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ORIGINAL ARTICLE





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

Title: "EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH EDUCATION A CASE STUDY OF MUSLIM TEACHERS IN GULBARGA CITY", Source: Review of Research [2249-894X] Aijaz Jahan¹ and Shashikala D. J² yr:2014 | vol:3 | iss:10

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- 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
- 14) Bibi Raza pre university college of (vocational section) T.V. Radio servicing for women
- 15) Nasheman girls high school Gulbarga
- 16) 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 0f 36-45 and 30% 0f 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.SC M.ED	44
	Master degree	
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.

Table: - 3
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.

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
Tota	1	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 2) Dowry system 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.

${\bf Economic\,background}$

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 10,000 25% 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

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	10
	traditional of wife	
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

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH EDUCATION A CASE STUDY.....

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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