

**MANAGING THE FAMILY BY WOMEN LABOURERS IN UNORGANISED SECTOR
DURING COVID PANDEMIC**

Dr.R.Gayathri. Associate Professor in Commerce. IBNGM College ,Pollachi

Introduction

Workers in the informal economy differ widely in terms of age, level of education, status of employment (own-account workers, employees, contributing family workers and employers), sector (rural vs. urban), coverage of social and employment protections and other specific socioeconomic characteristics. India is overwhelmingly informal and 90 per cent of all workers are employed in the informal economy. Formal employment has stagnated and paid employment as a share of total employment has fallen. This has pushed the majority of the workforce into self-employment, exposing them to the uncertainties of the market (Chakraborty, 2020). Two-thirds of women workers are still employed in agriculture as their primary activity, remaining vulnerable to the uncertainties that the agrarian sector has been struggling with for several years now. Moreover, according to the PLFS, workers living in rural areas (91 per cent) were more likely to be in informal employment than those in urban areas (79.2 per cent), and a higher percentage of rural women were found in informal employment (93.1 per cent) than urban women(77.2 per cent).

COVID-19 pandemic is intensifying pre-existing inequalities, exposing vulnerabilities across every sphere, from health to the economy, security to social protection. The immediate economic impact of the pandemic induced lockdown is already being felt by informal workers. Women are likely to bear the brunt of job losses the most, given that the pre-lockdown significant and widening gender gaps in workforce participation rates, employment and wages were expected to intensify during the post-lockdown period. This study is relevant in today's world as government is working against the exploitation of women in the society

Research Methodology

The sample area of the study is Pollachi covering all women in rural areas working in unorganised sector. The study in unorganized sector is aimed to discuss the socio economic characteristics of the women workers, recruitment process prevailing in this sector, working condition and facilities provided, wage rate, payment of wages, contribution of these sector to the economy. 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. The data collected from Primary sources through structured questionnaire by random sample method. Besides, information gathered through in depth interviews has also been incorporated.

Objective of the Study

1. To study the ways by which unorganised women managed the family during covid
2. To know the association between sector wise women labour and time taken by women to

Managed the family during Covid pandemic

S.No	Particulars		Rank
1	Support from Government	2.165	5
2	Loan from Money lenders	2.800	3
3	Own savings	2.700	4
4	Help from family members	2.935	2
5	Reduced Family Expenses	3.005	1

Table shows the ranking of the mode through which the unorganised women managed the family during covid. Reduced family expenditure has placed (3.005) as first rank followed by Help from family members (2.935) as second rank, Loan from money (2.800) lp as third rank, Own savings (2.7000) as fourth rank, support from Government (2.165) as fifth rank.

The study reveals that unorganised women reduced family expenditure for managing family during covid as a first strategy and also took help from family members as second strategy and Support from Government as least rank.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	50.061 ^a	24	.001
Likelihood Ratio	42.718	24	.011
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.535	1	.003
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 24 cells

Sector wise working as labour with Time taken to travel for work by the women in unorganized sector during the normal days. Women workers are working in different sector such as Agricultural workers, Construction worker, Road worker, Cleaning and Sanitation work, Mill or Sanitation work, Domestic or household work. Since the P value is less than the chosen significance level ($p= 0.05$) null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. Thus sectorwise working as labour in unorganized sector influence time taken to travel for work. Hence there is significant relationship between sector wise working as labour in unorganized sector influence time taken to travel for work.

The existing situation of women workers emanating from the informal sector is, invisible and non-recognized among the unorganized women labourers. Informal contracts, irregular labour, exploitative and undefined wage and working conditions as well as policy and legal loopholes aggravate the social and economic insecurity of the women workers. Along with a gendered view, the nature of exploitation and marginalization of the domestic workers needs to be probed through the lens of inter sectionalist, wherein, the intersections of class, religion, caste, ethnicity, region, migrant identity, gender, age and other structural factors function in different permutations and combinations contributing to social injustice and rights violations of the workers in both private and public sphere. Invisibility of the labour force and the dynamics of inter sectionality results in poor bargaining power of the women domestic workers further reinforcing the structural inequities.

