



TRIBAL WOMEN AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA: A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

Social Science

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ABSTRACT

India is an under development through a development economy, the nature or unemployment, therefore sharply differs from the that prevail in industrially advanced country, Lord Keynes diagnosed unemployment in advanced economies to be the result of a deficiency of effective demand. It implied that in such economies machines become idle and demand for labour falls because the demand for the products of industry is no longer there, thus Keynesian remedies of employment concentrated a measures to keep the level of effective demand sufficiently high so that the economic machine does not slacken the production of goods and services. This type of unemployment caused by economic fluctuation did arise in India during the depression in 1930's which caused us told misery. But which the growth of Keynesian remedies, it was been passable to mitigate cyclical unemployment. Similarly, after the second world war, when war time industries were being closed, there was a good deal of frictional employment caused by retrenchment in the army, ordnance factories etc. engagement in some productive occupation does not necessary mean absence of unemployment. People, who are only partially employed. It is called a state of unemployment which is equally bed for the prosperity of country capitalism, it seem some amount of unemployment is the best that can be done is to keep the number of the unemployed as low as possible. the overall objective of the study the causes and trends tribal women unemployment in India and Hunsur Taluk to propose solutions towards tribal women unemployment in Hunsur Taluk , the present study it based on primary and secondary sources of information.

KEYWORDS

Government of India, National Career Service Portal, Ministry of Labour and Employment (India). NSSO report

INTRODUCTION

The tribal population in India is larger than that of any other country in the world. In fact, it is almost equal to the tribal population of nineteen countries with substantial tribal populations. Myanmar, with a tribal population of 14 million, has the second largest tribal population. The tribal population of India is more than the total population of France and Britain and about four times that of Australia. If all the tribal had lived in one state, it would have been the fifth most populous state after Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Maharashtra. Women's unemployment problems differ from those of men and therefore, they need to be studied and analysed differently. Though women's status has been, improving in modern times their services and contribution to the family and to the economy of the country continue to remain unnoticed and unutilized. That leads to lopsided economic development and marginalization of women. A section of them remains unemployed because of lack of skills. Moreover, young women these days are not ready to take up jobs that are considered socially degrading or low. People, who are only partially employed. It is called a state of unemployment which is equally bed for the prosperity of country capitalism, it seem some amount of unemployment is the best that can be done is to keep the number of the unemployed as low as possible.

Along with the problem of poverty, unemployment is also widespread in India. It is indeed, common to all the countries of the world whether they are industrially advanced or not. An international labour expert's commented; (in September 1992) – “about 400 million new workers are expected to enter the worlds labour force this decade and prospects of finding jobs for all of them are gloomy”.

The Finnish directors of the international labour organization's (ILO) employment department, Juhani Lonroth, have said in one of his speeches that “the population of the working age in the world will grow by 700 million people in the 1990's. With the conserving assumption that 55% off these people will seek employment, about 400 million jobs will have to be created to absorb the new entrants. Unfortunately, the prospects of achieving these rates of jobs creation are not yet very bright”. The problem is, of course, more acute for Asian countries rather than for the African and Latin American countries because of the serious population explosion in these countries. India with its huge population thus cannot be an exception.

According to C.B. Mamoria, “Unemployment is a state of wordlessness for a man fit and willing to work, that is it is a condition of involuntary and not voluntary idleness.” In simple words, it could be said that unemployment is largely concerned with those men and

women who constitute the labour force of the country, who are able-bodied and willing to work but are not gainfully employed.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Rania Antonopoulos (2007) in her study *The Right to a Job, the Right Types of Projects: Employment Guarantee Policies from a Gender Perspective*, identified the widespread recognition that in most countries, private-sector investment has not been able to absorb surplus labour. This is all the more the case for poor unskilled people. Public works programs and employment guarantee schemes in South Africa, India, and other countries provide jobs while creating public assets. In addition to physical infrastructure, an area that has immense potential to create much-needed jobs is that of social service delivery and social infrastructure. While unemployment and enforced “idleness” persist, existing time-use survey data reveal that people around the world - especially women and children - spend long hours performing unpaid work.

Sujata Mukherjee (2010) in their research article *profiling the Urban Women Micro Entrepreneurs in India* has described this paper Women entrepreneurship is an emerging reality and women represent more than one-third of all people involved in entrepreneurial activity. They are likely to play an even greater role when informal sectors are considered. Micro business venture creations are considered to be the most critical factors in dealing with problems of unemployment and poverty in both rural and urban India. Over the past two decades, women-owned businesses in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector appear to have mushroomed in most large cities of our country. According to Sethi (1994), women micro entrepreneurship is mainly an urban phenomenon where economic compulsion has led many women from the low socioeconomic strata to opt for self-employment. The purpose of the present paper is to analyse the emerging profile of women entrepreneurs in the urban microenterprise sector in the area.

Aysegul and Bart Hobijn(2010),in their jointly study on “*The Unemployment Gender Gap During the 2007 Recession*”, has described this paper Women fared decidedly better than men during the most recent recession. By August 2009, the unemployment rate for men had hit 11.0 percent, while that for women held at 8.3 percent. This 2.7 percentage point unemployment gender gap - the largest in the post-war era - appears to reflect two factors: First, men were much more heavily represented in the industries that suffered the most during the downturn. Second, there was a much sharper increase in the percentage of men who - prompted, perhaps, by a decline in household

liquidity - re-joined the labour force but failed to find a job.

