

The Study Of Socio Economic Perspectives Of Educated Unemployed Women And Its Impact On Their Life (With Reference To Rajasthan)

Dr. Gauri Dhingra

Abstract: Around 64 % women of Rajasthan are unemployed. The problem is with the Rajasthan women who are educated still do not work. They are either shackled in the old customs and traditions like family pressure, patriarchal or other problems like childcare, health issues, working hours etc. so they do not go for work. The Researcher aims to examine the socio-economic causes restraining educated women to work and also to interpret the impact on their life. It is very important to increase the women-working ratio amongst educated women as it makes a dramatic difference in their life and helps in reducing their frustration, domestic violence and will also boost her decision-making.

Key Words: Educated, Women, Uneducated, Causes, and Impact

1. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Labour is an important factor amongst the factor of production as it is the one who activates the other resources. The working women ratio is too low in India might be the reason as they are fulfilling too many responsibilities. In India, there are so many economic and social factors that influence the woman not to participate in the work scenario. In India, around 74% of women is unemployed and in Rajasthan around 64% of women is Rajasthan is shackled in the old customs and traditions and do not work . They are still seen as the Gharalu Mahila who is meant for household work, child care and engaged in taking care of other well-beings. In Indian society, women should not go out, should ask for money, must not have a career or independent life and whatever she does should ask from the in-laws or husband. Not only this, Even sometimes the women wants to work when she reaches at middle age but do not find the job as her education become outdated. There are so many reasons for the women not to work even though she is educated. But this is a dominant problem in Rajasthan. These non working women are really frustrated and has no social network. In spite of this they cannot fulfill their dreams. Some of them may fall in sever depression. This is really very important to work and go out of home where she can earn and can live a life she wants. Now a days, Government is encouraging the role of women to participate as equal partners in all spheres of life and influence the process of social change. Various policies and privileges Government is giving to increase the employment opportunities for women.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The female work participation rate across Rajasthan is very low. As per the census 2011 of Rajasthan State the number of non working women is too large around 63.13%. Most of the rural women in the Rajasthan are engaged in cultivation, labour work and household industry and the urban women are engaged in services and are self employed. The untouched problem in Rajasthan is that women in urban Rajasthan are educated and do not want to work. There are so many causes restraining educated women to work like family burden, health, customs and traditions, child -care and many more. Rajasthan is still

stuck in old customs and beliefs. Today also the women in Rajasthan are not free. Educated women are intelligent and judgemental, still living in the cage of wrong beliefs. Government time to time make policies for working women protection and women empowerment and giving various benefits through various welfare schemes to the uneducated non working women. But here again the question arises-Inspite of this, women who is educated and sitting idle at home creating lots of trouble in their life. They cannot be able to fulfill their lots of needs that can be Physical, Psychological, Social, Security, Self-Esteem, Self actualization. That may differ from person to person. This is really important to identify the impact of unemployment on their life.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to analyse the status of non working educated women in Rajasthan. For this purpose the causes restraining women to work and its effect on their life is studied. And also aims to find the analyse the effect on economic growth if they would be employed.

The following are the objectives of the study:

1. To analyse the sociological and economic causes restraining women to work
2. To study the impact of unemployment of educated women on their life.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

International Review

Ferragina (2017) researched about the family policies and its correlation with women's employment in high income countries. The research done by her addresses gap of converging family policy regimes and how it influences women's employment outcomes in high-income countries. Outcome referred that women employment continues to be shaped by family policy regimes ('Primary Caregiver Strategy', 'Choice Strategy', 'Primary Earner Strategy', 'Earning Carer Strategy', 'Mediterranean Model') despite 'earning career' strategy gaining attention; Women employment is also affected by shortage of maternal leaves and inadequate child care; incidentally long parental leaves

