



Sadakathullah Appa College **(Autonomous)**

(Reaccredited by NAAC at an 'A' Grade. An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution)
Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu.

DVV Response for 3.4.3

**First Page of the Article Indicating Name of
the Journal, Title of the Article, Affiliation
(Institution Name), Year and Author Names**

Economics Department

(S.No: 689-699)

Submitted to

THE NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL (NAAC)



Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
689	A study on fisherwomen self help groups in tirunelveli district	Dr. M. Sulthana Barvin	Department of Economics	IJMSRR	Aug 2016	2349-6738



Research Paper
Impact Factor: 3.996
Peer Reviewed & Indexed Journal

IJMSRR
E- ISSN - 2349-6746
ISSN -2349-6738

A STUDY ON FISHERWOMEN SELF HELP GROUPS IN TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

Dr. M. Sulthana Barvin

Assistant Professor of Economics, Sadakathullah Appa College (Autonomous), Tirunelveli.

Abstract

The present study attempts to examine the socio-economic impact of the Fisherwomen SHGs on the beneficiaries. It examines how far the programme has helped in raising the incomes and levels of living of the rural poor women and in enabling them to cross the poverty line. The present study is from the standpoint of the Fisherwomen SHGs and their members. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) had launched a number of programmes to improve the socio-economic status of women in all sectors with a focus on providing credit support through SHGs. The study is important for the field of rural development. The study would provide a framework for drawing suitable programmes for the upliftment of traditional fisherfolk with particular focus on fisherwomen.

The potential of the fisheries sector has not yet been utilized to the optimum level. The study has shown that women are the appropriate tool for implementing community and self development programmes. Formation of fisherwomen SHGs among the fisherfolk is seen to yield encouraging result. Steps should therefore be taken to adopt a proper financial plan that would hold the key for empowerment of women in coastal communities.

Key Words: Concept, Economic Activities of the Fisherwomen, Financial Status of Fisherwomen after Joining SHGs and Reasons for the Success of Fisherwomen SHGs.

Introduction

Fisheries are an important sector in India. It provides employment to millions of people and contributes to food security of the country. With a coastline of over 8,000 km, an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of over 2 million sq km, and with extensive freshwater resources, fisheries play a vital role. Presently, fisheries and aquaculture contribute 1.07 per cent to the national GDP, and 5.30 per cent to agriculture and allied activities. According to the CMFRI Census 2010, there are 3,288 marine fisherfolk population was about 4 million comprising in 9 maritime states and 2 union territories. The total marine fisherfolk population was about 4 million comprising in 864,550 families. Nearly 61% of the fishermen families were under BPL category. The average family size was 4.63 and the overall sex ratio was 928 female per 1000 males. Almost 58% of the fisherfolk were educated with different levels of education. About 38% marine fishfolk were engaged in active fishing with 85% of them having full time engagement. About 63.6% of the fisherfolk were engaged in fishing and allied activities. Nearly 57% of the fisherfolk engaged in fish seed collection were females and 43% were males.

Women, who constitute approximately half of the India's population, play a vital role in the operation of the fisheries and their continuing growth as a component of the agriculture sector of the economy. The contributions of the fisherwomen penetrate every aspect of postharvest handling, preservation, processing and marketing of seafood products and provide an integral link between producers and consumers. Fisherwomen play a significant role in the pre and post – harvest operations in capture fisheries while their presence is conspicuous in all the stages of culture fisheries. Their role in household management is far higher than the women of other sectors. Majority of the labour force in the pre-processing and processing plants of shrimp are women. They occupy a very good proportion of the workforce in export oriented processing of cuttlefish, lobsters and finfish varieties.

In Tamilnadu, women engage themselves in seaweed collection in addition to the traditional jobs of fish curing, marketing, net making and prawn seed collection. Salt – pans are another major sector, which employs a lot of women in Tamilnadu, where the ratio of women to men is 4:1.

The involvement of women in these activities generates supplemental income to support their families. Even though women are as efficient as men, earnings are not always the same. The wages for men and women are often different with men being paid at least 30 % more than that received by women. Microcredit for self help groups is fast emerging as a promising tool of promoting income generating enterprises for reaching the 'unreached' for credit delivery in rural areas, particularly the women who are often considered to have very low net worth for availing any credit facilities from the formal financial institutions, the banks. Microcredit is also considered as the vehicle for achieving empowerment of the women.

