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EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH EDUCATION A CASE STUDY OF MUSLIM TEACHERS IN GULBARGA CITY

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## Abstract:

All over the world education is regarded as key factor in overcoming the barriers that path of the development. Education must play a vital role in establishing equality and empowering women. In deed different organs of the united nation (UNICEF) and experts. On women liberation argue for women's education as the basic step in women's equality.

## KEYWORDS:

Empowerment Of Women, Muslim Teachers, united nation(UNICEF),

## INTRODUCTION

The Government of India's National policy on education (NEP) pin its hope to these strategy. It is indisputable that education enables a woman to gain more knowledge about the world outside of her health and home. Increase her skill and helps her to get status giving employment - all of which will develop her personality positive self image and self confidence

## The main objective of the study

The main objectives of the study are

1) To ascertain the socio-economic profile of the respondents
2) To study the educational attitudes towards women education of the respondents
3) To ascertain the participation of respondents in decision making of family \& society.
4) To investigate the attitudes of respondents towards dowry practice, population control and small family norms
5) To ascertain the views on reservation policy
6) To know that interest of the respondents in the social services.
7) To know whether Muslim women empower herself through education

Hypothesis
The investigate in relation to study has made the following Hypothesis

1) Higher the level of education greater is the employment determines the status
2) Higher is the level of education greater is the participation of women in decision making.
3) Higher the educational level of the females, greater is the negative attitude towards dowry.
4) Higher the level of education greater is the interest in their occupation
5) Higher level of education more favourable attitudes towards population control.
6) Greater the level of education more favourable attitudes towards women education.
7) Higher the level of education stronger the aspiration for reservation demands.

## Area of the study

The universe of the present study is Gulbarga city. Which is the district of Karnataka state the study does not cover totally of the population living in Gulbarga city It is confined to the study of empowerment process taking place among the Muslim teachers of the khaja education society.

Khaja education society was established in the year 1958 by late janab syed shah mohammed mohammedul hussaini an esteemed sajjada nasheen of darga hazrat khaja bandanawaz (Ra) with a noble aim to impart quality education in general \& muslim in particular

The following are the sixteen (16) institution of khaja education society.

1) Hazrath khaja bandanawaz Arabic school (affiliated to Jamia nizamia HYD)
2) Khaja high school Gulbarga
3) Bibi Raza girls middle and high school Gulbarga
4) Bibi Raza pre university college for girls Gulbarga
5) Nasheman nursery \& higher primary School Gulbarga
6) Bibi Raza degree college for women Gulbarga
7) Khaja bandanawaz college of Engineering Gulbarga
8) Khaja bandanawaz college of engineering Hostel (old) Gulbarga
9) Khaja bandanawaz General Hospital Gulbarga
10) Syed Akber Hussaini school (English medium) Gulbarga
11) Khaja bandanawaz college of engineering Hostel (new) Gulbarga
12) ) Khaja bandanawaz college of nursing Gulbarga
13) Bibi Raza pre university college of (vocational section)T.V.Radio servicing for women
14) Nasheman girls high school Gulbarga
15) Khaja bandanawaz institute of Medical science Gulbarga

## METHODOLOGY

In the present study the information collected from various sources viz

1) Primary data
2) Secondary data

Primary Data :- The primary data has been prepared through interview scheduled in a more systematic manner. The interview scheduled prepared by the research scholar with the guidance \& suggestion of the guide

Secondary Data :- Secondary data has been collected from various books journals Encyclopaedia gazettes annual reports published by the state and central govt etc

## Data processing

The processing of data has been analyzed. The raw data has been transferred into code sheet and tabulated the data then the interpretation and analyzing the data with

Tabulation and analyzation of data :-

## Economic background :-

The technique \& method applied in the present study have been analysed in greater detail it is evident from the analysis that the data was collected from the field through a systematic procedure.

Table: - 1
Age composition

| SL-NO | Age Intervals | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $25-35$ | 45 |
| 2 | $36-45$ | 25 |
| 3 | Above 45 | 30 |
| Total |  | 100 |

The above given table presents the age composition of the sample under study .it is evident from the table that the highest percentage of the teachers $45 \%$ is from the youngest are group of $25-35.25 \%$ of teachers belongs to the age group of 36-45 and $30 \%$ of teachers belongs to the age group of above 46 years

Table: - 2
Educational amplification of Respondents

| SL-NO | Qualification | Frequency |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | T-C -H | 24 |
| 2 | B.A - B-ED | 24 |
| 3 | M.A. M.SCM .ED <br> Master degree | 44 |
| 4 | Doctorate degree Ph.d | 08 |
| Total $=$ |  | 100 |

Table 2. Given above presents the educational qualification of respondents. This table shows that $24 \%$ of the respondents are T-C-H \& the same $24 \%$ teachers are qualified in B-Ed. The higher percentage of teachers i.e. $44 \%$ is holding the master degree and $08 \%$ holding doctoral degree.

