ISSN: **0976-3031**

Available Online at http://www.recentscientific.com

International Journal of Recent Scientific Research
Vol. 3, Issue, 7, pp.640 - 643, July, 2012

International Journal of Recent Scientific Research

THE PRELIMINARY SURVEY VIGILANCE OF ILLITERATE WOMEN WORKERS IN ROAD SIDE, COIMBATORE DISTRICT, SOUTH INDIA

Sharmila Banu A *, Gunasekaran C, Lena M ,Shobana G, Mohana P, Agnes Deepa A

Conservation Biology Laboratory, Department of Zoology, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu- 641 046, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 11th June, 2012
Received in revised form 20th, June, 2012
Accepted 10th July, 2012
Published online 30th July, 2012

Key words:

Add key words

ABSTRACT

The present research work is focused to identify the illiterate women workers; who are engaged in various occupations. The main objective of the study is to know the need for work, selection of present work and future idea with empowerment development among women workers. The analyzed done by the collected data and calculated by percentage (%) variation and discussed.

INTRODUCTION

Women are considered to be more caring, more interested in relationships and to value communication with others more highly than men (Kilbom et al 1998) much of women's work has traditionally been carried out within the context of the family: growing food on a family plot; finding fuel, gathering water and preparing foods for family members; spinning, weaving and sewing the garments worn by that family; cooking and washing for the family and looking after its children and its sick and elderly members. But no other go they may or may not forced to worked. As women move their traditional occupations: what she knows from past. In front of many companies, offices and road sides also we may see the women's occupation, like day and night preparing the food for worker and many works like vegetable seller, meals seller, meat seller, flower seller and dry cleaners. This gained money was helpful for their families' development. Two thirds of women's work is unpaid, unvalued and has traditionally been invisible (UN, 1995).Housework still remains a predominantly female Responsibility. In the United States women now spend about 30 hours a week on domestic tasks compared with 15 hours for men, while western European women spend 31 hours and men 11 hours (UN, 1991).This research work is mainly focused to the road side women workers in that explicitly calculated the factors of age, criteria of work and future initiative.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The research work was conducted on the women worker in roadside. After approval from Institutional Ethics Committee, the project was started with attaining an informed permission from the participants. The selection of study area was marudamalai(via bharathiar university) to town hall(main).Totally 194 different type of samples were selected for this research which included 42samples in flower selling,40samples in meals selling,50 samples in vegetable selling ,25 samples in meat selling and 37 samples in dry cleaning shop during the study epoch 4-29 march 2012.In that vigilance study ,we calculated the percentage of women's worker in road side and the questionnaire include the question like need for work, selection of present work and future plan for empowerment development, were assessed from the directly by the research team.

The following questions were analyzed directly by research team:

Need for work

The distribution of working women in road side need for work is status to develop in society level, low income from husband, to fulfill the children's demand, no care from family or cousin (widow). Based on the answers given by the samples we calculate the percentage (%) and the data were analyzed.

Selection of present occupation

In that direct vigilance, the team was asked the question in selection of present work. The area which was included

* Corresponding author: + 91
E-mail address: sharmileusuf@gmail.com

from samples were traditionally, time being and forced to work. Based on the answers given by the samples we calculate the percentage (%) and analyzed.

Future idea of women workers

After the vigilance study: the team was asked the questions to women workers about future work, the collected data was calculated and compare with the age group plane.

RESULTS

Results based on age and samples

The present study selected the 194 samples in road side women workers. The preponderance of the age group is 25-30 which included 45samples (23.19%), the second level of age group 35-40 which include 40 samples (20.61%), the third level of age group 30-35 which include 35 samples (18.04%),the fourth level of age group 40-45 which include 32 samples(16.49%),the fifth level age group 45-50 which include 27 samples (13.91%) and the last age group is 50 and above which include 15 samples (07.73%).The age group of 25-30 are more enthusiastic to work than the followers.

Results based on sample and present occupations

1. The flower seller of total 42 samples(21.64%)which include the age group 25-30 of 15 samples(35.71%), age group 30-35 of 10 samples (23.80%), age group 35-40 of samples 8 (19.04%), age group 40-45 of 5 samples(11.90%),age group 45-50 of 4 samples(09.52%),and the 50 and above is 0 sample(0%).From this the research find that the age group of 50 and above haven't any sample, for the reason that aged and eye power are the causes.
2. The meals seller of total 40 samples(20.61%)which include the age group 25-30 of 13 samples(32.5%), age group 30-35 of 10 samples (25%), age group 35-40 of samples 7 (17.5%), age group 40-45 of 5 samples(12.5%),age group 45-50 of 3 samples(7.5%),and the 50 and above is 2sample(05%).
3. The vegetable seller of total 50 samples(25.77%)which include the age group 25-30 of 19 samples(38%), age group 30-35 of 11samples (22%), age group 35-40 of samples 8 (16%), age group 40-45 of 6 samples(12%),age group 45-50 of 4 samples(8%),and the 50 and above is 2sample(04%).
4. The meat seller of total 25 samples(12.88%)which include the age group 25-30 of 2 samples(8%), age group 30-35 of 3samples (12%), age group 35-40 of samples 86(24%), age group 40-45 of 7 samples(28%),age group 45-50 of 4 samples(16%),and the 50 and above is 3 sample(12%).
5. The dry cleaners of total 37 samples(19.07%)which include the age group 25-30 of 8 samples(21.62%), age group 30-35 of 10 samples (27.02%), age group 35-40 of samples 9 (24.32%), age group 40-45 of 6 samples(16.22%),age group 45-50 of 3 samples(8.11%),and the 50 and above is 1sample(2.7%).From the five types of occupation the age group of 25-30 leads first. The rest of the groups come in wait in line. However the age group of 50 and above attendance of sample size was small, have the reason are aged problems.

