VI GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT ON NON ECONOMIC INDICATORS

This chapter is an attempt to analyse gender and development on the grounds of non economic indicators like Political Empowerment, Educational Attainment and Health and Well Being of women.

6.1 POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT OF DALIT WOMEN

Originally the very concept ‘empowerment’ was more associated with politics than with other spheres of community, such as society and economy. But the concept extended its frontiers to the latter spheres, in recent decades. The other popular concepts like inclusion and entitlement have been subsumed by the concept of empowerment. Social inclusion has occupied the centre of discussion in the writings of many prominent writers and has shaped the policy of XI plan, as “Inclusive growth” in the same way Amartya sen’s Entitlement theory has a far reaching implication in all the theoretical and empirical literature an empowerment.

Thus empowerment of women implies their inclusion of women in governance. This will ensure their participating role in political institutions. In tamilnadu, the local governments provide for women participation, to a substantial level, reserving 50 percent of seats for women as per the recent enactment (feb.2016) in Tamilnadu assembly. This enhancement of reservation favour its earlier one third to one half of the total number of seats, is a big break through achieved, in winning the due share for women in governance.

However, the women population should be prepared to avail themselves of the offer, in a big way, with a positive outlook backed up by sufficient knowledge –base, in respect of the working of political institutions in our democracy. In order to know whether women do have sufficient understanding of the political processes, a few questions were asked to the study population. The answers revealed the perception of women on political empowerment.

I. Perception on Awareness about Political Participation by Women

Perception on the awareness about political participation by the women respondents is analysed in terms of their awareness level about politics, knowledge about the year of entrance of women in politics, the representation
of women ministers in centre and state, the knowledge on 33% reservation policy for women and their knowledge about the conduct of M.P election.

Table no. 6.1.1.a presents the perception on political awareness of the respondents. On the whole, 148 out of 240 respondents perception is that they have the awareness about political participation. More than one third of the respondents (92) stated that do not have the awareness about political participation. It is noted that in the high school level education group, less than three fifth of the respondents (58.4%) and illiterates category, two third of the respondents (61) and in the above high school level education group more than half of the respondents (56%) stated that they are aware of political participation respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers more than half of the respondents (70) expressed that they have the awareness about political participation and more than one third of the respondents (41.7%) opined that they do not have the awareness about political participation. It is clear that in the high school level education group, more than three sixth of the respondents (54.2%) stated that they have the awareness about political participation and among illiterates nearly four sixth of the respondents (27) perceived that they have the awareness about political participation and in the above high school level education group two third of the respondents (4) also stated as above respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

Nearly two third of the agriculture workers (65%) opined that they have the awareness about political participation, and more than one third of the respondents stated that they do not have the awareness about political participation. It is found that among high school level education group, less than four sixth of the respondents (64.2%) expressed that they have the awareness about political participation. Among illiterates, more than four sixth of the respondents (34) and in the above high school level education group, less than two third of the respondents (78%) expressed that they have the awareness about political participation respectively.

**Perception on Knowledge about the Year of Political Participation**

Table no. 6.1.1.b depicts whether the women respondents are aware of the year of political participation of women in panchayats /Gram panchayats or Local
bodies in India. On the whole 143 out of 240 respondents opined that they do not have knowledge about the year of political participation by in local bodies. Close to seven twelfth of the respondents (97) stated that they know the year of political participation by women. It is clear that in the high school level education group, close to three fifth of the respondents expressed that they do not have knowledge on the year of political participation by women in India. Among illiterates close to two third of the respondents (64.4%) stated that do not have knowledge on the year of political participation by women. In the above high school level education group, half of the respondents (52%) also stated as above the reason respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers more than half of the respondents (59.2%) opined that they do not have knowledge on the year of political participation by women. More than one third of the respondents (49) stated that they have knowledge on the year political participation by women in India. It is found that in the high school level education group, less than four sixth of the respondents expressed that they do not have knowledge on the year of political participation by women in India. Among illiterates, four sixth of the respondents (27 out of 42) perceived that they do not have knowledge on the year of political participation by women and in the above high school level education group two third of the respondents (66.7%) opined that they have knowledge on the year of political participation by women in India.

**Agricultural Workers**

Less than two third of the agriculture workers (72) opined that they do not have knowledge on the year of political participation by women in India. More than one third of the respondents (40%) stated that they have knowledge about the same. It is seen that in the high school level education group, less than four sixth of the respondents (58.5%) expressed that they do not have knowledge on the year of political participation by women in India. Among illiterates four sixth of the respondents 31 (64.6%) perceived that they do not have knowledge on the year political participation by women and in the above high school level education group half of the respondents (52.6%) also stated as above.
Perception on Representation of Women Ministers in Indian Parliaments / Tamilnadu State

Table no. 6.1.1.c presents the knowledge about the representation of women ministers in parliament/ state by the respondents. On the whole more than two third of the respondents (174) expressed that they do not know about the number of women ministers in parliament / State government. More than one fourth of the respondents (27.5%) perceived that they know about number of women ministers in parliament / State government. It is noted that in the high school level education group, less than four fifth of the respondents (92) stated that they do not know about the number of women ministers in parliament / State government. Among illiterates less than five sixth of the respondents (80%) opined that they do not know about the number of women ministers in parliament / State government. In the above high school level education group more than half of the respondents’ (60%) stated that they know about the number of women ministers in parliament / State government.

*Industrial Workers*

Among industrial workers, 85 respondents perception is that they do not know about the number of women ministers in parliament / State government. More than one fourth of the respondents (29.2%) expressed that they know about the number of women ministers in parliament / State government. It is clear that in the high school level education group, more than four sixth of the respondents (50) stated that they do not know about number of women ministers in parliament / State government. Among illiterates, majority of the respondents (76.2%) stated that they do not know about number of women ministers in parliament / State government. In the above high school level education group, half of the respondents (50%) opined that they know about number of women ministers in our parliaments/ State government and the remaining 3 respondents expressed that they do not know about number of women ministers in parliament / State government.

*Agricultural Workers*

More than two third of the agriculture workers 89 (74.2%) opined that they do not know about the number of women ministers in parliament/ state government. One fourth of the respondents (31) stated that they know about the number of ministers in parliament / state government. In the high school level education group,
five sixth of the respondents opined that they do not know about the number of women ministers in parliament / state government. Among illiterates, exactly five sixth of the respondents (40) stated that they do not know about the number of women ministers in parliament / state government. In the above high school level education group, exactly two third of the respondents (63.2%) perceived that they know about the number of women ministers in parliament / state government.

**Perception on 33% Reservation Policy in Parliament / State Governments**

Table no: 6.1.1.d reveals the knowledge about 33% reservation of women in parliament / state governments by the respondents. It is seen that on the whole, more than seven twelfth of the respondents (142) opined that they have knowledge about the reservation policy for women. More than one third of the respondents (98 out of 240) stated that they do not know about the reservation policy for women. It is clear that in the high school level education group, exactly three fifth of the respondents (76) perceived that they know about the reservation policy for women. Among illiterates, more than two three of the respondents (51) stated that they know about the reservation policy for women. In the above high school level education group, more than half of the respondents (60%) perception is that they know about the reservation policy for women.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers, half of the respondents (50.8%) perception is that they know about the reservation policy for women and the remaining half of the respondents (59) perceived that they do not know about the reservation policy for women. It is seen that in the high school level education group three sixth of the respondents 37(51.4%) expressed that they know about the reservation policy for women. Among illiterates half of the respondents (50%) stated that they know about the reservation policy for women and the remaining half of the respondents (21) perceived that they do not know about the reservation policy for women. In the above high school level education group half of the respondents (50%) opined that they know about the reservation policy for women and the remaining half of the respondents (3) stated that they do not know about the reservation policy.

**Agricultural Workers**
A little more than two third of the agriculture workers (81) opined that they know about the reservation policy. One third of the respondents (39) stated that they do not know about the reservation policy for women. In the high school level education group, more than four sixth half of the respondents (73.6%) expressed that they know about the reservation policy for women. Among illiterates, less than four sixth half of the respondents (30) and in the above high school level education group two third of the respondents (12) opined that they know about the reservation policy respectively.

**Perception on Knowledge about the Conduct of M.P Election**

Table no. 6.1.1.e presents the knowledge about the conduct of M.P election in India. On the whole more than five sixth of the respondents (203) opined that they know about the procedure for M.P election i.e., for every five years M.P election is conducted. Close to one sixth of the respondents (37) stated that they do not know about the procedure of M.P election. It is noted that in the high school level education group majority of the respondents opined that they know about the procedure of M.P election. Among illiterates, more than two third of the respondents (69) stated that they know about the procedure for M.P election. In the above high school level education group, almost all the respondents opined that they know about the procedure of M.P election.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industry workers, majority of the respondents 109 (90.8%) perception is that they know about the procedure of M.P election. Very few of the respondents (11) stated that they do not know about the procedure of M.P election. In the high school level education group, majority (94.4%) of the respondents stated that they know about the procedure M.P election. Among illiterates, exactly five sixth of the respondents stated that they know about the procedure for M.P election. In the above high school level education group, all the respondents (100%) opined that they know about the procedure of M.P election.

**Agricultural Workers**

Less than five sixth of the agriculture workers (94 out of 120) opined that they know about the procedure for M.P election. More than one sixth of the respondents (26) stated that they do not know about the about the procedure same. It
is observed that in the high school level education group, less than five sixth of the respondents 42 (79.2%) opined that they know about the procedure for M.P election. Among illiterates more than five sixth of the respondents (34) and in the above high school level education group, almost 94.7% of the respondents expressed that they know about the procedure for M.P election respectively.

II. Perception on political Empowerment

Perception on the political empowerment of women in politics is assessed in terms of gender discrimination in politics i.e., male domination in politics, educational qualification for political participation, age limit for voting, caste hindrance in politics, caste wise representation in local bodies and their views regarding equal representation of men and women in politics.

Table no. 6.1.2.a reveals the views of the respondents whether gender discrimination affects political empowerment of women. On the whole seven twelfth of the respondents (142) opined that they do not think gender discrimination affects political empowerment. Close to five twelfth of the respondents (98) stated that they endorse that gender discrimination affects their political empowerment. It is clear that in the high school level education group, exactly three fifth of the respondents opined that they do not accept that gender discrimination affects political empowerment. Among illiterates, less than two third of the respondents 51(56.7%) and in the above high school level education group more than half of the respondents (64%) opined that they do not endorse the view that gender discrimination affects political empowerment.

Industrial Workers

Among industrial workers half of the respondents (50.8%) stated that they do not accept that gender discrimination affects political empowerment and the remaining half of the respondents (59) perceived that they endorse the view that gender discrimination affects the political empowerment. It is clear that in the high school level education group, more than three sixth half of the respondents (52.8%) stated that they do not think that gender discrimination affects the political empowerment. Among illiterates, 21 respondents stated that they do not accepts that gender discrimination is a hurdle for political participation remaining half of the respondents (50%) opined that they are of the opinion that gender discrimination is a
major hurdle for political participation. In the above high school level education group, two third of the respondents also expressed as above.

**Agricultural Workers**

Among agriculture workers two third of the respondents (81) opined that they do not accept the view that gender discrimination affects political participation. One third of the respondents (32.5%) perception is that due to gender discrimination political participation of women is affected. In the high school level education group, four sixth of the respondents stated that they do not think that gender discrimination is the cause for not achieving political empowerment. Among illiterates, 30 respondents opinion is that they do not have knowledge to think that gender discrimination affects political participation and in the above high school level education group more than two third of the respondents (14) also stated as above.

**Perception on Need for Skill / Educational Qualification for Political Participation**

Table no. 6.1.2.b presents the views of the women respondents about the need for educational qualification / skill for political representation. On the whole, close to five sixth of the respondents (197) perceived that there is need for skill / educational qualification for political participation. More than one sixth of the respondents (17.9%) opined that there is no need for skill / educational qualification for women for political participation. It is clear that in the high school level education group, close to four fifth of the respondents (77.6%) perceived that there is need for skill / educational qualification for women for political participation. Among illiterates, majority of the respondents (79) and in the above high school level education group, majority of the respondents (84%) stated that there is need for skill / educational qualification for women for political participation respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers, close to five sixth of the respondents (98 out of 120) opined that there is need for skill / educational qualification for women for political participation. More than one sixth of the respondents (22) stated that there is no need for skill / educational qualification for political participation. It is found that in the high school level education group, less than five sixth of the
respondents (75%) expressed that there is need for skill / educational qualification for women for political participation. Among illiterates, more than five sixth of the respondents (38) and in the above high school level education group all the respondents (100%) perceived that there is need for skill / educational qualification for women for political participation.

**Agricultural Workers**

Among agriculture workers close to five sixth of the respondents (82.5%) perceived that there is need for skill / educational qualification for women for political participation. More than one sixth of the respondents (21) stated that there is no need for skill / educational qualification for political participation. It is evident that in the high school level education group, five sixth of the respondents (81.1%) opined that there is need for skill / educational qualification for political participation. Among illiterates, majority of the respondents (41) and in the above high school level education group, almost 15 (78.9%) respondents perception is that there is need for skill / educational qualification for political participation.

**Perception on Knowledge on Age Limit for Voting**

Table no. 6.1.2.c shows whether the women respondents know about the age limit for political participation. It is observed that, on the whole less than eleven twelfth of the respondents (88.3%) opined that they have knowledge on age limit for voting in elections. Close to one eighth of the respondents (28) stated that they do not have knowledge on the same. It is seen that in the high school level education group, majority of the respondents (88) perceived that they have knowledge on age limit for voting. Among illiterates, almost of the respondents (80 out of 90) and in the above high school level education group, almost 88% respondents expressed that they have knowledge on age limit for voting in elections respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers, more than five sixth of the respondents (107 out of 120) opined that they have knowledge age limit for voting in elections. Less than one sixth of the respondents (13) perceived that they do not have known the age limit for voting. It is observed that in the high school level education group more than five sixth of the respondents (62), and among illiterates group, majority of the respondents (92.9%) and in the above high school level education group, all the
respondents (100%) mentioned that they have knowledge on age limit for voting respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

Among agricultural workers more than five sixth of the respondents’ (105 out of 120) stated that they have knowledge on age limit for voting. Less than one sixth of the respondents (12.5%) expressed that they do not have knowledge on age limit for voting. It is stated that in the high school level education group, majority of the respondents (90.6%) opined that they have know the age limit for voting. Among illiterates, five sixth of the respondents and in the above high school level education group, almost all the respondents stated that they have knowledge on age limit for voting in elections.

**Perception on Caste Hindrance in Politics**

Table no. 6.1.2.d shows whether caste is hindering the women to reach a stronger position in local bodies such as president, chairperson etc. On the whole, more than seven twelfth of the respondents (146) opined that they do not have any caste hindrance to reach a stronger position in gram panchayats. More than one third of the respondents (94) stated that they have caste hindrance to reach a stronger position in gram panchayats. It is noted that in the high school level education group less than three fifth of the respondents (71), followed by illiterates group, more than two third of the respondents (68.9%) and in the above high school level education group, a little more than half of the respondents (13) opined that they do not have caste hindrance to reach a stronger position in gram panchayats respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers, more than half of the respondents (70) opined that they do not have caste hindrance to become leaders in gram panchayats. More than one third of the respondents (41.7%) stated that they have caste hindrance for the same. It is stated that in the high school level education group, less than four sixth of the respondents (43), followed by illiterates, more than half of the respondents (59.5%) opined that they do not have caste hindrance to reach a stronger position in gram panchayats respectively and in the above the high school education group, two third of the respondents (4) stated that they have caste hindrance which is affecting them reach a stronger position in gram panchayats.
Agricultural Workers

Among agricultural workers, more than three fourth of the respondents (77.5%) perceived that they do not have caste hindrance to become leaders in gram panchayats. Less than one fourth of the respondents (27) opined that they have caste hindrance to become leaders in gram panchayats. It is observed that in the high school level education group more than half of the respondents (28), followed by illiterates category, less than five sixth f the respondents (77.1%) and in the above the high school education less than two third of the respondents (11) opined that they do not have caste hindrance to become leaders in gram panchayats.

