



A STUDY OF OPINION OF STUDENT TEACHERS TOWARDS WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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Abstract:

The present paper is an attempt to analyze the status of women empowerment using an opinionnaire to analyze the opinion of student teachers towards women empowerment. Opinionnaire consists some aspects namely work of women, women rights, government policies, reservation, media, education, decision making, occupation etc. The study reveals that women of India are relatively less empowered. Decision making power is not in their hand. Government policies are not helping them and they are not able to avail facilities given by Government. Media is also not doing work towards women empowerment in constructive way. In so many cases wrong image of women is depicted by media. Present paper also reveals that now women started taking initiation for solving their problems. Majority of student teachers have opinion that education is the main tool for developing women empowerment and with the help of education women empowerment will become a reality in India.

Keywords: *Women empowerment, Education, Reservation.*

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INTRODUCTION:

Women play pivotal role in Indian society. During the Vedic period Women in India enjoyed high status in society. Women were provided equal opportunities to attain high intellectual, spiritual and social standard. In later-Vedic period women started being discriminated in education and in other opportunities. Women got secondary role in the society as well as family. However, issues related to welfare of women have always been a priority among policy makers since independence. Now the women in India enjoy a unique status of equality with the men as per constitutional and legal provision. But the Indian women have come a long way to achieve the present position. Today we have noticed different Acts and Schemes of the central government as well as state government to empower

the women in India. But in India women are discriminated and marginalized at every level of society weather it is social participation, political participation, economic participation, family affair, access to education, also reproductive health care. Therefore, there is a need to empower the women and recognize their contribution in family and society.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE:

Following researches were reviewed

Tinku PaulBhatnagar (2011) found that initially presence of women was more in agriculture, forestry, fishing, plantation and allied activities. But now there is a shift in work as the seasonality of work become more vulnerable, women are started working predominant industries like garment textile, food and electronics etc.



Shetter, R.M.(2015) worked on “A study on issue and challenges of women empowerment in India” and found that empowerment of women could only be achieved if their economic and social status is improved.

Khatri, R (2016) worked on “The role of education towards women empowerment in India” Study focuses on the impact of literacy and education on empowerment of women as well as the suggestion to improve the changes that need to be considered for women empowerment and economic development.

Panda, D. (2017) studied on “Women empowerment in India: Rationale and present state” He has found that women empowerment is not necessary fact for our country but it is a must for sustainable development of a nation. So let us start to empower women from now for our secure future.

Suresh, P. and Sivakumar, T. (2017) studied on “Women empowerment in India- A Changing Scenario.”” They observed that empowerment of women is essentially the process of upliftment of economic, social, and political status of women, the traditionally under privileged ones in the society. It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violence.

A brief review of literature identifies the various factors influencing women to show her performance and empower her career.

Need and significance of women empowerment in India

Empowering women is essential to the health and social development of families, society, and countries. When women are living safe, fulfilled and productive lives, they can reach to their full potential. They can contributing their skills to workforce and can raise happier and healthier

children. In recent times, everyone is pointing on the empowerment of women. It’s right to say that women’s empowerment has become the necessity of the time. Women should possess liberty, faith, and self worth to opt for their needs and demands. Therefore, there is need to have more work in this direction. Investigator wanted to know the opinion of student teachers towards women empowerment in India because they are the future nation builder. So keeping this thing in mind present study was undertaken.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To study the opinion of student teachers towards women empowerment.
2. To compare the opinion of SyBEd and FyBEd students towards women empowerment.
3. To compare the opinion of FyBEd and DEd students towards women empowerment.

HYPOTHESIS:

- 1 There will not be significant difference between the opinion of SyBEd students and FyBEd students towards women empowerment.
- 2 There will not be significant difference between the opinion of SyBEd students and DEd students towards women empowerment.

METHOD:

In the present study survey method was used. Survey method is usually used to find the fact by collecting the data directly from sample. In the present study the main aim was to collect the opinion of Student teachers towards women empowerment. Therefore, survey method was selected by the investigator.

