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Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1: Introduction -- Chapter 2: Review on Gender Studies -- Chapter 3: Case studies: Implication of separability -- Labour Separability: Gender Dimension -- Male-Female Separability: Primary and Secondary Sector -- Male-Female Separability: Tertiary Sector -- Chapter 4: Framework of Study -- General Model -- Partial Separability -- Perfect Separability -- Justification of using Cobb-Douglas function -- Chapter 5: Data Used -- Preliminary Ideas -- Concepts and Definitions -- Different Features of the Data -- Chapter 6: Gender and Partial Separability: The Indian Experience -- Preliminary data analysis -- Estimates using partial separability -- Chapter 7: Gender and Perfect Separability: The Indian Experience -- The Indian Experience -- Empirics of shadow wage differentials -- Chapter 8: Deprivation and Gender Divide: Some Issues -- Pattern of Female Labour Use -- Some Preliminary Features -- Micro Econometrics of Female Labour Use -- Explanatory Analysis in the Female Labour Use.
Sommario/riassunto	In production and service sectors we often come across situations where females remain largely overshadowed by males both in terms of wages and productivity. Men are generally assigned jobs that require more physical work while the 'less' strenuous job is allocated to the females. However, the gender dimension of labor process in the service

sector in India has remained relatively unexplored. There are certain activities in the service sector where females are more suitable than males. The service sector activities are usually divided into OAE and Establishments. In this work, an attempt has been made to segregate the productivity of females compared to that of males on the basis of both partial and complete separability models. An estimate has also been made of the female labor supply function. The results present a downward trend for female participation both in Own Account Enterprises (OAE) and Establishment. The higher the female shadow wage the lower their supply. This lends support to the supposition that female labor participation is a type of distress supply rather than a positive indicator of women's empowerment. Analysis of the National Sample Service Organization data indicates that in all the sectors women are generally paid less than men. A micro-econometric study reveals that even in firms that employ solely female labor, incidence of full-time labor is deplorably poor. It is this feature that results in women workers' lower earnings and their deprivation.
