

“A Study on Working Condition of Unorganized Women in Nayaka Community” Special Reference to Bangalore Rural District

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Abstract

The Nayaka population is identified as the aboriginal inhabitants of our country. They are most vulnerable section in our society. There has been a long enduring debate among the social scientist in regard to tribal problems; most of the tribal have remained at the lowest stratum of the society due to various factors. The Working women of Nayaka community they deep associated with the poverty, illiteracy and social abuse. However the Nayaka community largely agricultural based their integration with the economic activities at low level. The Nayaka’s are characterized by a distinctive culture, primitive traits, and socio-economic backwardness these communities.

Bangalore Rural district of Karnataka State case study of My Research, which mainly explore the problems like poverty, illiteracy, wages difference, economic instability among the Nayaka community working women. And Research will be suggest and analysis solutions of their Problems. Most of Nayaka Community women are engaged in working women wages of agriculture unorganized sector. Nayaka society is in concern with rate of change is very slow, that is why backward and poor in comparison to other people. Since they have been materially backward and economically poor, attempts have been made by the through the Research that the government how paying special attention towards the development of Nayaka society through finding induced planning.

KEYWORDS: Methodology, Socio-economic Status, Problems of Unorganized Sector women

Introduction

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Objectives of the Research

1. To study and Analysis the causes of rural working Women's Socio-Economic Status
2. To find out the problems faced in unorganized sector agricultural wages by working women

Methodology to be followed

The methodology to be adopted in Qualitative and Descriptive method, observation method. Interview Schedule, Primary and Secondary sources of data used. The secondary Source is including books, newspapers, and professional journals.

Rural working of women's Socio-Economic Status

Impact of Socio-economic Reforms on rural working women in the nayaka community of rural area. Where the poverty and economic concentration is more powerful of the landless working women. The increasing agricultural working women wages to socio-economic equality. Bringing any significant change in the socio-economic condition of poor working women in unorganized sector. There is still lack of enlightened leadership that can hold them united and work for their welfare in a devoted manner. Absence of such leadership has compelled them to lead a miserable life. The socially exploited and oppressed classes are very large unorganized sector of the rural nayaka community. Mainly consisting of the landless agricultural working women in scheduled tribes. Have got used to their present social status to which they have been subjected for status. It has become the way of their life and despite all the changes that taken place in social structure. The rural working women of Bangalore rural district. Show a stupendous capacity of suffers their miseries in silence. Their economic and social inferiorities make them to work even in most merciless working conditions. There are no fixed equal wages and social security measures.

Multi-Dimensional Women Role:

Agricultural Activities: Sowing, transplanting, weeding, irrigation, fertilizer application, plant protection, harvesting, winnowing, storing etc.

Domestic Activities: Cooking, child rearing, water collection, fuel wood gathering, household maintenance etc.

Allied Activities: Cattle management, fodder collection, milking etc. Mainly rural women are engaged in agricultural activities in three different ways depending on the socio-economic status of their family and regional factors. They are work as: Paid Labourers.

Cultivator doing labour on their own land. Managers of certain aspects of agricultural production by way of labour supervision and the participation in post harvest operations

The problems faced in unorganized sector

In this sector, an attempt has been made to study the problems of working women in rural areas. There are various factors of working women in rural district from the unorganized sector. The rural working women as a whole are depressed groups some of

them are even more vulnerable working women in general are paid lower wages as compared to male workers. Women taken 150 rupee and men taken 400 rupee and migrant workers are earned higher wages at the destinations compared to their native places in other than fifty or hundred rupees taken working women.

Some of the important problems are mentioned below.

Illiteracy: Illiteracy problem is the one of the major problem of rural working women in nayaka community of our district. Most of the rural working women are illiterate and are not able to read or even sign their own names. There is also little knowledge of available human rights.

Poverty: Poverty is another main problem of the unorganized sector in rural working woman. About 70 percent population subsists below poverty line in the scheduled tribes.

Wage problem: low wages problem is the one of the major problem in rural unorganized sector.

Educational backwardness: The Educational backwardness is also one of the main problems of rural working women in nayaka community.

Illness or unhealthy: The health problem is the one of the primary problem in the rural working women. Lack of awareness, No active follow up policy and programmed, Weak credit structure of banks, Lack of co-ordination between bank and block officials, Lack of stability and unity among existing women SHGs etc.

In agricultural sector, the percentage of working women is nearby about 70 per cent. They are doing variety of field operation like tilling, maturing, weeding, transplanting, harvesting, threshing and storing. In spite of this they are to look after dairy animals, poultry, fuel needs, Food Processing and storing of water for household need. Their domestic work is considered as invisible as it is not contributing anything towards the growth of economy. The daily income of women workers is generally less than those of men as they have to spare time for domestic work. The agricultural women workers have to find out alternative source of income. Mostly they engage themselves in work access to capital. Children of agricultural women workers do not get full attention of their mother. Though laws have been developed with regard to children facility, but someone exist in their implementation.

Every single day a working woman when steps out, stays out whole day working while travelling, in field, in outdoor work directly/indirectly she is subjected to a lot of sexual abuses and harassment. It's not always with hands she is hurt, but she is attacked and hurt with eyes, with tongue, with gestures and of course unfortunately physically. A few women wave off, ignore and move on; some revulsion them to the very soul, out there is no way out so with tears or suppressed irritation they move on; while some root off their dignity and even existence. To some women have to compromise, to some escape routes, while some compel them to revolt or break down. And it's no less than a part of the working women, directly or indirectly, to a small and ignorant to large scale.

Wage Workers in the Unorganized Sector: Wage workers are persons working for remuneration as unorganized workers, directly by contractors. Wage workers include casual workers, migrant workers, or those working by households including domestic workers. Wage workers also include regular workers in the unorganized sector. Different groups of wage workers face different types of vulnerabilities. Self-employed Workers in the Unorganized Sector: These are persons who operate non-farm engage in a work either on own account, individually as home-based workers.

Conclusion

Although economic status is a very relative term but for the purpose of the present study income of the Poor working women in Nayaka community. And without proper wage they dependent upon for their livelihood, shelter, through the low wage of agriculture labour. Women's wage work is considered a risk to the male character and women's engagement in multiple home-based economic activities leads to under remuneration for their work. Women spend long hour's attractive water, doing laundry, preparing food, and carrying out agricultural duties. Not only are these tasks physically hard and challenging, have they also robbed girls of the opportunity to study. The nature and sphere of women's productivity in the determined by socio-cultural and economic factors. Women do not enter equal terms when compared to men. Their occupational choices are also limited due to social and cultural constraints, gender bias in the labour and lack of supportive facilities such as child care, transport, and accommodation in the informal sector of the labor. Women's labor power is considered inferior because of employers fixed conception of women's primary role as homemakers. As a result of discrimination against female labour, women are concentrated in the secondary sector of labour. Their work is low paid, low status, casual, and lacks potential upward mobility. The majority of women in the rural sector work in low-paying jobs. For the recognition of women contribution in agriculture and its allied fields and reducing the gender issues, these are the following recommendations Measures should be taken to enhance women's literacy rates. A separate education policy for women may serve the purposed.

Women must be involved in decision-making bodies that have the potential to introduce structural changes. This action will bring some changes in the gender relations in the society. Women must be aware regarding their existing rights, access to judicial relief and restore, removing discrimination during legal reforms, and providing legal support, assist and analysis. Finally it is concluded that the rural women are exploited by landless women for their personal good and enrichment. Women are treated as sub-servant or personal property. In this regard government must formulate policies to enhance their skills and their work should be counted in economic indicators.

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