SAMPLE:

In the present study purposive sampling technique was employed for selecting the sample because in purposive sampling units are selected on purpose.

The sample was drawn from Seva Sadan’s college of education situated in Ulhasnagar-3. Sample was

drawn from BEd and DEd students and detail of sample is given in Table 1

Table 1. Distribution of sample according to their class and sex

SNo.	Class	Male	Female	Total
1	BEd	7	74	81
2	DEd	--	16	16
3	Total	--	--	97

From the above Table it can be observed that the size of sample was 97, out of 97 Sixteen belong to DEd and 81 belong to BEd. There were 7 male pupil teacher from BEd. BEd college is aided and DEd college is unaided. College is situated in highly populated area and students belong to average and below average socio economic status. College is affiliated to University of Mumbai.

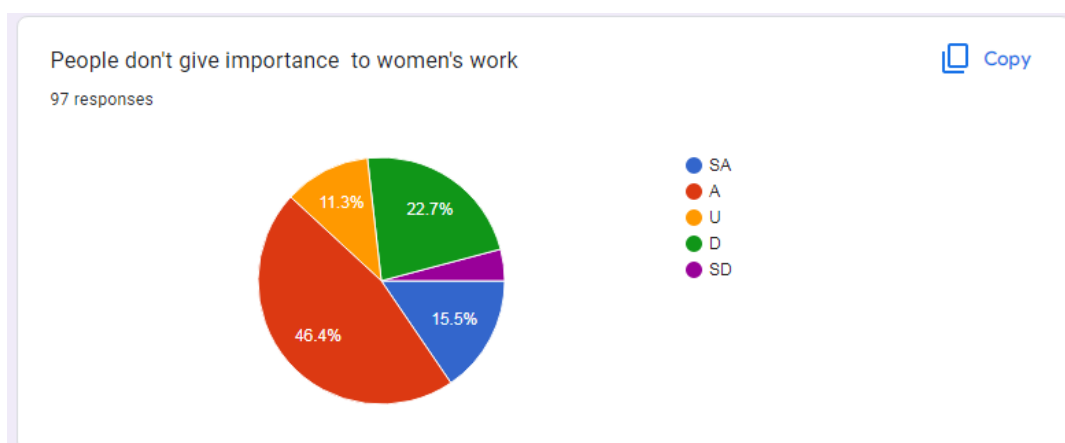
TOOL:

Opinions of student teachers were gathered through an opinionnaire which was constructed by the investigator. The opinionnaire comprised of 21 statements. Each statement was followed by five alternatives. The student teachers were required to choose one from the given alternatives. The statements reflected the opinion related to work of women, women rights, government policies, reservation, media, education, decision making,

occupation etc. There was no fix time for writing the response. Student teachers were asked to give opinion to each statement. Tool was prepared for BEd and DEd students.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

In the present study first objective was to study the opinion of student teacher towards women empowerment. Following pie diagrams shows the results of survey which was done on student teachers.

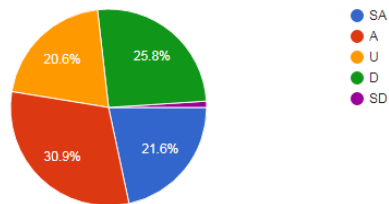


From the pie diagram it is clear that the 15.5 percent student teachers are strongly agree for people don’t give importance to women work. 46.4 percent people are agree with it and 11.3 percent student teacher are not able to give any opinion to this. 22.7 percent student teachers are disagree with it and only 4 percent student teachers are strongly disagree with it which is negligible. It shows that majority of student teachers are agree that people don’t give importance to women work.