The global pandemic scenario and the ensuing vulnerabilities have aggravated and reinforced the social, cultural, economic and political inequities surrounding women engaged in domestic labour. The pandemic has resulted in the emergence of new forms of rights violations and situations of social injustice among the informal workforce, characterized by termination of jobs/non- payment of wages/salaries, workload, health risks, indebtedness, poor access to health care, violence, stigmatization and humiliation, unmet food/education/health requirements of the family, etc. Ignorance of citizenship as well as labour rights, digital gap and poor digital literacy, and unorganized nature of the workforce facilitates the open practice of rights violations against domestic workers contributing to universality of experiences and systemic injustice. There is variation in social injustice based on structural factors and state support systems also needs to be perceived. In order to ensure citizenship rights inclusive of labour rights to women informal workers, their emotional, psychological, social, economic and political well-being needs immediate attention. Demand boosting through fiscal and social policies are essential from the part of the government to ensure the return of the economy into the growth trajectory (Chakraborty & Emanuel, 2020) for reducing the social and economic impacts in the country and also among the informal work force.

The short-term measures for social protection of the women domestic workers should include distribution of temporary compensations such as food vouchers, PDS ration and cash transfers for a long time. Long-term policy measures should be designed with focus on interventions for ensuring social security and welfare of the women workers. Budgeting for informal sector welfare should be gender sensitive considering the large majority of women workforce in the informal sector

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**PERCEPTION ABOUT NEW EDUCATION POLICY (NEP) IN TEACHING FRATERNITY
- WITH RESPECT TO COIMBATORE CITY**

Dr.N.Ponsabariraj, Assistant Professor, PG Department of Commerce with International Business, Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam College (Autonomous), Pollachi, - 642 001, Tamil Nadu.

Ms.P.Sudha, Assistant Professor, PG Department of Commerce with International Business, Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam College (Autonomous), Pollachi, - 642 001, Tamil Nadu.

Abstract

The paper aims to analyse the perception about New Education Policy (NEP) in teaching fraternity. The study is based on the primary data. The primary data was collected for the period of one month from 1st September, 2022 to 30th September, 2022 on interview schedule method. In addition, other required data was collected from various journals, magazines, various newspapers, website work and reports. The collected data have been used for analysis with the help of statistical tools. The statistical techniques namely, percentage analysis and chi-square test. The primary data for the study has been collected from a sample population of 117 respondents based on convenient sampling method, using a well-structured interview schedule. The data have been collected from the learners, professors and teachers in Coimbatore city. The interview schedule is based on the respondents chosen at Coimbatore city. The sample size has been restricted to 117 is determined by the total population respectively. Finally, the study concluded that to benefit from the results of the current study in identifying the New Education Policy (NEP) in New Reevaluation of Teaching fraternity. The variables that are gender positively significant impact on learners, professors and teachers during the study period. So, the study could recommend that the above policy definitely lead for betterment. It will help to increase the education in different dimension.

Keywords: About NEP, Opinion about NEP, Execution of Percentage analysis and Chi-square test.

JEL Classification Code: G10, L2, L3 and L4.

INTRODUCTION

Education Policy sets importance on the development of the innovative potential of all individual. Education must develop not only cognitive dimension such as foundational dimension of literacy, proficiency and higher order cognitive dimensions critical thinking and problem solving, but also social, ethical and emotional capacities and dispositions. The teacher are the most respected and essential members of society so there is need to empower teachers and assist them to do their jobs effectively and efficiently. With NEP 2020, the talented teachers enter the education system by ensuring livelihood, respect, dignity and autonomy. The new education policy must provide quality education to all students, irrespective of their place of residence, historical background, disadvantaged and under-represented groups. Education is a great tool for achieving economic, social mobility, inclusion and equality. All students must be provided with various opportunities to excel in the field of education. These elements must be incorporated taking into account the local and global needs of the country and with a respect for and deference to its rich diversity and culture. Divulging knowledge of India along with its diverse social, cultural and technological needs, inimitable artistic, language and knowledge traditions and its strong ethics in India's young people is considered essential for being a national pride, co-operation and national integration. To implement the educational policy successfully, the stakeholders must know it. If the stakeholders have complete knowledge of it, then only there is enhance in quality education

