

**A study on relationships between Women's Education and Employment Status and its contribution to their socio-economic development: With Special References to Bilaspur District of Chhattisgarh.**

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**ABSTRACT**

Presently this research paper discusses the role of women to analyze the relationship between education rates of women in Bilaspur district in Chhattisgarh state, employment relationship, social status, economic status, family development, government support, problems and obstacles etc. This research used descriptive case study and qualitative and quantitative methods were used to collect and analyze data. Primary and secondary data have been used in this research work. Through this study, it has been seen that the difference between women's education rate and employment relationship has been observed, which is mainly between women in urban and rural areas. Lack of awareness of women's government facilities, women's protection, and workplace safety laws has been observed. Currently government and N.G.O initiatives play a special role in changing the lifestyle of women.

**KEYWORDS:** Women education, Employment, Socio economic Development, Awareness

**INTRODUCTION:** Women are the driving force of the society and the backbone of the nation. The progress of women in modern India sets a special precedent that has taken a significant place in the progress of the country through the social, economic and cultural aspects of the country. Looking at the ancient history, it can be seen that agriculture plays a major role in the emergence of ancient civilizations and their development, so the development of ancient civilizations is seen to develop mainly in river-centered areas. Even when India is celebrating 75 years of independence azadi ka amrit mahotsav, it can be seen that issues like duties and responsibilities of men and women occupy a special place in the social system. Due to the patriarchal social system of India, the freedom of women to pursue education, choose profession and change their lifestyle can be observed. In India, there is a wide gap between women in rural and urban areas in terms of education, health awareness, social norms, culture. United nation especially emphasized that women's rights issues should not be neglected. Women's problems must be addressed through priority and their rights must be ensured through strong partnership with

women. It is likely that climate change in India will have a major impact on employment in rural areas in the coming days. India ranks 135 on the Gender Inequality Index. To make India a world leader, it is necessary to eliminate the disparity between men and women and to distribute the country's resources fairly. The division of states in India by time led to a wealth disparity between old and new states. In 2000, Chhattisgarh state was formed after Madhya Pradesh state was split. According to 2011 census it is 45.2 percent which ranks 15th in terms of employment in Chhattisgarh state. If you look at the education rate, it will be seen that the education rate of Bilaspur district is 70.28 percent of which the female education rate is 59.7 percent (Census, 2011). Women participation in worker and non-workers category of Bilaspur district is given below

**Table: PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NONWORKERS: BILASPUR, 2011**

	Worker	Non Worker
1	Main worker	20.45
2	Marginal Workers	16.73
3	Non Workers	62.83

Source: (India - Census of India 2011 - Chhattisgarh - Series 23 - Part XII B - District Census Handbook, Bilaspur, 2011)

Women are engaged in non-worker sector due to lack of education rate, timely training, financial assistance, family pressure, improper utilization of government schemes etc. as a result of which women are deprived of important opportunities like proper pay structure, PF, ESI, maternity leave etc. At present, the Government of India and Chhattisgarh Government have adopted various schemes for the development of women such as Rashtriya Mahilakesh support to training and employment program for women, Priyadarshini, Indira gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana, Saksham Scheme, Swavlamban Scheme, Noni Surkha Yojana. The (*SCHEMES /PROGRAMMES FOR EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN*, n.d. & [www.bihan.gov.in](http://www.bihan.gov.in)) researcher opined that proper formulation of projects through Central and Chhattisgarh Government and N.G.O to collect a sample of working and non-working as well as married and unmarried women to study aspects of Social empowerment, political empowerment, economic empowerment and decision making power of women in Bilaspur district. Through which various issues of women in the district are highlighted.