Concept of Self Help Groups

SHGs are a "small, economically homogeneous affinity groups of rural / urban poor, voluntarily formed to save and contribute to common fund to be lent to its members as per group decision and for working together for social and economic

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
690	Micro finance and poverty eradication in India	Dr. M. Sulthana Barvin	Department of Economics	Shanlax International Journal of Economics	Mar 2017	2319-961X

MICRO FINANCE AND POVERTY ERADICATION IN INDIA

Dr. M. Sulthana Barvin,
M.A., M.Phil., M.B.A., Ph.D.,
Assistant Professor of Economics,
Sadakathullah Appa College
(Autonomous), Tirunelveli

Abstract

The poverty eradication has been the primary concern of the State and its planners since long time. These poverty alleviation efforts through State driven credit supply schemes produced only sub optimal results. In order to get effective use of these programmes, sufficient arrangements shall be made for provision and delivery of credit to the rural poor. The failure of the formal credit institutions in meeting the credit requirements of rural poor has been the major reason for innovations in micro finance. The most complex problem in rural credit delivery system is serving small loans and making available the credit to the unreached and uncared so far, that too, an adequate amount at the right time with minimum documentation requirements. In this direction, a non – formal agency for credit supply to the poor, in the name of Self – Help Group (SHG) could emerge as a promising partner to the formal credit system. Thus, the SHGs formed as instruments for the socio – economic development of the rural people. It shows that access and efficient provision of microcredit can enable the poor to smooth their consumption, better manage their risks better, gradually build their assets, develop their micro enterprises, enhance their income earning capacity and enjoy an improved quality of life. Microfinance services can also contribute to the improvement of resource allocation, promotion of markets, and adoption of better technology; thus, Microfinance helps to promote economic growth and development.

Keywords: poverty, rural poor, Self – Help Group, Microfinance, micro enterprises, NABARD

Introduction

Microfinance is the provision of financial services to low-income clients, including consumers and the self-employed, who traditionally lack access to banking and related services. More broadly, it is a movement whose object is “a world in which as many poor and near-poor households as possible have permanent access to an appropriate range of high quality financial services, including not just credit but also savings, insurance, and fund transfers.” Those who promote microfinance generally believe that such access will help poor people out of poverty. Microfinance is considered as a tool for socio-economic development and can be clearly distinguished from charity. Families who are destitute or so poor they are unlikely to be able to generate the cash flow required to repay a loan, should be recipients of charity. Others are best served by financial institutions.

The microfinance industry in India emerged in the 1970's to provide poor with access to credit. It has become responsible to fulfil the small financial needs of the core poor of the society. This industry has broken the centuries old social customs of seclusion of people and highly successful in bringing them to the near main stream. To support that microfinance can be an important tool to fight poverty, the UN declared 2005 to be the international year of Micro Credit. The Noble committee also viewed that microfinance can help the people to break of poverty. Poverty alleviation is considered to be socially desirable goal in any developing country. The inclusive micro finance policy wherein the core poor have can easy access where the poor could access savings, credit, insurance and other services is making the core poor to come out of strong clutches of poverty hold.

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
691	An exploratory study on women's perception towards boutique shops in palayamkottai	Dr. M. Sulthana Barvin	Department of Economics	Sadakath A: Research Bulletin	Mar 2019	2347-7644

An exploratory study on women's perception towards Boutique Shops in Palayamkottai

217

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY ON WOMEN'S PERCEPTION TOWARDS BOUTIQUE SHOPS IN PALAYAMKOTTAI

A. Benazir¹

Dr. M. Sulthana Barvin²

Abstract

Customer perception refers to the process by which a customer selects, organizes and interprets information to create a meaningful picture of a brand or a product. If a customer is satisfied that means that a product or service has met his expectations. Customer satisfaction is doubtlessly very important, and it leads to repeat purchases. This study focuses on women's perception towards boutique shops in Palayamkottai area. A boutique is a small store that sells stylish clothing, jewellery and other luxury goods. Boutiques remain a vital part of commercial world of fashion. This research work gives a broad framework of women's perception towards boutique shops in Palayamkottai area. The researcher covers five boutique shops in Palayamkottai. The study is a descriptive survey study. Primary data is collected through self-structured questionnaire. Well-structured questionnaire is distributed to 100 respondents and collected back only 96 questionnaires and among that 2 questionnaires were inadequate data. So the sample size is restricted to 94. Secondary data is collected from existing reports, books, journals & magazines and websites. The sample size of the study was 94 respondents and they were selected from Palayamkottai according to the convenience. Statistical tools like percentage analysis, weighted score, Garrett ranking method and chi square were used.