Perception on Caste wise Representation in Panchayats, Gram Sabha and Ward Counselor

Table no. 6.1.2.e depicts the caste wise involvement of the respondents in politics. On the whole a little more than half of the respondents (122) stated that they like to have a SC male / female as leaders for the local bodies. More than four sixth of the respondents (26.7%) opined that they like to have a BC male / female as leaders in their area. Less than four sixth of the respondents (54) perceived that they like to have a MBC male / female as leaders. It is clear that in the high school level education group, less than three fifth of the respondents (52%), followed by illiterates close to half of the respondents and in the above high school level education group more than half of the respondents (13) opinion is that they like to have a SC male / female as president, counsellor or ward member in their area respectively.

Industrial Workers

Among the industrial workers, more than one third of the respondents (48) stated that they like to have a SC male / female as in the posts of local bodies in their area. Exactly one third of the respondents (33.3%) perception is that they like to have a BC male / female as leaders in their area. A slightly more than one fourth of the respondents (26.7%) opined that they like to have a MBC male / female as leaders in their area. It is seen that in the high school level education group less than three sixth of the respondents perceived that they like to have a BC male / female as in the posts of local bodies in their area. Among illiterates close to half of the respondents (20) stated that they like to have a SC male / female as leaders in their area.
area. In the above high school level education group half of the respondents (50%) perceived that they like to have a MBC male / female as president, counsellor or ward member in their area.

**Agricultural Workers**

Less than two third of the agricultural workers (74) opined that they like to have a SC male / female in various posts of the local bodies in their area. Less than one fourth of the respondents (20%) stated that they like to have a BC Male / female as leaders in their area. More than one sixth of the respondents (22) stated that they like to have a MBC male / female as their leaders in their area. It is noted that in the high school level education group, more than four sixth of the respondents, followed by illiterates, exactly half of the respondents (24) and in the above high school level education group, less than two third of the respondents (11) stated that they like to have a SC male female as president, counsellor or ward member in their area respectively.

**Perception on Equal Representation of Men and Women in Politics**

Table no. 6.1.2.f exhibits the views of the respondents that whether they wish a gender balanced representation in politics. On the whole, more than two third of the respondents (171) perceived that they want a gender balanced representation in politics. More than one fourth of the respondents 69(28.8%) opined that they do not want so. It is observed that they in the high school level education group, less than four fifth of the respondents (92), followed by illiterates close to two third of the respondents (65.6%) and in the above high school level education group more than two third of the respondents 20(80%) perception is that they want a gender balanced representation in politics respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Less than five sixth of the industrial workers 92 (76.7%) opined that they want a gender balanced representation in politics. Close to one fourth of the respondents (28) stated that they do not want so. It is noted that in the high school level education group, less than five sixth of the respondents 55(76.4%) and among illiterates group, less than five sixth of the respondents (32) and in the above high school level education group, more than two third of the respondents (83.3%) opined that they want a gender balanced representation in politics respectively.
Agricultural Workers

Among agricultural workers, close to two third of the respondents (79) perceived that they want a gender balanced representation in politics. A little more than one third of the respondents 41 (34.2%) expressed that they do not want so. In the high school level education group, four sixth of the respondents (69.8%), followed by illiterates group, less than four sixth of the respondents (27) and in the above high school level education group, more than two third of the respondents (78.9%) perceived that they want a gender balanced representation in politics respectively.

III. Perception on Gender Preference in Politics

Perception on gender preference in politics is examined in terms of the views of respondents regarding women leaders in politics, the responsible person in politics (male or female) and their choices about political leaders for their area of residence.

Table no. 6.1.3.a exhibits the views of the respondents regarding the preferable persons, whether male or female in politics. On the whole more than seven twelfth of the respondents (146) perceived that they prefer male than females. Less than five twelfth of the respondents (94 out of 240) prefer females in politics. It is observed that in the high school level education group, more than three fifth f the respondents perceived that they give preference to males. Among illiterates, less than two third of the respondents 51(56.7%) and in the above high school level education group more than half f the respondents (60%) give preference to males than females respectively.

Industrial Workers

Among industry workers 76 respondents perceived that they give preference to males than females in politics. More than one third of the respondents 44(36.7%) opined that they give preference to females. It is evident that they in the high school level education group more than four sixth of the respondents (45 out of 72), and among illiterates, exactly four sixth f the respondents and in the above high school level education group, half of the respondents (3) opined that they preference to males respectively and the remaining half of the respondents (50%) in the high school education group, stated that they give preference to females.
**Agricultural Workers**

Among agricultural workers, less than two third of the respondents (70 out of 120) are of the opinion that males are better than females in politics. More than one third of the respondents (41.7%) stated that they give preference to females. It is noted that they in the high school level education group, four sixth of the respondents 35 (66%) perceived that they give preference to males. Among illiterates, little three sixth of the respondents opined that they give preference to females. In the above high school level education group, two third of the respondents (12) expressed that they give preference to males than females.

**Perception on Responsible Persons in Politics**

Table no. 6.1.3.b presents the facts about the views of the respondents regarding responsible persons in politics. On the whole more than half of the respondents (124), perceived that males are responsible people than females. Less than sixth twelfth of the respondents (116 out of 240) expressed that females are more responsible. It is clear that in the high school level education group, half of the respondents (50.4%) stated that females are responsible. Among illiterates, less than two third of the respondents and in the above high school level education group, three fourth of the respondents 17(68) expressed that males are more responsible than females respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industry workers 63 respondents stated that males are more responsible. Less than half of the respondents (47.5%) expressed that females are more responsible females. It is clear that in the high school level education group, less than four sixth of the respondents (42) and among illiterates, close to three sixth of the respondents (19 out of 42) stated that males are responsible respectively. In the above high school level education group, two third of the respondents (66.7%) stated that females are more responsible than males.

**Agricultural Workers**

Among agricultural workers, a little more than half of the respondents’ perception is that males are more responsible. 59 respondents opined that persons are more responsible than females. It is observed that in the high school education group, less than four sixth of the respondents (62.3%) expressed that females are
responsible, and among illiterates, more than four sixth of the respondents 35(72.9%) stated that males are responsible. In the above high school level education group two third of the respondents (13) opined that females are more responsible in politics.

**Perception on the Choice of Political Leaders**

Table no. 6.1.3.c shows the preferences of the women respondents regarding male or female leaders in various posts in local bodies. On the whole, more than half of the respondents (125 out of 240) opined that they like female president in their panchayat. Less than half of the respondents (115) stated that they want male president for their same. It depicts that in the high school level education group, close to three fifth of the respondents expressed that they like only female president. Among illiterates, less than two third of the respondents (50) and in the above high school level education group, half of the respondents 13(52%) expressed that they want male president in their panchayat respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers, more than half of the respondents 63(52.5%) wish to male president in their panchayat. Less than half of the respondents (57) opined that they like female president. It is clear that in the high school level education group, a little more than three sixth of the respondents (37), followed by illiterates group a slightly more than half of the respondents (52.4%) and in the above high school level education group, two third of the respondents opined that they want only male president for their panchayat respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

Among agricultural workers more than half of the respondents (68 out of 120) stated that they wish female president in their area. Less than half of the respondents (52) stated reversely. In the high school level education group, four sixth of the respondents (71.1%) stated that they like female president in the area. Among illiterates, less than four sixth of the respondents (28) opined that they only want male president. In the above high school level education group half of the respondents (10) perceived that they like only female president.
Perception on the Choice of Counselor

Table no. 6.1.3.d presents the choice of counselor in the area by the women respondents. On the whole, less than seven twelfth of the respondents (133 out of 240) opined that they prefer female counselour in their area and more than five twelfth of the respondents (107) stated that they prefer male counselor. In the high school level education group, less than third fifth of the respondents 68 (54.4%) and among illiterates, more than half of the respondents (48) and in the above high school level education group, two third of the respondents (17) stated that they prefer female counselour respectively.

Industrial Workers

Among the industrial workers, a little more than half of the respondents (50.8%) stated that they prefer female counselor. A close to half of the respondents (59) stated reversely. In the high school level education group, more than half of the respondents (39), followed by illiterates, half of the respondents (21) stated that they want female counselour respectively. (50%) of the illiterates opined that they need male counselor only and in the above high school level education group, also more than two third of the respondents (5) opined that they prefer male counselor only.

Agricultural Workers

Less than two third of the agricultural workers, (60%) wish female counselour. More than one third of respondents (48) stated reversely. In the high school level education group, more than half of the respondents (54.7%) , followed by illiterates category, more than three sixth of the respondents 27 (56.2%) and in the above high school level education group, more than two third of the respondents (16) also wish to have female counselour.

Perception on Ward Member

Table no. 6.1.3.e reveals the perception of the women respondents regarding ward member for their panchayat. On the whole, more than seven twelfth of the respondents (147 out of 240) perception is that they prefer female ward member and more than one third of the respondents (93) stated reversely. It is clear that a little more than three fifth of the respondents (77), followed by illiterates category, less than two third of the respondents (58.9%) and in the above high school level education group, two third of the respondents (68%) opined that they want female ward member only.
**Industrial Workers**

Among the industrial workers a little more than half of the respondents (61) opined that they want female ward member. Close to half of the respondents (59) stated reversely. It is noted that in the high school level education group, more than three sixth of the respondents wish to have female ward member. Among illiterates, less than four sixth of the respondents (59.5%) and in the above high school level education group, half of the respondents (50%) opined that they prefer male ward member and the remaining half of the respondents (3) stated that they like to have female ward member in their area respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

More than two third of the agricultural workers (71.7%) made to choice about female ward member and the remaining more than one third of the respondents perceived that they want male ward member in their area. It is found that in the high school level education group, four sixth of the respondents (36 out of 53) mentioned that they like to have female ward member followed by among illiterates category, more than four sixth of the respondents pointed out that they wish to have female ward member and in the above the high school education more than two third of the respondents (14) perceived that they prefer female ward member in their area.

**IV. Perception on Support from the Family and Society for Political Participation of Women**

Perception on support from the family and society for political participation of women is studied in terms of their knowledge about equal rights for them in politics, their views regarding how the prevailing values in the society limit the roles of women in politics, the involvement of their family members in politics, permission for them to attend the political meetings, voting decisions, women’s support in political participation and the financial support they get to enter into politics.

**Perception on Knowledge about Equal Rights**

Table no. 6.1.4.a shows the equal rights given to the respondents in politics. On the whole, more than two third of the respondents (168 out of 240) opined that
they have knowledge on equal rights. More than one fourth of the respondents (72) stated reversely. In the high school level education group, less than three fifth of the respondents (92) and among illiterates, less than two third of the respondents and in the above high school level education group 21 respondents expressed that they have knowledge on equal rights respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers exactly three fourth of the respondents (90) opined that they have knowledge on equal rights. Exactly one fourth of the respondents 30 (25%) stated reversely. It is noted that in the high school level education group, less than five sixth of the respondents (77.8%), followed by illiterates group, more than four sixth of the respondents (29) and in the above high school level education group 5 respondents perception is that they have knowledge on equal rights respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

Among agriculture workers nearly two third of the respondents (65%) perception is that they have knowledge on equal rights. More than one third of the respondents (42 out of 120) gave the reverse statement. It is noted that they in the high school level education group exactly four sixth of the respondents (69.9%), followed by illiterates group, more than half of the respondents (26) and in the above high school level education group, 16 respondents stated that they have knowledge on equal rights respectively.

**Perception on Prevailing Values in the Society Limiting the Roles**

The values in the Indian society are in support of males than females. For ex, men could move freely outside home without any restriction. Likewise they have the liberty to involve deeply in politics and contest in elections. They have strong power than females in deciding their rulers. Women have limited freedom and they could not involve themselves actively in politics like males. Hence, the prevailing values are certainly putting checks on the women to involve in politics .Table no. 6.1.4.b shows how the prevailing values limit the role of the respondents. On the whole, more than nine twelfth of the respondents (75.8%) opined that they know that the prevailing values limit the role of women in politics. Close to one fourth of the respondents (58 out of 240) stated that they do not have any idea about it. In the high
school level education group, less than four fifth of the respondents (95), followed by illiterates group, more than two third of the respondents (74.4%) and in the above high school level education group almost of the respondents (80%) opined they know the prevailing values limit their role respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industry workers more than two third of the respondents (69.2%) opined that they know the prevailing values limit the role of women in politics. Nearly one third of the respondents (37) have no idea of the same. It is observed that they in the high school level education group, more than four sixth of the respondents (49) and among illiterates, more than four sixth of the respondents (71.4%) and in the above high school level education group two third of the respondents (66.7%) perception is that they know that prevailing values limit the role of women in politics.

**Agricultural Workers**

Among agriculture workers close to five sixth of the respondents (99) opined that they know the prevailing values limit the role of women in politics. More than one sixth of the respondents 21(17.5%) have no idea about that. It is clear that they in the high school level education group five sixth of the respondents (86. 8%), followed by illiterates group, less than five sixth of the respondents (37 out of 48) and in the above high school level education group almost of the respondents (16) opined that they know how the prevailing values limit the role of women in politics.

**Perception on Family Members’ Involvement in Politics**

Table no. 6.1.4.c exhibits the facts whether the respondents parents or husbands families politically active. On the whole, less than two third of the respondents (156) expressed that their husbands families are not politically active and more than one third of the respondents (35%) stated reversely. In the high school level education group a little more than three fifth of the respondents (76) and among illiterates group, a slightly more than two third of the respondents (64) and in the above high school level education group, two third of the respondents (16) opined that their husbands families are not politically active than their parents respectively.
**Industrial Workers**

Among industry workers less than two third of the respondents 73(60.8%) expressed that their husbands families are not politically active than their parents. More than one third of the respondents (47 out of 120) answered reversely. It is found that in the high school level education group, more than three sixth of the respondents (46), followed by illiterates group, exactly four sixth of the respondents (66.7%) and in the above high school education group, more than two third of the respondents (83.3%) also stated that their husbands families are not politically active than their parents.

**Agricultural Workers**

Among agriculture workers more than two third of the respondents (69.2%) stated that their husbands families are not politically active. 37 answered reversely. It is noted that in the high school level education group, exactly four sixth of the respondents (36), followed by illiterates category, more than four sixth of the respondents (75%) and in the above high school level education group, a slightly less than two third of the respondents 11(57.9%) stated that their husbands families are not politically active respectively.

**Perception on Getting Permission to Attend Political Meetings**

Table no.6.1.4.d presents the perception of the women respondents on getting permission to attend the political meetings. On the whole, more than two third of the respondents (168 out of 240) perceived that they do not get permission to attend the meeting. Less than one third of the respondents 72(30%) gave reverse statement. It is stated that in the high school level education group, more than three fifth of the respondents 87(69.6%) and among illiterates group, more than two third of the respondents (66) and in the above high school level education group two third of the respondents (15) opinion is that they do not get permission to attend the meeting respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

More than two third of the industrial workers (87 out of 120) opined that they do not get permission to attend meeting and more than one fourth of the respondents (33) stated reversely. In the high school level education group a little more than four sixth of the respondents (69.4%), and among illiterates, less than five
sixth of the respondents (32 out of 42), and in the above high school level education group more than two third of the respondents (83.3%) perceived that they do not get permission to attend the meeting respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

Among agriculture workers a little more than two third of the respondents 81(67.5%) perceived that they do not get permission to attend meeting and nearly one third of the respondents (39) stated reversely. It is noted that they in the high school level education group, four sixth of the respondents (69.8%), followed by illiterates category, 34 respondents and in the above high school level education group, a slightly more than half of the respondents (52.6%) stated that they do not get permission to attend the meeting respectively.

**Perception on Voting Decision**

Table no. 6.1.4.e explains the voting decision of the women respondents. On the whole a little more than three fourth of the respondents (183 out of 240) opined that they decide voting according to their wish. Less than one fourth of the respondents (57) stated that they their decision is influenced by others opinion. In the high school level education group, more than four fifth of the respondents have their own decision. Among illiterates, more than two third of the respondents opined that their decision is influenced by other opinion. In the above high school level education group 14 respondents (56%) have their own decision to vote.

**Industrial Workers**

In the industrial workers, exactly five sixth of the respondents (100 out of 120) stated that they vote according to their wish. 20 respondents opined that they their decision is influenced by others opinion. It is noted that in the high school level education group, less than five sixth of the respondents (84.7%) perceived that voting is their own decision. Among illiterates, nearly five sixth of the respondents decide themselves. In the above high school level education group, more than two third of the respondents (83.3%) opined that voting is their own decision.

