CHAPTER - IV

PCCFC AND LIDKAR CENTRES ~ FEMALE WORKERS

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Introduction:-

In this chapter an attempt has been made to analyse the role of PCCFC & LIDKAR in the development of women.

This chapter is divided into three sections. The first selection deals with socio-economic background of female workers. The second section deals with membership of females in PCCFC & LIDKAR. The third section deals with changes in socio-economic status of female workers.

4.1 SECTION - I

4.1.1 Socio-economic background of female workers :-

This section deals with the data on female workers with reference to age, religion, education, material status, place of residence, type of family, occupation, other family members, monthly income of self etc.

The data regarding age group and material status of female workers are presented below in Table no.4.1

Table no.4.1

Age group and Material Status

Age group	Married	unmarried	widow	Total
10 to 20	-	9 (100.00)	W	9(16.36)
21 to 30	11(91.65)	-	1(8.33)	12(21.81)
31 to 40	17 (89.47)		2(10.52)	19(34.54)
41 to 50	7(77.77)	•	2(22.22)	9(16.36)
above 50	3(50.00)	*	3(50.00)	6(10.90)
Total	38 (69.93)	9(16.36)	8(14.48)	55(99.99)

The table indicates that nearly half of respondents were in the age group of 31 to 40 yrs. and then nearly one third of respondents were in age of 21 to 30 yrs. and only few female were in age of above 50 yrs. and 10 to 20 yrs.

When the data are seen with reference to marital status, it indicates that in age group of 31 to 40 years the majority of respondents were married and only few of them were widowed. In the age group of 31 to 40 yrs. and above 40 years all the female workers were married where as in the age group of 21 to 30 years, there were respondents who were married, unmarried and widowed.

Majority of the respondents workers in PCCFC & LIDKAR were married.

We may say that female workers in PCCFC & LIDKAR centre were young and efficient working women.

4.1.2 Caste :-

Incharge of PCCFC said in our centre all female workers were belonging to chambhar caste.

4.1.3 Religious Background :-

The data regarding the religious background of female workers indicated. All the respondents were from Hindu religion.

4.1.4 Place of Residence and working place :-

All the respondents were staying in charmalaya and near to the centre.

4.1.5 Educational Status:-

The data regarding the Educational status of the respondents are presented in Table No.3.2

Table No.4.2 Educational Status

Sr.	Educational Status	No. of Females	Percentage
No.			
1.	Illiterate	32	58.18
2.	Primary Education	10	18,18
3.	Secondary Education	9	16.36
4.	Higher Secondary Education	4	7.27
	Total	55	99.99

The educational status definately helps to increase the weightage of individuals opinion, from the above table it indicates that majority of the respondents were illiterate and nearly one fourth of respondents were educated upto primary level some respondents were having secondary level of education, few were educated at higher secondary level.

The data for the sample shows all levels of education and this table indicates that the majority of illiterate were given chance to work with the centres.

4.1.6 Type of family:-

The data regarding the type of family of female workers are presented in table No.4.3

Table No.4.3

Type of family of the respondents

Sr. No.	Types of family	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Nuclear family	38	69.10
2.	Joint family	17	30.90
	Total	55	100.00

The table indicates that the majority of the respondents were from nuclear family background the number of respondents coming from the joint families was low.

Thus the data indicates that the females from both type of families have started to works in the PCCFC & KVIC.

The above information indicates that Joint family system is decreasing now a days we have 2 to 5 members in nuclear family because of nuclear families females have more free time and they have started working in the free time.

4.1.7 Type of family and number of family members :-

The data regarding the type of family and number of family member of female workers are presented in Table No.4.4

Table No.4.4

Type of family and number of family members

Sr.	Type of family	No.of family members		Percentage
No.		1 to 5	6 to 10	
1.	Nuclear family	36(94.73)	2(5.26)	38
2.	Joint family	-	17 (100.00)	17
	Total	36(65.45)	19(34.54)	55(100.00)

When the relation between types of family and number of family members was seen it shows that the family members in joint families was more and in nuclear families there were less members in the nuclear families.

Now a days people have realised the importance of family planning so the size of family becomes small with 2 to 5 members which premises calm atmosphere for study of children as well as suitable environment to future the children in best manner it is possible only in nuclear families. They do not like to live in the Joint families which has no privacy.

