

CHAPTER - III

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SOCIAL CONDITION OF WOMEN IN WARANA MAHILA UDOG SAMUHA

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INTRODUCTION

Warana Mahila Udog Samuha Ltd. has opened a new chapter in the history of women in Warana region. Warana Udog samuha is an ideal unit in Warana Co-operative model. After investigating Socio-economic condition of women in Warana region, it is clear that, socio-economic condition of women is quite different than the women in urban and rural area. These women are mostly needy and coming from nearest villages of Warananagar. Warana Udog samuha is successful for giving employment to more than 700 women, as a result socio-economic condition of these women has improved qualitatively. Before the establishment of Mahila Udog Samuha women in these region were victims of illiteracy, ignorance, traditions, customs, in short their condition was backward. Their life was mentality only for "Chul and Mool" (hearth & home). They were housewives only. Their economic condition was adverse. But with establishment of Mahila Udog Samuha the situation has changed. This Udog Samuha provided works to their hand. Now women are participating in every activities of society. They are now shouldering responsibilities of family. Women equalize their shoulder with male in every field. Women are not inferior in any sense than men in every field.

Warana Mahila Udog Samuha frequently is organizing social & cultural functions. These functions influencing on the life of women in the region. In short Warana Udog Samuha empowered has developed their social conditions in their region women economically.

To investigate, socio-economic condition of women in Warana Mahila Udog Samuha, questionnaire method has followed. Questions are asked regarding their living place, family, cast, religion, marital status, Educational to status, monthly income, participation in discussion making, their saving & investment pattern, facilities other, income than salary, their employment status etc.

3.1 Research Methodology:

Present study is based on primary and secondary data. To collect primary data, questionnaire method is being used & for this purpose direct interview of respondents are being organised. In this present study to select sample of respondents, Random sample method being used & respondents are selected randomly. To analyse collected data necessary statistical technique is being used. Sample of 12% selected randomly. Total number women are 725 and for study purpose we have selected 12% that is 87 women respondent. Which are sufficient to represent Socio-economic condition of women workers in Warana Mahila Udyog Samuha.

Table No. 3.1

Method to select sample of Respondent

Name of institution which come under Warana Mahila Udog Samuha	Total Number of women workers	Percentage of Sample	Number of Respondents
Shri Warana Mahila Graha Udog Papad Kendra Warananagar	500	12%	60
Shri Warana Bhagini Mandal	202	12%	24
Shri Warana Mahila Sahakari Path Sanstha	23	12%	03
Total	725		87

It is found that total of 725 women workers are working in Warana Mahila Udog Samuha out of which 500 women are working at Liggat papad Shri Warana Mahila Graha Udog Liggat Papad Kendra (centre) Warananagar, 202 women worker are working in shri Warana Bhagini Mandal and only 23 women are working at Shri Warana Mahila Co-operative Credit Society (Warana Mahila Path Sanstha). To understand socio-economic condition of women in Warana Mahila Udog Samuha present study has selected sample of 87 women respondent. In short in this present study sample of 12% women respondents has selected from Warana graha Udog Lijjat Papad Kendra Waranansagar, Warana Bhagini Mandal and Warana Mahila Co-operative Credit Society. Present study is limited to only 5 years i.e. year 2000 to 2005. Present study used following method to select sample of respondent.

3.2 Social condition of women working in Warana Mahila Udog Samuha.

3.2.1 Place of Residence :

Table No. 3.2

Distribution of Respondent According to place of Residence

Sr.No.	Place of Residence	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Warananagar	51	58.6
2.	Other villages	36	41.4
	Total	87	100

Source : Field Survey

Table No.2 shows distribution of respondents according to place of their residence. It is clear from above table that, out of total

respondents. 51 (i.e. 58% percent) respondents are living at Warananagar most of women are residential at Warananagar, & 36 (41.4%) respondent are living at other villages other than Warananagar. Namely Kodoli, Amrutnagar, Paragaon, Talsande, Vathar, Kekhle, Bhairewadi, Jakakhale etc. It is clear that benefits of Warana Mahila Udog Samuha is not only limited to Warananagar but also surrounding villages of Warananagar also enjoying benefits of Mahila Udog Samuha.