Government policies and present laws are not helping to resolve the issues of women
97 responses

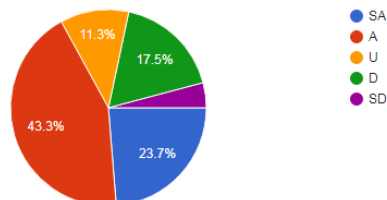
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From the pie diagram it is clear that the 21.6 percent student teachers are strongly agree that Government policies and present laws are not helping to resolve the issue of women. 30.9 percent people are agree with it and 20.6 percent student teacher are not able to give any opinion to this. 25.8 percent student teachers are disagree with it and only one student teacher is strongly disagree with it which is negligible. It shows that majority of student teachers are agree that Government policies and present laws are not helping to resolve the issue of women.

People consider the women by their beauty but not their strength and work
97 responses

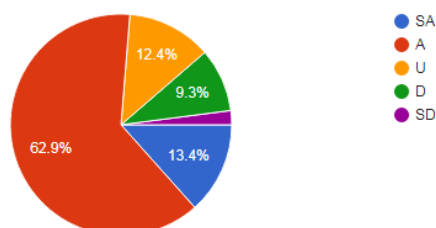
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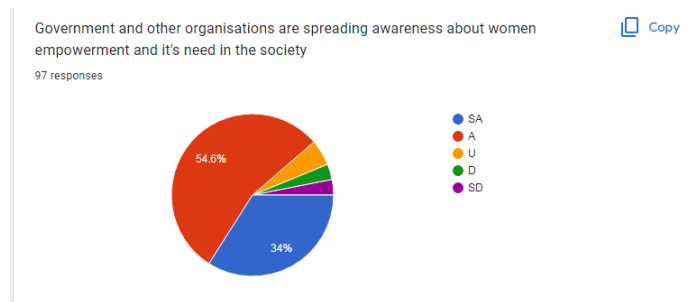
From the pie diagram it is clear that the 23.7 percent student teachers are strongly agree that people consider the women by their beauty but not their strength and work. 43.3 percent people are agree with it and 11.3 percent student teacher are not able to give any opinion to this. 17.5 percent student teachers are disagree with it and only 4 percent student teacher is strongly disagree with it which is negligible. It shows that majority of student teachers are agree that people consider the women by their beauty but not their strength and work.

Reservation and special quotas for women are helping to them
97 responses

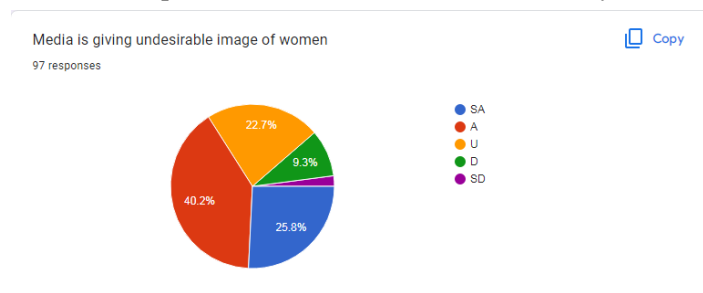
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From the pie diagram it is clear that the 13.4 percent student teachers are strongly agree that reservation and special quotas for women are helping to them. 62.9 percent student teachers are agree with it and 12.4 percent student teacher are not able to give any opinion to this.9.3 percent student teachers are disagree with it and only 2 percent student teachers are strongly disagree with it which is negligible. It shows that majority of student teachers are agree that reservation and special quotas for women are helping to them.



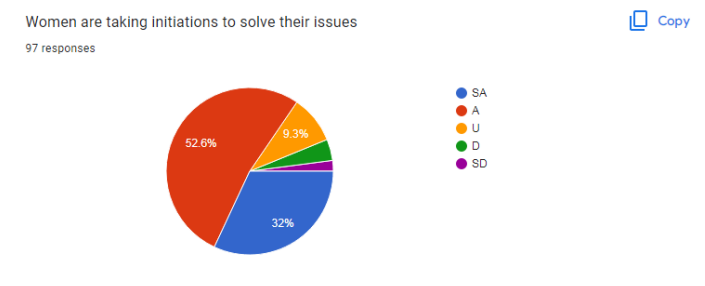
From the pie diagram it is clear that the 34 percent student teachers are strongly agree that Government and other organizations are spreading awareness about women empowerment and it's need in the society. 54.6 percent student teachers are agree with it and 5 percent student teachers are not able to give any opinion to this.3 percent student teachers are disagree with it and only 3 percent student teachers are strongly disagree with it which is negligible. It shows that majority of student teachers are agree that Government and other organization are spreading awareness about women empowerment and it's need in the society.



