

**Women And Informal Employment: in Bangalore City- A Study****Vijayalaxmi B. Patil**

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**Abstract:**

The present study explores that, in the women unorganized workers in identifying Age, Occupation, Income, Education, Living A condition and health problems affect Women's Health unorganized sector working women then. According to the Commission for Employed Women, a leading group of working people, about 94% of women's labor is found in the sector. No labor order applies to women who work hard-to-work jobs without pay for being semi-employed. Employment in this sector is temporary, day-to-day, low-hour, low-skilled, low-productivity workplace safety and social security. They are often not well executed, though they are. On the basis of their employment, unorganized women workers can be divided into 3 parts: self-employed, day-laborers and unpaid family workers. Women are usually found in low-paying jobs. 92% of women are engaged in the unorganized sector. 81.6% in the primary sector and 8.9% in the secondary sector and 9.5% in the tertiary sector. The increase in women in the unorganized sector shows the economic situation of the country. The collapse of industrialization, the folding of traditional crafts, and the career of a bridegroom have contributed to this. Self-employment is also difficult for women lack of capital. The lack of protection and anti-discrimination are considerable here. Thus women are more likely to find themselves in the unorganized sector than in the organized sector. It has also attempted to adequately analyze the research that this article describes. The purpose of this research is to understand the current status of women working in the unorganized sector, the wage discrimination of women working in the unorganized sector, and women working in the unorganized sector suffer from many types of illness. Providing them with adequate care and protection for women working in the unorganized sector is a key component of government and non-governmental organizations. The present study covers the field of study, data from women working in unorganized sectors in Bangalore city from primary sources. Create an Interview Index to get the information needed for the study Data were collected by interviewing 30 women in various unorganized sectors in Bangalore city by selecting women who work in different parts of the unorganized sector such as blasting, beading, doll making, mortar work, cement industry and specialist beauty workers.

**Keywords:** Unorganized Workers, Day-laborers Age, Occupation, Income, Education, Living Occupational health problems,

**Introduction**

**A**lthough women had many restrictions on them in ancient times, they were helpful in their work for men. But if this is the case then it is true. It was just pure worship and sitting like a god sitting in the womb caused many misgivings. In the Aryan period women were given a position of honor. But they did not have the opportunity to break free from social obligations and enjoy independence. "Manu says that a woman cannot grow up independently. In the past, the male class was seen as a baking-waitress for women. In the pre-independence and post-

independence period, there is considerable variation in women. She works in both organized and unorganized sectors. Unintentionally women are working mostly in the unorganized sector. Similarly, Emily Durkheim states that the principle of division of labor is that men and women work within an organization by dividing the work according to age, sex and ability. Women are currently working not only in the organized sector but also in the unorganized sector. Women work in many unorganized sectors to manage the family with many problems, such as economic, social, political, educational, poverty and illiteracy.

Women work in every field today. Women work in the fields of medicine, engineering, railways,

nurses, conductors, police, banking, goodwill and so on. Women work in the unorganized sector such as mortar, vegetable selling, bouquet making, candle making, beedi wrapping and more. Working women are discussed in many ways. This means that in developing countries, women have lower employment opportunities than men, while working women are considered second-class citizens. They can recognize her today in different layers of the labor force.

**Unorganized Sector:** According to National Commission for Enterprises in Unorganized Sector (NCEUS, 2007) the unorganized sector consists of all dependent enterprises owned by private persons or households occupied in sales or construction with less than ten workers unorganized al work is characterize by easy entry and exit and low compensation.

**Significance of the study**

The present study will include the topic of "working women in the unorganized sector", which has its own significance. Helping women manage their lives from small businesses Women are illiterate / illiterate Offers work for women of all classes. Women are self-sufficient, women are engaged in some unorganized work at leisure, such as blow drying, candle making, vegetable marketing and many other such issues has been studied.

**Objectives of the study**

The present study is a study of sociology and if any study is to be undertaken it has its own goal and purpose. This study therefore serves some purpose. These include:

- To know the current status of women working in the unorganized sector.
- To Working women in the unorganized sector can learn about wage discrimination.
- Working women in the unorganized sector suffer many types of illness. Providing them with facilities protection.

**Methodology of the Study:**

The present study covers the field of study; data on women working in unorganized sectors in Bangalore city are collected from primary and secondary sources. The primary sources are

overview, and interview index. Secondary sources include books, magazines, articles and texts. Create an interview index to obtain the information needed for the study. Data are collected using simple random sampling method for selecting women working in various unorganized sectors in Bangalore such as blowing, beading, doll making, mortar and cement industries. Information is also collected through "interview", "participant overview" and questionnaire. The interview was conducted directly and the information was collected. The information collected is carefully verified and clarified. The repeat list is made up of numerical format by dividing the numeric information into multiple sections.

**Results and Discussions:**

In present study has covered the aspects such as preference of data for women working in unorganized zones were collected from Bangalore City, Bangalore, to analyze the study of women working in the unorganized sector. This information is analyzed in the form of data below.

**Table-1.1 Age composition of the sample**

Sl. No	Age composition	Frequency	Percent
1	15-20	5	16%
2	20-25	4	13%
3	25-30	10	33%
4	30 & above	11	36%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table states that information was collected from 30 respondents. The age of those involved in the unorganized sector, ie, those in the age group of 15 to20 years About 16% of those aged 20 to25 and 13% of those under the age of 25 to 30 about 33% are under the age of 30 year.

**1.2 Education**

Sl. No	Education	Frequency	Percent
1	Illiterate	12	40%
2	Primary Education	9	30%
3	Higher Primary School	8	26%
4	Degree	1	3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the above list, it is known that 30 women were selected and collected. About 40% of all women are illiterate, 30% are elementary educated, and 26% secondary education. Then 3% only degree data showing collected.

**1.3 Religion**

Sl. No	Religion	Frequency	Percent
1	Hindu	13	43%
2	Muslim	14	46%
3	Christian	2	8%
4	Others	1	3%
		<b>30</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table above reveals information from 30 women working in the unorganized sector. About 43% belong to Hinduism, 46% are Muslim, 8% are Christian, and 3% are to other religions.

**1.4 Factor leading to work women in unorganized Sector**

Sl. No	work women factor	Frequency	Percent
1	Economic aspect	12	40%
2	Stress of the Family	9	30%
3	Inevitable	8	26%
4	None of the above	1	3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100%</b>

According to the table above, when it comes to collecting information from respondents, about 40% of financial factors are working in A. About 30% of women work in the unorganized sector for the inevitable reasons and 3% are working in unorganized sectors for other reasons.

**Conclusion**

The social life of women working in the given field and their economic status has been found to be different when compared to other occupations such as various forms of illness. Recently, they have a desire to live a modern life, free from all their problems of working in the unorganized sector. They have been seduced into modern life. He is also collaborating with others, focusing on new innovative ideas. Women working in unorganized zones, candle making, bouquet making, mortar work, vegetable

marketing and so on. The government is responsible for creating the right privileges and self-help groups for them, as well as providing the right market for their products. The government has to make many plans for his release. Only then can his or her development be revealed through research.

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