**Agricultural Workers**

More than two third of the agriculture workers (69.2%) expressed that they vote according to their wish. Nearly one third of the respondents (37) stated that they their decision is influenced by others opinion. It is seen that they in the high school
level education group 43 respondents, and among illiterates four sixth of the respondents (64.6%), have their own wish in voting respectively. In the above high school level education group 10 respondents (52.6%) expressed that their decision is influenced by others opinion.

**Perception on Women’s Support in Political Participation**

Table no. 6.1.4.f presents from various sources of support for women political participation. On the whole, less than five twelfth of the respondents (97 out of 240) expressed that they have public support. One third of the respondents (33.8%) stated that they get support from parents. More than one fourth of the respondents (62) perceived that have their husbands support. It is clear that in the high school level education group, more than two fifth of the respondents (54) opined that they have public support. Among illiterates, more than one third of the respondents (37.8%) stated that they get support from parents. In the above high school level education group, less than half of the respondents 10(40%) stated that they have public support.

**Industrial Workers**

Among the industrial workers, less than half of the respondents (50 out of 120) stated that they have their husbands support. Less than one third of the respondents (37) opined that they have public support. More than one fourth of the respondents have parents support. It is observed that in the high school level education group less than half of the respondents (30), followed by illiterates category, less than half of the respondents (28.6%) and in the above high school level education group (33.3%), support of husbands and parents are equal.

**Agricultural Workers**

Exactly two fourth of the agricultural respondents (50%) opined that they have public support. More than one third of the respondents (48 out of 120) stated that they get support from parents. Less than one sixth of the respondents (12) stated that they have their husbands support. It is clear that in the high school level education group, more than three sixth of the respondents (58.5%) stated that they have public support. Among illiterates a slightly more than half of the respondents (22) opined that they support from parents. In the above high school level education group more than one third of the respondents 8(42.1%) stated that they have public support.
Perception on Financial Support for Women Political Participation

Table no: 6.1.4.g presents the financial support for women political participation. On the whole, 97 respondents perceived that they obtain funds from family. More than one third of the respondents (95) expressed that they spend own money. More than one sixth of the respondents (20%) opined that they obtain from the society. It is seen that in the high school level education group, more than two fifth of the respondents (43.2%) opined that they obtain funds from family. Among illiterates, more than one third of the respondents (34) expressed that they spend own money. In the above high school level education group, less than half of the respondents (44%) perceived that they obtain funds from family.

**Industrial Workers**

Among the industry workers more than one third of the respondents (48) opined that they spend own money. More than two sixth of the respondents (36.7%) stated that they obtain funds from family. Close to one fourth of the respondents expressed that they obtain from society. It is noted that in the high school level education group less than three sixth of the respondents 25(47.2%), followed by illiterates group, exactly two sixth of the respondents (15) and in the above high school level education group, half of the respondents (50%) stated that they spend own fund respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

Less than half of the agriculture workers (44.2%) opined that they obtain funds from family. More than one third of the respondents (47 out of 120) expressed that they spend own fund. Exactly one sixth of the respondents (20) stated that they obtain from society. It is clear that in the high school level education group, less than half of the respondents 25 (47.2%) perception is that they obtain funds from family. Among illiterates, less than half of the respondents (20) perceived that they spend own fund. In the above high school level education group, half of the respondents 9 (47.4%) stated that they obtain funds from family.

**V. Perception on Reasons for Involvement and Non- Involvement**

Perception on reasons for involvement and non involvement in politics by the women respondents is discussed in terms of the reasons for the women to enter into politics, the sources of information about womens’ political participation, the
ways to increase womens’ political rights, their views regarding achieving womens’ political empowerment

Table no.6.1.5.a shows the reasons for political participation of the respondents. On the whole 138 respondent’s perception is that they want to earn money. More than one fourth of the respondents (67) expressed that they want to do social service. More than one eighth of the respondents 35 (14.6%) opined that they want to reduce male domination. It is seen that they in the high school level education group more than three fifth of the respondents (80) and in the illiterates group, a little more than half of the respondents (51.1%) expressed that they want to earn money respectively and in the above high school level education group, half of the respondents (12) also stated as above.

**Industrial Workers**

Among the industry workers more than half of the respondents (65out of 120) opined that they want to earn money. Exactly one fourth of the respondents (30) expressed that they that they want to do social service. More than one sixth of the respondents 25 (20.8%) stated that they that they want to reduce male domination. It is clear that in the high school level education group, less than four sixth of the respondents and among illiterates, exactly half of the respondents (50%) stated that they want to earn money respectively. In the above high school level education group two third of the respondents (4) perception is that they want to do social service.

**Agricultural Workers**

Less than two third of the agriculture workers (60.8%) opined that they want to earn money and less than one fourth of the respondents (37) stated that they want to do have social service. Ten respondents (10 out of 120) perceived that they want to reduce male domination. It is found that in the high school level education group a little more than four sixth of the respondents, and among illiterates have a slightly more than half of the respondents (25) and in the above high school level education group, less than two third of the respondents (57.9%) also opined that they want to earn money respectively.
Perception on Sources of Information about Women’s Political Participation

Table no.6.1.5.b exhibits how the women know about women political participation in various places of the country. On the whole, less than five twelfth of the respondents (94) perceived that they know through mass media. Less than four twelfth of the respondents (76) expressed that they know through notices. More than one fourth of the respondents (29.2%) stated that they know through friends and relatives. It is noted that in the high school level education group more than two fifth of the respondents (54) and among illiterates more than one third of the respondents (36.7%) opined that they know through mass media respectively. In the above high school level education group less than half of the respondents (40%) opinion is that they know through notices.

Industrial Workers

Among the industrial workers less than half of the respondents (51 out of 120) opined that they get information through mass media. A little more than one third of the respondents (35%) stated that they collect information through notification. Less than one fourth of the respondents (27) perceived that they get messages from friends and relatives. It is clear that in the high school level education group, less than three sixth of the respondents (44.4%) opined that they know through mass media. Among illiterates a slightly more than two sixth of the respondents (15) stated that they get information through notices. In the above high school level education group two third of the respondents (4) opined that they know through mass media.

Agricultural Workers

More than one third of the agriculture workers (35.8%) opined that they get information through mass media. More than two sixth of the respondents (43) stated that they know through friends and relatives. More than one fourth of the respondents (34 out of 120) opined that they know through notices. It is seen that in the high school level education group, less than three sixth of the respondents opined that they get information through mass media. Among illiterates, more than two sixth of the respondents (18) stated that they get information through friends and
relatives. In the above high school level education group half of the respondents (9) perceived that they know through notices.

**Perception on the Ways to Increase Women’s Political Rights**

Table no. 6.1.5.c discloses the ways to increase women political rights. On the whole, more than half of the respondents (129) perceived that they there is need for family support. Less than one third of the respondents 76(31.7%) stated that they want to have equal opportunity for male and female. More than one eighth of the respondents (35 out of 240) stated that through political awareness programme for political rights could be propagated. It is observed that in the high school level education group more than half of the respondents (67) and among illiterates more than half of the respondents 49 (54.4%), and in the above high school level education group more than half of the respondents (52%) also stated that they need family support.

**Industrial Workers**

Among the industrial workers exactly half of the respondents (60) expressed that they need family support. One third of the respondents (41) stated that they must have equal opportunity for male female. Close to one sixth of the respondents 19 (15.8%) expressed that through political awareness programme rights could be made to known. It is noted that in the high school level education group, less than half of the respondents (34) opined that they need family support. Among illiterates, 23 respondents also stated the above reason. In the above high school level education group, half of the respondents (3) stated that they wanted family support and the remaining half of the respondents (50%) perceived that they wanted political awareness programme.

**Agricultural Workers**

More than half of the agriculture workers (69) opined that they need family support. More than one fourth of the respondents (35) stated that they wanted to have equal opportunity for male and female. Less than one sixth of the respondents (13.3%) stated that through political awareness programme political rights could be made to known. In the high school level education group, less than four sixth of the respondents 33(62.3%) perceived that they need family support. Among illiterates also 26 respondents opined that they need family support. In the above high school level education group, a slightly more than half of the respondents (10) also stated as above.
Perception on Women’s Political Empowerment

Table no. 6.1.5.d reveals the opinions of the respondents on women’s political empowerment. On the whole, exactly five twelfth of the respondents (100) expressed that women’s political empowerment would improve more female participation in politics. Less than five twelfth of the respondents (38.7%) stated that women political empowerment would solve public problems. More than one sixth of the respondents 47(19.6%) expressed that it would reduce male domination. It is seen that in the high school level education group, more than two fifth of the respondents (45.6%) stated that women’s political empowerment would improve female political participation. Among illiterates 36 respondents also state as above. In the above high school level education group more than half of the respondents (13) perceived that women political empowerment would solve public problems.

Industrial Workers

Among the industry workers less than half of the respondents (55) opined that women’s political empowerment would improve female political participation. Less than one third of the respondents (30.8%) expressed that woman political empowerment would solve public problems. 28 respondents stated that they it would reduce male domination. It is clear that in the high school level education group more than five sixth of the respondents (51.4%) followed by illiterates group, more than two sixth of the respondents (16) perceived that they women political empowerment would improve female political participation respectively. In the above high school level education group two third of the respondents (4) stated that women political empowerment would solve public problems.

Agricultural Workers

Less than half of the agriculture workers (56) perceived that women political empowerment would solve public problems. More than one third of the respondents (37.5%) stated that women’s political empowerment would improve female political participation. Close to one sixth of the respondents (19 out of 120) perception is that they reduce male domination. It is observed in the high school level education group, less than half of the respondents (23) perceived that women’s political empowerment would solve public problems. Among illiterates exactly half of the respondents (50%) and in the above high school level education group half of the respondents (9) also stated as above.
Perception on Reasons for Non-Involvement of Women in Politics

Table no. 6.1.5.e reveals the reasons for non-involvement of women in politics. On the whole, 98 respondents perceived that they have no interest. Less than one third of the respondents (30.9%) opined that they have no family support. More than one fourth of the respondents (68 out of 240) stated that they have nil opportunity. It is noted that in the high school level education group, a little more than two fifth of the respondents, followed by illiterates group, less than half of the respondents (41) stated that they have no interest respectively. In the above high school level education group, a slightly half of the respondents (10) stated that they have no family support.

**Industrial Workers**

Among the industrial workers less than half of the respondents (56) stated that they have no interest. Exactly one fourth of the respondents (33.3%) stated that they have nil opportunity. More than one sixth of the respondents (24.2%) perceived that they have non-involvement of women in no family support. It is clear that they in the high school level education group, a little less than half of the respondents (45.8%) and among illiterates a slightly more than half of the respondents (23) perceived that they have no interest respectively. In the above high school level education group, two third of the respondents (4) perception is that they have no family support.

**Agricultural Workers**

Less than half of the agriculture workers (50 out of 120) perception is that they have no family support. A little half of the respondents 42 (35%) perceived that they have no interest. Close to one fourth of the respondents (28) opined that they have nil opportunity. It is found that in the high school level education group less than half of the respondents (24) opinion is that they have no family support. Among illiterates less than three sixth of the respondents (20) expressed that they have nil opportunity. In the above the high school level education group, a little less than half of the respondents (8) perception is that they have no opportunity to involve in politics.
THIRD HYPOTHESIS

“There exists variation between agricultural workers and industrial workers in political participation”

Table No.6.1.6

*Co-efficient of Variation method*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>C.V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industry Workers</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>23.07</td>
<td>31.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Workers</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>39.25</td>
<td>58.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source computed

This hypothesis is verified by using Co efficient of Variation.

Co efficient of variation formula is: \( C.V = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}} \times 100 \)

The result shows that agricultural workers have higher variation in political participation than that of industrial workers. Agricultural workers are living in rural areas and thereby they lack support from the family members especially by the in laws family. Hence the variation is high among agricultural workers.

In general, political participation by women is low irrespective of the reservation quota and other facilities available to them. In the present study the urban educated women showed more interest than the rural women in the political participation and this result reflects the views of the various authors for the poor representation of rural women in politics. (see page No,38 & 40)

6.2 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF DALIT WOMEN

If women gain a favourable perception of the economic opportunities around them, it paves way for their empowerment. This enables their progress at the individual and collective levels, with its positive bearings on the economic, social and political spheres. Thus the society benefits from the empowerment of women, given its intrinsic and instrumental value. It has been well established in various studies that it is
through facilitating the education of women and thereby their capacity building they gain empowerment. A better and a more comprehensive terminology used is ‘capabilities’ well substantiated by Amartya Sen. The process may be short or long. Obviously the task of abridging the time horizon of process has two sides of action. The government has to go for all policy initiatives and the consequent follow up actions, and thereby prove itself to be a proactive agent causing women empowerment. The households, from their side, should respond to the policy initiatives and actions of the government in a positive way. This is the context in which the perception of households is being looked into closely which originates mainly from their educational attainment in respects of aspects such as, (1) importance of women’s Education,(2) constraints of women’s education (external), (3) constraints of women’s education (internal), (4) determination of women’s education. This takes the analysis in its fold the perception of women on the problems they address in pursuing their studies which are detailed next.

I. Perception on Importance of Women’s Education

Perception on education as a fundamental right of women is analysed in terms of their knowledge on considering education as a fundamental right of women, education as a means to increase the well being of the family members, need for education for their empowerment and the benefits of education realized by them.

Table no. 6.2.1.a presents the views of the women respondents regarding their knowledge on considering education as a fundamental right of women. It is seen that, on the whole majority of the respondents (96.7%) perceived that they feel education as their fundamental right. 8 respondents opined that they do not feel education as their fundamental right. It is clear that in the high school level education group, majority of the respondents (122) stated that they feel education as their fundamental right. Among illiterates, majority (95.5%) of respondents and in the above high school level education group, majority of the respondents (96%) feel education as their fundamental right respectively.
**Industrial Workers**

More than eleven twelfth of the industrial workers (114 out 120) perceived that they feel education as their fundamental right. Very few respondents (6) opined that they do not feel education as their fundamental right. It is noted that in the high school level education group, majority of the respondents (95.8%) stated that they feel education as their fundamental right. Among illiterates, almost 95.2% of the respondents (40) and in the above high school level education group, all the respondents (5) feel that education is their fundamental right respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

Among the agricultural workers, almost all the respondents (98.3%) perceived that education is their fundamental right. 2 respondents opined that they do not feel education as their fundamental right. It is evident that in the high school level education group, almost 100% stated that they feel education is their fundamental right. Among illiterates, majority of the respondents (95.8%) and in the above high school level education group, all the respondents perceived that education is their fundamental right respectively.

**Perception on Education as a Means for Well Being of the Family Members**

Table no. 6.2.1.b depicts views of the women respondents regarding education as a means for well being of the family members. It is inferred from the table that a total 229 respondents perceived that education would be a means to enhance the well being of the family members. Only 4.6% of the respondents are not able to feel the usefulness of education in the enhancement of the welfare of the family members. It is followed that in the high school level education group, majority of the respondents (95.2%) stated that they do not think education as a means for well being of the family. Among illiterates, 87 respondents expressed that they think education as a means for well being of the family. In the above high school level education group almost 92% of the respondents opined that they feel education as a means for well being of the family members.
**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers, almost 95.8% of the respondents opined that they perceive education as a means for well being of the family members. Only 5 respondents stated that they do not think so. In the high school level education group, majority of the respondents (68) perception is that they perceive education as a means for well being of the family followed by illiterates category 41 respondents (97.6%), and in the above high school level education group, all the respondents (100%) perceived that they feel education as a means for well being of the family members respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

95% of the agricultural workers stated that they perceive education as a means for well being of the family members. 6 respondents opined that they do not consider so. In the high school level education group, 51 respondents’ perception is that they feel education as a means for well being of the family members and among illiterates, majority of the respondents (95.8%), and in the above high school level education group, almost 89% respondents expressed that they feel education as a means for well being of the family members respectively.