4.1.8 Type of family and No. of Earning members :-

The data regarding the nature of family and number of earning members in the family of female workers are presented in Table No.4.5

Table No.4.5

Type of family and No. of Earning members

Sr.	Type of family	Earning	Percentage	
No.		1 to 2	3 to 5	
1.	Nuclear family	32(58.18)	11(20.00)	43 (78.19)
2.	Joint family	4(72.72)	8 (14.54)	12(21.81)
	Total	36(65,45)	19(34.54)	55(100.00)

The table shows the majority of the families were having 1 to 2 earning members and remaining families were having 3 to 5 earning members.

When the relation between type of family and number of earning members was seen it shows that the earning members in Joint families were more and in the nuclear families these were less earning members

4.1.9 Occupation of husband:-

The data regarding occupation of husband are presented in Table No. 4.6

Table No. 4.6
Occupation of husband

Sr.	Occupation	Total	Percentage
No.			
1.	Unemployed	3	5.45
2.	Agriculture	5	9.09
3.	Cabbler	28	50.90
4.	Service	2	3.63
	Total	38	69.09

From the above table it is clear majority of respondents husband were engaged in traditional occupation in leather works production of Kolhapuri chappals. The remaining were involved in agriculture and services in private sector.

Some of the respondents husband were unemployed due to illness and aged.

4.1.10 Occupation of other family members :-

The data regarding occupation of respondents other family members are presented in Table No.4.7

Table No. 4.7

Occupation of other family members

Sr. No.	Type	Total	Percentage
1.	No occupation	14	25.45
2.	Artisan / Cabbler	32	58.19
3.	Farmer	5	9.09
4.	Service	4	7.27
	Total	55	100.00

The data indicates that majority of other family members were manufacturing / production of Kolhapur Chappals in leather household industry few family members were engaged in Agriculture activities and

remaining were engaged in service and one fourth of respondents were having no occupation.

Thus the female workers generally come form the background of self-employment families. These female were coming form joint family background.

4.1.11 Satisfaction with Income:-

The data regarding the monthly income and satisfaction with income of female workers are presented in Table No.4.8

Table No.4.8

Monthly Income and Satisfaction with Income

Sr.	Type of family	Satisfaction	Percentage	
Na.		Fully satisfied	Partly satisfied	
1.	Rs.500 to Rs.1000	9(16.36)	5(9.09)	14 (25.45)
2.	Rs.1001 to Rs.1500	24(43.63)	9(16.36).	33(60.00)
3.	Rs.1501 to Rs.2000	6(10.91)	2(3.63)	8(14.55)
	Total	39(70.91)	16(29.09)	55(100.00)

The data indicates that majority of respondents were fully satisfied with their income. They were further asked to state the reasons for it. The remaining workers were partly satisfied they reported that their income was not commensurable to their hard work.

It can be observed from the table taken more than half of the respondents were having their monthly income in range of Rs.1001 to Rs.1500 and one third of respondents were having their monthly income in range Rs.500 to 1000 only few respondents were having their monthly income more than Rs.1501 to Rs.2000 per month.

Monthly income of individuals helps to decide the satisfaction of the persons. We see the trend that those who were getting higher monthly income were fully satisfied with their income where as those who were having lower monthly income were partly satisfied with their income.

Table No.4.9

Monthly Income of Husband

Sr. No.	Туре	Total	Percentage
1.	0	2	3.63
2.	Rs.500 to Rs.1000	4	7.27
3.	Rs.1001 to Rs.2000	7	12.73
4.	Rs.2001 to Rs.3000	14	25.45
5.	Rs.3001 to Rs.4000	8	14.54
6.	Rs.4001 to Rs.5000	3	5.45
	Total	38	69.09

The data indicates that few respondents husband were having their monthly income in range of Rs.500 to Rs.1000 one fourth of respondents husband having their monthly income in the range of Rs.2001 to Rs. 3000. Only few respondents husband having their monthly income is Rs.4001 to Rs.5000 and remaining are unemployed these persons well ill and aged so they are unable to earn the money.

4.1.12 Monthly Income of other family members :-

The data regarding monthly income of respondents other family members are presented in table No.4.10

Table No.4.10

Monthly Income of other family members

Sr. No.	Monthly Income in Rs.	Total	Percentage
1.	Not applicable	14	25.45
2.	Rs.500 to Rs.1000	6	10.92
3.	Rs.1001 to Rs.2000	22	40.00
4.	Rs.2001 to Rs.3000	4	7.27
5 .	Rs.3001 to Rs.4000	7	12.72
ð.	Rs.4001 to Rs.5000	2	3.63
	Total	55	99.99

The data indicates that majority of respondents other family members were having their montly income in range of Rs.1001 to Rs.2000 one fourth of respondents other family members were not earning because they are children and old aged persons. Few respondents other family members were having their monthly income in range of Rs.500 to Rs.1000 again few respondents family members were having their monthly income in range of Rs.4001 and above.

