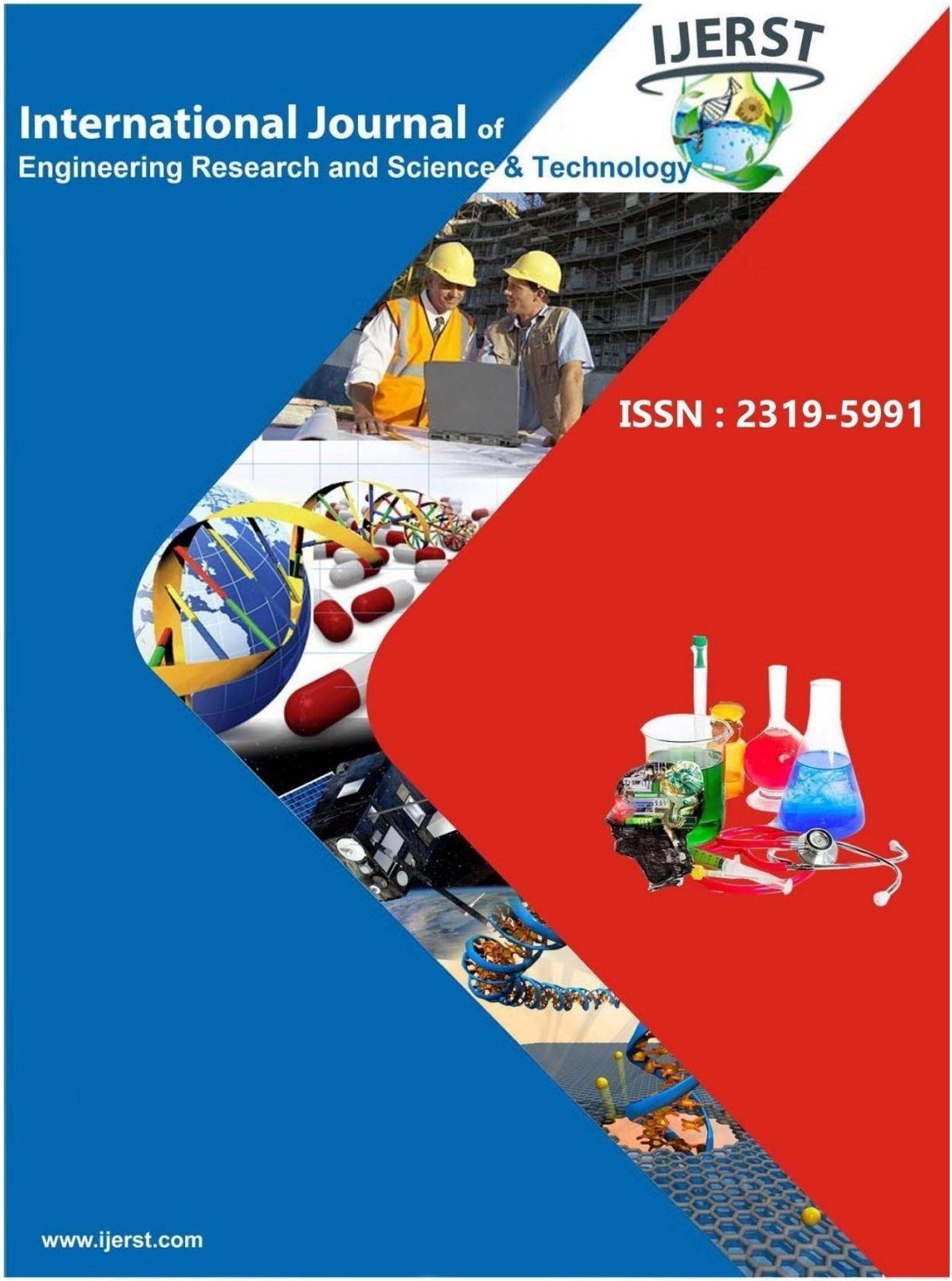

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"A STUDY ON IMPACT OF EDUCATION ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT WITH RESPECT TOCHIKKABALLAPUR DISTRICT

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Abstract

Women empowerment can be defined as increasing female gender in the fields of Politics, Social& Spirituality, Economic and mainly in education to become a strength of energy female.

In today's world education has been acknowledged as important tool for women empowerment in the society, Government has taken so many steps for the empowerment and to provide compulsory education into the women. therefore a study on women empowerment through education and its impact is undertaken with the objective to know the literacy status of women and to create the awareness of education schemes, its impact on women empowerment .the data is collected through primary sources with the help of structured questionnaires, secondary sources through websites, journals& magazines and data is analyzed with the help of Tables, Graphs& Percentages to know the impact of education on women empowerment.

Key Words *: Women ,Empowerment, Government Schemes, Education*

Introduction

Women empowerment can be defined as the increasing of Women Female gender in the Fieldsof Politics , Social, Spirituality , Economic and mainly in education to become strength of energy female individual .It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violences. where an women can feel free from all the fear of discrimination ,exploitation and apprehension.**United nations (2001)**defines empowerment is the process by which women take control and own their choices. As we know that women need to more strengthen in the field of education

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.so need to more focus on education and different educational schemes offered to women to empower in greatest manner. Education has been acknowledged as an essential agent of social change and develop of any society and any country through which it can processes the modernization of individual as well as country

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS , SPECIAL LAWS AND NATIONAL POLICIES IN SUPPORT OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Article 14 Every women & men have the equal rights & opportunities in the political ,economic &socialspheres.

Article 16 Equality of opportunities in matter of public appointments for all citizens.Article 39(d) Equal pay for equal work for both men &women.

Article 42 state and The state to make provision for making provision for ensuring first & humaneconditions of work and maternity relief .

Government has enacted some specials laws to protect interest of women are as follows

Equal Remuneration Act,1976 Which provides payment of remuneration equal with men for work ofequal value.

Hindu succession Act Which provides for women the right to parental property.

Dowry Prohibition Act,1961 taking of dowry is unlawful& prevents the exploitation of women.

