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The Problems of Muslim Women in Unorganised Service Sector of Hyderabad

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Abstract

A large number of Retail Sector is practiced by Unorganised Retail Service Industries in the 3rd world countries as per M. Carr and NSSO Report. Martha Chen views that a large number of female are illiterate and unskilled with low status in the sector. Zoya Hassan and Ritu Menon say that the discrimination and unequal behavior between Muslim and Non- Muslim Women is going in view of social, economic and political. Muslim Women are more illiterate than any other community in India. Sachchar Committee report says that a large number of Muslim Women are under developed due to illiteracy and poverty in India. Central Government Official Reports say that Muslim Women are among the poorest, educationally excluded, politically demoted and economically helpless in our country. The gender discrimination has damaged to human rights, social justice and the equal opportunity of every human in earth. Now a day, they are suffering from poverty, illiteracy, political repression, cultural dress and patriarchy system in entire nation. The lack of social opportunity for Muslim Female is a main and basic problem requires immediate action. Telangana Directorate of Economics & Statistics Report (2016) says that a large number of Women are working in Unorganised Retail Service Sector. The service sector is a significant source of job for Women. The unskilled Muslim Women's work involvement is more in Hyderabad. The developing position of Hyderabad is 6th and 4th rank in per capita income in India. The Article is research based and tries to analyse the factors why Muslim Women worker have problems in Unorganised Service Sector. Therefore, I have attempted to present some innovative ideas, data and reports through this paper.

Keywords: Unorganised Retail Service Sector, Muslim Women's problems, Reports, Hyderabad

Introduction

The Unorganised Service Sector plays an important role in the Indian Economy. There is no fix format for Unorganised Service Sector. Women are working without any special rules and regulations and their job is not secure in its. As per Central Statistical Organisation, "All Unincorporated enterprises and household industries (other than organised ones) which are not regulated by law and which don't maintain annual accounts or balance sheet to constitute the Unorganised Sector."¹ In view of Directorate General of Employment and Training that a Service Sector is Improper Order, without Compulsory Registration or License called as Unorganised Service Sector.² For Example: Hair Cutting Work (Barbering), Domestic Work etc

Ministry of Labour and Employment, New Delhi represents the Employment Status of Women as per 2011 census report, the total number of female workers in India is 149.8 million and female works in rural and urban areas are 121.8 and 28 million respectively. The Work participation rate for women is 25.51% as compared to 25.63% in 2001. It has reduced marginally in 2011. The work participation rate for women in rural areas is 30.02% as compared to 15.44% in the urban areas. Employment Status of Women is found poor, unsatisfactory conditions in it.

Martha Chen Views that a large number of women are working in Unorganised Service Sector as engaged in Embroidery Work, Hair band Making, Stitching the Cloth, Umbrella, Beeri & Bag Making, Cooking Food etc.³ Sachchar Committee report says that a large number of Muslim Women are under developed due to illiteracy and poverty in India. Muslim Women's Status is Self- Employment, Wage Worker and Labour. They are suffering from Poverty, illiteracy, Political Repression, Cultural Dress and Patriarchy around the world. Other government official reports also say that Muslim Women are among the Poorest, Educationally Excluded, Economically Helpless and Political demoted in India. The conservative societies are tried to exclude the Muslim Ladies from Self- Decision, Secularism, Democracy and Human Rights.⁴

As per Directorate of economic & Statistics 2016, Hyderabad is the capital of Telangana in view of economically and politically. A large part of GDP is being acquired by Hyderabad. Its position is 6th in India, 93rd in World and 4th rank in per capital income. The Unorganised Service Sector is an important source of employment and a large number of female are working in it.⁵

Literature Review

It shows that contents of previous research provide a strong background for further study. Many Articles, Books and Research Materials belong to the Problems of Muslim Women working in Unorganised Service Sector is reviewed in this case. It has been clarified by various researches that there has been no improvement in reducing the problems of Muslim Women in Unorganised Service Sector. The knowledge of relevant material finds out what measures have been taken to complete the research on this topic.

