CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

You can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of its women.

Jawaharlal Nehru

Education has been of central significance to the development of human society. It can be the beginning, not only of individual knowledge information and awareness, but also of a holistic strategy for development and change. Late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru rightly remarked “Some people seem to think that education is not as important as putting up a factory. I may sacrifice any number of factories, but I will not sacrifice human beings and their education because it is the human beings who set up factories and produce the things we want.” Education helps an individual to develop his potential to the full, to increase his productivity and to become a useful and productive member of the society. Education is holistic in concept and is multi dimensional.

The importance of education can be interpreted from the reply to the question asked from Aristotle. The question asked was “How much better educated men were than those who were uneducated.” The reply was, “As much as the livings are than the dead.”

1.11 Indian women’s Empowerment: An Overview

Vedic era has witnessed equal rights for women in the field of education, religion, politics, property and inheritance. During the medieval period society had become patriarchal and men-women difference was evident. Men-women role was decided on the basis of sex. Women were consigned inside the tour venue of home. It was considered to be the worst period in the history. During the morden period a number of social reformers felt the need to emancipate women and tried to establish a justified place for them in the family and society. The thinkers and social reformers realized that unless the condition of 50% of Indian population is improved Indian society cannot progress.

Parmita Shastri in “Outlook India 1998” says; ‘I was told that Indian women don’t think like that about equality. But I would like to argue that it they don’t think like that they should be given a real opportunity to think like that.”

The persistence of hunger and abject poverty in India is due to large measure to the subjugation and marginalization and disempowerment of women. Women suffer from hunger and poverty in greater numbers and to great degree than men. At the same time, it is women who bear the primary responsibility for actions needed to end hunger, education, nutrition, health and family income.
Women’s empowerment has five Components:
- Women’s sense of self-worth;
- Women’s right to have and to determine choices;
- Women’s right to have access to opportunities and resources;
- Women’s right to have the power to control their own lives, both within and outside the home; and
- Women’s ability to influence the direction of social change to create a more just social and economic orders, nationally and internationally.

Looking through the lens of hunger and poverty, there are seven major areas of discrimination against women in India.

1. **Malnutrition:** India has exceptionally high rate of child malnutrition, because tradition in India requires that women eat last and least throughout their lives, even when pregnant and lactating. Malnourished women give birth to malnourished children, perpetuating the cycle. This point is made in the article, “The Asian Enigma” published by UNICEF in 2004 that, malnutrition is worse in south Asia have less voice and freedom of movement, Judgment and self expression and independence largely denied. Millions of women in South Asia have neither the knowledge nor the means nor the freedom to act in their own.

2. **Women are in poor Health:** females receive less health care than males. Many women die in childbirth of easily prevented complications. Working conditions and environmental pollution further impairs women’s health. The practice of breast feeding female children for shorter period of time, deliberately try to become pregnant again after the birth of male child in order to give maximum attention to the new son, are some of the traits reflect the neglect of girl child.
   - **Maternal mortality:** India’s maternal mortality rates in rural areas are among the highest in the world: A factor that contributes to seek medical care for pregnancy. Evidence reluctance to seek medical care for pregnancy. Evidence from the state of Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat find registration for maternal and child health services to be as low as 5.22 percent in urban areas.
   - **Contraception Use:** Women’s health is harmed by lack of access to and the poor quality of reproductive services. About 24.6 million couples, representing roughly 18 percent of all married women want no more children but are not using contraception. A study in Tamil Nadu suggest that women’s lack of decision making power in the family, opportunity costs involved in seeking contraceptive services all play an important role.
   - **Job Impact on maternal Health:** Working conditions of women result in premature and still births. The task performed by women is usually those that require them to be in one position for long period of time, which can adversely affect their reproductive health.
Impact of Pollution on Women: In Environment, Development and the Gender Gap, Sandhya Venkateswaran, asserts that the high incidence of malnutrition present amongst women and their low metabolism and other health problems affect their capacity to deal with chemical stress. The smoke from household biomass (made up of wood, dung and drop residues) stoves within a three hour period is equivalent to smoking 20 packs of cigarettes. One study quoted by WHO in 2005 found that pregnant women cooking over open biomass stoves had almost 50% higher chances of stillbirths.

3. Women are Uneducated: families are far less likely to educate girls than boys and for more likely to pull them out of school, either to help out at home or from fear of violence. India has the largest population of non-school-going working girls. India’s constitution guarantees free primary school education for both boys and girls up to age of 14. The literacy rate for women is 39 percent versus 64 percent for men. Sonal de Desai in ‘Gender inequalities and Demographic Behaviors’ asserts that ‘Parents’ reluctance to educate daughters has its roots in the situation of women. Parents and that their future roles, being mainly reproductive and perhaps including agricultural labour, require no formal education. Another reason being to deliver a chaste daughter to her husband family.

4. Women are Overworked: Women work longer hours and their work is more arduous than man’s yet their work is unrecognized. Women work roughly, twice as many hours’ men. The extent of women’s contribution is aptly highlighted by a micro study conducted in the Indian Himalayas which found that on a one hectare farm, a pair of bullocks works 1,064 hours a man 1,212 hours and woman 3,485 hours in a year.

5. Women are Unskilled: Women have unequal access resources, extension services tend to reach only men, which perpetuates the existing division of labour in the agriculture sector, with women continuing to perform unskilled task. A number of factors perpetuate women’s Job skill. It training women for economic activities requires them to leave their even functional level of literacy. In terms of skill development, women are impeded by their lack of mobility, low literacy level and prejudiced attitude towards women.