Keywords: Boutique shop, perception, factors influencing, physical facilities

Introduction

Customer perception refers to the process by which a customer selects, organizes and interprets information to create a meaningful picture of a brand or a product. If a customer is satisfied that means that a product or service has met his expectations. Customer satisfaction is doubtlessly very important, and it leads to repeat purchases. A loyal customer however is more than a customer who frequently purchases, and they truly prefer a product, brand or company over competitive offerings. This study focuses on women's perception towards boutique shops in Palayamkottai area. A boutique is a small store that sells stylish clothing, jewelry and other luxury goods. Boutiques remain a vital part of commercial world of fashion. This research work gives a broad framework of women's perception towards boutique shops in Palayamkottai area. The researcher covers five boutique shops in Palayamkottai namely Shivane's boutique, Shree fashion boutiques, Prabhas boutiques, Ria's boutique and Zarah's boutique. This study has been conducted in Palayamkottai covering all the areas with a sample of 94 respondents.

¹ Assistant Professor of Commerce, Sadakathullah Appa College, Tirunelveli.

² Assistant Professor of Economics, Sadakathullah Appa College, Tirunelveli.

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
692	A study on out-of-home advertising and its impact on buying behavior of customers with special reference to palayamkottai region	Dr. M. Sulthana Barvin	Department of Economics	Studies in Indian Place Names	Mar 2020	2394-3114

Studies in Indian Place Names
(UGC Care Journal)

ISSN:2394 – 3114
Vol.40 Issue.79 March,2020

A STUDY ON "OUT- OF- HOME ADVERTISING" AND IT'S IMPACT ON BUYING BEHAVIOUR OF CUSTOMERS- WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PALAYAMKOTTAI REGION

Dr. P. Geetha

Assistant Professor of Commerce,
Sadakathulla Appa College, Tirunelveli,
Email id: geetham1998@gmail.com

Dr.A.Benazir

Assistant Professor of Commerce,
Sadakathullah Appa College, Tirunelveli
Email id: farookbenazir2002@gmail.com

Dr. M. Sulthana Barvin

Assistant Professor of Economics
Sadakathullah Appa College, Tirunelveli

ABSTRACT

Out-of-home (OOH) advertising or outdoor advertising is the advertising that reaches the consumers while they are at outside of their homes. Out-of-home media advertising is paying attention on marketing to consumers when they are "on the go" in public places. The purpose of this study is to discuss the effects and scope of outdoor advertisements which, by utilizing outdoor areas and social-spaces most commonly used by consumers, occupy an indispensable place with their size and visual impact and to measure the effectiveness of outdoor advertisements in influencing the purchasing behavior of consumers. The primary data is collected by developing a well structured questionnaire mainly taking into consideration the objectives of the study. The questionnaire is circulated among 125 respondents and 116 were collected back and 9 were found incomplete. So the sample size is restricted to 107. Simple random sampling method was adopted. While analyzing the primary data, statistical tools such as percentage analysis, Garrett ranking, weighted average method, chi square and t test techniques are used in this study. It is concluded that Outdoor advertisements are the only advertisement tools to which the consumers are exposed without paying any charge and which have a significant persuade on purchasing behavior of the consumers and their visual effectiveness.

KEY WORDS: Out of home advertising, reasons, awareness, perception, impact on buying behavior,

INTRODUCTION

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
693	Consumer awarness on procter and gamble products-A study eith special reference at tirunelveli	Dr. M. Sulthana Barvin	Department of Economics	Studies in Indian Place Names	Mar 2020	2394-3114

Studies in Indian Place Names
(UGC Care Journal)

ISSN: 2394 – 3114
Vol.40 Issue.80 March,2020

CONSUMER AWARENESS ON PROCTER AND GAMBLE PRODUCTS - A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE AT TIRUNELVELI

Dr. P. Geetha

Assistant Professor of Commerce
Sadakathullah Appa College (Autonomous), Rahmath Nagar, Tirunelveli -11.