The Gopal Singh Committee Report (1983) acknowledged to Muslim as a backward community in India. They are deprived due to illiteracy and poverty. A large number of Muslim Women sustain "Invisible" work in Unorganised Business.⁶

Hassan, Zoya & Menon, Ritu (2006) says that the discrimination and unequal behavior between Muslim and Non- Muslim Women is going in view of social, economic and political. Muslim Women are more illiterate than any other community in India. Unequal behavior with Muslim Women is going even at level of political, social and economic. They are excluded from political, social and economic empowerment. Unequal behavior for Muslim Women is also going on educational level. In general, Muslim Community has more poverty than other community in India. Self- Employment, Semi- Skilled Worker, Home Based Workers, Informal Labour and Domestic Worker are diminished working condition by profession and

wages get less. These low income workers belong to the Unorganised Service Sector. Share of Muslim Women's Work is quite low due to Vail (Purdah) and Cultural Restrictions. Authors say that 75% women have to be allowed to work outside with the permission of their husband. The World Bank study shows that the work rate of women workers in Haryana and Punjab is lower. There is a lot of poverty in Bihar and West Bengal. Muslim Women's Education is very low due to Curtains and Religious Conservative. The authors also say that gender discrimination trend is growing due to poverty.⁷

Pandya, Rameshwari (2007) describes in her book "Women in India: Issues, Perspectives and Solutions" that Financial Shortage is a major issues for women. Women's Maternity Deaths, Lack of Nutrition, Stomach Diseases, and Pregnancy etc are ignored. Reproductive diseases are likely to produce more in rural areas women. The reason for reproductive diseases is lack of medical facilities, transportation, delay way payment, negligence of other household members etc. There are various reasons for Women's Medical Problem in India. The problem includes poverty, traditional culture, religious extremism etc. Farming Technology is based on sensitive in the current time. The women labour face problem due to illiteracy and lack of technological knowledge.⁸

Maurya, A. (2008) Conditions and Problems of Home Based Worker in Unorganised Service Sector argues that Women Inclusion Level is high in Beeri Work, Embroidery Work and Handloom Work etc. Women High Ratio is engaged in indoor work. The availability of Unorganised Service is irregular, the least wage rate and delay payment. Extra and Basic Facilities such as Social Security, Maternity Benefits, Insurance etc are not provided to women working in Unorganised Service Sector. Health Problems occur as per the nature of work. Women are injuring for a long time due to glass cutting work and lime stone work. They faces vision problem in embroidery work. Females are suffocating by misbehavior attitude of their supervisor and senior.⁹

Tahseen, Ameena (2008) discussed openly on condemn of women's rights, exploitation, customs, dowry, poverty and ignorance through her book "Women's Studies". In her book, she has reviewed various aspects of historical, cultural, religious and social status of women. She said that inequality and gender differences have been established at every level. As a result, women lose their basic rights and have been becoming oppressed and poor. Women are restricted up to domestic duties. They harassed day and night. Apart from this, there has been described past and present women economic issues.¹⁰

Asgari, Shahbaz (2011) referring to issues of Muslim Women's role should be determined first in the present circumstances. Men are compelled to employ women for anxiety or any compulsion. So that society should be taken step to ensure that the Muslim Women stay safe and secure in the workplace.¹¹

Harshmindar (2011) describes in his article "Deprived Condition of Bonded Labour in India: Difference between Labour and Conscience" that some people were living as Bonded Labour since independence in India. The matter will be probably that 50,000

people were working as bonded labour in Punjab. Labours increased with the Machines invention after Green Revolution of 1960s from Eastern India. Many labors began to migrate and the number of workers had been increased in cities. Many of them were agreed to work on low wages. Many workers became sick due to bad effects of insecticide medicine. The result of which their medical costs increased and they become debtors. The author has observed such workers. But the administration has failed to solve the problems of bonded labour like unemployment, poverty, hunger, wages or salaries problem, caste and religion discrimination, debts etc.¹²

As per above matter clarifies that Muslim Female condition is unsatisfactory due to illiteracy, gender and religion discrimination. They are not aware about policies and programs which are run by the Government and NGOs. For the time being, their problem isn't over but the nature of their problems is definitely changing. Few Women's problem is same and remaining women's problems are different on account of work, language, region, religion etc. Now a day, it is not easy to change these women despite the presence of science and technology exclusively for Muslim Women.

Objectives

- To find out the problems of Muslim Women Working in Unorganised Service Sector of Hyderabad.
- To enquire the gender and religion discrimination of Muslim Women Working in Unorganised Service Sector of Hyderabad.

Hypothesis

- There is illiteracy among Muslim Women Working in Unorganised Service Sector of Hyderabad.
- There is no awareness for self- protection in Muslim Women Working in Unorganised Service Sector of Hyderabad.

Methodology

It is a collection of methods for solving the problems in Research Design way. It includes several steps. A researcher generally adopt under logic to solve their research problems. Selection of appropriate research tools and sampling are used for data collection. The current study is an honest effort to put his challenge on. Variables and Analytical Technologies have been used.