6. Women are Mistreated: In recent years there has been an alarming rise in atrocities against women in India. In terms of rapes, assaults and dowary related murders. Fear of violence suppresses the aspirations of all women infanticide and sex-selective abortions are additional forms of violence that reflect the devaluing of females in Indian society. The insecurity outside the household is today the greatest obstacle in the path of women. Evidence shows that every 26 minutes- a woman is molested, every 34 minutes- a rape takes palce,
Every 42 minutes a woman is kidnapped and every 93 minutes a woman is burnt to death over dowary.

7. Women are Powerless: While women are guaranteed equality under the constitution, legal protection has little effect in the face of prevailing patriarchal traditions. Women lack of power to decide who will they marry, and are often married off as children. Legal loopholes are used to deny women inheritance rights.

Government has taken steps to empower women through Panchayat Raj Institutions: Mani Shankar Aiyer asserts that “the highest national priority must be the unleashing of woman power in governance. That is the single most important source of societal energy that we have kept corked for half a century.” The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, which guarantee that all local elected bodies reserve one third of their seats for women, have spearheaded an unprecedented social experiment which is playing itself out in more than 5000 villages that are home to more than 600 million people.

National Policy for the empowerment of women: The goal of the National policy for the empowerment of women is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. Some of the specific objectives of this policy are:

(a) Creating an environment through positive economic and social policies for full development of women to enable them to realize their full potential,
(b) Equal access to health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational guidance etc,
(c) Elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against women.

The policy also provides for economic empowerment through poverty eradication, micro credit programmes, training of women to facilitate them in playing efficient role in agriculture and industry. The social empowerment of women is facilitated through effective provisions of Education, Health, Nutrition, gender sensitization, Drinking water and Sanitation etc. Elimination of all forms of violence against women, including those arising from customs, traditions and accepted practices. A National Resource Center for Women (NRCW) is being set up which will provide relevant technical back up for the successful implementation of the policy.

The Government has also committed the following provisions to ensure women's rights and women empowerment. Some of the commitments are:

- Increase in the Investment in Education to 6% of the GDP with major focus on Women.
- Universalisation of Mother and Child Care Programme to reach out to every corner of the country
- Appointment of Commissioner for women’s Rights.
- National Level Mechanism for Platform for Action.
According to Indian writer and activist Devika Jain “The positive discrimination of Panchayat Raj Institution has initiated a momentum of change. Women’s entry into local government in such large numbers, often more than the required 33.3% and their success in campaigning, including the defeat of male in politics, and have no time to go to meetings or to undertake all the other work that is reminds us of a central truth” Power is not something people give away, it has to be negotiated, and sometimes wrested from the powerful.

1.12 Status of Women in 21st century India

“Women are the builder and moulder of nations Destiny Though delicate and soft as a lily, She has a heart, far stronger and bolder than of men…. She is the supreme inspiration for man’s onward march…. She is, no doubt, her commanding Personality, Nevertheless is grimly solemn”

-Rabindranath Tagore

The Indian woman for ages has played a silent, self effacing role to sustain Indian civilization. However, her status has undergone significant improvement. The woman of modern India is liberal, educated and suave. She is no longer confined to the four walls. She has an opinion on each and every matter; she has earnings for personal leisure and emotional support. There is an enhancement in her self-esteem and confidence. She has started exercising greater control over her own life. This has resulted in changed power equations at her home, her workplace and the society. She wants to enjoy her life to the fullest. She can afford to do so due to the upward mobility in her income levels. And she is governed by rational motives.

Her need and desires are innumerable and they vary from satisfying her physiological needs to aesthetics needs. At times she appears decisive; at times she appears snobbish, at times very eager, at times passionate, and at times unreasonable. Her lifestyle is changing drastically. The woman is becoming alert and her alertness is showing in all walks of life.

She is an all-rounder. Multi-tasking has become a feature of this new women’s life. She tackles numerous jobs at workplace and home effectively and with ease. She has not left any domain which man can boast of saying it is a male domain. She knows what she wants. She is the decision maker of the house. From buying a pin to a house, a car, a washing machine, in decorating the house, she has a say. The gender issue is becoming an inevitable part of every day life. The technicalities of mechanical and electronic gadgets are no more the man’s domain: the women have learnt it all and are using them more gracefully than men.

The number of working women is rising day by day. The Indian women have made significant progress in obtaining responsible positions in organizations. The new age Indian women have come into her own. She
makes her presence felt in the workplace, makes informed economic choices, can hold her own in any setting.

In the 21st century, women are leaders in industry, government and organizations worldwide including India. With Air India clearing the way for women cabin crew to become in-flight supervisors, an important male bastion has fallen with Lt Cdr Wahida Prizm becoming the first ever women to command the parade of army.

However, it’s in the corporate world that women have shown true grit and determination to break the glass ceiling. Naina Lal Kidwai-Country head, HSBC India, Lalita Gupte-CEO,ICICI, Sulajja Firodia Motwani-Joint Managing Director, Kinetic Engineering, Akhila Srinivasan-Managing director, Shriram Life Insurance Company Limited and Director of Executive Board, Shriram Group, Dipti Neelakantan-Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer, J M Morgan Stanley – these are few of the women who have taken on the world. There are organizations which want only women in senior managerial posts: Earlier, women were considered high maintenance, but companies are more sensitive and determined, lead to gender diversity and do phenomenally well, especially in Human Resources. Also women have an advantage because they work with Emotional Quotient as Intelligence Quotient, which is very different.