**ABOUT THE STUDY AREA:** In the north-west of the state of Chhattisgarh is a district called Bilaspur. Bilaspur region in the territory of Chhattisgarh is arranged on the banks of the rivar Arpa. The towns in the north of the locale are the extent to which Birkona, North Khamat Rai, Mongla, Kani and Ulaspur villages and in the western part the towns are Ameri, Tifra, in the

southern part Mohammad, Dheka, Domuhani and Mopka villages. Labor force plays the most important role in any economic activity and is the main key to the growth and development of the country (<https://bilaspur.gov.in/en/>). My study area is Bilaspur city and women living in the nearest 6 community development blocks. Due to the lack of education and employment of women in the study area and the situation, the tendency of women to migrate from underdeveloped areas in search of employment increased day by day and the urge for women to establish themselves arose. I decided to do research to understand this problem and find a solution. Finally I will suggest the schemes undertaken by the government and the steps required for their improvement.

### **OBJECTIVE OF STUDY:**

1. To examine the occupational life and socio-economic background of women members in the study area.
2. To examine the working condition of the women worker.
3. To ascertain the relationship between women education and economic empowerment.
4. To examine the access, availability and affordability fundamental civic facilities available to women.
5. To find out obstacles and discriminatory practices that women face.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW:**

Sharma, et al (2021) This research paper sheds light on the social and economic aspects of the National Urban Mission project in Bilaspur city of Chhattisgarh state. Through this survey, awareness about SHGs and Banking among women is shed light. A structured survey was used in this study.

Sahu, et al (2020) this research paper focuses on economic development through vocational training through State Skill Development Mission (CSSDM) in Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh state. Vocational trainings are Garment making, Electrical, Medical and Nursing, Construction.

Singhraul, et al (2019) this study examines the attitude of female bank employees in the Bilaspur district towards the company. Essential and auxiliary information have been utilized in this review and Anova, connection, relapse have been utilized to quantify the outcomes. Employees are held accountable for their work when the company's culture is one of value.

### **DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:**

Presently women above 18 years of Bilaspur district have been included for the study of this study. This study used descriptive design to analyze the relationship between educational attainment and employment, family development, government assistance issues and barriers. Descriptive study was used for this research. Qualitative and quantitative methods were used to collect and analyze the data. Percentages were used for analyzing the survey data. In this study, primary data is collected from women living in Bilaspur city and nearest community development block (C.D. Block) and secondary data is collected from books, newspapers, journals, websites, government published information etc. Structured questionnaire was used for data collection in this research. In this research, a questionnaire is used to understand women's

education at work and problems and solutions at work, and information is taken from the respondents by dividing the problems into categories.

**SAMPLING AREA:** The population selected for this study is professional women, SHG, salaried, traders, daily wage workers, construction workers, fruit and vegetable sellers etc.

**SAMPLE SIZE AND TECHNIQUE:** Random Sampling Technique has been used to collect data in this study. Bilaspur and nearest 6 community development blocks were selected and a total of 120 data were collected with data from 20 women from each community development block.

## **ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION:**

Data collected from the research has been divided into 4 parts and analyzed through tables. In the first part, the details of age, education, religion, marital status, Preference of Education at Home, Gender discrimination at Home, topics are highlighted. In the second part, the main goals in the life of women girls in the study area, Agricultural land, Type of work, Kinds of work, Working hours, Mode of payment, Distance from home to work of the respondents are discussed. Thirdly, Types of health problem, Types of conflict, have been discussed. Finally, fourth Working activity at home, Opinion about awareness of laws, Housing type, Assets, Opinion about awareness of women safety law, Bank account: Government Services.

### **Part-A: Analysis of The Socio-Economic Factors of Women Members of Study area.**

**Age of the Respondent:** For the purpose of analyzing the issues received from the respondents, among the 120 respondents, 68.4 percent of the women in the age group of 20-30 years are economically employed compared to the women who are required to receive education.

**Education of the Respondent:** On the basis of education the total respondents were classified into 4 categories. 33.33 percent of the respondents were illiterate, 45.83 percent signed and 17.5 percent female educated from tenth to graduation or above.

**Religion of the Respondent:** According to the information available from the respondents, 91.5 percent women are Hindus and 8.4 percent women belong to other religions.

