

## Women's Hard work in various sector

Dr. Manjula T

Assistant Professor of Sociology  
Government First Grade College, Nyamathi, Davanagere Dist.,  
Karnataka state, Pin: 577223, M. 9448113007  
Gmail: drmanjulatsociology@gmail.com

---

**Abstract:** *Woman have always worked even when 'Adam delved and Eve Span', woman was not a 'drone in this household, but an active 1366' and had distinct functions to perform' (Mamoria, 1981). In primitive days' women associated within the narrow sphere of their kitchen; cooking, child bearing and rearing, catering to the needs of husband and other members of the family. They had no idea of the outside activities except what they learnt from their menfolk. History is replete with examples of inferior roles assigned to females compared to males. The biological differences - women bear children and are on an average, physically weaker than men, reinforced by the cultural norms and the value systems, which placed women secondary to men. The position of woman in society indicates their cultural, spiritual and social attainments. In vedic age, they were given full freedom for spiritual progress and intellectual development. The Aryans who were engaged in the arduous task of political expansion, desired much co-operation of their women in every walk of life. During the period of Buddhism in India, women were assigned an honourable place in social life.*

**Key Words:** *Hard work, Position, Cultural, Freedom, Co-operation, Expansion, Activities.*

---

### I. Introduction:

Early marriages, which were quite common, made the physical, intellectual and spiritual development of women almost impossible. 2 Premature marriage and maternity resulted in the increase of death rate of both mother and infant. The impact of democratic ideals of the West rejuvenated women in India and they began to feel the stir of a new life. They aspired to attain the same status of dignity and freedom which they had once enjoyed in the past. Ironically in India, it was men, and not women, who initially took up the cause of women. Enlightened reformers such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1774) Debendranath Tagore, (1817), Eswarachandra Vidyasagar, Swami Dayananda Saraswathi (1824), Keshabchandra Sen (1838) Ravindranath Tagore (1861), Swami Vivekananda (1863) Govinda Ranade (1842), Gopalkrishna Gokhale (1866), M. K. Gandhi (1869) etc. They raised their voice in un-equivocal terms for the revival of women's lost prestige, glory and rightful place in the society. Though men were the first to take up the cause of women in India, the women themselves organized for the up-liftment of their kind. Pandita Ram Bai (1858-82), Ramabai Ranade (1862-1924), Anandabai Joshi (1864-87) etc. were the pioneers. With the beginning of 20th century the women's movement in India had rapidly spread making efforts in the fields of education and 3 health. Demands for equal status and political rights were made by various women's organizations. The credit for infusing such a great awakening among Indian women must go to great women like Annie Besant, Margaret E. Cousins Saraladevi Choudhari, Sarojini Naidu, Rustomji Feridoriji, Herabai Tata, Durgabai Deshmukh etc. The Women's Council of India was founded in 1920 at Bombay.

This is only an illustrative list of Enlighted women and Institutions / organizations in India who strived their best to elevate the status of women in Indian society and improve their status. The United Nations gave a clarion cell to the entire world to treat the 10-year period from 1975-85 as a decade of women and to organize conferences, seminars, symposia, workshops etc. Chitrapu Swarajyalaxmi 1992. A Report on the World's Women's Conference held at Nairobi, Kenya from July 15-26- 1985 outlines the achievements of what it calls 'Ten years of International Commitment to Improving the Status of Women'. The Report disclosed that for the first time in history, the eyes of the world have focused on that half of its population i.e., women, who by virtue of an accident of birth, perform two-thirds of the 4 world work, receive 1/10\* of its income, and owns less than 1/100\* of its property. The Report further pointed out that there can be few generalizations that hold as true throughout the world and unpaid domestic work everywhere is seen as women's responsibility. They were admitted to the "Bhikshu Sangha" which opened socio-cultural avenues to them. However, the position of women changed during the Mughal period. Seclusion of women was considered a symbol of respectability among higher classes. But women in general, especially those belonging to the agricultural and working classes, did not observe purdah. The birth of a female child was unwelcome both in the Hindu and Muslim families. With the advent of British rule, women occupied a subjugated and inferior position in society and most of them

seemed like dumb driven cattle. They had fallen a prey to many abhorrent customs and the evil of infanticide prevailed in the country.

