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SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF SALARIED WOMEN IN MEERUT DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The present study examined the socio-economic status of salaried women in the Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh. With the increasing development, the status of women in India has also changed. Today, besides their household duties their contribution to the workforce has increased. This study focuses on the socioeconomic status of salaried women in Meerut district. Salaried women faced many problems and opportunities in their lives. 100 salaried women respondents were selected for the study. This study concluded that salaried women faced different kinds of problems and opportunities in their lives.

Keywords: Socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents, salaried women, problems and opportunities.

Introduction

Women have always been an inseparable partner of males in development. Changing patterns of progress have resulted in diverse changes in society, which are reflected not only in the structure of the family but also in the duties of women. Today, apart from responsibilities, their contribution to the workforce has also increased. With the advent of new technologies, salaried women have to prove their adaptability. Salaried women faced many problems including a lack of education, knowledge, self-confidence economic independence, etc. in their

workplace. Salaried women have many opportunities after enrolling in employment activities like improving self-confidence, knowledge, economic independence decision-making power, etc.

Literature Review:

Mahbub Salehin, Morshed Arik, Wafik H M Atif, and Sharmin Farhana (2023) studies found that girl's education has improved in Bangladesh. they concluded that Secondary enrollment and female literacy rates have also increased in Bangladesh. Due to economic insecurity, limited approach, and patriarchal norms, women have faced many problems. they suggested that women's empowerment is important for the overall development of the country and in achieving this goal girls' education plays an important role. they concluded that the government should implement policies, provide financial support, and improve the learning environment for girls in Bangladesh.

Abdallah Asma Khaleel and Farhan Ayda Farouq (2023) this study found that female leadership should be promoted in all sectors. education brings appreciable impacts on society. gender inequality is a basic challenge for females. gender equality is necessary for development. they concluded that girls' enrollment has increased in different school courses by women leaders. women leaders can convince their parents to promote girls' education. the study suggested that women leaders can be empowered for their development, and careers, and inspire other girls in different fields.

Tanna Sagar (2018) this study found that educated women can mold the shape of the progress of a country. they concluded that women have less decision-making power. male dominance is the only people who have taken decision-making power. it should changed and women's participation must be increased in decision making. the government policies will give them proper rights and opportunities. they suggested that it can be possible only when women are educated, and employed. they should be aware of their rights and involved in decision-making. then women can support the development of their family and country.

Selvi Dr. V. Darling (2018) found that education should be started in a family. a healthy family can bring women's development and growth to a country. the study concluded that many backward areas still have early marriage and childbirth due to illiteracy, poverty, and insecurity. they suggested that the government should take steps for women's empowerment. women can be aware of their bright future and real value. they should promote the education of girls

Objectives:

1. To study the socio-economic status of salaried women in Meerut district.
2. To examine problems and opportunities faced by salaried women.

Research Methodology:

The present study is based on primary data. The primary data was collected from the salaried women with the help of a questionnaire. A sample size of 100 responses was collected and the data was analyzed and interpreted. The statistical tools used for the study are simple percentage analysis and charts.

Data Analysis and Interpretations:

1. Age

The following table shows the results.

Table 1: Age

Age (in years)	Category	No. of respondents
	Less than 20 years	2
	20-30 years	42
	30-40 years	34
	Above 40 years	22
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows that 42 salaried women are in the age group of 20-30 years, 34 are between 30-40 years age group and 2 respondents are in the age group of less than 20 years. 22 are above 40 years old. The majority of the salaried women belong to the age group 20-30 years. few of the respondents are less than 20 years old.

