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An empirical study on increasing Women's participation in economic activities with reference to Erode

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ABSTRACT

The concept of "Women empowerment" has received much attention from researchers, government and captain so findustry. There are several meanings attached to the concept of women empowerment. This literature review explores the origin of the term women empowerment a sitis related to gender and equality. This literature review look sat four power perspectives that are used to explain the increa singneed for women empowermentto day. The related concept so power, agency, resources and achievement sareused to explain and describe the problems associated with women empower mentglobally. The theoretic alunderpinning soft his literature review are important for policy makers and government the world over. Finally, them odels that can be adopted to empowerwomen, socially, economically and politically are identified and explained.

INTRODUCTION

The role of women in economic enhancement is necessarily important .especially in low income families. Since women and men have different positions in households and also have differences with regard to their right to resources, their particular roles in income generation may also vary. It was believed that Third World countries mainly had economic difficulties. It is clear then that an organized and planned women's contribution in the economic sphere is a need. In order to make women's participation in to the economic activities proper gender planning strategies are required subordination. According to Caroline [1].

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The literature survey reveals that, participation of women in the labour force has witnessed a declining trend in India inspite of increase in the GDP of the country. This can have serious implications on the social and economic indicators of development. However, there is very limited

research carried out in the Indian context. Therefore, the present study attempts to carry out an exploratory research to examine the trends in women labour force participation and the causes of declining labour force participation rate in the country

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ❖ To identify the demographic profile of respondents
- ❖ To analysts problems faced by the respondents while participation in economic activities

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- ✓ The present study will be helpful for the Parents in analyzing the effectiveness of adopting Parenting Style.
- ✓ This study will create an overall awareness among the Public regarding the serious and precious part of Parents to be taken part in their own Child's Development.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- ✓ Many Respondents neglected to respond to the Survey in their Busy Schedule.
- ✓ Many Respondents found it difficult to Rank the Problems faced by them, as they are equally facing all the problems.
- ✓ As the Questionnaire is based on Psychology, Parents took more time to fill it.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. **VerickS & Chaudhary R**(2014) found that women continue to face many barriers to enter labour market and to access decent work. They disproportionately face multiple challenges regarding access to employment, choice of work, working conditions, employment security, equality in wage, discrimination and balancing work and family responsibilities. In addition, women are heavily represented in the informal sectors of the economy.
2. **LahotiR,Swaminathan H** (2014) have investigated the relationship between economic development, composition of economic growth and women's employment. It is observed that economic growth in India has not been employment intensive. Agriculture and manufacturing sectors are typically labour intensive but have not led the overall economic growth in India. The service sector has been the key driver of growth but requires high skills that majority of women do not possess. Their study clearly point to the fact that growth by itself is not sufficient for increasing women's participation in economic activities.
3. **Das S, Jain-Chandra S, Kochhar K, and Kumar N**(2015) in their study found that females in households with higher per capita spending, are less likely to be in the labor force. Expected wages have a significant and positive effect on the likelihood of being in the labor force for urban females. Also more flexible labor markets encourage higher female participation in the labor force..

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

A Master plan that specifies the method and procedures for collecting and analysing needed information.

Sample Design

Sampling is the process of selecting a sufficient number of elements from the population. A Sample Design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from the sampling frame. It refers to the technique or the procedure the researcher would adopt in selecting some sampling units from which inferences about the population is drawn.

Non-Probability Sampling

Non-Probability sampling is a sampling technique where the samples are gathered in a process that does not give all the individuals in the population equal chances of being selected.

Convenience Sampling

Convenience sampling (also known as Availability Sampling) is a specific type of non-probability sampling method that relies on data collection from population members who are conveniently available to participate in study.

Size of the Sample

The Sample size is 50.

DATA COLLECTION METHOD

Primary Data

These are data which are collected for the first time directly by the Researcher for the Specific study undertaken by him. In this research primary data are collected directly from the Respondent by using Questionnaire cum Enumeration Method.

Secondary Data

These are data which are already collected and used by someone preciously. The data's are collected from journals, magazines and websites.

STATISTICAL TOOLS USED

To analyse and interpret collected data the following simple percentage and ranking were used.

