

Problems of Working Women of Chaiduar Block In Gohpur Sub –Division, Biswanath, Assam, India

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ABSTRACT: Women are regarded as the important part in the socio economic changed and development of both developed and developing countries. Women plays and important role not only in the household but also outside. The constitution of India provided equal right for both men and women today are more educated, more open to change their position than their predecessor. The growing urbanization and development of society has compelled the women to leave their traditional shackles and venture in the world of men.

Key Word: Working Women, Chaiduar block, right, problem

I. INTRODUCTION:

Women are the back bone of every society, which plays an important role in the process of socio-economic changed of the society. Women are playing an important role in agricultural production, animal husbandry, food processing etc. Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our nation, tried his best level for the emancipation of Indian women he believed that unless women who are the mother of the race were enlightened and liberated, the nation could go forward. The constitution of India provided equal right for both men and women. The women today are more educated more open, more assertive than their predecessor. The winds of changed have entered her. She is no more content with the confines of form walls of her house. The growing urbanization and development of society has compel the women to leave their traditional shackles and venture in the world of men. Even a traditionallization of men like the armed forces accepted women as co-partner. The women may have changed the men, remain they were. Today women come out from their kitchen to the outside work. Working women are those women who are earning full or part of their livelihood by engaging themselves in any occupation or worked on a full time or part time basis for pay or profit. [1]There are two types of working women salaried working women,

including women doing professional work and the what are called carrier women who enjoy permanent gainful employment in government, semi government officers and other institutions. [2]The working women belonging to a lower stratum of a society who have no permanent full time or part time employment as salaried persions bu engaged some kind of economic activities as part time work which com under the categories of labour, physical work like construction work, mine work, semi -skilled work in factories, domestic service etc. to supplement the family income.

II. METHODOLOGY:

For the present study, both primary and secondary data are collected. Primary data collected by direct personal investigation, indirect oral investigation by schedules and quaternaries and by local reports. Secondary data collected from various published and unpublished sources and official records. Sample survey techniques are used in collection of primary data. Here, simple random sampling is used. The tool which is selected for the study is the 'questionnaire.'

III. STUDY AREA :

Gohpur sub-Division is situated in the north bank of river Brahmaputra. It occupies an area of 609sq km. it is bounded in the east by Lakhimpur district of Assam, on the west by Biswanath Chariali sub-division of Sonitpur District, on the north by Arunachal Pradesh and on the south by river Brahmaputra. The area extended from hawajan to river Buroi. The total population of Gohpur sub-division is 241,987(2001) of which 1,29,217 are males and 1,17,770 are females. According to 2011 census total population of gohpur town is 121,830, of which 62,000 are male and 59830 are female. Literate people are 79,442 of which 44,187 are male and 35255 are female. Literacy rate is 65%. Total workers are 59,271 depends on multi skills out of which 34501 are

male and 24770 are female. Among the wo23% are cultivators,14% are agricultural labour.

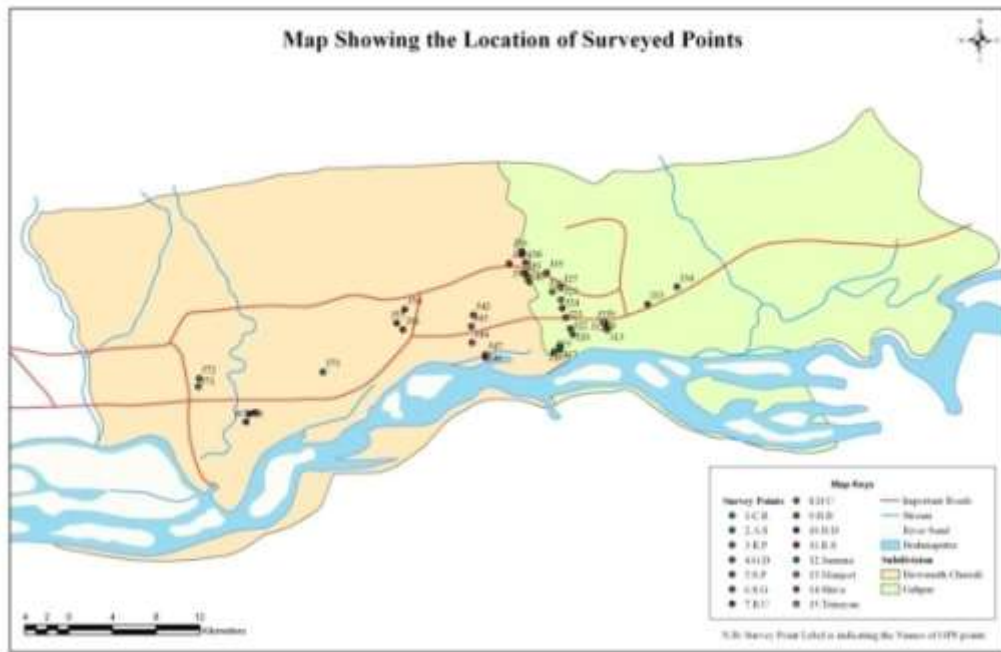


Fig. Gohpur Sub-division in Biswanath district R.H.S

IV. DISCUSSION :

For the present study 150 samples from working women is collected. This samples are randomly collected. Working women completely includes the women engaged in house hold duties

or any other social welfare activities without any remuneration. They faced many problems in their working field. So it is urgent need to eradicate this problems so that human race leave in a very peacefull manner.

Table-[I]: Percentage of married and unmarried working women

Sample of working women	Married working women	Unmarried working women
150	120 80%	30 20%

It is shown that out of 150 working women 80% are married and 20% are unmarried.

Table-[II] :Do you get sufficient time for socialization

Sample	yes	No
150	50 33.3%	100 66%

It is seen from the table (II) that 33.3% of working women time for socialization and 66% of working women do not get sufficient time for socialization.

Table-[III]:Do your economic self-sufficient give you independent in decision making

Sample	Yes	No
150	75 50%	75 50%

It is seen from the table (III) that out of 150 50% of economic self-sufficient women give independence in decision making and 50% Of working women donot get self- sufficiency in decision making.

Table-[IV]: Do you get sufficient time for children

Sample	Yes	No
150	20	130
Percentage	13.3%	86.6%

It is seen from the above table that 13.3% of women get sufficient time for children and 86.6% do not get sufficient time for children.

Table-[V]: Do you find job satisfaction

sample	Yes	No
150	95	105
Percentage %	63.3%	36.6%

It is seen from the table-(V) that 63.3% of women worker get job satisfaction and 36.6% of women worker do not get job satisfaction.

V. FINDINGS :

The major findings of this studies are there is a significance difference between the married and unmarried working women regarding their problems.[3] The economic self sufficiency has a proportionate relationship to their self realization. The present study highlights certain problems which are faced by unmarried women such as wrong attitude of people, communication problems, night shift duty, suspicious look by people etc. The present study also highlights some problem faced by married working women such as family problem, mental problem did not get sufficient time for children ill behavior from the head of the institution etc.

- [4]. Vohraroopa, Sen. Status of education and problems of Indian women.

VI. CONCLUSION :

The problem of working women has become very acute now a days. [4]So this problem should be eradicated as soon as possible otherwise the country could not progress as for the development of a nation. The greatest hurdle on the path of working women is one of attitude. Male attitude towards women specially working women need to be changed. The employer must take in to account working women roles' as mother home maker and so on. The employer needs to be more humane and generous towards working women. The family members must co-operate with the working women. In brief, it is hope that this study will help in promoting the welfare of working women.

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