ABSTRACT

Traditionally women had been confined to the four walls of homes, children, household affairs and family rituals and customs. For countless centuries women in India had been subordinated to men and socially oppressed. Before independence, women did not have an important existence of their own. She existed for men and always played the second fiddle to them. There can be no independence for women at any stage of her life that before marriage she must remain under the tutelage of her parents, after marriage under that of her husband and in the event of her old age under that of her children. Women were economically and socially dependent on men. The benefit of education was denied to most of Indian women and they were taught to accept their subjection and even to welcome it as a badge of honour. Women were conditioned to sacrifice their own goals and ambitions, denied themselves their legitimate space and surrender any resources it might have contributed to their independence.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The prime objective of the present piece of research is to examine the women workers perception on level of job satisfaction and level of stress at workplace. This requires the collection of primary data from the women working in Hosiery units, Tiruppur.

PRIMARY DATA

The first step in the primary data collection is the identification of hosiery units. Though there are more than 6000 units operating within the limits of Tiruppur, almost 50 percent of them are unregistered units and they take up only job works. As a result, they employ most contract labours and hence provision of employment in these firms is highly volatile in nature. Hence, the sample women workers were collected from the registered units. There are around 3000 units which got registered in TEA (Tiruppur Exporters’ Association). The officials of TEA are approached and a list of the address of the hosiery units operating in the area of Tiruppur is obtained. From this list, 100 hosiery units were selected.
randomly

The 100 hosiery units are approached and from these units, the list of women working in these units was prepared. From these lists, five working women from each of the list, (from each of the units) were selected at random. Hence, the study has a total of 500 samples selected by adopting the sampling technique of two stage random sampling technique.

**KEYWORDS:** Hosiery units, Job satisfaction, Stress, Women Workers.