



CHAPTER - VI

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

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Introduction :-

The present chapter deals with conclusions based on analysis of the data and personal observations. The chapter is divided into three subsections :

- 1) Socio-economic background of female workers
- 2) Membership in PCCFC and LIDKAR
- 3) Changes in Socio-economic status of female workers.

I) Socio-economic background of female workers :-

This subsection examines the socio-economics background of female in PCCFC and LIDKAR centres obligations makes females work. they are now contributed financially to their families in this background. The information about the working females in PCCFC and LIDKAR in Athani can be seen.

Majority of the respondents (70.00) were married and half of the respondents were in age group of 31 to 40 years.

All respondents were belonging to Hindu religion of chambhar caste.

Majority of female (58.27) were illiterate and few females were having primary to higher level of education.

An enquiry into the family background status revealed that majority of respondents (69.10) were coming from nuclear family and these families were having upto 5 members.

All respondents were coming from lower class. The family members were having their monthly income is in range of Rs.500 to

Rs.5000.

The majority of females (70.91) were fully satisfied with their income by manufacturing of Kolhapuri Chappals. Females were having their monthly income in the range of Rs.500 to Rs.2000. In nuclear families females were managing their household responsibilities alone or sharing with their husband. In joint families were managing their household responsibilities with help of husband and other family members.

II) Membership in PCCFC and LIDKAR :-

The female entered in this enterprises due to economic necessity and they experience the financial and psychological independence.

The number of years in working and number of manufacturing different parts of Kolhapuri chappal per day these two factors indicates that those who have less period of working were manufacturing less number of khandis (pairs) Those with more experience were manufacturing more pairs per day.

The majority of female (92.73) accepted the work due to economic and necessity to contribute to family income and also as a traditional occupation.

Majority of (78.18) of female reported that there was no effect on house hold work due to this work, because they do it in their free time in afternoon. These female told that manufacturing of Kolhapuri chappal has become daily work and they are used to it. Some female told that this work affect housework and they donot get time to guide the children for their study.

The majority of female (90.90) were having strain of household work due to manufacturing of Kolhapuri Chappals. These female have

to work both manufacturing Kolhapuri Chappals and household work so they experience strain and this is natural trend. The remaining respondents were not having any type of strain in household work due to this work. For these female, family members, husband helps them in their work and so there is less strain.

All the respondents reported that their husband and family members had good reaction toward their work. Majority of the respondents reported that their husbands assist in household duties.

III) Changes in socio-economic status of female workers :-

The majority of the respondents. 50(90.90) have freedom to spend the money which they earn and remaining have no freedom to spend the money.

Majority of females do not spend money for themselves. They used their money for education of their children and general household expenditure and few female spend money for themselves. They purchased golden ornaments and deposited money as fix deposit.

23 (41.18) of female were having saving in bhishi, post office and LIC and remaining 32 (58.18) of females were not having saving. These families earning were not sufficient so they could not save. Majority of the females reported that their familial needs were satisfied to a large extent from their earnings.

The majority of females (87.27) feel that as a earning member they get honour in their family. Their family members take into consideration their opinion in familial matters. They earn money so they do not have to demand money from their husband or other family members for minor expenses. Now they are able to fulfil their familial needs.

The majority of the females (52.72) feel economic condition of their family has improved due to their income and the standard of living of their family has been improved also from their wages. Some of them could purchase T.V., Fan, Vehicle (two wheeler) and other domestic appliances. Most of the respondents reported that from their earning not sufficient for their families basic needs and secondary needs.

Majority of female feel that they have low status in society due to this work.

All respondents answered that they have not participated in cultural / professional organisation; they have no time for such activities.

The problem of working female were multi-dimensional. The problems are faced by the working female both at home and at work. The problem arise out of double responsibilities of household duties and manufacturing of Kolhapuri chappal work.

Before working in PCCFC and LIDKAR centre they were working but daily work was not available.

Most of respondents state that they have got better living standard after they start working with PCCFC and LIDKAR. Now females start working in their free time in household industry and they are getting good income. They have become independent, their familial economic condition has now improved, they are able to send their children to school. Now their living sense, social sense, sense about cleaning-less has improved.

They have also improved their status in their family by this way PCCFC and LIDKAR centre has improved contribution of females in the economy.

Due to working in this centre females are now getting good

experience of work and outside world. They have learned what is co-operation, they have improved their Rationalisation of thinking process. The PCCFC have changed females personality, family life and their social-economical status.

Thus we can say PCCFC and LIDKAR is the cause for making a progress in social and economic change of female workers.

Suggestions :-

- 1) PCCFC and LIDKAR centre should start some saving plans for their workers. So that female can save the money for their future. Those female who unable to save money in banks. The centre saving plan will be beneficial.
- 2) PCCFC and LIDKAR Centre should conduct some cultural programmes throughout the year so that female workers can have their entertainment.
- 3) PCCFC and LIDKAR should arrange the meeting for female workers. In the meeting they should put forth problems & difficulties of female to the management and get them solved.
- 4) There should be medical and educational camps in a year for female workers.