4.1.13 Type of family and managing the household responsibility:-

The data regarding the type of family and managing the household responsibilities are presented in Table No.4.11

Table No.4.11

Family and Managing the household responsibilities

Sr. No.	Type of family	Managing the household Responsibilities			Total
		Alone	Sharing with husband	Sharing with relatives	
1.	Nuclear family	20(46.51)	23(53.48)		43(78.18)
2.	Joint family	4(33.33)	5(41.66)	3(25.00)	12(21.71)
	Total	24(43.63)	28(50.90)	3(5.45)	55(99.99)

The table indicates that in nuclear families the females were mainly managing their household responsibilities alone or sharing with their husband and in joint families females were mainly managing their household responsibilities with the help of husband or other family members.

4.1.14 Social and Economical Conditions:-

4.1.14.1 Housing facilities:

The question was asked to female workers whether there is their own house? The majority of female 32 (58.18) reported that they are living in govt. constructed houses and the remaining female workers were living in houses constructed by LIDKAR centre for their workers who were working in their centres. All the respondents have not their own houses.

4.1.14.2 Water facilities :-

The question was asked to female workers about water facilities. Majority of the female (47 (85.45))reported that they were taking water from public bores and wells. Only few female workers were getting water from their own tap.

4.1.14.3 Electricity facilities:-

The question was asked to female workers whether electricity facilities were available? All the respondents reported that electricity facilities were available in their houses.

4.1.14.4 Cooking :-

The question was asked about what they use for cooking? The majority of female workers (49 (89.09)) reported that the wood, kerocine were used for cooking and the remaining were useing gas for cooking.

4.1.14.5 Do you have their own vehicles?

The question was asked about do you have their own vehicles? The majority of female workers (48(87.27)) reported that they have no their own vehicles, only few (7(12.72)) reported that they have their own vehicle as two wheelers (Luna & Scooty)

4.1.14.6 Is this traditional occupation?

The question was asked to female workers whether it is their traditional occupation? The majority of female workers reported that it was their traditional occupation from 1 to 2 generations were engaged in the manufacturing / production of Kolhapuri Chappals. Only 4(7.27) reported that they are started working from 6 to 10 years.

4.2 SECTION - II

Membership of female in PCCFC & LIDKAR Centre.

The section deals with the data on female workers with reference to number of year working in year, number of different part manufacturing per day, prices, hours, Marketing, strain in household works, providing other facilities reaction of family members towards female work etc.

4.2.1 Number of year in centre and number of manufacturing different parts of Kolhapuri chappals in khadis per day.

The data regarding number of years in centre in Table No.4.2.1

Table No.4.2.1

Number of years in centre and No. of female workers.

Sr. No.	No. of year in centre	No. of female workers	Percentage
1.	up to 5 yrs.	2	3.63
2.	6 to 10 yrs.	4	7.27
3.	11 to 20 yrs.	10	18.18
4.	21 to 30 yrs.	21	38.18
5.	More than 30 yrs.	18	32.72
	Total	55	99.98

The data indicates that few respondents were having experience of 1 to 5 years. Nearly half of respondents were having experience of 21 to 30 years and one third of respondents were having experience of 20 to 30 years.

The data indicates that majority of respondents have the more experience in the work.

4.2.2 Number of female workers and manufacturing different parts of Kolhapuri chappals.

The data regarding manufacturing different parts of Kolhapuri chappals and number of female workers engaged in making these parts are presented in Table No.4.2.2

Table No.4.2.2

Different parts of Kolhapuri chappals and number of female workers

Sr. No.	Different Parts of Kolhapuri Chappals	No. of female workers	Percentage
1.	Veni	3	5.45
2.	Angatha (Toe ring)	6	10.90
3.	Patta	15	27.27
4.	Stitching of whole Chappal	19	34.54
5.	lace	4	7.27
6.	Making side holes of chappal	8	14.54
	Total	55	99.98

The data indicates that one third of respondents were engaged in stitching whole chappals and more than one fourth respondents were engaged in patta making and only few were engaged in veni & Angatha making.