**Caste of the Respondent:** According to the statistics, out of 100 percent of the total respondents, 68.33 percent are general women, 17.5 percent are scheduled caste women and 14.16 percent are scheduled tribe women.

**Marital Status of the Respondent:** Among the respondents 80.83 percent women are married and 19.16 percent women are single.

**Preference of Education at Home:** Among the respondents, 73 percent of women have the consent of home for taking education, but the consent of home is required for taking courses according to their choice and 26.66 percent of women get the opportunity to take education according to their own consent.

**Gender Discrimination at Home:** 74.16 percent out of 100 percent answered that sometimes they noticed gender discrimination in education and participation in work and rest of the respondents agreed in some cases but disagreed in some cases.

### **Part-B: Analysis of Women work activity**

**Working activity at home:** Among the respondents, 95.83 percent of the women said that before coming to work at home, they have to come to work after doing family work and after returning home they have to work at home again.

**Agricultural land:** 100 percent of the respondents have agricultural land, 40 percent of the households have agricultural land and the remaining households of the respondents do not have their own agricultural land.

**Distance from home to work of the respondents:** Majority of the respondents said that due to working as daily wage earners, they have to travel from village to different villages and cities for work and work in roadside hotels and dhabas.

**Type of work:** Majority of the respondents work as unorganized workers amounting to 88.33 percent and 11.67 percent women work in organized sector.

**Kinds of work:** Most of the respondents work as agricultural workers, construction workers, vehicle workers, hotels, dhabas, fruit sellers and the rest of the respondents work as permanent, temporary workers in the government sector, private permanent, temporary workers.

**Working hours:** Most of the respondents are daily wage earners and work from morning till evening to support their household expenses.

**Mode of payment:** Majority of the respondents said that the workers working in unorganized sector get wages on daily and weekly basis and rest of the respondents said that they get their wages monthly.

### **Part-C: Analysis of Women health and conflict**

**Types of health problem:** Human health problem is a normal phenomenon. But the point of discussion here is that due to work in different places, women's period problems cause more difficulties, besides, toilets in public places are more difficult to use. In addition, they are also recognized in other diseases such as Skin Rashes/Disease, Headache, Breathing Difficulty, Body ache.

**Types of conflict:** Among the respondents, 85.83 percent of the women have had some kind of conflict in the field of work and this problem has arisen outside of the field of work.

### **Part-D: Analysis of Women living and property status**

**Housing type:** 92.5 percent of 100 percent of women reported that their houses are made of bricks, including some houses made of bricks and mud.

**Assets:** According to the statistics the most purchased items are mobiles and TVs followed by daily necessities for self and family and some women buy jewelry.

**Opinion about awareness of women safety law:** According to the data obtained from statistics, 95 percent of women said that they are not aware of women safety law.

**Bank account:** Out of 100 percent 80.83 percent women reported that they have a bank account even though their savings amount is less than 2000 rupees.

**Government Services:** Majority of the respondents said that they have not availed government loan facility. In the private sector they got the loan facility.

### MAJOR FINDINGS:

1. According to statistics, women in the age group of 20-40 years are less likely to participate in organized work than in education.
2. Rural women travel to cities and other areas in search of education and work as compared to urban areas.
3. Although the socio-economic condition of the village is dependent on agriculture, the women of the village travel a short distance.
4. Rural women have influence in the family in making their own decisions which is less for urban women.
5. Awareness among women about protection and legal issues is low.
6. Women's income is spent on family work and the amount of personal property purchases is very low.
7. Women are harassed in the workplace in various ways.

**CONCLUSION REMARKS:** According to the survey data, the women of Bilaspur district are paying special attention to education and employment. They are struggling to establish themselves among women, which will have a special effect on the social status, economic status, and family development of Bilaspur district in Chhattisgarh state. Nowadays they are enjoying more freedom due to which sense of awareness has awakened in them. Government should give special attention to increasing access to educational institutions and timely employment for the advancement of women in the field of education. Government and non-governmental organizations should ensure women's participation in professions, focus on providing decision-making power and strengthening women's independence by securing control over resources.

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