Ajay Kurien and Sudeep B. Chandramana (2020) depicts in their study on *“Impact of New Education Policy 2020 on Higher Education”*, This article mainly focuses on NEP 2020 and its impact on Higher Education. This paper also outlines the salient features of NEP and analyses how they affect the existing education system. The new NEP has been introduced with an aim to formalize changes in the system from school level to college/university level. Keeping in mind the developing scenario, education content henceforth, will focus on key-concepts, ideas, applications and problem-

solving angles. The National Education Policy is expected to bring positive and long-lasting impact on the higher education system of the country. The fact that foreign universities will be allowed to open campuses in India is a commendable initiative by the government. This will help the students experience the global quality of education in their very own country. The policy of introducing multi-disciplinary institutes will lead to a renewed focus on every field such as arts, humanities and this form of education will help students to learn and grow holistically. The study conclude that the new education policy has a laudable vision, but its strength will depend on whether it is able to effectively integrate with the other policy initiatives of government like Digital India, Skill India and the New Industrial Policy to name a few, in order to effect a coherent structural transformation. Hence, policy linkages can ensure that education policy addresses to and learns from Skill India's experience in engaging more dynamically with the corporate sector to shape vocational education curriculum in order to make it a success.

Rahul Pratap Singh Kaurav, K.G. Suresh, Sumit Narula and Raturaj Babe (2020), stated in their study on *“New Education Policy: Qualitative (Contents) Analysis and Twitter Mining (Sentiment Analysis)”*, This paper aims to identify the concerns and focus of NEP 2020. The authors have utilized qualitative data analysis techniques to understand critical areas of focus of policy documents and computer-assisted qualitative data analysis software to address the issues. To allow rigor and efficiency to the findings of the research, NVivo software was extensively used throughout the data analysis process. The data set (higher education policy and UGC downloaded from Twitter) revealed that the GOI has well-analyzed the requirements from higher education. The data indicated that public opinion was also considered and the international education system is also well-taken care of by making this policy. The NEP 2020 offers an elaborative framework so that there can be development in the educational system of a country. Generally, it takes decades to replace the policy. The current policy is third in sequence and replaces the NEP 1986. The NEP 2020 provides a concrete path to education in the country. However, it is also not mandatory to follow. Under NEP 2020, the top universities across the world will be able to start their campuses in the country. Under the NEP 2020, there is an extensive focus on reshaping the curriculum. Its appropriate execution will be the way into its prosperity. It will be carried out till grade V. With NEP 2020, it is expected to revolutionize the education scenario in the coming future and this will certainly push India's claim towards becoming a superpower in the future.

Deepa Choudhari (2022), examine in her study on *“A Study on National Education Policy – 2020 and its Impact on Stakeholders w.r.t Higher Education Institutions of Nagpur City”*. This paper highlights about National Education Policy – 2020 which is majorly concentrated on practical training among the students to develop creative potential, skill and analytical thinking to meet the industry requirements apart. This study focusses on NEP 2020 and its impact on stakeholders especially related to college who are aware about the NEP-2020 and their opinion regarding the policy. The paper also discusses the outcomes and possible drawbacks of the NEP-2020. The study is based on primary as well as secondary data. The primary data is collected by questionnaire through Google forms from the respondents. 52 responses have been received through and taken for the purpose of study. Secondary data is collected through NEP 2020, Ministry of Human Resource Development. The method of sampling used is Convenience sampling. Finally, the study concluded that the The NEP 2020 leads all the stakeholders to meet the demand at industry, national and global level and ensuring for standard of living and overall economic growth. Any changes in the present scenario will have both positive and negative impacts hence the concentration should be more on the positive impacts and adopt it effectively and work efficiently for the welfare of the country.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE RESEARCH GAP

