

## SOCLO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FEMALE INFORMAL WORKERS

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### ABSTRACT:-

In this V chapter, socio-economic characteristics of the female workers are analyzed based on field data. In the field survey 3 different categories of workers are taken for study viz, construction workers, Readymade garment workers and Bidi workers. The data is collected through the interview schedule. The field data is analyzed and presented below.

**KEYWORDS:** -Socio-Economic, Female Workers

### INTRODUCTION:-

#### Social characteristics of the workers

The social characteristics as reflected through the age, sex, family structure, caste, education etc, has an influence on the economic conditions of a group. Therefore, the analysis of social characteristics of the sample house holds helps to prepare a sound background for the analysis of the economic conditions. The study covers a sample of male workers also sex distribution of the sample households is represented in the following table.

**Table- 5.1: Distribution of respondents by sex**

Category	No. of Females	per cent	No. of Males	Per cent	Total
Construction workers	40	80	10	20	50
Readymade garment workers	25	83.33	05	16.66	30
Bidi workers	25	83.33	05	16.60	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>		<b>20</b>		<b>110</b>

The table shows that, 110 sample house holds are taken for study. In the total sample workers 50 workers are belongs to construction, 30 workers are belongs to readymade garments and rest of 30 workers are belong to bidi making. In the field study 80 per cent of female workers and 20 per cent of a male workers are taken in construction workers 83.33 per cent of female workers and 16L per cent of male workers are taken to study the both readymade garment workers and bdi workers. Here more number of female workers are taken study.

**Table- 5.2: Native and migrant workers**

Category	No. of Workers	Migrant Workers	Per cent	Native	Per cent
Construction	50	08	7.25	42	38.18
RMG	30	03	2.73	27	24.55
Bidi	30	05	4.55	25	22.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14.53</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>85.45</b>

It is observed from the table that, 14.55 per cent of the sample workers in the study area are migrants and the rest of 85.45 per cent of workers are non-migrants. In construction 7.27 per cent of workers 'are migrants, in readymade garments and in bidi workers, 2.73 and 4.55 per cent workers are migrants respectively.

The analysis of the data reveals that economic factors dominate the decision for rural — urban migrants. Insufficient work, low income and lack of work at the place of origin were amongst the most important reason for migration. Some workers were attracted by the charm of the urban life. And some workers were forced to migrate due to family 1 social fluids and other reasons like drought and natural calamities. These reasons are responsible for the workers migration in Gulbarga city.

**Table-5.3: Languages spoken by the workers**

Languages	No. of C.W.	per cent	No. of RMGW	Per cent	No. of B.W.	Per cent	Total
Kannada	25	50	08	2.67	17	56.67	50
Hindi	18	36	13	43.33	06	20.00	37
Marathi	06	12	08	26.67	07	20.33	21
Telugu	01	2.00	01	3.33	Nil	Nil	02
Tamil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>110</b>

The table shows that, majority of the workers are knowing Kannada and Hindi languages. In construction 50 per cent of workers are known Kannada languages 36 per cent are knowing Hindi and 12 per cent are known Marathi, and 2 per cent of the workers are knowing Telugu languages. In readymade garments 26.67 per cent of workers are knowing Kannada, 43.33 per cent and 26.67 per cent s of workers are knowing Hindi and Marathi, and 3.33 per cent of workers are knowing Telugu language. 56.67 per cent of bidi workers knowing Kannada, 20 per cent are knowing Hindi and 20.33 per cent of workers are knowing Marathi language.

This indicates that majority of workers are using Kannada, Hindi and Marathi languages, less per centage of workers are knowing Telugu.