**Perception on Women’s Education for their Empowerment in the Society**

Table no.6.2.1.c presents the perception on women’s education by the respondents for their empowerment in society. It is clear that on the whole, 233 respondents perceived that there is need for improvement in women’s education for empowerment. Very few respondents 7(2.9%) stated that they do not think education important for women empowerment. It is noted that in the high school level education group, majority of the respondents (96.8%), followed by illiterates group, 88 respondents perceived that education is not necessary for women’s empowerment. In the above high school level education group, 24 respondents opined that improvement in women’s education is a must for their empowerment.

**Industrial Workers**

In the industrial workers category, majority of the respondents (115 in out of 120) perceived that education is necessary for women’s empowerment in society. 5 respondents opined that they do not consider so. It is found that in the high school level education group, almost all the respondents (94.4%), followed by illiterates
Agricultural Workers

In the agricultural workers category, almost 98.3% of the workers perceived that education is necessary for women’s empowerment in society. Only 2 respondents feel that they do not consider so. It is evident that in the high school level education group, all respondents (100%) expressed that education is important for women’s empowerment in society. Among illiterates, majority of the respondents (47) and in the above high school level education group, almost 94.7% of the respondents perceived that women’s education is important for women’s empowerment respectively.

Perception on the Benefits of Education Realized

Table no. 6.2.1.d shows the perception of the women respondents regarding the benefits realized by them through education. On the whole, less than half of the respondents (112) stated that the educated women can take over the family i.e., they could decide everything independently. Less than one third of the respondents (77) opined that educated women get respect in the family/society. More than one sixth of the respondents (21.2%) expressed that women could have good decision making capacity. It is found that in the high school level education group, less than half of the respondents (60) and among illiterates, less than half of the respondents (46.7%) perceived that women can take over the family respectively. In the above high school level education group10 respondents opined that educated women get respect in the family / society.

Industrial Workers

Among industrial workers more than half of the respondents perceived that educated women can take over the family. More than one fourth of the respondents (33 out of 120) expressed that educated women have good respect in the family/society. More than one sixth of the respondents (20%) perception is that women could achieve good decision making capacity. It is observed that in the high school level education group, more than half of the respondents (39) and among illiterates, 22 respondents opined that women could take over the family respectively. In the above high school level education group, half of the respondents (50%) opined that women could achieve good decision making capacity.
**Agricultural Workers**

More than one third of the respondents (49 out of 120) expressed that educated women could take over the family. 44 respondents stated that educated women have good respect in the family/society. More than one sixth of the respondents (22.5%) expressed that educated women could achieve good decision making capacity. In the high school level education group, more than two sixth of the respondents (21) opined that the educated women could take over the family/society. Among illiterates less than half of the respondents (41.7%) perceived that women could take over the family and in the above high school level education group 8 respondents also stated as above.

**II. Perception on Constraints of Women in Educational Attainment (External Causes)**

Perception on constraints of women in educational attainment is examined in terms of conflicts in views of the family members in educating girls, lack of self confidence in getting education, caste hindrance, financial constraints in educational attainment and the constraint faced by single women pursuing education in families.

Table no. 6.2.2.a exhibits the conflicts in views among the family members in educating women in their family. On the whole 137 respondents perceived that they are not facing any conflicts in views among the family members in educating them. More than five twelfth of the respondents (103 out of 240) stated that they face no conflicts in their educational attainment. It is seen that in the high school level education group, more than half of the respondents (52%) and among illiterates, more than one third of the respondents (69) perception is that they are not facing conflicts. In the above high school level education group, majority of the respondents (22) expressed that they face conflicts in views in their educational attainment.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers more than half of the respondents (65 out of 120) opined that they are not facing conflicts in views in educational attainment. Less than half of the respondents (55) stated that they face conflicts. It is clear from the
table that in the high school level education group, more than three sixth of the respondents (55.6%) expressed that they have conflicts in views in educating them in the family. Among illiterates, majority of the respondents (32) perceived that they are not facing conflicts in views in educating them in the family. In the above high school level education group majority of the respondents (5) perception is that they have conflicts in views in educating them in the family.

Agricultural Workers

72 agricultural workers opined that they are not facing conflicts in views in educating them in the family. More than one third of the respondents (48) stated that they have conflicts in views in educating them in the family. It is clear from the table that, on the whole in the high school level education group, less than four sixth of the respondents (62.3%) expressed that they are not facing conflicts in views in educating them in the family. Among illiterates, less than five sixth of the respondents (32) also stated the above reason. In the above high school level education group almost the respondents (17) stated that they have conflicts in views in educating them in the family.

Perception on Lack of Self Confidence

Table no. 6.2.2.b presents the perception of the women respondents on their self confidence. It is inferred from the table that on the whole, 133 respondents’ perception is that they do not feel lack of self confidence. More than five twelfth of the respondents (107) stated that they feel lack of self confidence. In the high school level education group, more than half of the respondents (67) opined that they do not feel lack of self confidence. Among illiterates, less than two third of the respondents (52 out of 90) and in the above high school level education group, more than half of the respondents (14) perceived that they do not feel lack of self confidence respectively.

Industrial Workers

More than half of the industrial workers (68 out of 120) opined that they feel lack of self confidence. Close to half of the respondents (43.3%) stated that they do not feel lack of self confidence. In the high school level education group, more than half of the respondents opined that they lack self confidence. Among illiterates, more than half of the respondents (59.5%) stated that they lack self confidence. In
the above high school level education group, half of the respondents (93) feel that they lack self confidence and the remaining half of the respondents (50%) opined that they do not lack self confidence.

**Agricultural Workers**

With respect to agricultural workers more than two-third of the respondents (81) stated that they feel lack of self confidence. Close to one-third of the respondents (32.5%) opined that they do not lack self confidence. It is clear from the table that in the high school level education group, four sixth of the respondents (35) perceived that they do not lack self confidence. Among illiterates, more than four sixth of the respondents (72.9%) stated that they do not lack self confidence. In the above high school level education group, less than two third of the respondents (57.9%) expressed the same statement as above.

**Perception on Caste Hindrance in Educational Attainment**

Table no. 6.2.2.c presents the facts about the caste hindrance affecting the women respondents in getting education. On the whole more than seven twelfth of the respondents perceived that they are not facing any caste hindrance. More than one-third of the respondents (93) stated that they face caste hindrance in their education. In the high school level education group, 75(60%), followed by illiterates group, less than two third of the respondent (34), and in the above high school level education group, two third of the respondents (16) opinion is that they do not have caste hindrance in getting education respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers exactly half of the respondents (60 out of 120) perceived that they face caste hindrance and the remaining half of the respondents (50%) opined that they are not facing caste hindrance in getting education. It is clear that in the high school level education group, more than half of the respondents (38) stated that they are not having any caste hindrance problem. Among illiterates, more than half of the respondents (23) and in the above high school level education group half of the respondents (3) opined that they face caste hindrance in getting education respectively.
Agricultural Workers

More than two-third of the agricultural workers (72.5%) opined that they are not experiencing caste as a hindrance in educational attainment. More than one-fourth of the respondents (33) expressed that they feel caste as a problem in education. It is noted that in the high school level education group, four sixth of the respondents (37), followed by illiterates category, less than five sixth of the respondents and in the above high school level education group, two third of the respondents (13) stated that they are not facing caste hindrance in getting education respectively.

Perception on Financial Constraints Faced by the of Women Respondents in getting Education

Table no. 6.2.2.d shows the financial constraints of the respondents in their educational attainment. On the whole less than eleven twelfth of the respondents (213) stated that they have financial constraint in getting education .Less than one-eighth of the respondents 27(11.2%) opined that they are not having financial constraint. It is noted that in the high school level education group, majority of the respondents (110), among illiterates, almost all the respondents’ (81) and in the above high school level education group, 9 respondents’ perception is that they have financial constraint in their educational attainment respectively.

Industrial Workers

Among industrial workers, more than five sixth of the respondents (110) stated that they have financial constraint in getting education. 10 respondents perception is that they are not facing any financial constraint. It is noted that in the high school level education group, more than five sixth of the respondents (63 out of 72), among illiterates, almost all the respondents (97.6%) and in the above high school level education group, all the respondents stated that they have financial constraint in education respectively.

Agricultural Workers

More than five-sixth of the agricultural workers (103 out of 120) stated that they have financial constraint in pursuing education. Less than one-sixth of the respondents (14.2%) opined that they are not having any financial constraint in their education. It is noted that in the high school level education group, more than five
sixth of the respondents (88.7%) perceived that they have financial constraint. Among illiterates, exactly five sixth of the respondents (40) and in the above high school level education group, 16 respondents stated that have financial constraint in continuing education respectively.

**Perception on Being a Single Woman Pursuing Education**

Table no. 6.2.2.e shows the perception of the women respondents on the constraint of being a single woman in a family pursuing education by the respondents. It is clear that on the whole 176 respondents opined that they are not a single woman pursuing education. More than one-fourth of the respondents (64 out of 240) stated that they are single woman and they are not facing any problem. It is clear that in the high school level education group, more than three fifth of the respondents (46), followed by illiterates group, more than five sixth of the respondents (37) and in the above high school level education group, all the respondents opined that they are not facing the problem of a single woman pursuing education in their families respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers, more than two-third of the respondents (74.2%) expressed that they are not single woman pursuing education in their families. More than one-fourth of the respondents (31) stated that they have constraint of being a single woman. It is clear that in the high school level education group, less than four sixth of the respondents (46), followed by illiterates group, more than five sixth of the respondents (37) and in the above high school level education group, all the respondents opined that they are not facing the problem of a single woman pursuing education in their families respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

More than two-third of the agricultural workers (72.5%) opined that they are not facing the problem of a single woman pursuing education in a family. 33 respondents stated that they have the problem of a single woman. It is found that in the high school level education group, four sixth of the respondents (37), followed by illiterates group, less than five sixth of the respondents () and in the above high school level education group, two third of the respondents (68.4%) expressed that they are not facing any problem of being a single woman pursuing education.
Perception on Pursuing Higher Education

The women respondents are categorized as illiterates; upto high school level and above high school level groups, and their problems in pursuing higher education is analyzed by asking the respondents to express their opinions on higher education. Even though the illiterates are not having even the primary level school education, they are also asked to express their perception on the problems they face in going to school and continue their education. They are also enquired about their perception on women pursuing higher education after completing school education. They expressed the views that besides financial constraint in the families, girl children have to face sexual harassment problem and more than that because of cultural constraint, girl children’s education is not given prime importance in poor agricultural and industrial workers families.

Table no. 6.2.2.f presents the views of the women respondents constraints in pursuing higher education. On the whole less than five twelfth respondents (96) perceived that they have financial constraint to continue higher education. Less than one third of the respondents (31.7%) stated that they fear about the sexual harassment problem in higher education institutions. More than one sixth of the respondents (68 out of 240) expressed that they face cultural constraints. It is clear that in the high school level education group, more than two fifth of the respondents opined that they have financial constraints to continue higher education. Among illiterates, one third of the respondents (31) stated that they face cultural constraints. In the above high school level education group 11 respondents perception is that they have financial constraint to continue higher education.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers, less than half of the respondents (44.2%) stated that they have financial constraint to continue higher education. Nearly one third of the respondents (39) opined that they have sexual harassment constraint. Nearly one fourth of the respondents (28 out of 120) expressed that they face cultural constraints. It is clear that in the high school level education group, less than half of the respondents (33) stated that they have financial constraint to continue higher education. Among illiterates, 17 respondents opined that they have financial
constraint to continue higher education. In the above high school level education group, half of the respondents (50%) stated the same reason as above.

*Agricultural Workers*

More than one third of the agricultural workers (35.8%) opined that they have financial problem to continue higher education. More than one fourth of the respondents (37) stated that they face sexual harassment constraint. 40 respondents expressed that they face cultural constraints. It is clear that in the high school level education group, less than three sixth of the respondents (23) perception is that they have financial constraint to continue higher education. Among illiterates, less than three sixth of the respondents perceived that they face cultural constraints. In the above high school level education group, only 8 respondents opined that they have financial constraints to continue higher education.

**III. Perception on Constraints of Women in Educational Attainment (Internal Causes)**

Perception on constraints of women in educational attainment is discussed in terms of obstacles they face in getting education, support for education they receive from women (mother, sister, sister- in -laws) in the families, obstacles in getting higher education, their views regarding improving the educational attainment of women.

Table no. 6.2.3.a shows the obstacles in education of the respondents. It is seen that on the whole more than half of the respondents (123) perceived that they are not interested in education. Less than two fourth of the respondents expressed that their parents are not encouraging aged members in the family. It is found that in the high school level education group, more than two fifth of the respondents (66) perception is that they are not interested in education. Among illiterates, more than half of the respondents (52.2%) expressed that their family members do not allow them to study. In the above high school level education group, 14 respondents (56%) perceived that they are not interested in education.
**Industrial Workers**

More than half of the industrial workers (61) stated that they are not interested in education. Less than half of the respondents stated that their aged family members are not interested to study. In the high school level education group, 39 respondents perceived that they are not interested in education. Among illiterates less than half of the respondents expressed that their aged family members do not allow them to study. In the above high school level education group, more than half of the respondents (4) perceived that they are not interested in education.

**Agricultural Workers**

Among the agricultural workers, 62 respondents expressed that they are not interested in education. Less than two forth of the respondents (48.3%) expressed that their family members are not encouraging them to study. It is seen that in the high school level education group, 27 expressed that and among illiterates, more than half of the respondents (52.8%) perceived that they are not interested in education and in the above high school level education group, 10 respondents also stated the above reason respectively.

**Perception on Support for Education**

Table no. 6.2.3.b shows the support for education of the women respondents. 174 out of 240 respondents expressed that they have parents support for their education. More than one fourth of the respondents (25.4%) perceived that their relatives give support for education. Only 5 respondents’ perception is that their friends give support to continue higher education. It is noted that in the high school level education group, less than four fifth of the respondents (72%) expressed that they have parents support for their education. Among illiterates more than two third of the respondents (63) stated that they do not have parents support for their education. In the above high school level education group, 21 respondents also stated as the above reason respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Less than two third of the industrial workers (77 out of 120) expressed that they have parents support for their education. More than one third of the respondents perceived that their relatives give support for education. Only 2 respondents stated that their friends give support to continue higher education. It is known from the
table that in the high school level education group, less than four sixth of the respondents (46) expressed that they have parents support for their education. Among illiterates more than half of the respondents (61.9%) perceived that they have parents support for their education but they are not interested to pursue education and in the above high school level education group more than two third of the respondents (5) also stated as above.

Agricultural Workers

In the agricultural workers, nearly five sixth of the respondents expressed that they have parents support for their education. Exactly one sixth of the respondents (16.7%) perceived that their relatives give support in higher education. Only 3 respondents perceived that their friends give support to continue higher education. It is stated that in the high school level education group, 44 (out of 53) respondents expressed that they have parents support for their education. Among illiterates, nearly five sixth of the respondents perceived that they do not have any support for education and in the above high school level education group, more than two third of the respondents (16) also stated as above.

Perception on Obstacles in Getting Higher Education

Table no. 6.2.3.c shows the obstacles in getting higher education by the women respondents. It is seen that, on the whole more than five twelfth of the respondents (104) expressed that their poverty is not allowing them to continue higher education. 103 respondents opined that their early marriage is an obstacle to continue higher education. More than one eighth of the respondents opined that their obstacle is the lack of accessibility of educational institutions. In the high school level education group, more than three fifth of the respondents (45.6%) stated that their poverty is not allowing them to continue higher education. Among illiterates, less than half of the respondents (39 out of 90) perceived that their early marriage is an obstacle to have even the primary level education and in the above high school level education group, half of the respondents (12) also stated the above reason respectively.
**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers, nearly half of the respondents opined that their poverty is not allowing them to continue higher education. More than one third of the respondents (42.5%) opined that their early marriage is an obstacle to continue higher education. 10 respondents opined that their obstacle is the lack of accessibility of educational institutions. It is seen that in the high school level education group, exactly three sixth of the respondents (50%) stated that their poverty is the main obstacle to continue their higher education. Among illiterates less than half of the respondents (20) have obstacle in getting higher education due to their gender. In the above high school level education group, half of the respondents (3) stated that their early marriage is an obstacle to continue higher education and the remaining half of the respondents (50%) perceived that their poverty is not allowing them to continue higher education.

