., India.

### ABSTRACT :

One college for women means decrease in one prison from world'. This statement shows the importance of women's education. **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru** - remarked "Education of a boy is the education of one. Person, but education of girl is the education of the entire family. The researcher has collected the data from the responses to the questionnaires by women trainees and instructors. Generally useful data has collected from the tables given below and the analysis of collected data has discussed. appear four structures of familial dependency: economic, implying financial dependence on male kin; legal, through regulation imposing gender asymmetrical marriage, domicile and inheritance; ideologies of domesticity which constitute women as dependents and men as 'breadwinners'; and psychic and social construction of feminine identity which subject women to male (sometimes older female ) authority figures. Access to employment may challenge some of these, rarely all of these. More importantly, the terms on which the access is gained, and the ability to continue to maintain this access is very often determined by these structures themselves. Thus, the kind of women who work and the kind of work they do are very often contingent on male decision-making in the family, euphemised as 'family decision-making' or 'household strategy' for livelihood or survival.



**KEYWORDS :** employment, asymmetrical marriage, domicile and inheritance.

### INTRODUCTION

Education is necessary both for men & women in fact, for women more than men, because women have lagged behind in the race of education. It has however, began to be increasingly realized in free India that the education of women is more important than that of men. **Dr. Radhakrishnan, Chairman**, University Education commission say's "There cannot be an educated people without educated women, that it would most surely be passed on to the next generation."

"Man and women are both like a wheel of a cart called family. If one lags behind, the cart will fall into a ditch. A woman is a fellow friend of man. A man could never go for the keeping her behind. Education would not do harm to women as it has not done to men."

India has been a male dominant society. From ancient times and as a result women and girls received less education than men. Women were expected to take care of household chosen only. Though interestingly in the Vedic period women were treated equivalent to men and had access to education. The position of women in society started to decline and situation with Islamic inversion in India after which the rights and freedom of women were severally restricted the status as women went for below than that of men & they were not allowed to study or beings part as important society affairs.

The Nagpur Industrial Training Institute is one of the most important educational institute of Nagpur imparts good-quality technical training in a variety of professional courses.

Industrial Training Institute (ITI), Nagpur is one of the oldest institutes in Maharashtra state established in **15 October 1957**. The institute is having **19 acres** of premises with administrative building, well equipped workshop, theory building, Advance Vocational Training System (AVTS) building, COE workshop computer lab, precision instrument lab, play ground, canteen, library, & Hostel building.

Industrial Training Institute for women-Nagpur was started in Vidharbha. It is great opportunities for women to make them skilled women power. Same ITI that is 'Industrial Training Institute' Girls' Nagpur has started only for women in, **1985**. It is the opportunity for resident of Nagpur District to take advantage of it & Come up in socio economic development of district.

In presence, educational trends are formal education, Informal education, Industrial Training, Technical education, Vocational education. It has some limitations, drawbacks or a problem which comes to know time to time. Here Researcher deals with the problem of women studying from Industrial Training Institutes from Nagpur district. So create in quarasity is if there are some problems in developing skill base women power from Industrial Training Institute, then which are they? What is the nature of problem? Who tries to solve or overcome it? What are the solutions on it? What should be done to overcome such problem?

With respect to above some questions Researcher is interested to work on this problem. Because this problem is related directed or indirectly with the socio-economic development of our country.

Girl's or women's education is the indicator of countries mobilization, is the indicator of human culturisation. Women's education is depends upon development of country & countries development is depends upon women's education.

'One college for women means decrease in one prison from world'. This statement shows the importance of women's education. **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru** - remarked "Education of a boy is the education of one. Person, but education of girl is the education of the entire family".

National policy on education states, "The education of women should receive emphasis not only on grounds of social Justice, but also because it accelerates social transformation."

Kothari education commission that is university education commission (**1948-49**) asserted that, "There can't be an educated people without educated women. If general education had to be limited to men or women, and then opportunity should be given to women for them, it would most truly be passed on to the next generation."

**Hertag committee, 1928**, says that - Girls education is the mothers education alternevly her son's education.'

According to census **2001** the population of women in Maharashtra is **4.65**crore with respect to male of **5.04 crore**. The literacy rate of male is 86% while female **67%** only in Maharashtra. Out of **4.65**crore of women only **0.65** lakh women completes the Diploma & certificate education in Maharashtra. Basically the percentage of women's education is very less so it must be mistaken free, & problem free. A woman performs the role of mother, sister, wife, daughter, Nurisher, so she has special status in society. Though some where men dominant society is there the importance of Female cannot be ignored. To play all these role properly, she must be independent.

### **MATERIAL METHODS:**

the collection of data and analysis of data. The researcher has collected the data from the responses to the questionnaires by women trainees and instructors. Generally useful data has collected from the tables given below and the analysis of collected data has discussed below the each table.