**Table-5.4: Age distribution pattern of the workers**

Age group	Construction	per cent	RMG	per cent	Bidi rolling	per cent	Total
8-14	03	6.0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	03
14-20	02	2.0	02	6.66	01	3.33	05
20-30	05	10.0	10	33.33	05	16.66	20
30-40	13	46.0	12	16.00	06	20.00	33
40-50	22	24.0	05	16.00	06	20.00	33
50 & above	05	10.0	01	3.33	07	23.33	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>110</b>

It is interesting to observe that, out of the total sample workers the age group of 30-40 years female workers are highly employed in construction, readymade garment and in bidi making work, their per centage is calculated as 46 per cent in construction, 40 per cent in readymade garments and 36.66 per cent in bidi making work. In the age group of 14-20 years. 2 per cent workers are found in construction 6.66 per cent in readymade garments and 3.33 per cent are in bidi making. 10 per cent of construction workers, 33.33 per cent of RMG workers and 16.66 per cent of bidi workers are employed in the age group of 20-30 years. 24 per cent of construction workers, 16 per cent of RMG workers and 20 per cent of bidi workers are found in the age group of 40-50 and very few number of workers are found in the age group of 50 and above 50 years their per centage is 10 per cent in construction, 3.33 per cent in RMGs and 23.33 per cent in bidi workers.

The child labourers are seen only in the construction work i.e. 6.0 per cent.

**Table - 5.5: Marital status of the works**

Marital Status	No. of Construction workers	per cent	No. of RMG workers	per cent	No. of Bidi workers	per cent	Total
Married	46	92	27	90	25	83.33	98
Unmarried	03	6.0	03	10	02	6.67	08
Widow	01	2.0	Nil	Nil	03	10.00	04
Widower	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>110</b>

With regard to marital status most of the workers are married in all the 3 categories i.e. 92 per cent in construction, 90 per cent in RMGs and 83.33 per cent in bidi workers are married. Out of 110 respondents 98 per cent of works are married. In case of construction workers 6 per cent of the workers are unmarried and 2 per cent of them are widow and In RMG workers 10 per cent of the workers are unmarried, in the bidi workers 7 per cent of workers are unmarried and 10 per cent are widows.

In case of construction and bidi workers most of the workers are married below the age of 18 years.

**Table - 5.6: Religion of the workers**

Religion	No. of C.W	per cent	No. of RMG W	per cent	No. of B.W	per cent	Total
Hindu	42	84	22	73.33	17	56.67	81
Muslim	08	16	05	16.67	13	43.33	26
Christian	Nil	Nil	03	10.00	Nil	Nil	03
Others	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>110</b>

The table shows the religion of the sample workers, here majority of the workers i.e. 73.63 per cent are belongs to Hindu religion. It is evident from the study that the workers who belong to Hindu religion in construction work account for 84 per cent 16 per cent of workers belongs to Muslims. In RMGs workers who belong to Hindu religion is 73.33 per cent and workers who belongs to Muslim is 16.67 per cent, 10 per cent of workers are belong to Christians. In case of bidi workers. 56.67 per cent of workers are belongs to Hindu religion, 43.33 per cent are belongs to Muslim.

This shows that, the proportion of workers are belongs to Hindu religion to total, next in order comes the group of Muslims and than Christian. The Christian workers are not found in construction and in bidi making work, only 10 per cent of them are found in RMGs.

**Table-5.7: Caste of the workers**

Caste	No. of C.W	per cent	No. of RMG W	per cent	No. of B.W	per cent	Total
SC	16	32	03	10.00	04	13.33	23
ST	20	40	05	16.66	05	16.67	30
OBC	14	26	20	66.67	21	70.00	55
FC	Nil	Nil	02	06.67	Nil	Nil	02
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>110</b>

The caste structure of the sample workers shows variations in the different categories. This may be observed from the following table.

The maximum number of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe workers are working in construction work, their percentage is 32 per cent (SC) and 40 per cent (ST) respectively, only 26 per cent of workers are belongs to OBC. In RMGs the maximum number of workers belongs to OBC i.e. 66.67 per cent 10 per cent and 16.66 per cent of the workers are belongs to SC and ST castes. The forward class constitute 6.67 per cent. In case of bidi workers also, the maximum number of workers are belongs to OBC their percentage is 70 per cent 13.33 per cent and 16.67 per cent workers are belongs to SC and ST caste respectively.

