INTRODUCTION

In the past several decades enormous changes have taken place in this developing world, but it seems nothing has been changed related to woman’s status. Education plays a significant role in the formation of personality of person and develops particular attitudes towards life. It makes person conscious for his/her rights, responsibilities and self respect. In our society Low priority has given to female education due to illiteracy, majority of them do not have the basic right of their own reproductively. They have to choose the family planning method that is approved by the husband and his family members. However the changes in education and economic independence have affected the traditional system and status of women in family.

In spite of spread education among woman and their growing participation in social, economic and political life of the country, the Indian women still discriminated against and also at a disadvantage.

Domestic work such as a cooking food, washing clothes and utensils, taking care of the children and elders etc. does not bring ‘money’ into the household and therefore, it is not perceived as ‘work’ since ages, these tasks have been performed by women but their work has never given them the status of being ‘employed’.
OBJECTIVES

1. To study socio-economic and demographic profile of the selected sample.

2. To study educational level of selected samples.

3. To assess the economic Independence of selected samples.

4. Decision Making and educational empowerment of the selected samples.

5. To analyze the relationship between economic Independence and educational empowerment.

6. To analyze the relationship between decision making and educational empowerment.
REVIEW

Khanna & Verghese (1978): Study for instances observes that “As the status of women changes by their being more educated and getting employed, they are made to play a greater part in decision making”.

Jha Uma Shankar (1998) observed that there is change in the career aspirations of an educated woman. She feels a need for fulfillment and she becomes interested in self realization. She feels herself as more independent and creative. She does not allow masculine authority and become assertive. Education broadens their outlook and makes them aware of their rights, duties and responsibilities in the society. Besides these, education makes her bold to assert her rights.

Sudha D.K. 2000: Women’s education and further employment Improves their awareness ability to critically evaluate the available alternatives. As the standard of education of women goes up, the desire of strive for economic independence among them also goes up. It is often argued that with higher education women became more consist about self reliance, self respect independence recognition.

Sen. M 2001: Indian women are marginalized in decision and leadership by a variety of processes and that begins in infancy. In contrast to boys, girls are encouraged to play passive roles and given title opportunities
to make decision or develop leadership skills outside the family context. Instead they are taught to accept the decisions that parents, teachers, brothers make on their behalf. As a result women tend to lack the self confidence and skills needed to function effectively in the public sphere.

Sen Kalyani 2001: Reveals that only in a few states do women have any significant autonomy in decision making in their personal lives. In the majority of cases, women continue to be excluded from decision making even on the most mundane aspect of life. Nearly 90% of women in U.P., and over 80% in Bihar, M.P., Haryana & A.P., need permission before they can leave the house to visit a friend or relative only about half the number of women obeyed in M.P. and U.P. had any access to money.

Gaur 2004: Study observes that working women are more effective in decision making than non-working women. An education takes all decisions concerning various aspects of her life.

Bala & Monga 2004: Also made a similar observation and it is concluded that employment enhance role of women in decision making in relation to different family matters.

Ramalingaswami, Vulmiri et al. ‘Asian Enigma’ (1996) an article published by UNICEF was observed that women in south Asia have less voice and freedom of movement as compared to Africa. In south Asia they have neither the knowledge nor the freedom to act in their own and their children’s interest
Sharada (1997) in her study on women fertility and empowerment revealed that majority of women were aged below 30 years and were economically inactive and only a meager per cent of them worked outside. Nearly half of them had less than three children whereas, the other half had more than three children, majority of the women were illiterate and belonged to nuclear families.

**KEY WORDS USED : MEANING**

In the following lines an attempt has been made to give the meaning of the key terms used in this study.

**Education:** - Education is the ability to judge and imbibe what is good in the changes taking place due to modernization.

**Empowerment:** - Empowerment means a process of awareness and conscientization, of capacity building learning to greater participation, effective decision making power and control leading to transformative action.

**Economic Independence:** - Economic independence or access to an inherited or self generated income is considered the major means of employment of women.

**Decision Making:** - Women’s decision making power is defined as how much influence women have over external actions that matter to their welfare.
RESEARCH DESIGN

Multistage stratified sampling technique will be used for the selection of the sample in the present study.

Saharanpur district will be selected purposively in the first stage as it will be convenient to the researcher, Saharanpur district is divided into rural and urban areas. Urban area will be selected purposively in the second stage as it is the need of the study, Saharanpur city is divided into five zones that is East, West, North, South and Central Zones. Out of total mohallas, two mohallas from every zone will be selected randomly at third stage. The selected mohallas consists about 100-200 household, 25% household will be selected randomly in the fourth stage. Thus 400 households will be selected for the present study. Women aged 30-41 years will be selected randomly from the selected household in the fifth stage. If more than one woman will found in the selected household than only one woman will be selected randomly. Thus total 400 women and 30-41 years will be the unit of required information for the present study.

TECHNIQUE TO BE USED FOR THE COLLECTION OF DATA

Data will be collected through an interview. The schedule will be developed with the help of eminent research scholars and subject experts and will be enclosed the research work.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