stagnates the career too; No condition child care on one side provides security however affect women employment negatively too, In labor market women get influenced by policies and attitudes too; policies effect can be increased or decreased by one's socioeconomic characteristics such as, skills, class, education, income, ethnicity and marital status. The article also suggest areas of research for future. Bhoganadam, Malini & Srinivasa (2014) explained that women empowerment and economic development is closely related. The reasearcher tried to conclude women empowerment plays a major role in the developing countries like India as by undertaking the education they sustain their importance in each and every category which this they are ready to solve the organizational problems too there by reduction in the poverty levels and improvement in the economic growth happens. Bashir,Ahmad & Hidayat(2013)The objective of the study is to find out the causes of unemployment among educated women in Bahawalnagar district of Pakistan. He concluded that age, education, husband's education, father's education, mother's education, total employed persons at home, mother's job status and technical education are found causes of lower unemployment among educated women in rural and urban areas of Bahawalnagar district. On the other side, joint family system, number of children and household size are seen as cause of higher unemployment among educated women in Bahawalnagar district. It is suggested on the basis of econometric results that awareness programs should be launched in such type of bordered areas of Pakistan for enhancing employment among educated women. Employment opportunities should also be created by policy makers in order to raise employment among educated women. Sultana (2013) The study was conducted on 140 women (70 working and 70 non working women in Malaysia) and it analysis main challenges faced by different kind of women related to family or personal life, while working mothers have issues of personal affairs, fatigue and children health and less socialization this is also because of kind of work working women do as an example women doing part time job are subjected to less challenges with respect to their. As an outcome it was suggested that less working hours and more child care should be done by Malaysian working women. Tripathi (2012) analyzed the problem of the research - who bear work stress- men or women. Factors including work-life balance, doing exciting work, having a respectful manager, being paid fairly, having a clear career path etc had a direct impact on the work stress among women, said the study. Looking at the difference between genders, results show that women work stress is more related to managerial support and equal opportunity, whereas men's stress drivers focus more on product quality and trust in senior leadership. It included some 29,338 men and women from India, China, Brazil, Russia, America, Britain, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. The result of the study was stress loads are high amongst women, house work is till the women concern, children are the still the women responsibility.

NATIONAL REVIEW

Gomathi, Neela(2016) studied various challenges faced by educated unemployed youth in India like lack of job

opportunities, corruption , lesser industrial and technical training, high population, women security and many more. They are committing suicides because of not getting jobs. Educated youth are the pillars of future so they should be protected. Singaria (2014). This research is focused on trends and elements of female workers in Rajasthan. According to 2011 census survey total workforce in Rajasthan is 29.9 millions, out of which 18.3 millions are males and 11.6 millions are females. Of these females 10.6 millions are working in rural areas while only 0.98 millions female are working in urban areas. 77 percent of rural and 18 percent of urban female workers work as cultivators and agricultural labourers, they are subjected to low wages and inappropriate working conditions considering extreme climate which Rajasthan subjected to. Compared to rural Rajasthan, very few urban females work and that too as household industry workers or professions where wages are relatively high. 2 independent Correlation models between female work participation as dependent variable and its various possible determinants have been analyzed to check females work participation in rural and urban areas using data for 245 rural and 183 urban blocks of Rajasthan. Results indicate that while household size impacts negatively while on contrary presence of schedule tribe population is impacting positively for rural and urban females work participation. There is a need to generate better quality education based jobs like household industry and other workers in rural areas. Nomita(2013) in her paper entitled Female work Participation in Uttar Pradesh: Trends and Determinants concluded that sex ratio and presence of schedule caste population in a region has positive association while literacy rate has negative association with rural Female Work Participation Rate.

RESEARCH GAP

Various studies has been done to analyse the causes restraining educated women to work in India and World but only few causes has been taken into consideration like family policy that includes family pressure and child care. Rest of the causes are unexplored. The reasearcher has not only tried to explore the maximum causes but also tried to identify the impact of their unemployment on their life.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

Sample design:

