

CHAPTER – VI

CONCLUSIONS & SUGGESTIONS

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Conclusions And Suggestions

Introduction :

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

- i) Socio-economic background of women workers
- ii) Membership in Lijjat Centre
- iii) Changes in Socio-economic status of women workers

I) Socio-economic background of women workers:

This sub section examines the socio economic background of the women in Lijjat Centre. Economic obligation makes women work. they are now contributing financially to their families. On this background the information about the working women in Shri. Mahila Griha Udyog Lijjat Pappad Kendra in Islampur can be seen.

Majority of the respondents (90 percent) were married and more than half of the respondents were in the age group of 36 to 45 years.

The religion wise frequency distribution of the respondents revealed that majority (55 or 91.67%) were Hindus, followed by Muslim and Christian.

In the Lijjat Centre one third of women worker were from Rajaramnagar and remaining come from nearby villages of Rajaramnagar.

Majority of women (76.66) were literate and few women were illiterate. Educated Women were having primary to degree level education.

An enquiry into the family background status revealed that majority of the respondents (83.33%) were coming from nuclear family and these families 85% were having upto 5 members.

Most of the respondent's family members were involved in service either Government or private.

Most of the respondents were coming from the middle class rural families. Family members were having their monthly income in the range of Rs. 500 to Rs. 6001.

The majority of women (78.33%) were fully satisfied with their income, pappad roller women were having a their monthly income in the range of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 4000.

In nuclear families women were managing their household responsibilities alone or sharing with their husband. In joint families women were managing their household responsibilities with the help of husband or other family members.

II) Membership in Lijjat Pappad Centre

The women entered in this enterprises due to economic necessity and for the first time, experienced the financial and psychological independence.

The numbers of years in working and number of Pappad rolling per day of women these two ^{Factors.} indicates that those who have put in less period of working were rolling less kg of pappad. were as those who have put in more years of working were rolling more kilograms of pappad due to their skill.

The majority of women (86.67%) accepted the work due to economic and necessity to contribute to family income. All these women were given bonus for Deepawali celebration majority of the women reported that tempo is used by the management of the centre to pick them from the surroundings areas.

Majority i.e (65 percent) of the women reported that there was no effect on household work due to Pappad rolling work, because they do it in their free time in afternoon. These women told that pappad rolling has become daily work and they are used to it. some women reported that this work affects housework and they don't get time to guide children for their study.

The majority of the women (50: ie. 83:33) were having strain of household work due to pappad rolling .These women have to work both pappad rolling 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. These women's 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 towards their work, Majority of the respondents reported that their husbands assist in the household duties.

Women reported that pappads are rejected for different reasons, such as broken distorted, thick, blackish or lampblack falling while preparing pappad or if they not dried properly in sun.

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

The majority of the respondents 55 (91.67%) have freedom to spend the money which they earn and remaining have no freedom to spend the money.

Majority of women do not spend money for themselves. They used their money for their children's education and general household expenditure and few women spend money for themselves. They prepared golden ornaments and deposited money as fix deposit.

34 (55.67%) of the women were having saving in Banks , Bhishi, Post Office and L.I.C. and the remaining 26 (44.33%) of the women were not having saving. These women's earning were not sufficient for so they could not save. majority of the women reported that their familial needs are satisfied to a large extent from their earnings.

The majority of women (93.33%) 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 don't have to demand money from their husband or other family members for minor expenses. Now they are able to fulfill their familial needs.

The Majority of the women 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. Freeze and other domestic appliances. Most of the respondents reported that from their earning they fulfill their families basic needs and secondary needs also.

Before working in Lijjat centre women were doing only house work or chattering with others By starting Lijjat Centre Islampur the centre is providing them work. Women started working in their free time with Lijjat and they are getting good income. Their economic condition has been improved and because of that they are able to send their children school. Now their living sense, social

sense and sense about cleanliness has improved. They know how to utilize their valuable time. In this income they have started their own small business such as flour mill, noodle machines, poultry farm etc.

Majority of the women feel that they have high status in society due to this work.

Women have started working in Lijjat centre and they are earning money. Now they are self dependent and due to that they are having good social status. Now they are being invited in many social functions. Now they are honoured in society.

All respondents answered that they have not contested in gram panchayat or panchayat election. But 26 women reported that they are interested in contesting these type of election. These women were coming from middle class family background.

Majority of the respondents 38 (63.33%) were attending the meetings of Lijjat Centre and they use to talk in the meeting. Most of them were committee members, they put forth the problem of women workers to the management and gets it solved.

Only 4 women were members of cultural/ professional organizations, majority of the women were interested for participation in cultural/ professional organization, but they have no time for such activities.

The problem of working women are multi-dimensional. The problems are faced by the working women both at home and at work. The problems arise out of double responsibilities of household duties and pappad rolling work.

The women were facing problem of hard dough balls or thin dough. If the dough balls become hard or thin, it becomes difficult to roll in standard size. Some women were facing problems of too dried pappad or drying pappad in rainy season. Other women were having problems like unsuitable timing of tempo, family problems and problem of illness of children/ family members. 34(56.67%) of the women reported that they were not facing any type of problem while they were working because they had habit of this work. They feel the work as their routine work.

Most of respondents state that they have got better living standard earlier when they are not working with Lijjat . Now women start working in their free time in Lijjat 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 and sense about cleanliness has improved.

They have also improved their status in their family and society and this is only possible because of Lijjat Centre. By this way Lijjat Centre has improved contribution of women's in the economy.

Due to working in this centre women are now getting good experience of work and outside world. They have learnt what is co-operation, what is society, what is unity and what they can do. They have improved their Rationalisation of thinking process. The Lijjat centre have changed Women's personality, family life and their social economical status.

Thus we can say Lijjat Centre is the cause for making a progress in social and economic change of women workers.

IV) Suggestions :

1. Lijjat Centre should start some saving plan for their workers. So that women can save the money for their future. Those women who unable to save money in bank or LIC, scheme the centre saving plan will be beneficial.
2. Lijjat Centre should conduct some cultural programs though out the year so that women workers can have their entertainment.
3. Lijjat Centre should include all women workers in their meeting so that they can put their problems in front of management
4. There should be medical and educational camps in a year for women workers.