4.2.3 Female workers and number of khandis per day :-

The data regarding number of female workers and number of khandis per day are presented in Table No.4.2.3

Table No.4.2.3

Number of Khadis per day and number of female workers

Sr. No.	Number of Khadis	No. of female workers	Percentage
1.	upto 10 pairs	3	5.45
2.	11 to 20 pairs	7	12.72
3.	2 Khndis	15	27.27
4.	3 Khndis	30	54.54
	Total	55	99.98

The data indicates that more than half of respondents were making 3 Khadis (60 pairs) per day, who have experience of 20 to 30 years. One third of respondents were making 2 (Khadis) (40 pairs) daily, these respondents have 10 to 20 years experience and up to 10 pairs & 11 to 10 pairs these were small girls who were not more experience in work.

4.2.4 Rate of per khadis for different parts of manufacturing Kolhapur Chappals:-

The data regarding number of different parts manufacturing of Kolhapur chappals and rate for per khadis are presented in Table No.4.2.4

Table No.4.2.4

Rate for per Khadis (20 pairs)

Sr. No.	Manufacturing of parts of Kolhapuri Chappal	Rate
1.	Veni	Rs.9
2.	Angatha (Toe ring)	Rs.10
3.	Patta	Rs.30
4.	Stitching of whole Chappal	Rs.70
5.	lace	Rs.5
6.	Making side holes of chappal	Rs.10

The data indicates that the stitching of whole chappals having more rate 50 more number of female were engaged in this type of activity. Th patta making has also high rate so one third of female were engaged in it. Few respondents, commercial girls were engaged in making of veni, lace and Angatha of Kolhapuri chappal.

4.2.5 Working hours :-

The question was asked to female workers how many hours they work? The majority of respondents reported that (39 (70.90) were working for 7 to 8 hours daily and the remaining 16 (29.09) female workers reported that they were working for 4 to 5 hours daily.

4.2.6 Selling system :-

The question was asked to female workers where they sell the chappals? The majority of respondents 43 (78.18) reported that they sell the goods to centre because they get row material from centres, PCCFC & LIDKAR and 7 respondent reported that they sell goods to

middlemen / Traders and only few 5 (9.09) reported that they sell goods in the market.

4.2.7 Facters for accepting this work:-

The data regarding factors for accepting the work of respondents are presented in Table No.4.2.5

Table No.4.2.5

Factors for accepting work

Sr. No.	Facters	Total	Percentage
1.	Economic facters	51	92.73
2,	Personal satisfaction	4	7.27
	Total	55	100.00

The data regarding factors for accepting work shows that majority of the respondents have accepted this work due to economic necessity and traditional work which is doing from two to three generation for the economic necessity and remaining respondents have accepted the manufacutring of Kolhapuri chappals for the personal satisfaction.

The table thus indicates the majority of respondents accepted the work due to financial difficulties and it is traditional work which is accepted by their families financial need, is the main motive for accepting this work.

4.2.8 Who carries the chappals to centre

The question was asked to females who carries the chappals to centre all respondents answered that they themselves carries the chappals to centre.

4.2.9 Effect on household work :-

The question was asked to female workers whether their is any effect on household work due to manufacturing of the kolhapuri chappals. The majority of female 43 (78.18) reported that there was no effect on household work due to this work as they were doing this work in their freetime in afternoon these female told that it has became daily work they have no other works. 50 they are used it.

The remaining 12 (21.82) of the respondents reported that this work effects household work and they do not get time to guide the children in study.

4.2.10 Strain in household work :-

The question was asked to female whether they feel strain in household work due to manufacturing of Kolhapuri chappals. The majority of female 50(90.90) were having strain of household work due to this work and remaining 5(9.09) respondents were not having any type of strain in the household work due to this work.

Thus it can be said that the female workers who have to work both manufacturing of Kolhapuri chappals and household work experience strain which is natural trend.

4.2.11 Effect on health :-

The question was asked to female workers whether there is any effect on health due to manufacturing of Kolhapuri chappals. The majority of respondents reported that 48(87.27) there was no effect on health due to this work as they are doing and the remaining 7(2.72) workers reported that they are suffering the health problem as back pain, scraches of hands, accidity, eye problem, T.B. etc.

4.2.12 Effect on family members?

The question was asked to female workers whether there is any effect of work on family members. All the female workers reported that their is good effect of work on their family. They think that is better to sit in house and do their work as they like, any time any hours and with this income they can satisfy their basic needs.

