



A Brief Study on Socio-Economic Status And Well-Being Of Single Women

Vinay Lalita¹, Prof. M.H.Siddiqui²

Badri Vishal Pg College Farrukhabad

Corresponding Author- Vinay Lalita

Email vinay0315@gmail.com

Abstract : Woman holds a special place in Indian society; like men she too has proved for excellence in every walk of life. Her role in nation building is well recognized. The widespread of education and self consciousness among women has led to her progress over the period. Jawaharlal Nehru, Leader of India's Independence movement, and India's first Prime Minister once said that, "You can tell the condition of a Nation by looking at the status of its Women." According to the U.S. Census Bureau (2015), More than 1 in 7 women (nearly 18.4 million) lived in poverty in 2014. Women's poverty rates were once again substantially above the poverty rates for men. Socio-economic status can encompass opportunities and privileges as well as the quality of life attributes afforded to people within society. Poverty, specifically, is not a single factor but rather is characterized by multiple physical and psychosocial stressors. Socio-economic status is a compatible and well founded predictor of a big assemblage of outcomes across the life span, including physical and psychological well-being. Thus, Socio-economic status is relevant to all fields of behavioral and social science, including research, education, practice and advocacy. The Study is based on qualitative method. The necessary information about the socio economic status of single women have been collected through primary and secondary data source. The sample size of the research is 30 single women including married, unmarried, widow, divorced and separated.

Keywords: Socio-economic status, well-being, single women, social problems,.

1. Research Scholar, Badri Vishal PG College Farrukhabad, CSJM University Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)

2. Prof. M.H. Siddiqui, (Principal) Halim Muslim PG College, CSJM University Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)

1. Introduction

You can tell the condition of a Nation by looking at the status of its Women." Jawaharlal Nehru, Leader of India's Independence movement, and India's first Prime Minister. Woman holds a special place and pride in Indian society; her role in nation building is well acknowledged. Like men she too has proved for excellence in every step of life. The widespread of education and self awareness among women has led to her progress over the period.

There is a worldwide misconception regarding the accurate status of women in Ancient Indian Society. Radha Kamal Mukerjee writes, the laws customs and traditions of 'Shruti' and 'Smriti' defines the true status of women. (Big, Tara Ali 1958).

Women in the Vedic Age appear to have enjoyed a comparatively higher status than that enjoyed by her sisters in the post Vedic Age. From the early ages women were very educated but has to suffer from the immoral of society like Sati Pratha, child marriage etc. because of the efforts of broad minded men like Raja Ram Mohan, Swami Vivekananda, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. These evils crumbled over a period. Undoubtedly, there have been periods in history when women enjoyed freedom and privileges in the family province, religious rituals, educational attainments, personal liability and public life; as such they had free approach even to social and political life. In addition to these, women obtain their status from their husbands, that they are socialized to think themselves as lesser, and they are psycho-psychologically primed, to use the modern term, they are framed to be wives and mothers, antagonistic with men because they are less able to compete.

They surpassed in intellectual groups, philosophical depths, administrative equality, religious understanding, moral intensification and spiritual enrichment. In all, they had a good say in matters pertaining to life and living at all levels. But as centuries rolled by, the situation went on changing adversely for them. In all, they had a good say in matters pertaining to life and living at all levels. It was Napoleon saying, nature designed women to be our slaves, we are not theirs, they are our property. They belong to us just as a tree that bears fruit belongs to the gardener. What a mad idea to demand equality for women? (Neshla, 1994) Whether it was Rousseau writing the whole education of women ought to be relative to men. To please them, to educate them when young, to care for them when grown up, to counsel them, to console them and to make life sweet and agreeable to them-these are the duties of women at all times and that should be taught to them from their infancy.

2.Objectives Of The Study

- 1.To study the socio-economic status of single women.
- 2.To study the well-being of single women.

3. Research Methodology

This section refers to the methods and data sources used to carry out this study and evaluate the research objectives.