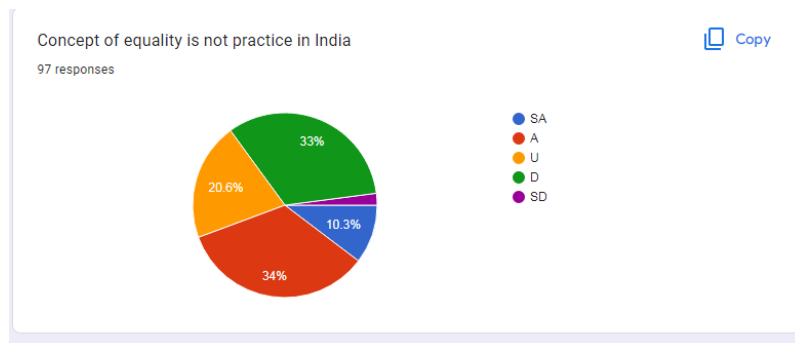
From the pie diagram it is clear that the 25.8 percent student teachers are strongly agree that media is giving undesirable image of women. 40.2 percent student teachers are agree with it and 22.7 percent student teachers are not able to give any opinion to this.9.3 percent student teachers are disagree with it and only 2 percent student teachers are strongly disagree with it which is negligible. It shows that majority of student teachers are agree that media is giving undesirable image of women.



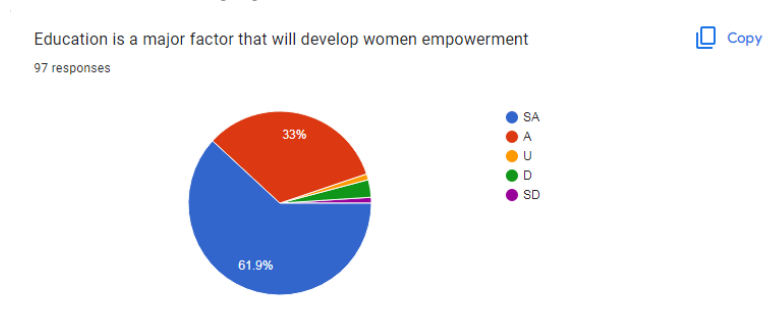
From the pie diagram it is clear that the 28.9 percent student teachers are strongly agree that in future women empowerment will be reality in India. 53.6 percent student teachers are agree with it and 14.4percent student teachers are not able to give any opinion to this.3 percent student teachers are disagree with it and nobody is disagree with it. It shows that majority of student teachers are agree that in future women empowerment will be reality in India.



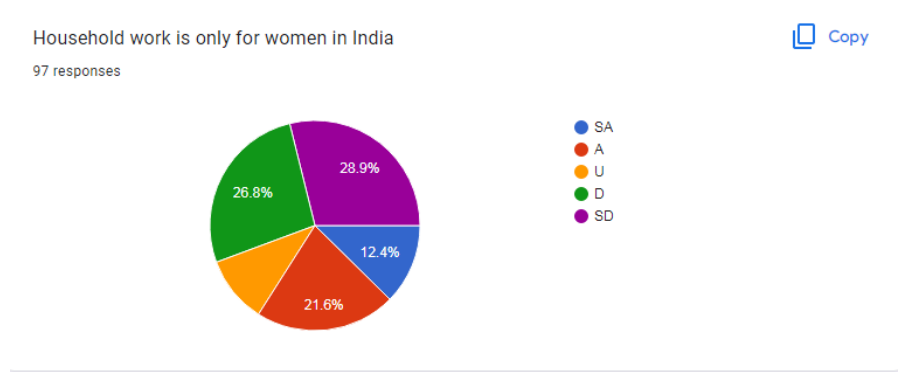
From the pie diagram it is clear that the 32 percent student teachers are strongly agree that women are taking initiation to solve their issues. 52.6 percent student teachers are agree with it and 9.3 percent student teachers are not able to give any opinion to this. Few student teachers are disagree and strongly disagree with it. It shows that majority of student teachers are agree that women are taking imitation to solve their issues.