Dr. M. Sultana Barvin

Assistant Professor of Economics
Sadakathullah Appa College (Autonomous), Rahmath Nagar, Tirunelveli -11.

Dr. A. Benazir

Assistant Professor of Commerce
Sadakathullah Appa College (Autonomous), Rahmath Nagar, Tirunelveli -11

Abstract

Consumer awareness is important so that purchaser can take the accurate decision and make the exact choice. FMCG sector is a very important contributor to India's Gross Domestic Product. It has been contributing to the demand of lower and middle income groups in India. Consumer Awareness is an act of building positive thoughts that the buyer or consumer is conscious of the information about products, goods, services, and consumers' rights.

Keywords: Consumer Awareness , P&G , FMCG

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Consumer Awareness is an act of building positive thoughts that the buyer or consumer is conscious of the information about products, goods, services, and consumers rights. Consumer awareness is important so that purchaser can take the accurate decision and make the exact choice.

1.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Surinder S. K. (2013) The author has studied the consumers' perception towards the fast moving consumer goods in rural markets. The data are collected with the aid of well prepared questionnaire from 1000 respondents among 40 villages in Haryana state. The results show that the rural buyers perceived that TV commercials followed by print advertisements and word of mouth plays a significant role for taking the decision to purchase these FMCGs and rural buyers perceived that social factors are no so strong that those may influence their decision to purchase these FMCGs.

Srivastava and Kumar (2013) analysed that FMCG sector is a vital contributor to India's Gross Domestic Product. It has been contributing to the demand of lower and middleincome groups in India. Over 73% of FMCG products are sold to middle class households in which over 52% is in rural India. Rural marketing has become the hottest marketing arena for most of the FMCG companies. The rural India market is enormous and the opportunities are unlimited. This research paper provides detailed analysis about the contribution of FMCG industry in growth of Indian rural market and aims to discuss about customer attitude towards better purchasing

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
695	Women entrepreneurship development in India	Dr. Esakkiammal	Department of Economics	Journal of Management and Science	Oct 2017	2250-1819

<p>Journal of Management and Science ISSN: 2249-1260 e-ISSN: 2250-1819 Impact Factor: 0.654 Quality Factor: 1.30 Vol.1 Oct 2017</p> <p>WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA M. Esakkiammal <i>Assistant Professor of Economics,</i> <i>Sadakkathullai Appa College (Autonomous), Tirunelveli</i></p> <hr/> <p>ABSTRACT: Developing countries like India, women entrepreneurship is of vital necessity to achieve rapid, all round and regionally and socially balances economic growth. In India, though women are playing key role in the society, but still their entrepreneurial ability has not been properly tapped due to the lower status of women in the society. The recent trends indicates that women entrepreneurs are sensitive to changing socio-economic conditions in the country. They are not to take advantage of such positive changes. The present study has been an attempt to generate awareness and to understand meaning, an extensive literature review, socio economic information and India, at the end some major problems faced by Indian women entrepreneurs, and remedial measures.</p> <hr/> <p>Introduction</p> <p>Generally speaking, entrepreneur refers to a person who establishes his own business or industrial undertaking with a view to making profit. An Entrepreneur is considered to be an initiator of a business venture. He takes the role of an organizer in the process of production.</p> <p>The word 'Entrepreneur' is derived from the French word 'Entreprendre' meaning to undertake.</p> <p>Definition</p> <p>Richard Cantillon says, "All persons engaged in economic activity are entrepreneurs". According to Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary, 1987, "An entrepreneur is a person who sets up business deals in order to make a profit."</p> <p>Concept of Women Entrepreneurs</p> <p>Women entrepreneurs are the women or group of women who initiate, organize and operate business enterprise.</p> <p>The Government of India has defined women entrepreneurs as "an enterprise owned and controlled by a women having a minimum financial interest of 51 per cent of the capital and giving 51 per cent of the employment generated in the enterprise to women."</p> <p>Categories of women entrepreneurs</p> <p>First Category</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established in big cities Having higher level technical and professional qualifications Non traditional items Good financial positions <p>Second Category</p>						
---	--	--	--	--	--	--

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
696	Agriculture problems and suggestions of sathankulam taluk - Tuticorin district	Dr. Esakkiammal	Department of Economics	International Journal of Research - GRANTHAALAYAH	June 2018	2350-0530