3.2.2 Religion of Members :

Table No.3.3
Classification of Respondent according to Religion

Sr.No.	Religion	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Hindu	60	68.9
2.	Jain	08	9.2
3.	Muslim	07	8.1
4.	Christain	06	6.9
5.	Baudha	06	6.9
	Total	87	100

Source : Field Survey

Above Table No. 3.3 depicts Religion wise distribution of respondents. Respondents are classified into five Religions. Hindu, Jain, Muslim, Christian, Baudha. It is clear that out of total respondents of 87 belong Hindu religion 60. Their percentage to total is 68.9% followed by, 8 respondents (9.2%) are belong to Jain Religion. In Muslim Religion 07 respondents (8.1%). And only 6 respondents (6.9%) are belong to Christian & Baudha.

In short. Most of Women working in Warana Mahila Udog Samuha are belong to the Hindu. It is Because in Warana region as

compared to other religions. Hindu are highest and population of other religions is lowest.

3.2.3 Category of Members :

Table No. 3.4

Classification of Respondents according to category

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Open	60	68.9
2.	Backward	27	31.1
	Total	87	100

Source : Field Survey

Table No.3.4 shows distribution of respondents according to category. It is clear from above table that out of total respondents 60 (68.9%) respondent are belong to open cast. And 27 (31.1%) respondent are belong to Backward cast including SC, ST, NT, OBC etc. In short, most of women working in Warana Mahila Udog Samuha belong to Open caste.

3.2.4 Age Structure :

Table No. 3.5

Age-wise Distribution of Respondents

Sr.No.	Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
1.	20 years to 35 years	48	55.2
2.	36 years to 50 years	34	39.1
3.	51 years to 60 years	5	5.7
	Total	87	100

Source : Field Survey

Above table No.3.5 depicts Age wise distribution of respondents. Total Respondents are classified into three age groups these are: 20

years to 35 years, 36 years to 51 years and 51 year to 60 year. It is clear that out of total respondents 48 respondents are in the age group of 20 years to 35 years. Their percentage to total is 55.2% followed by 34 respondents (39.1%) are in the age group of 36 years to 50 years. And only 5 respondents (5.7%) are in the age group of 51 years to 60 years. In short most of women working in to Mahila Udog Samuha are in the age of 20 years to 35 years.

3.2.5 Marital Status :

Table No. 3.6
Classification According to Respondents Marital Status

Sr.No.	Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Married	82	94.3
2.	Unmarried	05	5.7
	Total	87	100

Source : Field Survey

Table No.3.6 indicates martial status of respondents. It indicates that out of total sample of 82 women are married their percentage to total respondents is 94.3%. And only 5 respondents (5.7%) are unmarried. In short most of women worker in Warana Mahila Udog Samuha are married women.

3.2.6 Family Types :

Table No. 3.7
Distribution of Respondent according to their family type.

Sr.No.	Type of family	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Nuclear family	64	73.6
2.	Joint family	23	26.4
	Total	87	100

Source : Field Survey

Above table No.3.7 shows distribution of respondents as per their types of family. The joint family is a family where the members of two or three generations lived together under the same roof. The Nuclear family is defined as the family in which members of one generation live together.

It is indicate that 23 (26.4%) households belong to the joint family type and 64 (73.6%) households belong to the nuclear family type. The joint family was common in traditional rural society. But here it is clear that, more respondents belong to nuclear family type.

3.2.7 Educational Status :

Table No.3.8
Educational status of Respondents

Sr.No.	Level of education category of education	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	15	17.3
2.	Primary	22	25.3
3.	Secondary	23	26.4
4.	Higher Secondary	14	16.9
5.	Graduate	13	14.9
	Total	87	100