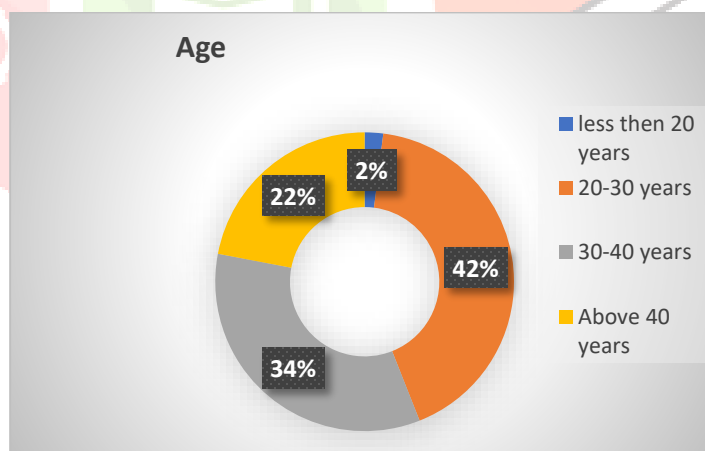


Figure 1

Figure 1 exhibits that the highest numbers of salaried women belong to the age group 20-30 years and the lowest numbers fall in less than 20 years old.

2. Marital status:

The table below shows the marital status of the respondents.

Table 2: Marital Status

Marital status	Category	No. of respondents
	Married	65
	Unmarried	32
	Widow	2
	Separated	1
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows that 65 salaried women are married and 32 are unmarried. 2 respondents are widows and only 01 is separated from their family.

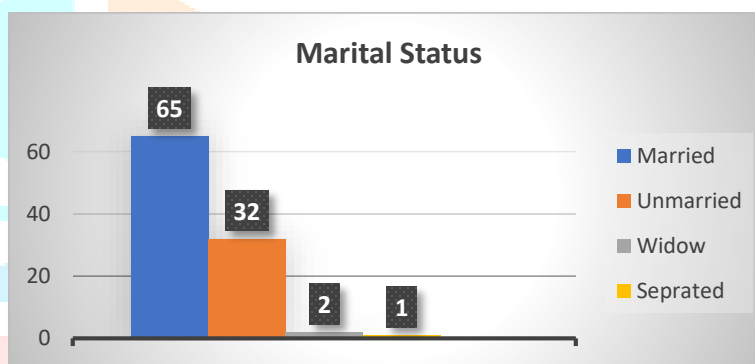


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows that the majority of salaried women are married. They are trying to help their family's income. Few of the respondents are widows and separated. Salaried women are the sole breadwinners in their family.

3. Religion:

The following table shows the religion of the respondents.

Table 3: Religion

Religion	Category	No. of respondents
	Hindu	97
	Muslim	3
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows that 97 salaried women are Hindu and 3 are Muslim.

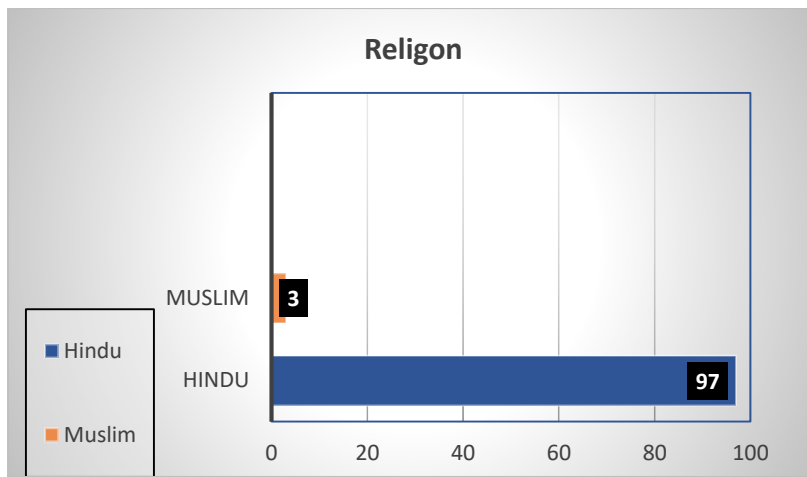


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows the results that the majority of salaried women are Hindu and few are Muslim.

4. Type of Family:

The table below shows the type of family of the respondents.

Table 4: Type of Family

Type of Family	Category	No. of respondents
	Joint	49
	Nuclear	48
	Alone	03
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data

The result shows that 48 respondents are living in a nuclear family. 48 are living in a joint family. 03 are living alone.