The initiative, creativity and determination of women can also been seen through their entrepreneurship skill. Women entrepreneurship is recent phenomenon in India which came into prominence in late 1970’s. Now-a-days women not only lead and organize a business or industry but also provide employment opportunities to other & earn revenue for the country. More & more women are venturing as entrepreneurs in all kinds of business & economic activities and service sector. Though at the initial stages women entrepreneurship developed only at urban areas, lately it has extended its wings to rural & semi-urban areas too. Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Dairying & Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Home based industries like handicrafts, Breeding Industry, Agarbati making, Tailoring and Garment Industry, Pottery & Black smithy Industry, Doll-Making, fancy items, Jewellery Beauty parlor, Nursery & Baby Crèche centers, etc. are areas where women entrepreneurs may be found, thus, women entrepreneurs can take a lead in both organized & unorganized sectors. India has a number of noted women entrepreneurs who have made a mark on the national and international scene, and made a name for themselves. Some of the well known women entrepreneurs in India are Kiran Mazumdar Shaw- Managing Director, Biocon India Limited, Shannaz Hussain-pioneer in the cosmetic & skin industry in India as well as abroad.

The Media and Communication sector basically comprises the non-traditional professions which women have opted for. Media is an important sector where the percentages of women employees are raising. Also media, being a liberal and equal profession, sees a huge increase in woman employees. It offers better scope and facilities for women professionals. Earlier women mainly preferred editorial work but now there are
many women reporters and correspondents as well in the Daily Press. Newspapers have however evolved arrangements for informal and continuing association with women journalists who write regular columns in Newspapers as Music critics, Art critics, etc. There are many important women who are well known for their feature writing in the English press. The names of Amita Malik, santha Rungachary, Padmini sen Gupta, Kamala Chopra, Rammi Chhabbra, Promilla Kalhan, Rita Thapar, Kobita Sarkar and Razia Ismail are well known .Today there are very well known women journalists such as Ms.Usha Rai of the Times of India, Anjali Mathur of the Sunday Observer (Bombay), Smita Gupta of the Independent (Delhi), Kalpana Sharita rai of the Indian Express (Bombay), Bacchi J. Karkaria and Dina Vakil of the Times of India. Anita Pratap, Tavleen singh, Mrinal Pande, Seema Mustafa, Kalpana Jain, etc. are distinguished journalists.

Another area where women have started making some headway is Advertising and Public Relations. Women have an important role in creative advertising media as copywriters, designers and interviewers. This field has rapidly extended the avenues of employment for women professionals in television and radio. Public relations however are a relatively new field for women in India. Many women have reached important positions in this field in the corporate sector.

Radio and Television offers better scope and facilities for women professionals, from its very inception, News Readers, and feature and document producers in Broad casting. A well known women professional in broadcasting is Mehra Masani of the All India Radio. Women have also taken initiative in specialized work like interviewing and discussions and were called upon to participate in prestigious programmes. Television has opened up a large arena for women not only as announcers, etc, but also as important Programme producers, writers, editors, directors, etc. Ekta Kapoor and Smiriti Irani are the face of Indian television today. Media personalities like Nalini Singh and Barkha Dutt have reported exclusive coverage from difficult conditions, harsh terrains and dangerous situations.

An Indian woman has also made her presence felt in the Film industry. Though the film industry is known for its glamour, women and heroines, there are other aspects of this cinematographic medium, which have given many women professionals a break in the creative worlds. There are enterprising young women who have produced documentaries, short films and advertisements, etc. This Profession has brought opportunities for women in various activities, both in the commercial film industry, as well as on the technical side. The film industry has not only produced great artists and stars like Shabana Azmi and Ashwariya Rai who is the face of Indian cinema worldwide but also women on the technical side of filming, editing etc. who may not be always visible, but whose contribution to the media is beyond doubt. In the recent years, women have become well known in the field of Theatre. Ms.Anamika Haksar, Lillette Dubey and Usha Ganguli are some women who have made their mark in the past few years.
India is witnessing the entry of women in different science disciplines including engineering. The majority of women science degree holders are in pure science or medicine, and their numbers in Engineering and Technology and Computer Sciences and Information Technology is increasing.

India has produced some outstanding women scientists like Dr. Janaki Ammal, Prof.Ashima Chatterjee, Prof.Manju Sharma, and Prof.Archana sharma, Prof.Indira Nath, Prof.Anandibai Joshi, Prof. Kasturi Dutta, Prof.Sipra Guha Mukherjee and Dr.Sneha Bhargava to name a few.Dr. Asima Chatterjee’s contribution on natural products, Dr. Mahtab S Bamji’s study on problems related to human health, Dr.Indira Nath’s work on Immunotherapy in Leprosy are the contribution of some women scientists have not only served on the contribution of some women scientists in promotion of scientific Knowledge. Several women scientists have been honored with the prestigious Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award. Women scientists and technologists have made significant achievements in the field of nuclear medicine, nuclear power, production and development of uranium metal fuel required by the nuclear reactors, nuclear physicist and solid state physics, computer science and technology, agriculture and biotechnology, image processing, computer vision etc. Women have been very active in the field of agricultural science, medicine, food products, environmentalists such as Dr.Kalpana Chawla, an Indian American, became the first Indian women to go into space on a 16 days mission of NASA.

Women in India have come to the forefront in sports. Indian women have shown great ability in the game of lawn tennis, hockey, badminton, table tennis and athletics. Indian women’s cricket team has also taken long strides in this popular game. Indian women have reached a stage where they participate regularly in national and international sports meets. Not only have they excelled in different sports events, but they have also made a mark on the world scene.

