A Study on Socio-Economic Conditions of Women Agricultural Labourers in Sivagangai District

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Abstract
It is observed from study agricultural sector contribute the maximum to national income and domestic income, because of female illiteracy mere poverty starvation and un-employment there women labourers need more assistance for sustainable agricultural development gender equity is a must. The women agricultural labourers by providing equal access to land, inputs, knowledge, financial support, markets and opportunities. To undertaken reform so that women gain equal rights to economic resources. The Government of Tamilnadu is committed to achieve goals for which women will have to be fully recognized by the agricultural labourers and related value.

Keywords: Agriculture for women

Introduction

India is primary an agricultural country. The importance of agricultural Indian economy is evident. Agriculture in the Indian economy is the largest and the most important 'Industry' in India. Nearly 75 percent of the people in India depend on agriculture either directly on indirectly for their living agriculture promote the economic development of their country. The economic history of many developed countries of the world like U.S.A., Russia, Germany, Japan and so on demonstrate that agricultural development helped and smoothened the process of industrial development. Most of the industrialized nations of the present day world were once predominantly agricultural. In England develop in agricultural development which in called by economic historians as 'Agricultural Revolution' proceed industrial development (or industrial revolution) and thus paved the way for industrial development and fuller economic development of the country.1 In Germany, agricultural development and industrial development took place at the same time. Increase in agricultural production and productivity leads to an increase in the income of the farmers. The income of rural community leads to increase more 'saving' which can be used for either further development. The flow of savings from the agricultural sector may take place either voluntarily or through compulsion.

In Britain, this took place voluntarily using private investment. While in Japan, this was achieved by heavy land taxation in USSR this was done through the compulsory delivery of agricultural the foundation head from which resources in the from of savings flow into small streams to help industrial development.

Agricultural in Indian is of crucial importance from different stand points. It accounts for a large part of our national income. It's the most sector from the points or view of employment further the agricultural sector has an important influence on industrialization and its role in our foreign trade in also significant the attention of the researcher recently.

Statement of the Problem

Women carry out the bulk of the work in agricultural production.A round 70-80% of all field work is done by women and most post-harvest and processing tasks are solely their responsibility. There is, however, a strict sexual division of agricultural work. All operations involving machinery and draught animal are performed by men. Thus, men are responsible for all harrowing and leaving, for irrigated using bullock bailing, for threshing where animals where are used and for spraying, All activities involving direct manual laborers are assigned to women.

India is an agricultural country where 70 percent of our population is engaged in 60 percent agricultural Labourers forces are women, with there majority of the farm operations are carried out by women, with all their contributing to agriculture conditions remains pathetic. Both socially economically the agriculture farm are in poor conditions. Due to several reasons, their social and economic the conditions are in an adverse state. The researcher studies the several problems faced by agriculturist.

Review of Literature

V. Vetrivel and R. Manigandan1 (2013) in their article entitled, An Empirical Study of Agricultural Labour in India", has stated that almost half of the world's agricultural work force comprises of women. They are contributing from production to sale as well as preparation of food. Though traditionally role of women worker in agricultural was under estimated. Women are working as paid labour or unpaid family members in agriculture in developing countries, but they are still facing gender inequalities.

Manas Mandal 2 (2013) in his article titled, "The Role of Rural Women in Agriculture Sector of Sagar Island, West Bengal, India" has investigated that women perform a range of duties at farm and home. Also, they work for longer hours than men and yet they get less wages and exploited by landlords. They are treated as sub-servant and discrimination is there for female labours.

M. Ghosh and A. Ghosh3(2014) in their article entitled, "Analysis of Women Participation in Indian Agriculture", have analyzed women participation in agriculture and estimated that 45.3 percent of the agricultural labour force consists of a woman, but most of them have remained as invisible workers. This study concluded that participation of women in agriculture increasing with time and their status as agricultural labourers in now acknowledged. However, wage and working status discrimination are still there.

