

IMPACT OF SOCIO ECONOMIC FACTORS ON THE NATURE OF WORK IN UNORGANISED SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

Economic development and Social development are two major components for India to emerge as super economic power. Almost all economic indicators are showing healthy trend and India is one of the fastest growing major economies of the world. Economically marginalized remain socially excluded. The gains of economic development accrue disproportionately to the socially developed groups. On the other hand, socially backward may gain only marginally from economic development which may not be sufficient for them to improve their social skills to enable them to earn more. Women in the informal economy face even more risk than men due to lower wages, more strenuous work, and familial and societal responsibilities. In the modern world, women have to improve their socio-economic status. Therefore they are ready to accept both challenges of housework as well as an employee. Indian society has a male-domination still, there is the poor value of women workers especially in the unorganized sector. This paper deals with impact of Socio economic factors which affect the living condition of the women in unorganised sector.

I. INTRODUCTION

Over 90% of workers and producers in India are in the informal economy with no regular salaried employment, no protection from hazardous working conditions, any social security or social safety nets, and are particularly vulnerable to external fluctuations within the economy and the state. An estimate by the world Bank shows that 90% of the women working in the informal sector are not included in the official statistics and their work is undocumented and considered as disguised wage work, unskilled, low paying and do not provide benefits to the workers. Statistics show that vast majority of Indians work in Agriculture where 55% of the population is female agricultural workers and 30% of the men are labourers and not cultivators. Most of the women are found to be employed in agricultural activities and in the unorganised sector. The employment of women is high in the unorganised sector such as part time helpers in households, construction center, tanneries, and match and beedi industries. The informal economy is not a separate part of the economy but is closely tied with the formal economy, both for the supply of labour as well as for goods and services. As a result, informal workers are connected to both local and global economies. Women in the informal economy face even more risk than men due to lower wages, more strenuous work, and familial and societal responsibilities. In the modern world, women have to improve their socio-economic status. Therefore they are ready to accept both challenges of housework as well as an employee. Indian society has a male-domination still, there is the poor value of women workers especially in the unorganized sector. According to the 2011 census, the total number of women workers in India is 149.8 mil-lion. Out of that 35.9 million are working as cultivators and remaining 61.5 million are engaged in the agriculture sector, 8.5 million busies with household workers and lasting 43.7 million workers in other industries. Now, working women became a significant part of the workforce in India. This paper focus on how the socio economic of working women force influence the earning capacity of women and working nature of women in unorganised sector

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Wage differentials in India are higher in rural as compared to urban areas, and are higher among women than among men workers. Simple decompositions of wages inequality by sector reveal that a significant part of wage inequality is accounted among individuals between rather than within sectors for every type of working person. **Panchanan Das(2012)**. Greatest gender pay gap was determined in the mid-career. As expected, men are better paid in regard to most determinants. In particular, the trade union effect is much stronger for men, and private companies tend to pay men more, holding all other factors equal (**Rumiana Stoilova, Ralitsa Simeonova-Ganeva, and Tatyana Kotzeva**). The migrated women were working in construction industry were exploited to greater degree. They were not paid fairly for doing same work in comparison of men and for same hours of work. Lack of organisation in terms of forming trade unions among female workers, adverse impact of technological growth on women labour, absence of purposeful human resource development policy on improving women's employability through training, inadequate legislation and ineffective enforcement of safeguards to protect female workers, particularly in terms of their working conditions etc were the major causes leading to pitiable condition of women workers. (**Dave (2012)**). Domestic servants have compulsion of supplementing family income to make both ends meet. Most of the domestic servants are young and adults. The main problems faced by domestic servants are low level of wages, absence of leave facility, no social security, no protection etc. they do not have any monitoring agency as well as union (**Prakash Chandra Deogharia(2014)**).

III. OBJECTIVES

1. To study influence of the working age on daily earning capacity of women in unorganised sector
2. To know the number of days work by women in unorganised sector to support the family

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is broadly based on a primary survey of about 200 individuals/ women working in the unorganised sector, at Pollachi Taluk comprising of North, South, East, West. In each region, Six to seven taluk were selected and covered. In each district, four blocks, in each block four villages and in each selected village 6 face-to-face interviews were conducted with the women working in the unorganised sector. The data collected from Primary sources through structured questionnaire by random sample method. Besides, information gathered through in depth interviews has also been incorporated.

