

## Role of Education in Women Emancipation: A Practical Study of the Tehsil Shahoora- Litter

### Abstract

This research paper attempts to appraise the role of Education in Women Emancipation. The present study is primary and descriptive. It is based on survey conducted at the Tehsil Shahoora- Litter and is based on the data collected from three Junior Secondary Schools and one Senior Secondary School chosen at random namely Government High School Chakoora, Government High School, Wasoora, Government High School Achan and Government Higher Secondary School, Litter, respectively. In the study Correlation Design is followed and closed end questionnaire is used as data collection tool. The finding reveals that Education and Women Emancipation are correlated and Education is potent instrument of Women Emancipation. Education should therefore be best exploited as panacea in Indian conservative setting by the legislature with the help of the executive and the judiciary to curb discriminations and deprivations having feminine affiliation to improve social, political and economic status of women to ensure equity at all levels.

**Keywords:** Education, Empowerment, Women, Shahoora- Litter.

### Introduction

#### Education and Women Emancipation

In most fundamental terms Education is defined as all round development of child. Education enables the child to modify and control environment for the purpose of adjustment and survival (J. S. Walia, 2010). Women emancipation in simple terms refers to granting equal rights, providing equal opportunities, fixing in them equal responsibilities and reserving power positions for women at all levels so that they can feel at par with men in society in all spheres of activity and live happy and productive life (C. N. Shankar Rao, 2009). Education is the powerful weapon to empower (Parvaiz Yousuf and Nasir Bashir Wani, 2016).

#### Review of the Literature

Y., Parvaiz and Wani., N. B. (2016)<sup>10</sup> reveal in their studies that education improves status of women in society and is the main tool to reduce gender discrimination.

Srivastava, N. (2014)<sup>8</sup> remarks women emancipation means creation of such an environment in which women can take decisions independently for their personal upliftment. Education is most important weapon to empower women.

Aijaz, J. and Shashikal A. D. J. (2013)<sup>1</sup> believe that education plays an important role in changing women's status in family and society and in empowering them at the all levels.

Malika, S. and Courtney, K. (2011)<sup>3</sup> report in their study increased standing with the family and economic independence of women are the repayment of higher education.

#### Objective of the Study

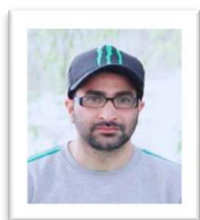
To assess the relationship between Education and Women Emancipation.

#### Hypothesis

There is significant positive relationship between Education and Women Emancipation.

#### Methodology

In the present study Correlation Research design is followed. The study is based on forty sampling units which are drawn from all the four said Government Secondary Schools chosen at random. The sampling units include both married and unmarried women, both permanent and



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contractual faculty, both lectures and teachers and both teaching and non teaching faculty. Closed end questionnaire is used as data collection tool for the present study.

**Classification and Analysis of the Data**

**Table 1**

<b>Q. No. 1. Do you think education makes women aware about their rights, duties, privileges and safeguards which are necessary for their productive and happy life?</b>			
S. No.	Response	No. of Respondents	Percentage
01.	Yes	40	100
02.	No	Nil	Nil
Total		40	100

**Interpretation**

The table reveals that all the respondents agree that education makes women aware about their rights, duties, privileges and safeguards which are necessary for their productive and happy life.

**Table 2**

<b>Q. No. 2. Educated women are not deemed as mere home makers but enjoy equality in participation and decision making process at all levels, do you agree?</b>			
S. No.	Response	No. of Respondents	Percentage
01.	Agree	33	82.5
02.	Don't agree	07	17.5
Total		40	100

**Interpretation**

The table reveals that more than three-fourth of respondents agree that educated women have equality in participation and decision making process and about one fifth of them do not agree to it.

**Table 3**

<b>Q. No. 3. Educated women are respected more than uneducated women in the community, do you agree?</b>			
S. No.	Response	No. of Respondents	Percentage
01.	Agree	31	77.5
02.	Don't agree	09	22.5
Total		40	100

**Interpretation**

The table reveals that more than three-fourth of respondents agrees that educated women enjoy more respect that uneducated women in society and only about one fifth of them disagree to it.

