



RESEARCH PAPER

Socio-economic condition of Muslim women

Hsaina Agasimani

Department of Sociology, Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University, Torvi, Vijayapura (Karnataka)
India (Email: afriagaradimani@gmail.com)

Abstract : The research was conducted in Kalburgi district of Klayna Karnataka during the year 2020-21 with the sample size of 150 respondents. Will be selected the bases of random sampling method. To study the socio-economic conditions of Muslim women find out their awareness about health care and immunization to their children the monthly income of the respondent's family in the three categories and indicates that 23.33 per cent of respondents family belongs to first category *i.e.*, income range below Rs. 5000/- and the majority constituting 65 per cent of sample households from second category had monthly income Rs. 5000- Rs. 10000/-. 59.33 per cent sample households had the monthly income above Rs. 10000/-. If we added together the first and second category of monthly income it was found that majority of sample household belongs to the monthly income upto the level of Rs. 10000/-. It indicates a condition in which a person fails to maintain a living standard adequate for his physical and mental efficiency in present day situation.

Key Words : Socio-economic condition, Muslim women

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INTRODUCTION

The god while creating women, "took the beauty of the flower's, the song of the birds, the colours of the rainbows, the kiss of the breeze, the laughter of the waves, the gentleness of the lamb. Move them into a female being. It is thus inconceivable that such a creation of God. Almighty has been subjected to all sorts of humiliation and tortures and that too, at the hands of none other than man who is supposed to be the crown of all creations. But this is fact and if we glance at the pages of history, they are testimony to this fact.

If we want to study of women in any society. We must study the complexity of roles which women perform

in society in the socio – economic, cultural, religious and political fields. It is also important to find out such factors as how they face the problems and situations that are connected with their sex roles from birth to death and how they adjust themselves to this role situation

From the study observed that Muslim women are among the educationally disfranchised, economically vulnerable, socially isolated and politically marginalized in the country. The poor status of Muslim in both Indian society and polity is a serious matter of concern. This study highlights Muslim community, especially Muslim women to understand the plight they are facing and to debate among themselves the reasons and solutions for their poor, socio-economic status. As well as the need

for legal reform and greater political participation and possibilities of overcoming patriarchal structures within their own community. Muslim women have special beliefs, attitudes and perceptions that may directly impact health care received within a westernized health care system that may not share the unique sensitive's of the Islamic culture health care providers are able to better advocate for their patients when they have an awareness of the unique cultural beliefs and background of their patients and how to provide a safe comfortable place for patients to openly participate in health care decision making.

Objectives :

- To study the socio-economic conditions of Muslim women.
- To portray the nature of work of Muslim (slum) women.
- To find out their awareness about health care and immunization to their children.

Universal sampling :

This study of social economic condition of Muslim women in urban slums related only to Kalburgi district.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

For the present research work, the following methodology is adopted.

Interview method:

The research has chosen interview of data collection. It is a set of questions where respondents have given reactions on each questions. Each question was having options; which means it was consisted close ended.

Sources of data:

The present study is based on both primary and secondary data and information is collected from both the sources. Both qualitative methods are quantitative methods are used to gather primary data is obtained from the respondents through personal interview schedule. However, the secondary data like the books, journals, magazines, articles, government reports, government publication, and census report, annual reports, and district at glance, hand books and documents related to topic have been used for the present study.

Resources and methods :