The research design is customized below.

i. Population

As per objectives of the research, Muslim Women working in Unorganised Service Sector have been selected as a population from Hyderabad. Various Places of Hyderabad is covered like Chintalmet, Golconda, Talab Katta, Ghasmandi and Pahari Sharif.

ii. Sampling

In view of Patton (1990), there is no specific rule to choose the Quantitative Sampling in Qualitative Research. There is no co-relation between Population Size and Sample Size in Qualitative Research because determination of sampling is based on By the Choice. It is sampled in terms of Timing,

Resource Availability and Study Objectives. The aims of Study are qualitative. Therefore, quantity has been supported to prove the matter which could be said to the problems of Muslim Women working in Unorganised Service Sector. 100 Muslim Women have been selected as sampling from Domestic Work, Home Based Work, Flowering Work, Embroidery Work and Stitching Work. Purposive Sampling is used to achieve the objectives of research.

iii. Tools of the Study

The Primary Data is collected through Questionnaire and Schedule from various places of Hyderabad.

iv. Scoring and Tabulation

Various tables have been made from variables generated in the Questionnaire to get the data obtained.

v. Statistical Techniques

Analysis of the available study has been done with the help of statistical techniques like SPSS and MS-Excel software and results are derived from the data.

Sources of Data Collection

The Research requires the availability of time, materials and resources. Therefore, Primary and Secondary Sources are used because the study is intended to get information from Muslim Women Working in Unorganised Service Sector. The Primary Source has been obtained through Questionnaire and Schedule. Meanwhile Multiple Reports, Journals, Magazines and Books have been used as Secondary Sources.

Findings

A comparative problem of Muslim Women working in Unorganised Service Sector of Hyderabad has been reviewed. The nature of problems of Muslim Women is different in every sector but some issues are same. Percentage of Muslim Female illiteracy is found the highest and the least technical skills. There is no political, social and economical awareness among Muslim Women due to illiteracy. The nature of their work is traditional, unscientific and profit maximization. Profit Maximization is assumed unsecure in Unorganised Service Sector. A large number of young age female are working in the sector which indicates more physical power required. Old age women can't bear the burden of physical work. They are working as labor, supervisor, in-charge etc. It shows that the status of female labor is considered as the lowest in the society. Their Salary is the lowest as compare to other designation. Their working period is found more than 3 years and employment situation is different according to nature of work like permanent, temporary, and seasonal. The basic reason of the problem to adopt this kind of profession is educational deficiency. Now a day, the style of work has changed with new techniques. Education and Training are required to achieve the new techniques but Muslim Females are failed to do this because of illiteracy.

Their family behavior is unsatisfactory. The ration of female self- work is the highest because they have lack of support of their family and society. The ratio of balance between family and profession is recorded as low.

They work 8 to 12 hours a day. The highest ration of women workers are not availing weekly holidays. The maximum proportion of their income is 8000 rupees or less. It is very difficult to full fill their basic needs in present time. They haven't saving for emergency due to more expenditure than income. Therefore, maximum numbers of women are in debt and can't pay the loan on time. Few of them are also facing from salary problem and remaining of them don't get salary on time, few workers salary deducted more and sometimes few workers salary is deducted whole.

They face often medical problem. They don't get any compensation at the time of accident. Bonus and Maternity Benefit are not provided. They have more burden of work, lower salary and no medical facilities. They also face difficulties in their society because of the complexity of cast, gender and religion.

Maximum number of women hasn't basic facility like Baby Care, Washroom etc at workplace. They want security but not provided. They are unsatisfied with the supervisor behavior and deprived with moral charity. The hearing on their complaint is very low. It is hard to see on every side due to illiteracy of Muslim Women. It can be said that she felt most of the problems as women.

Conclusion

It shows that their status isn't better by analyzing of various reports, books, journals, magazines, questionnaire and schedule in the sector. They don't have awareness of rules, policies and programs made by the government due to illiteracy. The study also clarify that Muslim Women working in Unorganised Service Sector are excluded from the main opportunity of the society. Gender and Religion discrimination isn't still ended completely because of conservative society.

Suggestions

There are some recommendations especially for Muslim Women workers to better life and protection from harassment in Unorganised Service Sector.

- Central, Provincial Government and NGOs should be provided part time educational and technical training program for eradication of illiteracy and unskillful for Muslim Women working in Unorganised Service Sector.
- There should be established (Sharia) Islamic Bank Branch for providing the loan without interest to Muslim Women in every Municipal Area.
- Women Cell should be established and few Muslim Women should be the member of this cell to better security for Muslim lady in every Municipal Areas.
- Health Centre with Muslim Lady Doctor should be established for better treatment of every Muslim Women in every Municipal Areas.
- There should be conducted awareness program for male and female to build civil society in view of human rights.

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