From the above reviews of empirical work, it is clear that different authors have approached National Education Policy (NEP) different ways in varying different levels of analysis. As an evident from the many earlier and recent studies conducted which have recognized by the NEP is vital role play in teaching learning dimensions. The above all the reviews to provide base for the researcher to

getting new idea and design for the present study to do the “*Perception About New Education Policy (NEP) in Teaching Fraternity - With Respect to Coimbatore City*”.

PROBLEMS THAT HAVE BEEN FOCUSED ON THE STUDY

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), which was approved by the Union Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020, outlines the vision of India's new education system. The new policy replaces the previous National Policy on Education, 1986. The policy is a comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher education as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India. The policy aims to transform India's education system by 2021. The language policy in NEP is a broad guideline and advisory in nature; and it is up to the states, institutions, and schools to decide on the implementation. The NEP 2020 enacts numerous changes in India's education policy. It aims to increase state expenditure on education from around 4 per cent to 6 per cent of the GDP as soon as possible. The main problems faced by the Indian higher education system includes enforced separation of qualifications, early specialization and student streaming into restricted research areas, less focus on research at most universities and schools, and lack of competitive peer-reviewed academic research funding and large affiliated universities leading to low levels of undergraduate education.

In the present study, the researcher wants to know whether Coimbatore city learners, professors and teachers are aware of the experience of National Education Policy (NEP) enabled teaching in their hometown and its concept with adoption. By conducting this study, the researcher will be able to provide better insight into How the National Education Policy (NEP) will lead the better education environment to the society. What are the ways National Education Policy (NEP) education field? With this backdrop the researcher has made an attempt to analyze the “*Perception About New Education Policy (NEP) in Teaching Fraternity - With Respect to Coimbatore City*”. Hence, the researcher wants to know the answers for the following research questions:

- What is the perception about New Education Policy (NEP) for teaching fraternity in Coimbatore city?

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- ❖ To know the demographic profile of the respondent in Coimbatore city
- ❖ To understand the opinion about New Education Policy (NEP) for teaching fraternity in Coimbatore city
- ❖ To offer policy implications and conclusion of the study

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

H_{01} = There is no association between demographic profile and opinion about New Education Policy (NEP) for teaching fraternity in Coimbatore city

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY ADOPTION AND EXECUTION OF ANALYTICAL TOOLS

(a) Sources of data

The study is based on the primary once. The primary data was collected for the period of one months from 1st September, 2022 to 30th September, 2022 on interview schedule method. In addition, other required data was collected from various journals, magazines, various newspapers, website work and reports.

(b) Techniques of Analysis

The collected data have been used for analysis with the help of statistical tools. The statistical techniques namely, percentage analysis and chi-square test.

(c) Sampling Design

The primary data for the study has been collecting from a sample population of 117 respondents based on convenient sampling method, using a well-structured interview schedule. The data have been collected from the learners, professors and teachers in Coimbatore city. The interview schedule is based on the respondents chosen at Coimbatore city. The sample size has been restricted to 117 is determined by the total population respectively.