The problem is that domestic work is not the only work that can be assigned to working women everywhere in the world work more than double the work of men. The traditional jobs carry traditional status, which ascribed to women a lower position than men do. Further, the inferior sex roles of women were established and enforced by men through customs, mores and laws and because men were also the custodians of these agencies, and the roles were divided between sexes in such a way that women were given only secondary roles and men retained real power. With the technological developments of the 21st century, physical strength was seldom required for most jobs, but skill and knowledge, acquired chiefly through training, for a large number of jobs. Women, given the opportunity have shown that they can equal or excel men in acquiring the necessary skills and knowledge. In the highly industrialized countries, planned families and the mechanization of household work have made it possible for a growing number of women to employment. (Andiappan, 1980) Today, women in different workplace show their capacity and skill on par with men or equally with men. As Purohit (1995) states that "Women who rock the cradle rule the nations" may hold good in many ways. Pandit Nehru remarked, "The greatest revolution in a country is the one that affects the status and living conditions of its women". Today, because of the national need, the change of pattern of society, the desire to contribute towards the general good, their own satisfaction and economic relief women are emerging in various fields of service. The demand for equal status for women with men has been of recent origin. So is the employment of women in white-collar occupation. The Lack of Experience in Political Administration: Most of the women contest and get elected because that the seats are reserved exclusively for them. It is their male relatives who do all the works right from the beginning which include decision to contest, campaigning etc. So women get little opportunity with regard to experience in administration. Women Act as Rubber Stamps: Although there are many examples where women members have stood up to the occasion and worked for the development of their areas, in spite of that most of the times women members act as rubber stamps and it is their husbands or father or son who really discharges the power.

## **II. Conclusion:**

The question arises whether the holding of employment by women has contributed to enhance their status. Has it contributed to increase their status? Whether employment is the sole or even the major factor contributing to this phenomenon? In our opinion the status of working women is higher than that of non-working women. In this context, Devi (1982) showed that "The women employed in white collar occupation have a higher status in society than their unemployed counterparts and that employment enables them to engage in many ancillary activities which contribute to further status". Along with employment other factors also help to increase status and empowerment of women in modern society. The education and social legislation and other factors like age, type of family, place of residence and level of income also have played an important role to enhance the status of working women. One can see women in every office, working equally and happily with men. A number of career options are now open to women, as teachers, nurses, doctors, public health, inspectors, police officers, airhostesses, beauticians, bus drivers, conductors, telephone operators, receptionists, tourist guides, etc.

## **Reference:**

- [1]. Boss, B. M. (1965) *Organizational Psychology*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- [2]. Bovard, E. W. (1962) *The Balance between Negative and Positive Brain System Activity*. *Prospect Biological Medicine*, Autumn,
- [3]. Census of India (2001) *Primary Census Abstract Series 30*. Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka.
- [4]. Chakravarthy, K. (1978) *Conflicting Worlds of Working Mothers: A Sociological Enquiry*. Calcutta: Progressive Publications.
- [5]. Chitrapu, Swarajyalaxmi. (1992) *Women at Work*. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House. ©Q Christman,
- [6]. Ellen H. (1984) *A Longitudinal Study of Psycho-Social Variables Affecting the Career Patterns of Women, With Young Children*. *Journal of Marriage and Family*,
- [7]. Chughtai, A. A. (2008) *Impact of Job Involvement on In-Role Job Performance and Organizational Citizenship Behaviour*. *Journal of Behavioral and Applied Management*, January 1
- [8]. ff Coleman, J. C. (1972) *Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life*. Bombay: D. B. Tara Forevala Sons .