

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN NCC WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COIMBATORE DISTRICT

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Abstract

Women are the potential part of every economy. When women are considered as equal partners in the real growth of the nation. Empowerment of women is an fulfillment of holistic conception. It covers economic, political, legal, social/cultural personal and family concepts through multidimensional concept. To uplift the development of the society the women should empower through economically to improve her personal development. This study aims to determine the different factors of empowerment of women. To determine the sample size, the simple random sampling method has been adopted. The study area belongs to Coimbatore district. The sample size for this study is 150 respondents. The sample respondents are NCC Women cadets taken from each Taluk in Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu. The statistical techniques implemented for this study are percentage analysis, ANOVA, Chi – square test.

Keyword:- women empowerment, economic empowerment and development.

INTRODUCTION

Due to advancement in technology and development competition arise in huge level. In this current situation people are in bound to seek knowledge and skills to pursue their life to live luxuriously. Women empowerment can be defined in many different ways, they are increasing the status of women through education, training, awareness, literally and accepting women's thoughts and ideas which helps them to take effort to seek development.

Every knowledgeable women are eligible to do any type of legal business, it leads them to success. An women who has thirst to succeed in their life have ability to manage risk and create innovative strategies to develop their business.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN NCC

Women empowerment is where every individual Women gets their equal opportunity to raise their voice for rights. In today's world, our government also playing an vital role in development of women empowerment. The national cadet corps (NCC) is performing a vital role for supporting and encouraging women empowerment. Here women are well trained in physical activities such as commanding drill with team, shooting, hurdles jumping, map reading etc. These activities might help them to develop their physical and mental strength.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of the study were as follows

- To know the socio – economic profile of the women cadets.
- To determine the factors influencing to join in NCC
- To examine the level of empowerment of NCC women cadets

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The research were undertaken to gather information from the respondents to examine exactly how many people are empowered through NCC and the level of empowerment through individual as well as group empowerment Coimbatore District.

METHODOLOGY

The study is descriptive in nature. The primary and secondary data were used. The primary source of data was collected through self – constructed questionnaire and Google form questionnaire. Secondary data collection was based on various source such as articles published in different journals, published books, newspaper, periodical, working paper, conference paper and websites etc. A sample of 150 respondents from different socio – economic characteristics were selected from the study. The study based on simple random sampling method

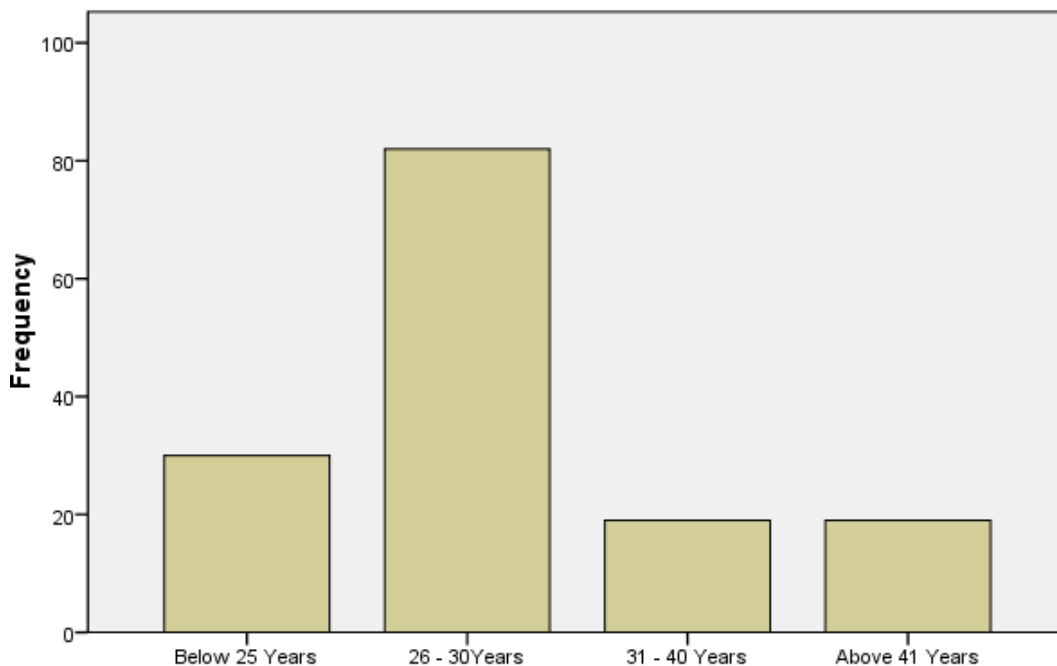
SIMPLE FREQUENCY ANALYSIS

TABLE -1 AGE WISE CLASSIFICATION

AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS					
		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
<i>Valid</i>	<i>Below 25 Years</i>	30	20.0	20.0	20.0
	<i>26 - 30Years</i>	82	54.7	54.7	74.7
	<i>31 - 40 Years</i>	19	12.7	12.7	87.3
	<i>Above 41 Years</i>	19	12.7	12.7	100.0
	<i>Total</i>	150	100.0	100.0	