Source : Field Survey

Chart 3.1

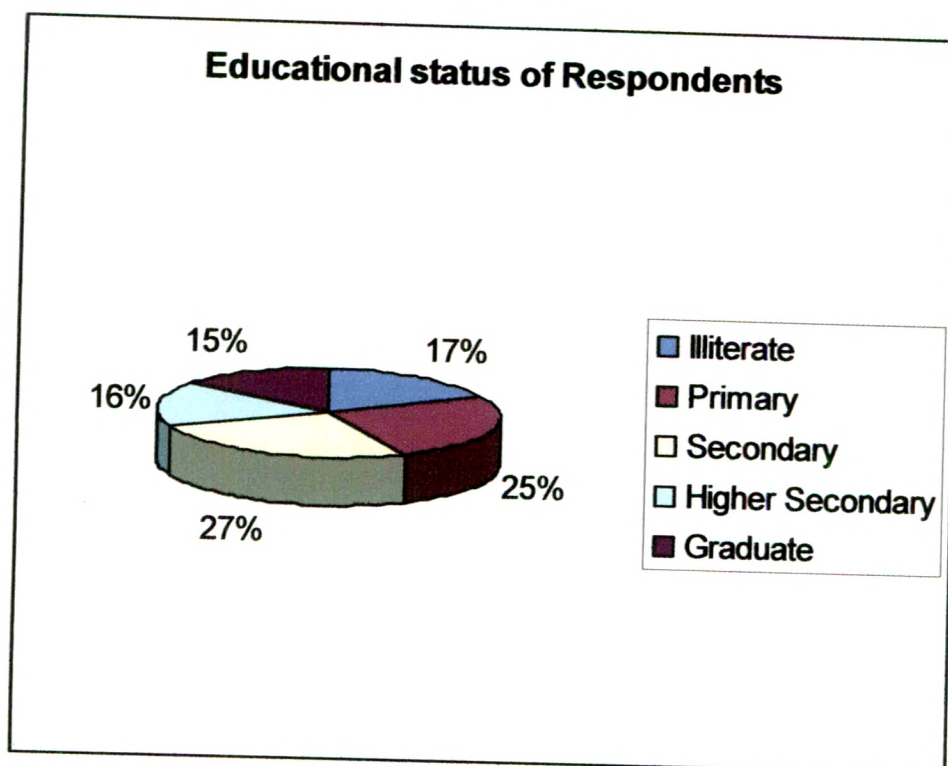


Table No.3.8 indicates educational status of respondents. It is indicated that out of total sample, 23 women are educated upto secondary education. Their percentage to total respondents is (26.4%) Followed by 22 respondents (i.e. 25.5%) women have completed only primary education. 14 respondents (16.9%) have secondary education and 13 women i.e. 14.9% are graduate women. Where as 15 respondents (17.3%) are illiterate. Thus, most of respondents have completed their secondary education.

3.2.8 Family Assets :

Table No. 3.9

Distribution of Respondent according to their family assets

Sr.No.	Assets in Rs.	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Up to Rs. 10,000	17	19.5
2.	Rs. 10,000 to 25,000	21	24.2
3.	Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000	17	19.5
4.	Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000	32	36.8
	Total	87	100

Source : Field Survey

Chart No. 3.2

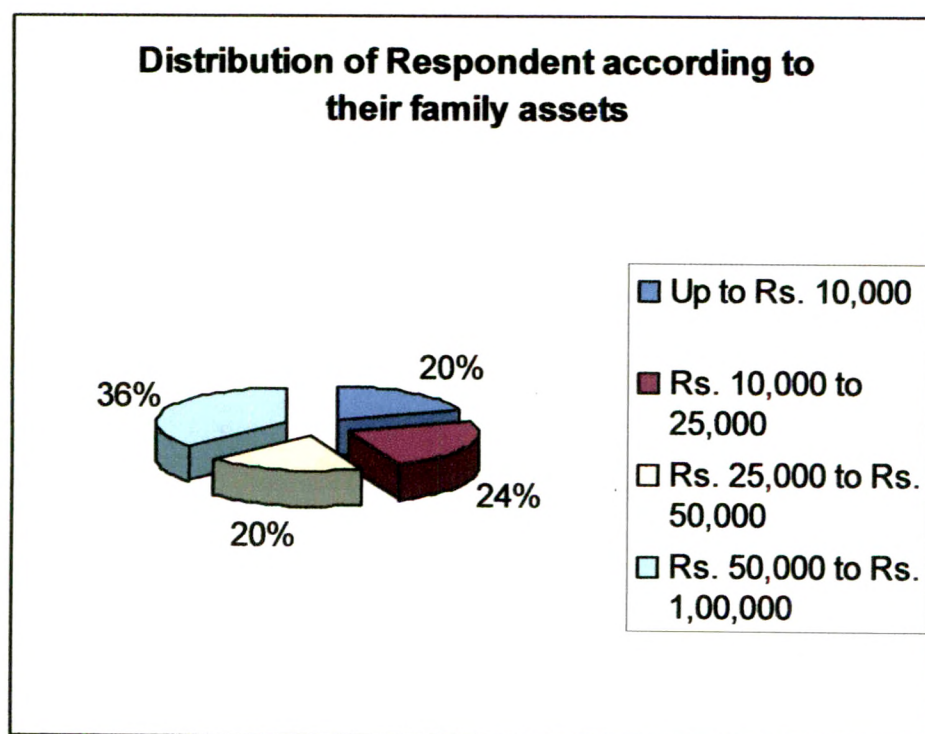


Table No.3.9 shows distribution of respondents as per their family assets. The present study consider family asset as investment of these family into freeze, washing machine, T.V., Motorcycle, LPG Gas, Bicycle, etc. It is found that different families have different assets therefore we have calculate current value of these asset. The asset is

classified into four group i.e. upto 10,000, Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000, Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 of Rs. 25,000 to 1,00,000

It is clear from above table that out of total respondents. 32 women respondents (36.8%) are in asset group of Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 followed by 21 women are in asset groups of Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 25,000/- and 17 respondents (19.5%) are in the asset group of Rs. Upto Rs. 10,000 & Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 respectively.

