

Chapter – VI

*Analysis of Constraints on
educational empowerment of
women in Manaparai taluk*

CHAPTER - VI

**ANALYSIS OF CONSTRAINTS ON
EDUCATIONAL EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN
IN MANAPARAI TALUK**

Empowerment is an active process, which enables women to realize their identity and power in all aspects of life. It enables women to have more access to knowledge and resources, greater autonomy in decision making, greater ability to plan their times, free them from the clutches of irrelevant customs and practices. This study was conducted in one of the developed taluks of Tiruchirappalli district. For this research work, one hundred and twenty women respondents (the wives of household heads) selected from 6 villages of Manaparai taluk on the basis of proportionate random sampling technique. A semi-structured schedule was used to collect the data from rural women. Various constraints, which were observed in empowerment of rural women, were political constraints, economical constraints, social constraints and psychological constraints. The main reason for poor empowerment of rural women was noted as 'lack of knowledge about new technology'.

This chapter is devoted to an analysis of constraints on educational empowerment of women in Marungapuri Block. Section 6.1 provides constraints experienced by the primary school level learners of women and the middle school level learners of women and their current status in the society; Section 6.2 deals with constraints experienced by the secondary school level

learners of women; and their current position in the society. Section 6.3 dwells on the constraints experienced by the higher secondary school level learners of women; Section 6.4 brings out the degree/diploma level learners of women and their constraints which are experienced by them in the study area.

6.1. ANALYSIS OF CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY THE PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND THEIR PRESENT STATUS IN MARUNGAPURI BLOCK

This section deals with the analysis of constraints experienced by the primary and middle school level learners and their educational status of women in Manaparai taluk. Table 6.1.1 denotes, overall rank order of the constraints experienced by the educational status of women in the descending order of importance. Table 6.1.2 shows political constraints experienced by the primary school level learners of women and middle school level learners of women and their present status in the study area; Table 6.1.3 explains the economic constraints experienced by the primary school level learners of women and the middle school level learners of women and their current status in study area. Table 6.1.4 denotes social constraints experienced by the primary and the middle school level learners of women and their present life-style in society. Table 6.1.5 brings out the psychological constraints experienced by primary and middle school level learners of women.

TABLE - 6.1.1

**OVERALL RANK ORDER OF THE CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED
BY THE PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL LEVEL LEARNERS OF
WOMEN AND THEIR PRESENT STATUS IN THE DESCENDING
ORDER OF IMPORTANCE**

S. No.	Constraints	Percentage of Respondents	Rank
1	Age	89	1
2	Caste	88	2
3	Family type	86	3
4	Family size	84	4
5	Occupation	74	5
6	Housing pattern	73	6
7	Annual Family Income	70	7
8	Farm Implements	69	8
9	Household materials	68	9
10	Transportation materials	65	10
11	Communication & Media Possession	65	10
12	Overall material possession	65	10
13	.Agricultural experience	54	13
14	Extent of contact with formal sources	50	14.5
15	Extent of contact with informal sources	50	14.5
16	Extent of contact with mass media	46	17
17	Overall extent of contact with information sources	46	17
18	Economic Motivation	46	17
19	Risk orientation	42	19
20	Value orientation	42	19
21	Scientific orientation	41	21
22	Education of the respondents	40	22
23	Family education	38	23
24	Income of the respondents	37	24

S. No.	Constraints	Percentage of Respondents	Rank
25	Income used on own needs	35	25
26	Income used on children's need	35	25
27	Income used on husband's need	35	25
28	Income used on household expenses	33	28
29	Overall income used	32	29
30	Holding	30	30
31	Social participation	30	30
32	Leadership	29	32
33	Training	27	33
34	Decision making right on family affairs	25	34
35	Decision making right on agricultural matters	25	34
36	Decision making right on occupational matters	25	34
37	Overall decision making right	24	37
38	Free avenues of expression	22	38
39	Employment opportunities	21	39
40	Self-employment	20	40
41	Health facilities	19	41
42	Share in family property	18	42
43	Family welfare	17	43
44	Social constraints	17	43
45	Economic constraints	17	43
46	Political constraints	15	46
47	Psychological constraints	14	47

Source: *Primary Data.*

On perusal of the Table 6.1.1, it could be noticed that out of 47 variables studied, seven variables namely extent of contact with mass media, risk orientation, scientific orientation, social constraints, economic constraints,

political constraints and psychological constraints had highly significant and positive correlation with overall constraints. The variable like family type, family size, income used on children's need, income used on husbands' need, income used on household expenses, overall income used, employment opportunities and family welfare facilities was found negatively and moderately significant correlated with overall constraints. The variable having non-significant positive relationship were age, caste, occupation, Housing pattern, annual family income, farm implements, household materials, communication & media possession, overall materiel possession, agricultural experience, extent of contact with informal sources, overall extent of contact with information sources, economic motivation, value orientation, education of the respondents, family education, income, income used on own needs, holding, social participation, leadership training, decision making right on family affairs, decision making right on occupational matters, overall decision making right, free avenues of expression, self-employment, health facilities and share in family property.

This study leads to the following conclusion from the forty seven variables. If the values of seven variables namely extent of contact with mass media, risk orientation, economic constraints, political constraints and psychological constraints (which are highly significant and positive in nature) are increased, the seriousness of constraints will also be increased.

DIAGRAM NO. 10
OVERALL RANK ORDER OF THE CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED
BY THE PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL LEVEL LEARNERS OF
WOMEN AND THEIR PRESENT STATUS IN THE DESCENDING
ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