The table 1 shows that 54% of the respondents are in the age group of 26-30 years, 20.0% are below 25 years, remaining 12.7% belongs to 31-40 years and above 41 years. The majority of the respondents were 26 years to 30 years.

AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS

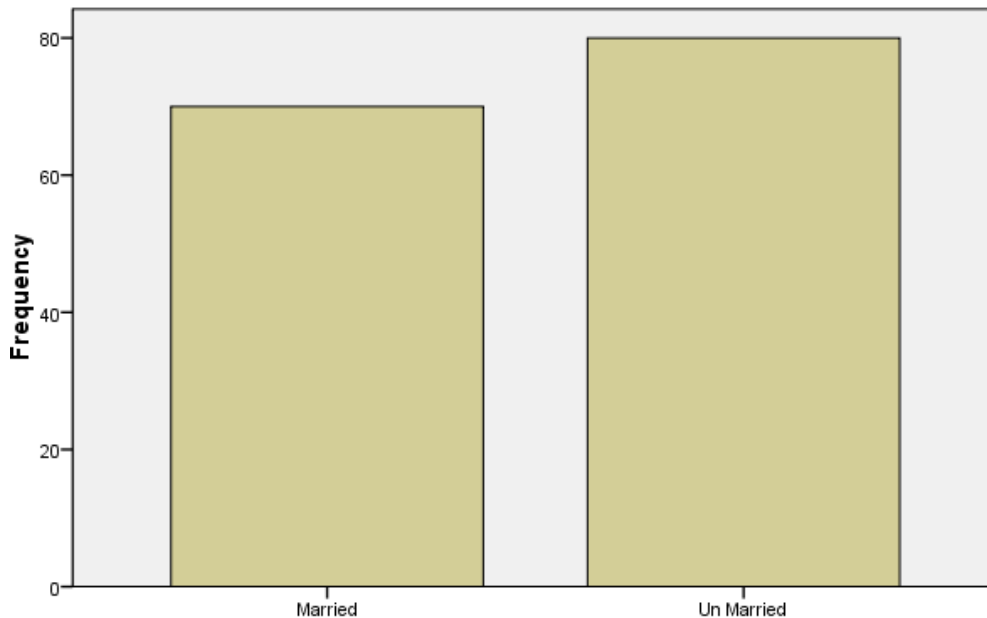


AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS
TABLE -2 MARITAL STATUS

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
<i>Valid Married</i>	70	46.7	46.7	46.7
<i>Un Married</i>	80	53.3	53.3	100.0

<i>Tota</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
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MARITAL STATUS



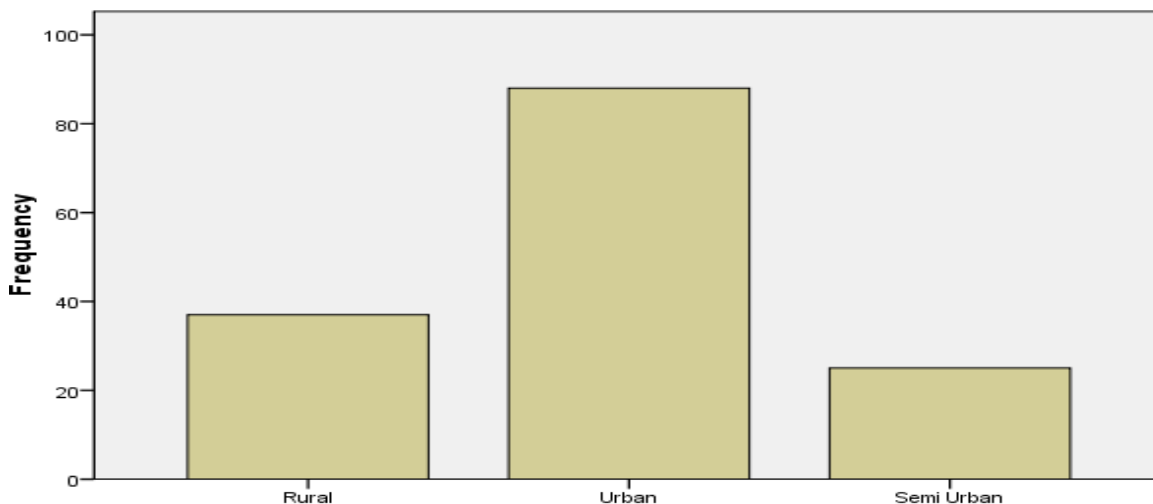
MARITAL STATUS

The table 2 shows that 53.3% of the respondents are unmarried, remaining 46.7% belongs to married category. The majority of the respondents were 70.

