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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT OF EDUCATED WORKING WOMEN AND UNEDUCATED NON-WORKING WOMEN OF AALO, WEST SIANG DISTRICT, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, INDIA.

Dr. A. Annu Devi, Dean, Faculty of Education,
North East Frontier Technical University,
Aalo, West Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India

Abstract: The objective of study is to find out the comparative study of Women Empowerment of educated Working Women and uneducated non Working Women of Aalo, West Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The Descriptive Survey Method was used. The Data were collected through simple Random Technique whereas Questionnaire, Interview and Observation Method were used as tools. 30 each educated Working Women and uneducated non- Working Women from Aalo area were used as Sample. Data were analyzed through simple percentage Method . The findings of study are Category I -Educated Working Women : personal Empowerment 50% high, 30% average and 20% low, social Empowerment 90% high and 10% average, economic , educational and technical Empowerment 100% high, psychological Empowerment 25% high , 70% average and 5% low, political Empowerment 20% high, 70 % average and 10% low . Category II-uneducated Working Women: personal Empowerment 50% high and 50% average, social Empowerment 95% high and 5% average, economic Empowerment 42% high and average and 16% low. Educational Empowerment 100% low, psychological Empowerment 85% average and 15% low. Technical empowerment 100% average .No women having political empowerment. General awareness program should be taken among the women of rural area to sensitizes them about the modern development of Science and Technology so that they could give up superstitious believes and attitudes.

KEY WORDS: Women Empowerment, Educated Working Women, Uneducated Working Women, West Siang District.

INTRODUCTION:-

Education means modification of behavior in every aspects, such as Mentality, Attitude, Outlook etc. It is a milestone of Women Empowerment because it enables them to respond for challenges, confront their traditional role and change their life (Bhat, 2015).It eliminates inequalities and disparities as the means of recovering their status within and out of their families. It is the key factor for Women Empowerment, Prosperity, Development and Welfare. It provides more strength to women also plays a significant role in Women Empowerment inequality and vulnerability of Women in the Society in India. Empowerment is the process of enabling or authorizing individual to think, take action and control work in an autonomous way. It is the process by which one can gain control over one's destiny and the circumstances of one's lives. Women empowerment is the pivotal part in any society, state or country. It is a woman who plays a dominant role in the basic life of a child. Women are an important role of

our society. Education as means of empowerment of women can bring about a positive attitudinal change. It is therefore, crucial for the socio-economic and political progress of India. There are always a number of elements in the society which are deprived of their basic rights in every society, state and nation, but these elements lack in the awareness of their rights. If we enlist such elements from the society, then women would top this list. In fact, women are the most important factor of every society. Even though everybody is aware of this fact, but nobody is ready to accept this fact in India. Women education in India plays a very important role in the overall development of the country. It's not only help in the development of half of the human resources, but in improving the quality of life at home and outside. Khushboo Singh(2016) study found that every woman has got her own aspiration which may be high or low, but education helps to maintain a balanced aspiration knowing her interest, ability and potential which further helps her to choose a correct field of her work. Rouf Ahmad Bhat (2015) found that women play an imperative role in making a nation progressive and guide it towards development. The education of women is the most powerful tool to change the position of society and it also brings a reduction in inequalities and functions as a means of improving their status within the family. It develops the idea of participation in government, panchayats, public matters etc for elimination of gender discrimination. Anjana Jadon and Sadhana Shrivastava (2018) study found that education provides more strength to women and such strength comes from the process of empowerment and empowerment will come from the education. It plays a significant role in women empowerment inequality and vulnerability of women in the society in India.

NEED OF STUDY:

Education is considered as a basic Requirement and a Fundamental Right for the Citizens of any Nation. It is a powerful tool for reducing inequality as it can give People the ability to become independent. Women, who come across discrimination in many Spheres, have a particular need for this. Educating an Indian Woman creates a vital opportunity for the social and economic development of India. An educated Indian Woman will yield a positive impact in the Indian society by contributing positively to the economy of both the country and the society. Empowerment means moving from a weak position to execute a power. Women Empowerment is a global issue and discussion on women and political right are at the fore front of many formal and informal campaigns worldwide. The concept of women empowerment was introduced at the international women conference at NAROIBI in 1985.