Athletics has attracted Indian women since many years .Today India has international icons such as P.T.Usha, Sunita Rani, Jyotimayee Sikdar, Ashwini Nachappa, Kamaljeet Sandhu, Roja Kutty, Vandana Rao, and Anju Bobby George. One of the most popular games with Indian girls is table tennis. Recently Monalisa Barua, Niyati Shah and other have made a name in this field. Badminton is another popular game with Indian women. Ameeta Kulkarni, Radhika Bose, Aparna Popat and other have also earned a name for themselves in this sport. Tennis another popular women’s game, has had its followers for many years. Last year, Sania Mirza did the country proud by winning the Hyderabad Open Tennis title. She was adjudged the Most Impressive Newcomer of 2005 on the WTA tour at the Stars for stars, the official awards of professional tennis in March 2006. The most popular and graceful of all sports, swimming has also produced its Indian stars. There have since been great achievements by Anita sood, Bula Chaudhury, Abhinaya Shetty, Aarti pradhan, M. Usha and other in international competitions and long distance swimming. Indian women have conquered Mount Everest the highest peak in the world. Bachendri Pal, Krishna Patil,
Santosh Yadav and Harshwanti Bisht are women mountaineers of great repute. Indian women shooters like Anuja Jung, Tejaswini Sawant, Navneet Kauf Sidhu, Saroja Kumar Jhuthu, and Sushma Rana & Anjali Bhagwat have made a mark not only at the national level but also at international level. Also Indians feel proud by winning many national & international events. In the recently concluded Commonwealth Games at Melbourne 2006, Indian Women have won 5 gold & 3 silver medals in shooting, 3 gold & 2 silver medals in weightlifting, 2 medals in athletics & Women’s Hockey team won a silver medal. Also, Indian badminton mixed team won a bronze medal.

India is the largest democracy in the world where the women constitute almost half the population. Women play a dual role in politics- as voters and political Representatives. There can be no true democracy, no true people’s participation in governance and development without equal participation of women and men in all spheres of life and at all levels of decision making. Women’s opportunities to exercise power are in many contexts greater at the local than at national level. In India, policies to increase women’s political participation in local elections lead to significant increase in women’s presence in local office. The recent passage of 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendments providing 33 percent reservation to women in Panchayat & Nagarpalika Bodies has been hailed as landmark towards women’s empowerment at the lower level. The studies on women’s participation in village council, reports on the empowering effects on the women themselves as well as the positive impact of women’s presence on local politics. Women’s presence has made the councils more responsive to community demands for infrastructure, housing, schools& health, helped improve the implementation of various government programmes and increased the likelihood that other women also feel empowered & take advantage of state services & demand rights.

Increasingly, women have stood for elections and got elected as members of State Legislative Assemblies and the Parliament. The number of representatives has been steadily increasing. In the 1st Lok Sabha (1952-1957) out of 466 seats, 23 were won by women members making a 4.9 percent of the total. Out of these 2 were appointed as ministers out of the total of 542 seats making it 8.6 percent of the total. Also the number of women ministers in the Council of Ministers, Uma Bharti & Rabri Devi held Chief Minister Ship of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar respectively. Currently Jayalalitha, Sheila Dixit & Vasundhra Raje Scindia are the Chie Ministers; women have proved themselves to be most successful.

Today young women are opting for the unconventional career of police service. The employment of women in police establishments reflects not only the socioeconomic advancement but also changes in the attitude towards the role of women in society. The Indian Police service (IPS) has been appointing women in the IPS cadre at par with men. These women are expected to have the same qualifications and training as is expected of their male counterparts. It is no longer a strange sight to see a group of police women handling a riot situation, and performing other duties along with men. Similarly, the other police based services such as the Border Security Force,
CRPF, CISE, NSG, Railway Protection Force and the Home Guards all recruit women in various capacities. There have been women in police service of the most important police officers is Ms. Kiran Bedi the first women IPS officer of India. She has not only brought about great changes in the lives of the new independent women of India. She was awarded the prestigious Magsaysay Award for her active role in bringing about social change.

The fashion scene today in India is dominated by women Designers like Ritu Beri, Rina Dhaka, Puja Nayyar & Ritu Kumar and models like Ujwala Raut & others have made a name in this field not only in India but internationally also.

Women today have proved their battle in every field. But their road to success was not lined with roses. They’ve had to work doubly hard to prove that not only are they as good, but also the best in their field. They also have had to battle male resistance. Women make up only 6% of India’s workforce and the numbers get more skewed as you go up the corporate ladder. There are only 4% women at senior management levels and almost none in a leadership role. Further, only 1 percent of the organizations have women CEOs. Gender biases do crop up during recruitment process. Around 14 percent of the companies have policies which exclude women from certain posts such as manufacturing, shop-floor, sales and marketing and top level positions.

Though India has many women scientists, their proportion as compared to men is still not very high. Most women scientists, doctors, engineers, etc. have been fortunate to be born in families which encourage education of women, and do not discriminate against women and girls. Also women in India have long been deprived of participation in games and sports by direct or indirect social inhibitions. Indian society, still reels under social handicaps of early marriage, inferior status of girls, inconvenient dress of women, conservative and traditional parental attitudes. Sports were mainly a male preserve, in which women have only recently started participating that too in small number.