(a) Execution of Percentage Analysis

The following table -1 shows the analysis of *identify the demographic profile of respondent in Coimbatore city.*

Table – 1

Demographic Profile of respondent in Coimbatore City During the Study Period

Particulars	Variables	Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	74	63.20
	Female	43	36.80
	Total	117	100.00
Age	18 to 35 Years	30	25.60
	36-40 Years	3	2.60
	41-45 Years	21	17.90
	46-50 Years	26	22.20
	51-55 Years	34	29.10
	56 Years and Above	3	2.60
	Total	117	100.00
Education Qualification	Undergraduate (B.Ed)	20	17.10
	Postgraduate (PG)	19	16.20
	Professional	78	66.70
	Total	117	100.00
Type of the family	Nuclear family	81	69.20
	Joint family	36	30.80
	Total	117	100.00

Source: Primary Data

Table – 1 exhibit that the demographic profile of learners, professors and teachers in Coimbatore city during the study period. The 63.20 per cent of the respondents were in the male and remaining of 36.80 percent respondents were in the female. *It is shows that majority of the respondents categorised under the male.*

The value of 29.10 per cent of the respondents were in the age groups between 51-55 years followed by 25.60 per cent of the respondents belong to the age groups between 18 - 35 years, 22.20 per cent of the respondents belongs to the age group of 46-50 years, 17.90 per cent of the respondents belongs to the age group of 41-45 years, 2.60 per cent of the respondents belongs to the age group of 36-40 years and 2.60 per cent of the respondents belongs to the age group of above 56 years and above. *It is reported that majority of the respondents belongs to the age groups between 51-55 years.*

The value of 66.70 per cent of the respondents were in the Professional 66.70 per cent, followed by 17.10 per cent of the respondents are Undergraduate (B.Ed) and 16.20 per cent of the respondents are Postgraduate (PG). *It is reported that majority of the respondents under the category of Professionals.*

The high value of 69.20 per cent of the respondents were in the nuclear family and followed lowest by 30.80 per cent of the respondents comes under the category of Joint family. *It is reported that the majority of the respondents under the category of nuclear family.*

(b) Chi-square test Analysis

The following table -2,3,4 and 5 reveals the analysis of *Objective – 1: To understand the opinion about New Education Policy (NEP) for teaching fraternity in Coimbatore city.*

Table – 2 : The concept of New Education Policy (NEP) known by the respondent in Coimbatore City during the study period

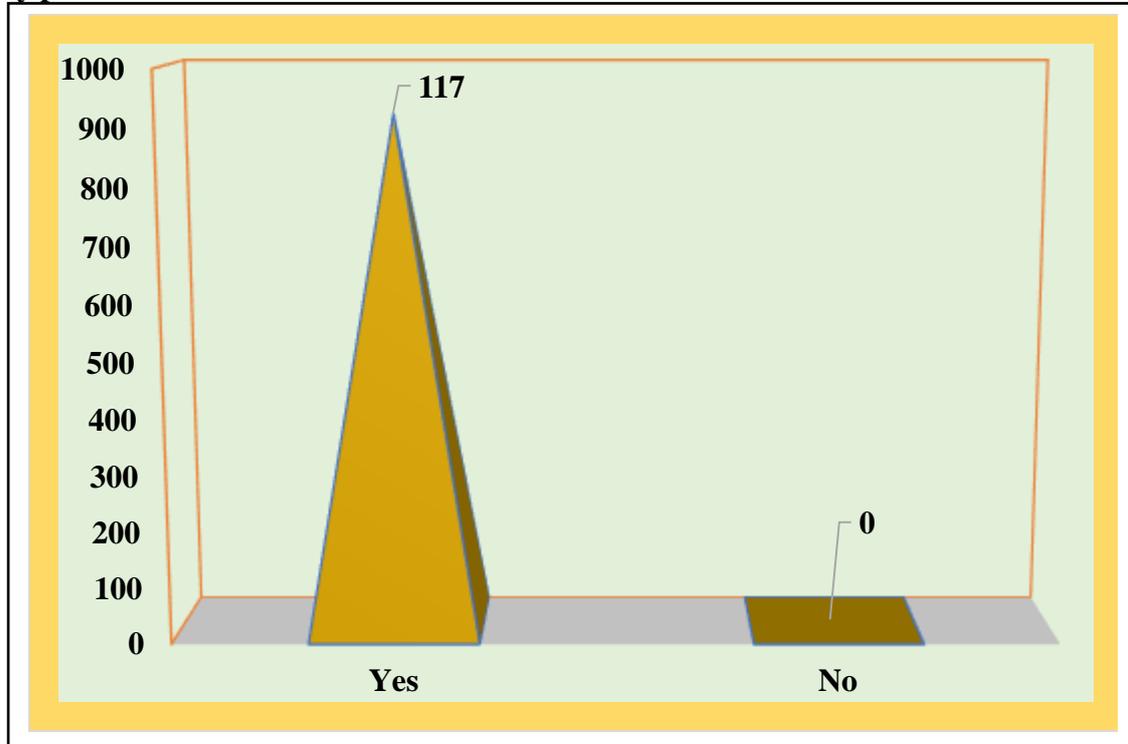
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	117	100.00
	No	0	0
	Total	117	100.00