DELIMITATION:

30 each of educated working women and uneducated non working women of West Siang District (Aalo), Arunachal Pradesh.

OBJECTIVE:

To find out the comparative study of women empowerment of educated working women and uneducated non working women of West Siang District (Aalo) Arunachal Pradesh, India.

METHODOLOGY:

The Descriptive Survey Method was used. The data were collected through simple random technique whereas questionnaire, interview and observation method were used as tools. 30 each educated working women and uneducated non-working women from Aalo, West Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh were used as sample. Data were analyzed through simple percentage method.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS:

Table no. 1

Women empowerment of educated Working Women			
Category	High(%)	Average(%)	Low(%)
Personal empowerment	50	30	20
Social empowerment	90	10	Nil
Economic empowerment	100	Nil	Nil
Educational empowerment	100	Nil	Nil
Psychological empowerment	25	70	5
Technical empowerment:	100	nil	Nil
Political empowerment	20	70	10

Table no. 1 reveals that 50% of educated Working women having high personal Empowerment whereas 30% having average and 20% in low Empowerment. 90% women having social Empowerment whereas 10% having average and none of them low. 100% of Women having high Economic Empowerment whereas non having average and low Empowerment. 100% of them high and none of them average and low educational Empowerment. 25% having high Psychological Empowerment whereas 70% average and 5% low. 100% of Women having high technical Empowerment (using computer/internet/mobile phone/other electronics devices) whereas none of them average and low technical use. 20% having high political Empowerment whereas 70% average and 10% having low.

Table no.2

Women Empowerment of uneducated non Working Women			
Category	High (%)	Average (%)	Low (%)
Personal Empowerment	50	50	Nil
Social Empowerment	95	5	Nil
Economic Empowerment	42	42	16
Educational Empowerment	Nil	Nil	100
Psychological Empowerment	Nil	85	15
Technical Empowerment:	Nil	100	Nil
Political Empowerment	Nil	Nil	100

Table no. 2 reveals that 50% of uneducated non Working Women having high personal Empowerment whereas 50% having average and no one in low Empowerment. 95% Women having social Empowerment whereas 5% having average and none of them low. 42% of Women having high economic Empowerment whereas 42 % of Women having average and 16% having low Empowerment. None of them high and average educational Empowerment but 100% of Women are low Empowerment. No one is high Psychological Empowerment whereas 85% of Women having average and 15% of Women having low. No Women having high technical

Empowerment (using computer/internet/mobile phone/other electronics devices) whereas 100% of Women using average technical Empowerment (using mobile phones) and no one having low technical use (no electronics devices). No Women having political Empowerment.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. General awareness Program should be taken among the Women of Rural area to sensitizes them about the Modern development of Science and Technology so that they could give up superstitious believes and attitudes.
2. Women of Rural areas should be trained up in different vocational courses like Handloom, Textile, Poultry Farms, Fish farming, Piggery, Dairy Farm, Food and Nutrition, Fashion and designing, Beauty Parlor etc.
3. Women reservation Policy should strictly be maintained in all aspects like appointment in Govt., Semi Govt. and Private Offices, admission in to the educational Institutions, participating in the Politics etc.
4. Recently the Government has launched Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao scheme which aims at making girls independent both socially as well as financially and which will help in generating awareness and improving the efficiency of delivery of welfare services meant for Women. Such schemes should be implemented Nationwide to bring the desired changes.

CONCLUSION:

Women play an imperative role in making a Nation progressive and Guide it towards development. They are essential possession of a lively humanity required for national improvement, so if we have to see a bright future of Women in our Country, giving Education to them must be a pre-occupation. The evils of poverty, unemployment and inequality cannot be eradicated by Man alone. Equal and active participation of Women is obligatory. Unless Women are educated they will not be able to understand about their rights and their importance. The education of Women is the most powerful tool to change the position of society. Education also brings a reduction in inequalities and functions as a means of improving their status within the family. The lack of Education becomes the obstacles in getting Empowerment. The Education develops the idea of participation in Government, Panchayats, Public matters etc for elimination of Gender discrimination. Hence, if Women's Empowerment is to be effected, it can be carried out only through the medium of education. Hence, it is of foremost importance to raise the level of Education amongst Women.

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