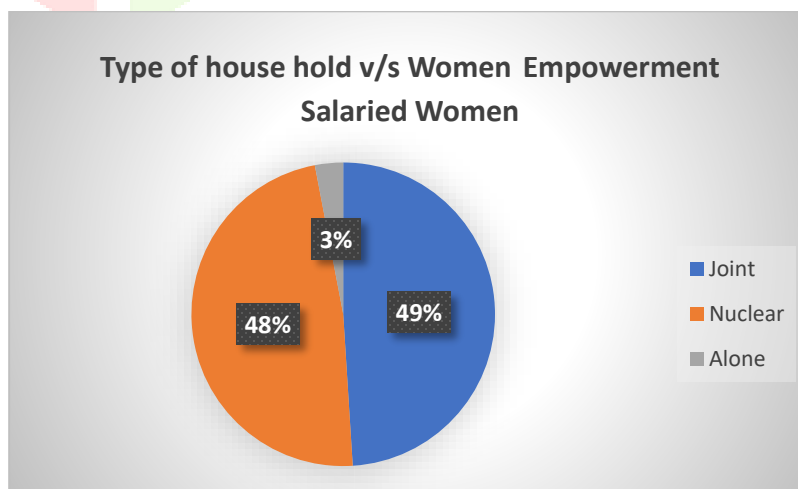


Figure 4

Figure 4 shows most of the salaried women are living in joint families.

5. Educational Status:

The table below shows the educational status of the respondents.

Table 5: Educational Status

Educational status	Category	No. of respondents
	Illiterate	4
	Primary School	13
	Secondary School	13
	Graduate	13
	More than graduate	57
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows that 57 salaried women are more than graduates, 13 are graduates. 13 respondents are secondary educated and 13 are primary educated. 4 respondents are illiterate.

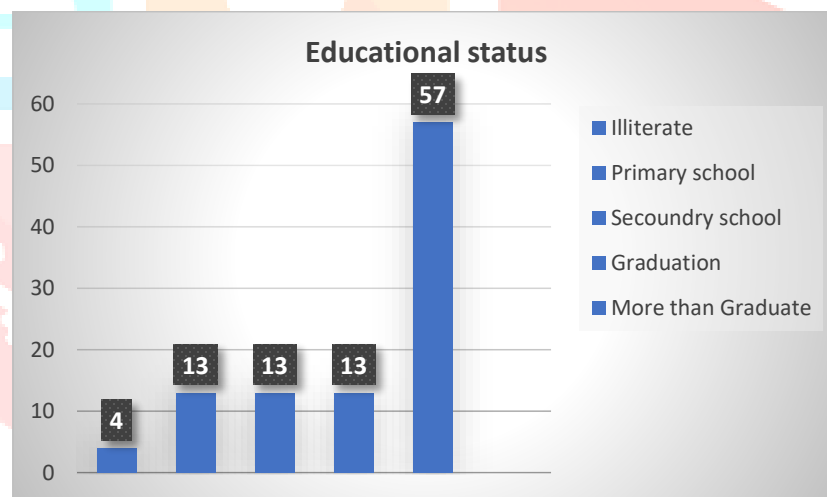


Figure 5

The above figure 5 shows the following results the majority of salaried women are more than graduates. Primary, secondary, and graduate are equal. Few are illiterate.

6. Nature Of Employment:

The following table shows the nature of the employment of the respondents.

Table 6: Nature of Employment

Nature of employment	Category	No. of respondents
	Government employed	08
	Private employed	90
	Semi-government employed	02
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data

The results show that 90 salaried women are privately employed, 8 are government-employed and 02 respondents are semi-government employed.