D. Swamikannan and C. Jeya Lakshmi4 (2015) in their research article with the caption, "Women Labour in Agriculture in India: Some Facts" have studied about women labourers in Indian agriculture sector and found that female work participation rate has declined drastically during last few decades, which shows that female workers are moved from agricultural to non-agricultural activities because wage differences between male and female workers for the same type of work discourages female workers.Lipishree Das5 (2015) in his article entitled, "Work Participation of women in agriculture in Odisha" has explained that he concluded that women are a concentration in the agricultural sector of the labour market. There is discrimination against female labours because women's labour power is considered as unkilled and inferior. This work is low paid, casual and lacks potential upward mobility.

Objective of the Study

The Following Objects are as Follows

1. To study the factors influencing and level of opinion of the sample respondents and
2. To enumerate the problems faced by agricultural labour.

Methodology

The study is based upon both primary and secondary data. The primary data have been collected from 120 sample respondents. The secondary data have been collected from journals, books, articles, reports and websites.

The various statistical tools have been applied such as Percentage Analysis, Likert Five Point Scale, Chi-square Test and Garret Ranking Technique.

Measurement of Level of Opinion of the Sample Respondents

A five-point scale is used to measure the opinion of women agricultural labours in Sivaganagai District.

Factor of Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Factor	5	4	3	2	1

The individual minimum factor was taken to bend the maximum 18,525 classifications of the agricultural women basis of their opinion, who were the respondents were classified into three categories, namely those having high-level opinion, those with medium level opinion and those with low-level opinion on women agricultural labours in Sivagangai District.

The Arithmetic Mean $(\bar{X})$ and the standard deviation (σ) of the total opinion scor $(\bar{X})$ f 120 respondents were computed.Scores above + σ were considered to be high-level opinion. Scores in between $\bar{X} - \sigma$ were considered to be low-level opinion. Scores in between $\bar{X} + \sigma$ and w $\bar{X} - \sigma$ sidered to be medium level opinion. The arithmetic mean scores were 38 and the standard deviation scores were 12 of the arithmetic mean and standard deviation regarding the level of opinion of women agricultural labour in Sivagangai District.

Consumers whose opinion scores were above 50 (38+12) are considered as holding high-level opinion and those whose opinion scores were below 26 (39 - 12) are considered as holding a low level opinion and the respondents whose opinion scores were in between 26 and 50 were classified as those holding the medium level opinion.

The classification of the women labourers in Saganaki on the basis of their opinion scores given in Table .1.

Table 1 Classification of the Sample Respondents on the Basis of their Opinion

Sl. No.	Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage to Total
1.	Low	36	30.00
2.	Medium	61	50.83
3.	High	23	19.17
	Total	120	100.00

Source: Primary Data.

It is clear from Table 1 that out of 120 women labourers, 61 respondents, accounting for 50.83 per cent, fall under the medium level of satisfaction, 23 respondents (19.17%) come under the category of high level of satisfaction and the remaining 36 respondents (30.00%) fall under the low level of satisfaction.

It is clear that a majority of the respondents (50.83%) have a medium level of opinion on agricultural labourers in Sivagangai District.

Chi-Square Test

Chi-Square test has applied to measure on women agricultural labours in Sivagangai District. Opinion level of sample members of women agricultural labours the following has been used.

Chi-Square Test ($\chi 2$) = (O-E) 2

Where,O = Observed frequency

E = Expected frequency

E = (Rowtotal*Column total)/(Grand total)

Degrees of freedom = (C-1) (R-1)

C= Column

R = Row

1. The following hypothesis has been framed for analyzing the opinion of sample respondents of women agricultural labours
2. There is no significant relationship between Age of the sample respondents and their level of opinion.
3. There is no association between Religion of the sample respondents and their level of opinion.
4. There is no significant relationship between Educational Qualification of the sample respondents and their level of opinion.
5. There is no significant relationship between the Marital Status of the sample respondents and their level of opinion.
6. There is no association between Type of Business of the sample respondents and their level of opinion.
7. There is no association between Type of Account of the sample respondents and their level of opinion.
8. There is no significant relationship between Monthly Income of the sample respondents and their level of opinion.

For testing the above hypothesis, '$\chi 2$' values were calculated. The calculated value of '$\chi 2$' was compared with table values of '$\chi 2$' located from '$\chi 2$' table for the desired level of significant on the given degrees of freedom.

If the calculated value of '$\chi 2$' less then the table value of '$\chi 2$' it indicates that the hypothesis is accepted. In case, the calculated value exceeds the table value; the hypothesis is rejected.

