

## INCREASING PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN SOCIAL WORKS IN INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

Today Indian women, have set an example of beauty, strength, hard work, devotion and intelligence by holding prestigious positions. The success of Indian women across various walks of life has proven that they have earned this reputation very deservedly. Some of them have displayed exemplary devotion in the field of social work. Present study is focused on finding of participation of women in social work.

**KEYWORDS: Women Participation, Social Workers, Devotion**

### INTRODUCTION

The Indian women social activists have played a significant role in changing many social evils. They have raised their voice against social evils like child marriage, child labor, exploitation of women, dowry system and supported various educational programs. In past social reform groups, such as Arya Samaj, Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj and others encouraged women's participation in social and religious issues. Women took up the responsibility of spreading awareness regarding numerous issues. They served themselves into different organizations for the reformation and enlightenment of women. After independence, Indian women social activists have become more important. Their concern with the status of Indian women led to different social works and contemporary India has also witnessed the rise of many women organizations. More and more Indian women opting for employment, issues relating to their safety are a major concern. Besides these they have also lent their voices for environmental causes.

### OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

1. Finding of participation of rural working women engaged in social work
2. Finding of participation of rural non-working women engaged in social work
3. Finding of participation of urban working women engaged in social work
4. Finding of participation of urban non-working women engaged in social work

## HYPOTHESIS

1. There is no significant participation of rural working women engaged in social work.
2. There is no significant participation of rural non-working women engaged in social work.
3. There is no significant participation of urban working women engaged in social work.
4. There is no significant participation of urban non-working women engaged in social work.

## METHODOLOGY

Descriptive survey method was used for present study. 1000 women belonging age 25-50 years were selected randomly as sample. It consists of 250 rural working, 250 rural non-working, 250 urban working and 250 non-working women. Social work was categorized as child labor, women employment, health and sanitation issues, girl education, child education and family issues. Sample students were interviewed using a self-prepared questionnaire. Collected data was tabulated and comparatively analyzed using percentile tool.

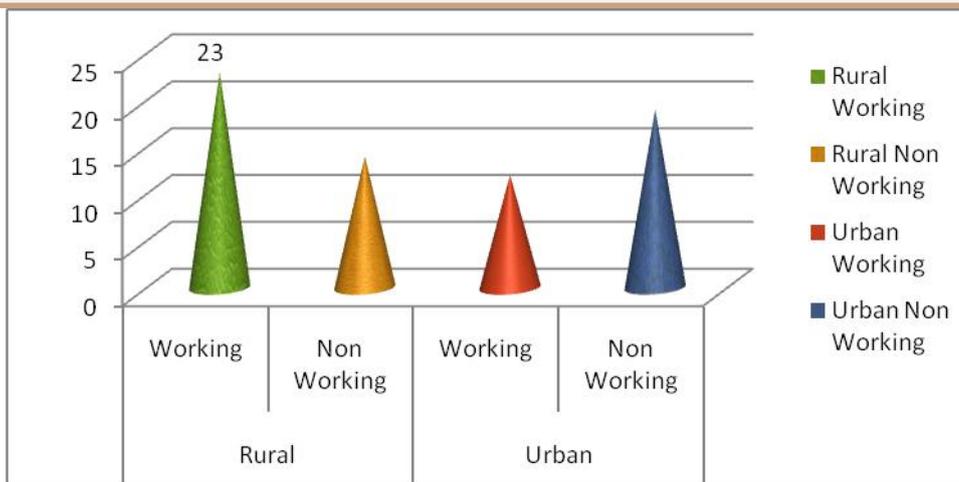
## FINDING AND ANALYSIS

**Table 1: Status of Social Worker Women**

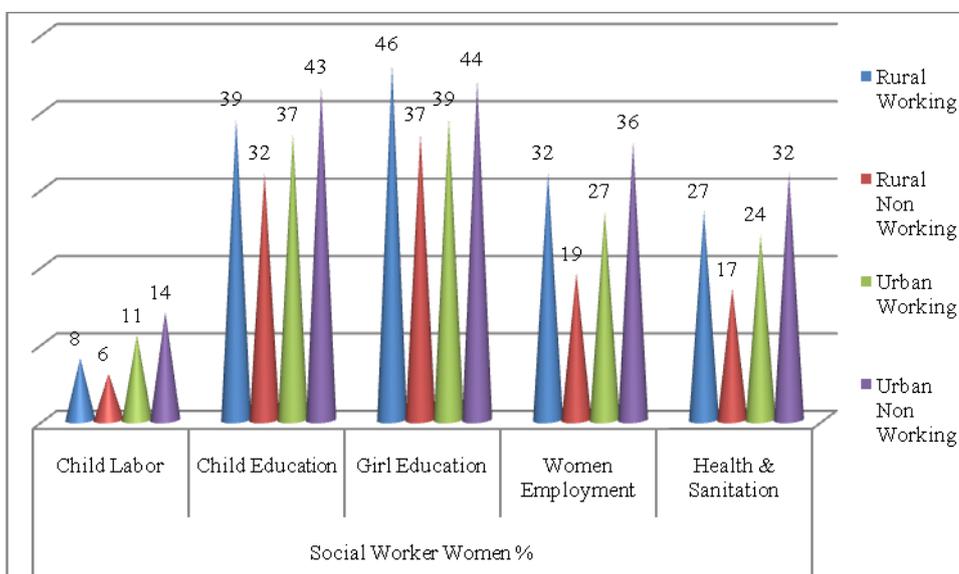
Locality	Category	No. of Women (%)
Rural	Working	23
	Non-Working	14
Urban	Working	12
	Non-Working	19

**Table 2: Status of Social Worker Women in Different Fields**

Locality	Category	Social Worker Women %				
		Child Labor	Child Education	Girl Education	Women Employment	Health & Sanitation
Rural	Working	8	39	46	32	27
	Non-Working	6	32	37	19	17
Urban	Working	11	37	39	27	24
	Non-Working	14	43	44	36	32



**Chart 1: Status of Social Worker Women**



**Chart 2: Status of Social Worker Women in Different Fields**

Status of social worker women in different fields shows that among rural working women 8% involved in child labor work, 39% in child education, 46% in girl education, 32% in women employment and 27% in health and sanitation. Thus hypothesis 1, there is no significant participation of rural working women engaged in social work is rejected.

In case of rural non-working women, 6% are engaged in child labor field, 32% in child education, 37% in girl education, 19% in women employment and 17% health and sanitation. Hence hypothesis 2, there is no significant participation of rural non-working women engaged in social work is rejected.

Among urban working women 11% involved in child labor, 37% in child education, 39% found to work in the field of girl education, 27% engaged in the field of women employment and 24% worked for health and sanitation. Therefore hypothesis 3, there is no significant participation of urban working women engaged in social work is rejected.



For non-working women, 14% are working for child labor, 43% for child education, 44% in girl education, 36% in women empowerment and 32% in health and sanitation issues. That's why hypothesis 4, there is no significant participation of urban non-working women engaged in social work is rejected.

## **CONCLUSION**

Study shows that Indian women are imparting important role for social reformation. Working and non-working both category women are participating in social welfare and participation is increasing. Some of non-working women accepted social work as their profession and engaged with high devotion. They are fighting for rights of deprived persons.

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