3.2.9 Family Loan

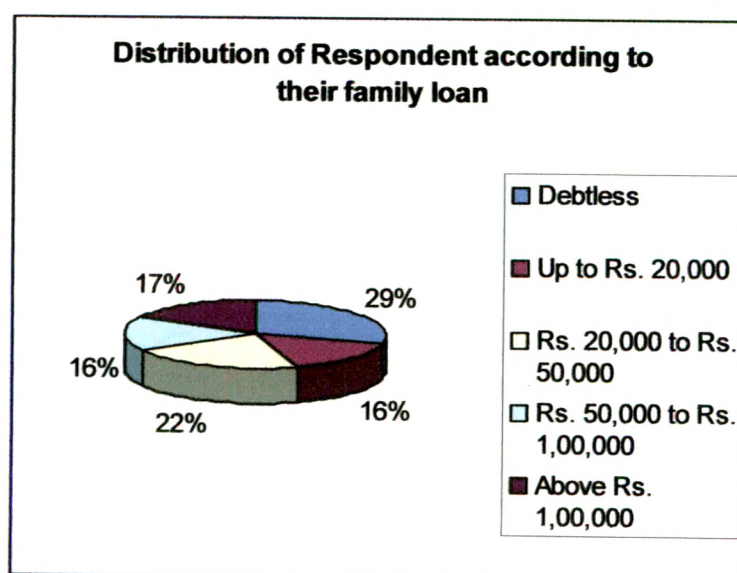
Table No. 3.10

Distribution of Respondent according to their family loan

Sr.No.	Loan in Rs.	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Debtless	25	28.8
2.	Up to Rs. 20,000	14	16.1
3.	Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000	19	21.8
4.	Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000	14	16.1
5.	Above Rs. 1,00,000	15	17.2
	Total	87	100

Source : Field Survey

Chart No. 3.3



Above table No.3.9 shows distribution of respondents as per family loan. It indicates picture of their indebtedness. To study status of loan respondents are classified into different groups as per amount of loan. These groups are: upto Rs. 20,000/-, Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 50,000/-, Rs. 50,000/- To 1,00,000/- Above 1,00,000/- and debtless.

Information in above table reveals that out of total women respondents, 25 (28.8%) women are debtless. 19 (21.8%) respondents are fell into range of Rs.20,000 to Rs. 50,000. 15 women respondents have loan of above Rs. 1,00,000. And 14 (16.1%) respondents are fell into range of up to Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 50,000 to 1,00,000 respectively. It is obviously clear that most of respondents are debtless women.

To sum up, Warana Mahila Udog Samuha has opened a new chapter in socio-economic development of women in Warana region. It has not only provided works to their hands but also has brought social changes & economic independence. It is seen that Warana Udog Samuha is doing practical of national policy regarding empowerment of women. After investigating data it is clear that most of women who are working in Warana Udog Samuha are coming from nearest villages of Warana complex & most of them are belong to Hindu family. In respect of Age wise distribution it is found that most of women respondent are among the age group of 20 years to 35 years. It means Warana udog samuha is successful to provide employment to younger generation. It is also found that most of women are married and they are contributing to their family income & expenditure. In respect of their educational status most of women have completed their educational level upto secondary school.

In case of family asset, it is seen that most of respondents are in the asset range of Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. It is also found that most of respondents are dabtless respondents.

Warana Mahila Udog Samuha not only brought economic changes but also social changes and we can't neglect these social changes. These social changes clearly reflect in the course of interview. Due to job, their social status in society and family has improved significantly. They are now contributing to their family income they are now participating in family decision making. Their World is not only limited to home & child. Because, of independence, they have social status and respect in society. In short due to job their social & economic status improved significantly.

Warana Mahila Udog Samuha organizing different cultural activities all these are showing positive effect on their standard of living. Bhagini Mandal frequently organizing cultural programmes like get together etc. Such type of functions are not only gathers all women but also it exchanges their knowledge, their ideas & discussing the problems of women create awareness about their social life also. In short Warana Mahila Udog Samuha has opened new chapter in the development of women in Warana region.