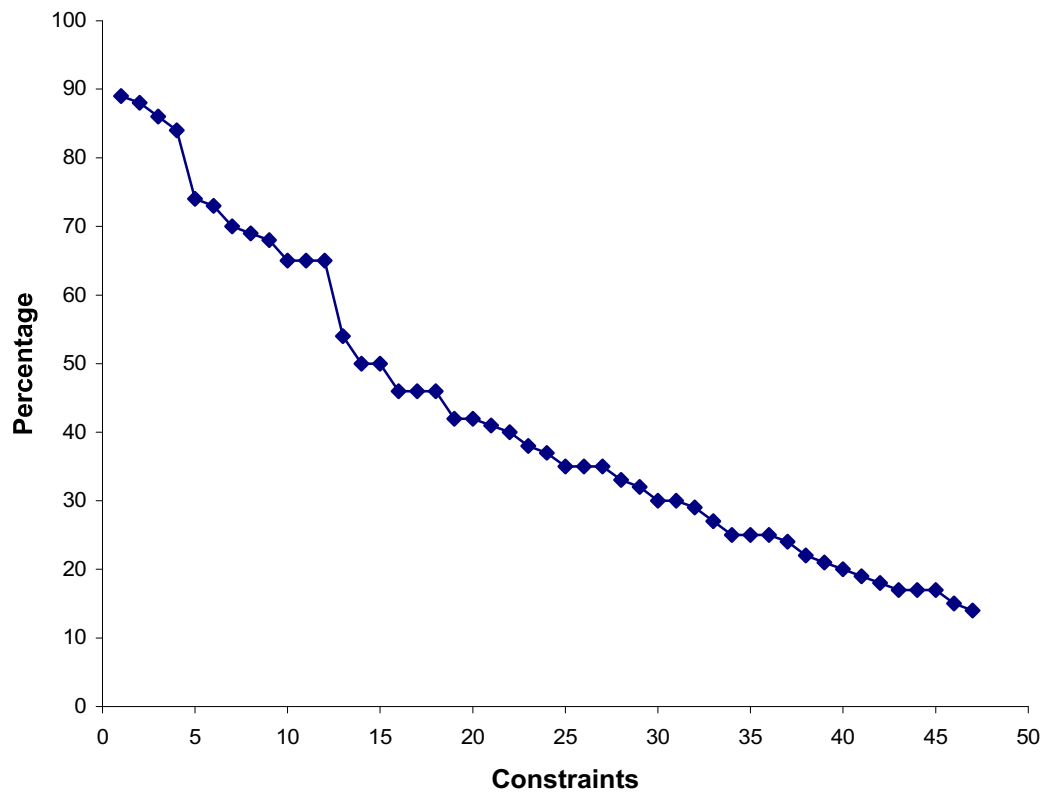


TABLE - 6.1.2
POLITICAL CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY THE PRIMARY
AND MIDDLE SCHOOL LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND
THEIR PRESENT STATUS IN STUDY AREA

S. No.	Constraints	Low	Medium	High	Overall
1	The ill motive people misguide the women leaders in their vested interest and thus weaken them	88 (1)	89 (1)	89 (1)	88 (1)
2	Harassment and exploitation of women leaders by officials, leaders, social workers and others, who dishearten them in their empowerment	73 (2)	70 (2)	64 (3)	69 (2)
3	The political provisions for gender leadership are either not implemented or encroached by men, if implement	50 (3)	67 (3)	78 (2)	65 (3)
4	The male dominated society does not digest the women to play the role of leader.	50 (3)	33 (4)	33 (4)	38 (4)
5	Women, sometimes by nature avoid to lead the groups and organization in society	49 (5)	31 (5)	32 (5)	37 (5)

Source: *Primary Data*

Note: *Figures in parentheses indicate the ranking*

The Table 6.1.2 reveals the problems relating to political constraints of the primary and middle school level learners of women. It envisages the rank order of political constraints viz. ‘The ill motive people misguide the women leaders in their vested interest and thus weaken them’ was ranked first, 88 per cent followed by ‘harassment and exploitation of women leaders by officials,

leaders, social workers and others who dishearten them in their empowerment' was ranked II i.e., 69 per cent, 'the political provisions for gender leadership are either not implemented or encroached by men, if implemented' was ranked III i.e 65 per cent, 'the man dominating society does not digest the women to play the role of leader' was ranked IV i.e., 38 per cent and 'women sometimes by nature avoid to lead the groups and organization in society' was ranked V i.e., 37 per cent. The mean score value of each constraint indicates the degree of seriousness that causes poor educational empowerment of rural women in the study area.

TABLE - 6.1.3
ECONOMIC CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND THEIR PRESENT STATUS

S. No.	Constraints	Low	Medium	High	Overall
1	Only males often operate the bank accounts of the family	75 (1)	67 (1)	78 (1)	73 (1)
2	Ownership of family income and finance are generally in male hands	50 (2)	56 (2)	44 (2)	50 (2)
3	Hindrances in implementation of women rights for sharing the family property	50 (2)	44 (3)	44 (2)	46 (3)
4	Lack of Agro-based and rural industries for the income generation and employment to rural women	38 (3)	33 (4)	33 (4)	35 (4)
5	The women of the family in service are not free to spend their income independently	37 (5)	31 (5)	32 (5)	34 (5)

Source: Primary Data

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the ranking

The Table 6.1.3 envisages that the rank order of economic constraints viz., overall constraints is ‘the banks accounts of the family is often operated by males only’ was ranked first (73 per cent) followed by ‘ownership of family income and finance are generally in male hands’ was ranked II (50 per cent), ‘Hindrances in implementation of women rights for sharing the family property’ was ranked III (46 per cent), ‘lack of agro- based and rural industries for the income generation and employment to rural women’ was ranked IV (35 per cent) and ‘the women of the family in service are not free to spend their income independently’ was ranked V (34 per cent). The mean score value of each constraint indicates the degree of seriousness that causes poor empowerment of the rural women.

TABLE - 6.1.4
SOCIAL CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND THEIR PRESENT STATUS

S. No.	Constraints	Low	Medium	High	Overall
1	Lack of gender based academic institutions causes women illiteracy	90 (1)	84 (1)	79 (1)	84 (1)
2	Dependable natures of women suppress them in their empowerment	77 (2)	67 (2)	78 (2)	74 (2)
3	Social taboos, superstitions, unhealthy tradition and customs hinder in women empowerment	75 (3.5)	67 (2)	56 (3)	65 (3)
4	Lack of right for free expression of women	75 (3.5)	33 (5)	56 (3)	54 (4)
5	The family members unanimously oppose the gender to participate in social activities	63 (5.5)	44 (4)	44 (5)	50 (5)

Source: Primary Data

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the ranking

Table 6.1.4 indicate that the social constraints viz., ‘lack of gender based academic institutions causes women illiteracy’ was ranked first secured 84 per cent followed by ‘dependable nature of women suppress them in their empowerment’ which was ranked II (74 per cent), ‘social taboos, superstitions, unhealthy tradition and customs hinder in women empowerment’ was ranked III (65 per cent), ‘lack of right for free expression of women’ was ranked IV (54 per cent) and ‘the family members unanimously oppose the gender to participate in social activities’ was ranked V (50 per cent), the mean score value of each constraint indicates the degree of seriousness which causes poor educational empowerment of rural women.

