

# Increasing Trend of Employment among Rural Women

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## **Abstract:**

Globally, about half of all women work, and recent increases in rates of female labor force participation have contributed to enrich economy and falling gender gap in employment in many countries. Yet, in India, trends in women's participation in the market economy are remarkable. Rural women's educational attainment and substantial economic growth over the past two decades have brought drastic change in rural and urban both areas. Present study is focused on finding of participation of rural women in govt., private, self employment and labor ship.

## **Introduction:**

A country's economic and social development crucially depends upon the participation rates of its women. Across the globe, educating women and giving them the ability to stand on their own feet has been a priority. If women are allowed to gain access to education, they can make a huge impact in enhancing the productivity of the economy. Developed countries are example of this. Empowered Indian women can also pioneer self help groups and initiatives for creating positive social change in rural or underdeveloped areas. There are notable examples of women self help groups in India which have generated employment and income for families in villages and small towns.

Labor force participation rates of women aged 25-54 (including primary and subsidiary status) have stagnated at about 26-28% in urban areas, and fallen substantially from 57% to 44% in rural areas, between 1987 and 2011. Studies suggest that employed women have greater managing power with positive repercussions on their own well-being and that of their families.

Generally, rising education and incomes are allowing women to get out of menial and undesirable employment, while jobs deemed appropriate for more educated women have not grown commensurately with the rise in female education, leading to falling participation among more educated groups. Over the last three decades, women in rural India have gained enough education to move younger cohorts from illiteracy to low and middle levels of education.

## **Objective:**

- Finding of no. of rural women engaged in govt. job
- Finding of no. of rural women engaged in private job
- Finding of no. of rural women engaged in self employment
- Finding of no. of rural women engaged in laboring work

**Hypothesis:**

1. There is no significant increment in strength of rural women engaged in govt. job
2. There is no significant increment in strength of rural women engaged in private job
3. There is no significant increment in strength of rural women engaged in self employment work
4. There is no significant increment in strength of rural women engaged in laboring work

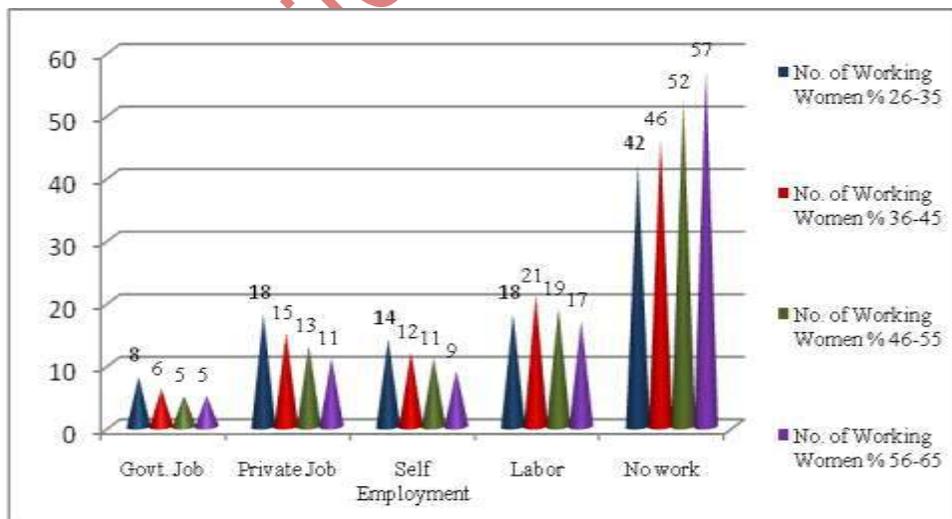
**Methodology:**

Descriptive survey method was used for present study. 400 women of 10 villages were selected randomly as sample for study. They were categorized according to age group as 31-40, 41-50 and 51-60 years. They were classified age wise as 26-35, 36-45 and 46-55 and 56-65 years. Sample was interviewed using self prepared questionnaire. Working women further categorized according to type of work as govt., private, labor and self employment. Obtained data was tabulated and comparatively analyzed using percentile tool.

**Finding and Analysis:**

**Table: Status of Employment of Rural Women**

Category of Employment ↓ Age Group →	No. of Working Women %			
	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65
Govt. Job	8	6	5	5
Private Job	18	15	13	11
Self Employment	14	12	11	9
Labor	18	21	19	17
No work	42	46	52	57



**Chart: Status of Employment of Rural Women**

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**Conclusion:**

Rural women in India have removed themselves from the labor market at increasing rates over time. Analysis suggests that increasing levels of education for women have an important factor accounting for participation in job. Women with medium level of education choose to do more domestic work based self employment and home production. Awareness for women education and employment are good indicator of future. The potential of women definitely requires an increase and shift in the composition of overall employment opportunities as well as questioning of societal strictures.

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