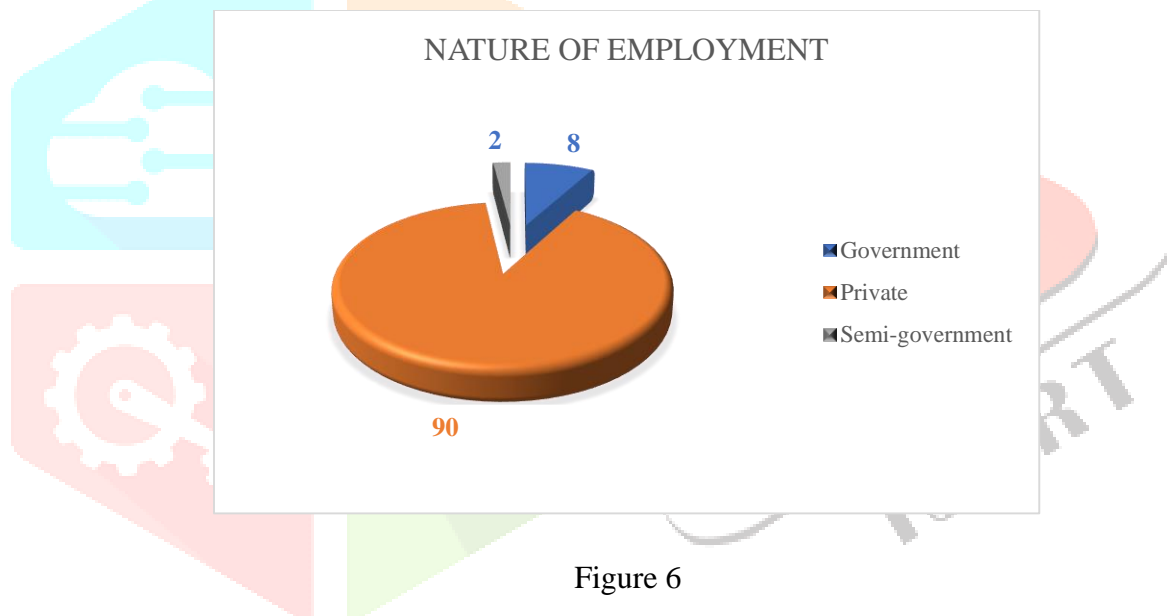


Figure 6

Figure 7 presents the results Majority of salaried women are privately employed. Few are semi-government and government-employed.

7. Monthly Income:

The table below shows the monthly income of the respondents.

Table 7: Monthly Income

	Category	No. of respondents
Monthly income in Indian Rupees (₹)	Below ₹ 20000	72
	₹20000 – 30000	13
	₹30000 – 40000	03
	Above ₹40000	12
	Total	100

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows 72 respondents have a monthly income below 20000 and 13 have 20000-30000. 03 respondents have a monthly income of 30000-40000 and 12 have above 40000.

