

Female Work Participation of Muslim and Hindu Women: A Study Semi Rural Region of Aurangabad

Biki Biswas

Research Scholar Of Environment Science Department

Kalyani University

M.A In Geography, M.Ed From Calcutta University

Assistant Teacher Of Aurangabad High School

Abstract:

In a male subjugated society, women are rarely optimistic to seek their jobs outside their homes; they are poor participation in the labour force. Female worker involvement is a driver of growth and therefore the participation rates indicates the potential for a country to grow rapidly. The decision of and ability for women contribute in the labor force is the outcome of various economic and social factors that interact a complex mode at both household and macro level. We can realistically argue that a large number of women who are new entrants to the work force are not doing it out of choice. In this paper we make an attempt to understand participation of women in paid work and the related aspect of disparity in earning Muslim and Hindu women. In the rest of this section we discuss some aspects of work force participation in West Bengal based on primary data. Work participation is highest for ill-literates, to improve family status.

Introduction:

In a male subjugated society, women are rarely optimistic to seek their jobs outside their homes; they are poor participation in the labour force. Female worker involvement is a driver of growth and therefore the participation rates indicates the potential for a country to grow rapidly. For the either no earning or low earning of women their contribution to the society goes unnoticed. Labour force participation by women is generally low in India .Many women are working in domestics sector in India. The verdict of and ability for women contribute in the labour force is the outcome of various economic and social factors that act together a complex mode at both household and macro level. We can reasonably argue that a large number of women who are new entrants to the work force are not doing it out of choice. They are relatively compelled by economic conditions to accept the hard work of working in the field. The extra remarkable feature

of the change is the growth in household industry workers. The number of female workers in household industries in West Bengal increased three-fold from 4.1 lakh in 1991 to 12.5 lakh in 2001. Given the usually weak employment position many women took up low paying household industry work as a survival strategy. In rural West Bengal, women who are either working or actively seeking work constitute only 26.8 per cent of the women of age 15 years and above. In urban areas they are even fewer – only 21.0 per cent. Muslim women are economically and educationally marginalized, have low social status, experience domestics abuse as well as communal violence. In addition to this issue, social norms determining the role of women in public domain continue to affect outcomes. Muslims have the lowest share of working people –about 33% among the religions communities in India. This is under the national wide average work involvement rate of 40%. In this paper we make an attempt to understand participation of

women in salaried work and the related aspect of disparity in earning Muslim and Hindu women. In the rest of this section we discuss some aspects of work force participation at Aurangabad, based on primary data. Work participation is highest for non-literates, to improve family status.

Review of Literature:

1.LahotiR,Swaminathan H (2014):They have investigated the relationship between economic development, composition of economic growth and women's employment. It is observed that economic growth in India has not been employment intensive. Agriculture and manufacturing sectors are typically labour intensive but have not led the overall economic growth in India. The service sector has been the key driver of growth but requires high skills that majority of women do not possess. Their study clearly point to the fact that growth by itself is not sufficient for increasing women's participation in economic activities.

2. Verick S & Chaudhary R (2014): Their findings are women continue to face many barriers to enter labour market and to access decent work. They disproportionately face multiple challenges regarding access to employment, choice of work, working conditions, employment security, and equality in wage, discrimination and balancing work and family responsibilities. In addition, women are heavily represented in the informal sectors of the economy.

3.Das S, Jain-Chandra S, Kochhar K, and Kumar N (2015): They found that females in households with higher per capita spending, are less likely to be in the labor force. Expected wages have a significant and positive effect on the likelihood of being in the labor force for urban females. Also more flexible labor markets encourage higher female participation in the labor force.

Objective:

- I. To find out the difference between Hindu and Muslim female workers.
- II. To find out the participation of Muslim and Hindu female workers in different sectors.

Sample:

The samples of the study consist of women's randomly choose from Aurangabad semi rural area. The sample was selected from minority based brooder area of semi rural region of West Bengal 80 percent of Muslim and 20 percent of Hindu population. We are observing 80 percent women work as bidi worker

Data Collecton And Research Methodology:

The investigator had intimated the panchayat prodhan about this programme well in advance. Data was collected individually by random sampling from source i.e. result of panchayat. Data collection schedule was developed and used in the present study for the purpose of collecting data, after the random selection of 75 women out of 520 women almost over Aurangabad panchayat. Collected data was taken in personal interview as per schedule as per questionnaire. A 'Method' is different form a 'Tool'. While a method of gathering data, a tool is an instrument used for the method.

Table: 1.Religion wise percentage of female worker

Total No. of sample	Muslim Female Worker	Hindu Female worker
75	55	20
N=75	73.34%	26.66%

Table: 2. Female worker percentage of Religion wise in different sector of sample total worker

Total No. of sample	Muslim Female Worker			Hindu Female Worker		
	Bidi Worker	I.C.D.S Worker	House wife	Bidi Worker	I.C.D.S Worker	House wife
75	48	2	5	11	2	7
N=75	64%	2.70%	6.66%	14.65%	2.66%	9.33%

The above data shows 73.34% is Muslim women worker and 26.66% is Hindu worker. Similarly Job sectors are also varies in Hindu and Muslim women worker, for Muslim women worker 64% bidi worker, 2.70% I.C.D.S worker, house wife 6.66% and for Hindu women worker 14.65% bidi worker, 2.66% I.C.D.S worker, 9.33% house wife in total sample worker.

Conclusion:

This paper had three objectives: firstly, to explain the difference between Hindu and Muslim female workers in specific areas at Aurangabad, a minority based area in Murshidabad where limited opportunities in agriculture force women to seek a kind of non-farm work that suits their very little formal education and the demands of household chores; secondly, to find out the participation of Muslim and Hindu female workers in different sectors. In this area, there is a high percentage of Muslim population and major occupations are categorized into the class of household-based industries. This leads us to conclude that 87percent Muslim women are bidi workers. They prefer household based work. 4percent Muslim women work in service sector and 10 percent Hindu women work in service sector. The women from Hindu community prefer participation in service sector work .79 percent women in semi rural region of Aurangabad are predominantly involved in home-based and women's

involvement in this type of work is very significant for increasing family income.

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