TABLE - 6.1.5
PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND THEIR PRESENT STATUS IN STUDY AREA

S. No.	Constraints	Low	Medium	High	Overall
1	Women are often ignored in taking the decisions for the betterment of family and society	89 (1)	89 (1)	89 (1)	89 (1)
2	Lack of internal and external motivation for their empowerment	88 (2)	89 (1)	80 (2)	86 (2)
3	Fear regarding social security, domestic violence and abusive behaviors etc. is the barrier for women empowerment	75 (3)	73 (3)	72 (3)	76 (3)
4	Shyness in women's behaviors inhibit their exposure for empowerment	70 (4)	72 (4)	69 (4)	71 (4)
5	Reward, appreciation and recognition of the contributions of women are generally overlooked which discourage them in the process of Empowerment	65 (5)	68 (5)	65 (5)	70 (5)
6	The women are emotionally exploited which hinders in the process of their empowerment	60 (6)	63 (6)	62 (6)	67 (6)
7	Unfavorable attitude of the patriarchal society towards the empowerment of women	55 (7)	43 (7)	42 (7)	57 (7)
8	Lack of knowledge about the rights for their empowerment	25 (8)	33 (8)	22 (8)	27 (8)

Source: Primary Data

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the ranking

Table 6.1.5 depicts the rank order of psychological constraints viz., ‘women are often ignored in taking the decisions for the betterment of family and society’ was ranked first (89 per cent) followed by ‘Lack of internal and external motivation for their empowerment’ was ranked II (86 per cent), ‘fear regarding social security, domestic violence and abusive behavior etc. is the barrier in women empowerment’ was ranked III (76 per cent), and so on for each constraints in descending order. The mean score value for each constraint indicates the degree of seriousness which causes poor educational empowerment of rural women.

6.2. ANALYSIS OF CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY THE SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND THEIR PRESENT STATUS IN MANAPARAI TALUK

In this section, a constraint experienced by the secondary school level learner of women and their present status in Manaparai taluk is analyzed. Table 6.2.1 denotes overall rank order of the constraints experienced by the secondary school level learners of women in the descending order of importance. Table 6.2.2 states political constraints; Table 6.2.3 shows economic constraints, Table 6.2.4 denotes social constraints; and Table 6.2.5 brings out the psychological constraints.

TABLE - 6.2.1

OVERALL RANK ORDER OF THE CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY THE SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND THEIR PRESENT STATUS IN THE STUDY AREA IN DESCENDING ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

S. No.	Constraints	Percentage of Respondents	Rank
1	Age	93	1
2	Caste	91	2
3	Family type	81	3
4	Family size	79	4
5	Occupation	76	5
6	Housing pattern	75	6
7	Annual Family Income	69	7.5
8	Farm Implements	69	7.5
9	Household materials	67	9
10	Transportation materials	66	10.5

11	Communication & Media Possession	66	10.5
12	Overall material possession	62	12
13	Agricultural experience	59	13
14	Extent of contact with formal sources	58	14
15	Extent of contact with informal sources	57	15
16	Extent of contact with mass media	51	16
17	Overall extent of contact with information sources	49	17.5
18	Economic Motivation	49	17.5
19	Risk orientation	46	19.5
20	Value orientation	46	19.5
21	Scientific orientation	45	21
22	Education of the respondents	44	23
23	Family education	43	24
24	Income of the respondents	41	25
25	Income used on own need	41	25
26	Income used on children's need	41	25
27	Income used on husbands' need	38	28
28	Income used on household expenses	37	29
29	Overall income used	35	30
30	Holding	35	30
31	Social participation	33	32
32	Leadership	31	33
33	Training	29	34
34	Decision making right on family affairs	29	34
35	Decision making right on agricultural matters	29	34

36	Decision making right on occupational matters	25	37
37	Overall decision making right	24	38
38	Free avenues of expression	23	39
39	Employment opportunities	22	40
40	Self-employment	21	41
41	Health facilities	19	42
42	Share in family property	15	43
43	Family welfare	15	43
44	Social constraints	15	43
45	Economic constraints	11	46
46	Political constraints	10	47
47	Psychological constraints	9	48

Source: *Primary Data*

The problems faced by the women in the study area are ranked in Table 6.2.1 in descending order of importance. At the time of interview, 93 per cent of the women faced age constraints and 91 per cent of the women faced caste constraint (second rank). The next order of ranking shows the problems associated with family which is 81 per cent (fourth rank). A family size facility with 79 per cent occupies fifth rank.

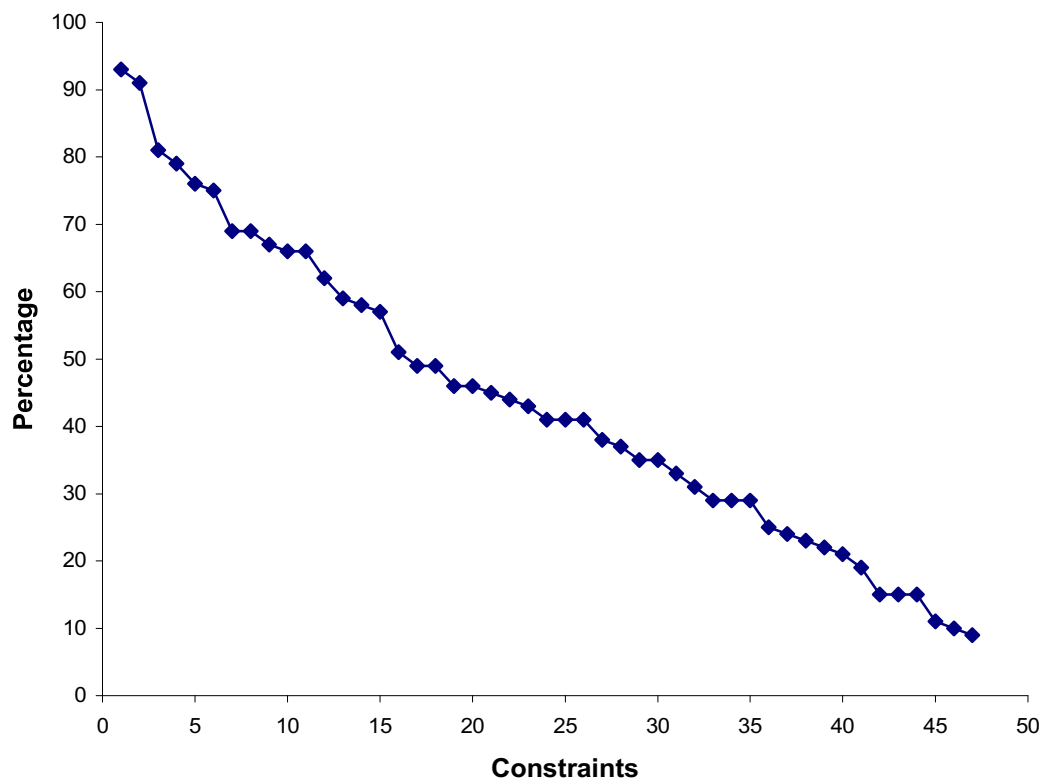
DIAGRAM NO. 11**OVERALL RANK ORDER OF THE CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED
BY THE SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN
AND THEIR PRESENT STATUS IN THE STUDY AREA IN
DESCENDING ORDER OF IMPORTANCE**