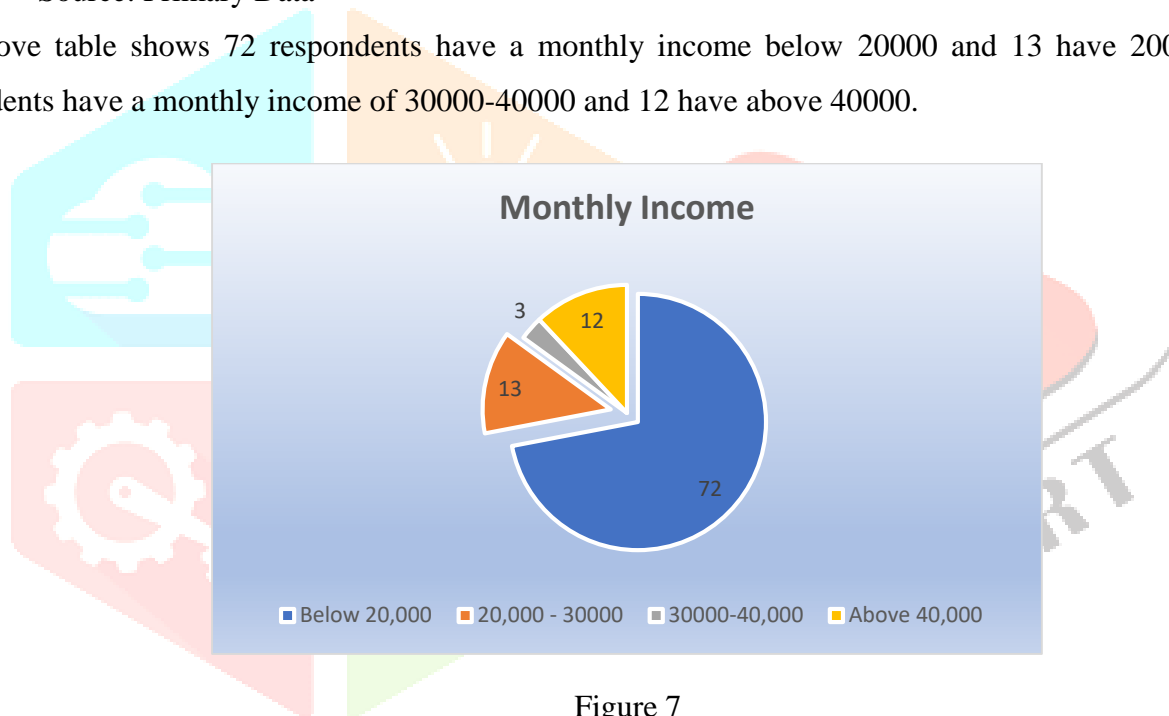


Figure 7

The following Figure 7 shows the majority of salaried women have a monthly income below 20000. Few of the respondents have a monthly income of 30000-40000.

8. The problem faced by salaried women:

the below table shows the problems faced by salaried women in their lives.

Table 8: Problem Faced by Salaried Women

Problems faced by salaried women	Yes	No	Total
lack of finance	51	49	100
lack of family and relatives support	36	64	100
lack of education	29	71	100
lack of knowledge	31	69	100
lack of confidence	32	68	100

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows that salaried women faced many problems like lack of finance, family and relatives support, education, knowledge, and confidence in their lives. salaried women have faced 51 lack of financial problems, and 49 did not face this problem. 36 respondents faced a lack of family and relative support problems, and 64 did not face these issues. Regarding the lack of education, 29 respondents faced this issue, while 71 did not. 31 Salaried women faced a lack of knowledge problems, and 69 did not face this type of problem. 32 respondents faced a lack of confidence problems and 68 respondents did not.

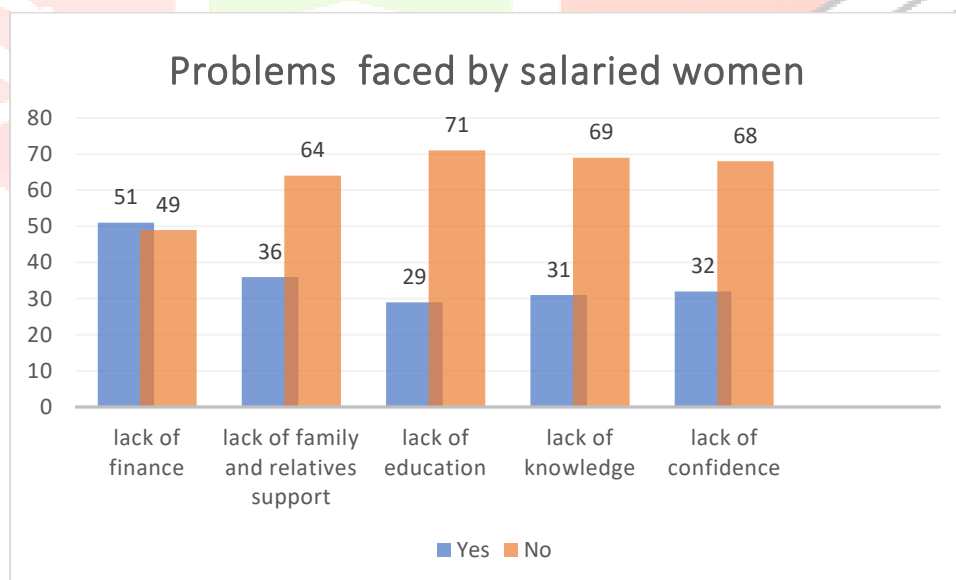


Figure 8

Figure 8 shows the majority of the respondents faced a lack of financial problems. 51 salaried women face a lack of financial problems, and 36 respondents face a lack of family and relative support. 29 salaried women faced a lack of education problems, 31 faced a lack of knowledge problems and 32 faced a lack of confidence problems.

