

A Study on Socio-Economic Conditions of Unorganized Women Workers with Special Reference to Dahiwadi (Man: Tashil, Satara)

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Abstract

Since Man taluka in Satara district is a permanently naturally drought-prone part, there has been a big water problem in this place for many years. Due to the water problem, women living in rural areas as well as in the municipal limits face a large number of different problems. Man taluka is considered to be a naturally drought-prone part of Maharashtra, but not all areas are focusing as much attention as is expected for the sustainable development of this taluka. Water drought has been a major problem of the country for many centuries. It is a big challenge to have a variety of amenities available until the water problem ends. Every person living in different villages of Man taluka is facing various problems due to water problems. Due to the water problem, 70 to 80 % of the young people in every village in Man taluka are wandering to urban areas to support their families. It is the need of time to try to solve the problems of the women in Man taluka. Women in Man taluka are looking for a way to live with men all day to support their families.

Key words: Workers, employees, development, water, drought prone area, agriculture etc.

Introduction:

Women are not available to work in another's farm, manure filling, collecting stones from the forest, laying fences, planting sugarcane, hoeing, coaling, harvesting crops, cultivating crops, watering the farm. Working, harvesting sugarcane, doing household chores are being done by women in rural areas as well as women in urban areas. Women workers need to get paid every day because they have to cover the weekly expenses of their families. Many festivals of health for women working for a week require money for various household chores such as home facilities, education, and so women are trying to earn their livelihood by working whatever they can get. While conducting the research, the researcher has studied the economic and social situation of women workers in the Dahiwadi Municipal Corporation. In this, many professors, businessmen, shopkeepers, cloth shopkeepers, merchants selling groceries, local businessmen, and gold-silver sellers live in the Territory of Dahiwadi Municipal Corporation. Works that are related to women are carried out by them and are remunerated. But since they are women workers, they are hired at low wages without providing them with the expected employment.

Problems of the Study:

It is a matter of time to provide a large number of opportunities in the industry to financially empower women workers in Man taluka, but due to the great water drought, starting large industries is a big problem. Since the beginning, there is a large number of financially weak people in Man taluka. The big problem is that women have to support their families by doing household chores, farming work in large numbers. Due to the drought, the proportion of women is high and it is not possible for women to carry out farming as well as sugarcane harvesting. Women workers are facing many types of physical illnesses and are facing ignorance in the future due to the fact that the children in the family are not able to get their proper education. On top of wages, women in Dahiwadi Municipal Panchayat have to go to work in other people's fields and work all day at minimum wage and this is a big generation of them. Due to the financial exploitation of women, women's lives are greatly undermined.

Objectives of the Study:

The main objective of this research is to study the economic and social situation of women workers working in Dahiwadi Municipal Panchayat in this drought-prone area of Man taluka.

1. To study the demographic profile of the women workers.
2. To study the economic situation of women workers in the unorganized sector.
3. To study the women and the current situation in the unorganized sector.
4. To study the factors affecting women workers in the unorganized sector.

Significance of the Study:

This research is important from the point of view of studying the economic and social situation of women workers and playing a very important role in terms of empowering women economically in the future. Economically empowering women in a developing nation like India is an important role from the point of view of developing the nation. To make India a developed nation, it is necessary to perform from the point of view of getting fair remuneration for the labor of women workers in the unorganized sector in the country. This research is important for solving various types of social interest questions such as researchers, students, professors, educational institutions, social organizations in the country. The research will play an important role in understanding the social and economic situation of women at a primary level and in enabling them to benefit from various government schemes.

Scope of the Study:

While conducting the research, the organization has selected the taluka of Satara district for this research. Also, the number of women workers in the Dahiwadi Municipal Council in Man taluka has a large number of women workers, so the researchers have studied the factors affecting the economic and social situation of women workers in this area. In this, the wages paid to women workers The remuneration and expenses of the work done by women in a given time, as well as the factors affecting income Family caste system Male-dominated culture Political interference Various factors such as vulnerability affect the situation of women workers, so this is one of the scope of this research.

Limitation of the Study:

Although development in nations like India has a very close relationship between the economic empowerment of women and the developed nations, the economic situation of the country cannot be determined solely on the basis of unorganized workers, so this seems to be one of its limitations. 60 to 70 % of women working in the unorganized sector are working in this area and are not being paid properly. In the treatment and means of income given to women, there is a large amount of harassment and women are not compensated on time. There is a big gap between the work paid to women workers and the actual remuneration. Due to the limitations of their own family, women try to earn their livelihood by working whatever they can get.

Period of the Study:

While studying the economic and social situation of women working in the organized sector in Man taluka, the researcher has conducted this research on the basis of information from 2023-24.

Research Methodology:

While studying the economic and social situation of women working in the unorganized sector, researchers need time to bring women workers into the stream of economic development and try to improve their situation.