Comparision of all the 3 categories, it was clear that, SC and ST workers are highly employed in construction work, and OBC workers are highly employed in RMGs and in bidi

making work, Which is largely home based. Out of the total sample workers, 55 per cent of OBC workers are found in all categories of work.

**Table-5.8: Educational level of the workers**

Level of Education	No. of C.W	per cent	No. of RMG W	per cent	No. of B.W	per cent	Total
Illiterate	46	92.0	10	33.33	18	60	74
Primary	04	8.0	10	33.33	11	36.67	25
Upper primary	Nil	Nil	03	10.00	Nil	Nil	03
High School	Nil	Nil	03	10.00	Nil	Nil	03
Above high School	Nil	Nil	02	66.67	01	3.33	03
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>110</b>

The education is very important to the workers and it is highly essential to enable the workers to get the benefits from their work. The above data shows that, 92 per cent of the construction workers are illiterates and rest of the workers i.e. 8 per cent workers are completed primary education. In case of RMG workers the maximum number of workers are studied upto above high school their per centage is 66.67, 33.33 per cent and 16.67 per cent of workers are completed primary and upper primary 10 per cent worker are completed high school, the illiteracy rate in this category is 33.33 per cent. In bidi workers 60 per cent of the workers are illiterates and 36.67 per cent are completed primary education.

This shows that, the rate of illiteracy is high among the construction and in bidiworkers, majority of the workers belongs to RMGs are completed high school education. Out of total sample workers 67.27 per cent workers are illiterates. It indicates high level of illiteracy among the workers.

**Table - 5.9: Family structure**

Type	No. of C.W	per cent	No. of RMG W	per cent	No. of B.W	per cent	Total
Joint	14	28.00	07	23.33	11	36.67	32
Nuclear	36	72.00	23	76.67	19	63.33	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>110</b>

The study shows that, in all the 3 categories, the maximum workers are belongs to the nuclear family i.e. 72 per cent in construction, 76.67 per cent in RMGs and 63.33 per cent In bidi workers, while as the joint family workers number is very low comparing to nuclear families. Totally 71 per cent of the workers are belongs to nuclear family in the study.

**Table - 5.10: Size of the family**

<b>Total Members</b>	<b>No. of C.W</b>	<b>per cent</b>	<b>No. of RMG W</b>	<b>per cent</b>	<b>No. of B.W</b>	<b>per cent</b>	<b>Total</b>
Below 4	05	10	01	3.34	01	3.33	07
4 to 6	29	58	16	53.33	13	43.33	58
7 to 9	14	28	10	33.33	12	40.00	36
10 and above	02	04	03	10.00	04	13.34	09
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>110</b>

Table shows that, less per centage of workers belongs to the below 4 and 10 and above 10 members of the family. 10 per cent in construction, 3.3 per cent in RMGs and 3.33 per cent in bidi workers are found to be below 4 members of the family. 58 per cent of the workers are belongs to the 4 to 6 members family, 28 per cent workers are belongs to the 7 to 9 family size, 4 per cent workers are belong to the family size of above to 10 members. In case of readymade garments 53.33 per cent and 33.33 per cent are belongs to the family size of 4 to 6 and 7 to 9 respectively and 10 per cent are belongs to the size of 10 members in a family. We can find in bidi workers, 43.33 per cent and 40 per cent workers are belongs to the family size of 4 to 6 and 7 to 9 and 13.34 per cent workers are belongs to the size of above 10 members.

This shows that, in the total sample workers, maximum number of workers are belongs to the family size of 4 to 6 i.e. 52.8 per cent Bigger families are observed more in RMG and Bidi Workers.