Age and their Level of Opinion

Age is one of the important factors in determining the opinion of the respondents. The details with regard to the age and the level of opinion of the respondents are shown in Table .2.

Table 2 Age and their Level of Opinion of the Sample Respondents

S. No.	Age Level	Level of Opinion			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
1.	Upto 40 Years	10 (8.33%)	41 (34.17%)	21 (17.50%)	72 (60.00%)
2.	41 to 50 Years	8 (6.67%)	10 (8.33%)	10 (8.33%)	28 (23.33%)
3.	Above 50 Years	5 (4.17%)	10 (8.33%)	5 (4.17%)	20 (16.67%)
	Total	23 (19.17%)	61 (50.83%)	36 (30.00%)	120 (100.00%)

Source: Primary Data

Table 2 shows that out of 61 respondents with medium level of opinion, a maximum of them 41(34.17%) belong to the age group of up to 40 years, followed by 10(8.33%) of the respondents who are in the age group between 41 and 50 years, 10(8.333%) of them belong to the age group of above 50 years, Out of 23 respondents with low level of opinion, 10 (8.33%) respondents belong to the age group up to 40 years, followed by 8 (6.67%) of the respondents who belong to the age group between 41 and 50 years, 5(4.17%) belong to the age group of

above 50 years. Out of 36 respondents with a high level of satisfaction, 21(17.50%) of them belong to the age group of up to 40 years, 10(8.33%) of them belong to the age group between 41 and 50 years and the remaining 5(4.170%) of them belong to the age group of above 60 years. To test the relationship between age and the level of opinion of the respondents, the following null hypothesis is formulated: "There is no significant relationship between the age of the respondents and their level of opinion".

The chi-square test has been applied to examine the null hypothesis and the computed results are given in Table.3.

Table 3 Age and their Level of Opinion of the Sample Respondents -Chi-square Test

Cell	O	E	O-E	(O-E)2	(O-E)2/E
R1C1	10	13	-3	9	0.692
R2C1	41	37	4	16	0.432
R3C1	21	21	0	0	0
R1C2	8	5	3	9	1.8
R2C2	10	14	-4	16	1.142
R3C2	10	8	2	4	0.5
R1C3	5	6	-1	1	0.166
R2C3	10	10	0	0	0
R3C3	5	6	-1	1	0.166
				Total	4.898

Source: Primary Data.

Degrees of Freedom	=	(c-1)(r-1)
	=	(3-1)(3-1)
	=	4
Calculated Value of χ^2	=	4.898
Table Value of χ^2	=	9.49

It has been observed from Table .3 that the calculated chi-square value is 4.894 which is less than the table value (9.49) at five percent level.

So, the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, it is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the age of the agricultural labours and their level of opinion in Sivagangai District.

Religion and their Level of Opinion

Religion is an important factor which influences the level of opinion of the respondents. The details with regard to religion and the level of opinion of the respondents are presented in Table. 4.

Table 4 Religion and their Level of Opinion of the Sample Respondents

Sl. No.	Religion	Level of Opinion			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
1.	Hindu	8 (6.67%)	20 (16.67%)	12 (10.00%)	40 (33.33%)
2.	Muslim	10 (8.33%)	12 (10.00%)	10 (8.33%)	32 (26.67%)
3.	Christian	5 (4.17%)	29 (24.17%)	14 (11.67%)	48 (40.00%)
	Total	23 (19.17%)	61 (50.83%)	36 (30.00%)	120 (100.00%)

Source: Primary Data.

It is inferred from Table 4 that out of 61 respondents with have high-level opinion, 12(10.00%) women agricultural laborers are Hindus, 8.33 percent of them are Muslims, 11.67 percent of them are Christian. Out of 61 (50.83%) women, agricultural labourers with a medium level of opinion, 16.67 percent of them are Hindus, 10.00 percent of them are Muslim and the remaining 24.17 percent of them are Christian. Out of 23 (19.17%) women agricultural labourers, 6.67 percent of them are Hindus, 8.33 percent of them are Muslim and the remaining 4.17 percent of them are Christians.

For finding out the relationship between religion and their level of opinion, the following null hypothesis is formulated, "There is no relationship between religions and their level of opinion of the respondents". To test the above hypothesis, the chi-square test is applied. The computed results of chi-square test are presented in Table .5.