Women are making a little progress into politics & government, but not yet enough to make a difference. It can be said that women’s involvement in national & state politics has been a nonstarter. The number of women members in the Lok Sabha in terms of percentage of total number of members in the Lok Sabha never crossed 2 digits, in spite of the fact that women constitute nearly 50 percent of the voters. It has taken more than 5 decades and 14 Lok Sabha for the percentage of women members in the House to move up partially from a mere 4.9 percent in 1952 to 8.6 percent now, a figure that is far below the average of around 15 percent in countries which have elected legislature. Though numerically the strength of women members in the Lok Sabha has been increasing, their participation in the decision-making positions is significantly smaller. Also till date from the 1st Lok Sabha; very few women have reached the highest level of power & authority. Since 1952 to till date there have been only 8 women who have held cabinet Rank Ministership, 52 became Ministers of State, 20 were Deputy Ministers & only 1 Prime minister. With regard to women holding ministership in India, the
successive governments, irrespective of whichever political party held power, women are generally given the so called ‘soft’ portfolios, or in the areas traditionally considered women’s concerns, such as health, welfare, culture, education, women & child development. Women are generally excluded from key ministries like commerce, defense, finance, justice etc. Indian women leaders face discrimination & exclusion from positions of power. The Women’s Reservation Bill in Parliament is yet to see the light of the day.

Women are active in a variety of economic area, which they often combine ranging from wage labour & subsistence farming & fishing to the informal sector. Women contribute to development not only through remunerated work but also through a great deal of unremunerated work. On the one hand, women participate in the production of goods & services for the market & household consumption, in agriculture, food production or family enterprises. On the other hand, women still also perform the great majority of unremunerated domestic work & community work such as, caring for children & older persons, preparing food for the family, protecting the environment & providing voluntary assistance to vulnerable & disadvantaged terms & are not valued in national accounts. Women’s contribution to development is seriously under estimated, and thus its social recognition is limited.

The Constitution of the Republic of India ensures equality for women & men in every sphere of life & activity. Women in India have been given equality of opportunity in all matters relating to education, employment & legal status and they can aspire to grace the highest office of the State. However this is not truly indicative of the existing position of women in general in the country as yet. Though legally & constitutionally, all women have equal access to live under stress & strain of male domination that manifests itself in the form of various kinds of hardships & indignities meted out to them. To ensure equality of status of our women we still have miles to go.

1.13 EDUCATION IS AN AGENT OF WOMAN EMPOWERMENT

Since the beginning civilization there has been continual and eternal flow of knowledge and wisdom in our country. Like Minervs, the Greek Goddess of wisdom, in our country the female deity Goddess Sarswati is considered as fountain of knowledge. For the materialistic and spiritual development as well as for performing various kinds of duties, knowledge is considered as main sources of light. This light shows to mankind not only the proper direction to go ahead but to visualize the various fields with minute observation.

“Knowledge is the third eye of men which gives sight in all affairs.”

Female education was not only confined to literacy knowledge but was open to various branches like art and religious, dance and drama politics and administration etc. An educated woman is a sure sign of education of coming generation because literate women can never tolerate illiteracy in the house. That is why Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru rightly point out:-
“If education is given to woman than it would lead to education of home, society and world at large.”

Great social reformer has given foremost importance to female literacy for the simple reason that the mother is the primary teacher of the child. Healthy growth of the physical and mental capabilities of the children is in the hands of the mother. Good citizens are assets to the country. So it goes without saying that to awaken the people it is the women who should be awakened first and they should be trained to play an effective role in all walks of life, because women have played and important role in each and every aspect of life. They have there contribution in the field of education, literature, medicine, religious, economic activities, social activities, defence forces, journalism, mountaineering and rock climbing, printing, embroidery, textile designing, film industry, hotel industry, architecture, administration and art, apart from their contribution in domestic field.

**WHAT IS EMPOWERMENT?**

Empowerment is a very broad term encompassing all type of empowerment such as education economic, social, political, legal psychological and cultural empowerment of women. The world declaration in world conference in 1990 laid emphasis on “education of all lays stress on universalising access and promoting equity the two issues which are vital to empowerment of women”.

The process of women empowerment is thus concerned with changing the power relations between individuals and groups in the society and involves awareness raising building of self confidence, expansion of choice, involvement in decision making and increased access to and control over resources unless they themselves become conscious of the oppression met out to them and show initiative both to push forward. It can create an opportunity to change their status much. Some of the empowerment could be identified as follows-

* Literacy and higher education.
* Better health care for herself.
* Higher age of marriage.
* Greater work participation in modernized sector
* Necessary financial and service support for self employment.
* Opportunities for higher position of power.
* Complete knowledge of her rights and above all.
* Self-reliance, self respect and dignity of being women.

Empowerment is envisaged as an aid to help women to achieve equality with men or, at least, to reduce gender gap considerably. Empowerment would enable women to perform certain social roles which they can not perform without it. This would mean helping women to their constitutional and legal right of equality. Though men and women are declared to be equal before the law and though discrimination on the basis of
sex is forbidden by the constitution. It is common knowledge that women are still at disadvantage in many areas of life. Indeed, one could even say that the position of women in India has not improved much since the enactment of the constitution when it comes to the issue of gender justice.

• **A LOOK AT WOMEN EDUCATION SCENARIO**

If one analyses, the women’s education scenario, one would find that women’s education is an area cluttered with contradictory complexes, opposing theories and tremendous emotions in brief: -

1. On the one hand, India has large mass of people either disinterested in or the problem of higher education for women: on the other hand, enlightened women alone express deep concern about the problem.

2. The area of higher education for women is at crossroads between intellectual rationality and social conservatism. It is often emotional and ends in negativism.

