

A STUDY ON ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FACED BY WORKING WOMEN

MATHEW VARGHESE

Sri Satya Sai University of Technology and Medical Sciences, Sehore

ABSTRACT

India is a traditional country and there is diversity in religions, culture and customs. Role of the women in India mostly is household and limited to domestic issues. In some cases women can find employment as nurses, doctors, teachers the caring and nurturing sectors. But even if well qualified women engineers or managers or geologists are available, preference will be given to a male of equal qualification. The present study investigated to identify the factors preventing women employees from aspiring for higher post and challenges & problems faced by women workers. Further the study try to explain the real condition of Indian working women and also make an effort to clear main problems of working women.

Keywords challenges, issues, traditional, women working.

Introduction

In the history of human development, women have been as vital in the history making as men have been. In fact higher status for women vis-à-vis employment and work performed by them in a society is a significant indicator of a nation's overall progress. There are many reasons and problems that forced Indian's women to work. The financial demands on the Indian families are increasing day by day. Cost of living, expenses on education of children, and cost of housing properties in India raised and these reason force every family in India to look for ways and means of increasing the household income. As a result, women in India who were mostly known as homemakers are forced to go for jobs and take up even careers that were considered only suitable for men such as working in night shifts.

Working women i.e., those who are in paid employment, face problems at the workplace just by virtue of their being women. Social attitude to the role of women lags much behind the law. The attitude which considers women fit for certain jobs and not others, causes prejudice in those who recruit employees. Thus women find employment easily as nurses, doctors, teachers, secretaries or on the assembly line. Even when well qualified women are available, preference is given to a male candidate of equal qualifications. A gender bias creates an obstacle at the recruitment stage itself. When it comes to remuneration, though the law proclaims equality, it is not always practiced. The inbuilt conviction that women are incapable of handling arduous jobs and are less efficient than men influences the payment of unequal salaries and wages for the same job. But in most families her salary is handed over to the father, husband or in-laws. So the basic motive for seeking employment in order to gain economic independence is nullified in many women's case. Problems of gender bias beset women in the industrial sector when technological advancement results in retrenchment of employees

Employment Trends for Women

The increase in the growth of employment appears to be much higher for female workers compared to male workers. Even where the proportion of working women as reflected in the female work participation rate may be low, the absolute numbers have significantly increased, given the rate of population growth over time. The increase in work opportunities during the early years of the new millennium has been to the tune of 9.3 million jobs per annum (from 1999-2000 to 2004-05). This acceleration in employment growth from 1.25 per cent per annum (1993-94 to 1999-2000) to 2.62 per cent per annum in the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05 (GOI, 2008) has been beneficial to women's participation as well. Of the 46 million job opportunities created from 1999-2000 to 2004-05 (compared to 24 million in the earlier period, i.e., 1993-94 to 1999-2000), nearly 15 million women joined the workforce. Urban areas almost doubled their number of women workers, while in rural areas women workers increased from 9 to 12 million. Are these signs of a gradual but definite wind of change with more

women entering the labour market? This positive change is noted more forcefully in the urban context where requisite educational inputs and modern thinking vis-à-vis women's work is increasingly becoming noticeable. Rural agriculture is increasingly drawing women's labour supplies, with over four-fifths of the women in rural areas working in agriculture. This gains significance amidst the declining share of male workers (from 74 per cent in 1993-94 to 66 per cent in 2004-05).