TABLE 3 AREA OF RESIDENCE

	<i>Frequenc</i> <i>y</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid</i> <i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i> <i>Percent</i>
<i>Valid Rural</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>24.7</i>
<i>Urba</i> <i>n</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>83.3</i>
<i>Semi Urban</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	

AREA OF RESIDENCE



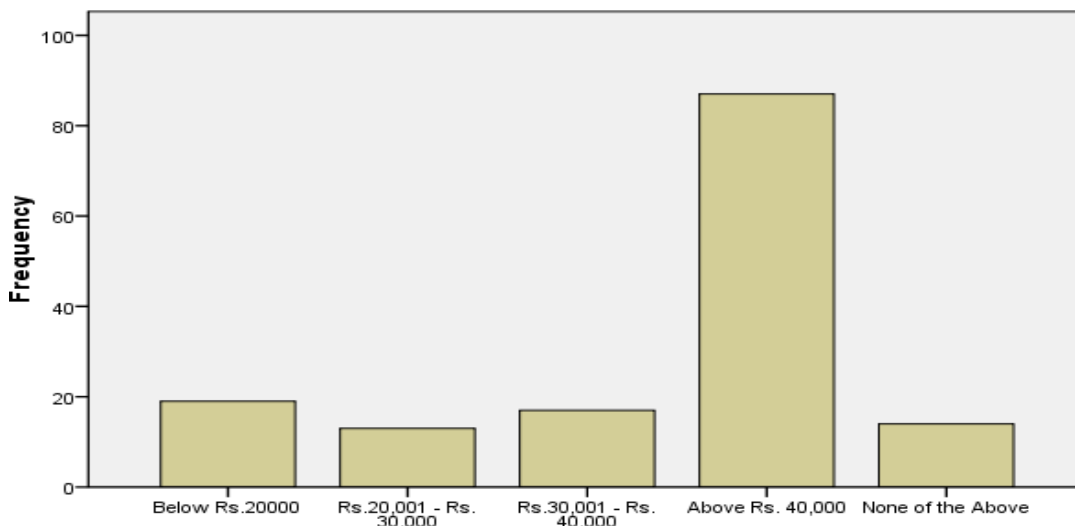
AREA OF RESIDENCE

The table 3 shows that majority of respondents 58.7% are from urban area, 24.7% are from rural area, the remaining 16.7% are from semi urban area, so the majority of 88 respondents are from urban area.

TABLE 4 MONTHLY INCOME

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
<i>Valid Below Rs.20000</i>	19	12.7	12.7	12.7
<i>Rs.20,001 - Rs.30,000</i>	13	8.7	8.7	21.3
<i>Rs.30,001 - Rs.40,000</i>	17	11.3	11.3	32.7
<i>Above Rs. 40,000</i>	87	58.0	58.0	90.7
<i>None of the Above</i>	14	9.3	9.3	100.0
<i>Total</i>	150	100.0	100.0	