[Esakkiammal *, Vol.6 (Iss.6): June 2018]

(Received: May 28, 2018 - Accepted: June 26, 2018)

ISSN- 2350-0530(O), ISSN- 2394-3629(P)

DOI: 10.29121/granthaalayah.v6.i6.2018.1336



Management

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH -
GRANTHAALAYAH**
A knowledge Repository



AGRICULTURE: PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS OF SATHANKULAM TALUK - TUTICORIN DISTRICT

Dr. M. Esakkiammal ^{*1}

^{*1} Assistant Professor of Economics Sadakathullah Appa College Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu, India.



Abstract

Agriculture is one of the most important pillars of the Indian economy. The contribution of agriculture and its allied sectors to India's GDP stood at 13.9% during 2013-14. More than half of the Indian population is dependent on agriculture for its subsistence. Since the beginning years of economic development, it has been one of the main drivers of growth of the economy as it supplies was a major source of raw materials to most of the manufacturers. This paper focuses on exploring the socio-economic status of farmer in Tuticorin District, to draw findings, suggestion and conclusion.

Keywords: Agriculture; Problems and Suggestions; Tuticorin District.

Cite This Article: Dr. M. Esakkiammal. (2018). "AGRICULTURE: PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS OF SATHANKULAM TALUK - TUTICORIN DISTRICT." *International Journal of Research - Granthaalayah*, 6(6), 75-80.

1. Introduction

Agriculture is the very backbone of the economic system and is her premier national industry. About 70 percent of the population is dependent on it for their livelihood. If we add the number of people indirectly depending on agriculture, the proportion will rise to more than three-fourths. It supplies the people with food as well as raw materials for their industries. Agriculture are a study, self-reliant class of people who are the backbone of the state. With their fixed outlook and attitude, they exercise a great stabilizing influence in the social and political sphere.

But at the same time, the predominance of agriculture in Indian economy is also a serious drawback. With the increasing number of people engaged in agriculture, pressure of population on cultivated land resources, recurring droughts, irregular monsoons and insect plagues, have kept agricultural production low. This is one of the fundamental causes of Indian poverty and her economic instability.

Agriculture is mainly operated by agricultural labourers. So, the role of the agricultural labourers is pivotal in agricultural production. The agricultural labourers are not skilled as industrial workers, yet they are the backbone of agricultural and Indian economy.¹

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
697	An economic study of land utilization pattern in tirunelveli district	Dr. Esakkiammal	Department of Economics	Ajanta	Apr 2019	2277-5730

VOLUME - VIII, ISSUE - II - APRIL - JUNE - 2019

AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

6. An Economic Study of Land Utilization Pattern in Tirunelveli District

Dr. M. Esakkiammal

Assistant Professor of Economics, Sadakathullah Appa College, Tirunelveli.

Abstract

Land is the crucial natural resource for any development activity. Consequently, access to land and control over its uses were the prime sources of conflict within and between communities throughout human history. Land is a distinctly limited resource and one which is central to all human needs and activities. Land provides the base for three fourth of our food, all our timber and all our natural fibres. It provides the space for homes, stores, offices, factories, schools, hospitals and other facilities that make up cities, towns and villages. This paper mainly focused on land utilization pattern in Tirunelveli district.

Introduction

Land is a crucial natural resource for any development activity. Land is a distinctly limited resource and one which is central to all human needs and activities. Land provides the base for three - fourth of our food, all our timber and all our natural fibres. It provides the space for homes, stores, offices, factories, schools, hospitals and other facilities that make up cities, towns and villages. Land is an area of earth's surface, the characteristics of which embrace all reasonably stable or predictable cycle, attribute of the biosphere, the soil and underlying geology, the hydrology, the plant population and animal population, the results of past and present human activities, to the extent that these attributes exert a significant influence on present and future uses of the land by man. With land defined in the above way, land use becomes a very comprehensive concept.

Problem under Study

The problem of the present study is to bring out the salient changes in the land use pattern in Tirunelveli district. Hence the year wise changes in the land use pattern of Tirunelveli district from the subject matter of the present study.