**Agricultural Workers**

More than one third of the agricultural workers (52) opined that their early marriage is an obstacle to continue higher education. 45 respondents expressed that their poverty is the main obstacle to continue their higher education. More than one sixth of the respondents (23 out of 120) expressed that their obstacle is the lack of accessibility of educational institutions. It is evident that in the high school level education group, 23 respondents expressed that their early marriage is the main obstacle to continue higher education. Among illiterates less than half of the respondents (20) perceived that their early marriage is the obstacle to have even the primary level education and in the above high school level education group 9 (out of 19) respondents also stated the above reason respectively.

**Perception on Ways for Improving Educational Attainment**

Table no. 6.2.3.d shows the ways for improving educational attainment of the respondents. It is observed that, on the whole a little more than five twelfth of the respondents (102 out of 240) opined that women’s education should be supported by the families by avoiding early marriages. More than one third of the respondents (34.2%) expressed that educational attainment could be increased by encouraging women’s education by the government. Less than one fourth of the respondents (56) opined that educational attainment could be improved by reducing
the cost structure of higher education. It is seen that in the high school level education group, more than two fifth of the respondents (43.2%) recorded the view that women’s educational attainment could be improved by the families by avoiding early marriages of their girl children and among illiterates, less than half of the respondents (41 out of 90) also stated the above reason. In the above high school level education group, 12 respondents expressed that women’s educational attainment could be improved by government measures.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers nearly half of the respondents (59) perceived that women’s education should be supported by the families by avoiding early marriages. Less than one third of the respondents (29.2%) perception is that educational attainment could be increased by encouraging women’s education by the government. Less than one fourth of the respondents (26 out of 120) opined that educational attainment could be improved by reducing cost structure of higher education. It is noted that in the high school level education group, exactly half of the respondents (36) expressed that women’s education should be supported by the families by avoiding early marriages and among illiterates, 21 also stated as above. In the above high school level education group, each 33.3% of the respondents stated that women’s education could be improved by avoiding early marriage, reducing cost structure of higher education and encouraging women education by the Government respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

More than one third of the respondents (47 out of 120) opined that educational attainment could be increased by encouraging women’s education by the government. 43 respondents recorded the view that women’s educational attainment could be improved by the families by avoiding early marriages of their girl children. More than one fourth of the respondents (25%) opined that educational attainment could be improved by reducing the cost structure of higher education. It is found that in the high school level education group, half of the respondents (25) stated that educational attainment could be increased by encouraging women’s education by the government. Among illiterates, less than half of the respondents (41.7%) perceived that women’s educational attainment could be improved by the families by avoiding
early marriages of their girl children. In the above high school level education group, 10 respondents opined that educational attainment could be increased by encouraging women’s education by the government.

**IV. Perception on Determinants of Women’s Education**

Women’s educational attainment in any backward or developing economy is not an easy process. The traditional customs and culture in the backward economies are major hurdles in the path of educational attainment of women. In India, after independence, due to the governmental measures, the importance of women’s education is slowly realized by the people and the families in urban areas are able to educate their girl children due to various amenities available (schools nearby the houses, transport facilities etc). But the rural girl children are not able to utilize the urban amenities and they face many constraints in their educational attainment. The following paragraphs detail the constraints as external and internal in the process of educational attainment of women.

Perception on determinants of women’s education is studied in terms of cultural, political, psychological pressure influencing the women’s education and impact of marriage in continuing education.

Table no. 6.2.4.a shows the cultural influence in educational attainment of the respondents. It is clear that, on the whole less than seven twelfth of the respondents () perceived that they do not have any cultural influence on educational attainment. More than five twelfth of the respondents (105 out of 240) stated they have cultural influence on educational attainment. It is noted that in the high school level education group, more than half of the respondents (51.2%) stated that they do not have cultural influence in getting education. Among illiterates less than two third of the respondents (53) and in the above high school level education group, three fourth of the respondents (72%) perceived that they do not have any cultural influence in their educational attainment. The illiterates are not interested in getting education even though there is no cultural influence for their education.

**Industrial Workers**

More than half of the industrial workers (54.2%) opined that they do not have cultural influence in educational attainment. Less than half of the respondents
(55) expressed that they have cultural influence in their education. It is found that in the high school level education group, more than three sixth of the respondents experience cultural influence on education. Among illiterates, less than four sixth of the respondents (26) stated that they do not have cultural influence on education but they are not interested to study. In the above high school level education group, all respondents (6) perceived that they do not have cultural influence in education.

**Agricultural Workers**

In the agricultural workers more than half of the respondents opined that they do not have cultural influence in education. 50 respondents opined that they have cultural influence in getting education. In the high school level education group, more than three sixth of the respondents (55.8%) do not have any cultural influence in educational attainment. Among illiterates, less than three sixth of the respondents opined that they have cultural influence in their educational attainment. In the above high school level education group, two third of the respondents (12) stated that they do not have any cultural influence in educational attainment.

**Perception on Political Influence on Women’s Education**

The political influence on women’s education highlights the point that how far the political parties support women’s education. In some areas, the political parties help the school children to get transport facilities and in laying proper roads in the villages. The political leaders help their areas children in getting school admissions and birth certificates, income certificates etc.

Table no. 6.2.4.b shows the views of the women respondents regarding political influence on education of the respondents. It is stated that on the whole more than seven twelfth of the respondents (147) perception is that they do not have influence of the political parties in education. More than one third of the respondents (93 out of 240) opined that they have political influence on education. It is seen that in the high school level education group, more than three fifth of the respondents stated that they do not have political influence on education. Among illiterates, less than two third of the respondents (53) and in the above high school level education group, more than half of the respondents (60%) also expressed the above statement respectively.
Industrial Workers

More than half of the industrial workers (59.2%) perception is that they have influence by the political parties in their education. More than one third of the respondents (49) perceived that they do not have any political influence on education. It is stated that in the high school level education group, less than four sixth of the respondents (61.1%) expressed that they do not have political influence on education. Among illiterates more than half of the respondents (22) and in the above high school level education group, majority of the respondents (5) perceived that they do not experience any political influence on education respectively.

Agricultural Workers

Among the agricultural workers less than two third of the respondents (976) opined that they do not have influence of the political parties on education. More than one third of the respondents 44 (36.7%) expressed that they have influence in education. It is seen that in the high school level education group, four sixth of the respondents (66%) stated that they do not have political influence on education. Among illiterates, close to four sixth of the respondents and in the above high school level education group, more than half of the respondents (10 out of 19) perceived that they do not experience any influence on education respectively.

Perception on Psychological Pressure in Pursuing Education

Due to psychological pressure caused by various reasons, women’s education is affected. The psychological pressure may be due to the poverty of the family, feeling stress in studies and no encouragement or support from the family members to study. The following paragraph explains this fact with the help of table no. 6.2.4.c. The table presents the views of the respondents regarding the psychological pressure in pursuing education by them. It is seen that on the whole less than seven twelfth of the respondents (134) stated that they do not have psychological pressure in pursuing education. More than five twelfth of the respondents (44.2%) opined that they have psychological pressure in pursuing education. It is clear that in the high school level education group, less than three fifth of the respondents (64 out of 125), followed by illiterates category, 53 respondents and in the above high school level education group, two third of the respondents expressed that they do not have psychological pressure in pursuing education respectively.
**Industrial Workers**

More than half of the industrial workers (55%) opined that they have psychological pressure in pursuing education. Less than half of the respondents (54, 45%) stated that they do not have psychological pressure in pursuing education. It is seen that in the high school level education group, more than three sixth of the respondents (3), followed by illiterates group, 23 respondents and in the above high school level education group, half of the respondents (3) stated that they have psychological pressure in pursuing education respectively, and the remaining half of the respondents (50%) in the above high school level group perceived that they do not have psychological pressure in pursuing education.

**Agricultural Workers**

In the agricultural workers, exactly two third of the respondents (80) opined that they do not have psychological pressure in pursuing education. Exactly one third of the respondents (40) perceived that they have psychological pressure in pursuing education. In the high school level education group, less than four sixth of the respondents (60.4%) perception is that they do not have psychological pressure in pursuing education. Among illiterates, more than four sixth of the respondents (34) expressed that they do not have psychological pressure in pursuing education but they have no interest to study. In the above high school level education group, more than two third of the respondents (14, 73.7%) opined that they do not have psychological pressure in pursuing education.

**Perception on Influence of Marriage on Women’s Educational Attainment**

Table no. 6.2.4.d shows the challenges of the women respondents after marriage in continuing education. It is clear that, on the whole almost of the respondents (227 out of 240) perceived that they are facing challenge in their educational attainment. Very few of the respondents (13) expressed that they are not facing challenges in the form of not getting support by husbands and others. It is noted that in the high school level education group, majority of the respondents (95.2%) stated that they are facing challenges. Among illiterates, almost 93.3% of the respondents (84) opined that they are facing challenges because after marriage they have to take care of children, husband and others in the family. In the above high school level education group, 96% the respondents perceived that they are facing challenges in their educational attainment.
**Industrial Workers**

Majority of the industrial workers (112 out of 120) perceived that they are facing challenges. Very few of the respondents (6.7%) opined that they are not facing challenges. It is clear that in the high school level education group, almost 93.1% of the respondents perceived that they are facing challenges. Among illiterates, 40 respondents (95.2%) stated that they are facing challenges because they are not allowed to study. In the above high school level education group, 5 respondents expressed that they are facing challenges.

**Agricultural Workers**

In the agricultural workers majority of the respondents 115(95.8%) opined that they are facing challenges. Only 5 respondents stated that they are not facing challenges. It is clear that in the high school level education group, almost 98.1% of the respondents opined that they are facing challenges. Among illiterates, 44 of the respondents stated that they are facing challenges because household chores would be heavy. In the above high school level education group, all respondents (100%) expressed that they are facing challenges.

**FOURTH HYPOTHESIS**

“*Determinants of education vary between the dalit women in the agricultural sector and those in the industrial sector*”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table no.6.2.5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Tukey Test**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Descriptive Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above high school</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source** computed

This hypothesis verified using ‘Tukey’ Test.
The formula is: 
\[ n = \frac{K}{\left( \frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n_k} \right)} \]

\( k = \text{Population means}, \ n = \text{Number of samples} \)

The determinants of education mainly include the educational status and financial of the family. Besides these, cultural backwardness being female headed family and the inaccessibility of educational institutions nearer to their residence and lack of self-confidence early marriage, gender discrimination in getting education are considered as the determinants of education. In this context, the third hypothesis framed in the study is “Determinants of education vary between agricultural workers and industrial workers”. The women respondents are grouped into three groups’ viz., illiterates, high school and above high school. To see the variation in determinants between agricultural workers and industrial workers, Tukey test is applied.

The result of the Tukey test showed that there is a significant difference in the determinants of education between agricultural and industrial workers. The result of the third hypothesis reflects the views of the Feminization ‘U’ curve hypothesis that within a country, there is a U-shape relationship between educational status and women’s labour force participation at a given point in time. Among the poorly educated, women are forced to work to survive and combine farm work with domestic duties, and among the very highly educated, high wages induce women to work and stigmas militating against female employment may be low. Goldin,(1994) Mammen and Paxson , (2000) developed the feminization U-curve, which suggests that female labour force participation first declines and then increases as an economy develops. In initial stages of development, education levels rise and employment shifts from agriculture to manufacturing. However, in these initial stages, education increases much more for men than for women. Later on, women’s education rises as well, while demand for white-collar workers increases with the expansion of the services sector. Higher wages and socially acceptable types of work, and an erosion of a social stigma against female employment, lead to higher female labour force participation.
6.3 HEALTH AND WELL BEING OF DALIT WOMEN

Empowerment of women implies their sustained access to effective basic services such as health care. Improvement in the quality and consistency of health services, requires addressing various institutional and governance issues in the health sector. Thus, any discussion on health and well being of women has far reaching policy implications. While, the state deals with all these issues from the supply side, the women beneficiaries should prove themselves to be effective participants from the demand side. They should have awareness as to their requirements and entitlements to state services, in order to benefit optimally from the health care services. In short, their health seeking behaviour requires a thorough probe, which is a major determinant of women empowerment from a long run perspective. A healthy women population paves way for a productive labour market in future. “Health is in the nature of a merit good, suggesting that it is so meritorious from the point of view of social welfare, that over and above the private supplier taking initiative, to supply facilities for realizing it, the collectively also has to take necessary initiative. Health can be accessed on the basis of the perception of the individual as well (although the objective measures are usually adopted) for health planning and policy. Hence, one may try to know from the individuals whether she feels herself to be of good health and what are her parameters of well being. The subjective self assessment belongs to a domain of micro perspective, the policy makers may draw clue from micro studies, for their policy making. This study assess the perceptions of women workers, in respect of health and well being of women, under five headings as follows.

- Perception on health care status of women
- Perception on health care seeking behaviour
- Perception on preventive health care measures
- Perception on awareness of health care and safety measures
- Perception on prenatal and post natal care

I .Perception on Health Care Status of Women

The perception on health care status of women is analyzed is by knowing the health status of women and their family members expressed by them, decision
makers in their families regarding health care measures, caring of children in the families, negligence of health care by them, improving health care awareness and improving the reproductive health care of women.

Table no. 6.3.1.a reveals the health status of family members of the respondents. On the whole, more than ten twelfth of the respondents (205 out of 240) expressed that their family members have good health status. Less than one eighth of the respondents (25) opined that their family member’s health status is poor. Less than one twelfth of the respondents (4.2%) perceived that their family member’s health status is very good. It is observed that in the high school level education group, more than five sixth of the respondents (86.4%), followed by illiterates category, a little more than five sixth of the respondents (76) and in the above high school level education group, more than five sixth of the respondents (21 out of 25) perception is that their family members health status is good respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers more than five sixth of the respondents (109 out of 120) opined that their family members health status is good. 7 respondents stated that their family member’s health status is poor. One in twenty of the respondents (4) perceived that her family member’s health status is very good. It is noted that in the high school level education group, more than five sixth of the respondents (65), followed by illiterates category, more than five sixth of the respondents (90.5%) and in the above high school level education group, almost (100%) the respondents opined that their family members health status is good respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

96 agriculture workers perceived that the health status of family members is good. Close to one sixth of the respondents (15 %) stated that their family member’s health status is poor. One in twenty respondents (6 out of 120) opined that her family member’s health status is very good. It is observed that in the high school level education group, less than five sixth of the respondents (81.1 %), followed by illiterates category, 38 respondents and in the above high school level education group, more than two third of the respondents (15 out of 19) opined that their family members health status is good respectively.
Perception on Decision Maker in the Family Regarding Health Care

Table no: 6.3.1.b shows the perception on decision maker in the family regarding health care of the respondents. On the whole, close to half of the respondents (49.6%) opined that they decide about their health care without depending on others decisions. Less than one third of the respondents (74 out of 240) expressed that their husbands decide. More than one sixth of the respondents (47) stated that their parents take decision. It is noted that in the high school level education group less than half of the respondents (61) reported that they take decisions independency. Among illiterates category, 49 respondents opined that decisions are taken by them and not by others. In the above high school level education group more than one third of the respondents (44%) also expressed that they take independent decisions.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers less than half of the respondents reported that they take decisions independency. Close to one third of the respondents (38) opined that their husbands take decisions. Less than one fourth of the respondents (22.5%) stated that their parents decide every think on health care. It is observed that in the high school level education group less than half of the respondents (33), and illiterates category, 21 respondents expressed that they take independent decisions respectively. In the above high school level education group, two third of the respondents (4) opined that their husbands take decisions.