Indecent Representation of women (Prohibition) Act 1986 :prohibits the vulgar presentation of womenin the society..

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The government programs for women development began as early as 1954 in India but the actual participation began only in 1947 .At present, the Government of India has over 34 schemes for Women operated by different department and ministries . some of these are as Follows;

1. Rastria Mahila Kosh (RMK) 1992-1993
2. Mahila SamridhiYojana (MSY) 1992-1993
3. Indira Mahila Yojana (MSY),1993.
4. Women Entrepreneur Development Program given top priority in 1997-98.
5. Mahila Samakhya being implemented in about 9000 Villages.
1. Support to Training and Employment Program for Women (STEP).
2. Swalamban..
3. Hostel for working Women.
4. Swadhar.
5. National Mission for Empowerment of Women.
6. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) (1975),
7. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescence Girls (RGSEA) (2010).
8. The Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers.
9. Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (2009-2010).
10. Dhanalakshmi (2008).
11. Ujjawala (2007).
12. Scheme for Gender Budgeting (X1 Plan).
13. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).
14. Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM).
15. Prime Ministers Rojgar Yojana(PMRY).
16. Women's Development Corporation Scheme (WDCS).
17. Working Women's Forum.
18. Indira Mahila Kendra.

19. MahilaSamitiYojana.
20. Indira PriyadarshiniYojana .
21. SBI's Sree Shakti Scheme.
22. SIDBI's MahilaUdyamNidhiMahila Vikas Nidhi.

The efforts of government and its different agencies are able supplemented by nongovernmental organizations that are playing an equally important role in facilitating women empowerment . Despite concerted efforts of government and NGOs there are certain gaps .Of course we have come a long way in empowering women yet the future journey is difficult and Demanding.

Our country is famous for following Traditional culture where women as worshipped as Laxmi – Goddess of wealth, Saraswathi- for wisdom, Durga for power, Trend has changed but still women are not working much as compare to men, like in the field of agriculture work of women is 90% but income is only 10%seats in world parliament &6% in national cabinet are held by women

NEED OF EDUCATION WITH REFERENCE TO WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

. Complications faced by women are
Dowry .
Low need of Achievement.
Same caste marriage& child marriage.
Atrocities on women (Raped, Subdued, Killed almost daily)
Need to improve status in following cases to empower
Exposure to Media.
Domestic violence.
Freedom of movement.
Access to employment .
Decision making power.
The concept of women empowerment is new in millennium 2001.
Women empowerment was declared as**' Women Empowerment Year'**
Now **UNESCO** data proves education transforms development .

If all children enjoyed equal access to education per capital income would increase by 23% over 40 years.

INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION TOWARDS WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

- ✓ Education can increase economic growth.
- ✓ Education gives idea about malnutrition.
- ✓ Education empowers women.
- ✓ Education promotes motivation and offers.
- ✓ Education saves the life of child and mother lives at before and after labor.
- ✓ Education avoids early marriages.
- ✓ Education of women can create a awareness to protect environment through reduce waste of water.

✓

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Dhruba Hazarika (2011) articulates that most positive development last few years growing involvement of women in panchayath raj institutions so then some of the womens elected as representatives of village council.

Dr.Rajeshwari M Shettar(2015) has highlited the present situation of women and what are the main problems faced by women need for empower and ways to empower but there is gap exist because of their socio-economic status.

Rouf Ahmed Bhat (2015) spotlighted that how an education plays an important role in women empowerment through developing ability to organize & influence the direction of social change, social & economic development. also suggests that education helps them to participatein public meeting, panchayath elections,

Khushboo (2016) explains that Education is the major tool to change the position of women in the society .but still some of the barriers lagged the empowerment those are dowry system ,more male interest, also suggest that need of empowerment like enhances schemes given for womens & it helps for personal growth &family take care .

S.Thangamanie.t.l (2017) A study plays very important on empowerment Through SHG they explained that they can enjoy freedom & independent living but for that also education plays an very important role.

N .Nandini (2017)has highlighted different ways for empowerment position of women in society challenges and solutions for the problems through findings they gave them idea about how to improve the status of women.

Nagaraja.k (2018) has mentioned the role of higher education towards development of womenempowerment . and also suggests some of ideas regards how we can try to improve women by supporting in different areas like home maker to business women .and how important is highereducation for women to eradicate problems and creating support to improve individual women as well as group of the women. every women can create their own identity using creative skills

Nandini L. e.t.l (2020) In their investigation through micro finance women empowerment is possible because its gave a freedom for decision making in financial sector. survey has been conducted they find that through microfinance it gives a women's self esteem, increase self- respect and confidence it can gave them a confident to improve their rural empowerment.

Dr.KunhisikhaBhuyan (2020) she explains that to become powerful women she must needs education not only for profession also for personal developments like securing her family with good health and wealth. she conveyed that what are issues faced by the women or the girl and her family also . she clearly explains that in the present scenario also how the parents are not shown interest to giving an education to girl child. she also recommending suggestions like appointing female teachers more and gibing less rate of loans to educating girls families.

Meena kumara Panitappu (2019) stated that power given to women is from past medieval days ,but poverty is

main reason that lagging empowering the women .To avoid poverty we must educate women .once she educated she can lead a healthy life and make schemes like Swashakthi, Rasthriyamahilakosh, Swadhar,Hostel for women etc.. under empowerment

OBJECTIVES

1. To create awareness of educational schemes offered by government to women inchikkaballapur.
2. To understand the impact of education on women empowerment.
3. To find the literacy status of women in chikkaballapur.
4. To suggest the measure to increase awareness about literacy and empowerment..

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study deals with the female students and women employees of chikkaballapur districtonly.

RESEARCH GAP

This paper tries to articulate the relationship between Education and Women empowerment with respect to chikkaballapur region. Many authors are of the opinion that Education plays an vital role in building the nation. Here author has found that little research is done on rural places like chickballapur .Henceforth it would be helpful for women to know the impact of education with reference women empowerment specially chickballapur region.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

surrounding to same environment .the government is also focusing on empowering women through different

of women policy under Tenth five year Plan (2002-2007)

Education is the basic requirement & a tool to change the status of women in the society .even though women has Many problems they are participating in higher education.