TABLE - 6.2.2

POLITICAL CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY THE SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND THEIR PRESENT STATUS

S. No.	Constraints	Low	Medium	High	Overall
1	The ill motive people misguide the women leaders in their vested interest and thus weaken them	78 (1)	81 (1)	89 (1)	83 (1)
2	Harassment and exploitation of women leaders by officials, leaders, social workers and others who dishearten them in their empowerment	77 (2)	80 (2)	88 (2)	81 (2)
3	The political provisions for gender leadership are either not implemented or encroached by men, if implement	65 (3)	68 (3)	65 (3)	70 (3)
4	The male dominated society does not digest the women to play the role of leaders	50 (4)	72 (4)	75 (4)	65 (4)
5	Women, sometimes by nature avoid to leading the groups and organization in society	42 (5)	32 (5)	29 (5)	35 (5)

Source: Primary Data

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the ranking

The Table 6.2.2 refers the problems relating to political constraints experienced by secondary school level learners of women. The political constraints are the ill motive people misguide the women leaders in their vested interest and thus weaken them, harassment and exploitation of women leaders by officials, leaders, social workers and others, who dishearten them in their empowerment, the political provisions for gender leadership are either not implemented or encroached by men, if implement, The male dominated society

does not digest the women to play role of leaders. Women, sometimes by nature avoid leading the groups and organization in society.

In the low category, the ill motive people misguide the women leaders in their vested interest and thus weaken women empowerment. This problem faced by women occupies 78 per cent which holds the first rank, Secondly Harassment and exploitation of women leaders by officials, leaders, social workers and others who dishearten them in their empowerment problems with 77 per cent occupies second rank. The political provisions for gender leadership are either not implemented or encroached by men, if implement and the male dominated society does not digest the women to play the role of leaders with 65, 50 per cent respectively, occupy third and fourth rank. And women, sometimes by nature avoid to leading the groups and organization in society placed sixth rank.

TABLE - 6.2.3

**ECONOMIC CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY THE
SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND
THEIR PRESENT STATUS**

S. No.	Constraints	Low	Medium	High	Overall
1	Only Males often operate the bank accounts of the family	69 (1)	64 (1)	75 (1)	69 (1)
2	Ownership of family income and finance are generally in male hands	50 (2)	52 (2)	46 (2)	49 (2)
3	Hindrances in implementation of women rights for sharing the family property	42 (3)	36 (4)	38 (3)	39 (3)
4	Lack of agro-based and rural industries for the income generation and employment to rural women	35 (4)	40 (3)	33 (4)	36 (4)
5	The women of the family in service are not free to spend their income independently	25 (5)	30 (5)	23 (5)	26 (5)

Source: Primary Data

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the ranking

The economic constraints as experienced by the secondary school learners of women is presented in Table 6.2.3 which explains in detail as only males often operate the bank accounts of the family, Ownership of family income and finance are generally in male hands, Hindrances in implementation of women rights for sharing the family property, lack of agro-based and rural industries for the income generation and employment to rural women and the

women of the family in service are not free to spend their income independently.

In the low category, 69 per cent of the women felt that only males often operate the bank accounts of the family which is the main hindrance for the empowerment women, 50 per cent of women realized that ownership of family income and finance are generally in male hands, 42 per cent expressed that hindrances in implementation of women rights for sharing the family property, 35 per cent opined that lack of agro-based and rural industries for the income generation and employment to rural women and 25 per cent consider that the women of the family in service are not free to spend their income independently.

TABLE - 6.2.4
SOCIAL CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY THE SECONDARY
SCHOOL LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND THEIR
PRESENT STATUS

S. No.	Constraints	Low	Medium	High	Overall
1	Lack of gender based academic institutions causes women illiteracy	69 (2)	56 (2)	50 (1)	59 (1)
2	Dependable natures of women suppress them in their empowerment	77 (1)	52 (3)	46 (2)	59 (1)
3	Social taboos, superstitions, unhealthy tradition and customs hinder in women empowerment.	65 (3)	60 (1)	42 (3)	56 (2)
4	Lack of right for free expression	58 (4)	48 (4)	38 (4)	48 (3)
5	The family members unanimously oppose the gender to participate in social activities	54 (5)	40 (5)	29 (5)	41 (4)

Source: Primary Data

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the ranking

Table 6.2.4 explains the social constraints experienced by secondary school level learner of women such as lack of gender based academic institutions causes women illiteracy, dependable natures of women suppress them in their empowerment, social taboos, superstitions, unhealthy tradition and customs hinder in women empowerment, lack of right for free of expression of women, and the family members unanimously oppose the gender to participate in social activities.

In the high category, lack of gender based academic institutions causes' women illiteracy, which occupies 50 per cent. Further 46 per cent of women's dependable natures suppress them in the developmental process of empowerment. The other constrains like social taboos, superstitions, unhealthy tradition and customs hinder in women empowerment which occupies 42 per cent. In addition to that, lack of right to free expression holds 38 per cent. Moreover the study reveals that 29 per cent of the family members unanimously oppose the gender to participate in social activities which occupy the first, second, third fourth and fifth ranks respectively.

TABLE - 6.2.5
PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY THE
SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND
THEIR PRESENT STATUS

S. No.	Constraints	Low	Medium	High	Overall
1	Women are often ignored in taking the decisions for the betterment of family and society	50 (1)	60 (1)	58 (1)	56 (1)
2	Lack of internal and external motivation for their empowerment	46 (2)	56 (2)	54 (2)	52 (2)
3	Fear regarding social security, domestic violence and abusive behaviours etc. is the barrier in women empowerment	38 (3)	36 (3)	33 (3)	36 (3)
4	Shyness in women's behaviours inhibit their exposure for empowerment	28 (4)	32 (4)	29 (4)	31 (4)
5	Reward, appreciation and recognition of the contributions of women are generally overlooked which discourage them in their empowerment.	25 (5)	28 (5)	25 (5)	30 (5)
6	The women are emotionally exploited that hinder in the process of their empowerment	20 (6)	23 (6)	22 (6)	27 (6)
7	Unfavourable attitude of the patriarchal society towards the empowerment of women	18 (7)	23 (7)	22 (7)	27 (7)
8	Lack of knowledge about the women's rights for their empowerment	17 (8)	20 (8)	20 (8)	17 (8)

Source: Primary Data

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the ranking

The psychological constraints faced by the secondary school level learners of women observed in the present study are presented in Table 6.2.5. In the low category, women are often ignored in taking the decisions for the betterment of family and society, which constraints with 50 per cent holds the

first rank. Lack of internal and external motivation is a constraint with 46 per cent, which occupies in the second rank. Fear regarding social security, domestic violence and abusive behaviour etc. is the barrier for women empowerment constraints with 38 per cent holds the third rank. Constraint in Shyness in women behaviours inhibit their exposure for empowerment is 28 per cent, Reward, appreciation and recognition of the contributions of women are generally overlooked which discourage them in their empowerment is 25 per cent holds fifth rank, the next constraint is that the women are emotionally exploited that hinder in the process of their empowerment secure 20 per cent which occupies sixth rank. The remaining contributing constraints are that 18 per cent of Unfavourable attitude of the patriarchal society towards the empowerment of women which holds the 7th rank and lack of knowledge about the women's rights for their empowerment is 17 per cent secures 8th rank.