3. Some people believe that education can not be different for males and females. Hence, men and women should have the same curriculum content. But there is another school of thought who believes that there are inherent difference between girls and boys. Therefore the content of education should also be different. How ever, there is consensus of the common general objectives of higher education, namely, character formation, personality development, increasing employability competence and inculcation of civic sense.

1.14 **CURRENT STATUS OF WOMEN IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

The growth in number of women students in higher education since independence has been phenomenal. While women constituted only 9.3 percent of all students in institutions of the higher education on the eve of independence, the percentage of women students enrolled in all colleges and universities was 34.1 in 1995-96.

The pace of growth has been particularly faster in last two decades, of so. The number of women enrolled per hundred men registered a four fold increase during the period from 1950-51 to 1995-96.

Noteworthy factor of the general increase in the number of girls student in higher education is uniformity in there enrolment at all levels of education. Faculty wise Arts stream account for the highest, followed by commerce, science, education, law, Engineering and Technology.

The number of women colleges in the country has recorded a substantial increase. It increases from 780 in 1986-87 to 1146 in 1995-96. It is significant that the university grant commission has a programme for promoting women’s studies where in it gives assistance to universities for
setting up centres / cells for women studies. As on 31st march UGC had provided assistance to 33 universities and colleges for setting up sport centres/cells.

At the times of independence in 1947 we had only 20 universities and 500 colleges. The number of student and teacher in higher education system was very small at the beginning of 1996-97 we have 209 universities and there are tremendous increase in the number of colleges. i.e. from 500 to 9278 in which the number of Women College are 1146.

The latest annual report of the ministry of Human resources Development proclaim that: women’s education has always been a priority area and NEE envisages the entire education system to work for women’s education and empowerment. It has been emphasized that gender concerns must be built into all education process. Emphasis has been laid on enrolment and retention of the girl child in formal and non formal schooling, recruitment of rural women as teachers and removal of gender bias in the curriculum.

One aspect of unequal relations of society, the world over and in our country, is the disadvantaged and marginalized position of women and girls in education, fifty percent of the population; in higher education they from only about 34 percent in graduate and post graduate studies and 26.6 per cent in diploma and certificate courses.

The issue is even more of social justice and gender equality. One of the main reasons of the majority of the girls not being able to take up higher education is the week base, i.e. at the school stage, particularly in the rural areas. Added to this are economic deprivation, lack of motivation and strong patriarchal attitude against girl’s education.

The number of women universities in the country is five. Though a very small number, still they could take a lead in this matter in association with the UGC and the women study centres. They could specifically examine the issue and recommend to the government and the corporate sector the needs of girl students, desiring and deserving, and to at least render financial and motivational assistance and to those who go in for higher education.

The NCW would eagerly look forward to the recommendations so that we could also take up the issue in appropriate manner with concerned authorities to augment the enrolment of girls’ students, retain them in the stream for the full term and help them to opt for a career of their choice and beneficial to the society.

Education is one of the sub themes of UN world bodies on women paragraph 163 of forward looking strategies states that education is the bar is for the full promotion and improvement of the status of the women. It is the basic tool that should be given to women in order to fulfil their role as full member of society. The world declaration on education for all was adopted in 1990 at joint in Thailand. It was recognized by all than education is the basic right to every one. The 1995 world education report reveals that the major
anomaly which persists in both the developing and developed country is one of the gender biases.

Though women stay in the longer in the academic in many of the developed countries, they do not pursue science course equally with men. It is a psychological and cultural bias which prevents women from pursuing careers in science and industry.

The progress made by women is also encouraged by government by providing facilities but access to these facilities is hindered due to cultural conditioning. The most obvious progress has been made in the field of education and literacy as more and more women are going into new professions and literacy rates for women are also going up although they remain lower the literacy rate for men. A UNESCO report published in November 2006 says the gender disparity in access to schooling still exists in 54 countries but it also says that in many countries more girls were found at secondary school level than boys. In India efforts at popularizing female education started during the British period and since independence they have been intensified and gradually women are breaking all men with ease. The national education policy of 1986 stresses wider women’s access to vocational, technical and professional at all levels and includes “education for women’s equality”. It includes all the steps that have to be taken to make women self confident and capable of thinking and deciding independently. It also encourages women’s studies as a critical input to promote better understanding of women's contribution to society. Women’s illiteracy is the main reason for their lower status and their difference. Steps have to be taken in removing the illiteracy. In the end, women alone can change their position and power you must take it as a very true statement and its high time women understood it. Women will have to use all methods and means available to achieve the equality.

1.2 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Researcher decided to study on the role of education on women empowerment for that some variables were selected. The problem was: “A comparative study of under graduate student on role of education on women empowerment”

1.3 IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

Every study has its own importance. The importance of this study is as follows:

1. By this study, we will be able to know the role of education on women empowerment of Arts, Commerce and Home science students.
2. Form this study, over all development of rural and urban women could be known.
3. From this study, overall development of joint and nuclear family students could be known.
4. From this study, the role of education on political, social, economic, cultural and psychological empowerment could be known.
5. Further studies can be done based on this study.

1.4 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The aim of this study is to focus on role of education on undergraduate student on women empowerment. Objective of study are as under:

1. To evaluate the importance for empowerment of women.
2. To clarify the concept of empowerment of women. Its various components and aspects such as political, Social, economic, cultural and psychological empowerment.
3. Comparative study of respondents from joint and nuclear family.
4. Comparative study of respondents from urban & rural.
5. Comparative study of respondents from Home Science and Arts.
6. Comparative study of respondents from Home Science and Commerce.
7. Comparative study of respondents from Arts and Commerce.
8. Comparative study of respondents from Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar.

