



## Education and Women Empowerment – With Special Reference to Mysore District

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**Abstract:** *Women are the indispensable part of a society. Their education influence the coming generation .The development of future generation mainly depends upon the education of women section .So the education of women is realized to be the most essential part for the development of the society. It can help every woman to educate their children to be good manager of the family as well as the active member of the society. The children learn their manners and behaviour at home and mostly mothers are responsible for cultivating good behaviour in their children .Every educated woman can run her house well and make it a paradise on earth .Every educated woman can think well about her future and her aim in life and then choose the appropriate subject which will be useful to her throughout the life. In a democratic system the position of women is equal with that of men .Nowadays women are also conscious about their rights and obligations. Educationists are of the opinion that mother is the first educator of the child. From birth to school age the home environment and association of other members of the family plays a significant role in developing proper attitudes among them. A truly educated mother can very easily retrieve the minds of her children from fears, prejudices and superstition in which they may be entangled. She can train a child's mind and keep him away from undesirable company and wrong notions .So the importance of women education is certainly great.*

**Key Words:** *Women, Education, Empowerment, Income and Expenditure Pattern.*

### Introduction

Women plays a very significant role in developing human resources, improving household affairs in moulding character of children. The women not only played important role at home, but they also play a very significant role in the society she lives in. Once we realize the importance of the role played by women in the family and society the urgency of the need for educating her becomes vivid .The role of women outside home is becoming an important aspect of the social and economic life of the country. The Science and Technology has brought a complete revolution in thoughts and attitudes of human being.

It is felt need that Indian women have to come forward and to play a great role in the development of scientific thinking and scientific disposition in solving the problems of life .The women with their 4 scientific knowledge and attitude can teach their children the art of healthy living . There is a Chinese saying, "If you wish to plan for a year, plant wheat, if you wish to plant for 10 years, grow trees, if you wish to plan for 100 years educate your women. This indicates the importance of women education. Napoleon said that, "Give me an educated mother, I shall promise you the birth of a civilized nation. By educating the women we can educate the whole



nation, because a country can never rise without the contribution of 50% of its population." Swami Vivekananda once said that, "It is impossible to think about the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved. It is impossible for a bird to fly on only one wing." The fortune of a nation depends upon the educational system of that nation. In any system of education, women education takes an important place. The University Education Commission 1948-49 observed that there cannot be educated people without educated women. Without educated women a nation cannot expect a high growth rate and solution of internal problems.

#### Review of Related Literature

A review of the previous works related to the topic sometimes becomes very useful in fixing the objectives and selecting the methodology, and to analyze the data with proofs. The works done already provide some information on the selection of methodology and the suitable findings for discussion for the purpose. It also helps the investigation of something on the topic generate new ideas. So some such previous works on women education have been reviewed by the investigator. Some of such research works are described below.

**Ahmed, Nabi and Siddiqui, Mohd Abid (2006)** " Empowerment of socio-economically weaker sections through Education ; Commitments and Challenges." it is found that urban women belonging to educated classes and the higher socio-economic groups enjoys more psychological secure and status rather than the girls belonging to the urban slums and rural and remote areas continue to lag behind or even deprived

to receive primary and secondary education.

**Choodambigai, Dr. S. Ramalinga (2011)** Wrote a Research Article on "Dimensions of women Higher Education in Coimbatore". The findings of the study were majority of the respondents in the Undergraduate and Postgraduate categories earned less than Rs. 10,000 per month while 40 percent of the Phd holders earned between 20,000 and 25,000 per month. Sector of employment positively influences the earnings of an individual. Sixty percent of the Undergraduates were employed in the 8 private sector while about 52% of the Postgraduates were employed in the public sector. All the Phd holders were employed in the public sector.

**Jumani, Usha (1991)** conducted a study to analyze the status of self-employed women in rural areas. Economic activities through which the income of the women will be increased have to be identified with great care.

**Kalita, Sri Gangeswar (2011)** made a study on " Participation of women in politics in Goalpara District of Assam". The findings of the study were that ,lack of literacy facility, Natural inconveniences, poverty stricken difficulties, communication inconveniences, averse topological conditions, heterogeneous land conditions, the people of Goalpara District particularly women community is marching upward in different field, particularly in politics is hopeful.

