

Limitations of the Study

All scientific inquiries are subjected to few limitations, although these may differ with respect to the magnitude of limitations. The findings of the present study are subject to the following limitations:

1. The study area was confined to one small area. Thus the results of the study are applicable only to similar kind of situation analysis.
2. The study pertains to a certain time period. The result may not be valid for over a longer period of time due to fast changing socio-economic and socio-cultural setting in this study area.
3. Because of limitation of time and other resources involved in research, the present study was restricted to a secondary data only. The result drawn from this study, therefore may have limited application i.e., it cannot be assumed to provide information, capable of generalization over other regions and could have regional biasness, but surely the broad similarities specific to a particular gender, will provide some insight to the study.

General Information

While a majority of the women still face discrimination and gender bias, in the last few decades, the number of women successful in politics, technology and business etc. is definitely on the rise. Society has started seeing women in a different perspective. They work as lawyers, nurses, doctors, social workers, teachers, secretaries, managers and officers etc. There is no profession today where women are not

* Department of Home science Chistiya College of Arts, Khuldabad,

employed. However, it is true that working women have to face problems by virtue of their sex. For centuries women have been subjected to exploitation and torture, physically, sexually and mentally. There are innumerable challenge and problems faced by them both at home and workplace. What we generally see today, in addition to various media and journal reports is that in the workplace women generally face mental stress, sexual harassment, discriminatory practices, safety and security issues etc (Martin, 1989). India's patriarchal society thinks of women only as homemakers and sexual objects and is generally subjected to exploitation and torture (Dube, 2001).

Women in the Workplace:

Women in the workforce earning wages or a salary are part of a modern phenomenon, one that developed at the same time as the growth of paid employment for men; yet women have been challenged by inequality in the workforce (N. Andal 2002). A woman is a social animal. To keep her in captivity, without access to work or finance or interaction with the outside world, is less than fair (Eisenhower, 2002). Economic, social and political empowerment of women is essential for the development of any society. Working women are essential for the development of the society, so empowerment of women is important to the process of upliftment of economic,

Social, Political Status of women.

Traditionally women have been the under-privileged ones in the society, not enjoying the same rights or standards of living as the other half of the population.

According to Robin (2002) "Sexism is the root oppression, the one which, until and unless we uproot it, will continue to put forth the branches of racism, class, hatred, ageism, competition, ecological disaster and economic exploitation. No other human differentiations can be similarly powerful in reproducing oppressions, and so, women are the real left."

Status of women can be broadly defined as the degree of socio-economic equality and freedom enjoyed by women. Economic, social and cultural factors interplay for reinforcing the gender differences in ownership, control and access to land through inheritance, marriage or informal networks (Arun, 1994). Women's economic status in the household, depends on three levels of influence, viz., women's acquired economic and social power, the socio-economic status of their households and the level of support and opportunities in the community (Zhao, 1991). Women's economic well-being is usually enhanced by women acquiring independent sources of income that begets increased self-esteem and improved conditions of their households and the overall level of development in their communities. The gender gap in the ownership and control of property is the most significant contributor to the gender gap in the economic wellbeing, social status and empowerment of women (Andal, 2002)

Women have been playing vital roles in households since ages. Now women are also recognized for their value in the workplace and are engaged in wide range of activities of work in addition to their routine domestic work. Building a society where women can breathe freely without fear of oppression, exploitation, and discrimination is the need of the hour, to ensure a better future for the next generation.

Women's Major Health Issues:

Women in India facing major health issues like malnutrition, lack of maternal health, diseases like AIDS, breast cancer, domestic violence and many more.

Malnutrition:

Nutrition plays a major role in an individual's overall health, psychological and physical health status is often dramatically impacted by the presence of malnutrition.

India has one of the highest rates of malnourished women among developing countries. A 2012 study by Tarozzi have found the nutritional intake of early adolescents to be approximately equal. However, it is seen that the rate of malnutrition increases for women as they enter adulthood. Maternal malnutrition has been associated with an increased risk of maternal mortality and also child birth defects. Addressing the issues of malnutrition would have beneficial outcomes for women and children.

Lack of maternal health

The lack of maternal health contributes to the economic disparities of mothers and their children. Poor maternal health not only affects a child's health in adverse ways but also decreases a woman's ability to participate in economic activities. Therefore, national health programs such as the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the Family Welfare Program have been created to address the maternal health care needs of women across India. Although India has witnessed dramatic growth over the last two decades, maternal mortality still remains high as in comparison to many developing nations. India contributes to nearly 20 percent of all maternal deaths worldwide between 1992 and 2006. The primary reasons for the high levels of maternal mortality are directly related to disparities of economic conditions and cultural constraints limiting access to care. However, maternal mortality is not identical across all of India or even a particular state urban area often have lower overall maternal mortality due to the availability of adequate medical resources. For those states where there is higher literacy and growth rates tend to have greater maternal health and also lower infant mortality.