Table 5 Religion and their Level of Opinion of the Sample Respondents-Chi-square Test

Cell	O	E	O-E	(O-E)2	(O-E)2/E
R1C1	8	8	0	0	0
R2C1	20	20	0	0	0
R3C1	12	12	0	0	0
R1C2	10	6	4	16	2.666
R2C2	12	16	-4	16	1
R3C2	10	10	0	0	0
R1C3	5	9	-4	16	1.777
R2C3	29	24	5	25	1.041
R3C3	14	14	0	0	0
				Total	6.483

Source: Primary Data.

Degrees of Freedom	=	(c-1)(r-1)
	=	(3-1)(3-1)
	=	4
Calculated Value of χ^2	=	6.483
Table Value of χ^2	=	9.49

It has been observed from Table 5 that the calculated chi-square value is 6.483 which is less than the table value (9.49) at five percent. So, the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, it is concluded that the religion respondents does not influence the level of opinion of women agricultural labourers in Sivagangai District.

Educational Qualification and their Level of Opinion

Education is a vital factor which influences the level of opinion of the respondents. Independent identity of respondents can be proved only through education. Educational qualification of the respondents and the level of opinion are shown in Table .6.

Table .6 Educational Qualification and their Level of Opinion of the Sample Respondents

Sl. No.	Qualification	Level of Opinion			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
1.	Illiterate	8 (6.67%)	28 (23.33%)	12 (10.00%)	48 (40.00%)
2.	Middle-school	10 (8.33%)	24 (20.00%)	18 (15.00%)	52 (43.33%)
3.	Up to SSLC	5 (4.17%)	9 (7.50%)	6 (5.00%)	20 (16.67%)
	Total	23 (19.17%)	61 (50.83%)	36 (30.00%)	120 (100.00%)

Source: Primary Data.

It is evident from Table.6 that out of 120 respondents with high-level opinion, 12(10.00%) respondents are illiterate, 18(15.00%) respondents are studied middle school and the remaining 6(5.00%) respondent are studied Up to SSLC. Out of 61 respondents with a medium level opinion, 28(23.33%) respondents are illiterate, 24(20.00%) are studied middle school and the remaining 9(7.50%) respondents are studied up

. Out of 23 respondents with low-level opinion, 8(6.67%) respondents are illiterate, 10(8.33%) are studied middle school and the remaining 5(4.17) respondents are studied upto SSLC.

For finding out the relationship between educational qualification and their level of opinion, the following null hypothesis is formulated, "There is no relationship between educational qualification and their level of opinion of the respondents".

To test the above hypothesis, the chi-square test is applied. The computed results of chi-square test are presented in Table.7.

Table.7 Educational Qualification and Level of Opinion of the Sample Respondents -Chi-square Test

Cell	O	E	O-E	(O-E)2	(O-E)2/E
R1C1	8	9	-1	1	0.111
R2C1	24	24	4	16	0.666
R3C1	14	14	-2	4	0.285
R1C2	10	10	0	0	0
R2C2	27	27	-3	9	0.333
R3C2	16	16	2	4	0.25
R1C3	4	4	1	1	0.25
R2C3	10	10	-1	1	0.1
R3C3	6	6	0	0	0
				Total	1.995

Source: Primary Data.

Degrees of Freedom	=	(c-1) (r-1)
	=	(3-1) (3-1)
	=	4
Calculated Value of χ^2	=	1.995
Table Value of χ^2	=	9.49

It is seen from Table.7 the calculated value (1.995) is less than the table value (9.49) at 5% level of significance, the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, it could be concluded that there is no relationship between educational qualification and their Level of opinion.

Marital Status and Level of Opinion

The level of opinion also depends upon the marital status of the respondents. An attempt has been made to analyze the relationship between marital status and their level of opinion. Marital status of the respondents and their level of opinion of the respondents are shown in Table.8.

Table.8 Marital Status and Level of Opinion of the Sample Respondents

Sl. No.	Marital Status	Level of Opinion			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
1.	Married	10 (8.33%)	12 (10.00%)	10 (8.33%)	32 (26.67%)
2.	Unmarried	8 (6.67%)	20 (16.67%)	12 (10.00%)	40 (33.33%)
3.	Widow	5 (4.17%)	29 (24.17%)	14 (11.67%)	48 (40.00%)
	Total	23 (19.17%)	61 (50.83%)	36 (30.00%)	120 (100.00%)

Source: Primary Data.