The status ,growth& opportunities to be considered as most important for women empowerment .this can be achieved only through the education therefore to make women to be empowered we should consider the education.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This paper is descriptive in nature, in this paper i try to analyse how education is influencing on empowering the women. Information i have collected is fromprimary data& secondary data.

Research method : Quantitative research method is used to accumulate the data about the connection among education and empowerment with the assistance of organized Questionnaire method.

Research design :Descriptive research design is used to know the relationship between education and empowerment.

Sampling : Probability sampling technique is used.

Sampling Technique: Simple random sampling technique is used..

Sampling Unit : Female students &Working women.

Sample Size : 100 respondents from female students & Working women.

Primary Data: The data is gathered with the assistance of structured questionnaire method

Secondary Data: The data is collected through different methods like E-journals , variouswebsites & other literatures

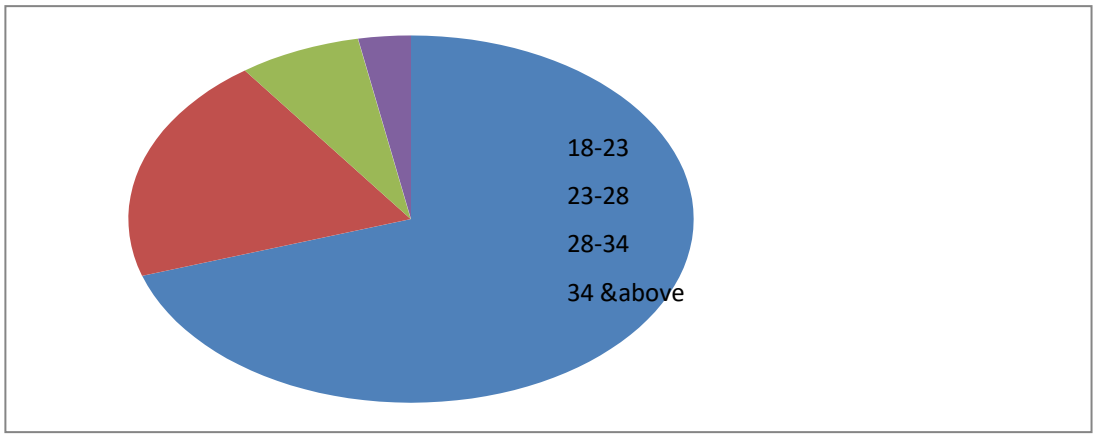
Data analysis and Interpretation1.Age of the respondents

Particulars	No of respondents	Percentage %
18-23	**70**	**70**
23-28	**20**	**20**
28-34	**7**	**7**
34 &above	**3**	**3**

Analysis

Among 100 respondents 70 belongs to age group between 18-23, 20 belongs to age group between 23-28, 7 belongs to age group between 28-34, 3 belongs to age group of **34&above.**

GRAPH



Interpretation

Among 100 respondents age group of 34&above are less aware about government schemes that are existed for women empowerment**.**

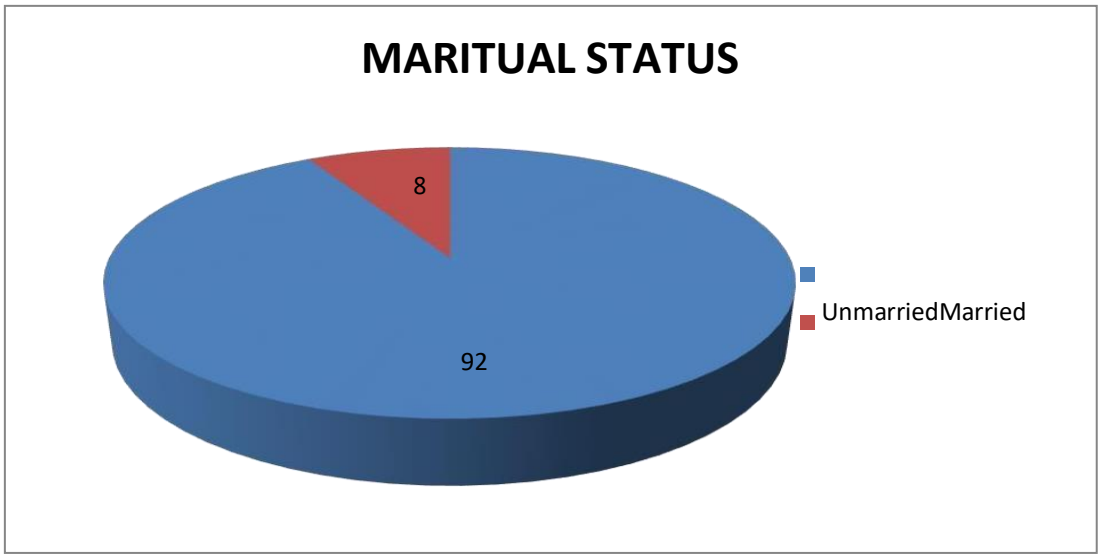
2. Respondents maritual status

Particulars	Respondents	% percentage
Unmarried	92	92
Married	8	8
Total	100	100%

Analysis

Among 100 respondents 92 respondents are unmarried 8 respondents are married.

GRAPH



Interpretation

Among 100 respondents 92 respondents are unmarried because they are students and stiil young aged people trying to empower themselves .