#### Concept of Education

Education is difficult to define because the concept entails varied aspects of knowledge, which can be passed on in various forms, including oral, written or



behavioural. It also includes various forms of passing on information. However, education has been defined as, "training and instruction designed to give knowledge and develop skills."

### Women Empowerment

Perhaps there are as many definitions of women empowerment **Sako(1999:32)** defines empowerment as the process of strengthening the existing capacities and capabilities of disadvantaged groups in society so as to enable them perform towards improving themselves, their families and the society as a whole. It involves the provision of enabling environment for their productive and intellectual abilities to be realized. In some societies where some groups have suffered discrimination for a long time, ways have been found to address this problem.

### Objectives of the Study

1. To examine the role of education in women empowerment in study area
2. To analyse the literary status , their income and expenditure pattern and decision making capacity within their houses in study area.

### Discussion and Result

**Table – 1 Literary Status of the Respondents**

Sl no	Literary status	No of respondents	Percentage of respondents(%)
1	B.A. /B.Sc	5	10
2	M.A/M.COM/M.B.A/M.Sc	5	10
3	B.Ed	15	30
4	ITI/Diploma	25	50
	Total	50	100

3. To suggest suitable measures in improving the educational access to women.

### Hypotheses

1. Education contributes to women empowerment
2. Policy formulation helps in improving the access of education to women.

### Methodology

**Primary Data:** The Research is developed through observation and collection of data through questionnaires. Theory is developed on the basis of field visit and result of data analysed.

**Secondary Data:** Theory is developed on the basis of referring secondary data like books, journals, and magazines.

**Sample Size:** The sample size is determined as 50 respondents selected randomly from all 7 taluks of Mysore District. Mysore district consists of Mysore, Nanjangud, Hunsur, T.Narasipura, Periyapatana K.R.Nagar and H.D.Kote as its taluks.

**Statistical Tools:** To analyse the data tables, charts and percentage method is used.



Source: Field Survey

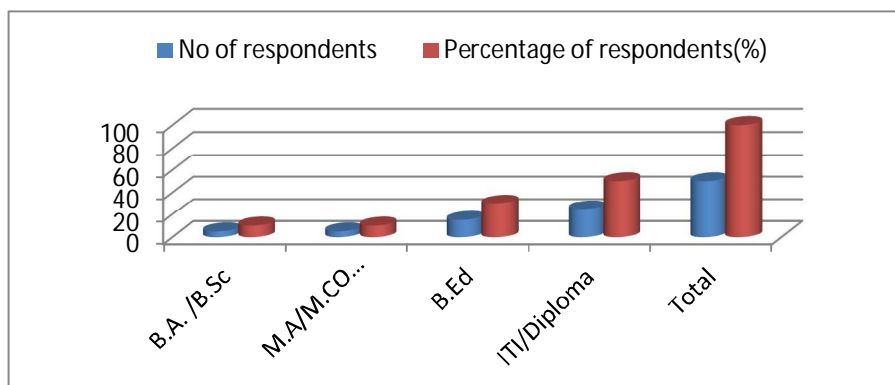


Table 1 reveals that 25(50%) of them have pursued their ITI and diploma courses and it is followed by B.Ed degree holders to (30%) and by master degree and bachelor degree to (10%) each respectively.

**Table -2 Employment Status of Respondents**

SL NO	Employment status	Respondents	Percentage
1	School Teachers	5	10
2	College lecturers	5	10
3	Company/ corporate sector	25	50
4	Self employment	15	30
	total	50	100

Source: Field Survey

Table 2 reveals that 50% i.e 25 respondents go for corporate sector and for factories and companies and it is followed by self employees to 15 % and 10% each respectively perform as school and college teachers .

**Table -3 Monthly Income Level of the Respondents**

SI NO	Income Level	Respondents	percentage
1	Upto 5000	5	10
2	Upto 10000	13	26
3	Upto 20000	27	54
4	Above 30000	5	10
	Total	50	100

