A STUDY OF LEVEL OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AMONG WOMEN TEACHERS OF PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY LEVEL EDUCATION

Dr. MALINI.L
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

Abstract - women empowerment is considered as an active, multidimensional process which enables women to realize their full identity and power in all sphere of life, develop intelligence to support other women and work diligently towards strengthening women in their efforts to survive or gain equality. In present study the level of women empowerment among teachers of primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education.

Teachers play major role in inspiring and guiding the students towards cherished goals. To meet their expectations and to prove effective as well as resourceful teacher, teachers are to be empowered. But many a times the women teachers are over burdened with their domestic work and also school work. Thus it is concluded that slightly higher percentage of primary teachers are better in their Women Empowerment compared to those of secondary and tertiary level teacher.

Key words –women empowerment, indicators and levels of women empowerment in women teachers at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education.
INTRODUCTION

Women Empowerment In this study, women empowerment is considered as an active, multidimensional process which enables women to realize their full identity and power in all sphere of life, develop intelligence to support other women and work diligently towards strengthening women in their efforts to survive or gain equality.

It includes the following indicators.

1) Self reliance, self respect and dignity of women
2) Decision making ability
3) Acceptance of small family norms
4) Better care of health for herself and children
5) Better conscious of their rights
6) Gender equity awareness
7) Women participation and involvement in job performance
8) Higher literacy and education

Statement of a problem – “A Study Of Level Of Women Empowerment Among Women Teachers Of Primary, Secondary And Tertiary Level Education “

Objectives of study -

- To assess and compare the level of women empowerment among women teachers of primary, secondary and tertiary level education

Hypothesis

women teachers of primary, secondary and tertiary level education do not differ in their level of women Empowerment

- There is no significant differences among women teachers of primary, secondary and tertiary level education do not differ in their level of women Empowerment
Methodology

Variables Considered for the Study

a. Main variable

Women Empowerment

b. Background variable

• Stages of education: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Levels
  
  o Primary school – Standard 1 to 7
  
  o Secondary school – Standard 8 to 10
  
  o Tertiary level – Degree level education

• Locality: Rural and Urban

Level of Women Empowerment: Above Average, Average and Below Average

Sample

For present study 500 samples was selected from different primary, secondary and tertiary women teachers in Hassan city

Tools

Level of Women Empowerment is determined based on the total score obtained on the Women Empowerment Scale development by the investigator

Statistical techniques

Mean and SD

Mean and SD for the scores obtained on by the women teachers constituting the sample for the study were calculated and it was found -155.83 and 20.03 respectively. Then the teachers were categorized into three levels of Women Empowerment—Above Average, Average and Below Average based on the criteria of M±σ as detailed below and the details of the number and percentage of the women teachers under different categories in three level education are presented in the following table
The table indicates that majority of women teachers about (66.2%) have exhibited Average level of Empowerment. Of the remaining percentage of teachers, more or less equal percentage of teachers are found at Above Average (16.4%) and Below Average (17.4%) level of women Empowerment.
The level of education-wise analysis revealed the following points: (i) In all the three levels of education i.e. primary, secondary, tertiary, more than 60% women teachers (67.6%, 66.3%, 62.6% respectively) are found to have Average level of women empowerment.

Of the remaining percentage of teachers, higher percentage of teachers at secondary (22.6%) and Tertiary (29.7%) levels are found to be at Below Average level whereas the percentage of teachers at Below Average level found to be least (7.1%) at primary level education.

In contrast, very less percentage of teachers are found to be Above Average at secondary (11.1%) and Tertiary (7.7%) level of education whereas higher percentage of primary levels teachers (25.2%) are found to be at Above Average level of empowerment.

Thus it is concluded that slightly higher percentage of primary teachers are better in their Women Empowerment compared to those of secondary and tertiary level teachers.

Findings

1. In total higher percentage (66.2%) of women teachers have exhibited average level of Women Empowerment. To be specific, women teachers have average understanding about Women Empowerment.

2. In all the 3 levels of education i.e. primary, secondary, tertiary, more than 60% women teachers (67.6%, 66.3% and 62.6% respectively) are found to have Average level of Awareness. However, that slightly higher percentage of primary teachers are better in their Women Empowerment compared to those of secondary and tertiary level teachers.

DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY

Empowerment of women in general and women teachers in particular is crucial for their emancipation and meaningful participation in the decision making process, and also many developmental activities. Empowerment of women teachers is considered to be of great significance because it paves the way for the empowerment of future generations. In this study it is found that higher percentage of women teachers from all the 3-levels of education have shown average level of women empowerment and slightly higher percentage of primary teachers are better empowered compared to those of secondary and tertiary level teachers. This finding is on par with the findings of Amarnath et al. (1996), Pradhan (1998), Scribner et al. (2000) and Stacki (2002) who have also opined that women are empowered to some extent, but it is not enough; they are yet to be empowered.
EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

1. Though it is claimed that some women teachers are empowered as assessed in the present study, personal interaction with them indicated that they are yet to go up on the ladder of empowerment. Hence there is a great need to encourage women teachers to get empowered to maximum extent. For this purpose, some measures are to be taken both in the formal and non-formal/informal system of education.

2. Women studies as a subject should be integrated into teacher education programme and also to secondary and tertiary level curriculum. 3. Courses on Women Empowerment/ development need to be strengthened, so as to give practical experience to women and help them to become empowered. Success stories of women (both from rural and urban) who have achieved women empowerment, in spite of adverse environment should be highlighted through print and electronic media.

Suggestion for further Research

1. Extension of same study with many more variables of unique importance.

2. A similar type of study taken with respect to other and working women in respective, zilla/village panchayat members and women executives etc

3. Comparative study of awareness of men and women teachers about Women empowerment and other women issues

Conclusion - Teachers are architects of nation; the role of teachers in educational process is challenging and dynamic. In addition to transmission of knowledge, teachers are to be resourceful and creative to promote personality development of students and to participate in development activities of the society. Teachers play major role in inspiring and guiding the students towards cherished goals. To meet their expectations and to prove effective as well as resourceful teacher, teachers are to be empowered. But many a times the women teachers are over burdened with their domestic work and also school work. Thus it is concluded that slightly higher percentage of primary teachers are better in their Women Empowerment compared to those of secondary and tertiary level teacher

Reference