Suicide

Suicide is a major problem in India. The suicide rate in India is five times higher than that of the developed world. Furthermore, the rate of suicide has been found to be higher in women as compared to men in India.

The most common reasons for women's suicide is directly related to:

- Depression
- Anxiety
- Gender discrimination
- Domestic violence

The suicide rate is particularly high among female sex workers in India, who face numerous forms of discrimination for their gender and line of work.

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is a major issue in India. Domestic violence is defined as acts of physical, psychological, and sexual violence against women is found across the world and is currently viewed as a hidden epidemic by the World Health Organization.

As per reports of India National Family Health Survey III (2010-2011), 31 percent of all women reported having been the victims of physical violence in the last 12 months. However, the actual number of victims may be much higher. The study found that the poorest women fared worst among middle and high-income women.

Rationale and Significance of the Study

Educated urban women are presumed to be more aware of the opportunities and challenges of the workplace or educated urban women can better understand their roles and limitations in the workplaces and are perceived to be bold enough to develop their own personalities, with or without encouragement from their families. An assessment of the problems and issues plaguing urban working women is therefore a necessity for better understanding of workplace dynamics related to women.

During earlier days there were some man-made boundaries for women but now women play vital roles in different sectors. Women today are breaking that boundary and are playing the dual role of balancing domestic life as well as professional life, giving a boost to their societal status in the process. The major problems for working women arise out of the dual responsibilities of the working woman - domestic work as well as office work. Though more and more women are coming out in search of paid employment and their families also need their income, the attitude towards women and their role in the family has not undergone much change. Women continue to be perceived as weak, inferior, and second-class citizens. Even today, looking after the family and children is generally perceived to be the primary responsibility of the man.

It is possible to accept that as more and more women have entered the workforce, there is no longer a solid family-support at home (Schwartz, 2002). "Women have increased their participation in paid employment considerably during the past 30 years, but men have not increased their participation in housework to the same extent" (Evertsson and Nermo, 2004).

Women still perform majority of the care giving role and juggling of work in the family. Gender is seen as a significant determinant of negative job spill-over because employed women are expected to carry out the responsibility for family services and still be able to smoothly handle

their work roles (Delgado and Canabal, 2006). Although husbands have taken on more domestic work than they did in earlier generations, this gain for women has been offset by "escalating pressures for intensive parenting and the increasing time demands of most high-level careers"

(Eagly and Carli, 2007). Added to this is the phenomenon of guilt experienced by women containing a general feeling of responsibility especially towards their own children. It gives rise to a sense of failure of responsibility that arises when they lack control over the demands made on them from different spheres of life.

It is a fact that women have to face problems just by virtue of their being women. And if they are working the problems are multiplied manifold. Working women are those who are in paid employment. Social attitude to the role of women lags much behind the law. This attitude which considers women fit for certain jobs and not for other jobs influences those who are involved in the recruitment of female employees.

Historically, women have suffered oppression and domination by the patriarchal society in India and have faced many problems and challenges. Women were taught to accept their position through the socialization process and also that all rules and regulation made only for women they were bound to follow including their 'initiation rites.' They are taught to be obedient wives and sisters and also to respect their elders; manners are taught to them, like how to walk, talk, sit, and work at home and many others. They are neither considered as individuals with a personality of their own, nor do they have any personal life. They are told that a man could marry more than one woman and they accept it silently, blaming it on their own fate. The inferior positions of women in the traditional Indian society have been reinforced by a number of traditional practices such as polygamy, early marriage, and illiteracy and by years of subjugation. Many of these practices are still found today in some places in the country.

Participation of women in prominent decision-making positions is limited by severe cultural and social constraints because men think that women are not capable enough to take a good decision.

Research Problems

The study shows the following research problems of working women.

1. Balancing between paid employment and family care.
2. Work related health problems faced by working women.
3. Victims of physical harassment and unfair treatment in the workplace.
4. Tolerance of abuse, violence, harassment and discrimination.
5. Sexual harassment, mental pressure and safety problems.
6. Prejudiced and stereotyped thinking faced by working women.

Implication of the Study

The study would help us in understanding the present status of women in our society what kind of problems they are going through

1. To find out possible solutions for problems and issues faced by working women.
2. To find out the gaps between the problems faced and probable solutions to the problems

faced by working women.

3. The study can yield results that can help us in better understanding the problems and challenges faced by working women.
4. Some solutions can be offered for betterment of working women in the work place.
5. To create awareness among the society about the equal importance of men and women.
6. To improve the existing status and security of the women.