**Table-5.11: Number of workers working in a family**

<b>Working members in a family</b>	<b>No. of C.W</b>	<b>per cent</b>	<b>No. of RMG W</b>	<b>per cent</b>	<b>No. of B.W</b>	<b>per cent</b>	<b>Total</b>
1-2	10	20	08	26.67	07	23.33	25
3-5	36	72	21	70.00	19	63.33	76
6-7	04	08	01	3.33	04	13.34	09
8-10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>110</b>

The data of the above table indicates that, in construction, 72 per cent of 3 to 5 number of workers are working in a family, in RMGs it is 70 per cent and in bidi workers it is 63.33 per cent. In construction 8 per cent of the workers are belongs to the 6-7 working members in a family, and it is 3.33 per cent in RMGs and 13.34 per cent in bidi workers. 20 per cent, 26.67 per cent and 23.33 per cent of the workers are belongs to the 1-2 number of working members in construction, RMGs and bidi workers respectively.

The data reveals that, in all the categories, 3-5 number of workers working in a family is high than the other group, their percentage is 69.10 per cent.

**Table -5.12: Educational level of the workers children's**

Level of Education	No. of C.W	per cent	No. of RMG W	per cent	No. of B.W	per cent	Total
Primary	20	40	13	43.33	14	46.67	47
Upper Primary	12	24	07	23.33	06	20.00	25
High School	09	18	05	16.67	05	16.67	19
Above H.S	Nil	Nil	02	06.67	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>89.98</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>91</b>

The table shows the educational level of the workers childrens. In construction workers 32 per cent of their childrens are illiterates, 10 per cent childrens are illiterates in RMGs workers, 16.67 per cent of the childrens are illiterates among bidi workers. In case of construction workers childrens, 40 per cent of the childrens are completed upper primary and 18 per cent are completed high school. 43.33 per cent of the RMGs workers childrens are completed primary education, 23.33 per cent are completed upper primary and 16.67 per cent of them are completed high school education and 667 per cent are completed above high school. In case of bidi workers childrens 4687 per cent of the childrens are completed primary education, 20 per cent are upper primary and 16.67 per cent are completed high school.

This shows that, educational level is high in readymade garment workers childrens than comparing to other categories workers. Because of low level of earnings and their poverty, construction and bidi workers are not able to give proper education to their childrens. So their childrens level of education is low. Totally 42.72 per cent of children are completed primary education.

#### **ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE WORKERS**

The level of living of the workers is reflected by the level of income savings and expenditure. The analysis also throws sight on variations in living standards of different categories of the workers in a particular area. Following table shows the monthly income of the different categories workers.

**Table-5.13; Dwelling status of the workers**

Dwelling status	No. of C.W	per cent	No. of RMG W	per cent	No. of B.W	per cent	Total
Rental houses	25	50	17	56.67	10	33.33	52
Pucca houses	18	36	13	43.33	18	60.00	49
Kutchha houses	07	14	Nil	Nil	02	6.67	09
More than that	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>110</b>

The dwelling status of the workers is an important indicator of their economic status In construction out of 50 sample workers, 50 per cent are living in rental houses 38 per cent are in pucca houses and 14 per cent are in Kutcha houses. Readymade garment workers dwelling status indicates, 56.67 per cent of workers are living in rental houses, 43.33 per cent are in pucca houses. In case of Bidi workers 33.33 per cent of workers are living in rental houses and 60 per cent are in pucca houses and 6.67 per cent are in Kutcha houses.

However. It would be generalized that about 60 per cent of workers are not enjoying the facilities of water supply, electricity and private latrine etc.

