



A SURVEY OF SOCIO – ECONOMIC- PROBLEMS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT RESIDING OF URBAN AREAS IN KALABURAGI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT The present study was conducted to an unexplored the social and economic problems experienced by senior women residing within the municipal limits of Kalaburagi district in Karnataka. The sample for the present study consisted of 112 senior women between the ages of 60-80 years belonging to extended Muslim families. The present paper has broad in to light some interesting fact and a significant relationship existing between socio-economic condition and women empowerment of the investigated. The findings of the present study revealed that majority of senior women were found to have severed health and financial problems and moderate level of problems in social, familial, emotional and psychological areas. Senior most women reflected the experience of more socio-economic and psychosocial problems as compared to their senior women.

KEYWORDS : Socio-economic, Municipal, Muslims, Women, Empowerment.

INTRODUCTION:

Women are nearly half of the human capital in the society. They also play varied role in the society. Progress and development is human centered process. Without women equal involvement development process at every level will be inadequate. Swami Vivekananda said that "there is no chance for the welfare of the world unless condition of women is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly only with one wing." Human resource development applies equality to women and men. Education is an important for everyone, but it is especially significant for girls and women. The educational achievement of women can have ripple effect within the family and across generation. Today the scenario has changed in terms of interrelationships and the family dynamics existing within the family. Industrialization, migration, urbanization and westernization have severely affected our value system.

These social changes have seriously affected the social context and adjustment of the aged and thereby exposing them to several serious problems. Our educational institutions at all levels are laboring hard for their survival and continuance under serious problems and it is felt that such problems, as exist in these institutions, are a reflection of common problems in the community. The dismal picture of our educational institution and of social living within them and outside makes it obligatory to re-define the role of education and employ it for building up an edifice of attitudes, values and moral standards.

The constitution of India guarantees to all Indian women equality (Article-14), no discrimination by the state (Article-15(1)), equality of opportunity (Article-16), and equal pay for equal work (Article-39 (d)). In addition, it allows special provisions to be made by the State in favour of women and children (Article- 15(3)), renounces practices derogatory to the dignity of women (Article-51(A) (e)), and also allows for provisions to be made by the state for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief (Article-42).

The concept of women empowerment has become a global phenomenon in the 21st century world. Empowerment of women appears to be a much publicized concept of this century. The media talks about it, the local politician's talks about it, the national leader's talks about it, policy maker's talks about it, and the international community talks about it. All over the world the year 2001 was celebrated as the "Year of Empowerment of Women." Modern age is the age of democracy. Democracy stands on the basic principles of equality and justice. In recent, Lok Sabha election women presently hold only 59 seats (2014). So, it is clear that women's participation in Indian political life is entirely not satisfactory in India. Empowerment of women appears to be a much publicized concept of the 21st century. The empowerment process is facilitated by creating awareness about one's rights and responsibilities and socio-economic and political opportunities (Banerjee, 1992).

Women is a backbone of a family planning multiple roles, by nature, she has dynamic source of power. By educating women the process of development of the nation can be accelerated. Higher education has been playing a significant in empowerment of women. It can add more to strengthen the movement of women empowerment. Thus higher

education is pathway of women empowerment. In terms of North East India, one of the basic features of its society is diversity. Diversity as a social fact always existed in the world at a large but it becomes a problem mainly when it exists in the name of gender inequality. It becomes a problem when the gender differences become the basis of group inequality or when the different groups perceive one another as threat to their identity or a challenge to their status.

RELATED LITERATURE:

A careful review of the research journals, books, dissertations and other sources of information on the problems to be investigated is one of the important steps in the planning of any research study.

Banerjee (2014) found to empower women politically and to increase their political participation, various significant attempts have already been started at national and international level. Socially, in most of the places, at least in practice, if not formally women have only secondary status to man.

Khaleque & Bhattacharjee (2011) argued that senior males were found a significant relationship existing between socioeconomic condition and women empowerment of the investigated.

Khaleque & Irfan (2003) conducted a study on adjustment and frustration among truants and non-truants in Punjab, found an insignificant negative correlation between adjustment and frustration.

Blase (1992) in his study indicated that a number of women lower their level of job involvement or involved as result of experiencing stress which further increase their like hood of future burnout.

Maitali & George(2013) reported that women is to empower and enable women, to overcome the obstacles which prevent them from participating on an equal footing with men, through a combination of education training, networking and lobbying. A result reveals that interaction between the social and economic problems of women rural area in Karnataka not significant.

Significance of the Present Study:

The women are an integral part in every society. But status and education of a women in Assamese society are still backward than men. The Indian constitution has granted equal right and status to all irrespective of caste, creed and gender. But in practice women have been deprived of their constitutional rights in various ways. They are becoming victims of various social injustice and they are not being able to enjoy their due right and status in society. Participation in decision making empowering people these skills should be learnt and applied according to the Scio-cultural contexts of different group and stakeholders. It has taken a long time to realize that the paradigm of development that largely ignored the environment was a disaster. Broadly speaking the problems of senior women is mainly related to health, finance and socio-economic aspects.

The present study is an attempt to analyze the status of women and their empowerment in terms of various indicators such as access to education, employment, household decision-making power, financial

autonomy, freedom of movement, exposure to media, political participation, experience of domestic violence etc in the state of Karnataka State using secondary data obtained from various sources. Hence to think harmonious development without educating women is impossibility. Moreover it has been rightly said that to educate a woman is to educate the whole family. Therefore, the emphasis with regard to women education should be to equip her multiple role as citizens, housewives, mother, and contributor to family income, builders of new society and builder of the nation. In this study, researcher wants to discuss impact of modern education in women empowerment and urban development.