OBJECTIVES

- To study the causes and trends tribal women unemployment in India and Hunsur Taluk
- To propose solutions towards tribal women unemployment in Hunsur Taluk ,

METHODOLOGY

For the present study entitled "Tribal Women and Unemployment in India: A Sociological Analyses" survey method was adopted. The present study is also based on primary and secondary sources of information. Primary data has been collected from study area and secondary source of data collected from various sources like books, journals articles, government report, NSSO reports and district census report.

Table-1: Occupation Wise Distribution Women Unemployment Family

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Primary Sector	33	66%
Secondary Sector	14	28%
Tertiary Sector	03	06%
Total	50	100%

The data presented in the table reveals that, out of the total population 50 shows information about occupation of the sample of the unemployment women's families. It reveals there are 33(66%) families are based on primary occupation, 14(28%) families are based on secondary occupation and remaining 3 (06%) families are belongs to base on tertiary occupation in Hunsur Taluk

Table-2: Annual Family Income Of Respondents

Annual Income (Rs.)	Frequency	Percentage
1000-5000	18	36%
5000-10000	12	24%
10000-15000	15	30%
15000 and above	05	10%
Total	50	100%

The above table shows the information about annual income of the sample size. This table reveals that there are 18(36%) families are have 1000-5000 income per year, 12(24%) families are have 5000-10000 annual income, 15 (30%) families are have 10000 to 15000 annual income and remaining 5(10%) families are have 15000 and above annual income of the samples in Hunsur Taluk

Table-3: Job Searching Expenditure of Women Unemployment

Expenditure (Rs.)	Frequency	Percentage
100-2000	32	64 %
2000-4000	12	24 %
4000-6000	05	10 %
6000-8000	01	02 %
Total	50	100 %

The above table shows information about amount of Job Searching Expenditure of the samples. In this above table there are only 50 women's are spend various amount on their Job Searching Expenditure. There are 32(64%) women's are spending Rs 100 to 2000, 12 (24%) women's are spending Rs 2000 to 4000, 5(10%) women's are spending Rs 4000-6000 and remaining 1(2%) women are spending Rs 6000 to 8000 on their children's education of the sample in Hunsur Taluk.

Table-4: Age Wise Distribution

Age	Frequency	Percentage
20-25	14	28%
26-30	21	42%
31-35	06	12%
36-40	04	08%
41-45	05	10%
Total	50	100%

Distribution of the unemployment age. It is found that 14 women (28%) were in the age- group (20 to 25), 21 women each (42%) were in the age group (26-30), and, 6 women (12%) in the age group (31 to 35) years, and 04 (8%) in the age group (36 to 40) with 05 women (10%) number of the response to the question an age (41 to 45).

Table-5: Distribution of Unemployment

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Arts	22	44%
Science	10	20%
Commerce	14	28%
Others	04	08%
Total	50	100%

Table given this distribution of unemployment amongst the sample female graduates, it can be seen that the higher unemployment as amongst Arts graduates 22 (44%), followed by Science graduates 10 (20%), Commerce graduates 14 (28%), and lastly the other graduates 04(08%).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

- The primary sector person Unemployed female youth largely depend on their parents / guardians / husband for fulfilling their monetary needs and living requirements. A majority of the unemployed graduates felt their family had high expectations of them especially with a view to becoming self-reliant having pursued higher education.
- There is no significant difference between the types of jobs performed by females. However, the most common occupation pursued by all categories of females except the engineering, was teaching or clerical jobs.
- The selected female graduates are concentrated in the age-group 26-30 years for all the disciplines.
- The selected female graduates are concentrated in the arts 44% unemployed for all the disciplines.
- Though looking for rural-urban differentials, it was found from the data that most of the graduate girls have been urbanised having stayed in Mysore city for more than 10 years

SUGGESTIONS

- Regarding the nature of jobs suitable for tribal women, the most common opinion represented by all the educational categories was teaching or clerical jobs.
- Keeping in view the development needs of educated female youth in general, the phenomenon of employment was considered 'desirable' for both unmarried and married tribal female youth. Desirability of being employed was also accepted by the respondents for pursuance of an employment career even after marriage and children.
- Among the respondents, a majority felt their education was appropriate enough to enable them to get employment. However, some felt there was needed to undertake post-graduate education to further their chances of getting employment.
- On what steps needed to be taken to enhance job chances, surprisingly, many felt that they needed to take up new courses to keep in line with the needs of the job market.
- Regarding expectations of the family from them, the respondents felt that the family wanted them to become independent and self-sufficient with a good job and reach new heights in the profession of their choice.

CONCLUSIONS

It can be concluded that the tribal women and unemployment have been recognized as the most vital section of the societies across the world and yet they continue to be marginalized and to be unequal. The present study on tribal women and unemployment is an attempt to understand the lacunae in studies on the role of employment in women's status, in particular the causes of high unemployment among women in the Hunsur Taluk. The problem is a serious issue as even after the development of democratic ideals of liberty, equality and freedom tribal women have to limit themselves within the patriarchal domain, finally concluded that most of the respondents have ever gone to collage but a big proportion of them were all affected by unemployment problem because of their job selectivity.

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