**Agricultural Workers**

More than half of the respondents (64) opined that they take independent decisions. Less than one fourth of the respondents (30%) expressed that their husbands take decisions. Exactly one sixth of the respondents (20 out of 240) stated that their parents decide everything on health care. It is noted that in the high school level education group more than half of the respondents expressed that they take independent decisions. Among illiterates category, 28 respondents and in the above high school level education group less than half of the respondents (42.1%) also stated as above respectively.
Perception on Caring of Children in the Families

Table no. 6.3.1.c depicts the facts about caring of children in the families of the respondents. On the whole, less than half of the respondents (111) perceived that they personally take care of their children. Less than one third of the respondents (75 out of 240) stated that children are also taken care by their husbands. Less than one fourth of the respondents (22.5%) stated that children are better cared by their parents. It is noted that in the high school level education group, more than two fifth of the respondents (54 out of 125), followed by illiterates category, less than half of the respondents (47.8%) and in the above high school level education group, less than two third of the respondents (56%) stated that the children are taken care of by themselves respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

In the industrial workers a little more than one third of the respondents (35%) opined that children are given better care of their husbands. Exactly half of the respondents (40) stated that children are taken care by themselves. Close to one third of the respondents (31.7%) expressed that children are looked after better by their parents. It is noted that in the high school level education group more than two sixth of the respondents 29 (40.3%) opined that children are given better care by their husbands. Among illiterates category, a slightly half of the respondents (20) stated that children are taken care of by themselves. In the above high school level education group, each 33.3% of the respondents are caring children by themselves/ husbands/parents respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

Less than two third of the agriculture workers (71) stated that take care of their children personally. More than one fourth of the respondents (27.5%) expressed that children are given better care by their husbands. Less than one sixth of the respondents (16) stated that children are looked after by their parents. It is noted that in the high school level education group, four sixth of the respondents (36) expressed that children are taken care by themselves. Among illiterates category, close to half of the respondents (23) and also in the above high school level education group, two third of the respondents 12(63.3%) opined that children are taken care of by themselves respectively.
Perception on Negligence of Health Care

Table no. 6.3.1.d shows the reasons for not taking care of the respondents. On the whole, less than five twelfth of the respondents (96 out of 240) perceived that they have financial constraints. Less than one third of the respondents (31.2%) opined that they have no time. More than one fourth of the respondents (69) recorded that because of carelessness they neglect health care. It is found that in the high school level education group, nearly two fifth of the respondents (38.4%), followed by illiterates category, more than two third of the respondents 37(41.1%) and in the above high school level education group, less than half of the respondents (44%) also stated reason of financial constraints respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Less than half of the industrial workers (52) opined that they have financial constraints. Exactly one third of the respondents (33.3%) expressed that they have no time. Nearly one fourth of the respondents (28) stated that because of carelessness they neglect health care. In the high school level education group, 29 respondents opined that they have financial constraints and also no time to take care of their health. Among illiterates category, nearly half of the respondents (47.6%) stated that they have financial constraints and in the above high school level education group, half of the respondents (3 out of 6) also opined as above.

**Agricultural Workers**

Among agriculture workers more than one third of the respondents (44) expressed that they have financial constraints. 41 respondents stated that because of carelessness they neglect health care. More than one fourth of the respondents (29.2%) opined that they have no time. It is clear that in the high school level education group, more than two sixth of the respondents (35.8%) recorded that because of carelessness they neglect health care and Among illiterates category, more than two sixth of the respondents (17) also stated the above reason. In the above high school level education group, 8 respondents opined that they have financial constraints.

Perception on Improving Health Care Awareness

Table no. 6.3.1.e reveals the ways to improve health care awareness of the respondents. On the whole, more than half of the respondents (125 out of 240) expressed that through conducting special women health care camps awareness could be created. One third of the respondent (33.8%) perceived that through mass media awareness could be induced. More than one eighth of the respondents (34) opined that
through accessibility of health care clubs, awareness could be brought. It is observed that in the high school level education group, less than three fifth of the respondents (52%) and in the illiterates category more than half of the respondents (49) opined that through conducting women health care camps awareness could be induced respectively. In the above high school level education group 11 respondents also stated as above.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers less than two third of the respondents (76) opined that through conducting women health care camps awareness could be created. Nearly one fourth of the respondents stated that through mass media awareness could be induced. Less than one sixth of the respondents (13.3%) expressed that through accessibility of health care clubs awareness could be brought. In the high school level education group, less than four sixth of the respondents (43) in the illiterates category, more than four sixth of the 29(69%) respondents ad in the above high school level education group, two third of the respondents (4) opined that through conducting women health care camps awareness could be created respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

Less than half of the agriculture workers (53 out of 120) expressed that through mass media awareness could be induced. More than two sixth of the respondents (40.8%) opined that through conducting women health care camps awareness could be created. Nearly one sixth of the respondents (18) stated that through accessibility of health care clubs awareness could be brought. It is observed that in the high school level education group, less than half of the respondents (25 out of 53) and in the above high school level education group, half of the respondents (9) opined that through mass media awareness could be induced respectively. Among illiterates category, less than three sixth of the respondents (41.7%) opined that through conducting women health care camps awareness could be created.

**Perception on Improving Reproductive Health Care**

Table no. 6.3.1.f depicts the ways to improve reproductive health care of the respondents. On the whole, exactly five twelfth of the respondents (100 out of 240) perceived that through taking healthy food reproductive health could be improved.
Less than one third of the respondents (32.1%) stated that following doctor’s advice is necessary for improving reproductive health. More than one fourth of the respondents (63) expressed that by having healthy mind without stress reproductive health could be improved. It is noted that in the high school level education group two fifth of the respondents (51 out of 125), and among illiterates category, more than one third of the respondents (39) and in the above high school level education group 10 respondents also stated that by taking healthy food reproductive health can be improved respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers nearly half of the respondents (59 out of 120) opined that through taking healthy food reproductive health could be taken care of. More than one fourth of the respondents (26.7%) stated that following doctor’s advice is necessary for improving reproductive health. Nearly one fourth of the respondents (29) opined that by having healthy mind without stress reproductive health could be taken care of. It is clear that in the high school level education group less than three sixth of the respondents (31 out of 72), followed by illiterates category, more than half of the respondents (23) and in the above high school level education group more than two third of the respondents (5) expressed that by consuming healthy food reproductive health could be improved respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

More than one third of the agriculture workers (45) opined that following doctor’s advice is necessary for improving reproductive health. 41 respondents stated that through taking healthy food reproductive health can be taken care of. More than one fourth of the respondents (28.3%) perceived that by having healthy mind without stress reproductive health can be improved. It is observed that in the high school level education group more than two sixth of the respondents (21) and in the illiterates category, more than two sixth of the respondents (35.4%) expressed that following doctor’s advice is necessary for improving reproductive health and in the above high school level education group more than one third of the respondents stated the above reason respectively.
II. Perception on Health Care Seeking Behaviour

Perception on health care seeking behaviour is examined in terms of the facts about health check up at free of cost, hospital selection for treatment, waiting time for consulting doctor, visit to government / private hospital for treatment of major and minor diseases, the average amount spent per month for health care the type of medicine they prefer (allopathy, homoeopathy, sidha) and the quality maintenance in the government/ private hospitals.

Table no: 6.3.2.a depicts the facts about health check up at free of cost of the respondents. On the whole, more than two third of the respondents (165) stated that they have checkup at free of cost. Less than one third of the respondents (75 out of 240) opined that they have not checked their health at free of cost. It is clear that in the high school level education group, less four fifth of the respondents (90) expressed that they have not checked their health at free of cost. Among illiterates category, less than two third of the respondents (60%) and in the above high school level education group, 21 respondents opined that they have checked their health at free of cost respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers less than two third of the respondents (72 out of 120) stated that they have checked their health at free of cost. More than one third of the respondents (40%) opined that they have not checked health at free of cost. It is noted that in the high school level education group, nearly four sixth of the respondents (46) expressed that they have checked at free of cost. Among illiterates category, 22 respondents perceived that they have not checked health at free of cost. In the above high school level education group, almost (100%) of the respondents perception is that they have checked health at free of cost.

**Agricultural Workers**

93 agricultural workers stated that they have checked health at free of cost. Less than one fourth of the respondents (22.5%) opined that they have not checked at free of cost. It is observed that in the high school level education group, nearly five sixth of the respondents (44), followed by illiterates category, more than four sixth of the respondents and in the above high school level education group, more than two third of the respondents (15) expressed that they have checked health at free of cost respectively.
Perception on Hospital Selection for the Treatment

Table no: 6.3.2.b revealed the hospital selection for the treatment of diseases by the respondents. On the whole, less than two third of the respondents (152) opined that they have selected government hospitals. More than one fourth of the respondents (23.3%) stated that they have selected private hospitals. Less than one eighth of the respondents (32) expressed that they have selected both (government and private) hospitals. It is clear that in the high school level education group, more than three fifth of the respondents (84 out of 125) stated that they have selected government hospitals. Among illiterates category,, less than two third of the respondents (54) and in the above high school level education group, more than half of the respondents (56%) stated that they have selected government hospitals for treatment of illness respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers more than two third of the respondents opined that they have selected government hospitals. Less than one fourth of the respondents (25) stated that they have selected private hospitals. 13 respondents opined that they have selected both (government and private) hospitals. It is noted that in the high school level education group, nearly four sixth of the respondents (47 out of 72) and in the illiterates category, more than four sixth of the respondents (71.4%) stated that they have selected government hospitals and in the above high school level education group, more than two third of the respondents (5) also stated as above respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

More than half of the agriculture workers (70 out of 120) perceived that they have selected government hospitals. A little more than one fourth of the respondents (25.8%) stated that they have selected private hospitals. 19 respondents expressed that they have selected both (government and private) hospitals. It is noted that in the high school level education group, a little more than four sixth of the respondents (69.8%) and in the illiterates category, exactly half of the respondents (50%) have selected government hospitals and in the above high school level education group, 9 respondents also stated as above.
Perception on Waiting Time for Consulting Doctor

Table no: 6.3.2.c manifests the waiting time for consulting doctor by the respondents. On the whole, nearly one third of the respondents (78 out of 240) opined that they have consulted doctor by waiting below 10 mins. More than one sixth of the respondents (20.4%) stated that they have consulted doctor within 30 mins. 13 respondents expressed that they have consulted doctor within 10-30 mins. It is seen that in the high school level education group, less than three fifth respondents, followed by illiterates category, less than half of the respondents (38) and in the above high school level education group, half of the respondents (48%) also stated that they consulted doctor within 10-30 mins respectively.

Industrial Workers

Among industrial workers less than half of the respondents (56) opined that they consulted doctor within 10-30 mins. One third of the respondents (34.2%) stated that they consulted doctor by waiting below 10 mins. More than one sixth of the respondents (23 out of 120) perceived that they consulted doctor within 30 mins. It is observed that in the high school level education group, less than half of respondents (32), followed by illiterates category, close to 20 respondents and in the above high school level education group two third of the respondents (66.7%) stated that they consulted doctor within 10-30 mins respectively.

Agricultural Workers

Less than half of the agricultural workers (47.5%) opined that they consulted doctor within 10-30 mins. Less than one third of the respondents (37) stated that consulted doctor waiting below 10 mins. More than one sixth respondents (26 out of 120) perception is that they consulted doctor above 30 mins. In the high school level education group, 31 respondents followed by illiterates category, more than two sixth of the respondents (17) and in the above high school level education group, more than one third of the respondents (9 out of 19) perceived that they consulted doctor by waiting 10-30 mins respectively.

Perception on the Visit to Govt. Hospitals for the Treatment

Table no. 6.3.2.d shows the type of diseases for which the respondents visit the government hospitals. On the whole, less than seven twelfth of the respondents (136) opined that they visited government hospitals for the treatment of minor
diseases. Close to one fourth of the respondents (24.5%) expressed that they visited
govt. hospital for the treatment of all diseases. More than one sixth of the
respondents (45 out of 240) stated that they visited govt. hospital for the treatment of
major diseases. It is observed that in the high school level education group less than
three fifth of the respondents (69 out of 125) stated that they visited govt. hospital
for the treatment of minor disease. Among illiterates category, less than two third of
the respondents (56.7%) perception is that they visited government hospitals for the
treatment of all diseases. In the above high school level education group, two third
of the respondents (64%) perceived that they visited govt. hospital for the treatment
of minor diseases.

**Industrial Workers**

Close to two third of the industrial workers (65%) expressed that they have
visited private hospitals for the treatment of minor diseases. Exactly one fourth of
the respondents (30) opined that they visited private hospitals for the treatment of
only major diseases. Less than one sixth of the respondents (12 out of 120)
expressed that they visited private hospitals for the treatment of all diseases. It is
noted that in the high school level education group less than four sixth of the
respondents (62.5%), followed by illiterates category, exactly four sixth of the
respondents (66.7%) and in the above high school level education group more than
two third of the respondents (5) opined that they visited private hospitals for the
treatment of minor diseases respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

In the agricultural workers close to half of the respondents (48.3%) perceived
that they visited private hospitals for the treatment of minor diseases. More than one
third of the respondents (47) opined that they visited private hospitals for the
treatment of all diseases. Less than one sixth of the respondents (15 out of 120)
expressed that they visited only government hospital for major diseases. It is
provided that in the high school level education group, less than half of the
respondents (45.3%) followed by illiterates category, a little less than half of the
respondents (23 out of 48) and in the above high school level education group, less
than two third of the respondents (11) stated that they have visited private hospitals
for the treatment of minor diseases respectively.
Perception on the Visit to Private Hospitals

Table no. 6.3.2.e shows type of disease for which the respondents visit the private hospitals. On the whole, less than five twelfth of the respondents (93 out of 240) stated that they visited private hospitals for the treatment of minor diseases. More than one third of the respondents (34.6%) opined that they visited private hospitals for the treatment of only major diseases. More than one fourth of the respondents (64) expressed that they visited private hospitals for the treatment of all diseases. It is clear that in the high school level education group, less than two fifth of the respondents (47) opined that they visited private hospitals for the treatment of major diseases. Among illiterates category, more than one third of the respondents (38.9%) and in the above high school level education group more than half of the respondents expressed that they visited private hospitals for the treatment of minor diseases respectively.

Industrial Workers

Among industrial workers 56 respondents opined that they visited private hospitals for the treatment of only major diseases. More than one third of the respondents (35.8%) stated that they visited private hospitals for the treatment of minor diseases. A little more than one sixth of the respondents (21 out of 120) opined that they visited private hospitals for the treatment of all diseases. It is clear that in the high school level education group exactly three sixth of the respondents (50%) and among illiterates category, less than three sixth of the respondents (42.9%) expressed that they visited private hospitals for the treatment of major diseases respectively. In the above high school level education group two third of the respondents (50%) opined that they visited private hospitals for the treatment of minor diseases only.

Agricultural Workers

Less than half of the agriculture workers (47.1%) opined that they visited private hospitals for the treatment of minor diseases. More than one third of the respondents (43) expressed that they have visited private hospitals for the treatment of all diseases. Less than one fourth of the respondents (27 out of 120) perception is that they visited private hospitals for the treatment of major diseases. It is found that in the high school level education group, less than half of the respondents (45.3%)
expressed that they visited private hospitals for the treatment of all diseases. Among illiterates category, less than half of the respondents (22 out of 42) and in the above high school level education group more than half of the respondents (52.6%) stated that they visited private hospitals for the treatment of minor diseases respectively.

**Perception on Average Amount Spent Per Month for Health Care**

Table no. 6.3.2.f depicts the average amount spent for health care by the respondents. On the whole, less than ten twelfth of the respondents (195 out of 240) opined that they spend Rs 100-500. More than one eighth of the respondents (13.3%) expressed that they spend Rs in 500-1000 per month on an average. One in twelfth of the respondents (13) stated that she spends averagely Rs 1000-1500. It is found that in the high school level education group, exactly four fifth of the respondents (80%) opined that they spend Rs 100-500 per month on an average. Among illiterates category, a little more than five sixth of the respondents (84.4%) opined that they spend Rs 100-500 for health care. In the above high school level education group more than two third of the respondents (19) opinion is that they spend on an average Rs 100-500.

**Industrial Workers**

Among the industrial workers a slightly more than five sixth of the respondents (102) opined that they spend nearly Rs 100-500 per month. Less than one sixth of the respondents (11.7%) expressed that they spend on an average Rs 500-1000. Only 4 respondents stated that they spend Rs 1000-1500 for health care. It is noted that in the high school level education group close to five sixth of the respondents (58), followed by illiterates category, more than five sixth of the respondents (90.5%) and in the above high school level education group almost (100%) the respondents opined that they spend Rs 100-500 per month on an average respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

Less than five sixth of the agriculture workers (77.5%) opined that they spend 100-500 for health care. Close to one sixth of the respondents (18) stated that they spend on an average Rs 500-1000. Only 9 respondents perceived that they spend Rs 1000-1500 per month on an average. It is noted that in the high school level education group, less than five sixth of the respondents (79.2%), followed by
illiterates category, less than five sixth of the respondents (38) and in the above high school level education group, more than two third of the respondents (13 out of 19) stated that they spend Rs 100-500 per month on an average respectively.