Statement of the Problem:

Present study is an entitled as, "A Survey of Socio- Economic Problems of Women Empowerment Residing of Urban Areas in Kalaburagi District".

Objectives of the Present Study:

- 1) To find out the influence of gender on socio- economic problems of women empowerment.
- 2) To study the socio- economic problems experienced by women empowerment residing in urban areas within the municipal limits of Kalaburagi District in Karnataka.

Hypotheses of the Present Study:

- 1) There will exist significant of women play very vital role in socio-economic field in urban areas.
- 2) There will exist not significant of inhabitant area the role of women empowerment residing in urban.

Limitations of the Present Study:

- 1) The study is restricted within educated and uneducated sections of women.
- 2) The study is strictly conducted only one district - Kalaburagi.

METHOD AND PROCEDURE:

The method is essentially descriptive survey method used, collecting response from the representative population through questionnaires.

COLLECTION OF DATA:

The data collection was employed by means of questionnaire and was given to the 112 respondents for the purpose of the study. The questionnaires were administered on age 60 or above 80 years.

Tools and Techniques Used:

Investigator used a self- constructed questionnaire for collection of data. After collecting the data researcher edited, coded and checked the validity to get accuracy. This data is used for the purpose to present a paper.

Statistical Technique Used:

Mean, S.D. and T-test techniques were used.

Discussions and Analysis:

Table.1: Showing significance difference between the Work Value and Socio- economic of senior women of 60-80 years of Residing of Urban Areas in Kalaburagi District.

Sl.no	Variables	Mean	SD	t-value
01	Work Value	19.38	6.93	7.739
02	Socio-economics	21.93	7.59	

Table.2: Showing significance difference between the working & non-working senior women in respect of Residing of Urban Areas in Kalaburagi District.

Sl.no	Variables	Mean	SD	t-value
01	Working	19.38	6.93	7.739
02	Non-working	11.07	5.99	

Table.3: Showing a significant relationship existing between Socio-economic condition and Women Empowerment in respect of Health and Finance.

Sl.no	Factors	Health	Finance		t-value	Significant level	
		Mean	SD			Mean	SD
01	Achievement	3.89	1.89	4.92	1.00	0.40	insignificant
02	Independence	5.43	1.01	5.75	1.50	0.69	insignificant
03	Recognition	6.13	1.20	5.25	1.48	1.01	insignificant

04	Variety	4.89	1.41	4.9	1.30	1.00	insignificant
05	Support	3.60	1.31	5.10	1.28	1.63	insignificant

As the major focus of the present investigation is on the exploration of the women empowerment residing of urban areas in Kalaburagi district. There is no significant difference between the five factors work value of the urban area a significant relationship existing between socio-economic condition and women empowerment in respect of health and finance. They are goes together and satisfied with their job. The Urban women are found to be better in comparison with the Health and Finance in respect of high and low achievement. Therefore, there is no significant different between socio- economic problems experienced by women empowerment residing in urban areas within the municipal limits of Kalaburagi district in Karnataka, with high and low achievement not significant and fully accepted. As well as the 1st objective "gender on socio- economic problems of women empowerment", said the same.

Social: Socially, in most of the places, at least in practice, if not formally women have only secondary status to man. Social norms and values will have to be transformed to ensure that women are not discriminated against only on the basis of sex.

Economic: senior women comprise the majority of the population below the poverty line; they should be given equal economic rights to achieve the goal of gender equality. There will be improved implementation of programmes which are already women oriented with special targets for women.

Major Conclusions:

In view of the foregoing discussion and results, the following conclusions appear tenable:

There is continued in equality and vulnerability of women in all sectors- economic, social, political, educational, health-care, nutrition, right and legal etc. Education is the key factor for women empowerment and urban development. The results were, of courses, very encouraging. It was found that Television programmes have definitely increased the awareness of the children on matters related to social issues. They have been able to know about their rights, the crimes committed against them, policy of government for their upliftment. It also increased their knowledge regarding the various social problems of India today. The mothers who attended lectures on immunization or watched television on health programmes were motivated to immunize their children.

The majority of the mothers who did not follow immunization were found with lack of exposure and awareness. Less than thirty percent children were not immunized because of poor economic condition of family or parents. Therefore, we felt we would try to test everything, and no achievement seemed impossible. Underachievement today is widespread and almost all pervasive at all levels of education and training. This paper is to highlight the need for a focus on issues relating to women empowerment and urban development and its outcome. However, human rights education has become the need of the hour so that we learn to live like members of one big human family.

Social problems of women senior citizens, it may be due to the reason that women is a task learner and plays the instrumental role in the family while women is expressive member and socio-emotional leader in family. A maximum problem reported by the women in this area is a reflection of the cessation of their intensive involvement in family affairs leads to problem aggravation.

Suggestions:

Following measures may be suggested to overcome the problems which are found in the study: Suggestions further research can be study large number of variables as well as sample. Reflective studies involving large sample and different population as well as follow-up in the age of women empowerment, job-satisfaction, adjustment and sex has emerge as an important factor in the measurement and prediction of women achievement. The present study gives the direction to the school personnel and teachers that they have a heavy responsibility of rising up to the occasion and be ready to guide the young child.

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