



## Psychological And Physical Problems Experienced By Women Working In Textile Showrooms In Tiruchirappalli Municipal Corporation

### KEYWORDS

Women Working in Textile Showrooms, Psychosocial Problems, Abuses

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### ABSTRACT

*There are many problems at work place. Women still face blatant discrimination at their workplaces. A major problem faced by the working women is sexual harassment at the work place. Further, women employees working in night shift are more vulnerable to such incidents. Also, Indian women are often deprived of promotions and growth opportunities at work places but this doesn't apply to all working women. Today, almost all working women are prone to sexual harassment irrespective of their status, personal characteristics and the types of their employment. They face sexual harassment on way on transports, at working places. It is shocking that the law protectors are violating and outraging modesty of women. In this context, the present study is undertaken to know about socio demographic characteristics of the respondents to find out psychological burden of the respondents, to find out physical burden of the respondents, to know about the level of job satisfaction of the respondents and to know about working hours and income of the respondents. Hence for this study a diagnostic research design was used. The universe of the present study consists of girls working in textiles particularly in N.S.B. Road Trichy. Simple random method of was used to select 50 respondents. The researcher used a self prepared interview schedule and assessed the psychological and physical burden of girls working in textiles. The major findings of the study and suggestions will be discussed in the full paper.*

### Introduction

Everyone who is working has the right to have a safe and secure work place environment so that they can work efficiently and successfully. All employers expect that all employees would perform on their jobs in the best and effective manner. However often one finds that the workplace environment is not as he had planned or though it would be. There are many problems at work place. It is an age old convention that women are less capable than men. The attitude which considers women unfit for certain jobs holds back women. In addition to this, the same attitude governs injustice of unequal salaries for the same job. Sexual harassment, which was an invisible problem until quite recently, has now become a major problem with the widespread entry of women into the labor force.

Most of women tend to be concentrated in the poor jobs whereas men are in an immediate supervisory position, which gives them an opportunity to exploit their subordinate women. It is a difficult situation for women if the higher officer demands sexual favours. If

refused the boss takes out means to make her life miserable. If women is praised for her work or promoted on merit, her colleagues do not hesitate to attribute it to sexual favours. This pressure can easily lead to a women resigning from her job. Appropriate steps must be taken by employers or persons in charge of workplaces, public or private sector, to ensure safe working atmosphere for women. Appropriate work conditions must be provided in respect of work, health and hygiene to further ensure that there is no hostile environment towards women at workplaces. It is an open truth that working women have to face problems just by virtue of being women. Working women here are referred to those who are in paid

employment.

### Review of Literature

**Basu, Kaushik (2009)** in his article provides evidence that women's employment, in spite of its other benefits, probably has one crucial adverse consequence; a higher level of child mortality than is found among women who do not work. We examine various intermediate mechanisms for this relationship and conclude that a shortage of time is one of the major reasons for this negative relation between maternal employment and child survival. However, even in the area of child survival, there is one aspect which is positively affected by female employment.

**WSIF (2008)** quotes that Women's health cannot be understood simply in terms of their biological characteristics. Improved theoretical analysis and more effective political action both require an exploration of the causal links between women's daily lives their experiences of health, illness, and disability. Recent research relating to these issues is explored in two linked articles; Hazards of Health and Home waged work and women's well being.

**Allen (2007)** studied the effects of waged work on women's health but little firm evidence. This second article draws together the available data to examine the implication of women's employment on their well-being in traditionally male environment, such as in factories, as well as exploring the hazards of female jobs such as nursing clerical work. The methodological problems of analysis in this area are explored, as well as the significance of reproductive risks and the limitation of protective legislation. The effects of stress are seen as a key factor, incorporating the frustrations of low pay and lack of autonomy, as well as the humiliation and fear of

sexual harassment. These issues are explored against the background of the wider sexual division of labour and the growing internationalization of women's role in waged work.

**Louis m. Verbrugge 2007** A survey of Detroit adults shows that employment, marriage, and parenthood are associated with good physical health for both women and men. Employed married parents tend to have the best health profile, while people with none of these roles tend to have the worst profile. Of the three roles, employment has the strongest effect, and parenthood the weakest. Multiple roles (the combination of job plus family responsibilities) have no special effects on health, either negative or positive. Thus, people with both job and family roles enjoy the health benefits of each role (main effects) and incur no special health disadvantage or benefit (interaction effects) for being so busy.

## METHODS

### Aim and Objectives:

The study is to analyze the Psychological and physical burden faced by girls working in textiles.

- To know about socio demographic characteristics of the respondent
- To find out psychological burden of the respondents
- To find out physical burden of the respondents
- To know about the level of job satisfaction of the respondents
- To know about working hours and income of the respondents.

### Research Design

The design helped the researcher to portray the girls working in textiles. Hence for this study a diagnostic research design was used.

### Universe:

The universe of the present study consist of girls working in textiles particularly N.S.B Road trichy.

### Sampling:

Simple random method in probability sampling was employed.

### Sampling Size:

The sample of the present study composed 50 respondents.