**Table- 5.14: Monthly income of the workers**

Income in (Rs)	No. of C.W	per cent	No. of RMG W	per cent	No. of B.W	per cent	Total
Below 500	01	2.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01
500-1000	16	50.00	Nil	Nil	24	80	40
1000-2000	25	32.00	03	10	04	13.33	32
2000-3000	05	10.00	12	40	02	6.67	19
3000-4000	03	6.00	10	33.33	Nil	Nil	13
5000 & above	Nil	Nil	05	16.67	Nil	Nil	05
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>110</b>

Here, 2 per cent of the construction workers monthly income is below 500 Rs. 32 per cent of the workers income is 500 to 1000 Rs. 50 per cent are having 1000-2000 Rs. of income, 10 per cent workers income is 2000 to 3000 Rs, 6 per cent of workers are earned 3000 to 4000 Rs. of Income in construction workers. In case of readymade garment workers, maximum number of workers are earned monthly 2000 - 3000 Rs. i.e. 40 per cent 33.33 per cent workers income is 3000 to 4000 and 16.67 per cent of workers income is 5000 and above 5000, only 10 per cent of the workers income is belongs to 1000-2000 Rs. In bidi workers, maximum number of workers monthly income is 500 - 1000 Rs. i.e. 80 per cent, 13.33 per cent are getting 1000 - 2000 Rs. And 6.67 per cent of workers income is 2000 to 3000 Rs. We can see that, with comparing to all the different categories, the level of income is high in RMGs workers than the construction and bidi workers, Bidi and constwction workers monthly income is very Wage rate is differs in male and female workers. In construction, the daily wage of the male worker is 120-160 Rs, where as females wage is 70 Rs. Per day. So, males monthly income is more than 4000 Rs. In readymade garments, male workers are paid 145 to 150 Rs. daily, while the females are paid 80 Rs. And the monthly income of males is naturally high than female workers i.e. 5000 Rs. In case of bidi workers, the males piece rate is 40-50 Rs. Per day, while the female wage is 30 Rs. The monthly income of the male workers is high than female workers i.e. above 3000 Rs.

Here we see the wage discrimination among male and female workers, female workers are paid less than the male workers for the same nature of job. Out of total sample workers, 36.36 per cent of workers earned only 500- 100(1 Rs. of income.



**Table - 5.15: Annual income of the respondents**

Annual income in Rs.	No. of C.W	per cent	No. of RMG W	per cent	No. of B.W	per cent	Total
9000-10000	05	10	Nil	Nil	10	33.33	25
10000-15000	20	40	02	6.67	05	16.67	27
15000-20000	15	30	03	10.00	05	16.67	23
20000-30000	06	12	12	40.00	08	26.66	26
30000-40000	036	06	10	33.33	01	3.33	14
50000 & above	01	02	03	10.00	30	3.33	05
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>110</b>

The table shows that, the annual income of the sample respondents varies in different categories. In construction 40 have 10,000 to 15,000 Rs. Of annual income, per cent of the workers are 30 per cent workers have 15,000 to 20,000 Rs. and only 10 per cent workers income is 9,000 to 10,000 and 12 per cent workers are earned Rs.30,000 to 40,000 and very less workers i.e. 2 per cent of workers earned Rs. 50,000 and above this annually. IN readymade garments the maximum workers are earned annually 20,000 to 30,000 Rs. i.e. 40 per cent workers, 33.33 per cent of workers annual income is 30,000 to 40,000 Rs. and 10 per cent workers income is 50,000 and above this. Only 6.67 per cent workers annual income is 10,000 to 15,000 Rs. In case of bidi workers 26.6 per cent workers annual income is 20,000 to 30,000 and both 16.67 per cent workers annual income is 10,000 to 15,000 Rs. and 15000 to 20000 Rs. 33.33 per cent workers income is 9,000 to 10,000 and both the 3.33 per cent of workers annual income is Rs.40,000 to 50,000 and above it.

This shows that the annual income level is highest in readymade garment workers, more number of workers (i.e. 10 per cent) are able to earn 30,000 to 40,000 Rs. annually comparing to this, construction workers annual income is low, they earn only Rs,20,000 annually, bidi workers get Rs.20,000 to 30,000 as a average of 26.8 per cent of workers, their income is high than the construction workers.