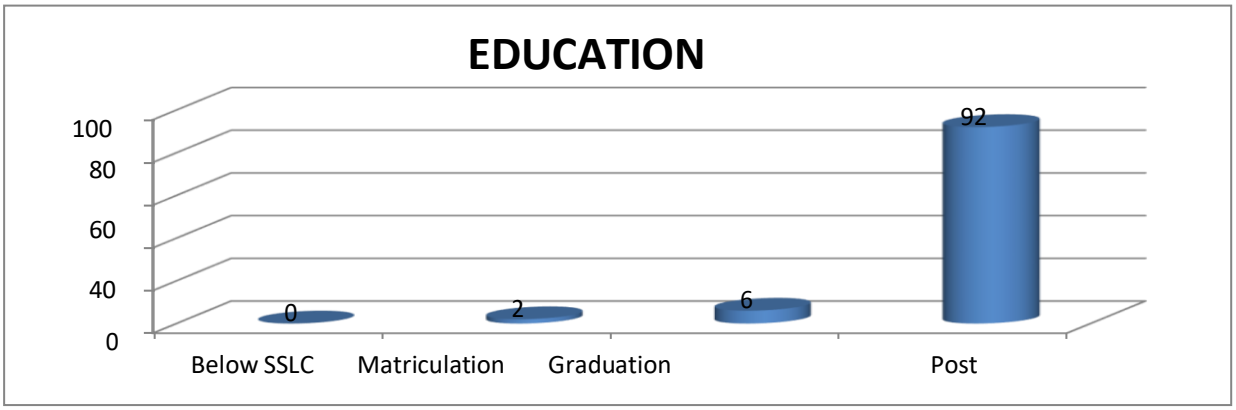
3. Respondents Qualification

PARTICULARS	**Respondents**	**% PERCENTAGE**
Below SSLC	Nill	-
Matriculation	2	2
Graduation	06	06
Post graduation	92	92
Total	100	100

Analysis

Among 100 respondents 2 respondents are matriculation,06 respondents are graduation and 92 respondents are postgraduation completed.

GRAPH



Interpretation

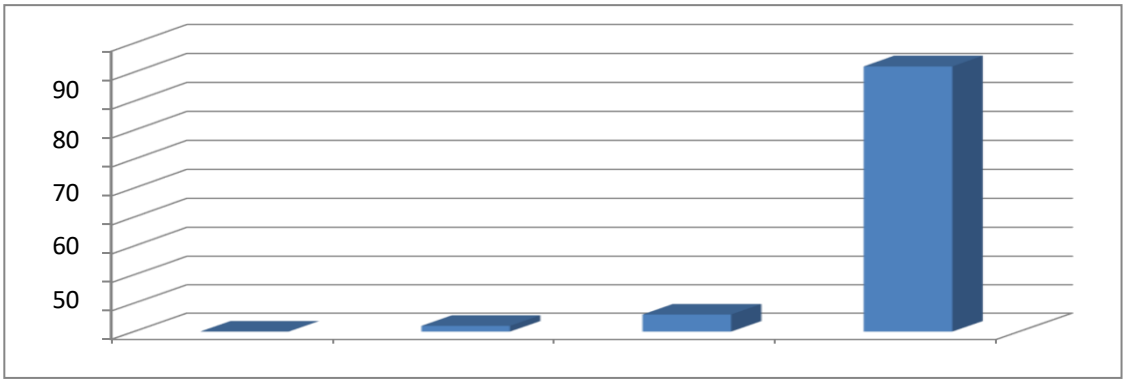
Among 100 respondents 92 respondents are completed Postgraduation it only indicating womens are growing towards empowerment. And no respondent are only completed s s l c

***4.* Occupational status of Respondents**

Particulars	Respondents	%percentage
Agriculture	10	10
Assistant professor	14	14
Others	61	61
Business	15	15
Total	100	100

Analysis

Among the 100 respondents 10 respondents are Agriculture background, 14 are professors ,15 respondents are business related but 61 respondents are others it includes students also .



GRAPH

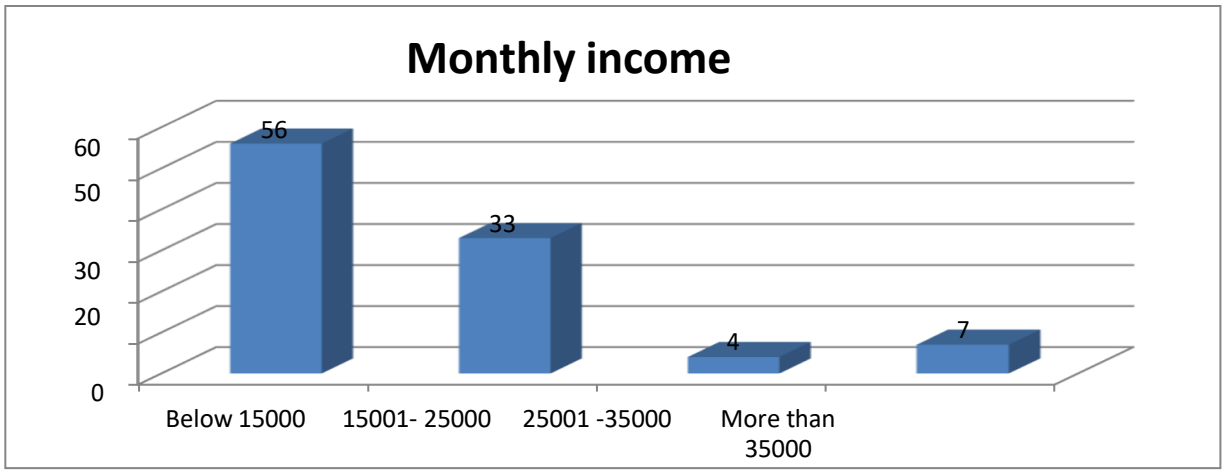
5. **MONTHLY INCOME**

PARTICULARS	RESPONDENTS	% PERCENTAGE
Below 15000	56	56
15001- 25000	33	33
25001 -35000	4	4
More than 35000	7	7
Total	100	100

Analysis

Among 100 respondents 56 respondents are Below 15000 income level, 33 respondents are under 25000 income level, 4 respondents are 35000 & 7 respondents are more than 35000 earnings

GRAPH NO 05



Interpretation

Among 100 respondents 56 respondents are Below 15000 income level, 33 respondents are under 25000 income level, 4 respondents are 35000 & 7 respondents are more than 35000 earnings it shows that women are also empowering themselves compared to olden days.