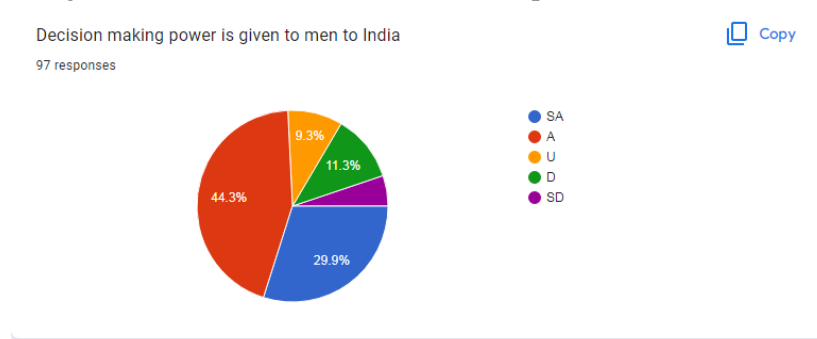
From the pie diagram it is clear that the 10.3 percent student teachers are strongly agree that concept of equality is not practice in India. 34 percent student teachers are agree with it and 20.6 percent student teachers are not able to give any opinion to this.33 percent student teachers are disagree with it and only 2 percent student teachers are strongly disagree with it which is negligible.



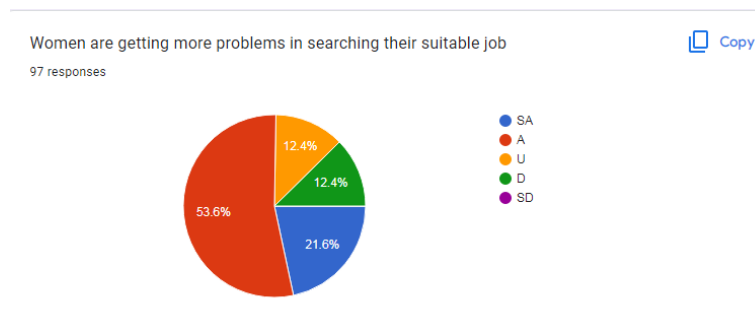
From the pie diagram it is clear that the 61.9 percent student teachers are strongly agree that education is a major factor that will develop women empowerment. 33 percent student teachers are agree with it and few student teachers are undecided, disagree and strongly disagree with it. It shows education should be given top priority.



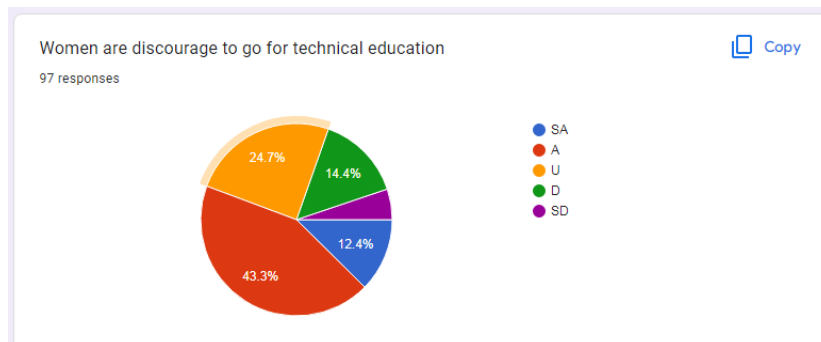
From the pie diagram it is clear that the 12.4 percent student teachers are strongly agree that household work is only for women in India. 21.6 percent student teachers are agree with it and 10 percent student teachers are not able to give any opinion to this. 26.8 percent student teachers are disagree with it and only 28.9 percent student teachers are strongly disagree with it. It shows that more than 50 percent student teachers are disagree with it.