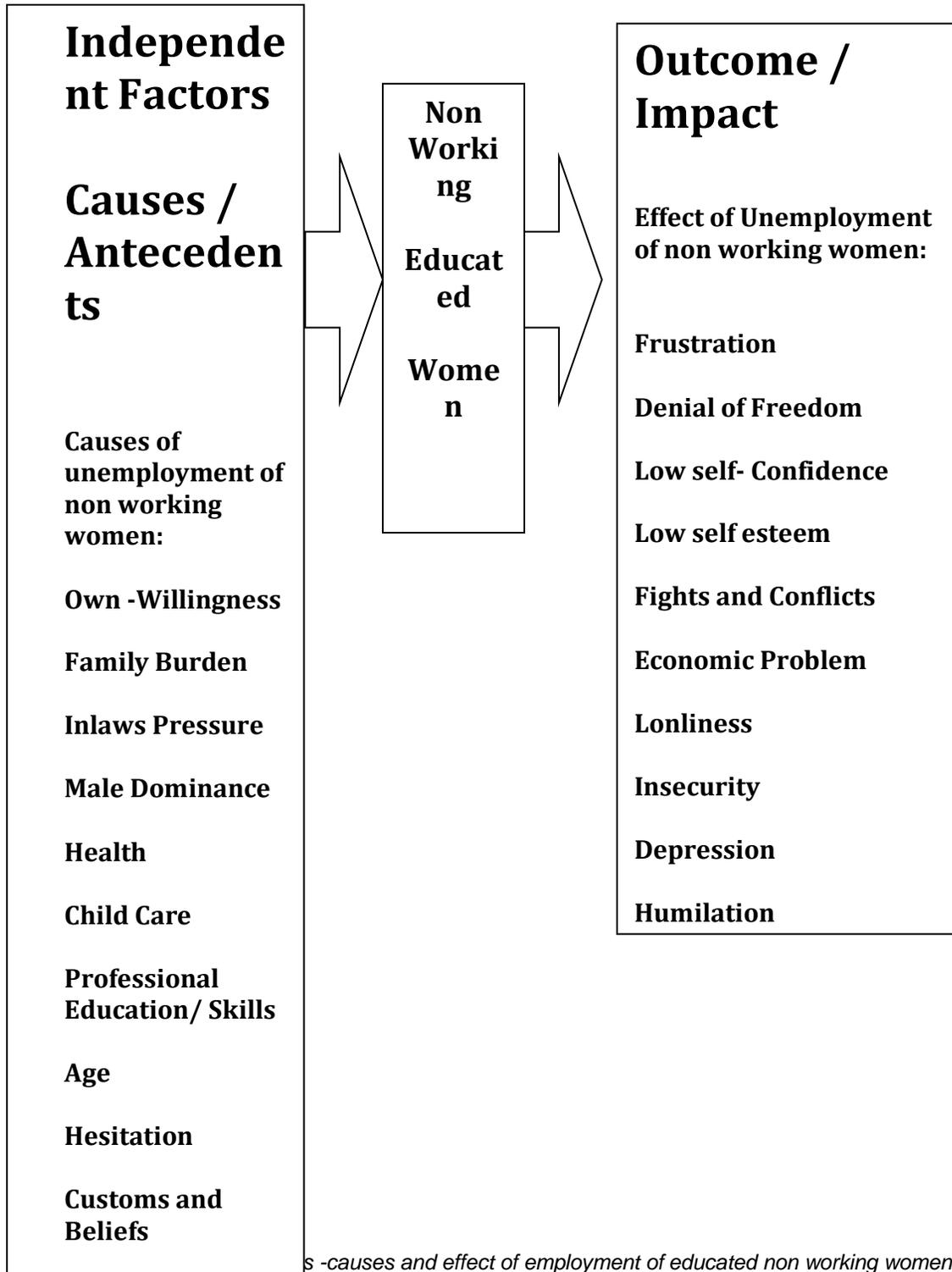
The researcher will select the non-working educated women as a sample for the study from 5 major cities of Rajasthan –Jaipur, Kota, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Ajmer. The uneducated and unemployed women will constitute universe for the study. The sample size would 250 non-working educated women from the selected cities of Rajasthan. The method of sample used for the research study is stratified random sampling method. From the universe women only educated women would be taken.

Data collection:

Both primary and secondary data is collected for the purpose of the study. The survey method will be used to gather primary information for the study. The required data will be collected from the sample respondents with the aided questionnaire designed for the purpose and through

personal interviews also. The secondary data is be collected through books, journals, magazines, internet, articles related to the study.

The following variables would be studied to analyse the cause and effect of employment of educated non working women.



Questionnaire:

Based on the objective of the study, close ended questionnaire is prepared. The questionnaire is prepared by using dichotomous (YES/NO), multiple choice and Likert Scale method depending on the type of question asked. The respondents would be asked to state their level of agreement or disagreement on 5 point scale where 1= strongly agree; 2= agree; 3= neutral; 4= disagree; 5= strongly disagree.

