

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