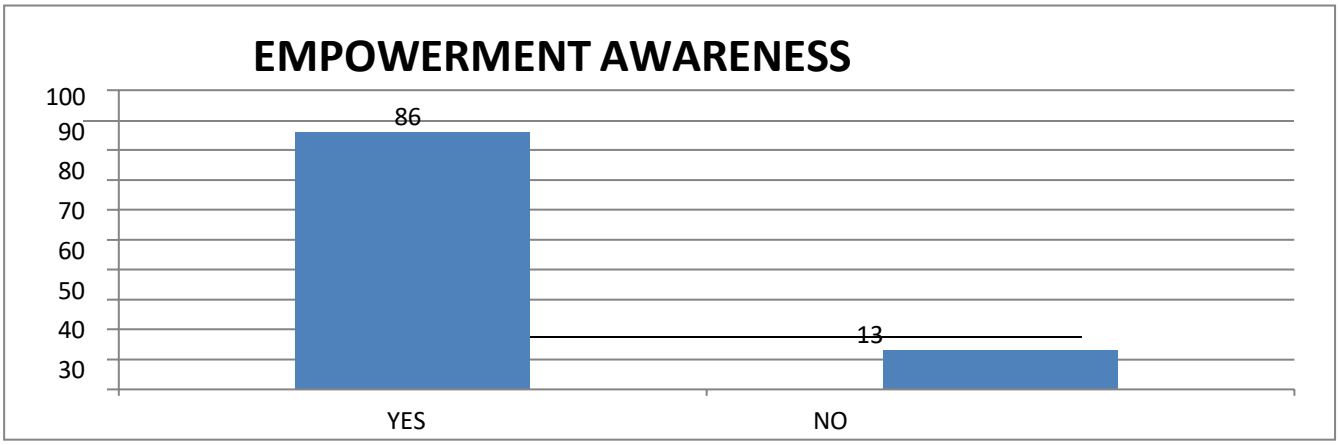
6. AWARENESS ABOUT THE WORD 'EMPOWERMENT'

SL.N0	PARTICULARS	%PERCENTAGE
1	YES	86
2	NO	13

Analysis

Among 100 respondents 86 respondents are aware about the word empowerment &only 13 percentage are not aware.

GRAPH 06



Interpretation

Among 100 respondents 86 respondents are aware about the word empowerment &only 13 percentage are not aware. It indicates womens are aware about the word empowerment

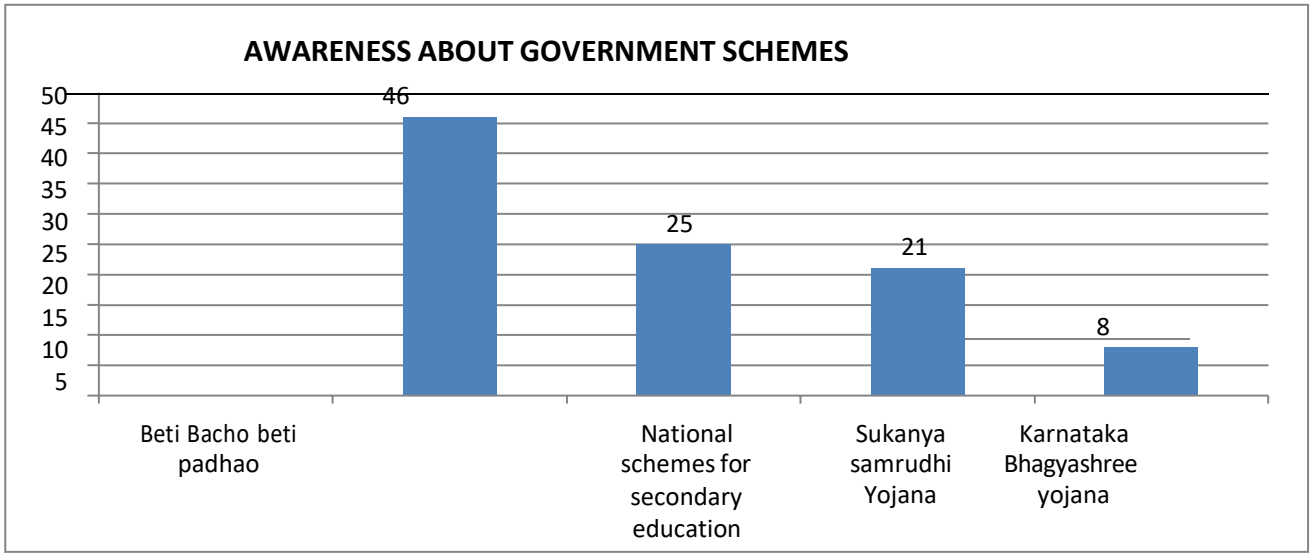
7. AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES FOR WOMEN EDUCATION

SL.NO	PARTICULARS	%PERCENTAGE
1	Beti Bacho beti padhao	46
2	National schemes for secondary education	25
	Sukanya samrudhi Yojana	21
4	Karnataka Bhagyashree yojana	8

Analysis

From the above table it indicating out of 100 respondents 46 respondents are know about BetiBacho beti padhao ,25 respondents are aware about National schemes for secondary education, 21 respondents are know about Sukanya samrudhi Yojana, 8 respondents are know about Karnataka Bhagyashree yojana.

GRAPH 07



Interpretation

Among 100 respondents 46 respondents are aware about Beti bachao Beti padao scheme , 25 respondent's are aware about the National schemes for secondary education, 21 respondents are know about Sukanya samrudhi Yojana, 8 respondents are know about Karnataka Bhagyashree yojana. through schemes also.