Primary Data:

While conducting the said research, the researcher has made detailed use of primary resources along with secondary resources, these include questionnaire observations, physical visits etc.

Secondary Data:

Researchers have used several types of secondary cultures to study in detail women's empowerment and the economic as well as social status of women in the context of social and economic conditions. It has studied in detail research paper, articles, journal, newspaper, audio, video, reference books, sequential books, annual reports etc.

Research Method:

There is a big gap between the wages paid to women working in the unorganized sector and the wages paid to women. While conducting the said research, the researcher has used secondary research as well as primary sources. Also, Simple Random Sampling Method has been used to conduct this research.

Sampling Size:

Man taluka of Satara district has been selected by the researchers as it is a drought prone area. This taluka has maximum number of women workers and there are major employment problems. Also, in Dahiwadi taluka of Man taluka, women support their families by working whatever they can. As the women living in various villages in the taluka do not get enough employment to earn their livelihood, the women have settled in Dahiwadi and thus those women earn their living by doing whatever work they can in the Dahiwadi towns.

Women earn wages from various types of work such as preparing food, cleaning houses, filling water, working in orchards, doing menial jobs. The number of women working in Dahiwadi Nagar Panchayat Haldi is more than 500 and in this the researcher has selected 10% women and studied their economic and social conditions in a preliminary manner.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

In Dahiwadi Nagar Panchayat, meals are prepared and served to children in a mess manner at 15 to 20 places. Also, the number of workers working on wages from outside in 8 to 10 places from 15 to 20 is 20 to 25. Also, in Dahiwadi Nagar Panchayat, 6 to 8 academies are run for recruitment, so the total number of boys and girls in all academies is 1000. All the children and girls in this Dahiwadi Municipal Corporation are living on this rent basis. Dahiwadi Nagar Panchayat has arranged meals for boys and girls studying at the academy. 15 to 20 children out of 1000 children are prepared from the surrounding villages, i.e. from their homes. The fact that girls, along with their children, are preparing for competitive exams in the Dahiwadi area with great courage, is an important factor for the future of the hardworking children of Man taluka. In some Mess, the girls themselves make a living by working on preparing meals. Working in the Mess, they try to do their own education at their own expense, and boys from rural areas are spending every day at the lowest cost due to the fact that they have less means of income to their own village. Although the rent is from 2000 to 5000 rupees for the stay of the boy girls, the number of boys and girls take the borrowed amount from the parents and honestly study it from the perspective of the future. Time needs to be considered as an important part of the number of girls working for specific purposes and the problems facing drought in Man taluka. Due to the large scale of water problems in Man taluka, various kinds of problems are being created. In the current situation, water and politics are very closely related because the leadership role created by politics is trying to increase its own financial income with the aim of doing social work. There is a move towards the creation of a system of governors. Man taluka has been living honestly and faithfully for the last several years and has been providing for its own family. Women are lured by a variety of different political figures and are used for different topics in politics. It is true that there will be no sustainable development of this Man taluka unless women are truly empowered financially and the water problem is solved. The water problem has become a major obstacle to the sustainable development of every family in Man taluka. Women cannot afford to do housework and farming because they have a low income. The researchers have reviewed the economic and social situation of 50 women working in the unorganized sector. In this research, the researcher explored factors such as income caste religion women men means of income investment savings bank account harassment at work, daily expenses, rising inflation, etc.

Table No. 1 Classification Based on Age

Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
21 to 30	17	34 %
31 to 40	12	24 %
41 to 50	9	18 %
51 to 60	6	12 %
61 to 70	4	8%
71 and Above	2	4 %
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

Table No. 1 shows the age wise classification of women workers in Dahiwadi city. In it, the economic and social conditions of women in the age group of 21 to 70 have been studied in detail. 34 % of women between the ages of 21 and 30 work in cities, while 4% of women are over 71 years of age.

Table No. 2 Classification Based on Category

Category	Frequency	Percentage
SC	13	26 %
ST	3	6 %
NT	23	46%
OBC	8	16 %
Open	3	6 %
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

In table No. 2, it is analyzed according to social reservation category of women. Among them, 26 % of scheduled caste women work in cities while 6 % women belong to scheduled nomadic tribes. Women from Suchit tribe have migrated from another district of Maharashtra and settled in Dahiwadi. 46 % women belong to nomadic tribes, 16 % women belong to other backward classes and 6 % women belong to general category. According to the researcher, the number of women in Scheduled Tribes is least and maximum number of women in Nomadic Tribes.

Table No. 3 Classification Based on Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	33	66 %
Muslim	10	20 %
Christian	4	8 %
Jain	3	6 %
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

In table No. 3 there is a classification according to religion. In this, people of 4 types of religion such as Hindu, Muslim, Christian, and Jain live in Man taluka and 66 % of the women of the Hindu family are doing whatever work they can get to meet the needs of the family. 20 % of the women belong to the Muslim community, 8% belong to the Christian community and six percent belong to the Jain community.