Age * Daily wages Cross tabulation

		Daily wages						Total
		100-200	200-300	300-400	400-500	500-600	Above 600	
Age	25-29 years	5	1	2	1	0	1	10
		50%	10%	20%	10 %	0	10%	100%
	30-39 years	8	19	27	4	3	0	61
		13%	31%	44%	7%	5%	0	100%
	40-50 years	13	42	35	13	5	0	108
		12%	39%	32%	12%	5%	0	100%
	Above 50 Years	5	6	5	3	1	1	21
		24%	29%	24%	4%	4.5%	4.5%	100%

Total	31	68	69	21	9	2	200
	15.5%	34%	34.5%	10.5%	4.5%	1%	100%

The cross tabulation of the Daily wages of the respondents across the age of the respondents is presented in the above Table. 50% of the respondents at the age of 25-29 years earn between Rs100- 200 as Daily wages, 10% of the respondents earn between Rs.200-Rs.300 & Rs.400-500 and above Rs.600 20% of the respondents earn between Rs.300-Rs.400. At the age of 30-39 years, 13% of the respondents earn between Rs.100-Rs.200, 31% of the respondents earn between Rs.200-Rs.300, 44% of the respondents earn between Rs.300-Rs.400, 7% of the respondents earn between Rs.400-Rs.500, 5% of the respondents earn between Rs.500-Rs.600 and No respondents earn above Rs.600.

At the age of 40-50 years, 12% of the respondents earn between Rs.100-Rs.200, 39% of the respondents earn between Rs.200-Rs.300, 32% of the respondents earn between Rs.300-Rs.400, 12% of the respondents earn between Rs.400-Rs.500, 5% of the respondents earn between Rs.500-Rs.600 and No respondents earn above Rs.600.

At the age of above 50 years, 24% of the respondents earn between Rs.100-Rs.200 & Rs.300-Rs.400, 29% of the respondents earn between Rs.200-Rs.300, 4% of the respondents earn between Rs.400-Rs.500, 4.5% of the respondents earn between Rs.500-Rs.600 and above Rs.600.

Majority of the women workers in unorganized sector earn between Rs200 to Rs.400 as a daily wages at the age of 30-50 years. It indicates that working age of women is between 30-50 at that time they try to bring up the family and children. Only 15% of women workers earn between Rs.400 – Rs.600

Marital status * Days of work in a week Cross tabulation

		Days of work in a week					Total
		1-2 days	2-3 days	3-4 days	4-5 days	5-7 days	
Marital status	Married	10	11	28	78	39	166
		6%	7%	17%	47%	23%	100%
	Single	1	2	2	6	2	13
		8%	15%	15%	47%	15%	100%
	Widow	3	2	5	7	4	21
		14%	9.5%	24%	33%	19.5%	100%
Total		14	15	35	91	45	200
		7%	7.5%	17.5%	45.5%	22.5%	

Table 4.18 shows the crosstab results of Marital status and Days of work. It is interpreted that 6% to 7 % of Married women work for 1- 3 days in a week, 17% of Married women work for 3-4 days in a week, 47% of women work for 4-5 days in week, 23% of women work for 5-7 days in a week. There are 13 single women respondents out of total respondents. Only one respondent work for 1-2 days, 2 respondents work for 1-2 days, 2-3 days, 5-7 days in a week each remaining 6 respondents work for 4-5 days in a week. In case of widow, out of 21 respondents, 3 widows work for 1-2 days 2 widow work for 2-3 days, 5 widow work for 3-4 days, 7 widow work for 4-5 days, 4 widow work for 5-7 days.

Majority of the women respondents are married and they work for 4 -7 days in a week. Majority of the

widow and single women respondents work for 4 -5 days in a week. The above table throw light on the fact that women has to work for 4-5 days in a week with average earning of 200-400 earning per day to support the family.

V.FINDINGS

- Majority of the women worker earn Rs.100-Rs.200 at the age of 25-29 years
- At the age of 30-39 years majority of women workers earn between Rs.300-400
- Majority of women worker earn between Rs200-300 at the age of 40-50 years and above 50 years
- Majority of married women work for 4-5 days in a week
- Majority of Single or Separated women workers work for 4-5 days in a week
- Majority of widow persons work for 4-5 days in a week.

VI.CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

The current research study deals with the socio economic status of a women in unorganised sector.. The study is based on responses gathered from workers employing as agricultural sector, construction sector, road work, cleaning and sanitation sector, Mill or factory work, Domestic house hold.. The study deals with the plight of these workers regarding their living conditions, under payment or non-payment of wages, irregular employment, lack of medical and health facilities etc. Women are being extracted more work than their capacity and they equal to male counterpart but still they are earning less pay compared to their male counterpart. Majority of the women workers sources of income through their daily wages. Past studies suggest that the pay disparity exist among the gender and location over past many decades. It is evident that these workers are exploited by middlemen, inadequate social security benefits provided to them and their families, lack of access to government programmes and growing poverty and vulnerability of families involved in the work.

As is clearly borne out from the data in the current study that pay of women workers can be equalised based on the nature of work to improve the level of education amongst these workers in order to improve their current living conditions. Certain government initiatives like Mahatma Gandhi National rural employment guarantee scheme can increase the number of days of employment provided per house hold and number of wage rate per day and per person. This programme can be further extended through public private partnership programme.

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