9. Opportunities faced by salaried women:

The following table shows opportunities faced by salaried women.

Table 9: Opportunities faced by salaried women

Opportunities faced by salaried women	Yes	No	Total
Equal social status	66	34	100
Economic independence	67	33	100
Increase knowledge	61	39	100
Family decision making	66	34	100
Improve self-confidence	70	30	100

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows the opportunities faced by salaried women like equal social status, economic independence, increased knowledge, family decision-making, and improved self-confidence in their lives. Salaried women have opportunities 66 equal social status, and 34 did not have these opportunities. 67 respondents have economic independence, and 33 do not have these types of opportunities. Regarding the Increase in knowledge, 61 respondents had this opportunity, while 39 did not. 66 Salaried women have power in family decision-making, and 34 do not have this type of opportunity. 70 respondents had improved confidence and 30 respondents did not.

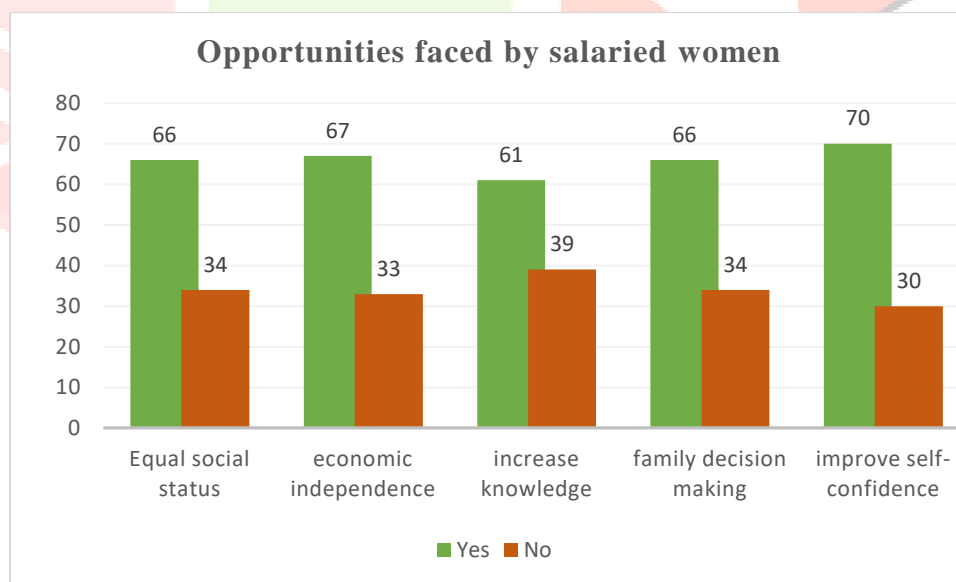


Figure 9

Figure 9 represents the opportunities faced by salaried women after enrollment in employment. Salaried women have many opportunities after enrollment in employment activities, increase their knowledge, confidence in family decision-making, etc. The results show that 66 salaried women have equal social status in society. 67 respondents have economic independence, and 61 have increased knowledge. 66 salaried women have the power of family decision-making and 70 have improved self-confidence.

Conclusion:

This research paper focuses on the socio-economic status of salaried women in Meerut district. Salaried women are mostly educated, 20-30 between age groups, and living in a joint and nuclear family. mostly salaried women are engaged in private employment. In this study, we found that few salaried women faced many problems like lack of education, finance, family and relative support and confidence, etc. Salaried women's status in the Meerut district has improved. Women have decision-making power, economic independence, self-confidence, and equal social status in their society.

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