Designation of Respondents

| SL -NO | Particulars | frequency |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | Assistant Teacher | 60 |
| 2 | Lecturer | 40 |
| Total |  | 100 |

In the above table the classification of the teachers on the basis of their designation is collected. According to the table $60 \%$ are assistant teachers where as $40 \%$ are lecturer

## Table: - 4

Which factor determined your status?

| SL- NO | Factor | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Birth | 0 |
| 2 | Marriage | 05 |
| 3 | Employment | 95 |
| Total |  | 100 |

The question put to the respondents was which factor do you think determined your status in society? It is evident from the above table that there is only $5 \%$ respondents think that marriage determined their status. All other 95\% respondents think that employment determined the status.
$\qquad$
Table: - 5
Who takes major decision in your family?

| SL-NO Particulars | Frequency |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Parents | 14 |
| 2 | In -laws | 04 |
| 3 | Husband-wife | 60 |
| 4 | Husband | 14 |
| 5 | Own self | 08 |
| Total |  | 100 |

According to above table 1.5 in case of major decision making in the family the highest percentage $60 \%$ respondents mark husband wife option next $14 \%$ respondents mark the parents and $04 \%$ in laws wife $14 \%$ husband and $08 \%$ respondent are taking the decision with own self.

The next question put to the respondents was "Do you favour or in support of the following social system.

1) Child marriage $\quad 2$ ) Dowry system $\quad$ 3) Family planning
$100 \%$ of the respondent in against of child marriage and dowry system and $100 \%$ respondents are in favour of family planning. Because of no variation in response pattern tables has been formed.

## Economic background

Table:- 6
Salary per month

| SL-NO | Salary | Frequency |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | $1000-5000$ | 17 |
| 2 | $6000-10,000$ | 20 |
| 3 | $11,000-15,000$ | 25 |
| 4 | $16,000-20,000$ | 22 |
| 5 |  | 16 |
| Total |  | 100 |

According to the economic background of the respondents the above given table presents the monthly salary variation among the teachers. It is found from the table that the respondents in lowest salary income group of 1000 to 5000 are $17 \% .20 \%$ are in next higher group of 6000 to $10,00025 \%$ of the respondents belong to the income group of 11,000 to 15,000 and $22 \%$ respondents belongs to salary income group 16,000 to 20,000 and the remaining $16 \%$ of the respondents belongs to the highest income group 21,000 and above.

It is important to point out that all the respondents in highest income group are teachers. It suggests the variation in personnel income is due to variation in length of service.

Table:- 7
What are the total saving of yourself per month

| SL-NO | Savings | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $1000-2000$ | 35 |
| 2 | $3000-4000$ | 52 |
| 3 | Up -5000 | 13 |
| Total |  | 100 |

It is evident from the above table that the highest percentage $52 \%$ respondent saves in between of 3000 to 4000 and $35 \%$ saves in between of 1000 to 2000 whereas $13 \%$ saves up to 5000 rupees per month.

The next question put the respondents was " where do you invest your salary" and were provide three alternatives response

1) For educational of children
2) For the marriage of children

## EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH EDUCATION A CASE STUDY

3) Any others. The majority of the respondents $45 \%$ invest for the education of children and $35 \%$ invest marriage of their children \& $20 \%$ respondents invest for any others

Education background \&attitudes of women towards women education
Table:- 8

| SL-NO | Aim | Frequency |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | Make them play women <br> traditional of wife | 10 |
| 2 | Make them fit for modern wife | 20 |
| 3 | Enable them to seek employment | 70 |
| Total |  | 100 |

The responses of the respondent present in the above table 8 equals that the highest $70 \%$ percentage of response has gone in favour of "Enable then to rack employment $20 \%$ make the bit for modern life and $10 \%$ make them polar women's traditional role of wife

The another question put the respondents was " in your opinion how much education should to give women"?
$70 \%$ respondents are in favour of post graduation and $30 \%$ respondents are in favour of graduation Another two statements

Educated women can accept change easily and "educated women are more social" put to the respondents are in favour of the both statements.

## Political Attitudes

For analysis of political attitudes of the respondents some question were asked The first question was "Have you cast your vote in general elections" $100 \%$ respondents replied yes.

Table: -9 Are you interested in contesting election.

| SL- NO | Reply | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | YES | 42 |
| 2 | NO | 58 |
| Total |  | 100 |

It is evident from the above table that the majority $58 \%$ of the respondents are not interested in contesting elections whereas $42 \%$ respondents are interested in contesting election.

Table:- 10
In your opinion what should be the percentage of reservation for women in politics.

| SL- NO | Reservation percentage | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $33 \%$ | 30 |
| 2 | $50 \%$ | 70 |
| Total |  | 100 |

It is evident from the above table that the majority $70 \%$ of the respondents in favour of $50 \%$ reservation in politics whereas $30 \%$ are in favour of $33 \%$ reservation in politics.

Another two question put to the respondents that "what should be the percentage \& reservation for women in professional and govt services"
$100 \%$ respondents are in favour of $50 \%$ reservation both in professional courage's \& govt services.

## Research findings and conclusion

The data analyzed is concerned with various aspects of socio economic educational and political life reflecting the degree of empowerment among Muslim women teachers.

The data collected from the field indicates that the personnel life, the family life, Family size of the
women teachers become a contributing factor for them to empower herself.
Education play a vital role in empowering women by making them aware of their aspirations their real potentials and their rights and it is one of the most important factor in promoting women's full participation in political, economic \& socio cultural life

In the light of the above discussion it may be stated that the Muslim women teachers are exposed to a number of empowered forces \&factors. They have developed an attitude favourable $\&$ women education and women employment. In other words hold this rational view that women should not remain dependent upon man in economic sphere. They favour the economic independence of female society. More over their exposure to social services, their participation in election \& at different form their favour for family planning limited number of children their attitudes and opinion towards dowry, child marriage reservation in politics, professional courses and govt services leads to draw this conclusion that a process of empowerment exists and the women teachers are dominantly rational \& empowered.

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