### Tools of Data collection:

The researcher used a self prepared interview schedule and assesses the psychological and physical burden of girls working in textiles.

**Table 1**

**Distribution of respondents by their monthly salary**

S.No.	Monthly Salary	Frequency (n=50)	Percentage
1.	1000-2000	14	28
2.	2000-3000	17	34
3.	3000-4000	16	32
4.	4000-5000	3	6
	Total	50	100%

Most of the respondents 34 percentage are getting monthly salary was 2000-3000, 32 percentage of the respondents are getting monthly salary was 3000-4000, 28 percentage of the respondents are getting monthly salary was 1000-2000 and 6 percentage of the respondents are getting monthly salary was 4000-5000.

**Table 2**

**Distribution of respondents by the reason for working in textile field**

S.No.	The reason for working in textile field	Frequency (n=50)	Percentage
1.	Family problem	32	64
2.	Economic problem	18	36
	Total	50	100%

Majority of the respondents 64 percentages are the family problem is the reason for working in textile and 36 percentage of the respondents are economic problem is the reason for working in textile.

**Table 3**

**Distribution of respondents by psychological condition for working in textile field**

S.No.	Psychological condition for working in textile field	Frequency (n=50)	Percentage
1.	Feeling sad	22	44
2.	Feeling worried	21	42
3.	Feeling lazy	7	14
	Total	50	100%

Most of the respondents 42 percentage are feeling sad for working in textile field, 42 percentage of the respondents feeling worried working in textile field and 14 percentage of the respondents are feeling lazy working in textile field.

**Table 4**

**Distribution of respondents by physical problems faced during the work**

S.No.	Physical problems faced during the work	Frequency (n=50)	Percentage
1.	Body pain	3	6
2.	Headache	32	64
3.	Injuries	1	2
4.	Pain in lumps	4	8
	Total	50	100%

Majority of the respondents 64 percentage are faced headache during the work, 22 percentage of the respondents are faced injuries during the work, 8 percentage of the respondents are faced pain in lumps during the work and 6 percentage of the respondents are faced body pain during the work.

**Table 5**  
Distribution of respondents by respect for the customer

S.No.	Respect for the customer	Frequency (n=50)	Percentage
1.	Yes	34	68
2.	No	16	32
	Total	50	100%

Majority of the respondents 68 percentage are perceive customer respect the worker and 32 percentage of the respondents are said customer don't respect the workers.

**Table 6**  
Distribution of respondents by reason for family member compulsion

S.No.	Reason for family member compulsion doing this work	Frequency (n=50)	Percentage
1.	Family situation	12	75
2.	Economic situation	4	25
	Total	16	100%

Vast majority of the respondents 75 percentage are said family situation is the reason for family compulsion doing this work and 25 percentage of the respondents said economic situation is the reason for family compulsion doing this work.

**Table 7**  
Distribution of respondents by end of work time

S.No.	End of work time	Frequency (n=50)	Percentage
1.	8 pm	18	36
2.	9 pm	28	56
3.	10 pm	4	8
	Total	50	100%

Most of the respondents 56 percentage are finish their work at 9 pm, 36 percentage of the respondents are finish their work at 8 pm and 8 percentage of the respondents are finish their work at 10 pm.

**Table 8**  
Distribution of respondents by their interest to changing the job

S.No.	Interest to changing the job	Frequency (n=50)	Percentage
1.	Yes	24	48
2.	No	26	52
	Total	50	100%

Most of the respondents 52 percentages are don't interest to change their job and 48 percentage of the respondents are interested to change their job.

**Major Findings:**

- ❖ Most of the respondents 34 percentage are getting monthly salary was 2000-3000.
- ❖ Majority of the respondents 64 percentage are the family problem is the reason for working in textile Most of the respondents 42 percentage are feeling sad for working in textile field.
- ❖ Majority of the respondents 64 percentage are faced headache during the work.
- ❖ Majority of the respondents 68 percentages are perceive customer respect the Worker.
- ❖ Vast majority of the respondents 75 percentage are said family situation is the reason for family compulsion doing this work.
- ❖ Most of the respondents 56 percentage are finish their work at 9 pm
- ❖ Most of the respondents 52 percentages are don't interest to change their job

**Discussion:**

The researcher identifies the high risk of female textile workers is their working hour and also textile female workers having psychological problem. So providing counselling services regarding their psychological problem can motivate them to do work lot. As an educator researcher should provide the awareness to the female textile workers about their rights and safety measures.

**Suggestion:**

The supervisor of the textile shop to full fill the needs of the textile workers The supervisor must have the concern about the working hours of the female textile workers. The supervisor does not use hard words to scolding the workers. The social workers researcher suggest that giving one day leave per week to textile female workers to boost up their energy level The supervisor should not appoint the below 18 years female children in work.A comparative study about illiterate female are going to this textile workers or literate female are going to this textile work fields. Studies can focus on life-style of textile field workers.

**Conclusion:**

The present study assessed the problem faced by girls working in textile field From the findings of the study, it is evident that majority of the respondents having worries about the working hours, physical pain and family situation. A lot of respondents affected by the psychological problems related stress, depression and tension.

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