

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ECONOMIC STATUS OF SLUM WOMEN'S OF KALABURAGI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Economic status has the influence on the lifestyle of the slum women. The economic factor also influencing on the every factor of the slum women. In the present study the investigator chosen the slum women`s and divided into two groups, the group one consisted employed women and the second group consisted self employed women`s. both groups consisted thirty slum women in the group. The investigator used self structured questionnaire to find out the socio economical status of the slum women the questionnaire consisted questions on daily and monthly income from their work. The study objectives to find out the appropriate monthly income of the slum women`s both groups. To compare the socio economic status of slum women groups. The hypothesis of the study – there would be difference in the monthly income among the self employed and employed slum women`s of the Gulbarga district. There would be significant difference in socio economical status among the employed and self employed womens of Gulbarga district. Sample of the study – the investigator chosen sixty slum womens for the research study and divided into two groups. Group-I consisted thirty employed womens and group II consisted thirty self employed women`s. after the investigator gathered the information of income of the sample groups through the self structured questionnaire Research tool – self structured questionnaire on the income from the work of the slum women`s of Gulbarga district, the investigator tried to prove the research hypothesis of the study.

INTRODUCTION

Research workers in the field of social sciences are increasingly realizing the importance of the knowledge about the social environment of the individual. Research has shown that the aspirations as well as the achievements of pupil are related to the group or the class to which he belongs or with whom he identifies himself. Research has probed into the relationship of behavior, like adoption of new practices, with factors in the

socioeconomic environment of the individuals. Most of the indices have been developed in the United States of America for application primarily to the contemporary urban industrial class structure of that country where a good deal of research regarding stratification has been made in the recent decades.

As early as 1928, in the United States of America and elsewhere pioneering attempts have been made to develop a quantifying measure of socioeconomic data. Of course the components of SES slightly differ in different social and cultural contexts. In India, socio-economic status includes the components like caste, education, occupation, income as well as urban/rural domicile of the individual.

The regular income also has the influence of the lifestyle of the slum area women`s. the women`s are the most important key of the family in the present society. The slum area women`s still struggling to get the food, shelter, cloth in the modern world, many government schemes are not reaching them.

METHOD

Significance of the study

The present study focused on the economic status of the slum women`s of Gulbarga district. The sample group consisted Sixty slum women`s and divided them in two groups 1) self employed 2) Employed in house work, hotels, etc. the homeless slum women`s have been facing the society without any support from others.

The study objectives

- To find out the appropriate monthly income of the slum women`s both groups.
- To compare the socio economic status of slum women groups.

The hypothesis of the study

- There would be difference in the monthly income among the self employed and employed slum women`s of the Gulbarga district.
- There would be significant difference in socio economical status among the employed and self employed women`s of Gulbarga district.

Sample of the study

The investigator chosen sixty slum women’s for the research study and divided into two groups. Group-I consisted thirty employed women’s and group II consisted thirty self employed women`s. after the investigator gathered the information of income of the sample groups through the self structured questionnaire.

Research tool

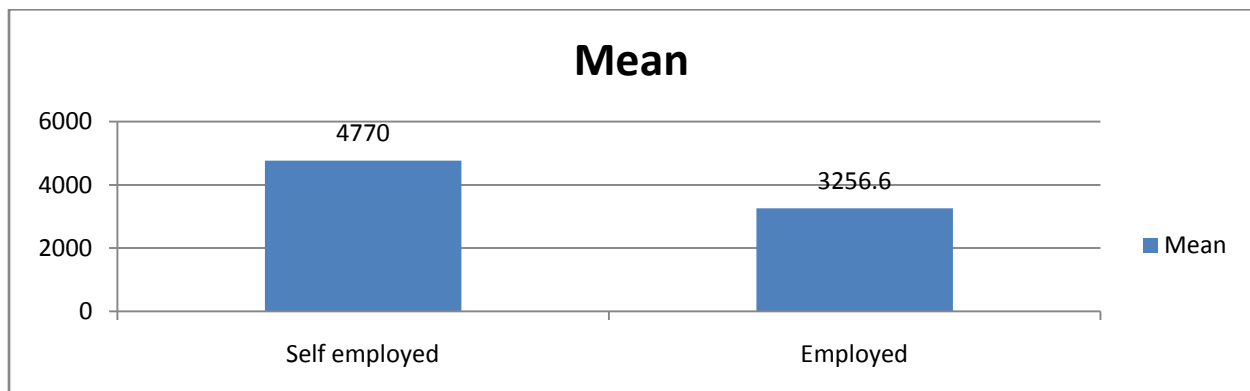
self structured questionnaire was used to collection of the data from sample groups on the income from the work of the slum women`s of Gulbarga City

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table No 1 showing the economic status of the slum women`s of Gulbarga district

Slum women`s	N	Mean	SD	t – Value
Self employed	30	4770	1089	4.808*
Employed	30	3256.60	883.46	

Significant at 0.05* level.



The table and graphs of the study showing that the self employed women`s (used to sell the material of daily needs or selling the self prepared material) are earning more than the employed women`s in the houses, or local factories, doing works like, swiping or cleaning in the hotels, hospital, schools etc, the employed slum women`s are getting monthly average income is 3256.60 Rs where as the self employed slum women`s monthly income is 4770 Rs, this showing that the self employed slum women`s are getting more income than the employed slum

women`s of Gulbarga city. The income source of women`s having the influence of their social status in the family, the income source makes them confident towards the upcoming situation in the life.

CONCLUSION

The self employed slum women`s are more earning every month than the employed slum women`s of Gulbarga city.

The employed slum women`s are earning less than the self employed slum women`s of the Gulbarga city.

REFERENCE

- Social status of slum women`s in Karnataka
- Online journals on slum areas
- Secondary data of libraries
- Google scholar