Objectives of the Study

- To examine the pattern of land utilization in the district
- To study the extent of land available for cultivation

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
698	A study on socio economic status of fisherman in alanthalai village - tuticorin district	Dr. Esakkiammal	Department of Economics	Sadakath: A Research Bulletin	Mar 2019	2347-7644

A study on socio economic status of fishermen in Alanthalai Village - Tuticorin District

other ISSN = 2019 185

A STUDY ON SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF FISHERMEN IN ALANTHALAI VILLAGE - TUTICORIN DISTRICT
Dr. M. Esakkiammal¹

Abstract
'Fisheries' sector occupies a very important place in the socio-economic development of the country. The fish marketing problem faced by on the socio-economic status of the fishermen in Alanthalai village of Tuticorin district. The most important problem faced by the fishermen are fuel expenses and marketing. These kinds of problems are occurring day by day in their routine life. So, the Government should be considering their issues and facilitate them to develop their social economic status.
Keywords: Fishermen, Socio-economic status, cod liver oil.

Introduction
Fisheries as a sector is one of the thrust areas in the overall Economic development of the State. Fishermen believe the sea as their god because through which they earn their living. They don't care for their life and they are ready to face any danger for the sake of their family members by risking their life. They have to undergo many difficulties like natural and social calamities which affect their life. Another important aspect is education. There is a lack of literate people because their economic condition.

Fish besides being important food came to be a major raw material for several industries. The manufacture of fish meal which is used as fuel for poultry and swine as a fertilizer. The production of oil for various kind ranging from cod liver oil to those used in soap making and the manufacture of margarine. Fish skin can be converted into fine leather.

Fishermen activities in Tuticorin District:
Marine, pearl and chunk fishing are famous in Tuticorin district. In this district there is the deep-sea fishing. This district has a lengthy coastline of about 140 km. There are 21107 fishermen are engaged in Fishery activities in Tuticorin District.

Table No. 1 Number of Fishermen engaged in Fishery activities in Tuticorin District 2016-17

Sl. No.	Fishing Centers	No. of fishermen engaged
1	Vembar	791
2	Keela Vaippar	605
3	Sippikulam	257
4	Pattinamarudur	167
5	Taruvaikulam	1849
6	Vellapatti	359
7	T. Saveriyarpuram	533

¹ Assistant Professor of Economics, Sadakathullah Appa College (Autonomous), Tirunelveli - 627 011.

UGC Ref. No. 64130

ISSN: 2347 7644

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
699	Problems of women in unorganised sector in tirunelveli schools	Dr. Esakkiammal	Department of Economics	Studies in Indian Place names	Mar 2020	ISSN - 2394-3114

Studies in Indian Place Names
(UGC Care Journal)

ISSN: 2394-3114
Vol-40-Issue-50-March-2020

Problems of Women in Unorganised Sector in Tirunelveli Schools

Dr. M. Esakkiammal¹, Dr. M. Syed Sulaiga Benazir²

¹Assistant Professor of Economics,
Sadakathullah Appa College, Tirunelveli

²Assistant Professor of Commerce,
Sadakathullah Appa College, Tirunelveli.

ABSTRACT

Women's are occupying first position in education. And in employment also they are retaining their first position. In general they are weak in physical. In present scenario, the women's are mostly worked in schools but they are not satisfied with their job because of some problems.

Keywords: Women, Problems, challenges.

1. INTRODUCTION

Women's are plays a vital role in unorganized sector especially in schools. In birth also the girls are silent in nature compared with boys. But in education they are in first position. And in employment also they are retaining their first position. In general they are weak in physical. But in knowledge oriented they are equal to men.

In schools most of the teachers are women's . Because they are tolerated and lovable persons. And also caring in children's. Women's plays an important role in schools even though they facing lot of problems. In this present study we identify the problems, challenges, and achievements.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The role of women's in unorganized sector is most important aspects in the society. In this study, how the women's are survived in the schools and what are all the problems faced by them and identify their needs towards their job.

2. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study confined only women's in unorganized sectors in Tirunelveli schools. And it also analyzes the problems and challenges in working women's in Tirunelveli schools.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To identify the major problems faced by women's
- To analyze the challenges in working women's especially in schools.
- To gather the needs of working women's in Tirunelveli schools



[Signature]
Principal

PRINCIPAL
SADAKATHULLAH APPA COLLEGE
Rahmath Nagar, TIRUNELVELI - 627 011.

[Signature]