It is revealed from Table.8 that out of 120 respondents, out 61 respondents with medium level of opinion, 10 percent of them are married, 16.67 percent of them are Unmarried, 4.17 percent of them are a widow. Out of 36(30.00%) respondents with high-level opinion, 8.33 percent of them are married, 10.00 percent of them are unmarried and the remaining 11.67 percent of them is a widow. Out of 23 (19.17%), respondents with a low level of opinion, 8.33 percent of them are married, 6.67 percent of them are unmarried and the remaining 4.17 percent of them is a widow. For finding out the relationship between marital status and their level of opinion, the following null hypothesis is formulated, "There is no relationship between marital status and their level of opinion of the respondents".

To test the above hypothesis, the chi-square test is applied. The computed results of chi-square test are presented in Table.9.

Table.9 Marital Status and Level of Opinion of the Sample Respondents -Chi-square Test

Cell	O	E	O-E	(O-E)2	(O-E)2/E
R1C1	10	6	4	16	2.666
R2C1	12	16	-4	16	1
R3C1	10	10	0	0	0
R1C2	8	8	0	0	0
R2C2	20	20	0	0	0
R3C2	12	12	0	0	0
R1C3	5	0	-4	16	1.777
R2C3	29	24	5	25	1.041
R3C3	14	14	0	0	0
				Total	6.483

Source: Primary Data.

Degrees of Freedom	=	(c-1) (r-1)
	=	(3-1) (3-1)
	=	4
Calculated Value of χ^2	=	6.483
Table Value of χ^2	=	9.49

It is seen from Table.8 the calculated value (6.483) is less than the table value (9.49) at 5% level of significance, the null hypothesis is accepted.

Hence, it could be concluded that there is no relationship between marital status and their Level of opinion on agricultural labourers in Sivagangai.

Type of Business and Level of Opinion

Type of business is a variable to measure the level of opinion on agricultural labourers in Sivagangai. Table.10 shows the Type of Business and level of opinion of the sample respondents

Table.10 Type of Business and Level of Opinion of the Sample Respondents

Sl. No.	Type of Business	Level of Opinion			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
1.	Own Land	8 (6.67%)	20 (16.67%)	12 (10.00%)	40 (33.33%)
2.	Agricultural to another land	10 (8.33%)	12 (10.00%)	10 (8.33%)	32 (26.67%)
3.	Others	5 (4.17%)	29 (24.17%)	14 (11.67%)	48 (40.00%)
	Total	23 (19.17%)	61 (50.83%)	36 (30.00%)	120 (100.00%)

Source: Primary Data.

It is inferred Table 10 that out of 61 respondents with a medium level opinion, 16.67 percent of them have own land, 10.00 percent of them have agricultural to another land, and the rest 11.67 percent of them have come under the other category.. Out of 36(30.00%) respondents with high-level opinion, 10.00 percent of them have own land, 8.33 percent of them have agricultural to other land and the remaining 11.67 percent of them have come under the other category. Out of 23 (19.17%), respondents with a low level of opinion, 6.67 percent of them have own land, 8.33 percent of them have agricultural to other land and the remaining 4.17 percent of them are come under the other category of other.

For finding out the relationship between a type of business and their level of opinion, the following null hypothesis is formulated,

"There is no relationship between a type of business and their level of opinion of the respondents".

To test the above hypothesis, the chi-square test is applied. The computed results of chi-square test are presented in Table.11.

Table 11 Type of Business and Level of Opinion of the Sample Respondents - Chi-square Test

Cell	O	E	O-E	(O-E)2	(O-E)2/E
R1C1	8	8	0	0	0
R2C1	20	20	0	0	0
R3C1	12	12	0	0	0
R1C2	10	6	4	16	2.666
R2C2	12	16	-4	16	1
R3C2	10	10	0	0	0
R1C3	5	9	-4	16	1.777
R2C3	29	24	5	25	1.041
R3C3	14	14	0	0	0
				Total	6.483

Source: Primary Data.