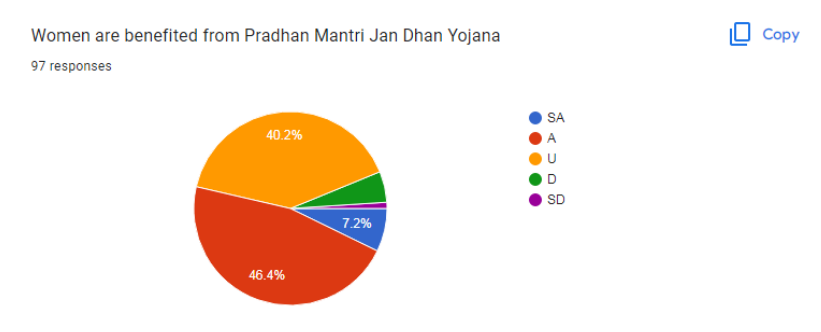
From the pie diagram it is clear that the 29.9 percent student teachers are strongly agree that decision making power is given to men in India. 44 percent student teachers are agree with it and 9.3 percent student teachers are not able to give any opinion to this. 11.3 percent student teachers are disagree with it and only 5 percent student teachers are strongly disagree with it which is negligible. It shows that majority of student teachers are agree that decision making power is given to men in India.



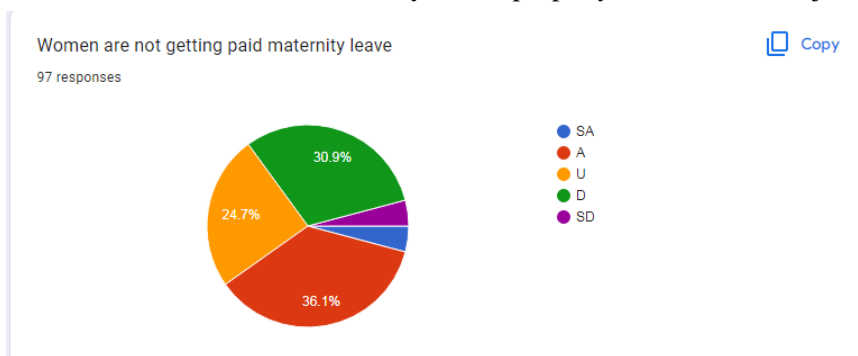
From the pie diagram it is clear that the 21.6 percent student teachers are strongly agree that women are getting more problems in searching their suitable job. 53.6 percent student teachers are agree with it and 12.4 percent student teachers are not able to give any opinion to this. 12.4 percent student teachers are disagree with it and nobody is strongly disagree with it.



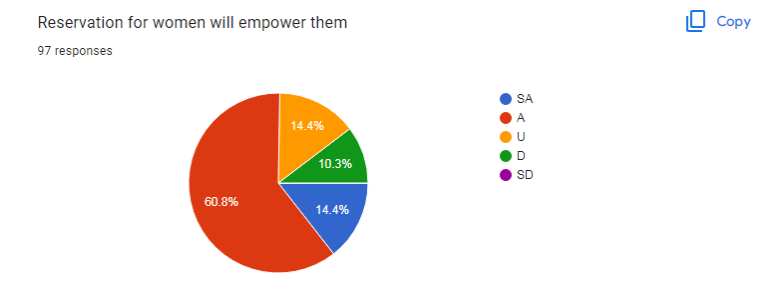
From the pie diagram it is clear that the 12.4 percent student teachers are strongly agree that women are discourage to go for technical education. 43.32 percent student teachers are agree with it and 24.7 percent student teachers are not able to give any opinion to this. 14.4 percent student teachers are disagree with it and only 5 percent student teachers are strongly disagree with it which is negligible.



