

# A Study on Savings Pattern of Unorganized Women Workforce with reference to Trichirappalli City

J.Jayanthi Grace Ruby

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Business Administration, Aiman College of Arts and Science for Women, Trichy, Tamilnadu (India)

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### \*Corresponding Author

Email: tmktrichy[at]gmail.com

## ABSTRACT

Savings are very important for every human being. It is for the purpose of future needs and betterment of life. Every human's earnings money spends it to meet his or her own personal needs or to fulfill the fundamentals needs of his or her family. Individuals use money for various purposes including funding their daily house hold expenses and expenses incurred for buying luxuries for a better life. Money earned is generally used to fund some immediate expenses or saved to meet some future needs. Those who spend less than what they earn end up with savings. These savings can be accumulated and grown to fund various goals, such as, for education, marriage, vehicle purchase, house purchase or for acquiring any other asset, for medical emergencies and for meeting the post retirement financial needs. This research paper analysis of savings pattern of unorganized women workforce with reference to Trichirappalli city.

## 1. Introduction

India is one of the greatest budding countries in the world and it stands second in terms of population in the planet. Hence our government is unable to give jobs for all citizens. The common problems of the people are migrated villages to metro or non metro cities. The areas have the entire area of knowledge and occupation opportunities in these settings. Some educated or knowledgeable citizens struggle to get the professional jobs in the metro or non metro region. The educated and uneducated people have to make own business through various aspects got the unskilled jobs or small jobs or comfortable jobs. This is jobs called under comes in informal sectors. Maximum of the jobs availability in women unorganised sector.

## 2. Overview The Unorganised Sector in India

According to (ECOSOC), informal workers are defined as a person those who are employment relationship but not statutory benefits, labour legislation, social protection and certain employment benefit".

The unorganised sector constitutes largest part of the economy in provisions of value addition, savings, investments etc. The share of organised sector was approximately 12-14 percent in our national income at the same time as unorganised sector was more than 30 percent. In USA, the share of organised sectors was almost seventy percent. Even in secondary sector (manufacturing) activity the contribute to unorganised sector was nearly 40 percent.

The major role play in unorganised sector in such activities as industrialized, production, construction, transport, trade, hotels, restaurants, small business and personal services.

## 3. Significant of Unorganised Sector

- Generate the employment opportunities and poverty alleviation.

- Create income-earning opportunities for a large number of people.
- Majority of the workforce was still in the unorganised sector.
- Contribute a large portion of the net domestic product.
- Create a savings and capital formation.

## 4. Review of Earlier Studies

**S Sakthivel And Pinaki Joddar (2006)** India' 92 per cent of unorganised workers, with nearly the entire farm sector declining under the informal group, only 1/5 of the unorganised workers are found in the organised segment. Utilising both indirect and direct approaches, according to national sample survey examines the growth and structure of formal and informal sector workforce by one-digit industry across major Indian states. To suggest that in the unorganised sectors, as we move up the ranking of income, the share of informal sector gradually declines. Meanwhile primary sector (agricultural sector) was concerned, low income class, the share of the unorganised segment of the workforce remains flat. It reveals that the coverage of welfare schemes has been largely against economically and socially weak sections. Whereas regular workers are largely covered by the provident fund regime, the ever increasing army of casual and contract workers, even in the organised sector appear to have been discriminating against, not to speak of the entire self-employed, which accounts for a significant proportion of India's workforce. Although the statutory provisions of provident fund are supposed to be applicable universally among industries specified in schedule I, the evidence clearly points to a dismal state of affairs. Hence, there is a crying need to enforce the same in the industries covered apart from revising the list (enhanced) of industries continuously.

**R.Karthikeyan & Dr. R.Mangaleswaran (2013)** Street Vendors are integral part of human society. These people are to be looked after by the individuals, groups and communities. Even though they have this type of occupation, their life on this

earth is threatening. Government should take active roles to implement the policies effectively which they have made. Hence, the government has necessary action taken in to the problems of the street vendor's.

**J.thiravia mary gloria & Dr. P. Santhi (2014)** Saving is an important factor of the economic arena an individual as well as household basis. In India, the income standard is very low level and leads to more consumption rather than saving which has at the present central problem. If the saving is low, then the investment will also be low principal to low capital formation. The present study analyzes the determinants and patterns of saving behavior in rural and urban unorganized workers of Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu. The determinants and patterns of saving differ from rural areas to town areas. The study is conducted through primary survey with 600 households drawing a sample from both rural and urban unorganized worker in Coimbatore district. The respondents are selected by judgment sampling technique. The relevant data on the factors influencing amount socio-economic status, money management, saving behavior,

The relationship between mode of saving and socioeconomic status and money management. Average propensity to save in rural areas is more rather than urban. Inflation is main obstacle of saving both rural and urban. Rural workers more aware of formal saving than urban workers. In urban situation, modes of savings were significantly associated with those variables, such as educational attainment, income of the respondents and presence of dependents was highly significant. With regard to rural sample respondents, monthly income contributed by family members, family system, household size, number of earning members, family status, role in financial decision making and types of house were highly significant.