Source: Field survey

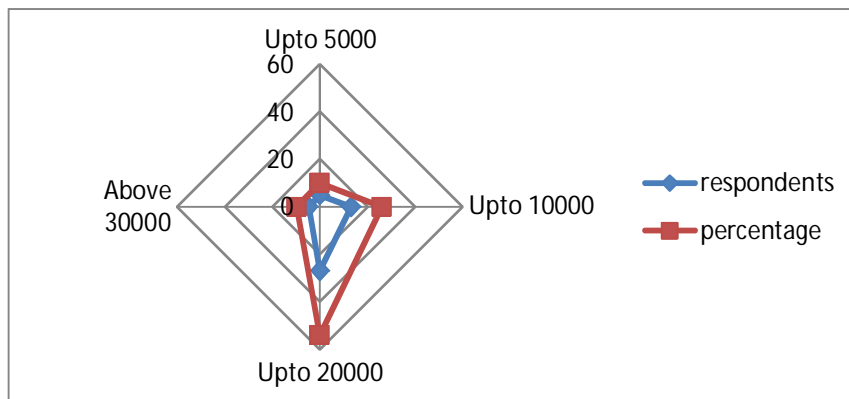


Table 3 reveals that 54 percent of them earn upto 20000 per month which is followed by 26 percent earning upto 10000 and 10 percent each earning upto 5000 and above 30000 rupees respectively.

**Table-4 Expenditure Pattern of the respondents**

Sl No	Expenditure pattern	Health	Education	Insurance	Consumer durables	Entertainment
1	Above 5000 per annum	12	9	7	6	4
2	Above 10000 per annum	24	15	16	13	28
3	Above 20000 per annum	10	10	7	17	6
4	Above 50000 per annum	2	14	13	14	8
	Total	50	50	50	50	50

Source: Field Survey

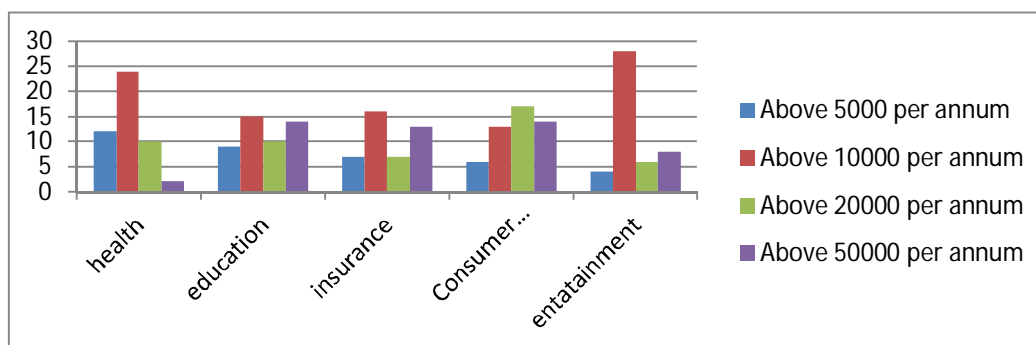




Table 4 reveals that large number of respondents(12 respondents) under the expenditure of above 5000 per annum spend on health. 28 respondents spend on entertainment to around 10000 per annum, 17 respondents spend on consumer durables to more than 20000 per annum and 14 respondents each spend on education and consumer durables respectively to more than 50000 per annum.

### Findings

1. Majority of them (around 50%) have done job oriented courses like ITI.
2. 25 respondents depend on corporate sector and factories since they have ITI qualification.
3. More than half i.e is around 54% of them earn upto 20000 per month, Which has led them to be economically empowered.
4. Among the Income group upto 20000 per month, majority of them (17%) spend on consumer durables which is one of the indicator of standard of living of people.

### Suggestions

1. Many ITI and Diploma colleges have to be set up at taluk and even at village level, since there is greater demand for such qualified youngsters in corporate BPOs and factories.
2. Minimum wages act and equal wages for equal work principle should become stronger and has to be implemented so that equal remuneration will be provided to women in par with men.

3. ESI health facilities have to be provided to all workers at corporate and factory level.

4. Awareness has to be created to go for life insurances for future unforeseen conditions.

### Conclusion

According to the Country Report of the Government of India, "Empowerment means moving from a weak position to execute a power." Education of women in the education of women is the most powerful tool of change of position in society. Education also brings a reduction in inequalities and functions as a means of improving their status within the family. To encourage the education of women at all levels and for dilution of gender bias in providing knowledge and education, established schools, colleges and universities even exclusively for women in the state. To bring more girls, especially from marginalized families of BPL, in mainstream education, the government is providing a package of concessions in the form of providing free books, uniform, boarding and lodging, clothing for the hostilities midday meals, scholarships, free circles and so on.

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