Results based on need for work

1. The 79 sample was worked for their status development in society (40.77%).In the present sample size 25-30 age group is 25(31.64%),the 30-35 age group is 18 sample (22.78%),the 35-40 age group is 14 sample(17.72%),the following are 40-45 age group is 12 sample(15.19%) the 45-50 age group is 10 sample(12.65%) and the 50 and above is 2 sample (02.53%).
2. The 45 sample was worked for low income of husband (23.19%).
   In the present sample size 25-30 age group is 17(37.77%),the 30-35 age group is 10 sample (22.22%),the 35-40 age group is 8 sample(17.77%),the following are 40-45 age group is 5 sample(11.11%) the 45-50 age group is 3 sample(6.66%) and the 50 and above is 2 sample (04.44%).
3. The 52 sample was worked for fulfillment of children demand (26.80%) .
   In the present sample size 25-30 age group is 16 (30.77%),the 30-35 age group is 11 sample (21.15%),the 35-40 age group is 9 sample(17.31%),the following are 40-45 age group is 8 sample(15.38%) the 45-50 age group is 5 sample(9.62%) and the 50 and above is 3 sample (05.76%).
4. The 18 sample was worked for them (09.27%).
   In the present sample size 25-30 age group is 3 (16.66 %),the 30-35 age group is 4 sample (22.22 %),the 35-40 age group is 6 sample(33.33 %),the following are 40-45 age group is 2 sample(11.11%) the 45-50 age group is 1 sample(05.55%) and the 50 and above is 2 sample (11.11%).

Results based on selection of present work

The research team calculated that the present occupation and its sample size. The 31 sample was (15.97%) selected to an occupation by traditionally included the 25-30age group by 6 sample(19.35%),age group 30-35 included 7 sample (22.58%),the age group 35-40 included 3 sample (9.68%) and following age group of 40-45 and 45-50 are 6 sample(19.35%) and 4 sample (12.90%),the 50 and above age group included 5 sample(16.13%).From the above results clearly shown the closer variation of all age group. Since visibly all sample have the traditional valuation and its respects. The 67(34.53%) sample was selected the occupation by time being .In this stage age group 25-30 in 20 sample(29.855),age group30-35 in 14 sample (20.89%),age group 35-40 in 11 sample

(16.42%),and following age group of 40-45,45-50 and 50 and above respectively the samples are 10(14.93%),7(10.45%)and 5(7.5%). The 96(49.48%) sample was selected the occupation only for forced to do some work from this 25-30 age group of 32 sample(33.33%),the 30-35 age group of 24 sample(25%),35-40 of age group 15 sample (15.63%), 40-45 age group includes 13(13.54%) sample, the subsequent are 45-50 and 50 and above age group respectively 8 sample(8.33%) and 4 sample (4.17%).

Results based on future idea

Age groups are the sectors to determine an idea and future resolution on behalf of women population. In the age group which highly confident to future is 25-30 the sample size is 80(41.88%),age group 30-35 the sample size is 48(24.74%),following by the age group 35-40 and 40-45 are the sample are 22(11.34%) and 19 (09.9%).The age group of 45-50 the sample size is 15(07.73%)and the age group of 50 and above the sample size is 10(05.15%).based on the results the age group of 25-30 have the secure to achieve the empowerment.