4.2.13 Effect on Education of children?

The question was asked for female worker whether there is any effect of work on children? The majority of respondents (51 (92.72) reported that there is no effect on children's education few respondents 4(2.27) reported that because of economic condition their children left the school.

4.3 SECTION -III

CHANGES IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF FEMALE WORKERS

Status of female workers:-

This section includes the data on female workers with reference to freedom to spend money, husband and other family memebrs attitude, assistance in house work by husband, savings, honour in family and society. Changes in standard of living of family and problems.

4.3.1 Husband and other family members reaction / attitudes :-

The question was asked regarding husband and other family members reaction towards there work. All the respondents reported that there family members and husband had good reactions toward their work family income has been added due to these females earning many essential familial needs could be fulfilled.

4.3.2 Assistance in housework by husband:-

The data regarding assistance in household by husband are presented in Table No.4.3.1

Table No.4.3.1

Assistance in housework by husband

Sr. No.	Assistance	frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	36	65.45
2.	No	19	34.55
	Total	55	100.00

The table shows that majority of the respondents reported that their husband assist in the housework like cleaning, sending the children to schools etc. and remaining respondents reported that the housework was not shared by their husband.

4.3.3 Freedom to spend money:-

The majority of the respondents 50(90.90) have freedom to spend the money which they earn for familial reasons and the remaining 5(9.09) have no freedom to spend the money because their husband or other family members spend it.

4.3.4 Whether familial needs are satisfied from respondents earning?

The data regarding whether familial need are satisfied from respondents earning are presented in table No.4.3.2

Table No.4.3.2

Familial needs and satisfaction from earning

Sr. No.	Report of Respondents	Total	Percentage
3.	To a large extent	35	63.63
4.	To a some extent	20	36.36
	Total	55	99.99

The table indicates that majority of the respondents essential familial needs are satisfied to a large extent from their earning one third of respondents reported that their familial needs are satisfied to some extent. Majority of females reported that due to working in PCCFC & LIDKAR their familial economic condition have become improved.

4.3.5 Utilization of money for self purpose:-

The question was asked to female whether they spend money for themselves. Majority of respondents 39(70.90) reported that they do not spend money for themselves. These females spend their earning for their familial reason they use their money for their children education and household expenditure. 13(23.63) respondents reported that they prepared golden ornaments . 3(5.45) female reported that they deposited money in fix deposites.

4.3.6 Savings :-

The data regarding saving of female workers are presented in table No.4.3.3

Table No.4.3.3
Savings

Sr. No.	Saving	Total	Percentage
1.	No	32	58.18
2.	Bhishi	17	30.92
3.	Post office	4	7.27
4.	L.I.C.	2	3.63
	Total	55	100.00

The data regarding saving of female workers in production of Kolhapuri chappals shows that nearly one third were having saving in Bhishi. Only few females were having saving in post office & LIC. The majority of females not having saving it can be said that these females earning were not satisfied to meet the daily needs could not save.

4.3.7 Honour in family:-

The question was asked to female: as a earning member do you get honour in family? Majority of females 48(87.27) reported that as a earning member, they get honour in their family out of 48 females 43 (78.18) of females reported that their family members take into consideration their opinion in familial matter and they gave respect 3(5.43) of the respondents reported that they earn money so they do not have to demand money from their husband or family members for minor expanses. 6(10.90) of them reported that their familial need are fulfilled only on their income. Those women were widowed.

3(5.54) respondents reported that they do not get honours in their family because these female were in joint family. In these families all final decision were taken by other members.

4.3.8 Changes in the standard of living:-

The question was asked to female whether there has been any changes in standard of living of family due to their earning. Majority of female 38(69.09) reported that the standard of living of their family has been changed out of 38 females 29(52.72) females told that they could fulfill day to day economic needs of family. 6(16.16) respondents reported that they could purchase T.V., Fan, Two wheeler and other domestic appliances. Only 3(5.45) female reported that they got their daughters married from their income. The remaining 17(30.90) respondents reported that their family, due to their income. These female were widowed, and unmarried, widowed female spent their income on household expenditure and food, cloths, education of children etc.

Now female start work in their free time. In their own houses and they are getting good income and so their economic condition is improved. They are able to send their children to school. Now their social sense, cleanliness has been improved.

4.3.9 Improvement in economic condition of family:-

The question was asked to female workers that whether they feel that economic condition of their family has improved due to their income. Majority of the females 53(96.36) reported that they feel that economic condition of family has improved due to their income. 2(3.63) respondents reported that they do not feel that economic condition of their family has improved due to their income.