6.3. ANALYSIS OF CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY THE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND THEIR PRESENT STATUS IN MANAPARAI TALUK

This section deals with the constraints experienced by the higher secondary school level learners of women in Manaparai taluk. Table 6.3.1 denotes overall rank order of the constraints experienced by the Higher secondary school level learners of women in descending order of importance; Table 6.3.2 states political constraints experienced by the Higher secondary school level learners of women; Table 6.3.3 explains economic constraints experienced by Higher secondary school level learners of women; Table 6.3.4 indicates social constraints experienced by Higher secondary school level learners of women; and Table 6.3.5 brings out psychological constraints.

TABLE - 6.3.1

OVERALL RANK ORDER OF THE CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY THE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND THEIR PRESENT STATUS IN THE DESCENDING ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

S. No.	Constraints	Percentage of respondents	Rank
1	Age	84	1
2	Caste	74	2.5
3	Family type	74	2.5
4	Family size	68	4
5	Occupation	63	5.5
6	Housing pattern	63	5.5
7	Annual Family Income	58	7
8	Farm Implements	53	8.5
9	Household materials	53	8.5
10	Transportation materials	47	10.5

S. No.	Constraints	Percentage of respondents	Rank
11	Communication & Media Possession	47	10.5
12	Overall material possession	42	13
13	.Agricultural experience	42	13
14	Extent of contact with formal sources	42	13
15	Extent of contact with informal sources	37	16.5
16	Extent of contact with mass media	37	16.5
17	Overall extent of contact with information sources	37	16.5
18	Economic Motivation	37	16.5
19	Risk orientation	32	19
20	Value orientation	26	20
21	Scientific orientation	21	21
22	Education of the respondents	16	22
23	Family education	43	24
24	Income of the respondents	41	25
25	Income used on own need	41	25
26	Income used on children's need	41	25
27	Income used on husband's need	38	28
28	Income used on household expenses	37	29
29	Overall income used	35	30
30	Holding	35	30
31	Social participation	33	32
32	Leadership	31	33
33	Training	29	34
34	Decision making right on family affairs	29	34
35	Decision making right on agricultural matters	29	34
36	Decision making right on occupational matters	24	37
37	Overall decision making right	23	38
38	Free avenues of expression	22	39
39	Employment opportunities	21	40

S. No.	Constraints	Percentage of respondents	Rank
40	Self-employment	20	41
41	Health facilities	18	42
42	Share in family property	15	43
43	Family welfare	15	43
44	Social constraints	15	43
45	Economic constraints	11	46
46	Political constraints	9	47
47	Psychological constraints	9	47

The problems or constraints faced by the Higher secondary school level learners of women in the study area are ranked in Table 6.3.1 in descending order of importance. The constraints are age, caste, family type, family size, occupation, housing pattern, annual family income, household materials, transportation materials, communication media possession, overall material possession, agricultural experience, extent of contact with formal sources, extent of contract with informal, source, extent of contact with mass media, overall extent of contact wit information sources, economic motivation, risk orientation, value of orientation, scientific orientation, education of the respondents, income used on own needs, etc., It is seen that 84 percent of the respondents are facing problems in dealing with the age and it holds first rank. The next order of ranking shows the problems associated with caste and also the family type with 74 percent. The fourth order of ranking shows the problems related to the size of family. And occupation, housing pattern and annual family income are 63 per cent and 58 per cent respectively.

DIAGRAM NO. 12

OVERALL RANK ORDER OF THE CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY THE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND THEIR PRESENT STATUS IN THE DESCENDING ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

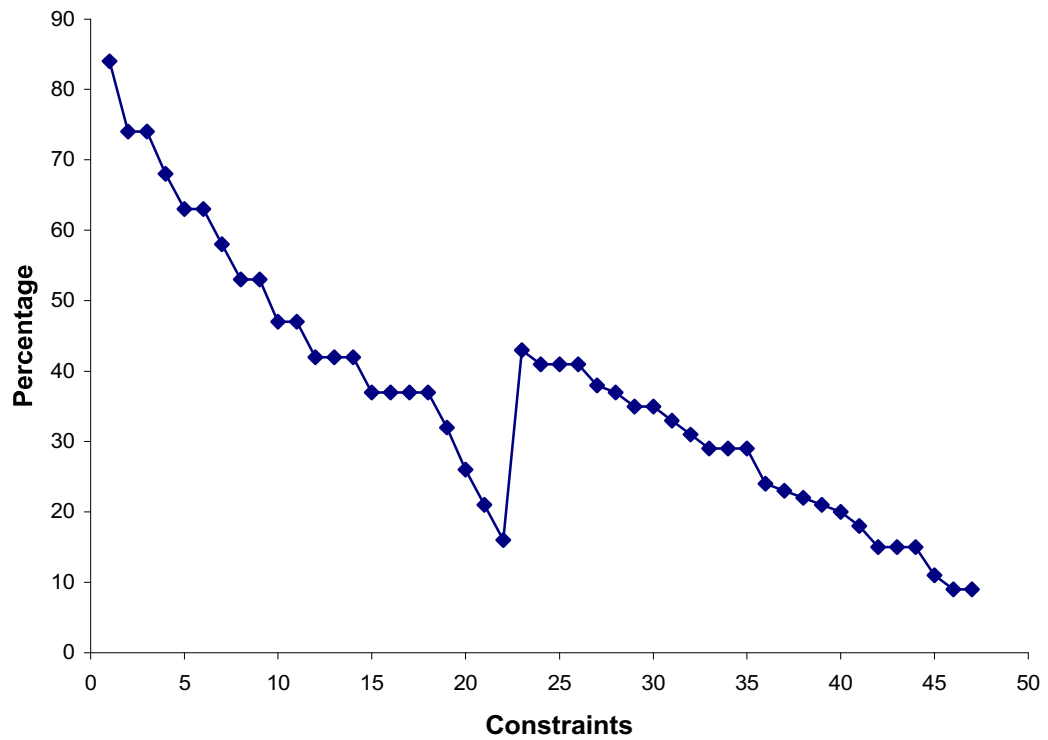


TABLE - 6.3.2
POLITICAL CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY THE
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN
AND THEIR PRESENT STATUS

