

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF WORKING WOMEN IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

Female agricultural labour who work the "double day" that is work plus house work are also faced with a wide range of problems which often hinder their work. Participation poverty, lack of access to education and adequate health facilities are their major problems lack of training and suitable implements with respect of farm and home loans, low wage rates, lack of recognition for their problems. Apart from customs and traditions, blind beliefs, which are adverse to the good health and progress of women and to their drudgery, for a vast majority of those women, the questions is not of right but of basic requirements.

Key words: Agricultural, Female, Labour, Diversification

INTRODUCTION

India is primarily an agricultural country. The importance of agriculture in Indian economy is evident. Agriculture is the largest and the most important industry in India, nearly 75 percent of the people depend on agriculture either directly or indirectly for their living. Agriculture is a predominant sector, which provides employment in the rural areas. The female population employment in the rural areas. The female population constitutes nearly half of the total population of our country. Agriculture still constitutes the main sources of livelihood and work for most people in Asia, Africa and Latin America, what is less known is the fact that a very large proportion of this work is done by women, particularly in Asia and Africa. The population of India as per 2001 census is 104 crores of which 33 crores are female which roughly crores to 48 percent.

It is a fact long asked for granted but also long ignored, by land large they have remained as "invisible workers" studies on women in agriculture conducted in India and other developing and under developed countries all point to the fact that women contribute for more to agriculture production that has generally been acknowledged. Recognition of their crucial role in agriculture not obscure the fact that farm women continue to be concerned with their primary functions as wives, mothers and home makers. The patriarchal system of family life, which has been in vogue since time immemorial has regulated women to the background

It is a well known fact that female agricultural labour are among the poorest of the poor and their families ridden with problems. Further female agricultural labour whole head their families are likely to face more problems than the female agricultural labour from male headed families.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

India is an agricultural country where 70% of our population is engaged in agriculture besides around 60% of the agricultural labour force is women. Majority of the farm operations are carried out by women, with all their contribution to agriculture their conditions remains parietic. The researcher to study the socio economic conditions of the women in public and private sector.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TOPIC

The topic chosen for the present study is economic and social conditions of private and public sector workers in Pattukkottai Taluk in Thanjavur district is the main occupation of this village. Since it is understood that participation of women is greater in agriculture, the researcher who tails from this village prefers to conduct a study on the economic conditions of women folk who are actively engaged in agriculture, in this villages.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study has been conducted with the following objectives:

1. To find out the volume of women engaged in private and public sector in the study area.
2. To find out the problem faced by the women in working in the private and public sector
3. To understand the nature of agricultural operations performed by women in this villages.
4. To find out the wage and salary structure of the women in public and private sector.

AREA OF THE STUDY

Pattukkottai town is an important town in Thanjavur district, and 45 Km from Thanjavur. This town has 5 revenue villages. They are

- (1)Nadiambalpuram
- (2)Kailasanathapuram
- (3)Maharajasamudram
- (4) Rengogiappa Thottam
- (5) Pappavalli Palayamkottai.

Pattukkottai is the head quarter of Thanjavur District. The Pattukkottai town covers an area of 21.83 square kilometers.

SOURCES OF DATA

PRIMARY DATA

Primary data was collected through questionnaire the information required for the study was directly collected from the women employees.

SECONDARY DATA:

Data which are not originally collected but rather than obtained from the published or unpublished sources are known as secondary data. They are

1. Records
2. Magazines and books.

After analysis and interpretation of data, the investigator can arrive at the following facts:

- High proportion of the respondents below the age group of 26-35 years of age group
- Majority 74% of the respondents are married.
- .Majority 20% of the respondents are experience on above 10 years
- Majority 50% of the respondents are experienced on less than 5 years
- 40% of the respondent are qualified Hr. Secondary level
- 40% of the respondent are earn income of Rs.5000 to Rs.7000
- 40% of the respondents are suffered for more working hours
- 40% of the respondents are working into 0-8 hours in a day
- 58% of the respondents are satisfied by the leave facilities providing by the institutions
- 40% of the respondents are opinion that the management allowed leave facilities below 10 to 20 days in a year
- 40% of the respondents are opinion that the welfare facilities providing by the institutions are very good
- 50% of the respondents are opinion that the no changing system improves the job satisfaction of the employees.
- Majority 40% of the respondents are satisfied about the salary providing by the company
- 70% of the respondent is opinion that the high income would increase job satisfaction of the employees.
- 60% of the respondents are opinion that the higher income give security of the job
- 40% of the respondents are opinion that very few promotion opportunity providing by the company.
- 50% of the respondents are opinion that strained relationship between the workers and management
- Majority 40% of the respondent are attended education training by the company
- 60% of the respondents are satisfied for canteen facilities providing by the institutions.
- 42% of the respondents are opinion that good relationship between the management and workers.

SUGGESTIONS

- The study has revealed that the women workers could working into private and public sector enterprises. It is very rare of find women in manufacturing.
- Finance has been the primary problem and also time of working hours and transport problems are the main problems of the workers.
- Training has not been derived by most of the employees. The employment generation and capacity utilization must be improved by proper diversification expansion, modernization and innovative methods of doing.
- Providing safeguard to the women's employees in the working place especially provide the separate room facilities for lunch and other purposes.

CONCLUSION

The study has not fully revealed whether the particular group of enterprises owned by women could successful, whether the pattern of entrepreneurship restrict to only processing. Servicing & trade whether, previous experience along would contribute to emergence women workers. Further studies are needed to problem these question in depth. But, the

problems and experience of the women workers in this study are not unusual. It is true that lack of finance has been one of the biggest issues faced by all scales of operations. However, a silver lining in this study is that family support has been in the fore front which has taken institutional care half of the problem.

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