



Socio-Economic Status of Women Workers

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ABSTRACT

The Socio-economic status of women workers is a critical aspect of gender equality and development. This abstract provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of women in the labor force, focusing on their empowerment and the challenges they face in various socio-economic contexts. Drawing upon an extensive review of scholarly literature and data from reputable sources, this research examines the progress and setbacks experienced by women workers across different industries and regions. It develops into the economic opportunities available to women, their participation rates, and the gender wage gap. The Findings explores the empowering factors that have contributed to enhancing women's socio-economic status, including education, workforce policies, and initiatives promoting gender inclusivity. The status of women has been subjected to great many variations from largely unknown status in ancient times through the low points of the medieval period to the raise of equal rights by many reformers. Thus, history of women has been even full. Throughout the last three hundred years, it was a vague belief that the responsibility of women is to construct and sustain the homely undertakings like task of fetching water, Cooking, rearing children etc. Meanwhile the women in the modern economy make a vital contribution to the Industrial output throughout the world. Over two hundred million women are employed across all industrial divisions, in which half of them are in growing countries. Their work in the industrial divisions not only withstands their families but also makes a major input to socio-Economic progress. The study of this paper focuses on the change of women in historical context in viewpoint to the improvement of socio and economic status of women. Additionally, it investigates the role of women in leadership positions, evaluating the impact of increased female representation on economic and social outcomes. Conversely, the abstract identifies the hurdles faced by women in the workforce, such as discriminatory practices, limited access to economic resources, and persistent stereotypes. Furthermore, it explores the intersectionality of socio-economic status, considering how race, ethnicity, and other factors further compound the challenges faced by marginalized women workers. The abstract also highlights the role of government policies, corporate initiatives, and civil society organizations in addressing gender disparities and promoting women's economic empowerment. It investigates the efficacy of various programs aimed at enhancing the socio-economic status of women, evaluating their impact on women's overall well-being and societal progress. Ultimately, this research abstract aims to shed light on the complexities of women's socio-economic status, emphasizing the need for concerted efforts to create an inclusive and gender-equal work environment. By understanding the challenges faced by women workers and identifying effective strategies for empowerment, stakeholders can develop targeted interventions to foster a more equitable society and drive sustainable economic development.

Keywords: Socio–Economic Status, Gender Disparities, Women Empowerment, Discriminatory Practices, Gender wage gap.

Introduction:

In today's world, the Socio-economic status of women workers remains a pressing and multifaceted issue that demands immediate attention. Throughout history, women have been an integral part of the workforce, contributing significantly to economic growth and societal progress. However, their journey has been marred by unequal treatment, discrimination, and barriers that hinder their advancement and prosperity. The socio-economic status of women workers encompasses a broad spectrum of challenges faced by women across various industries and geographical locations. It delves into the intersections of gender, class, race, and culture, impacting the opportunities and limitations they encounter throughout their professional lives.

Gender gap:

Globally, women's labor force participation has been adding over the times. still, there's still a significant gender gap in numerous countries, with women's participation rates frequently lower than men. In some regions, artistic and societal morals continue to hamper women's full participation in the pool. The gender pay envelope gap refers to the difference in earnings between men and women. Despite progress, this gap persists in numerous countries, indicating that women, on average, earn lower than their manly counterparts for original work. Women workers are frequently concentrated in certain sectors and diligence, leading to occupational isolation. This miracle can be attributed to colorful factors, including demarcation, societal prospects, and difference in educational and career openings.

Barriers in Economic Independence:

Women continue to be underrepresented in leadership roles and top management positions in both public and private sectors. The "glass ceiling" effect limits their upward mobility and hinders efforts to achieve gender parity in decision-making positions. Women disproportionately shoulder the burden of unpaid care work, such as childcare, eldercare, and household chores. This limits their ability to participate fully in paid employment and impacts their economic independence. Discrimination against women in the workplace remains a persistent issue, affecting their career advancement, salary negotiations, and overall job satisfaction. Access to maternity leave, parental leave, and flexible work arrangements is crucial for supporting working women. However, in some regions, inadequate policies and societal attitudes can hinder women's ability to balance work and family responsibilities.

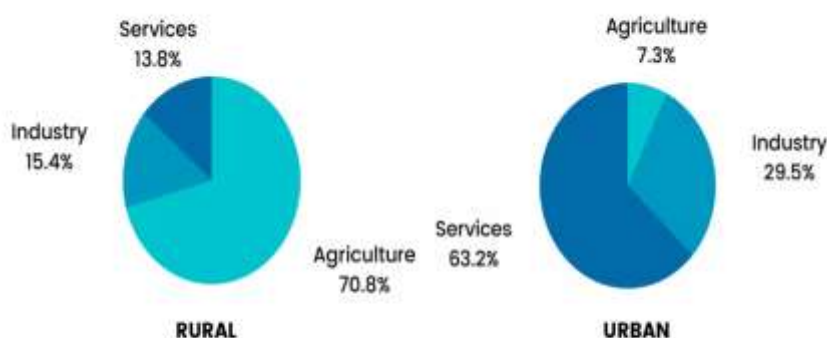
Women Entrepreneurs:

Women Entrepreneurs face unique challenges, including limited contact to capital, networks, and business incomes. Encouraging female entrepreneurship can contribute to women's economic empowerment and overall economic growth. Access to quality education and skills development is essential for improving women's socio-economic status. Investing in girls' education and closing gender gaps in STEM fields can contribute to greater workforce participation and economic growth. It is important to note that the socio-economic status of women workers varies significantly across countries and regions, influenced by cultural norms, legal frameworks, and economic conditions. Ongoing efforts are being made globally to address these challenges and promote gender equality in the workplace. For the most up-to-date and specific data on this topic, I recommend referring to recent reports' reputable international organizations and government agencies.