**Table - 5.16: Savings of the workers**

Amount saved per month (Rs)	No. of C.W	per cent	No. of RMG W	per cent	No. of B.W	per cent	Total
50	07	14	07	23.33	06	20.00	20
100	12	24	03	10.00	03	10.00	18
200	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
500	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>		<b>10</b>		<b>09</b>		<b>38</b>
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The table shows that, the rate of saving is very low among the all sample workers. They are not having adequate income for savings. In construction workers 14 per cent of the workers are saved 50 Rs. monthly, 24 per cent are saved 100 Rs. monthly In readymade garment workers, 23.33 per cent of workers are saved Rs.50 and 10 per cent are saved 100 Rs. In case of bidi workers, 20 per cent are saved 50 Rs. and 0 per cent are saved 100 Rs. Monthly. They kept their money in self-help groups or in B.C agents.

It shows that, majority of workers i.e. 65.5 per cent of workers are working not saving because of their low level of income. They spend all the income on their daily activities (transactions).

**Table -5.17: Amount spend on Children's education**

<b>Annual Income in Rs.</b>	<b>No. of C.W</b>	<b>per cent</b>	<b>No. of RMG W</b>	<b>per cent</b>	<b>No. of B.W</b>	<b>per cent</b>	<b>Total</b>
Below – 500	11	22	02	6.67	08	26.67	21
500-1000	19	38	05	16.67	14	46.67	38
1000-2000	08	16	15	50.00	02	6.67	25
2000-5000	02	04	03	10.00	01	3.33	06
5000 and above	01	02	02	6.67	Nil	Nil	03s
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>		<b>27</b>		<b>25</b>		<b>93</b>

It was observed from the table that, many of the workers are not spending much on their childrens education because of their low level of income and poverty. In construction workers 22 per cent of workers are spent below 500 Rs. 38 per cent are spending 500 to 1000 Rs. and 16 per cent are spending 1000 to 2000 Rs. 04 per cent are spending 2000 to 5000 Rs. and only 2 per cent worker are spending 5000 Rs./ on the their childrens education. In readymade garments 50 per cent of the workers are spending 1000 - 2000 Rs. 10 per cent are spending 2000 to 5000 Rs. and 6.67 of the workers 5000 and above 5000 Rs. 6.67 per cent and 16.67 per cent are spending below 500 Rs. and 500 to 1000 Rs. respectively. In case of bidi workers, 46.67 per cent of workers are spending 500 to 1000 Rs. 26.67 per cent are spending below 500 Rs. 6.67 per cent and 3.33 of the workers are spending 1000 to 2000 Rs. and 2000 to 5000 Rs. on their childrens education. This shows less level of money was spending on childrens education, construction workers are not spending much because of their illiteracy and low level of income and poverty, it was same in the case of bidi workers. And RMG workers are spend little bit more on their childrens education than the construction and bidi workers

**CONCLUSION:-**

In every society, the mass of women has always made a significant contribution to the product that enables the society to life and growth, women's economic development is a powerful precursor to women's empowerment, and this has an impact on their social status. Their labour contributes a substantial part of the wealth that is produced in every society. Women's work is neither socially valued nor economically rewarded and this, despite the

obvious fact that in almost all societies women are working with a range of skills which are crucial for the economic and social well being of most countries. Women's working status is low, they paid low wages, treated as a low skilled workers, as a result they could be described as 'non-status of women's work.

Women informal workers are playing a very important role in the economic development, but they lag behind men in terms of level of employment and income. In rural areas majority of women are employed in agriculture as labourers and cultivators. In rural areas, amongst the women workers 80 per cent are employed in unorganized sector.

The increase of employment of women in the unorganized sector is more than in the organized sector, 94 per cent of the total women workers are in the informal sector. It is apparent that even today, women are unlikely than man to continue their education to higher levels and to secure a job carrying a high enumeration.

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