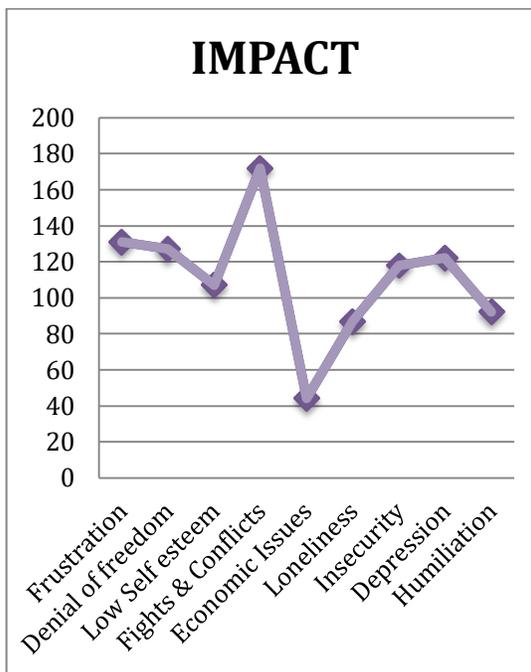
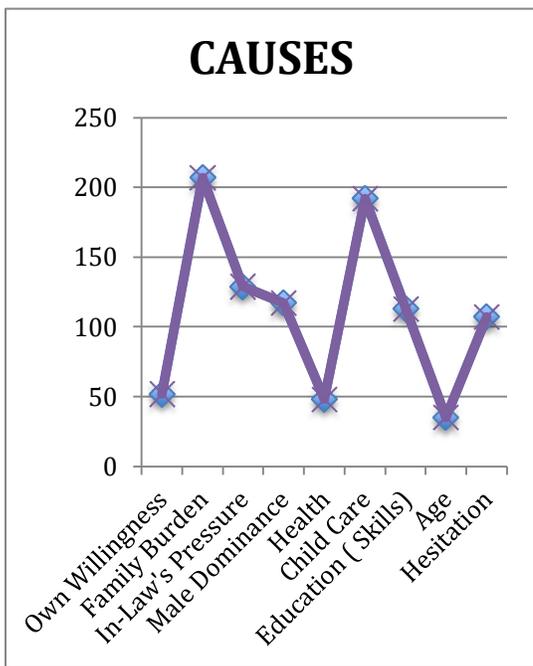
Hypothesis

The following are the hypothesis for the study:

Whether the constraints restraining educated women to work has an impact on their life?

Data Analysis and Presentation

Causes	Number of Responses	Impact	Number of Responses
Own Willingness	52	Frustration	131
Family Burden	207	Denial of freedom	127
In-Law's Pressure	129	Low Self esteem	107
Male Dominance	117	Fights & Conflicts	172
Health	48	Economic Issues	44
Child Care	192	Loneliness	87
Professional Education / Skills	113	Insecurity	118
Age	35	Depression	122
Hesitation	107	Humiliation	92



Regression Analysis:

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics

Multiple R	0.127299794
R Square	0.620523766
Adjusted R Square	-
Standard Error	0.124336871
Observations	64.26144389

ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	1	476.1566976	476.1567	0.115305	0.074414
Residual	7	28906.73219	4129.533		
Total	8	29382.88889			

Regression analysis helps to identify that whether there is a significant effect or impact of a variable on the other. It is an effective way to determine the cause and effect relationship. The p-value herein is less than 0.05 which states that the null hypothesis is accepted. It proves that the variables that play as hindrances or causes for women not able to work have a positive effect on the women. However, it is seen that these factors do lead to various repercussions like loneliness or depression. The variables like family burden, in-laws' pressure or male dominance do have an impact on the women who are not able to work. This lead to many problems like depression, frustration,

humiliation, conflicts family problems or economic issues. The analysis done above shows that there is positive cause and effect relationship present in the study and it says significantly that the women leave their jobs or do not take up jobs because of reasons stated in the study and these variables also show effect in the form of repercussions stated above like depression, irritation and conflicts.

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