3.1 Techniques of Data Collection

This study is conducted among single women at various socio-economic levels in Farrukhabad district. They are chosen on the basis of keeping in mind, the variation in age, marital status and type of occupation. The research study involves reference of both primary and secondary data primary data. In this study primary data is collected through a field survey with the help of a self prepared checklist distributing among 30 respondents

Age Distribution of Single Women-

Age Group	Number	Percentage (%)
20-25	2	6.66
25-30	4	13.33
30-35	8	26.66
35-40	16	53.33
Total	30	100

2.Education- Education has been seen from many sociological perspective, the education fulfills needs of the society. The functionalist view of the relationship and occupation argues that educational fulfillment in all the societies is increasingly linked to

which are purposively selected including married ,unmarried ,divorced, widow and separated single women with yes or no questions. For the purpose of the study secondary data is collected by referring to the Journals, research magazines and published data of varied in nature

3.2 Type of Research

The descriptive research design methodology has been adopted in this research paper.

3.3 Sample Design

30 respondents which are purposively selected including married, unmarried, divorced, widow and separated single women are the sample size for the study. The sample selected for the study is from Farrukhabad district in Uttar Pradesh. The nature of the sample is not restricted to specific people, working and non working both are selected for the study.

3.4 Limitations of the Study

The research outcome is purely based on the personal opinion and the understanding level of respondents. There could be the chance of difference based on the thought process as well as family support extended to the respondents. There may be limitations to generalize the findings of the survey completely.

4. Data Analysis & Interpretations

The three factors age, education, occupation have been taken for analysis of socio-economic status of single women-

1.AGE- Age is definite , most visible psychological fact supposed at birth. It affects individuals and is interlinked with other socio-economic structural elements. Age is also review another variable that decide the status, roles, decision making and authority (Ross, 1961; Goode, 1963).

occupational status. Educational qualifications increasingly from the basis of the distribution of individuals to occupational status. Thus, there is a tightening bond between education and occupation (Haralambos and Heald, 1996).

Educational Qualification of Respondent-

Qualification	Number	Percentage(%)
Primary School	3	10
High school	10	33.3
Diploma	5	16.6
Degree	8	26.26
Post graduate and above	4	13.3
Total	30	

3.Occupation- Occupation refers to profession. One's occupation is also a sign of economic activity having adequate returns. It his/her status. may vary from business, labor, service or

Occupation of Respondent

Occupation Sector	Number	Percentage (%)
Government	12	40
Non- Government	10	33.3
Total	24	80

Below is summary of analysis on survey respondents:

Most of the single women (43.0) percent have education up to primary and high school. An overwhelming majority of the single women, more than three fourth (85.3 percent) come from urban background, whereas, the remains 14.7 percent) from rural background indicating that the phenomena or singlehood is less rural areas as compared to urban areas. Majority of the women belong to the age group of 30-40 years. Most of them are educated primary and high school. Some are graduate single women come from the families where in both the parents are educated.

- There is no sole determinant of individual well-being, but in general, well-being is dependent upon positive social relationships, good health, and availability and access to basic resources (e.g., shelter, income).
- Education has brought change in women's perception of their own self and they no longer consider that control of men is important for them.
- Data from the field survey, found that working women had a higher sense of well-being and used fewer professional services to cope with personal and mental health problems than their non employed counterparts
- Many studies have examined the relationship between determinants of individual and national levels of well-being. Many of these studies have used different measures of well-being (e.g., life satisfaction, psychological well-being,

positive effect.), and different methodologies resulting in irregular inconsistent findings related to well-being and its forecast.

- In general, life satisfaction is dependent more closely on the availability of basic needs being met (food, shelter, income) as well as approach to modern benefits (e.g., electricity). Pleasant emotions are more closely associated with having sympathetic relationships.

5. Conclusion- One of the eves of International Women's Day, president Ram Nath Kovind said much remains to be done to further improve the socio-economic status of women in the country. "We all have to work relentlessly towards women's safety, education and independence because only by doing so, we will be able to pave the way for women, especially ours daughters, to become more active, capable and empowered".

Jessie Bernard (1981) quote, who argued that the status of women cannot be compared with that of men, only on the basis of higher status. They are usually better educated and have more organized skills and experience than women. This does not prove that women's are weak; they are made weak by programming the so called rules and regulations of society. They are not weak ,they are made weak.

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