DISCUSSION

These philosophical workloads leave very little time for rest, leisure or tire pursuit of any other activities. The study also focused attention on the need for empowerment of women involved in clam fisheries in the Vembanadu and Ashlamudi lakes of Kerala.Srivastava (1985) stated that all women irrespective of status of the family provide 14 to 18 hours of productive physical labour in different chores,from this review come to know that the working hours of women in an evident criteria. And the cells in the ear are destroyed; they may commence to lose the hearing. Hearing loss causes isolation both at home and in social situations, and decreases efficiency at work and the consonants T, K, S, Sh, and P, is reduced in people with a hearing loss. Now it's clear that noises sound louder and can hurt our ears, but daily working women in vegetable seller and flower seller are have the noise environment: apart from this women workers focused only the development. Every woman is an entrepreneur as she manages, organizes and assures responsibility. Yes, they can do all the workers only to think about the family situation and reach the development with compare to present. The effects of four kinds of work conditions (job demands, job deprivations and rewards, work environment, and work related social support. Household responsibility and role responsibility are categorized as social problems, even though they have these problems but they have the ability to do the work in satisfaction level. In Japan, women are still silently required to devote themselves to household work. This expectation sometimes causes stress due to role responsibility in women. Both responsibilities are substantially related. The evident from Smith EM (1997),According to Beaumont JJ (1995) Increased abortions in parents of textile workers, the other research elaborated from Correa A (1996) and Eskenazi B (1995) that semiconductor workers exposed to ethylene glycol and workers exposed to organic solvents these also proved from the scientist Agnesi R(1997),Lindbohm ML (1990) and Taskinen H (1994). Some studies reported the association between antineoplastic agents/hairdresser and irregular menstrual cycle/irregular menstrual bleeding this research prove. by Shortridge A *et al* (1995).Infertility indicators consist of the time to pregnancy and fecundity ratio. According to Rowland AS *et al* (1994), Rowland AS *et al* (1992),Taskinen HK *et al* (1999),Sallmen M *et al* (1995),Smith EM *et al* (1997)and Rachootin P *et al* (1983) proved that: Prolonged time to pregnancy among working women exposed to mercury, nitrous oxide, formaldehyde and organic solvents has been Reported. Associations between the diagnosis of infertility and exposure to organic solvents, dust, insecticides(15), dyes and metals have been reported by Smith EM *et al* (1997)and Rachootin P *et al* (1983) Women they got the dangerous health effects, many problems: but they won't bother about that and do the work for smooth way. The present research come to give the preliminary knowledge about illiterate women can also do the best work which they handed in bold manner and give up the guts in good to family and society.

Reference

Agnesi R, Valentini F, Mastrangelo G (1997) Risk of spontaneous abortion and maternal exposure to organic solvents in the shoe industry. Int Arch Occup Environ Health 69, 311–6. and Indicators Series K no 12, United Nations, New York

Beaumont JJ, Swan SH, Hammond SK, Samuels SJ, Green RS, Hallock MF, Dominguez C, Boyd P, Schenker MB (1995) Historical cohort investigation of spontaneous abortion in the Semiconductor Health Study: epidemiologic methods and analyses of risk in fabrication overall and in fabrication work groups. Am J Ind Med 28, 735–50.

Correa A, Gray RH, Cohen R, Rothman N, Shah F,Seacat H, Corn M (1996) Ethylene glycol ethers and risks of spontaneous abortion and subfertility. Am J Epidemiol 143, 707–1.

Eskenazi B, Gold EB, Lasley BL, Samuels SJ,Hammond SK, Wight S, O'Neill Rasor M, Hines CJ,Schenker MB (1995) Prospective monitoring of early fetal loss and clinical spontaneous abortion among female semiconductor workers. Am J Ind Med 28, 833–46.

Kilbom Å (1998) Work-related musculoskeletal disorders in women—a question of low capacity and/ or high demands? In: Proceedings of an International Expert Meeting on Women at Work. eds. by Lehtinen S, Taskinen H, Rankanen J, Helsinki: Finnish Institute of Occupational Health.

Lindbohm ML, Taskinen H, Sallmen M, Hemminki K (1990) Spontaneous abortions among women exposed to organic solvents. Am J Ind Med 17, 449–63.

Rachootin P, Olsen J (1983) The risk of infertility and delayed conception associated with exposures in the Danish workplace. J Occup Med 25, 394–402.

Rowland AS, Baird DD, Weinberg CR, Shore DL, Shy CM, Wilcox A J (1994) The effect of occupational exposure to mercury vapour on the fertility of female dental assistants. Occup Environ Med 51, 28–34.

Rowland AS, Baird DD, Weinberg CR, Shore DL, Shy CM, Wilcox AJ (1992) Reduced fertility among women employed as dental assistants exposed to high levels of nitrous oxide. N Engl J Med 327, 993–7.

Sallmen M, Lindbohm ML, Kyyronen P, Nykyri E, Anttila A, Taskinen H, Hemminki K (1995) Reduced fertility among women exposed to organic solvents.Am J Ind Med 27, 699–713.

Shortridge LA, Lemasters GK, Valanis B, Hertzberg V (1995) Menstrual cycles in nurses handling antineoplastic drugs. Cancer Nurs 18, 439–44

Smith EM, Hammonds-Ehlers M, Clark MK, Kirchner HL, Fuortes L (1997) Occupational exposures and risk of female infertility. J Occup Environ Med 39, 138–47.

Srivastava, J C (1985) Harnessing Technology for improving the quality of life in rural women, In Womenand Technology,Jain, J.e. (ed.) Rawat Publications, Jaipur,pp 38-74. Statistics and Indicators, Series K, no. 8. UN, New York

Taskinen H, Kyyronen P, Hemminki K, Hoikkala M, Lajunen K, Lindbohm ML (1994) Laboratory work and pregnancy outcome. J Occup Med 36, 311–9

Taskinen HK, Kyyronen P, Sallmen M, Virtanen SV, Liukkonen TA, Huida O, Lindbohm ML, Anttila A (1999) Reduced fertility among female wood workers exposed to formaldehyde. Am J Ind Med 36, 206–12.

United Nations 1991, The World's Women 1970-1990: Trends and Statistics, Social 17.United Nations 1995, The World's Women, 1995: Trends and Statistics Social Statist

****