

A Study of Tribal Women Workers of Central Region of TSP area in Gujarat State

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**Abstract**

**Human rights and Tribal in Gujarat.....**

Rajasthan is one of the tribal dominant state in the country. It covers five districts – Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Chittorgarh an Sirohi. Besides of this the primitive tribes- Sahriya are in Baran district in the state. The whole family of the tribal engaged in labour work in the marble factory, construction work and agriculture labour. According to annual report of Tribal department 2001, Female tribal workers are 47.8% and among them 49.7% belong to marginal workers category. Due to destitution of the resources for livelihood they are going to be migrated outside. There all family members have been engaged in earning process try to survive the living. Unfortunately they are loosing their natural family life or the ground to enjoy the fundamental rights. They era victims of vulnerability, their children are not getting proper education and developmental caring as desired. Among the Tribal women workers the literacy rate is very low. They don't have any social life and suffer from human made violation at work place. Mostly it becomes in in hidden situation due some socio- economic force but ultimately their human rights are being disturbed on the ground of equity and equality.

**Keywords:** Tribal, Workers, Family

It's likely

The Study....

This Scenario scratches the need to search reality and sustainability of the present situation regarding human rights among the target group of tribal society. It is essential to save dignity beyond gender base. Thus the study focus on equity issues in the light of Gandhian vision. So, this deprived group could secure proper place in main stream of nation's development without losing their dignity.

To contribute as.....

- It will contribute to bring awareness and help to improve the livelihood among women worker segment of tribal community.

- It will be able to sensitize and aware the tribal women to carry and enjoy their Human Rights towards better living.
- This may also open the way to facilitate the healthier environment and protect life with human dignity.

**Academic Significance .....**

Human rights are prime condition for human dignity. As per law of nature this is the fundamental right to enjoy it for betterment of life. But in present era, it has become violated concern with target group. So they are going too far and far from main stream of development. And they are unable to get what they deserve. They are suffering from injustice or unfair practices of male dominant or so called powerful /mighty segment of the society. The study opens the most practicable space as a part of solution. Such ray of hope in this darkness has an academic significance in future relevance.

**Research Design and Methodology**

**Problem investigated:**

To find out that the target group is equipping or not with human right at work place.

**Objectives**

- To identify and define the indications of exploitation of the tribal women.
- Analysis the causes responsible for exploitation
- It's impact on their socio - economic and cultural development
- Ultimately define the status of Human Rights among above group

**Hypothesis**

- Human Rights of tribal women workers are violated at their work place such as right to life, right to livelihood, right to property and right to education or welfare etc.
- They are unorganized; therefore they can't enjoy Human Right.

**Research area and respondents**

Geographically it covers tribal area of Udaipur district in Rajasthan State. Subjectively it is concern or limit with "Tribal Women worker towards their dignity and empowerment as enjoying the human rights.

50 Female workers, belongs to tribal society from research area are our respondents. They have been selected according to opinion of local people by using the PRA technique.

**Details of methods and tools**

Survey Method has been applied to prove the hypothesis by using the schedules, Interview, Participatory observation and open individual as well as group discussion also along with exercised during research work. SPSS and relevant statistical tools have been practiced to manage the collected data.

**Result and Discussion**

**Indicators of exploitation faced by the tribal women workers**

The researcher has taken following measures to analysis the situation of exploitation of tribal women at work place. These areas.

Economic discrimination

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	45	90
No	05	10

**Table 1:** Table showing the responses to get equal wages as male labours have.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	47	94
No	03	06

**Table 2:** Table showing the responses to more work load than male workers.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Daily	15	
weakly	03	
Every fifteen days	09	
monthly	08	
uncertain	15	

**Table 3:** Table showing the responses regarding wages payment system.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	42	
No	08	

**Table 4:** Table showing the responses regarding lower wages payment.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	42	
No	08	

**Table 5:** Table showing the responses regarding Physical harassment.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	34	
No	16	

**Table 6:** Table showing the responses regarding Sexual harassment.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	38	
No	12	

**Table 7:** Table showing the responses regarding Poor working conditions.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
yes	46	
no	04	

**Table 8:** Table showing the responses regarding pass abuse and bulgur comments or teasing.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Very poor	25	50
Poor	15	30
average	10	20

**Table 9:** Table showing the responses regarding Discrimination in the practices specified for Facilities and welfare scheme as well as avoidance of legal provisions for the same.

Communities and law in India is also experienced by a number of women whit in the four walls of the home.

Sexual Harassment in the work place: In the words of the supreme court of India. Sexual Harassment constitutes a serious violation of woman’s fundamental rights to freedom and equality at the workplace [1-6].

**Analysis of causes responsible for exploitation**

- Need of work or income
- Unemployment pressure
- Lose of natural resource
- Migration effect
- Lower living protection near residential place in city or work site.
- Illiteracy
- Addiction like drink and smoking etc of male members in the family
- Poverty
- Lack of moral system in the society

- Effect of westernization (blindly follow up)
- Higher level of unsatisfied physical desires of respondents is responsible to be cheated.
- Innocence behaves and lowers level of understanding this world with in time.

It’s impact on their socio-economic and cultural development.

Status of Human Rights among the target group in present era.

**Conclusion**

This concern has prompted legal reforms, new legislation, beefing up of instituting policies that seek to address woman’s vulnerability in various arenas. There are some identifiable approaches to Human Rights as a development issue.

Communities and law in India is also experienced by a number of women within the four walls of home. This concern has prompted legal reforms, new legislation, and briefing up instituting policies that seek to address woman’s vulnerability in various areas. There are some identifiable approaches to human rights as development issue.

Strengthening of infrastructure institute has it providing entrepreneurial. The whole concept of the project is based on sustainable technology for the benefit stay safe with technology.

**Towards Future.....**

It is impotent to educate women and girls about their rights and actualizing them. They have to right to their dignity. Health and decision making in all the important issues like marriage, child bearing, choice of works etc. In India there are some of most intensive laws and large machinery to protect the rights of women. The government of India has adopted number of approaches to address various dimensions of violence against women.

The 80s witnessed an increase in the number of woman’s organizations that were formed largely through campaigns against dowry and rape. The main trust of the women’s movement was strategizing for legal reforms through public mobilization and protest. Legal reforms and support services instituted by the government were a result of protest and press is by women’s groups and civil society. Women’s groups and NGOs have instituted a number of support services for victims of domestic counseling

centers, model shelter home, legal aid centers and income generation programmers. Measures which can be conducive at the government level can include. Linking economic and livelihood aspects with birth/education of child. Positive economic benefits/facilities to parents for upbringing the girl child. Facilitating the panchayat of villagers which have balanced sex ratio.

### Suggestions

Legal awareness should be provided to women family members and other community members about the right of women and girls.

Information about health consequences of the practice of the per birth sex selection and elimination of girl child link up with human and child right should be provided to all workers.

Awareness about gender equity should be created through various communication system including print audio visual media as well as it should be made aware of the fact that a husband is a human being and not god.

They can also assist women victims in various ways to bring an end to the pre penetration of negative socio cultural practices.

Strong networking among all the workers the government bodies, medical fraternity media and civil society is required.

Some more legislation/laws and amendments are required to strengthen the position of women in the society. Along with the legislation, it is also very important to ensure the strict implementation.

Sensitizing the religious fraternity which can influence the community towards positivism related to birth/upbringing the social status of girl child.

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