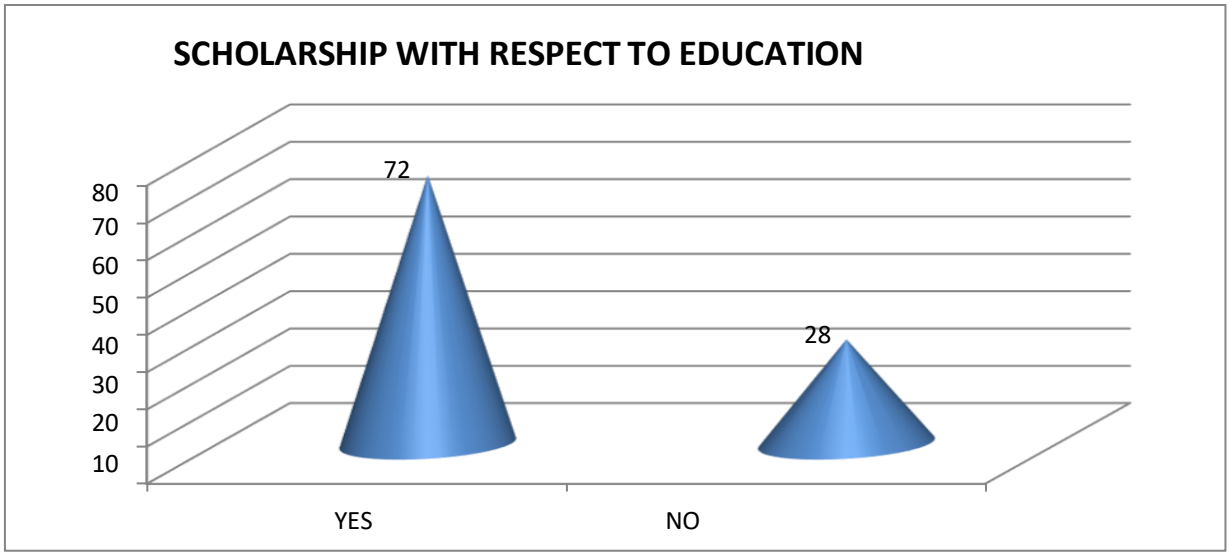
8. INFORMATION OF SCHOLARSHIP RESPECT TO EDUCATION

SL.NO	PARTICULARS	% PERCENTAGE
1	YES	72
2	NO	28
Total		100

Analysis

Among 100 respondents 72 respondents are getting the information about Scholarship with education and 28 respondents are not getting the information about scholarship with respect to education.

GRAPH 08



Interpretation

Among 100 respondents 72 respondents are getting the information about Scholarship with education and 28 respondents are not getting the information about scholarship with respect to education. We need to create more awareness schemes through conducting survey or homemeetings and compulsory .

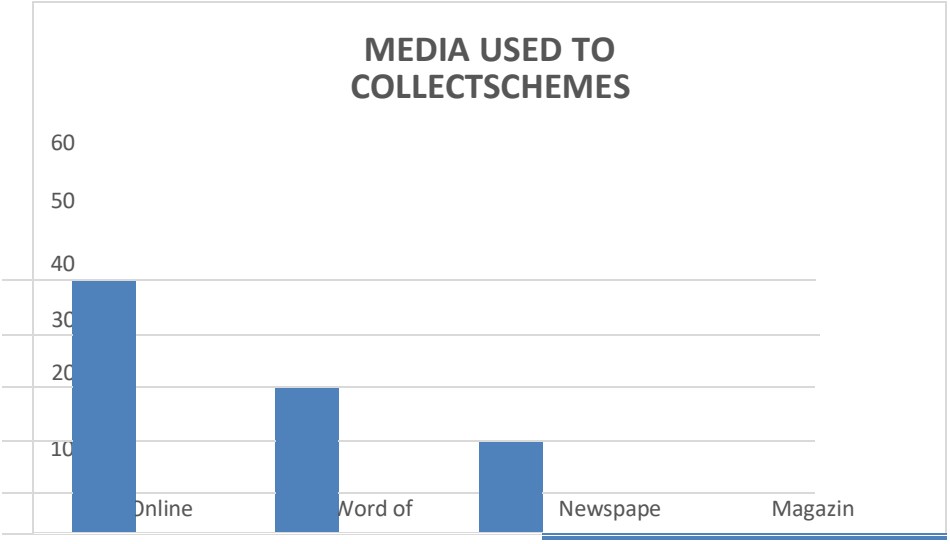
9. MEDIA USED FOR COLLECTION OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

SL.NO	PARTICULARS	% PERCENTAGE
1	Online website	49
2	Word of Mouth	29
3	Newspaper	21
4	Magazine	1
Total		100

Analysis

Among 100 respondents 49 respondents are collecting the government schemes information through online website,29 respondents through word of mouth, 21 respondents through newspaper,1 respondents through magazine.

GPARH 09



Interpretation

Among 100 respondents 49 respondents are collecting the government schemes information through online website,29 respondents through word of mouth, 21 respondents through newspaper,1 respondents through magazine. In busy schedule people are not using

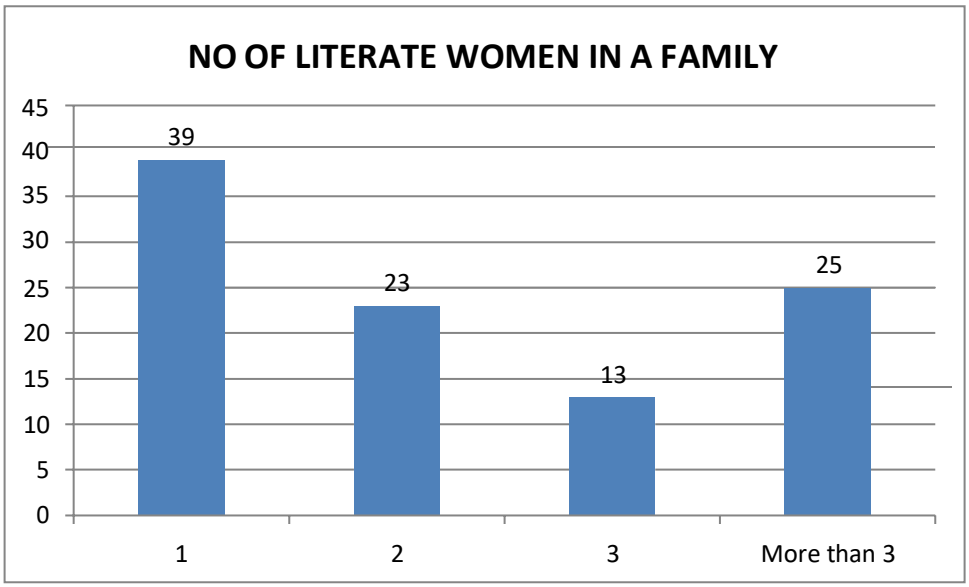
10. **NO OF LITERATE WOMEN IN A FAMILY .**

SL.NO	PARTICULARS	% PERCENTAGE
1	1	39
2	2	23
3	3	13
4	More than 3	25
Total		**100**

Analysis

Among 100 respondents 39 respondents family only they have single women. In 23 respondents family 2 womens are there, in 21 respondents family 3 womens are in there family , in 25 respondents family more than 3 womens in a family.