MONTHLY INCOME



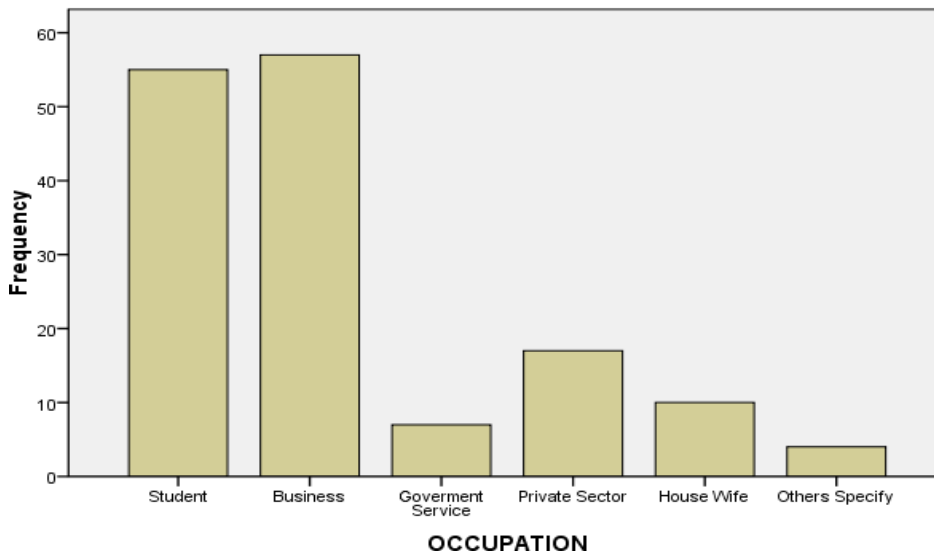
MONTHLY INCOME

The table 4 shows that majority of 58.0% respondents monthly income is above Rs.40,000, 12.7% respondents monthly income is below Rs.20,000, 11.3% respondents are Rs.30,001 - Rs.40,000, 9.3% respondents are none of the above and remaining 8.7% are Rs.20,001 – 30,000

TABLE 5 OCCUPATION

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
<i>Valid Student</i>	55	36.7	36.7	36.7
<i>Business</i>	57	38.0	38.0	74.7
<i>Government Service</i>	7	4.7	4.7	79.3
<i>Private Sector</i>	17	11.3	11.3	90.7
<i>House Wife</i>	10	6.7	6.7	97.3
<i>Others Specify</i>	4	2.7	2.7	100.0
<i>Total</i>	150	100.0	100.0	

OCCUPATION

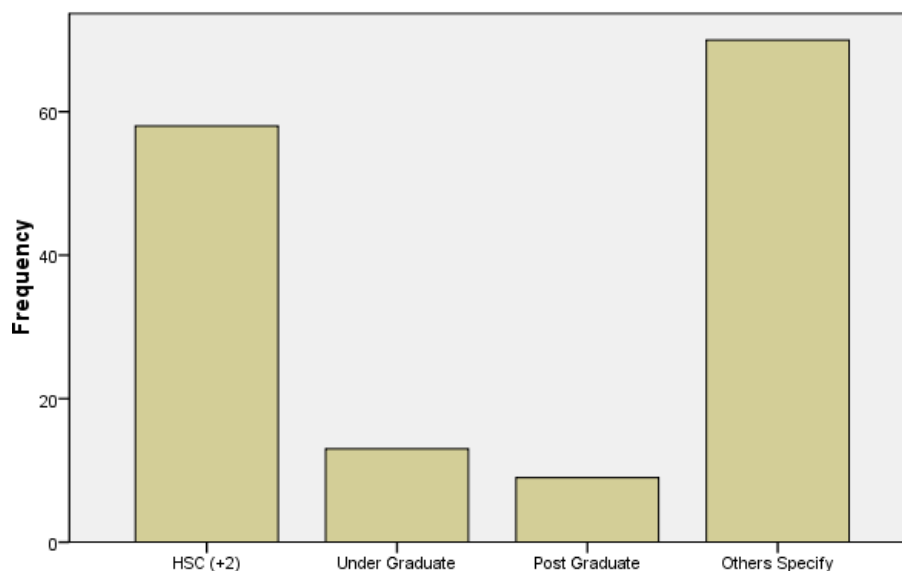


The table 5 shows that majority of the respondents 38.0% are business people, 36.7% of the respondents are students, 11.3% respondents are private sector, 6.7% respondents are Housewife, 4.7% respondents are belongs to Government service and remaining 2.7% respondents belongs to other category.

TABLE 6 EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
<i>Valid HSC (+2)</i>	58	38.7	38.7	38.7
<i>Under Graduate</i>	13	8.7	8.7	47.3
<i>Post Graduate</i>	9	6.0	6.0	53.3
<i>Others Specify</i>	70	46.7	46.7	100.0
<i>Total</i>	150	100.0	100.0	

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION



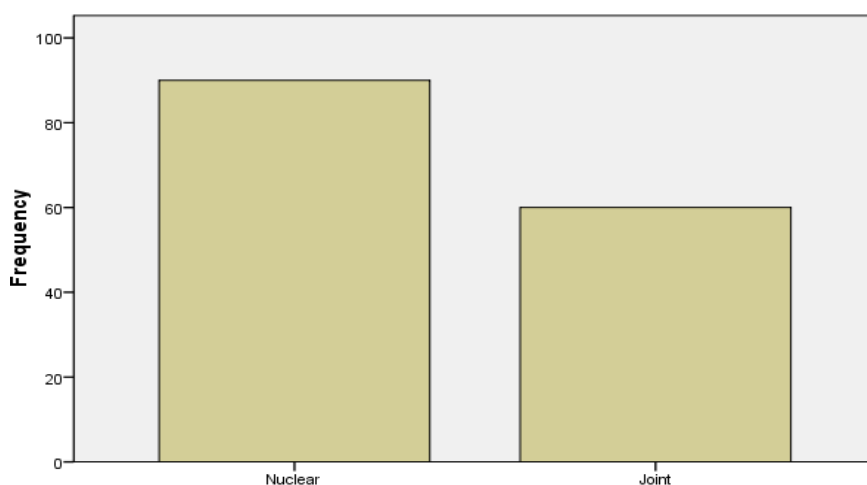
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