**Table 4:**

<b>Q. No. 4. Education reduces gender prejudice due to change in attitude of society towards female; solicit your reaction about it?</b>			
S. No.	Response	No. of Respondents	Percentage
01.	Yes	37	92.5
02.	No	03	7.5
Total		40	100

# Asian Resonance

**Interpretation**

The table reveals that almost all of the respondents agree that education reduces the gender prejudice and only few of them do not agree to it.

**Table 5**

<b>Q. No. 5. Higher education of women is linked with enjoying higher status in the society, do you feel?</b>			
S. No.	Response	No. of Respondents	Percentage
01.	Yes	32	80
02.	No	08	20
Total		40	100

**Interpretation**

The table reveals that three fourth of the respondents agree that higher education enables women to occupy higher positions in the society and only one fourth of them disagree to it.

**Table 6**

<b>Q. No. 6. Do you agree that educated women are less prone to domestic violence than uneducated women?</b>			
S. No.	Response	No. of Respondents	Percentage
01.	Agree	29	72.5
02.	Don't agree	11	27.5
Total		40	100

**Interpretation**

The table reveals that about three fourth of the respondents agree that educated women are less prone to domestic violence than uneducated women and about one fourth of them do not agree to it.

**Table 7**

<b>Q. No. 7. Poor educational background of women, their parents and husband adversely affects the status of women, do you agree?</b>			
S. No.	Response	No. of Respondents	Percentage
01.	Agree	30	75
02.	Don't agree	10	25
Total		40	100

**Interpretation**

The table reveals that about three fourth of the respondents agree that poor educational background of women, their parents and husband adversely affects the status of women and about one fourth of them do not agree to it.

**Table 8**

<b>Q. No. 8. Do you think education enables women to overcome external barriers by inner transformation of her consciousness and building greater self confidence?</b>			
S. No.	Response	No. of Respondents	Percentage
01.	Yes	31	77.5
02.	No	11	27.5
Total		40	100

**Interpretation**

The table reveals that more than three fourth of the respondents agree that education enables

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women to overcome external barriers by inner transformation of her consciousness and building greater self confidence and more than one fourth of them do not agree to it.

**Table 9**

<b>Q. No. 9. Skill education contributes to economic independence of women, do you believe?</b>			
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
01.	Yes	35	87.5
02.	No	05	12.5
Total		40	100

**Interpretation**

The table reveals that more than three fourth of the respondents believe that skill education empowers women economically and more than one third do not believe it.

**Table 10:**

<b>Q. No. 10. Do you feel that status of women has changed due to the education as women empowerment pursuit?</b>			
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
01.	Yes	33	82.5
02.	No	07	17.5
Total		40	100

**Interpretation**

The table reveals that more than three fourth of the respondents agree that status of women has changed by women emancipation and about one fifth of them do not agree to it.

**Finding**

After statistical treatment of the classified and analyzed data the finding reveals that 82.75%, i.e., sufficiently more than ¾<sup>th</sup> of respondents are in agreement that education empowers women by bringing dignity, independence and security in the life of women. From the finding of the present studies it can therefore be just concluded that that there is positive relation between education and women empowerment.

**Conclusion**

Education emancipates women by acting as the double edge sword. On the one hand education makes women aware of their rights, duties, privileges, safeguards, facilities, role and importance in the society which are necessary for their productive and happy life in addition to ensuring their economic independence, changing their inner consciousness and building in them greater self confidence necessary to overcome the created social barriers having women affiliation, the very prerequisite for women emancipation. On the other hand education changes the attitude of society towards women thereby making her less prone to gender prejudice and domestic violence; instead ensures dignity and equality of women in the society through participation and influence on decision making process at all levels, all complementary for emancipation of women. Therefore it can be conclusively stated that education is related directly with empowerment of women.

# Asian Resonance

**Suggestion**

Education empowers women. Therefore free or cost effective education facilities particularly for women should be expanded at earliest in Indian situation to be used as catalyst to improve the status of badly hit women folk of the country by making them realize their worth and pivotal role in society in addition to enabling them to exercise their choice and making them self-sufficient. Bold and preferential steps should be initiated towards the end by the government.

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