1.5 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

This study is an attempt to examine the concept of empowerment of women in the wider context.

The study of women empowerment will definitely help us to understand the importance of education in a life of a woman as a normal human being. This study will strongly impact on the education about the undergraduate women for their own empowerment. It will help them to understand the importance of empowerment and to find the reasons, “why they need empowerment?”

As we know the women of Gujarat are not conscious about their education. So, we can say that the empowerment of women assumes great significance in Gujarat, particularly in Saurashtra. So, I choose the colleges which are affiliated to Saurashtra University

Empowerment is envisaged as an aid to help women to achieve equality with men or at least to reduce gender gap considerably. Empowerment would enable women to perform certain social roles which they can not perform without it. In the Indian situation, this would mean helping women to enjoy their constitutional and legal rights to equality. Women empowerment also increases the ratio of political equality, which includes not only the equal rights to franchise but also the more important rights to gain access to the formal institutionalized centres of power. It is often strongly argued that education is a powerful tool in the empowerment of women. Economic independence or self generated income is considered as the major means of empowerment of women. Thus, the prevailing value system has put
so many hurdles on the path to women’s equality through economic empowerment.

From the foregoing description, it will be clear that empowerment of women is a complicated and uphill task, to a large extent, women’s empowerment will be at the expense of the power that larger sense, men will gain and not loose by the sharing of power with women.

This study will help to achieve women’s equality and ensure honorable co-existence of women with men in society. A new movement in this direction is the need of the hour.

As we know Empowerment is not a studded thing, it is the process, by which a human being, particularly women, grows, develops and becomes increasingly well adjusted in a changing society. Empowerment provides and also increases the experiences of women that enable them from desirable habits, broaden mental vision, deepen understanding, skills to face & solve problems and higher level of mental strength and confidence.

“Empowerment is the only instrument to achieve ideals!”

The four major colleges of Gujarat particularly of Saurashtra are selected and under graduate students are selected as respondents for analysis. The Home science, Arts & Commerce girl’s students of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot & Surendranagar were selected as respondents. The college going girls are mostly around sixteen to twenty year which is the most important period of life of a human being, particularly of women, during this stage the foundation stones of one’s life and personality are laid thus this is the right time to be empowered a woman.

1.6 HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

In research hypothesis should be decided first. Hypothesis is the base of the research. Following hypothesis were decided.

1) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents regarding women empowerment.

2) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents regarding women empowerment.

3) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents regarding women empowerment.

4) There will be no significant difference between home science respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding women empowerment.
5) There will be no significant difference between arts respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding women empowerment.

6) There will be no significant difference between commerce respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding women empowerment.

7) There will be no significant difference between urban respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding women empowerment.

8) There will be no significant difference between rural respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding women empowerment.

9) There will be no significant difference between nuclear family respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding women empowerment.

10) There will be no significant difference between joint family respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding women empowerment.

11) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents regarding political empowerment.

12) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents regarding political empowerment.

13) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents regarding political empowerment.

14) There will be no significant difference between home science respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding political empowerment.

15) There will be no significant difference between arts respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding political empowerment.

16) There will be no significant difference between commerce respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding political empowerment.

17) There will be no significant difference between urban respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding political empowerment.
18) There will be no significant difference between rural respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding political empowerment.

19) There will be no significant difference between nuclear family respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding political empowerment.

20) There will be no significant difference between joint family respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding political empowerment.

21) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents regarding social empowerment.

22) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents regarding social empowerment.

23) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents regarding social empowerment.

24) There will be no significant difference between home science respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding social empowerment.

25) There will be no significant difference between arts respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding social empowerment.

26) There will be no significant difference between commerce respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding social empowerment.

27) There will be no significant difference between urban respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding social empowerment.

28) There will be no significant difference between rural respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding social empowerment.

29) There will be no significant difference between nuclear family respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding social empowerment.

30) There will be no significant difference between joint family respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding social empowerment.

31) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents regarding economic empowerment.
32) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents regarding economic empowerment.

33) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents regarding economic empowerment.

34) There will be no significant difference between home science respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding economic empowerment.

35) There will be no significant difference between arts respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding economic empowerment.

36) There will be no significant difference between commerce respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding economic empowerment.

37) There will be no significant difference between urban respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding economic empowerment.

38) There will be no significant difference between rural respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding economic empowerment.

39) There will be no significant difference between nuclear family respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding economic empowerment.

40) There will be no significant difference between joint family respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding economic empowerment.

41) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents regarding cultural empowerment.

42) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents regarding cultural empowerment.

43) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents regarding cultural empowerment.

44) There will be no significant difference between home science respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding cultural empowerment.

45) There will be no significant difference between arts respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding cultural empowerment.
46) There will be no significant difference between commerce respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding cultural empowerment.

47) There will be no significant difference between urban respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding cultural empowerment.

48) There will be no significant difference between rural respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding cultural empowerment.

49) There will be no significant difference between nuclear family respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding cultural empowerment.

50) There will be no significant difference between joint family respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding cultural empowerment.

51) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents regarding psychological empowerment.

52) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents regarding psychological empowerment.

53) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents regarding psychological empowerment.

54) There will be no significant difference between home science respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding psychological empowerment.

