

Women Work Participation in India

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ABSTRACT

Women's empowerment is considered in terms of command and control on fixed asset like land, willingness to participate type of work and, preference of shift from primary sector economy to service sector. In 2012 about 21 million people worldwide were in forced labour, trafficked for labour and sexual exploitation or held in slavery-like conditions—and 4.5 million to sexual exploitation (HDR 2015). In India it is very perplexing fact that on an average female working participation rate is twice less than that of male workers participation and smaller proportion of females are in workforce. It has been seen that due to declining role of agriculture sector on the one hand and increased role of industrial and service sector on the other hand turn out to be the main reasons responsible for women's in less participation in the labour force. This study also, revealed that female unemployment is higher than the male unemployment. From review of various research studies it has been also found that shortage of skilled and technical education, household responsibilities, marital status, child care etc are the cause for less participation of female in the labour force and they remained unemployed. This paper is based on three sections, like: female labour force participation rate, unemployment among females and occupational distribution of female labour force.

Keywords: women work, participation rate, unemployment

INTRODUCTION

Higher work participation does not lead to higher outcome, unless work participation and higher education cannot move together (Srivastava.N and Srivastava. R. 2010). Women's sovereignty is considered in terms of command and control on fixed asset like land, willingness to participate type of work and, their choice of shift from primary sector economy to service sector. The main determinants of women's empowerment consist of their socio, economic and political autonomy and their role in changing the life status (Srivastava.N and Srivastava. R. 2010). Women's work participation have a significant role in changing the level of fertility rate, reducing child mortality, autonomy in household activities and other demographic indicators (Nakkeeran. N. 2003). In 2012 about 21 million people worldwide were in forced labour, trafficked for labour and sexual exploitation or held in slavery-like conditions— millions were subject to labour exploitation and