GRAPH 10



Interpretation

Among 100 respondents 39 respondents family only they have single women. In 23 respondents family 2 womens are there, in 21 respondents family 3 womens are in there family , in 25 respondents family more than 3 womens in a family.so we can create the awareness about different jobs or schemes available for womens to maximum utilization they can empower more.

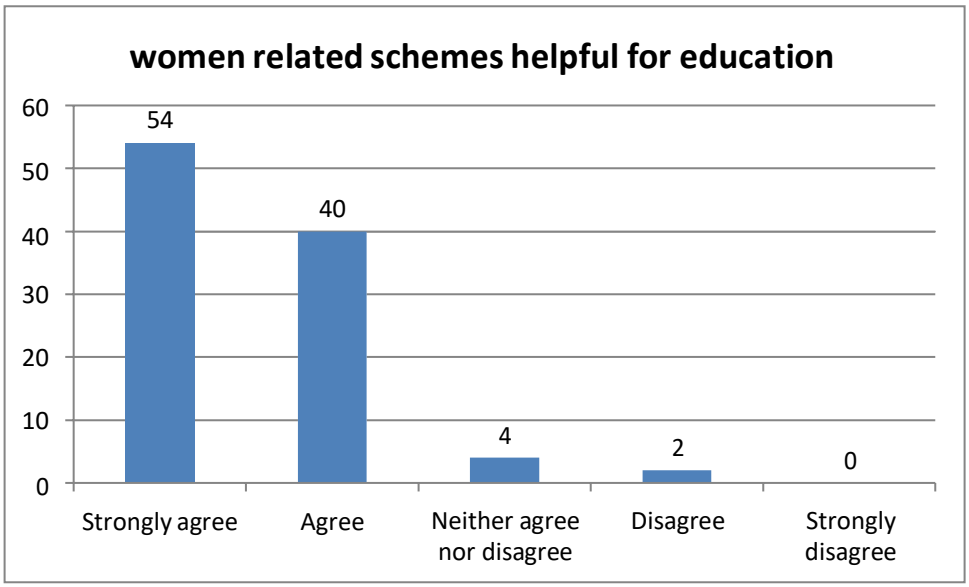
***11.* WOMEN RELATED SCHEMES HELPFUL FOR EDUCATION.**

SL.NO	PARTICULARS	%PERCENTAGE
1	Strongly agree	54
2	Agree	40
3	Neither agree nor disagree	4
4	Disagree	2
5	Strongly disagree	nill

Analysis

Among 100 respondents 54 respondents are strongly agreed that government schemes are helpfull for them , 40 respondents are agree,4 are not have clarity about that, only 2 respondents are disagreed .

GRAPH 11



Interpretation

Among 100 respondents 54 respondents are strongly agreed that government schemes are helpfull for them , 40 respondents are agree,4 are not have clarity about that, only 2 respondents are disagreed .here we can know that schemes are more helpful for maximum number womens . and also need to clarify the needs why 2 respondents are disagreeing .

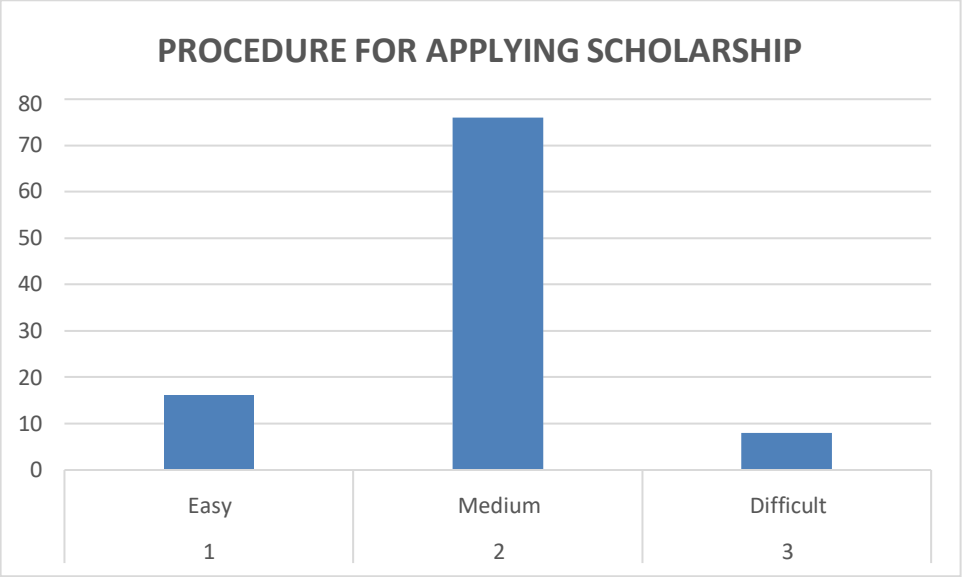
PROCEDURE TO APPLY SCHOLARSHIP IS SIMPLE

SL.NO	PARTICULARS	%PERCENTAGE
1	Easy	16
2	Medium	76
3	Difficult	8

Analysis

Among 100 respondents 16 respondents are feel easy for applying the scholarship,76 feels medium and only 8 respondents feel it difficult to applying for scholarship.