Table No. 4 Classification Based on Education

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	13	26 %
Up to 4 th STD	6	12 %
Up to 7 th STD	11	22 %
Up to 10 th STD	5	10%
Up to 12 th STD	4	8 %
Up to Graduate	7	14 %
Up to PG	2	4 %
Professional	2	4%
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

Table No. 4 shows the classification of women according to their education. In this, the proportion of uneducated women is high and it is 26 % while the number of women who have received education up to 4th is 12 %. 22 % of women have studied up to 7th standard while the number of women who have studied up to 10th standard is 10 % and only 4% of women have completed higher education.

Table No. 5 Classification Based on Monthly Income

Income in Rs. Per Month	Frequency	Percentage
Up to 6,000	22	44 %
Up to 10,000	9	18 %
Up to 12,000	7	14 %
Up to 15,000	5	10 %
Up to 17,000	4	8 %
17,001 and Above	3	3 %
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

Table No. 5 shows the classification according to the income received each month. 44% of women earn up to Rs. 6, 000 per month while 18% women earn up to Rs.10, 000. 14 % of women earn income in the form of 20,000 rupees every month while 10 % of women earn about 15, 000 rupees every month. The number of women earning more than 17,000 rupees is only 3% and the number of women earning minimum education and maximum income is more. Skilled women earn maximum income while uneducated women have to work for low wages.

Table No. 6 Classification Based on Income Sources

Income Sources	Frequency	Percentage
Temporary Job	19	38 %
Fixed Job	10	20 %
Daily Workers	12	24 %
One Day in Week	9	18 %
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

In table No. 6, the classification according to the mode of income is given. In this, the number of women working in temporary form is 38 % and 20 % women are working permanently while the number of women who are trying to support their family by working in different places every day is 24 %. The number of women who spend one day a week cleaning the house or doing whatever work they can get is 18% in Dahiwadi cities.

Table 7: Status of Debt

Status of Debt	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	34	68 %
No	16	32 %
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

In table No. 7, the number of women who require loans is 68 %, while the number of women who do not require loans is 32 %. This shows that women earning minimum income need loans to maximize their income while women earning more income are increasing their spending habits.

Table 8: Enough of Income

Enough of Income	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	12	24 %
No	38	76 %
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

In table No. 8, the number of women who are getting sufficient income is 24 % and the number of women who are not getting the required income is 70 %. Skilled women can earn extra income daily but unskilled women have to work for low wages.

Table 9: Type of House

Type of House	Frequency	Percentage
Own House	9	18 %
Rent Basis	41	82 %
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

In table No. 9, the information about women who work daily on wages is given, while the number of women who own their own house is 18 % and the number of women who live on rent is 82 %. The number of persons migrated to Dahiwadi towns to support their own families while the least number of families are natives of the Dahiwadi towns.

Table 10: Reasons for debt

Reasons of Debt	Frequency	Percentage
Children Marriage	13	26 %
Land Development	9	18 %
Construction of House	10	20 %
Loans for Vehicles	6	12 %
Daily Expenditure	4	8 %
Health	3	6 %
Goods Purchases	4	8 %
Other	1	2 %
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

Table No. 10, has been classified according to the reason of borrowing. In this, the loan taken for children's marriage is detailed and 18% of women have taken loan to repair the land. 20 % women have taken loan for house construction and 12 % women have taken loan for buying vehicle.

Table 11: Willingness to change of work

Willingness to change of work	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	16	32 %
No	34	68 %
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

In Table No. 11, the number of women who want to change jobs according to women's will is 32 % and the number of people who do not want to go to another job by rejecting the job in any way is 68 %.

Conclusion:

In democratic nations that have adopted agrarian and mixed economies like India, women workers face a great deal of struggle. The number of women working in the unorganized sector is more than 50 % and some women earn their living by doing their wage business in agriculture. Women are under-represented in political and economic decision-making processes, from local to global levels. In order to increase the participation of women, some important provisions were made in accordance with the constitutional amendments from time to time. Implementation of the 2030 goals for sustainable development also reveals that society is failing to achieve gender equality globally. If this continues, more than 340 million women and girls will live in extreme poverty by 2030. And one in four will experience moderate or severe food insecurity. Increasing vulnerability due to human-made climate change may be the reason. When women are empowered, the nation prospers. It boosts the economy and boosts productivity and growth. Even today gender inequality is deeply rooted in every society. Rural women face wage disparity. They have to struggle for basic education and health care. Increasing participation of women in the decision-making process of the family and society is effective. Globally too, women are under-represented in political and economic decision-making processes.

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