

Research Paper :

Impact of working status on the lives of women in IT sector

SABAHAT RAFIQ AND MUZAMIL JAN

Accepted : July, 2009

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to:

MUZAMIL JAN

Department of Extension and Communication, Institute of Home Science, University of Kashmir, SRINAGAR (J.&K.) INDIA

ABSTRACT

The present study is an attempt to assess impact of working status on the lives of women in IT sector. To fulfill these objective, 100 women were selected from Kashmir region of J&K state in India. Simple random sampling technique with structured questionnaire was adopted for this study. The data were analysed, for computing percentage, chi-square value, degree of freedom and level of significance. The study showed that women in IT sector get less remuneration and are dependent on excessive control of management. There is lack of proper guidance for women in IT sector. As they feel overburdened in IT sector, they don't enjoy their household work. They are not able to take care of their children and themselves. An insignificant relation is found in decision making power of women in IT sector.

Key words : Women, IT Sector, Work profile, Problems

Women issues and challenges is an outcome of modern educational facility, growing and advancing scientific and technological inventions and creative innovations, increasing rate of establishing and developing industrial environment and industrialization changing attitude of rural population towards favourable urbanism and urbanisation, changing frontiers of Indian traditional values such as caste frontiers, better job opportunities and some what congenial atmosphere for economic mobility legislative measures supporting modernisation have all left a subsection of Indian women society for tending to change in modern era (Mishra, 1992). The fusion of computers and communication, especially through the internet, has broken the bounds of cost, time and distance, launching an era of global information, networking communication change economic competition empowerments and culture, inspiring global conversation and has many consignees for human development. Strengthening women participation in public life covers a huge territory. Women or girls can use call centres to work together, gain peer support, campaign effectively and share, control and use information to further their interests. Call centres will thus enable women to be proactive and introduce their own perspectives when publishing and propagating issuers, opinions and experiences. Networking is a most common usage of call centres among women in developing countries. Networking can be employed for many purposes social networking to further ones business, and networking for political advocacy. In this context, we examine electronic networking as a tool for the empowerment of women in developing countries.

World wide, women are putting all centres to work for the movement communicating among dispersed networkers mobilizing action in times of crisis, participating in policy deutes and voicing new perspectives. Information and communications have always played a vital role in the women's movement. Electronic communications are facilitating women's and girls networking and advocacy in ways not previously possible (Arun, 2002). Employment as a proxy for female autonomy is problematic, though the accruing income from working is found to be related to women bargaining power in several studies (Haddad *et al.*, 1997). Usually women's bargaining power effects labour allocation decisions within households, but working as different implications of women's power depending on the stage of economic development. Female labour force participation has atendency to decline in the early stage of development and then increase. This is referred as the U-hypothesis of female labour market participation in the course of economic development (Goldin, 1995). Nepal is allocated in the beginning of the U-curve (Goldin, 1995). The female labour market participation rate was roughly 58 per cent in 1995 and women working outside the home are normally poorly educated and belong to the lowest castes (NLSS 1). Hence, maternal working may even indicate a low intra-family position. Also according to Momsen (1991). employment in the agricultural or informal sector does not necessarily raise a women's status. Moreover, working is not always an attractive option, in Nepal women's employment conditions have worsened and gender based discrimination has increased (Khan, 1997).

Caprino's (2007) research study called "Women