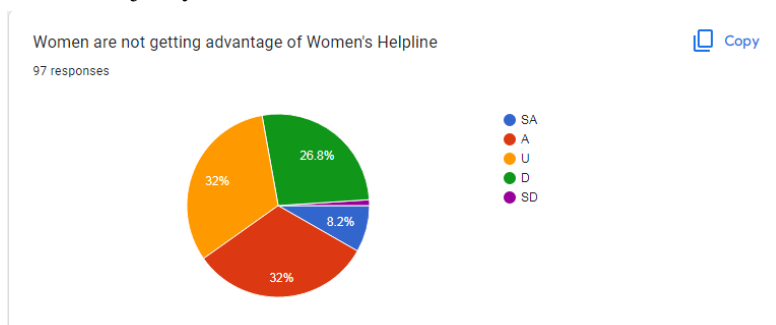
From the pie diagram it is clear that the 7.2 percent student teachers are strongly agree that women are benefited from Pradhan Mantri Jandhan Yojana. 46.4 percent student teachers are agree with it and 40.2 percent student teachers are not able to give any opinion to this. Few student teachers are disagree and strongly disagree with it which is negligible. It shows that student teachers may not be properly aware of this Yojana.



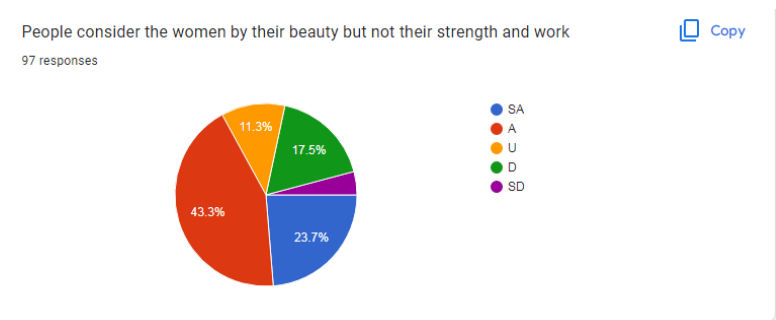
From the pie diagram it is clear that the few student teachers are strongly agree and strongly disagree that women are not getting paid maternity leave. 36.1 percent student teachers are agree with it and 24.7 percent student teachers are not able to give any opinion to this. 30.9 student teachers are disagree with it.



From the pie diagram it is clear that the 14.4 percent student teachers are strongly agree that reservation for women will empower them. 60.8 percent student teachers are agree with it and 14.4 percent student teachers are not able to give any opinion to this. 10.3 percent student teachers are disagree with it and nobody is strongly disagree with it. It shows that majority of student teachers are in favor of the reservation for women.

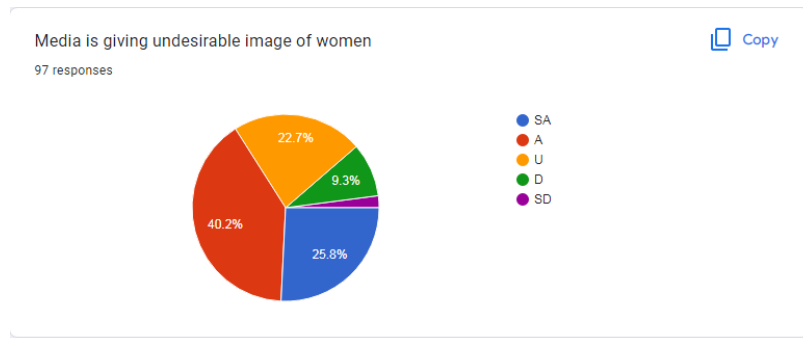


From the pie diagram it is clear that the 8.2 percent student teachers are strongly agree that women are not getting advantage of Women's helpline. 32 percent student teachers are agree with it and 32 percent student teachers are not able to give any opinion to this. 26.8 percent student teachers are disagree with it and only 1 student teacher is strongly disagree with it.