India's economy has undergone a substantial transformation since the country's independence in 1947. Agriculture now accounts for only one-third of the gross domestic product (GDP), down from 59 percent in 1950, and a wide range of modern industries and support services now exist. In spite of these changes, agriculture continues to dominate employment, employing two-thirds of all workers. India faced economic problems in the late 1980s and early 1990s that were exacerbated by the Persian Gulf Crisis. Starting in 1992, India began to implement trade liberalization measures. The economy has grown-the GDP growth rate ranged between 5 and 7 percent annually over the period and considerable progress has been made in loosening government regulations, particularly restrictions on private businesses. Different sectors of economy have different experiences about the impact of the reforms. In a country like India, productive employment is central to poverty reduction strategy and to bring about economic equality in the society. But the results of unfettered operation of market forces are not always equitable, especially in India, where some groups are likely to be subjected to disadvantage as a result of globalization. Women constitute one such vulnerable group

INDIA'S FEMALE POPULATION

Empowerment of women, gender discrimination, and violence against women, which have become serious subjects of sociological research in contemporary times, was hitherto neglected. While contemporary social changes have exposed women to unprotected socio-economic, cultural and political environment, there are no corresponding protective social systems and institutions of social justice to safeguard their interests. There are many who are skeptical about women's ability to exercise equal rights with men and about their capacity to play equal role with men. But such apprehensions are ill-founded in the context of the broader opportunities available for women following mechanization of industry and agriculture, enabling women to compete with men successfully. Innovations in science and technology have removed the disparity between men and women attributed to physical strength alone. Women are able to handle modern appliances which require intelligence and training and not merely physical strength. Thus, India has now several women working as pilots, driving locomotives, buses, tractors and machinery in workshops. Sex as maternal factor in the area of legal rights has practically disappeared. It is not therefore fair to relegate women as a group to an inferior position in society.

FACED BY WORKING WOMEN

Occupational problems as stress: In women Occupational stress is stress involving work. Work and family are the two most important aspects in women's lives. Balancing work and family roles has become a key personal and family issue for many societies. There are many facets in working mother's lives that subject to stresses. They deal with home and family issues as well as job stress on a daily basis.

Reasons of occupational stress Imbalance between work and family leads to occupational stress. Imbalance between work and family life arises due to a number of factors. Various factors are following

Mental harassment

Sexual harassment

Discrimination at Workplace

No Safety of Working Women While Traveling

Family Support

Other reasons

Conclusion

Presently a day's women laborers are improved and advance in their work environment and in mechanical work. Worker's organization should attempt to improve the conditions for lady's laborers in numerous parts for instance maternity leave is effectively provide for ladies and help the lady for accomplish higher post really womens' tendency is advancement to increase high caliber in each field however on the off chance that the condition isn't prepared, at that point the decrease of advancement and streamlining in work will be happen and so on women laborers are regularly dependent upon inappropriate behavior then the Government should put

severe standards for these sorts of wrongdoings , additionally open vehicle framework once in a while peril for lady and Government should put more Inspection. Customarily individuals believe that men should just work and pick up cash and ladies should function as house hold, yet The money related requests on the Indian families are expanding that is the reason ladies likewise should organization in picking up pay for families. Accordingly a crucial change is required in mentalities of workers, relatives and open.

References

Dashora, (2013) Problems Faced by Working Women in India. International Journal of Advanced Research in Management and Social Sciences, 2(8), PP (82-94).

• Aditi, M. (1997).feminist organizing in India, a study of women in NGOs. Aditi-MitraFeminist-Organizing-In-India-A-Study-Of-Women-In-Ngos.

• Kumari,V. (2014).Problems and Challenges Faced by Urban Working Women in India. A Dissertation Submitted to the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, (1)

• Kumar, P. &Sundar, K. (2012). Problems Faced by Women Executives Working in Public Sector Banks in Puducherry. International Journal of Marketing, Financial Services & Management Research.1(7), PP 180-193.

• Karl, M. (2009).Inseparable: The Crucial Role of Women in Food Security Revisited. Women in Action. No.1, 2009, PP 8-19.

• Murthy, G. K. (2012).Women and Corporate Leadership- in Indian Perspectives.IRACSTInternational Journal of Research in Management & Technology.2(4) PP 377-382.

• Rustagi,P (2010) Employment trend for women in India. International labor organization Asia Pacific working paper series.(1), PP 1-40.