## 5. Need for the study

Many research studies have been conducted in the area of investments and savings habits of individuals and their preference for investment products based on the risk, return and demographic attributes. Various studies on the investment pattern of women especially those who are employed and have their own source of income. It will be interesting to know what women do with their saving and where they invest the amount save. Job opportunities for women are on rise in the unorganised sectors. Women find better opportunities in urban areas. There is a gradual rise in the number of women who take investment seriously and if required engage professional money managers. It will be of interest to study savings pattern of unorganized women workforce in Trichirappalli city.

## 6. Objectives of the study

1. To study the socio economic background of the respondents to the unorganized sector women work force.
2. To evaluate the investment avenues of the unorganized sector women work force.

## 7. Research methodology

The study was conducted in the survey method. The method adopted for data collection and sample design are described in the following.

## 8. Sources of data

### Primary Data

Using the survey method primary data was obtained from the respondents by administering the interview schedule and evaluating the feedback. Personal interviews are conducted with few respondents who provided valuable information inputs. Total respondents are 60.

### Secondary Data

Secondary data are collected through previous research papers, Journals, Magazines, Text Books, websites and records of associations and government institutions.

### Sample Design

The respondents were interviewed using convenience sampling techniques.

### Sample Size & Area

The researchers selected 60 respondents from K.K.Nagar, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu

## 9. Results and Discussion

### Demographic profile of the respondents

#### 1. Gender

All the respondents in this study are 60 Females of the unorganized sector.

#### 2. Socio economic background of the respondents

FACTORS	N=60	PERCENTAGE	MEAN
<b>Age group</b>			
20-30	20	33.3	2.2333
31-40	20	33.3	
41-50	06	10.1	
51-60	14	23.3	
<b>Educational qualification</b>			
Illiterate	11	18.3	2.4000
Primary	21	35.0	
Middle School	21	35.0	
High School	7	11.7	
<b>Marital status</b>			
Married	17	28.3	1.9333
Single	32	53.4	
Widow	9	15.0	
Divorced	2	3.3	
<b>Types of family</b>			
Joint family	38	63.3	1.3667
Nuclear Family	22	36.7	
<b>Ownership pattern of the house</b>			
Own	9	15.0	2.1833
Rent	31	51.7	
Lease	20	33.3	
<b>Number of the family members</b>			
Two	12	20.0	2.1500
Three	27	45.0	
Four	21	35.0	

Source: Primary data

**Interpretation:**

- **Age Group:** The above table shows that 40 respondents are age group of 20 - 40 years. 14 respondents were age group of 51 – 60 years. 6 respondents were age group of 41- 50 years. While mean score 2.2333.
- **Educational qualification:** 35% respondents are primary and middle school. 18.3% respondents were illiterate. 11.7% of the respondents were high school. As mean score 2.4000
- **Marital status:** Highest percentages of 53.4 respondents are single. 28.3% of respondents were married, 15% of the respondents were widow and 3.3% of the respondents are Divorced. Since mean score 1.9333
- **Types of family:** 63.3% of the respondents are joint family and 36.7% respondents are nuclear family. Mean score 1.3667.
- **Ownership pattern of the house:** 51.7% of the respondents are rent house. 33.3% of the respondents was got lease house and 15% respondents are own house. As mean score 2.1833.
- **Family members:** 45% of the respondents have living 3 members family. 35% of the respondents are 4 members of the family and 20% of the respondents were living 2 member family. While mean score 2.1500.

**Financial performance of the respondents**

FACTORS	N = 60	PERCENTAGE
PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL BUDGET		
Yes	14	23.3
No	46	76.7
WELFARE BENEFITS RECEIVED FROM		
Government	49	81.7
Private	11	18.3
MONTHLY EXPENDITURE		
Bellow 10,000	17	28.3
10,001-15,000	27	45.0
16,001-20,000	13	21.7
Above 20,001	3	5.0

Source: primary data

76.7 % of the respondents say that financial budget have not prepared and 23.3% respondents have prepared the financial budget. Because unorganised sector working women unawareness of the financial performance. 81.7% of the respondents have welfare benefits received from government. Remaining 18.3% of the respondents have welfare benefits received from non government organisations. 45% of the respondent's monthly amount spent for family expenses Rupees 10,001 to 15,000, 28.3% of the respondent's monthly amounts spent for family expenses Rupees bellow 10,000. And lowest 5% of the respondent's monthly amounts spent for family expenses Rupees above 20000.