Before starting of this centre these females used their time for housework or gossiping with one another. PCCFC & LIDKAR has provided them work to utilize their free time so the economic condition of there families have improved due to their income.

4.3.10 Do you give importance to daughters education :-

The question was asked to female workers whether they give importance to daughters education. The majority of respondents (49 (89.09) reported that they do not give importance to daughters education because they have not sufficient money to complete daughters education. They give importance to sons education. They think that if the son is educated he can do something for home and look after the parents in old age and he can improve the economic condition of family. The child marriage practice is also seen in this caste, that is why they do not want to educate to their daughters.

4.3.11 Changes in caste system :-

The question was asked to female whether there has been any changes in caste system. The majority of the respondents 46 (83.63) reported that some changes has been seen, like education to children, age of marriage increased, sending the children to city for education and services purpose has been improved 9 respondents (16.36) reported that they have not seen any changes in caste system.

4.3.12 Do you want to continues traditional occupation :-

The question was asked to female workers whether they want to continue traditional occupation. The majority of respondents reported that they want to continue this work. But they do not want their children to continue this occupation. They feel that education is important for development of personality. They want to make their children educated and to do service only few of them (11(18.18)) reported that they want to continue this work because it is traditional work and it must be continued.

4.3.13 Status in society:-

The question was asked to female workers whether they feel that they have high status in society as they are doing this work. Majority of females 49(89.09) reported that they do not feel that they have high status in the society as they are doing this work 6(10.90) female reported that they feel that they have high status in society.

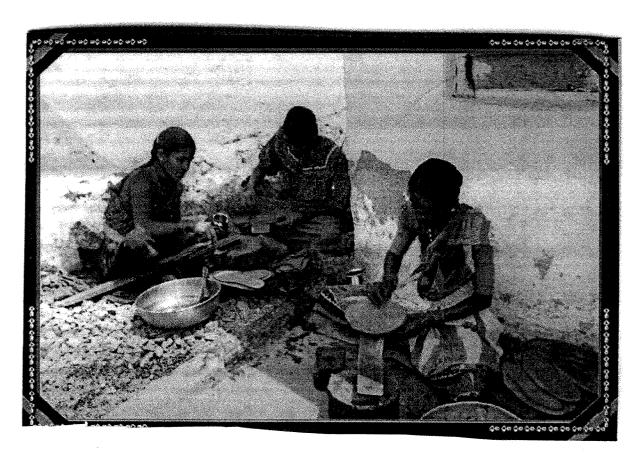
These female are belong to schedule castes. This work is giving lower / inferior status in the society and typical Indian female is limited to the house and her children due to this reason they feel that they have low status in society.

Now a days females have started working and they are earning money have become self-development and due to that they have good status. The employment creates in females new attitudes which creates new status provided by employment.

4.3.14 Problems : -

The working females facing different problems arising from responsibilities of household duties and manufacturing of Kolhapuri chappals.

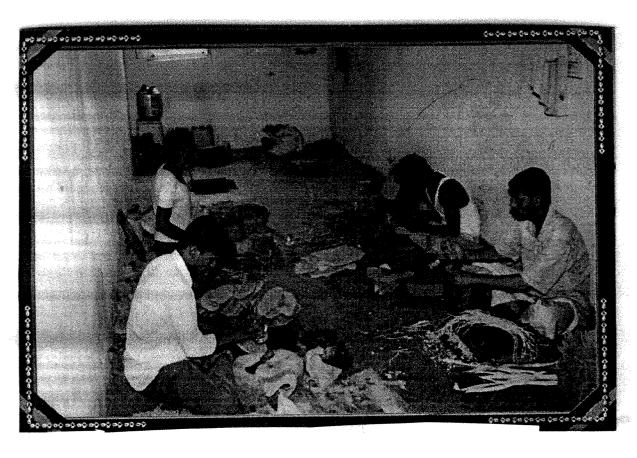
Out of 55 females 50(90.90) percent females were not facing any problem while they working. These females were working in the household industry for more than 10 to 30 years. So due to their seniority and skill, they have no problem in work. Only few 2(3.63) of female were facing the problem of sickness of children of other family members if children are sick, they cannot manufacture the kolhapuri chappals it means the sickness of children results in lack of wages.



Female workers engaged in stitching and making side holes of chappals



Male and female workers engaged in Jadani



Male workers engaged in cutting the leather in household Industry



Male worker is cutting the leather and other are weaving the veni