**Table No. 5.1**  
**ITI's in Nagpur District**

Sr. No.	Name of Institute	Taluka/ Place	Govt.	Intake Capacity
1	Industrial Training Institute, (Boys) Nagpur	Nagpur	Govt	1040
2	Industrial Training Institute, (Girls) Nagpur	Nagpur	Govt	246
3	Industrial Training Institute, Saoner	Saoner	Govt	208
4	Industrial Training Institute, Parseoni	Parseoni	Govt	112
5	Industrial Training Institute, (NagourGramin) Butibori	Butibori	Govt	92
6	Industrial Training Institute, Bhivapur	Bhivapur	Govt	80
7	Industrial Training Institute, Kamptee	Kamptee	Govt.	200
8	Industrial Training Institute, Kuhi	Kuhi	Govt	96
9	Industrial Training Institute, Umrer	Umrer	Govt	140
10	Industrial Training Institute, Hingna	Hingna	Govt	128
11	Industrial Training Institute, Narkhed	Narkhed	Govt	108
12	Industrial Training Institute, Kalmeshwar	Kalmeshwar	Govt.	234
13	Industrial Training Institute, Mouda	Mouda	Govt	80
14	Industrial Training Institute, Ramtek	Ramtek	Govt	360
15	Industrial Training Institute, Katol	Katol	Govt	96

\* **Source** – Filed Survey (2006-2007)

Analysis -There are **56** Industrial Training Institute from Nagpur District. Out of which **30** ITI s are Government Only one industrial Training Institute is for women only which is at district place Nagpur. The intake capacity for girls ITI is **144** The total intake capacity of Industrial Training Institute from Nagpur District is around **1244** Some courses are designed for women only which are Dress Making, Cutting & Sewing, Beautician etc.

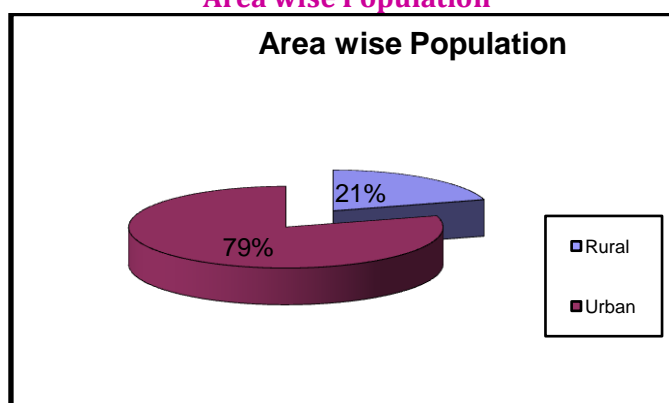
### **RESULT &DISCUSSION:** **Human Resources**

The availability of materials resources only indicates the potential for development of a region but it depends upon the quality of human resources to exploit the same to the optimum advantage. The assessment and analysis of the existing material resources was made in the early part of this chapter. It is now necessary to focus the attention on the quality of human resources and assess its ability to exploit the material resources. As it has already been seen according to the **2001** census that the total population of the district was 4068 thousands out of which **2105** thousands are male and **1962** thousands are females.

**Table No. 1**  
**Details regarding population**

Sr. No.	Sector	Area in Sq. Kms.	Population	Male Population	Female Population
1	Total	9897.00	4067637	2105314	1962323
2	Rural	9529.34	1453886	751516	702370
3	Urban	36866	1353798	1259953	524240

**Graph No. 1**  
**Area wise Population**



To promote women for Vocational Training 15 Women's Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) have been introduced. Further from 1995, in all the 181 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) two courses each for women have been introduced. In addition to this 25% seats are kept reserved for women in each trade/unit. Similarly in 1999, 35 ITIs are started with 4 trades out of which one trade is for women. Henceforth, Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) a policy decision of government to give overall 30% reservation for women. Total capacity created for women is about 20,000 seat.

**Table No. 4.11**  
**Trade Units & No. of ITIs with Women wing (All India)**

Sr. No.	Trade	No. of Units	No. of ITI's	
			Govt.	Pvt.
1	Attendant Operator (Chemical Paint)	7	5	2
2	Cutting and tailoring renamead as Cutting and Sewing	36	14	3
3	Computer Operator and Programming Assistant	33	16	6
4	Carpenter	7	7	0
5	Dress Making	6	4	1
6	Draughtsman (Mechanical)	14	7	4
7	Data Preparation and Computer Software	2	1	0
8	Draughtsman (Civil)	25	15	3
9	Electrician	74	32	14
10	Electronics Mechanic	40	17	7
11	Embroidery & Needle Work	6	4	0
12	Foundaryman	2	2	0
13	Fitter	90	32	11
14	Hair & Skin Care	1	1	0
15	Instrument Mechanic (Chemical Plant)	3	1	1
16	Instrument Mechanic (Chemical Plant)	2	0	2
17	Instrument Mechanic	25	13	0
18	Information Technology & Electronics System Main.	7	3	2