55) There will be no significant difference between arts respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding psychological empowerment.

56) There will be no significant difference between commerce respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding psychological empowerment.

57) There will be no significant difference between urban respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding psychological empowerment.

58) There will be no significant difference between rural respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding psychological empowerment.
59) There will be no significant difference between nuclear family respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding psychological empowerment.

60) There will be no significant difference between joint family respondents of Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot and Surendranagar city regarding psychological empowerment.

61) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Jamnagar regarding women empowerment.

62) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Jamnagar regarding women empowerment.

63) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Jamnagar regarding women empowerment.

64) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Jamnagar regarding political empowerment.

65) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Jamnagar regarding social empowerment.

66) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Jamnagar regarding economic empowerment.

67) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Jamnagar regarding cultural empowerment.

68) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Jamnagar regarding psychological empowerment.

69) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Jamnagar regarding political empowerment.

70) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Jamnagar regarding social empowerment.

71) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Jamnagar regarding economic empowerment.

72) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Jamnagar regarding cultural empowerment.

73) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Jamnagar regarding psychological empowerment.
74) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Jamnagar regarding political empowerment.

75) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Jamnagar regarding social empowerment.

76) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Jamnagar regarding economic empowerment.

77) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Jamnagar regarding cultural empowerment.

78) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Jamnagar regarding psychological empowerment.

79) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Morbi regarding women empowerment.

80) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Morbi regarding women empowerment.

81) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Morbi regarding women empowerment.

82) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Morbi regarding political empowerment.

83) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Morbi regarding social empowerment.

84) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Morbi regarding economic empowerment.

85) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Morbi regarding cultural empowerment.

86) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Morbi regarding psychological empowerment.

87) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Morbi regarding political empowerment.

88) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Morbi regarding social empowerment.

89) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Morbi regarding economic empowerment.

90) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Morbi regarding cultural empowerment.
91) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Morbi regarding psychological empowerment.

92) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Morbi regarding political empowerment.

93) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Morbi regarding social empowerment.

94) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Morbi regarding economic empowerment.

95) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Morbi regarding cultural empowerment.

96) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Morbi regarding psychological empowerment.

97) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Rajkot regarding women empowerment.

98) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Rajkot regarding women empowerment.

99) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Rajkot regarding women empowerment.

100) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Rajkot regarding political empowerment.

101) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Rajkot regarding social empowerment.

102) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Rajkot regarding economic empowerment.

103) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Rajkot regarding cultural empowerment.

104) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Rajkot regarding psychological empowerment.

105) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Rajkot regarding political empowerment.

106) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Rajkot regarding social empowerment.
107) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Rajkot regarding economic empowerment.

108) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Rajkot regarding cultural empowerment.

109) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Rajkot regarding psychological empowerment.

110) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Rajkot regarding political empowerment.

111) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Rajkot regarding social empowerment.

112) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Rajkot regarding economic empowerment.

113) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Rajkot regarding cultural empowerment.

114) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Rajkot regarding psychological empowerment.

115) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Surendranagar regarding women empowerment.

116) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Surendranagar regarding women empowerment.

117) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Surendranagar regarding women empowerment.

118) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Surendranagar regarding political empowerment.

119) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Surendranagar regarding social empowerment.

120) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Surendranagar regarding economic empowerment.

121) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Surendranagar regarding cultural empowerment.
122) There will be no significant difference between home science, arts and commerce respondents of Surendranagar regarding psychological empowerment.

123) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Surendranagar regarding political empowerment.

124) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Surendranagar regarding social empowerment.

125) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Surendranagar regarding economic empowerment.

126) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Surendranagar regarding cultural empowerment.

127) There will be no significant difference between urban and rural respondents of Surendranagar regarding psychological empowerment.

128) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Surendranagar regarding political empowerment.

129) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Surendranagar regarding social empowerment.

130) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Surendranagar regarding economic empowerment.

131) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Surendranagar regarding cultural empowerment.

132) There will be no significant difference between nuclear and joint family respondents of Surendranagar regarding psychological empowerment.

1.7 TERMS OF TITLE

Students: One who is enrolled or attends classes at a school, college or university. In present study one who attends class of final year of arts, commerce and home science degree courses are defined as students.

Education: Means the teaching or learning of skills, values and knowledge. Here education in terms of arts, commerce and home science.

Under Graduate: A college or university students who has not yet received a bachelor's or similar degree. In present study students who have applied for bachelor degree of arts. Commerce and Home science are defined as under graduate.
Empowerment: Means to make able to do the work. Here overall development of the students which make them able to compete in this world by all means.

Home Science respondents: Students studying in third year of B. Sc. home science.

Arts respondents: Students studying in third year of arts faculty

Commerce respondents: Students studying in third year of commerce faculty.

Rural: Respondents living outside taluka or district area.

Urban: Respondents living in city or Taluka or District area.

Joint Family: Respondents who lives in joint family having grandparents.

Nuclear family: Respondents who lives in nuclear family with their own Parents only.

1.8 CHAPTERIZATION

In this chapter the introduction of the study has been given. Objective and hypothesis has been listed.

Chapter-2 Review of part literature:
In this chapter studies related to the role of education on women empowerment has been given.

Chapter-3 Research design:
In this chapter how research work was done and the design of research work has been given.

Chapter-4 Results:
In this chapter data collected, tabulation & test applied has been given. The data has been interpreted.

Chapter-5 Summary and discussion:
In this chapter the observations and calculations was discussed. The conclusion regarding significance & difference between variables has been discussed. Suggestion for further studies was mentioned.