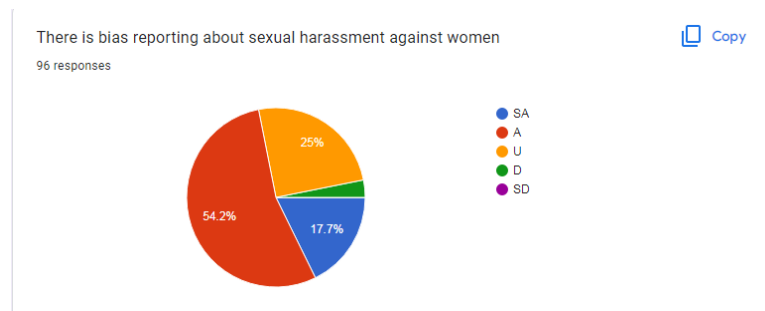


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percent student teachers are not able to give any opinion to this.17.5 percent student teachers are disagree with it and only 4 percent student teachers are strongly disagree with it which is negligible.



From the pie diagram it is clear that the 25.8 percent student teachers are strongly agree that media is giving undesirable image of women. 40.2 percent student teachers are agree with it and 22.7 percent student teachers are not able to give any opinion to this.9.3 percent student teachers are disagree with it and only 2 percent student teachers are strongly disagree with it which is negligible.



From the pie diagram it is clear that the 17.7 percent student teachers are strongly agree that there is bias reporting about sexual harassment against women.54.2 percent student teachers are agree with it and 25 percent student teachers are not able to give any opinion to this. Few student teachers are disagree with it and nobody is strongly disagree with it.

In the present study second objective was to compare the opinion of SyBEed and FyBEed students towards women empowerment. Result related to this objective is given in Table 2

Table 2 Result of comparison between the opinion of SyBEed and FyBEed

S No.	Group	FyBEed	SyBEed	
1	Mean	62.44	62.69	
2	SD	6.44	6.25	
3	SEM	1.03	0.95	
4	N	39	43	
5	t-value			0.2530
6	df			80

From the above Table it can be seen that t-value for FyBEed and SyBEed students is 0.2530 which is not significant. It reflect that mean score of FyBEed and SyBEed group do not differ significantly. In the light of this



the null hypothesis namely, “There will not be significant difference between the mean score in the opinion of FyBEed and SyBEed students is not rejected.

In the present study third objective was to compare the opinion of FyBEed and DEd students towards women empowerment. Result related to this objective is given in Table 3

Table 3 Result of comparison between the opinion of FyBEed and DEd

S No.	Group	DEd	FyEd	
1	Mean	69.56	61.00	
2	SD	7.86	5.07	
3	SEM	1.96	1.13	
4	N	16	20	
5	t-value			3.959
6	df			34

From the Table 3 it can be observed that t-value for DEd and FyBEed group is 3.959 which is significant at 0.01 level with degree of freedom 34. It reflects that mean score of DEd and FyBEed differ significantly. In the light of this the null hypothesis namely, “There will not be significant difference between the mean score of the opinion of DEd and FyBEed students towards women empowerment” is rejected. Further it can be seen that mean score of DEd students are significantly superior to FyBEed students. Therefore, it can be concluded that opinion of DEd students is superior than FyBEed students.

CONCLUSION:

It can be concluded that there is lot of progress towards women empowerment, but there is still a long way to go. There is need to make women aware of their potential. Now it is a need of an hour. There should be proper implementation and awareness of Government policies. Special measure should be taken to health, education, employment for women. Finally, women must take the initiation to fulfill their desire and solve their problems for empowerment. Women will have to become independent and take every issue as challenge. There is no better for the progress of women than empowerment. All women should encourage for taking education because

education will teach them to fight for rights and recognize their hidden potential. This will lead to real empowerment.

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