GRAPH 12



Interpretation

Among 100 respondents 16 respondents are feel easy for applying the scholarship,76 feels medium and only 8 respondents feel it difficult to applying for scholarship.so it indicating that need to make easy steps for scholarships

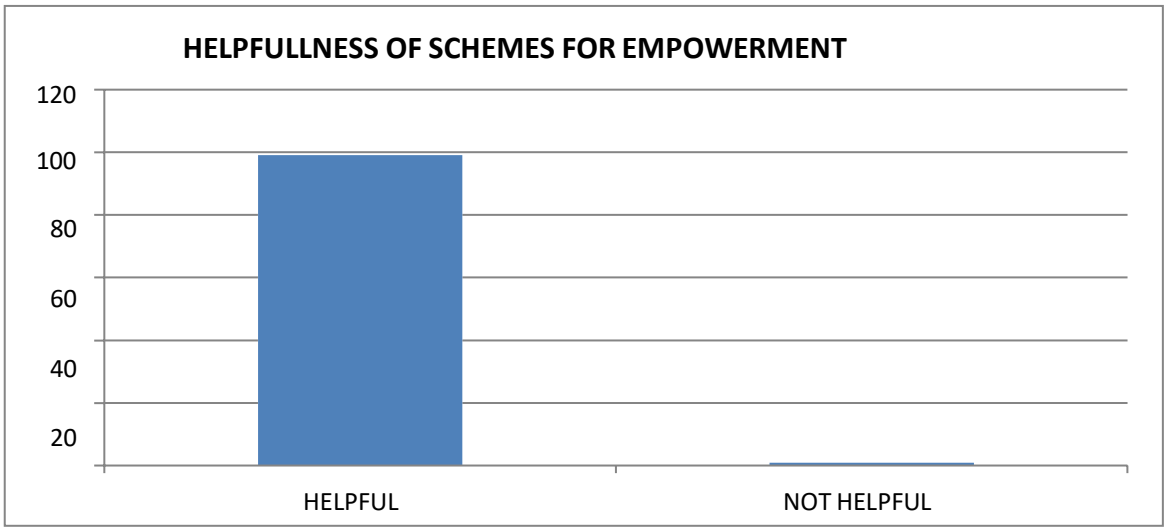
***12.* HELPFULNESS OF SCHEMES FOR EMPOWERMENT**

SL.NO	PARTICULARS	% PERCENTAGE
1	HELPFUL	99
2	NOT HELPFUL	1
Total		100

Analysis

Among 100 respondents 99 respondents are getting the help rom scholarship, only 1 respondent are not getting help from scholarship.

GRAPH 13



Interpretation

Among 100 respondents 99 respondents are getting the help from scholarship, only 1 respondent are not getting help from scholarship.

Findings:

1. From the above table no 1 it is found that out of 100 respondents 70 respondents belongsto the age group between 18-23years, 20 respondents belongs to age group between 23- 28, 7 respondents belong to age group between 28-34 and 3 respondents age is above 34years.
2. From the table no 2 it is found that out of 100 respondents' 92 respondents are married and 8 respondents are unmarried.
3. From the table no 3 it is found that out of 100 respondents majority of respondents completed postgraduation, 6 respondents completed
4.
5. graduation, 2 respondents done matriculation and no responds qualification is below SSLC.
6. From the table no 4 it is found that out of 100 respondents, 10 respondents are farmers, 14 respondents are assistant professors, 15 respondents are doing business and 61 respondents are working in other sectors.
7. From the table no 5 it is found that out of 100 respondents, 56 respondents monthly income are below 15000, 33 respondents monthly income are under 25000, 4 respondents monthly income is between 25001-35000 and 7 respondents monthly income is more than 35000.

8. From table no 6 it is identified that out of 100 respondents
9.
10.
11.
12. 86responndents have knowledge about empowerment and 13 respondents don't have awareness about empowerment.
13. From the above table no 7 it is identified that out of 100 respondents have awareness about beti bacho beti padhao scheme, 25 respondents have awareness about national schemes for secondary education, 21 respondents have awareness about sukanya samrudhi yojana scheme and 8 respondents have awareness about Karnataka bhagyashree yojana.
14. From the table no 8 it is found that out of 100 respondents 72 respondents know about the information of scholarship with respect to education and 28 respondents don't have information of scholarship with respect to education.
15. From the table no 9 it is found that out 100 respondents 49 respondents are getting government schemes through online website, 29 respondents are getting government scheme information through word of mouth, 21 respondents are getting government scheme information through got government scheme information from magazine.
16. From the table no 10 it is found that out of 100 respondents, 39 responded families there is only 1 literate woman, in 23 responded families there are 2 literate women, in 13 responded families there are 3 literate women.
17. From the table no 11 it is found that out of 100 respondents 54 respondents strongly agree that women related schemes are helpful for women education, 40 respondents said agree, 4 respondents are still confused and 2 respondents said disagree.
18. From the table no 12 it is identified that out of 100 respondents 16 respondents that procedure to apply scholarship is easy, 76 respondents think that procedure to apply scholarship is neither easy nor difficult and 8 respondents think that procedure is to apply scholarship is difficult.
19. From the table no 13 it is identified that out of 100 respondents 99 respondents said thatschemes are help for women empowerment and 1 respondent said that schemes are not helpful for women empowerment.

SUGGESTIONS

- Government need to take appropriate measures to create awareness about schemes for women exclusively which helps for their education by giving
- more adds on schemes.
- It is not important to develop schemes, it is very important to follow up whether it is implemented effectively or not . Government should focus on follow up aspect in checking the effectiveness of schemes by visiting to rural areas and taking feedback about the schemes.

level can be create better Healthcare, improvement in commercial sector, so recently
government of india launched
"**Betibachao, Betipadho**" scheme to provide compulsoryeducation to girls . To become independent and awareness and improve efficiency welfare

- Government should make women to use more technologies so that they are not depend more on traditional approaches to update information.

CONCLUSION

Unless women are educated they are not able to understand about their rights & importance, When they educated they can create their standard of living& Own decisions .Issue of women empowerment has been facing challenges like illiteracy , child labor Higher literacy

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