The study was conducted on socio-economic status of Muslim women in urban areas of Kalburgi District in Karnataka. One hundred twenty Muslim women were purposely selected from two Muslim dominated areas of Kalburgi district. The information was collected by using questionnaire cum interview technique. Interview questionnaire contained comprehensive questions relate to present study. The data were presented in tabular form. The study revealed that more than half of Muslim women (57.33%) were below metric. Only 12.66 per cent of women were above metric. Analysis of literacy amongst Muslim women highlights some important implication in the context of their socio-economic status. The educational backwardness of women makes them the largest group hindering the process of social change. Information was obtained about family income which is an important index of the socio-economic background. It was found that majority of sample household belongs to the monthly income upto the level of Rs.10000/- only. It indicates a condition in which a person fails to maintain a living standard adequate for his physical and mental efficiency in present day situation. Further it has been found that the economic condition of the sample household, the majority of them *i.e.*, 51.66 per cent were in poverty line which affects the woman most because the female members in the family are denied education, healthcare, nutritious food due to poverty. Unhygienic sanitation was also seen because of poverty. It was seen that lack of education or poor educational status resulted in the married women depending on their husbands for undertaking any decisions concerning the family. Poor educational level also affected their awareness of certain factors affecting their lives such as family planning, right to information act, domestic violence laws etc.

Feminism and family :

Since the nineteenth century, Feminism, known as The Women's Movement cameout and announced the equality of men and women in western countries, even though its truepurpose was to employ women in the industries with lower salaries than men and to been fit the employers. By encouraging women to work in workshops and factories they caused women to.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained from the present investigation as well as relevant discussion have been summarized

under following heads :

Income of respondents household :

Income of the occupation is another important index of the socio-economic background. It plays an important role in one's life. The social status of a person is to a large extent, determined by income. Since the husbands of sample women were engaged in different occupation, they differed in their monthly income also. It must be mentioned here that at the time of survey, information was obtained about family income and not wife's separate income. Therefore, the given table only indicates family income. Table 2 gives the monthly income of the respondent's family in the three categories and indicates that 23.33 per cent of respondents family belongs to first category *i.e.*, income range below Rs. 5000/- and the majority constituting 65 per cent of sample households from second category had monthly income Rs. 5000-Rs. 10000/-. 59.33 per cent sample households had the monthly income above Rs. 10000/-. If we added together the first and second category of monthly income it was found that majority of sample household belongs to the

monthly income up to the level of Rs. 10000/-. It indicates a condition in which a person fails to maintain a living standard adequate for his physical and mental efficiency in present day situation.

Economic condition of the sample household :

In this study the economic condition of the sample household refers to one's position in the ranking of individual as below poverty line, in poverty line and above poverty line, which is based on income and size of the family. In the context of the present study based on monthly income and size of the family, the monthly income of below Rs.5000/-is categorized as below poverty line, income between Rs. 5000-10000/- is categorized as in poverty line and monthly income Rs.10000/-is categorized as above poverty line. The amount of income represents income from all sources. On the basis of the income and size of the family, the economic status of the respondent's household was found as follows. From the above table it has been seen that the economic condition of the sample household, the majority of them *i.e.*, 30.00 per cent were below poverty line and 55.33

Table 1 : Literacy levels of muslim women

Sr. No.	Literacy level	No. of women (n=150)	Percentage (%)
1.	Illiterate	20	13.33
2.	Below metric	86	57.33
3.	Metric	25	16.66
4.	Above metric	19	12.66

Table 2 : Monthly income of the respondents family

Sr. No.	Income categories	Total no. of respondents (n=150)	Percentage (%)
1.	Below Rs.5000	35	23.33
2.	Rs.5000 Rs.10000	89	59.33
3.	Above Rs.10000	26	17.33

Table 3 : Economic condition of respondents household

Sr. No.	Category	No. of sample household (n=150)	Percentage (%)
1.	Below poverty line	45	30.00
2.	In poverty line	83	55.33
3.	Above poverty	22	14.66

per cent were in poverty line and only 14.66 per cent were above poverty line. Poverty affects the woman most because the female members in the family are denied education, healthcare, nutritious food which affects directly the future of women. Unhygienic sanitation was Even after six decades of independence, Muslim women face considerable challenges. According to government reports Muslim woman are among the poorest, educationally disenfranchised, economically vulnerable and politically marginalized group in the country. Therefore a social and economic opportunity for Muslim women is a crucial issue needing urgent action. A movement for secularism, democracy and human rights are needed for improvement in socio-economic status of Muslim women.

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