Degrees of Freedom	=	(c-1) (r-1)
	=	(3-1) (3-1)
	=	4
Calculated Value of χ^2	=	6.483
Table Value of χ^2	=	9.49

It is inferred from Table 4.11 that the calculated value (6.483) is less than the table (9.49) value at 5% and level of significance, the null hypothesis is accepted.

It can be concluded that there is no relationship between the Type of Business and Level of the opinion of the sample respondents.

Type of Account and Level of Opinion

Type of Account is one of the important variable. The women agricultural labourers have a various account in the banks . Table.12 shows the Type of Account and level of opinion of the sample respondents

Table 12 Type of Account and Level of Opinion of the Sample Respondents

Sl. No.	Type of Account	Level of Opinion			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
1.	Saving Account	5 (4.17%)	29 (24.17%)	14 (11.67%)	48 (40.00%)
2.	Recurring Deposit Account	8 (6.67%)	20 (16.67%)	12 (10.00%)	40 (33.33%)

3.	Fixed Deposit Account	10 (8.33%)	12 (10.00%)	10 (8.33%)	32 (26.67%)
	Total	23 (19.17%)	61 (50.83%)	36 (30.00%)	120 (100.00%)

Source: Primary Data.

It is observed from Table.12 that out of 61 respondents with a medium level opinion, 24.17 percent of them have savings account, 16.67 percent of them have recurring deposit account and the rest 10.00 per cent of them have fixed deposit account in banks. Out of 36(30.00%) respondents with high level opinion, 11.67 per cent of them have savings account,, 10.00 per cent of them have recurring deposit account and the remaining 8.33 per cent of them have fixed deposit account. Out of 23 (19.17%) respondents with low level of opinion, 4.17 per cent of them have savings account, 6.67 per cent of them have recurring deposit account and the remaining 8.33 per cent of them have fixed deposit account in banks.

For finding out the relationship between type of account and their level of opinion, the following null hypothesis is formulated,

"There is no relationship between type of account and their level of opinion of the respondents".

To test the above hypothesis, chi-square test is applied. The computed results of chi-square test are presented in Table 13.

Table.13 Type of Account and Level of Opinion of the Sample Respondents - Chi-square Test

Cell	O	E	O-E	(O-E)2	(O-E)2/E
R1C1	5	9	-4	16	1.777
R2C1	29	24	5	25	1.041
R3C1	14	14	0	0	0
R1C2	8	8	0	0	0
R2C2	20	20	0	0	0
R3C2	12	12	0	0	0
R1C3	10	6	4	4	2.666
R2C3	12	16	4	4	1
R3C3	10	10	0	0	0
				Total	6.484

Source: Primary Data.

Degrees of Freedom	=	(c-1) (r-1)
	=	(3-1) (3-1)
	=	4
Calculated Value of χ^2	=	6.484
Table Value of χ^2	=	9.49

It is inferred from Table.13 that the calculated value (6.484) is less than the table value (9.49) at 5% and level of significance, the null hypothesis is accepted.

It can be concluded that there is no relationship between Type of Account and Level of opinion of the sample respondents.

Monthly Income and Level of Opinion

The level of opinion depends upon the monthly income of the respondents. Hence, an attempt is made to study the relationship between monthly income and the level of opinion of the respondents. The monthly income of the sample respondents with their level of opinion is shown in Table.14.

Table 14 Monthly Income and Level of Opinion of the Sample Respondents

Sl. No.	Monthly Income	Level of Opinion			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
1.	Below Rs. 4,000	10 (8.33%)	31 (25.83%)	19 (15.83%)	60 (50.00%)
2.	Rs. 4,001 – Rs.5,000	5 (4.17%)	10 (8.33%)	5 (4.17%)	20 (16.67%)
3.	Above Rs. 5,000	8 (6.67%)	20 (16.67%)	12 (10.00%)	40 (33.33%)
	Total	23 (19.17%)	61 (50.83%)	36 (30.00%)	120 (100.00%)

Source: Primary Data.