Simple Percentage Analysis

To analyse and interpret collected data the following simple percentage and ranking were used.

FORMULA

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents}}{\text{Total number of respondents}} \times 100$$

Henry Garrett Ranking

Garrett's ranking technique to find out the most significant factor which influences the respondents; Garrett's ranking technique was used. As per this method, respondents have been asked

to assign the rank for all factors and the outcomes of such ranking have been converted into score value with the help of the following formula: Percent Position = $100 (R_{ij} - 0.5) / N_j$ Where R_{ij} = Rank given for the i^{th} variable by j^{th} respondents N_j = Number of variable ranked by j^{th} respondents.

DATA ANALYSIS

The Respondents participated in the research are from diversified background with gender, age group, marital status and educational qualification.

Table No 1: Demographic Profile of The Respondents

Details of the Respondents		No. of. Respondents	Percentage
Age	Below 20-30 Years	42	84
	Between 30-40 Years	6	12
	Between 40-50 Years	2	4
	Total	50	100
Marital status	Married	22	44
	Unmarried	28	56
	Total	50	100
Educational Qualification	Illiterate	1	2
	SSLC	1	2
	HSC	13	26
	UG	33	66
	PG	2	4
	Total	50	100
Occupation	Professional	16	32
	Agriculture		
	Entrepreneur	4	8
	Others	30	60
Monthly Income Level	Total	50	100
	Below Rs.10,000	40	80
	Rs.20,000-Rs.30,000	10	20
Size of the family	Total	50	100
	Below 3-5 members	41	82
	Above 5 members	9	18

Residential Area	Total	50	100
	Village	21	42
	City	29	58
	Total	50	100

INTERPRETATION

From this study it is evident that age group of the 80% of the respondents fall under the category of below 20-30 years, 100%, 66% of the respondents educational qualification is under Graduate, the occupation of 60% of the

respondents fall under the category of Others, the average monthly income of 80% of respondents falls under the category of below Rs.10000, 82% of the respondents the family size, 58% of the respondents fall under the category of village.

Table no 2: Rank the problem faced you while involving in the economic activities

S.No	Problems	Mean Score	Total Score	Rank
1	Financial	156	780	1
2	Family Background	116	696	2
3	Social problems	165	660	3
4	Nature of the job	186	558	4
5	Environmental problems	213	213	6
6	Governmental restrictions	205	410	5

INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is evident that "Financial" ranked as no.1 with a total score of 780, "Family background" is ranked as no.2 with a total score of 696, "Social problem" is ranked as no.3 with a total score of 660, "Nature of the job" is ranked as no.4 with a total score of 558, "Governmental restrictions" is ranked no.5 with a total score of 410, "Environmental problem" is ranked as no.6 total score of 213.

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- "Governmental restrictions" is ranked no.5 with a total score of 410.
- "Environmental problem" is ranked as no.6 total score of 213.

FINDINGS

- 80% of the respondents fall under the category of below 20-30 years.
- 100%, 66% of the respondents educational qualification is under Graduate.
- The occupation of 60% of the respondents fall under the category of Others.
- The average monthly income of 80% of respondents falls under the category of below Rs.10000.
- 82% of the respondents the family size.
- 58% of the respondents fall under the category of village.

SUGGESTIONS

- The importance of making these goals and commitments explicit cannot be overstressed.
- Improving their skills by providing adequate supports.
- We are please support to the women protection for society.
- Should give freedom to ladies for women's participation in economic activity.
- Give support to each and every women's for their work and efficient talent.

CONCLUSION

The study confirms earlier findings that women are segregated to home-based activities consisting of mainly domestic labour and less economic labour. In recent years, several changes are observed that have interesting policy implications.

First of all, total burden of work for women has decreased mainly due to a reduction in domestic work. Male/female earnings gap is higher in agriculture than in non-agriculture, and is negatively related to education. Women earn less because they are mainly engaged in agricultural activities that require no education.

REFERENCES

- [1]. **VerickS & Chaudhary R**(2014)Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), 2006. Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Planning Division, Ministry of Planning, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, available at, http://www.bbs.gov.bd/dataindex/yearbook_06.pdf, available at, February 01, 2008.