**Perception on Type of Medicine**

Table no. 6.3.2.g presents the type of treatment women respondents like. On the whole, 185 respondents opined that they like allopathy medicine. More than one eighth of the respondents (14.6%) expressed that they like siddha medicine. Exactly one in twelfth of the respondents (8.3%) stated that they like homoeopathy medicine. It is clear that in the high school level education group less than four fifth of the respondents (95 out of 125), followed by illiterates category, less than five sixth of the respondents (73) and in the above high school level education group two third of the respondents (17 out of 25) perception is that they like allopathy medicine respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers more than two third of the respondents (87 out of 125) stated that they like allopathy medicine. More than one sixth of the respondents (20%) opined that they like siddha medicine. Only 9 respondents opined that they like homoeopathy medicine. It is noted that in the high school level education group more than four sixth of the respondents (69.4%), followed by illiterates category, less than five sixth of the respondents (31) and in the above high school level education group almost (100%) the respondents opined that they like allopathy medicine respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

Close to five sixth of the agriculture workers (98 out of 120) opined that they like allopathy medicine. 11 respondents stated that they like siddha medicine. A little more than one in twenty respondents (9.2%) expressed that they like allopathy medicine. It is clear that in the high school level education group five sixth of the respondents (45), followed by illiterates category, more than five sixth of the respondents (87.5%) and in the above high school level education group, more than half of the respondents (11 out of 19) stated that they like allopathy medicine respectively.
Perception on Quality Maintenance in the Hospitals

Table no. 6.3.2.h reveals the perception of women respondents on the quality maintenance in hospitals. On the whole, more than one third of the respondents (35.4%) opined that quality maintenance is good in government hospital. Nearly one third of the respondents (79) opinion is that quality maintenance is better in private hospitals. Less than four twelfth of the respondents (76 out of 240) expressed that quality maintenance is good in both government and private hospitals. It is clear that in the high school level education group, less than two fifth of the respondents perceived that quality maintenance is good in both government and private hospital. Among illiterates category, more than one third of the respondents (38.9%) opinion is that quality maintenance is better in private hospitals. In the above high school level education group, less than half of the respondents (110 perceived that quality maintenance is good in government hospitals.

Industrial Workers

Among industrial workers more than one third of the respondents (45) expressed that quality maintenance in both government and private hospitals is good. Exactly one third of the respondents (30.8%) opined that they quality maintenance is good in government hospital. More than one fourth of the respondents (35 out of 120) stated that quality maintenance is better in private hospital. It is clear that in the high school level education group, more than two sixth of the respondents (26) expressed that quality maintenance is good in both government and private hospitals. Among illiterates category, less than half of the respondents (40.5%) also stated as above. In the above high school level education group two third of the respondents (4) perceived that quality maintenance is good in government hospital.

Agricultural Workers

More than one third of the agriculture workers (45) perceived that quality maintenance is good in government hospital. More than two sixth of the respondents (36.7%) stated that quality maintenance is better in private hospitals. A slightly more than one fourth of the respondents (31 out of 120) opinion is that quality maintenance is good in both government and private hospitals. It is seen that in the high school level education group, more than one third of the respondents’ (19 out
of 53) perception is that quality maintenance is good in both government and private hospitals. Among illiterates category, less than half of the respondents (43.8%) and in the above high school level education group more than one third of the respondents (8 out of 19) opined that quality maintenance is better in private hospitals respectively.

III. Perception on Preventive Health Care Measures

Perception on preventive health care measures taken by the women respondents is assessed in terms of the knowledge about health insurance policy, physical exercises for health maintenance, mental stress due to heavy household chores, opinion on yoga, knowledge about the law against domestic violence and their opinions regarding the punishment for sexual harassment.

Table no. 6.3.3.a presents the facts about the health insurance policy of the respondents. On the whole, more than half of the respondents (124) expressed that they have no health insurance policy. Less than six twelfth of the respondents (48.3%) opined that they have health insurance policy. It is provided that in the high school level education group, less than three fifth of the respondents (50.4% stated that they have taken health insurance policy. Among illiterates category, less than two third of the respondents (57 out of 90) opined that they do not have health insurance policy. In the above high school level education group five sixth of the respondents (20) perceived that they have taken health insurance policy.

Industrial Workers

Among industrial workers more than two fourth of the respondents (65 out of 120) stated that they have not taken health insurance policy. Less than half of the respondents (45.8%) perceived that they have taken health insurance policy. It is observed that in the high school level education group, less than five sixth of the respondents (39 out of 72) followed by illiterates category, less than four sixth of the respondents (25) expressed that they have not taken health insurance policy respectively. In the above high school level education group more than two third of the respondents (5 out of 6) perception is that they have health insurance policy.

Agricultural Workers

A slightly more than half of the agriculture workers (61) opined that they have taken health insurance policy. Close to half of the respondents (49.2%) stated
that they have not taken health insurance policy. It is noted that in the high school level education group more than three sixth of the respondents (56.6%) expressed that they have health insurance policy. Among illiterates category, exactly four sixth of the respondents (32 out of 48) perceived that they have not taken health insurance policy. In the above high school level education group, more than two third of the respondents (78.95) stated that they have health insurance policy.

**Perception on Physical Exercises other than Household Chores**

Table no. 6.3.3.b exhibits the facts about the physical exercises other than household chores carried over by the women respondents. On the whole, 223 respondents opined that they are not doing any physical exercise. Less than one twelfth of the respondents (7.1%) stated that they are doing some kind of physical exercise. It is seen that in the high school level education group majority (92%) of the respondents, followed by illiterates category, majority (94.4%) of the respondents and in the above high school level education group more than three fourth of the respondents (23 out of 25) also stated that they are not doing any exercise respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers more than five sixth respondents (107) opined that they are not doing any physical exercise. Less than one sixth of the respondents (10.8%) stated that they are doing some physical exercise. It is clear that in the high school level education group more than five sixth of the respondents (64 out of 72), followed by illiterates category, more than five sixth of the respondents (38) and in the above high school level education group more than two third of the respondents (83.3%) stated that they are doing any exercise.

**Agricultural Workers**

Majority (96.7%) of the respondents expressed that they are not doing any physical exercise. One in twenty respondents opined that she is doing physical exercise. It is clear that in the high school level education group majority (96.2%) of the respondents stated that they are not doing any physical exercise. Among illiterates category, majority (97.9%) of the respondents perceived that they are not doing any physical exercise and in the above high school level education group majority (94.7%) of the respondents also stated as above respectively.
Perception on Mental Stress

Table no. 6.3.3.c reveals how the respondents suffer due to mental stress. On the whole, less than seven twelfth of the respondents (134 out of 240) expressed that they are free from mental stress. More than five twelfth of the respondents (106) opined that they are suffer from mental stress. It is noted that in the high school level education group less than three fifth of the respondents (72) opined that they are free from mental stress. Among illiterates category, more than half of the respondents (55.6%) stated that they have mental stress. In the above high school level education group, half of the respondents (13) perceived that they suffer free from mental stress.

Industrial Workers

Among industrial workers less than two third of the respondents (75 out of 120) opined that they are free from mental stress. More than one third of the respondents (37.5%) stated that they are not suffering from mental stress. It is provided that in the high school level education group less than four sixth of the respondents (61.1%), and among illiterates category, close to four sixth of the respondents (27 out of 42), and in the above high school level education group two third of the respondents stated that they are free from mental stress respectively.

Agricultural Workers

A slightly half of the respondents (50.8%) perceived that they are not free from mental stress.59 respondents opined that they are free from mental stress. It is noted that in the high school level education group a little more than half of the respondents (52.8%) stated that they are free from mental stress. Among illiterates category, a slightly half of the respondents (25) opined that they are not free from mental stress and in the above high school level education group less than two third of the respondents stated that they are suffer from mental stress respectively.

Perception on Opinion on Yoga

Table no: 6.3.3.d reveals the opinion on yoga by the respondents. On the whole, more than nine twelfth of the respondents (185 out of 240) expressed that they are having knowledge about yoga. Less than one fourth of the respondents (22.9%) opined that they are not so. It is seen that in the high school level education group close to four fifth of the respondents (98 out of 125), followed by illiterates
category, more two third of the respondents (69) and in the above high school level education group more than two third of the respondents (72%) stated that they are having knowledge about yoga respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers less than five twelfth of the respondents (73.3%) opined that they are having knowledge about yoga. More than one sixth of the respondent (23) stated that they are not having knowledge about yoga. It is noted that in the high school level education group, less than five sixth of the respondents (80.6%), followed by illiterates category, less than five sixth of the respondents (33 out of 42) and in the above high school level education group almost (100%) the respondents opined that they are having knowledge about yoga respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

More than two third of the agriculture workers (73.3%) opined that they are having knowledge about yoga. A little more than one fourth of the respondents (32) stated that they are not having knowledge about yoga. It is clear that in the high school level education group more than four sixth of the respondents (75.5%) followed by illiterates category, more than four sixth of the respondents (36) and in the above high school level education group two third of the respondents (63.2%) opined that they are having knowledge about yoga respectively.

**Perception on Laws about Domestic Violence**

Table no: 6.3.3.e depicts the perception of the women respondents on the laws against domestic violence. On the whole, less than two third of the respondents (151) perceived that they know the laws against domestic violence. More than one third of the respondents (37.1%) opined that they do not know the same. It is seen that in the high school level education group, nearly three fifth of the respondents (74%), followed by illiterates category, exactly two third of the respondents (60) and in the above high school level education group more than two third of the respondents (17 out of 25) also stated that they know the laws respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers more than three fourth of the respondents (95) opined that they know the laws against domestic violence. Less than one fourth of the respondents (25) stated that do not know the laws against domestic violence. It is
observed that in the high school level education group, less than five sixth of the respondents (77.8%), followed by illiterates category, exactly five sixth of the respondents (35 out of 42) and in the above high school level education group two third of the respondents (66.7%) stated that they know the laws respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

More than half of the agricultural workers (65 out of 120) stated that they know the laws against domestic violence. 55 respondents opined that do not know the laws against domestic violence. In the high school level education group, three sixth of the respondents (27 out of 53) and among illiterates category, three sixth of the respondents (52.1%) and in the above high school level education group, more than two third of the respondents (68.4%) also stated that they know laws respectively.

**Perception on Punishments for Sexual Abusement**

Table no. 6.3.3.f reveals the perception on sexual abusement of the respondents. On the whole, 84 respondents opined that counseling should be given to the culprits. More than four twelfth of the respondents (84 out of 240) stated that the culprits should be put in jail. Less than one third of the respondents expressed that the culprits should be severely punished before the public. It is seen that in the high school level education group, less than two fifth of the respondents (47) stated that counseling should be given to the culprits. Among illiterates category, more than one third of the respondents (35.6%) expressed that the culprits should be put in jail and in the above high school level education group, less than half of the respondents (40%) also stated as above respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Among the industrial workers, more than one third of the respondents (47) stated that counseling should be given to the culprits. Nearly one third of the respondents (32.5%) opined that the culprits should be severely punished before the public. More than one fourth of the respondents (34 out of 120) perceived that the culprits should be put in jail. It is noted that in the high school level education group 28 respondents opined that counseling should be given to the culprits and Among illiterates category, more than two sixth of the respondents (40.5%) also stated as
above. In the above high school level education group, each 33.3% of the respondents expressed that the culprits should be put in jail / sent for counseling / punished before public respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

Less than half of the agriculture workers (50) opined that the culprits should be put in jail. Less than one fourth of the respondents (30.8%) perceived that counseling should be given to the culprits. More than one fourth of the respondents (33) stated that the culprits should be severely punished before the public. It is noted that in the high school level education group more than two sixth of the respondents (41.5%), followed by illiterates category, less than three sixth of the respondents (20) stated that the culprits should be put in jail and in the above high school level education group, less than half of the respondents (8 out of 19) also stated as above respectively.

**IV. Perception on Awareness about Health Care and Safety Measures**

Perception on awareness about health care and safety measures by the women respondents is discussed in terms of awareness of health care and health care camps, their views regarding attending health care camps, government health care insurance, knowledge about SHA – 2013 and awareness about family planning.

Table no. 6.3.4.a presents the facts about the awareness on health care of the respondents. On the whole, less than nine twelfth of the respondents perception is that they awareness on health care and remaining more than one fourth of the respondents (65) opined that they do not have awareness on health care. It is clear that in the high school level education group, more than four fifth of the respondents (105 out of 125), followed by illiterate category, more than half of the respondents (54.4%) and in the above high school level education group, 21 respondents also expressed that they have awareness on health care respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Regarding industrial workers, five sixth of the respondents perceived that they have awareness on heath care. Close to one sixth of the respondents (15.8%) stated that they do not have so. It is clear that in the high school level education
group, more than five sixth of the respondents (64 out of 72) opined that they have awareness on health care. Among illiterates category, less than five sixth of the respondents (76.2%) and in the above high school level education group more than two third of the respondents (5) also stated that they have awareness on health care.

**Agricultural Workers**

With regard to agricultural workers, less than two third of the respondents stated that they have awareness on health care and the balance more than one third of the respondents (46) perceived that they do not have so. It is observed that in the high school level education group, 41 of the respondents pointed out that they have awareness on health care. Among illiterates category, nearly four sixth of the respondents (64.6%) stated that they do not have awareness on health care. In the above high school level education group, 16 respondents also stated as above.

**Perception on Awareness about Health Care Camps**

Table no.6.3.4.b indicates the awareness about health care camps by the women respondents. On the whole, 182 respondents expressed that they have awareness about health care camps. Close to one fourth of the respondents opined that they do not have awareness about health care camps. It is clear that in the high school level education group, exactly four fifth of the respondents (80%) stated that they have awareness about health care camps. Among illiterates category, a slightly more than two third of the respondents (62) and in the above high school level education group five sixth of the respondents (20 out of 25) also stated their awareness about health care camps.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers, majority (92.5%) of the respondents expressed their awareness about health care camps. One in twenty respondents (9) opined that she do not have any awareness. It is observed that in the high school level education group, more than five sixth of the respondents (65) revealed their awareness about health care camps. Among illiterates category, almost (97.6%) the respondents and in the above high school level education group, more than one third of the respondents (83.3%) also stated their awareness about health care camps respectively.
**Agricultural Workers**

More than half of the agriculture workers (71 out of 120) opined their awareness about health care camps. More than one third of the respondents expressed that they do not have awareness about health care camps. It is seen that in the high school level education group, four sixth of the respondents (66%) stated their awareness about health care camps. Among illiterates category, less four sixth of the respondents (21) opined that they do not have awareness about health care camps. In the above high school level education group, more than two third of the respondents (78.9%) pointed out their awareness about health care camps.

**Perception on Attending Health Care Awareness Camps**

Table no. 6.3.4.c exhibits the facts about the perception of the women respondents on attending health care awareness camps. On the whole, more than half of the respondents (128 out of 240) expressed that they know the benefits of attending health care awareness camps. Less than six twelfth of the respondents (46.7%) opined that they do not know the benefits of. It is clear that in the high school level education group, less than three fifth of the respondents (71), expressed that they have knowledge about benefits in attending health care awareness camps. Among illiterates category, more than half of the respondents (55.6%) revealed that they do not know the benefits about attending health care awareness camps. In the above high school level education group, 17 respondents opined that they are aware of the benefits of attending health care awareness camps.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers less than two third of the respondents perceived that they know the benefits in attending health care awareness camps. More than one third of the respondents (40%) have no idea about benefits in attending health care awareness camps. It is noted that in the high school level education group, close to four sixth stated that they know about benefits in attending health care awareness camps. Among illiterates category, a little more than half of the respondents (22) and in the above high school level education group, half of the respondents (50%) pointed out that they know the benefits of attending health care awareness camps.