**TABLE SHOWING THAT ANOVA FROM THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MONTHLY INCOME AND FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE**

Factors		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Financial Budget	Between Groups	3.699	3	1.233	9.817	.000
	Within Groups	7.034	56	.126		
	Total	10.733	59			
Welfare benefits received	Between Groups	1.542	3	.514	3.869	.014
	Within Groups	7.441	56	.133		
	Total	8.983	59			
Monthly expenditure	Between Groups	8.058	3	2.686	4.440	.007
	Within Groups	33.875	56	.605		
	Total	41.933	59			

Source: primary data computed form SPSS

From the above table it is clear that for all the factors hypothesis is accepted as significance level is less than 0.05. The result states that there is a significant association between

monthly income of the respondents and their opinion towards monthly expenses of unorganized women workforce. The above research hypothesis is accepted.

**Respondent's opinion towards income of the respondents and opinion towards**

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	SIG.
Between Groups	2.446	4	0.815	0.687	0.564
Within Groups	66.487	56	1.187		
Total	68.933	60			

Reason for investment – ANOVA Test

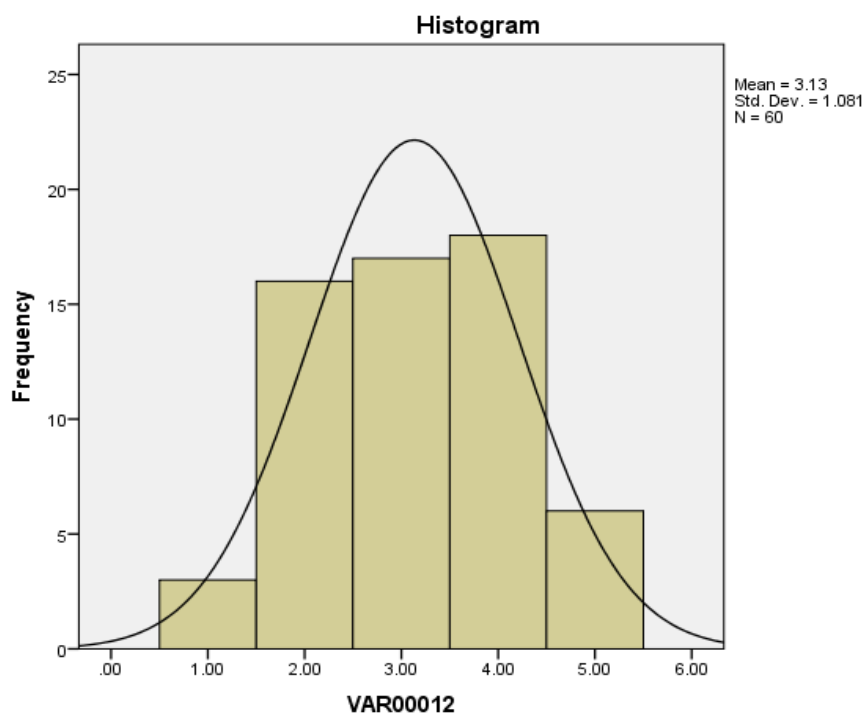
REASON FOR INVESTMENT	N = 60	PERCENTAGE
Save money for the future	3	5.0
Save money for health care	16	26.7
Save money for children education	17	28.3
Save money for children marriage	18	30.0
Save money for purchase of house	6	10.0

Source: primary data

From the above table shows that 30% of the respondent's opinion towards saves money for children marriage, 28.3% of the respondents say reason for investment in children education, 26.7% of the respondents save money for health for family members and finally 5% of the respondents save money

for the future. The result of ANOVA test hypothesis is income of the respondents and opinion towards Reason for investment significant is .564 at 5% level. Hence the hypothesis is accepted.

CHART SHOWING THAT SAVINGS PATTERN OF THE RESPONDENTS



S.NO.	Type of saving pattern	N=60	%	Rank
1	Bank –SB	4	6.7	6
2	Bank – RD	5	8.3	5
3	Post office savings	6	10.0	4
4	Post office – RD	14	23.3	1
5	Insurance	8	13.3	2
6	Gold Chit	7	11.7	3
7	Chit Funds	8	13.3	2
8	Self Help Groups	8	13.3	2

Source: Primary Data

The above chart and table shows that highest 23.3% of the respondent's savings of post office

Recurring deposit schemes, while rank of first. Respectively second rank of 13.3% of the respondent's investment money in insurance, chit funds and self help

groups.11.7% of the respondent's investment in gold chit because of the rank was third. 10% of the respondent's investments in post office savings schemes as rank was fourth.8.3% of the respondents say investment in bank recurring deposit schemes as rank was fifth. And finally 6.7%

of the respondent's investment in bank savings bank account scheme. The last rank was sixth.

## 10. Conclusion

Savings pattern of unorganized women workforce is an essential factor for the economic growth of the country. In India, saving behaviour in the KK nagar unorganized workers

in Trichirappalli district in the state of Tamil Nadu. Most of the workers are investment schemes well known but income level was very low. Many unorganised women work force has low level educated. Hence government has given the education schemes for necessary action for unorganised working women force and regularised.

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