Source: Primary Data

Table – 2 exhibits that the concept of New Education Policy (NEP) known by the respondent in Coimbatore City during the study period. The 100 percent of the respondents agreed that they know the policy of NEP with new dimension approaches in education system.

Exhibit - 1

The concept of New Education Policy (NEP) known by the respondent in Coimbatore City during the study period



Source: Primary Data

$H_{01(a)}$ = There is no association between demographic profile and opinion about New Education Policy (NEP) for teaching fraternity in Coimbatore city

Table – 3

Chi-Square test analysis for demographic profile (Gender) and the concept of New Education Policy (NEP) known by the respondent in Coimbatore City during the study period

		How did you become aware NEP?				Total	Chi-Square
		Friends/Relatives	Television	Word of Mouth	Flyer Advertisement		
Gender	Male	1	36	32	5	74	.327 (NS)
	Female	1	20	22	0	43	
Total		2	56	54	5	117	
		How many years have you been updating policies?				Total	Chi-Square
		Less than 1 years	1-3 years	4-6 years	More than 6 years above		
Gender	Male	21	25	23	5	74	.311 (NS)
	Female	8	22	11	2	43	
Total		29	47	34	7	117	
		What is the most important reason for choosing an ICT tool in teaching pedagogy?			Total	Chi-Square	
		Improve the education system	Well-equipped teaching	Standard Teaching policy			Universe systematic approach

Gender	Male	47	2	23	2	74	.723 (NS)
	Female	25	3	14	1	43	
Total		72	5	37	3	117	

		What primary impact/outcome of NEP?				Total	Chi-Square
		Students can set their goal at early stage	Students would have skill required for the job	Students can develop analytical skills	creative combination of subjects		
Gender	Male	39	10	12	13	74	.036 (S)
	Female	22	6	14	1	43	
Total		61	16	26	14	117	

Source: Primary Data, S/NS: Significant/ Not Significant

Table - 3 makes it clear that the cross tabulation with chi-square test analysis for demographic profile (Gender) and the concept of New Education Policy (NEP) known by the respondent in Coimbatore City during the study period ' χ^2 ' value is 0.036 which shows statistically significant and less than the 0.05 level. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that there is an association between demographic profile and opinion about New Education Policy (NEP) for teaching fraternity in Coimbatore city.

(e) Policy for Implications of the study

The following implications are outcome of the analysis *Objective – 2: To offer Policy for implications and conclusion of the study*

- ✓ It was found with the help of percentage analysis that all the respondents had sensible knowledge about opinion of New Education Policy (NEP) for teaching fraternity in Coimbatore city. Therefore, the learners, professors and teachers should expect need proper training for implementation and changes.
- ✓ The learners, professors and teachers should agree and revise the policy of NEP. It will help to education system in new dimension and create the innovations in student centric method of development.

Conclusion of the study

To benefit from the results of the current study in identifying the New Education Policy (NEP) in New Revaluation of Teaching fraternity. The variables that are gender positively significant impact on learners, professors and teachers during the study period. So, the study could recommend that the above policy definitely lead for betterment. It will help to increase the education in different dimension.

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