Sr. No.	Trade	No. of Units	No. of ITI's	
			Govt.	Pvt.
19	Laboratory Assistant (Chemical Plant)	1	1	0
20	Mechanic (Diesel)	18	13	0
21	Machinist (Grinder)	8	4	0
22	Machinist	32	11	0
23	Mechanic (Tractor)	12	5	0
24	Mechanic Maintenance (Chemical Plant)	3	3	0
25	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)	68	22	5
26	Mechanic (Refrigeration and Air Conditioning)	40	12	4
27	Mechanic Radio and Television	21	11	4
28	Plumber	8	8	1
29	Pump Operator-Cum-Mechanic	2	0	2
30	Painter (General)	11	9	0
31	Plastic Processing Operator	10	7	3
32	Pattern Maker	2	2	0
33	Secretarial practice	2	2	0
34	Sheet Metal Worker	2	1	0
35	Surveyor	4	2	0
36	Stenography (English)	26	11	1
37	Stenography (Hindi)	12	8	0
38	Tool & Die Maker (Dies & Moulds)	2	1	0
39	Tool & Die Maker (Press Tool, Jig & Fixture)	4	2	0
40	Tool & Die Maker	2	1	0
41	Turner	49	14	3
42	Welder (Gas & Electric)	35	19	3
43	Welder	2	2	0
44	Wireless Mechanic cum Ope Wireless Mechanic cum Ope	3	2	0
45	Wireman	46	21	7

\* **Source** : 1) ministry of Labour Government of India Web Site <http://dget.gov.in>  
2) Directorate of Vocational Education and Training Web Site <http://dvet.gov.in>

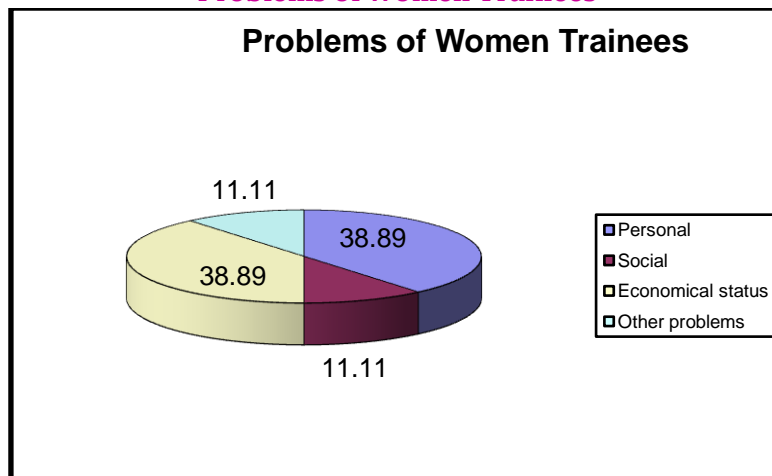
Research has taken the interview of 54 women trainees about completion of syllabus in time, and then 48 women trainees responded positive and satisfactory answer. But rear trainees mentioned their negative and unsatisfactory answer.

**Table No. 5.16**  
**Problems of women trainees**

Sr. No.	Type of problems	Number of Women trainees	Percentage
1	Personal	21	38.89
2	Social	06	11.11
3	Economical status	21	38.89
4	Other problems	06	11.11

**Source** -Field Survey (2006-07)

**Graph No. 8**  
**Problems of Women Trainees**



38.89 women trainees have their personal problem, 38.89 % women trainees show their problem of economical status. 11.11% Trainees have social and 11.11% have other problems.

**Practical Work and Physical Tiredness**

Total Numbers of women trainees	No. of women Trainees Get physically Tired Yes	No. of women trainees get physically Tired No	Percentage yes	Percentage no
54	27	27	50	50

Source -Field Survey (2006-07)

50% women trainees are getting tired due to practical work and 50% trainees do not get tired due to practical work in workshop.

**Table No. 5.33**  
**Regularity and Mental Tiredness**

Total Numbers of women trainees	Getting mentally tired Yes	Getting mentally tired No	Percentage yes	Percentage no
54	23	31	42.59	57.41

Source -Field Survey (2006-07)

Out of 54 women trainees, 23 trainees state that they get mentally tired by doing practical work and 31 trainees stated that they do not get mentally tired by doing practical work in workshop.

**Table No. 5.34**  
**Co-operation from Co-Worker**

Total Numbers of women trainees	No. of women trainees getting co-operation from co-worker Yes	No. of women trainees getting co-operation from co-worker No	Percentage Yes	Percentage No
54	40	14	74.07	25.93

Source -Field Survey (2006-07)



74% of women trainees stated that there is co-operation and co-ordination among the co-workers (trainees) during the practical work in workshop. But 26% trainees do not get co-operation and co-ordination from their co-workers.

A national committee on women's education was constituted for reviewing the progress of women's education in the country and suggest measures for further development and improvement. The main recommendation of the committee are the following :Priority should be given to women's education in the further programme of the development of education in the country.Discrimination between the education of boys and girls should be curbed and both should expand on an equal footing.The national government should encourage states to launch various programmes associated with the development of women's education.Proper facilities and protection should be provided to women teachers serving in rural areas.

### CONCLUSION:

Women education should be given due importance in the present society. Efforts must be made to overcome all the problems of women's education in light of the recommendations made by the above committees and commission. As a result of which, universalization of women's skill base education will be possible in our country.

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