Women's Equality and Empowerment:

Women's equality and empowerment are vital components of sustainable development, encompassing various dimensions of inclusive progress. When women and girls are socially and economically empowered, they gain the capacity to pursue a healthy and fulfilling life. Within all societies, power distribution is often uneven, and empowerment plays a crucial role in leveling the playing field. By giving women agency and decision-making authority, they can prioritize their health and wellbeing, as well as that of their families. Moreover, economic, and social empowerment grants women the ability to actively participate in crucial life choices, such as marriage decisions. It provides them with the means to influence and shape their own destinies, leading to better health outcomes and greater overall empowerment. An empowered woman can assert her voice in decision-making processes related to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services. As women's needs and concerns differ from those of men, their active involvement ensures that WASH services are tailored to address their unique requirements effectively. For instance, when women have a say in household expenditure on WASH, it leads to solutions that cater to their specific needs. Conversely, when women's and girls' rights to water and sanitation are recognized and upheld, their ability to achieve social and economic empowerment is enhanced. Access to clean water and proper sanitation creates opportunities for education, income generation, and participation in public life, further advancing their standing within society. Achieving women's equality and empowerment is not only a fundamental human right but also a key driver of inclusive and sustainable development. By recognizing and promoting the importance of women's active involvement in decision-making and access to critical resources like water and sanitation, we can foster positive change that benefits not only women but entire communities and societies. Embracing women's empowerment as a core principle of sustainable development is essential for realizing a more just, equitable, and prosperous world for all.

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORKFORCE FOR WOMEN (2018-19)

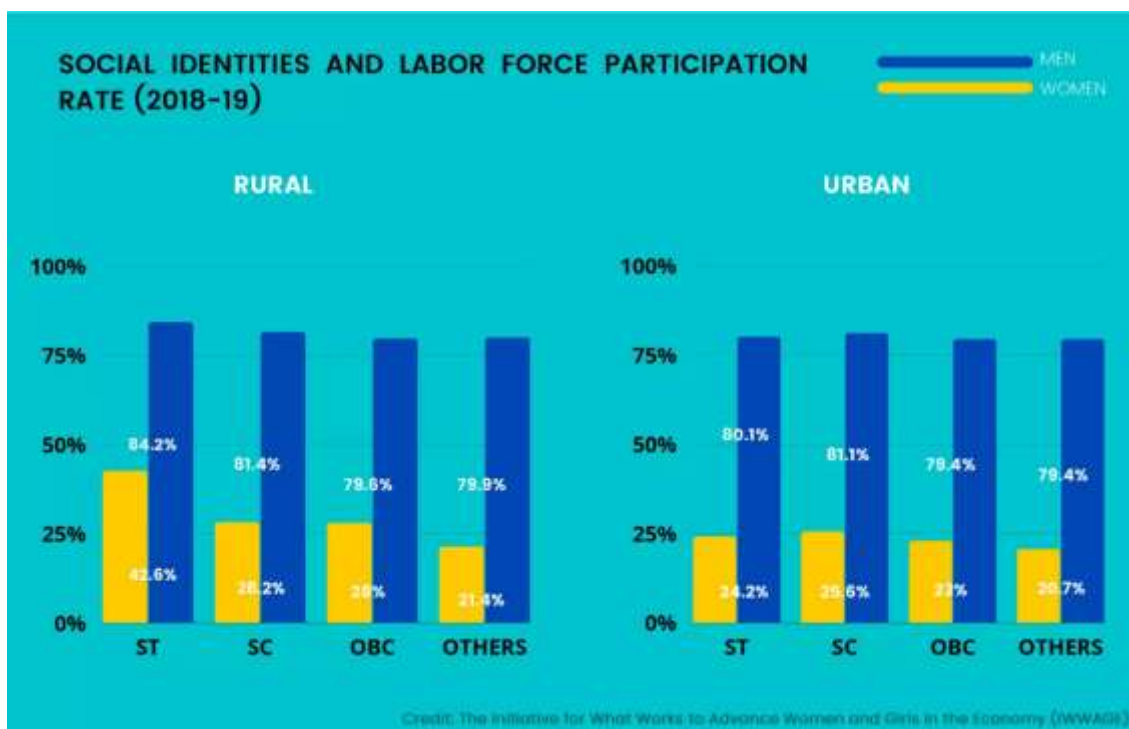


Source: Report on "Working or not: What determines women's labour force participation in India?" by IWWAGE

Credit: The Initiative for What Works to Advance Women and Girls in the Economy (IWWAGE)

Growth of women:

Development of women is a procedure that shows a state of evolution, maturity, completeness, improvement, and positive alteration pass over to a required higher level of quality of life, as we know that women have subordinate character towards gender relationship, they experience social structural inequalities and injustices in day today life throughout the years. Therefore, increase in the economic status women strengthens their capacities to overcome the barriers they experienced years together. Recent years have brought great many changes in the life of women all over the world, influencing their attitudes, values, Inspirations, way of feelings and acting for the effective participation in walks of life. Now there are no such social, economic or any other barriers foiling women from arriving any field of economic undertaking. Hence, Women make a vital contribution to the industrial output throughout the world. Over two hundred million women are employed crossways all industrial divisions, in which half of them are in emerging countries. Their work in the industrial divisions not only endures their families but also makes a major contribution to socio-economic progress.



Conclusion:

In conclusion, the socio-economic status of women workers is a multifaceted topic that warrants serious attention and comprehensive analysis. Understanding the challenges, biases, and systemic barriers that hinder women's progress is crucial to fostering an environment where women can thrive professionally and personally. By acknowledging and dismantling these obstacles, we can create a society that empowers women to reach their full potential, benefiting not only women themselves but the global economy.

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