Karnataka Reg. No.: 48/159/CE/0103/2013

ISSN No :2348-0475

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF FINANCE (PIJF)

Volume No. 3

Issue No. 1

July - December 2015



www.primaxijcmr.com

Research Papers

Articles

Case studies



Prof. T. Rajeswari Managing Editor



# PRIMAX RESEARCH CENTER

No.25/A, Boothappa Temple Road, 80 Feet Ring Road, Jnanabharathi Post, Nagadevanahalli, Bangalore -56, Karnataka, India. 08971725451 Email: primaxecf@gmail.com, kvr08@rediffmail.com www.primaxijcmr.com





# PRIMAX INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF FINANCE ISSN. 2348-0475

# INVESTMENT PATTERN OF WORKING WOMEN IN ARUPPUKOTTAL

Dr.K.Uma1

S.PackiaRaji2

### Abstract

Traditionally women's position in all societies has been one of general sub ordination to men. Even in the matriarchal societies, the actual power holders in the families were men. The United Nations Organization in 1948 opened the doors of freedom to women all over the world by recognizing equality as a fundamental human right irrespective of sex, race etc. As a result of this, to-day the woman is striving to bridge up the centuries old gap between the man's and the so called woman's sphere of work. Women in India are not only preserves but also transmitters of social value thus combining tradition with change. The future of Indian women seems to be bright. From a small man to the highest top-ups, one finds everybody saying women have their right place. If woman is not economically free and self -earning, she will have to depend on her husband or someone else and dependents are never free. A job not only gives a person their identity, but also gives them their social class and social status. Many women see their levels of earnings are some kind of measure of personal worth in the world. Some women who have experienced early economic deprivation want to continue to work as a measure of economic security. It is felt that by taking up a job, women would be able to shake off to a large extent the feeling of subordination. Through the conclusion from the study the investors are monitoring their investments on a monthly basis.

### Introduction

Traditionally women's position in all societies has been one of general sub ordination to men. Even in the matriarchal societies, the actual power holders in the families were men. The United Nations Organization in 1948 opened the doors of freedom to women all over the world by recognizing equality as a fundamental human right irrespective of sex, race etc. As a result of this, to-day the woman is striving to bridge up the centuries old gap between the man's and the so called woman's sphere of work.

# Woman and Employment

Women in India are not only preserves but also transmitters of social value thus combining tradition with change. The future of Indian women seems to be bright. From a small man to the highest tops-ups, one finds everybody saying women have their right place. If woman is not economically free and self-earning, she will have to depend on her husband or someone else and dependents are never free. A job not only gives a person their identity, but also gives them their social class and social status.

## Women To-Day

In all the cities and villages of India, the women today are breaking the social, psychological barriers and are assuming new responsibilities. Women's economic horizon once confirmed to domestic servant - hood or labor on the farm has expanded considerably. Women

<sup>2</sup>. Research Scholar & Assistant professor in commerce C.A, S.B.K.College., Aruppukottai

<sup>.</sup> Assistant professor in commerce, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai.