

Women Empowerment: A Tool for Perpetual and Comprehensive Development of Society

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ABSTRACT

In our civilization there is overall credence that womenfolk required backing as they are feebler in some sense, incapable to secure themselves and generally help the menfolk for existence. Tactlessly in truth it is other way round. In a poor family all the necessities of the life is provided by women which includes, water, fuel food, day care etc. In regressive areas involvement of women as a substance of change in surroundings was continually get deserted. It should be discourse as a communal promise as a part of unceasing and comprehensive development of the society. Recognizing of females as compound that brings about advancements in her living and in the lives of their families and society, should be a spirited substance for societal policy.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Education, Literacy, Compressive Development.

INTRODUCTION:

The position of equivalence with men for a woman is distant away though legitimate and lawful provision permits an Indian woman to enjoy unique status of equality with men. This is owing to the subsequent points:-

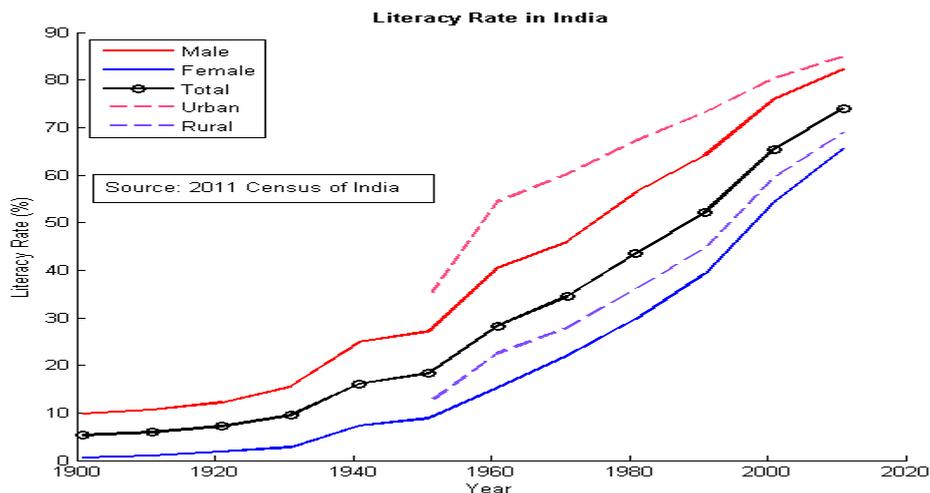
1. Back in the days of Mahabharata when Draupadi was forced to be used as a commodity by her husband for playing of games.
2. In traditional Indian culture a female was always dependent on male member of the family and dominated by the male members often.
3. A female member is not authorized to tell in loud voice before the male members in public and social occasions
4. A woman has very little scope in education, political, social, economic, and other fields of the society.¹

LITERACY RATE OF WOMEN IN INDIA:

Female literacy among the four Northern states - In Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, it is much lower than the national average - (53.67%), women literacy rate for states like Kerala, Mizoram and Goa Relatively high record (2001 census) Between this inconsistency male and female literacy rates are also high in states like Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Among the differences, women in literacy rates are different in urban and rural areas also. Access to education level for women is shown in the 2001 Census. There may also be considerable variation in education sector, at present, about 13 percent of the ginger at the overall level of this time, from the 2001 census data, In states like Kerala more than the national average, Goa, Manipur and Nagaland States like low, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh²

¹ Women Empowerment in India: Rationale and Present State by I Dhyana dipta Panda, international Journal of Emerging Research in Management & Technology ISSN: 2278-9359 (Volume-6, Issue-9)

² Women's education in India: A situational analysis by Nisha Nair, Volume 1 Issue 4 January-March 2010IMJ



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literacy_in_India.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To know the status of women empowerment in Velhe Taluka
2. To understand the efforts of women education by local government
3. To evaluate the role of education in embrodering women empowerment

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

There are 15 Talukas in Pune district, which are divided into following 5 district sub divisions: Baramati, Bhore, Pune, Shirur and Maval.

The researcher wish to select Velhe Taluka among Pune District. As per the government registers and demographic reports, Velhe Taluka seems to astonish hilly, underprivileged, regressive.

Velhe Taluka of Pune district has total population of 54,516 as per the Census 2011. Out of which 27,504 are males while 27,012 are females. In 2011 there were total 11,408 families residing in Velhe Taluka. The Average Sex Ratio of is 982.

The total literacy rate is 75.96%. The male literacy rate is 75.86% and the female literacy rate is 58.89%.

As per Census 2011, out of the total population of 54,516 of which 27,012 are females. 0.50 % of 27,012 females that is 135 (Approx.) would be the sample frame for the research study.³

Sampling procedure: Non Probability sampling Technique (Convenient Sampling method) would be used to conduct the research.

Primary data collection will be done from Questionnaires, Interviews, and Observation Techniques

Secondary Data collection will be done from: Government reports, research report, research articles, newspapers, research magazines and websites

LIMITATIONS OF THE RESEARCH:

The study is undertaken to find out the state of women education and women empowerment in Velhe Taluka. The topic has a wide scope to study therefore the study is restricted with the following.

- For this study, only female in the age group of 18 – 50 years) considered as sample.
- Sample is restricted with only 135 females.
- The response of all the respondents may not be free from biases.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

In “Women Empowerment in India-A Changing Scenario” by Dr. P. Suresh concludes that it is not only the role of women in the socio-economic development of women but also in the whole world. For the development of the economy, both men and women should work together and women use their skills. Essential elements of empowerment of women are national development. Since half of the population cannot be constituted, unless

³ <https://indikosh.com/city/588773/velhe>

the needs of development and women's interests are fully kept in mind. Empowerment of women can be achieved if their economic and social status has improved. The first priority should be given, which is the lowest problem of women's education. Swami Vivekananda had said that "the nation which will not be associated with women and sometimes never becomes great in the future" and in an effort to make India a great nation, we have more and more women in empowerment.

In "Literacy in Maharashtra (India)" by Sule B. M. and Barakade concludes that Maharashtra's literacy rate is changing quite a lot. Changes in rate of representation in Maharashtra- have been recognized as such and during the period of development of economic development, improvement in literary facilities, agricultural development, industrial development and living conditions. It is clear that the effect of our society will affect the change in literacy rates. These districts are in Dhule district, Jalna, Changing Sarkarata rate on Nanded paper, during 1991-2001 and Champur districts. Changes in the literacy rate and the highest affluence in this letter is an attempt to change the perception rate.

In research study "Women Empowerment in India: Rationale and Present State" by Dhyanaaditya Panda concludes that to identify this need, policy makers of India must ensure that women empowerment policy is made, for the purpose of establishing them among the nine mothers like income, employment, education, social status and the public, While egalitarian society should be given equitable opportunities for both men and women as females are present in 50% of the total population of equality in our country. What is needed is that in order to change the social attitude, women and men should not be allowed to provide equal opportunity to every citizen of our country when hat women take the family ahead, take the family ahead To be known will be the nation and ultimately the society will develop. This situation arises when women are involved in the mainstream of the nation. A woman's empowerment will be successful when it is effective and that every woman will be educated and to make income with the property to ensure that she has not been identified for making a heir on her feet. It is a matter of concern that in the 21st century, a woman's empowerment could not be possible only because of the government's policy. Where there is a sense of equality with the decision to create equal opportunities for a women's society, active participation in social economic and political life. But a previous list cannot be made that the empowerment of women can be terminated when the mindset of centrifugal men will be changed that "equally possible men for women in women's society."⁴

From the research paper by Rouf Ahmad Bhat "Role of Education in the Empowerment of Women in India" reveals that women play vital role in creation of national progress and guide it towards development. They are essential belongings of an energetic humanity necessary for national development, so if we have to observe bright prospect of women in our country, provide education to them must be a concern. Empowerment means transformation from a weaker position to accomplish authority. Educating women is the mainly influential tool to transform the position of society. Education also bring a decrease in disparity and performs as a means of humanizing their position within the family. For supporting the education of women and providing knowledge, constructs schools, colleges and universities exclusively for women in the state.⁵

Author Katherine Puntaney in his study "Women's Education in India" states that due to historical circumstances, discrimination against women increased poverty, the education of women in India is a rocky journey developed. In spite of the efforts made by the Indian government, there has been a significant difference in the last decades, the literacy rate of male and female remains in India. Keeping in mind the potential social, economic and political benefits brought by women literacy, there is no choice by the Government of India; half of the allocation of the women in the pursuit of rapidly progressing women in their efforts is half human resource.⁶

In the research studies "Development of Women Education in India" by N Sharmila and Albert Christopher Dhas states that significant progress has been made in the performance of women education and changes in its level have resulted from female literacy. It has also been observed that in order to find out the effect of reducing the gap between the urban and rural female literacy rate, a woman with multiple scholarships, such as rural poverty, urbanization and educational qualification, Estimation of the regression equation. It has been observed that in order to work as a rural poverty, women's education is obstructed for the education of women rather than push factors. The important impact was that urbanization and urbanization on the education of women were playing a profitable role and at the same time, women's education in India has had a negative impact on the education of women in the middle of the year. It shows that it is necessary to achieve the goal of leaving the stage of education in the midst of this lack of girlhood that in the efforts of the government through the

⁴ Women Empowerment in India: Rationale and Present State by Dhyanaaditya Panda,,IJERMT,,ISSN: 2278-9359 (Volume-6, Issue-9),Sept 2017

⁵ Role of Education in the Empowerment of Women in India- By Rouf Ahmad Bhat, Journal of Education and Practice, ISSN 2222-1735 Vol.6, No.10, 2015

⁶ Women's Education in India by Sierra Tan's under Katherine Puntaney, Ed.D.Monterey Institute of International Studies, Research Paper #3

education of women, education in education and developing schools in India, it is necessary There has been a lot of improvement in the facility, but there is a lot to be done.⁷

In “Women Empowerment in India-A Changing Scenario” by Dr. P. Suresh concludes that it is not only the role of women in the socio-economic development of women but also in the whole world. For the development of the economy, both men and women should work together and women use their skills. Essential elements of empowerment of women are national development. Since half of the population cannot be constituted, unless the needs of development and women's interests are fully kept in mind. Empowerment of women can be achieved if their economic and social status has improved. The first priority should be given, which is the lowest problem of women's education. Swami Vivekananda had said that "the nation which will not be associated with women and sometimes never becomes great in the future" and in an effort to make India a great nation, we have more and more women in empowerment.⁸

ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION OF DATA:

Researcher used questionnaire method to collect the primary data. Some sample interview is also carried out. Following 8 villages were selected for the research study. Sample questionnaires get filled from the female population residing in these villages.

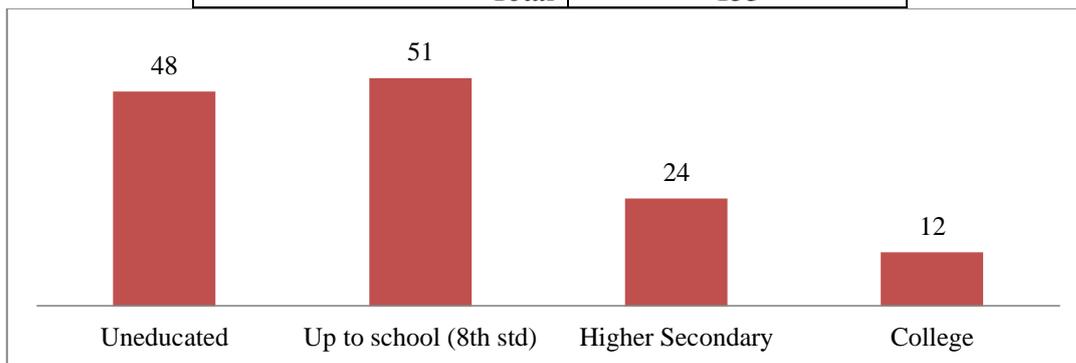
Sr.No	Name of Village	Population
1	Adavali	705
2	Ambavane	954
3	Ambed	496
4	Ambegaon Bk	175
5	Ambegaon Kh.	129
6	Antroli	855
7	Asani Damgunda	476
8	Asani Manjai	357

To measure the level of women education and empowerment of backward area of Maharashtra (Velhe Taluka) researcher used a questionnaire which considers various aspects such as General information, Economic information Agricultural information and Education of women and Empowerment. The questionnaire was drafted in English and it afterwards translated to Marathi, the indigenous language of the state.

FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY:

Table 1: Educational Status

Particulars	No of respondents
Uneducated	48
Up to school (8th Std)	51
Higher Secondary	24
College	12
Total	135



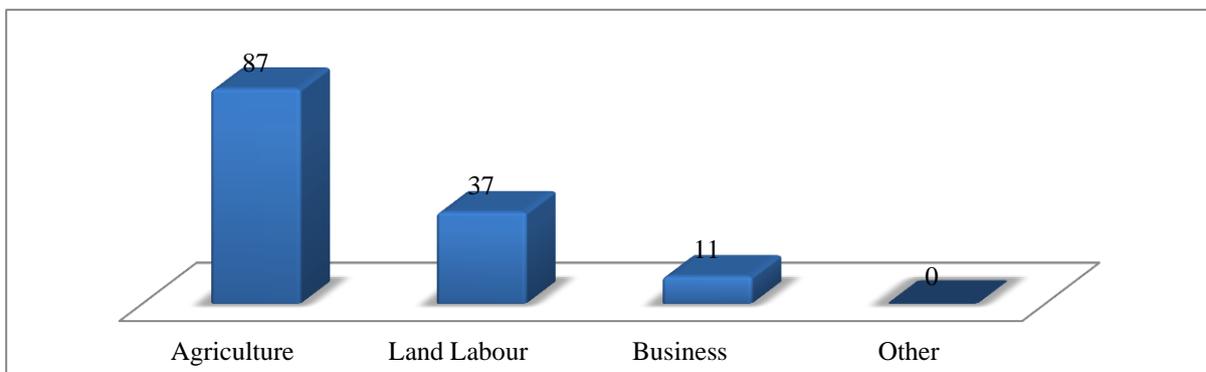
⁷ Development of Women Education in India by N Sharmila and Albert Christopher Dhas, MPRA Paper No. 20680, posted 16, February 2010

⁸ Women Empowerment In India-A Changing Scenario By Dr.P. Suresh & Mr. T. Sivakumar, Kaav International Journal Of Arts, Humanities & Social Sciences, Issn:2348-4349

Out of the total sample of 135 females 48 females are uneducated, 51 females have completed their schooling up to standard 8, 24 females had completed up to higher education and 12 females had done their college education

Table 2: Income Source

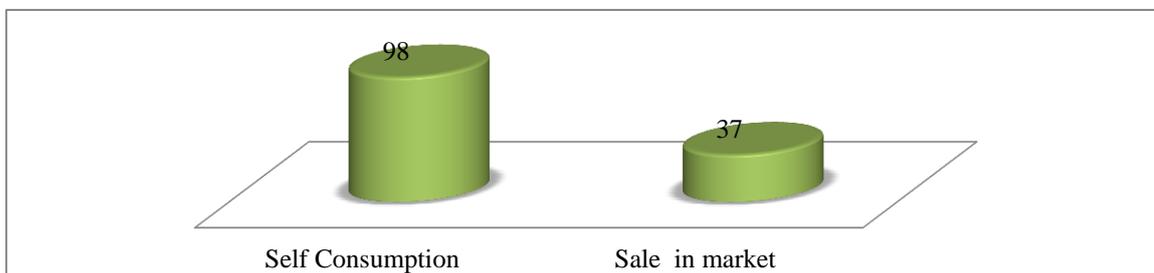
Particulars	No of respondents
Agriculture	87
Land Labour	37
Business	11
Other	0
Total	135



It means for 64.44 % of the sample families farming is the foremost basis of income, which is largely depend on the rain water. 27.41% women work as land labour to earn their lively hood. Very negligible that is 8.15% of the women engaged in small business.

Table 3: Consumption of Agricultural output

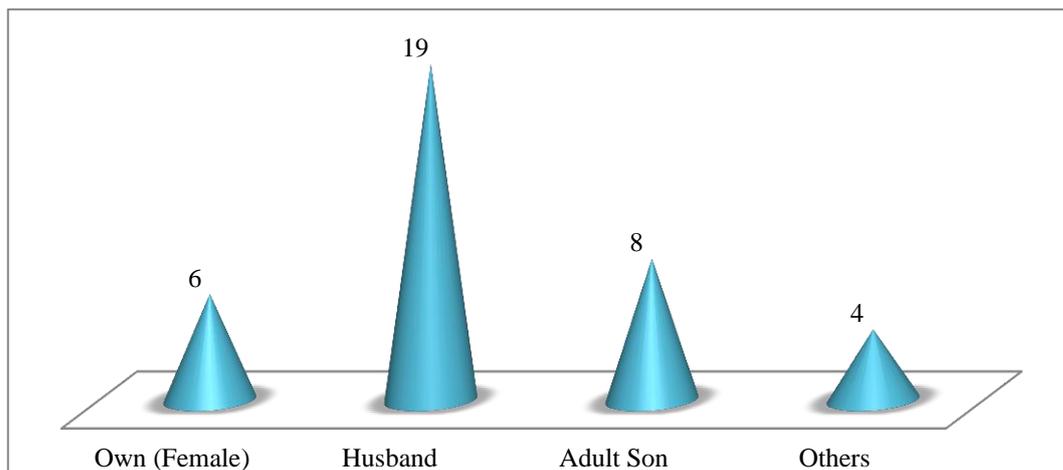
Particulars	No of respondents
Self-Consumption	98
Sale in market	37
Total	135



72.91% of the sample women, due to lack of monetary support, manpower, and equipment could not yield more than their family requirement though they are proficient of handling most of the farming activities.

Table 4: Handling the Payment from sale of agricultural output

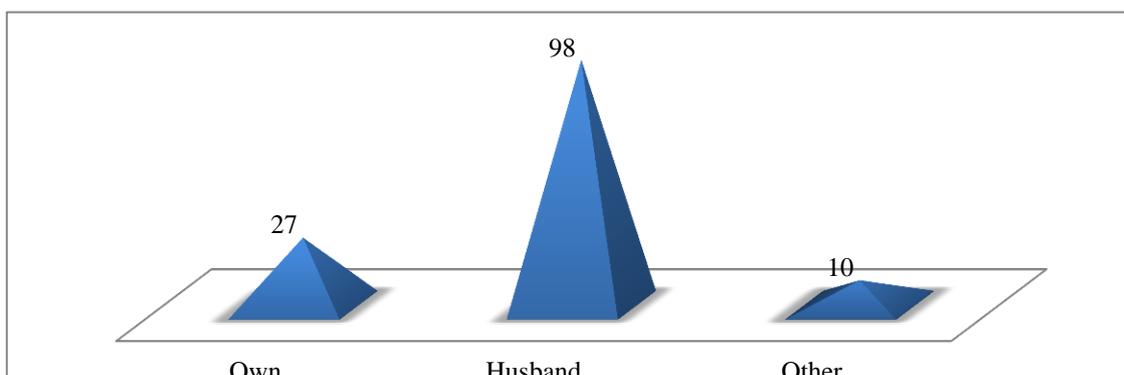
Particulars	No of respondents
Own (Female)	6
Husband	19
Adult Son	8
Others	4
Total	37



It means only 16 % of the total sample females are able to handle the payment received from the sale of farm produce. Remaining 84 % women depends on their family members to handle the payment.

Table 5: Family Head

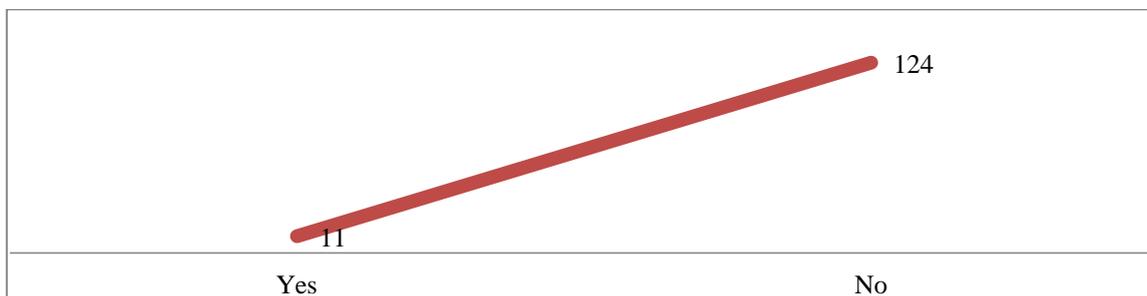
Particulars	No of respondents
Own	27
Husband	98
Other	10
Total	135



Only 20% of the sample females have the family headship of their own families

Table 6: Participation in Women Empowerment Program

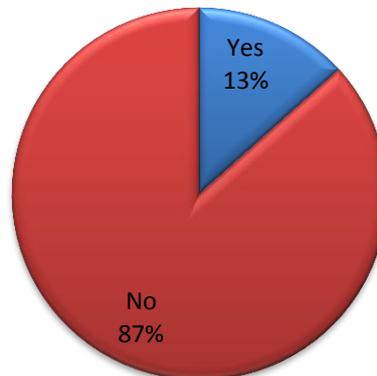
Particulars	No of respondents
Yes	11
No	124
Total	135



It means 91.85% of the women get underprivileged of assistances of being gets participated in the women empowerment.

Table 7: Having a bank account

Particulars	No of respondents
Yes	18
No	117
Total	135



That is 87% of the sample don't have the bank account. It means mainstream of the sample Females don't even have the bank account on their name.

Table 8: Spending of Money

Spending of Money	No of respondents
Yes	29
No	106
Total	135



Only 29 females can use spend money at their own drive and demand. Reaming 106 females seeks the opinions of their spouse or family members while spending their money. That is 78.51% of the females have to depend their family members while spending their money

FINDINGS :

- In this study, the sample community group has a tool that has not been realize yet by the members and this is the level of education they possess. With lack of education no effect can be expected.
- In the lack of eagerness and pro-activeness the females from the rural part are immobile fraught to conquest over the poverty.
- Privation of education and enthusiasm and family support are the accompanying reasons for women not to become fully empowered.
- Furthermore, the farm assets with land are still in the ownership of the elder male in the household. He has full control over credits upraised through mortgage of land.

- Some families have some advances since of females' conception in advancing their cattle for gaining of dairy products and refining farm productiveness.
- Females get rationally permitted after linking with self-help groups
- Females being loan holder still powerless to governor it. It is since the tenacity of the loan, volume of advances and repayment of the same is decided by his husband and not by that female.
- In sample communities the proportion of female who regulator the finance is just negligible.
- In few cases operating a bank account has improved the self-assurance of the female and their exercise to uphold investments it would have multifold effects.

CONCLUSION:

Several non-governmental establishments preparing womenfolk empowerment need are in growl, it was observed that menfolk, who have been deserted, also wish to be constituent of this development and progress. They cannot be acuminate as of some rare awful occurrence in a society that has skilled them to obtain supplementary benefits than women. So to have improved outcome for all-inclusive and viable improvement they have to be involved in the process of revolution. It will also remove the disparities between men and women.

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