CONCLUSION:

As per the new technological developments and due to globalizations women workers are getting more opportunities for improving their skills and works involvements not only in theirs house but also in industries, companies, organizations and various school and colleges.in various improved and promote in their workplace and in technological work. Due to more responsibilities on her shoulder they are suffering from various health problems like headache, hypertension, thyroids, blood pressures, cancer, sugar, mental ill-health, etc. the Indian Government should try to improve the conditions for woman's workers in many parts for example maternity leave is easily give to women and help the woman for achieve higher post actually women's nature is promotion to gain high quality in every field but if the condition is not ready then the reduction of promotion and optimization in work will be occur. Women workers are often subject to sexual harassment then the Government should put strict rules for these types of crimes , also public transport system sometimes danger for woman and Government should put more Inspection. Traditionally people think that men should only work and gain money and women should work as house hold, but the financial demands on the Indian families.In a patriarchal society like India a particular boundary exists only for women, and if they try to cross that boundary then people start maligning them. The general perception is that if somewomen are doing things differently, beyond people's limited imagination, and out of sync with traditional thinking, like going out for jobs, wearing different type of fashionable clothes, talking freely with male members etc., immediately they are branded as loose women. India probably has still a long way to go to make our workplaces free from any prejudices, abuses and harassments. Even then we can still try at solving some of the related issues and problems with some possible solutions that have been mentioned above so that women become stronger and are able to handle any adverse situations.

Some Recommendations and Solutions

1. Basically parents should take care of their female child, like wearing cloth which time they are coming to home at which place they are working theirs friends and workplace.
2. Organisations should provide security to women employees and take measures to ensure that they discharge their job in a secure atmosphere.
3. Governments should make it mandatory for companies to install Global Positioning System (GPS) in vehicles carrying women, in all industries which engage women in night shifts.
4. Private companies should Provide self-defence training to women; installing safety devices and CCTVs at the work place; undertaking police verification of cab drivers, security guards etc.
5. Child care facilities and Child care leave for working women should be provided by every organisation.
6. Flexible timing and Possibility to work from home are required for working women.

References:

1. Chatterjee, A, and VP Paily (2011). "Achieving Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5 in India".
2. Ariana, Prochista and Arif Naveed. An Introduction to the Human Development Capability Approach: Freedom and Agency.
3. United Nations. "Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for All." Human Development Report 2011. (2011): n. page. Web. 12 April 2013.
4. Raj, Anita (2011). "Gender equity and universal health coverage in India".
5. Balarajan, Y; Selvaraj, S; et al. (2011). "Health care and equity in India".
6. Sarwade. W.K and Balasheb Ambedkar,(2000), "Retail Trade Structure in Rural Area", Indian Journal of Marketing, Vol.30(8-10), August-October 2000, pp.26-36
7. Sarwade, W. K. (1998). A study of rural marketing with special reference to marathwada region in maharashtra.

8. Dr.M.A.Raffey and Mr.Adamane S.L (2017) “Approaches to study GST and its impact on Indian Economy” recent trends in taxation,: 89 – 94
 9. Dr.M.A.Raffey., (2016) planning and management in higher education Signature Books International, New Delhi India

####

An Empirical study on impact of E-commerce on GDP

*Dr. Dalbir Singh Kaushik

Introduction

With the Internet as an open network environment, e-Commerce refers to a variety of business activities in the wide range of worldwide commercial trade, based on browser/server application mode. In e-Commerce, buyers and sellers do not meet each other but realize the consumers shopping online, merchants online, payment online and a variety of business activities, trading activities, financial activities and activities related to integrated a new e-Commerce business services model, which use the information technology and network communication technology for commercial activities. With the rapid development of science and technology in today's society, the country's development is inseparable with the development of IT industry, and e-Commerce industry is the emerging industry in the IT industry. Given e-Commerce industry own the growing proportion in the national economy, the association between e-Commerce industry and economic growth becomes increasingly important. The E-commerce industry was worth Rs. 351 (5.4 billion US \$) billion in 2011 grew at a CAGR of 37% to touch Rs. 1257 billion in 2015, and was estimated to become a Rs. 2,110 billion (31 billion US \$) industry by 2016.

Review of the Literature

Kalita, B. (2016). attempted a study on impact of e-commerce on Indian economy. Secondary data had been taken to complete the study. In various reports she found that market of e-commerce was increased from \$4.4 billion in 2010 to \$ 13.6 billion in 2014. It was found in the last that e-commerce industry is emerging as an important tool for Indian economy. Increasing internet penetration in e-commerce had an attractive option for the retailers to expand themselves. So, to promote this industry investment should be made in supporting infrastructure and innovative things.

Liu, S. (2013).executed an empirical study on e-commerce's effects on economic growth. By using data stationary test and co-integration test it was found that GDP was positively correlated with all other variables. Among these explanatory variables, the coefficient of the scale of online advertising was the highest, indicating that in recent years, the development of e-commerce had accelerated rapid expansion of online advertising investment.

Objectives of the Study

- To study the trend pattern of size of GDP and E-Commerce industry from the period 2011 to 2016.
- To know the impact of E-Commerce on GDP growth of Indian Economy.

Research Methodology

- Period of Study: To achieve the objectives, the data for the period 2011 to 2016 have been taken.
- Analysis Method: The collected data are analyzed with the help of **Linear Regression**.