From Table.14, it is inferred that out of 61 respondents with medium level opinion, 31(55.83%) respondents have earned a monthly income of below 4,000, 10(8.33%) respondents have earned a monthly income between 4,001 and 5,000, 20(16.67%) respondents have earned a monthly income of above 5,000. Out of 36 respondents with high level opinion, 19(15.83%) respondents have earned a monthly income of below 4,000, 6(4.173%) respondents have earned a monthly income between 4,001 and 5,000 and the remaining 12(10.00%) respondents have earned a monthly income of above 5,000. Out of 23 respondents with low level opinion, 10(8.33%) respondents have earned a monthly income of below 4,000, 5(4.17%) respondents have earned a monthly income between 4,001 and 5,000 and the remaining 8(6.67%) respondents have earned a monthly income of above 5,000.

For finding out the relationship between monthly income and their level of opinion, the following null hypothesis is formulated,

"There is no relationship between monthly income and their level of opinion of the respondents".

To test the above hypothesis, chi-square test is applied. The computed results of chi-square test are presented in Table.15.

Table.15 Monthly Income and Level of Opinion of the Sample Respondents -Chi-square Test

Cell	O	E	O-E	(O-E)2	(O-E)2/E
R1C1	10	12	-2	4	0.333
R2C1	31	31	0	0	0
R3C1	19	18	1	1	0.055
R1C2	5	4	1	1	0.25
R2C2	10	10	0	0	0
R3C2	5	18	-13	169	9.388
R1C3	8	8	0	0	0
R2C3	20	20	0	0	0
R3C3	12	12	0	0	0
				Total	10.026

Source: Primary Data.

Degrees of Freedom	=	(c-1)(r-1)
	=	(3-1)(3-1)
	=	4
Calculated Value of χ^2	=	10.026
Table Value of χ^2	=	18.51

It is inferred from Table 4.15 that the calculated value (10.026) is less than the table value (9.49) at 5% and level of significance, the null hypothesis is accepted.

It can be concluded that there is no relationship between Monthly Income and Level of opinion of the sample respondents.

Problem of the Respondents

Table 16 shows the Garret Ranking of the sample respondents.

Table.16 Garret Rank Sample Respondents

Rank	I	II	III	IV	Total
Cast Problem	40	30	30	20	120
Environment Problem	28	35	20	37	120
Political Problem	40	35	25	20	120
Family Problem	12	20	45	43	120
Total	120	120	120	120	120

Source: Primary Data.

This section an attempt: To made to analyses for women agricultural labours in Sivagangai District with a view to ascertain the perception of the women agricultural labours they were asked to rank the labours problems, To understand the women agricultural labours in the order of importance garret's raking technique has been.

$$\text{Garret's} = \frac{100\,(Rij - 0.5)}{Nj}$$

Rij = Rank given for the item by the ith individual
Nj = Total ranks given by the jth individual.

Table.17 Garret's Ranking

Sl. No.	Most Influence	Total Score	Average Score	Rank
1.	Cast Problem	7.050	58.75	II
2.	Environmental Problem	6.618	55.15	III
3.	Political Problem	7.115	59.29	I
4.	Family Problem	5.977	49.80	IV

Source: Primary Data.

It is observed from Table.17 that out of 120 sample respondents, the first ranks is given to political problem(59.29) followed by cast problem (58.75), environmental problem (55.15) and family problem (49.80).

Suggestions

1. Government should enact special law to ensure the higher wages for rural women labourers, because women agricultural labourers is less compared to that of female labour.
2. Rural women agricultural labourers strength is gradually increasing in scheduled caste, Therefore the government should help them financially non-farm labourers can also be provided for women.
3. The women agricultural labourers expected environmental facilities, along with transfer

4. To provide break interval time refreshment like free tea, coffee, sweets.
5. To provide better implementation of minimum wages in agricultural labourers.
6. To reduce continuous and heavy work burden. Women agricultural labourers expecting shift basis allotment to work.
7. The state government may consider prefer to unconverted areas for promoting the agricultural sectors.
8. To need for cordial relation between co-workers and owners of The government respondents and relief package or very effective in this direction.
9. To setting up more women co-operatives stores.
10. To sufficient representation of women in government land re-distribution schemes should be ensured.
11. To empower women agricultural labourers the government has formulated.
12. More facilities should be provided to women working in agricultural sectors, to they are traditional skill into ethical.
13. Equal and adequate opportunities to improve the situation of agricultural labourers

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