S. No.	Constraints	Low	Medium	High	Overall
1	The ill motive people misguide the women leaders in their vested interest and thus weaken them	83 (1)	83 (1)	86 (1)	84 (1)
2	Harassment and exploitation of women leaders by officials, leaders, social workers and others who dishearten them in their empowerment	50 (2)	67 (2)	71 (2)	63 (2)
3	The political provisions for gender leadership are either not implemented or encroached by men, if implement	50 (2)	50 (3.5)	29 (3.5)	42 (3)
4	The male dominated society does not digest the women to play the role of leaders	33 (4)	50 (3.5)	29 (3.5)	37 (4)
5	Women, sometimes by nature avoid to leading the groups and organization in society	23 (5)	40 (4)	19 (4)	25 (5)

Source: Primary Data

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the ranking

The table 6.3.2 refers to the political constraints experienced by the higher secondary school level learners of women like the ill motive people misguide the women leaders in their vested interest and thus weaken them, harassment and exploitation of women leaders by officials, leaders, social workers and others, who dishearten them in their empowerment, the political provisions for gender leadership are either not implemented or encroached by men, if implement, the male dominated society does not digest the women to

play the role leaders, and women, sometimes by nature avoid to leading the groups and organization in society.

In the overall category, 83 per cent of women felt that the ill motive people misguide the women leaders in their vested interest and thus weaken them. This table shows that harassment and exploitation of women leaders by officials, leaders, social workers and others, who dishearten them. This constraint obtains 63 per cent which prevents the women to get their empowerment. Further it indicates that the political provisions for gender leadership are either not implemented or encroached by men, if implement. It occupies 42 per cent, which holds 3rd rank. It also explains that the male dominated society does not digest the women to play the role of leaders. This constraint secures 37 per cent and holds 4th rank and the final constraint of this table denotes that women, sometimes by nature avoid to leading the groups and organization in society which occupies 25 percent which holds 5th rank.

TABLE - 6.3.3
ECONOMIC CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY HIGHER
SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND
THEIR PRESENT STATUS

S. No.	Constraints	Low	Medium	High	Overall
1	Only Males often operate the bank accounts of the family	67 (1)	67 (1)	71 (1)	68 (1)
2	Ownership of family income and finance are generally in male hands	50 (2)	50 (2)	57 (2)	53 (2)
3	Hindrances in implementation of women rights for sharing the family property	50 (2)	50 (2)	29 (3)	42 (3)
4	Lack of agro-based and rural industries for the income generation and employment to rural women	33 (3)	33 (3)	14 (4)	26 (4)
5	The women of the family in service are not free to spend their income independently	30 (4)	25 (4)	11 (5)	12 (5)

Source: *Primary Data*

Note: *Figures in parentheses indicate the ranking*

The economic constraints as experienced by the higher secondary school level learners of women presented in the Table 6.3.3 and it explains in detail as only males often operate the bank accounts of the family, ownership of family income and finance are generally in male hands, hindrances in implementation of women rights for sharing the family property, lack of agro-based and rural industries for the income generation and employment to rural women, and the women of the family in service are not free to spend their income independently.

In the low category, 67 per cent of the women experienced constraints with regard to only males often operate the bank accounts of the family, 50 per cent ownership of family income and finance are generally in male hands, 50 per cent hindrances in implementation of women rights for sharing the family property, 33 per cent lack of agro-based and rural industries for the income generation and employment to rural women, and 30 per cent of the women in service are not free to spend their income independently.

TABLE - 6.3.4
SOCIAL CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND THEIR EDUCATIONAL EMPOWERMENT STATUS

S. No.	Constraints	Low	Medium	High	Overall
1	Lack of gender based academic institutions causes women illiteracy	67 (1)	50 (2)	57 (1)	58 (1)
2	Dependable natures of women suppress them in their empowerment	33 (3)	67 (1)	43 (2)	47 (2)
3	Social taboos, superstitions, unhealthy tradition and customs hinder for women empowerment	50 (2)	50 (2)	29 (3)	42 (3)
4	Lack of right for free expression	33 (3)	50 (2)	29 (3)	37 (4)
5	The family members unanimously oppose the gender to participate in social activities	50 (2)	33 (5)	14 (6)	32 (5)

Source: *Primary Data*

Note: *Figures in parentheses indicate the ranking*

The social constraints as experienced by the Higher secondary school level learners of women presented in table 6.3.4 and it explains in detail with the following constraints such as lack of gender based academic institutions causes women illiteracy, dependable natures of women suppress them in their empowerment, social taboos, superstitions, unhealthy tradition and customs hinder in women empowerment, lack of right for free expression, and the family members unanimously oppose the gender to participate in social activities.

In overall category, first rank goes to lack of gender based academic institutions causes women illiteracy with 58 percent; second rank goes to the dependable natures of women who suppress their empowerment with 47 percent, Social taboos, superstitions, unhealthy tradition and customs hinder in women empowerment with 42 per cent holding the third rank, lack of right for free expression with 37 per cent, and the family members unanimously oppose the gender to participate in social activities with 32 per cent.

TABLE - 6.3.5
PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY HIGHER
SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND
THEIR PRESENT STATUS

S. No.	Constraints	Low	Medium	High	Overall
1	Women are often ignored in taking the decisions for the betterment of family and society	83 (1)	83 (1)	86 (1)	84 (1)
2	Lack of internal and external motivation for their empowerment	53 (2)	53 (2)	43 (2)	47 (2)
3	Fear regarding social security, domestic violence and abusive behaviors etc. is the barrier in women empowerment,	47 (3)	47 (3)	34 (3)	36 (3)
4	Shyness in women's behaviors inhibit their exposure for empowerment	38 (4)	32 (4)	29 (4)	31 (4)
5	Reward, appreciation and recognition of the contributions of women are generally overlooked which discourage them in their empowerment.	21 (5)	24 (5)	20 (5)	29 (5)
6	The women are emotionally exploited that hinder in the process of their empowerment	20 (6)	23 (6)	18 (6)	27 (6)
7	Unfavorable attitude of the patriarchal society towards the empowerment of women	15 (7)	21 (6)	17 (6)	22 (6)
8	Lack of knowledge about the women rights for their empowerment	11 (8)	15 (8)	12 (8)	17 (8)

Source: Primary Data

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the ranking

The table 6.3.5 reveals that the psychological constraints experienced by the higher secondary school level learners. The following constraints are faced by women such as women are often ignored in taking the decisions for the betterment of, family and society, lack of internal and external motivation for their empowerment, fear regarding social security, domestic violence and abusive behaviour etc. is the barrier in women empowerment, shyness in women's behaviour inhibit their exposure for empowerment, reward, appreciation and recognition of the contributions of women are generally overlooked which discourage them in their empowerment, The women are emotionally exploited that hinder in the process of their empowerment, Unfavourable attitude of the patriarchal society towards the empowerment of women and lack of knowledge about the women rights for their empowerment are holding first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth ranks are respectively.

6.4. ANALYSIS OF CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY DEGREE/DIPLOMA LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND THEIR EDUCATIONAL EMPOWERMENT STATUS IN THE STUDY AREA

This section analyses the constraints experienced by the degree/diploma level learners of women in the study area. Table 6.4.1 denotes overall rank order of the constraints experienced by them in descending order of importance. Table 6.4.2 states political constraints experienced by the women. Table 6.4.3 dwells on the economic constraints experienced by the women. Table 6.4.4 explains social constraints experienced by the women. Table 6.4.5 brings out the psychological constraints experienced by the women.

TABLE - 6.4.1

OVERALL RANK ORDER OF THE CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY DEGREE/DIPLOMA LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND THEIR EDUCATIONAL EMPOWERMENT STATUS IN DESCENDING ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

S. No.	Constraints	Percentage of respondents	Rank
1	Overall income used	84	1
2	Holding	70	2
3	Social participation	69	3
4	Leadership	65	4
5	Training	64	5
6	Social constraints	63	6
7	Economic constraints	62	7
8	Political constraints	60	9
9	Psychological constraints	60	9

S. No.	Constraints	Percentage of respondents	Rank
10	Extent of contact with informal sources	60	9
11	Extent of contact with mass media	58	11
12	Overall extent of contact with information sources	52	12
13	Economic Motivation	51	13
14	Housing pattern	49	14
15	Annual Family Income	47	15.5
16	Farm Implements	47	15.5
17	Household materials	41	17
18	Risk orientation	39	18.5
19	Value orientation	39	18.5
20	Scientific orientation	37	20
21	Education of the respondents	36	21
22	Family education	32	22
23	Income of the respondents	43	24
24	Income used on own needs	41	25
25	Income used pattern on children's needs	41	25
26	Income used on husbands needs	41	25
27	Income used on household expenses	38	28
28	Decision making right on family affairs	37	29
29	Decision making right on agricultural matters	35	30
30	Decision making right on occupational matters	35	30
31	Overall decision making right	33	32
32	Free avenues of expression	31	33
33	Employment opportunities	29	34
34	Self-employment	29	34

S. No.	Constraints	Percentage of respondents	Rank
35	Health facilities	29	34
36	Share in family property	25	37
37	Family welfare	24	38
38	Age	23	39
39	Caste	22	40
40	Family type	21	41
41	Family size	19	42
42	Occupation	15	43
43	Extent of contact with formal sources	15	43
44	Transportation materials	15	43
45	Communication & Media Possession	11	46
46	Overall material possession	10	47
47	.Agricultural experience	9	48

Source: *Primary Data*

The problems or constraints faced by degree/diploma holders in the study area are ranked in Table 6.4.1 in descending order of importance. It is seen that 84 per cent of the respondents are facing problems related to Overall income used pattern. This occupies the first rank. The next order of ranking shows the problems associated with **holding** met by 70 per cent of the educational empowerment of women. Social participation with 69 per cent and Leadership with 65 per cent hold third and fourth ranking. Training problem and social constraints with 64 per cent and 63 per cent occupies fifth and sixth rank respectively.

DIAGRAM NO. 13
OVERALL RANK ORDER OF THE CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED
BY DEGREE/DIPLOMA LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND
THEIR EDUCATIONAL EMPOWERMENT STATUS IN
DESCENDING ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

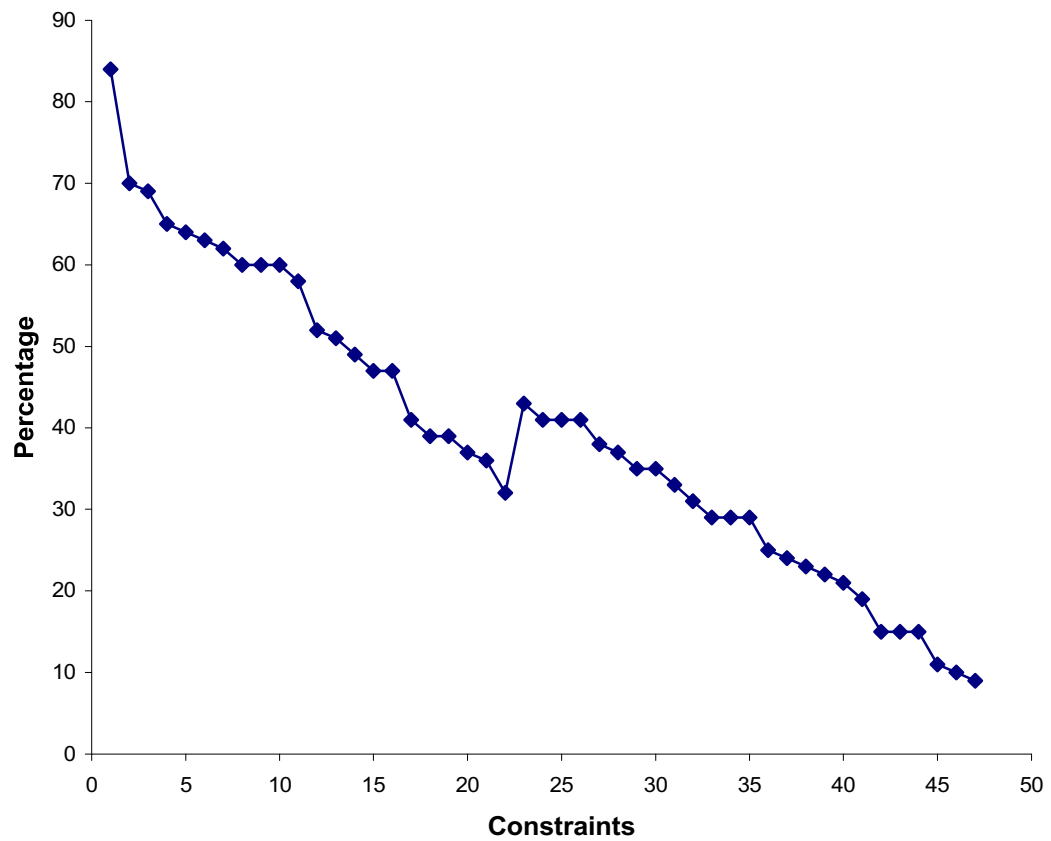


TABLE - 6.4.2
POLITICAL CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY DEGREE /
DIPLOMA LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN

S. No.	Constraints	Low	Medium	High	Overall
1	The political provisions for gender leadership are either not implemented or encroached by men, if implement	82 (1)	84 (1)	88 (1)	84 (1)
2	The male dominated society does not digest the women to play the role of leader	67 (2)	67 (3)	61 (3)	65 (2)
3	Women, sometimes by nature avoid to leading the groups and organization in society	50 (3)	70 (2)	75 (2)	65 (2)
4	The ill motive people misguide the women leaders in their vested interest and thus weaken them	43 (4)	35 (4)	30 (4)	36 (4)
5	Harassment and exploitation of women leaders by officials, leaders, social workers and others who dishearten them in their empowerment	33 (5)	31 (5)	23 (5)	15 (5)

Source: *Primary Data*

Note: *Figures in parentheses indicate the ranking*

The Table 6.4.2 explains the political constraints experienced by degree/ diploma holders of women in the study area. Eighty four per cent of the women expressed that the political provisions for gender leadership are either not implemented or encroached by men, if implement, 65 per cent of women are that the male dominated society does not digest the women to play the role of

leaders and women, sometimes by nature avoid to leading the groups and organization in society, 36 per cent of women are that the ill motive people misguide the women leaders in their vested interest and thus weaken them and 15 per cent of women are that harassment and exploitation of women leaders by officials, leaders, social workers and others who dishearten them in their empowerment hold fifth rank in overall constraints.

TABLE - 6.4.3
ECONOMIC CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY DEGREE/DIPLOMA
LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND THEIR EDUCATIONAL
EMPOWERMENT STATUS

S. No.	Constraints	Low	Medium	High	Overall
1	The women of the family in service are not free to spend their income independently	70 (1)	65 (1)	75 (1)	70 (1)
2	Ownership of family income and finance are generally in male hands	50 (2)	53 (2)	48 (2)	50 (2)
3	Only males often operate the bank accounts of the family	43 (3)	38 (4)	35 (3)	38 (3)
4	Lack of agro-based and rural industries for the income generation and employment to rural women	38 (4)	40 (3)	33 (4)	37 (4)
5	Hindrances in implementation of women rights for sharing the family property	32 (5)	33 (5)	30 (5)	27 (5)

Source: Primary Data

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the ranking

The economic constraints as experienced by the degree/diploma holders of women are presented in table 6.4.3 and it explains in detail as the women of the family in service are not free to spend their income independently, ownership of family income and finance are generally in male hands, only males often operate the bank accounts of the family only, lack of agro-based and rural industries for the income generation and employment to rural women and hindrances in implementation of women rights for sharing the family

property . Overall, 70 per cent of the women expressed constrains with regard to the women in service are not free to spend their income independently, 50 per cent about ownership of family income and finance are generally in male hands, 38 per cent about only males often operate the bank accounts of the family, 37 per cent of women are lack of agro-based and rural industries for the income generation and employment to rural women and 27 per cent of women are hindrances in implementation of women rights for sharing in family property occupy fifth rank.

TABLE - 6.4.4
SOCIAL CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY DEGREE/DIPLOMA
LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND THEIR EDUCATIONAL
EMPOWERMENT STATUS

S. No.	Constraints	Low	Medium	High	Overall
1	Lack of right for free expression	64 (3)	63 (2)	53 (1)	60 (1)
2	Dependable natures of women suppress them in their empowerment	68 (1)	60 (1)	48 (3)	58 (2)
3	The family members unanimously oppose the gender to participate in social activities	68 (1)	56 (3)	51 (2)	58 (2)
4	Social taboos, superstitions, unhealthy tradition and customs hinder in women empowerment	55 (4)	50 (4)	38 (4)	48 (4)
5	Lack of gender based academic institutions causes women illiteracy	55 (4)	40 (5)	30 (5)	42 (5)

Source: *Primary Data*

Note: *Figures in parentheses indicate the ranking*

Table 6.4.4 explains the social constraints experienced by the degree and diploma holders of women and they are grouped as lack of right for free expression, dependable natures of women suppress them in their empowerment, the family members unanimously oppose the gender to participate in social activities, social taboos, superstitions, unhealthy tradition and customs hinder in women empowerment and lack of gender based academic institutions causes women illiteracy.

In overall constraints, lack of right for free expression covers with 60 per cent which occupies first rank. The next order of constraints are that dependable natures of women suppress their empowerment and the family member unanimously oppose the gender to participate in social activities with 58 per cent hold the second ranking. The table findings reveal that social taboos, superstitions, unhealthy tradition and customs hinder in women empowerment with 48 per cent holds 4th rank and lack of gender based academic institutions causes women illiteracy with 42 per cent holds fifth rank.

TABLE - 6.4.5
PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY
DEGREE/DIPLOMA LEVEL LEARNERS OF WOMEN AND THEIR
EDUCATIONAL EMPOWERMENT STATUS

S. No.	Constraints	Low	Medium	High	Overall
1	Women are often ignored in taking the decisions for the betterment of family and society	64 (1)	71 (1)	73 (1)	69 (1)
2	Lack of internal and external motivation for their empowerment	55 (2)	63 (2)	60 (2)	60 (2)
3	Fear regarding social security, domestic violence and abusive behaviors etc. is the barrier in women empowerment,	51 (2)	58 (3)	55 (3)	52 (3)
4	Shyness in women's behaviors inhibit their exposure for empowerment	43 (3)	43 (4)	40 (4)	42 (4)
5	Reward, appreciation and recognition of the contributions of women are generally overlooked which discourage them in their empowerment	38 (4)	55 (5)	48 (5)	60 (5)
6	The women are emotionally exploited that hinder in the process of their empowerment	60 (5)	41 (6)	66 (6)	63 (6)
7	Unfavorable attitude of the patriarchal society towards the empowerment of	25 (6)	45 (7)	60 (7)	47 (7)
8	Lack of knowledge about the women rights for their empowerment	15 (7)	35 (8)	38 (8)	39 (8)

Source: *Primary Data*

Note: *Figures in parentheses indicate the ranking*

The psychological constraints observed in the present study are presented in Table 6.4.5 and it points out that women are often ignored in taking the decisions for the betterment of family and society, Lack of internal and external motivation for their empowerment, fear regarding social security, domestic violence and abusive behaviors etc. is the barrier in women empowerment, shyness in women's behaviours inhibit their exposure for empowerment, reward, appreciation and recognition of the contributions of women are generally overlooked which discourage them in their empowerment, the women are emotionally exploited that hinder in the process of their empowerment, unfavorable attitude of the patriarchal society towards the empowerment of women, and lack of knowledge about the women rights for their empowerment constraints. The above constraints hold the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth position.