**Agricultural Workers**
Less than half of the agricultural workers (46.7%) considered that they have knowledge about benefits attending health care awareness camps. More than half of the respondents (64 out of 120) opined that they do not have knowledge about the same. It is provided that in the high school level education group, three sixth of the respondents (56.6 %), followed by illiterates category, less than four sixth of the respondents, mentioned that they do not have knowledge about the benefits. In the above high school level education group, more than two third of the respondents (14) mentioned that they know the benefits of attending health care awareness camps.

**Perception on Government Health Care Insurance**

Table no. 6.3.4.d reveals the picture about government health care insurance schemes utilized by the women respondents. On the whole, more than seven twelfth of the respondents (143) opined that they know about government health care insurance. Less than five twelfth of the respondents (40.4%) expressed that they do not know about it. It is seen that in the high school level education group more than three fifth of the respondents (76), and among illiterates category, more than half of the respondents (54.4%) and in the above high school level education group more than two third of the respondents (72%) stated that they know about health care insurance scheme respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers, more than two third of the respondents (83) perceived that they know about health care insurance. More than one fourth of the respondents (30.8%) opined that they do not know about it. It is seen that in the high school level education group a little more than four sixth of the respondents (68.1%), and among illiterates category, more than four sixth of the respondents (30 out of 42) and in the above high school level education group, more than two third of the respondents (4) stated that they know about the health care insurance scheme respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

Half of the agricultural workers (50%) perceived that they know about the health care insurance and the remaining half of the respondents (60) perceived that they do not know about it. It is clear that in the high school level education group,
three sixth of the respondents (50.9%) stated out that they know about the health care insurance. Among illiterates category, more than half of the respondents (29 out of 48) expressed that they do not know about the health care insurance. In the above high school level education group more than two third of the respondents (19) expressed that they know about the health care insurance.

**Perception on Awareness on SHA-2013 (Sexual Harassment Act)**

Table no. 6.3.4.e presents the awareness on SHA 2013 by the women respondents. On the whole, more than half of the respondents (54.6%) perceived that they do not know about SHA 2013. More than five twelfth of the respondents (109 out of 240) stated that they know about SHA 2013. It is clear that in the high school level education group less than three fifth of the respondents stated that they know about SHA 2013. Among illiterates category, two third of the respondents (70%) expressed that they do not know about SHA 2013. In the above high school level education group, more than two third of the respondents (19) stated that they know about SHA 2013.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers more than two fourth of the respondents (67) pointed out that they do not know about SHA 2013. A little less than half of the respondents mentioned that they know about SHA 2013. It is clear that in the high school level education group, less than four sixth of the respondents (62.5%) and among illiterates category, a slightly more than half of the respondents (24) expressed that they do not know about SHA 2013 respectively. In the above high school level education group, two third of the respondents (4) stated that they know about SHA 2013.

**Agricultural Workers**

More than one third of the agricultural workers of the women respondents (35%) mentioned that they know about SHA 2013. Nearly two third of the respondents (78) reported that they do not know about SHA 2013. It is observed that in the high school level education group, four sixth of the respondents (35) stated that they know about SHA 2013. Among illiterates category, close to five sixth of the respondents (81.2%) expressed that they do not know about SHA 2013. In the above high school level education group, more than two third of the respondents pointed out that they know about SHA 2013.
Perception on Awareness on Family Planning

Table no. 6.3.4.f shows the perception on awareness on family planning by the respondents. On the whole less than ten twelfth of the respondents (81.3) mentioned that they have awareness on family planning. More than one sixth of the respondents (45 out of 240) reported that they do not have so. It is observed that in the high school level education group, a little more than four fifth of the respondents (101) mentioned their awareness on family planning. Among illiterates category, more than two third the respondents (78.9%) and in the above high school level education group, majority (92%) of the respondents also stated their awareness on family planning.

Industrial Workers

Among industrial workers, exactly five sixth of the respondents (100) reported their awareness on family planning. One sixth of the respondents (16.7%) mentioned that they do not have awareness on family planning. It is clear that in the high school level education group exactly five sixth of the respondents (60) stated their awareness on family planning. Among illiterates category, exactly five sixth of the respondents (83.3%) and in the above high school level education group, more than two third the respondents also pointed out that they are aware on family planning respectively.

Agricultural Workers

Less than five sixth of the agricultural workers the respondents (95 out of 240) stated that they have awareness on family planning. More than one sixth of the respondents (20.8%) mentioned that they do not have awareness on family planning. It is clear that in the high school level education group, less than five sixth of the respondents (41) and among illiterates category, less than five sixth of the respondents (75%) an in the above high school level education group majority (94.7%) the respondents stated that they are aware of family planning.

V. Perception on Prenatal and Post Natal Care

Perception on prenatal and post natal care is studied in terms of their views regarding the early marriage of the daughters in the families, the type of diseases affecting the women, the ways to reduce infant and maternal mortality rates and the reasons for not doing any fitness activities by the women.
Table no. 6.3.5.a depicts the facts about the early marriage of the daughters in the respondent’s families. On the whole, more than one third of the respondents (87 out of 240) perceived that they have more girl children in their families. So their parents do early marriage of the daughters to reduce family burden. One third of the respondents (33.7%) opined that they suffer from poverty. Less than one third of the respondents (72) stated that they need to follow the culture and tradition prevailing in the society. It is noted that in the high school level education group, less than two fifth of the respondents (35.2%) mentioned that they suffer from poverty. Among illiterates category, more than one third of the respondents (35) perceived that they have more girl children in their families. In the above high school level education group, more than one third of the respondents (36%) stated their poverty situation as the cause for early marriage of the daughters.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers, more than one fourth of the respondents (40.8%) mentioned that they have more girl children in their families. Less than one third of the respondents (37) expressed that they decide to follow the culture and tradition prevailing in the society. More than one fourth of the respondents (34 out of 120) stated that they suffer from poverty. It is noted that in the high school level education group, more than two sixth of the respondents (38.9%), and among illiterates category, a little three sixth of the respondents (20) also stated that they have more girl children in their families respectively. In the above high school level education group, half of the respondents (50%) have mentioned their poverty situation.

**Agricultural Workers**

More than one fourth of the agricultural workers (47 out of 120) stated poverty as the reason. Close to one third of the respondents (31.7%) opined that more girl children in their families. More than one fourth of the respondents (35) expressed that to follow the culture and tradition prevailing in the society. It is observed that in the high school level education group, more than two sixth of the respondents (37.7%) stated that they suffer from poverty. Among illiterates category, less than half of the respondents (43.8%) stated their poverty condition. In the above high school level education group, more than one third of the respondents (6) explained that they have more girl children in their families.
Perception on Type of Diseases Affecting

Table no. 6.3.5.b shows the perception on type of diseases mostly affecting the women respondents. On the whole, less than eighth twelfth of the respondents (150) reported that they affected by back and leg pain. More than one fourth of the respondents (26.3%) perceived that they suffer from stomach pain. Less than one eighth of the respondents (27) stated that they have uterus problem. It is noted that in the high school level education group a little more than three fifth of the respondents (76 out of 125) mentioned that they suffer from back and leg pain. Among illiterates category, close to two third of the respondents (65.6%) and in the above high school level education group two third of the respondents (15) pointed out that they suffer from back and leg pain.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers exactly half of the respondents (50%) reported that they suffer from back and leg pain. One third of the respondents 41 (34.2%) opined stomach pain as their problem. Close to one sixth of the respondents perceived that they have uterus problem. It is noted that in the high school level education group, more than half of the respondents (38) perceived that they suffer due to back and leg pain. Among illiterates category, less than three sixth of the respondents (42.9%) and in the above high school level education group, two third of the respondents (66.7%) also reported that they suffer from back and leg pain respectively.

**Agricultural Workers**

More than two third of the agricultural workers (75%) opined that they are affected by back and leg pain. More than one sixth of the respondents (22) stated that they suffer from stomach pain. One in twenty respondents (8) have mentioned about uterus problem. It is noted that in the high school level education group, more than four sixth of the respondents (38 out of 53) stated that they are affected by back and leg pain. Among illiterates category, a little more than five sixth of the respondents (85.4%) and in the above high school level education group, less than two third of the respondents (11) also mentioned that they suffer from back and leg pain.

Perception on Ways to Reduce Infant Mortality Rate

Table no. 6.3.5.c reveals the ways to reduce infant mortality rate. On the whole more than five twelfth of the respondents (108) stated that infant mortality could be reduced by taking nutritional food. A slightly more than five twelfth of the
respondents (42.5%) perceived that infant mortality could be reduced by taking proper treatment in the hospital. Exactly one eighth of the respondents (30) opined that infant mortality could be reduced by avoiding hard works. It is clear that in the high school level education group, more than two fifth of the respondents (57) stated that infant mortality could be reduced rate by proper treatment in the hospitals. Among illiterates category, less than half of the respondents (45.6%) and in the above high school level education group less than half of the respondents (44%) also stated that infant mortality could be reduced by taking nutritional food.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers, two fourth of the respondents (61) pointed out that infant mortality could be reduced by taking proper treatment in the hospitals. One third of the respondents (34.2%) stated that infant mortality could be reduced by taking nutritional food. Close to one sixth of the respondents (15%) stated that infant mortality could be reduced by avoiding hard works. It is observed that in the high school level education group more than two sixth of the respondents (48.6%) mentioned that infant mortality rate could be reduced by taking nutritional food. Among illiterates category, more than half of the respondents (23) and in the above high school level education group half of the respondents (50%) also pointed out that infant mortality could be reduced by taking proper treatment in the hospitals.

**Agricultural Workers**

More than half of the agricultural workers (55.8%) reported that infant mortality could be reduced by taking nutrition food. More than one third of the respondents (41) perceived that infant mortality could be reduced by taking proper treatment in the hospitals. Less than one sixth of the respondents (12) recorded that infant mortality rate could be reduced by avoiding hard works. It is in the high school level education group more than half of the respondents (52.8%) revealed that infant mortality rate could be reduced by taking nutritional food. Among illiterates category, less than four sixth of the respondents (30) and in the above high school level education group half of the respondents (9 out of 19) have also stated that infant mortality rate could be reduced by taking nutritional food.
Perception on Ways to Reduce Maternal Mortality

Table no. 6.3.5.d depicts the ways to reduce maternal mortality by the women respondents. On the whole, more than half of the respondents (128) reported that maternal mortality could be reduced by taking sufficient food and medicine. Less than one third of the respondents (30%) mentioned that maternal mortality could be reduced by taking care in delivery. Exactly one fourth of the respondents (40 out of 240) stated that maternal mortality could be reduced by avoiding early marriage. It is viewed that in the high school level education group less than three fifth of the respondents (66) , followed by illiterates category, more than half of the respondents 48 (53.4%) and in the above high school level education group more than half of the respondents (56) have also expressed that maternal mortality could be reduced by consuming sufficient food and medicine respectively.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers, more than half of the respondents (69) perceived that maternal mortality could be reduced by taking sufficient food and medicine. Less than three fourth of the respondents (26 out of 120) mentioned that maternal mortality could be reduced by taking care in delivery. More than one sixth of the respondents (20.8%) stated that maternal mortality could be reduced by avoiding early marriage. It is found that in the high school level education group more than three sixth of the respondents (56.9%), followed by illiterates category, less than four sixth of the respondents (25 out of 42) and in the above high school level education group half of the respondents (50%) suggested that maternal mortality could be reduced by taking sufficient food and medicine respectively and remaining half of the respondents (3) stated that maternal mortality could be reduced by proper attention during delivery in hospitals.

**Agricultural Workers**

Close to half of the agricultural workers (59) stated that maternal mortality could be reduced by taking sufficient food and medicine. More than one third of the respondents (38.3%) mentioned that maternal mortality could be reduced by taking care in delivery. Less than one sixth of the respondents (15) perceived that maternal mortality could be reduced by avoiding early marriage. It is seen that in the high school
level education group less than half of the respondents (25), followed by illiterates category, close to half of the respondents (23) and in the above high school level education group less than two third of the respondents (11 out of 25) also pointed out that maternal mortality could be reduced by consuming sufficient food and medicine respectively.

**Perception on Reasons for Not Doing Fitness Activities**

Table no. 6.3.5.e depicts the reasons for not doing fitness activities by the women respondents. On the whole, five twelfth of the respondents (101) opined that they have no time for doing fitness activities. More than one fourth of the respondents (27%) mentioned that they are not interested in fitness activities. Less than one fourth of the respondents (54 out of 240) opined that they are doing fitness activities and remaining one in twelfth of the respondents (20) stated that they are lazy. It is clear that in the high school level education group more than two fifth of the respondents (59) , followed by illiterates category, more than one third of the respondents (35 out of 90) mentioned that they have no time for fitness activities respectively. In the above high school level education group, more than one third of the respondents (36%) stated that they are comfortable without any fitness activities.

**Industrial Workers**

Among industrial workers, less than half of the respondents (51 out of 120) expressed that no time for doing fitness activities. Less than one third of the respondents (30.8%) mentioned that they have no interest in fitness activities. More than one sixth of the respondents (20%) stated that they are O.K with present condition and remaining only 8 respondents expressed their laziness. It is noted that in the high school level education group, less than half of the respondents (47.2%) and among illiterates, more than two sixth of the respondents (16 out of 42) also pointed out that they have no time for fitness activities respectively. In the above high school level education group, half of the respondents (50%) expressed that they have no interest in fitness activities.

**Agricultural Workers**

Less than three sixth of the agricultural workers (41.7%) stated that they have no time for doing fitness activities. Exactly one fourth of the respondents (30) perceived that they are ok with present condition. Close to one fourth of the respondents (23.3%) mentioned that they have no interest and remaining 12 respondents spelt out their laziness. It is noted that in the high school level education group, less than half of the respondents (25) stated that there is no time for fitness activities. Among illiterates category, more than two sixth of the respondents (19 out of 48) and in the above high
school level education group, less than half of the respondents (8) pointed out the same reason as above.

**FIFTH HYPOTHESIS**

“**Awareness on personal health care varies between the dalit women workers in the agricultural sector and those in the industrial sector**”.

Table No.6.3.6

Mann Whitney Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectoral Employment</th>
<th>Awareness on health care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mann-Whitney U</td>
<td>6180.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilcoxon W</td>
<td>13440.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>-2.605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asymp.Sig (2 tailed)</td>
<td>.009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source computed

This hypothesis is verified using ‘Mann Whitney’ Test.

The formula is: \( R^1 = n(n + 1) - R \)

\( R = \text{sum of smaller sample, } N = \text{size of combined samples, } n = \text{size of smaller samples} \)

It is observed from the table that there is statistically significant difference between the health care awareness of agricultural workers and industrial workers. Awareness on personal health care varies between agricultural workers and industrial workers. Since industrial workers are in organized sector, they do have more awareness on health care than agricultural workers and the illiterates are large in number in agricultural sector. Industrial workers do have awareness as they are getting free medical facilities.

It is a universal truth that women would not take personal care to look after their health. The responsibilities of managing family, taking care of children and elderly members of the family create a condition of different types of stress which result in various health problems. The health problems would be severe in female headed households. (See page No, 47 & 48)

**Political Empowerment: Key Points**

- More than seven twelfth of the respondents (148 out of 240) opined that they have the awareness about political participation.

- More than seven twelfth of the respondents stated that they do not have knowledge on the year of political participation by women.
• More than two third of the respondents expressed that that they have knowledge on equal rights.

• More than two third of the respondents (183) opined that they decide voting according to their wish.

• More than half of the perceived that there is need for family support, 76 respondents want to have equal opportunity for male and female and 35 respondents want to have political awareness programs.

**Educational Attainment: Key Points**

• More than one third of the respondents (96) opined that they have financial problem.

• More than seven twelfth of the respondents (147 out of 240) opined that they are not face caste hindrance in education.

• More half of the respondents (135) stated that their do not feel cultural constraints in educational attainment.

• More than two third of the respondents (176) perception is that they parents give support for their education.

• Less than half of the respondents opined that women’s education should be supported by the families by avoiding early marriages.

**Health and Well Being: Key Points**

• Half of the respondents opined that they decide about health care without depending on others decision.

• More than half of the respondents (125 out of 240) expressed that through conducting special women health care programe awareness could be created.

• Less than two third of the respondents (151 out of 240) respondents stated that they know the laws against domestic violence.

• More than half of the respondents stated that they do not know about SHA 2013.

• More than two third of the respondents (175 out of 240) stated that they have awareness on health care.