The table 6 shows that majority of 46.7% respondents educational qualification is others 38.7% respondents are HSC(+2), 8.7% respondents belongs to under graduate and remaining 6.0% respondents educational qualification belongs to post graduate.

TABLE 7 NATURE OF FAMILY

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
<i>Valid Nuclear</i>	90	60.0	60.0	60.0
<i>Joint</i>	60	40.0	40.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	150	100.0	100.0	

NATURE OF FAMILY

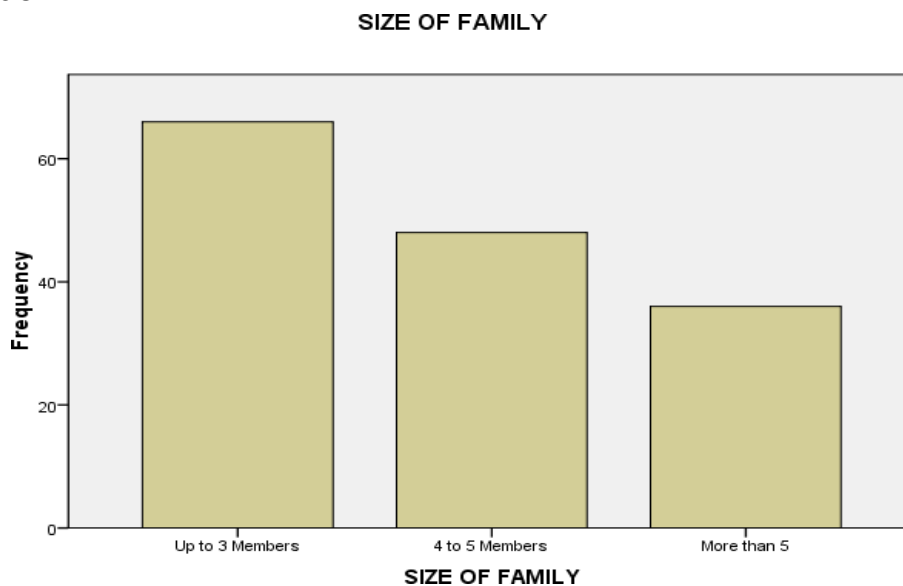


NATURE OF FAMILY

The table 7 shows that majority of 60.0% respondents belongs to nuclear family and 40% of respondents are from joint family .

TABLE 8 SIZE OF FAMILY

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
<i>Valid Up to 3 Members</i>	66	44.0	44.0	44.0
<i>4 to 5 Members</i>	48	32.0	32.0	76.0
<i>More than 5</i>	36	24.0	24.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	150	100.0	100.0	



The table 8 shows that majority of 44.0% respondents are up to 3 members in their family 32.0% respondents are 4 to 5 members and remaining 24.0% are more than 5 members.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- Majority (54%) of the respondents are in the age group of 26 years to 30 years
- Most (53.3%) of the respondents are unmarried
- Majority (58.7%) of the respondents are from Urban area
- Majority (58.0%) of the respondents monthly income is above Rs.40,000
- Most (38.0%) of the respondents are business people
- Majority (46.7%) of the respondents education qualification is others.
- Most (60.0%) of the respondents belongs to nuclear family
- Majority (44.0%) of the respondents are up to 3 members in their family

SUGGESTIONS

- The central government and also the state government should think better for the development of women by implementing some of the subsidy or any schemes to recover the performance of women for their empowerment
- Women in Urban or remote areas should come forward to learn new thinks for their personal development
- Family members should provide good support to encourage their women to open up their talents
- Government and NGM agencies play a major role in development female voluntaries who is ready to empower herself.

CONCLUSION

The present study is an attempt to verify the role of women empowerment in NCC in Coimbatore District. The research mainly focuses on women empowerment in four levels namely economic, social, personal and group empowerment. It is found from the study that middle aged group member are empowered more, and most of the unmarried women are empowering herself and most of the business people are also empowered through NCC.

We have concluded from the above discussion, the women empowerment is the development of both women and the society. Women has a stronger inner quality to attain her aim to develop her family status so that it plays an vital role in the nations growth.