

**EVALUATION OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN PRIVATE'S COLLEGES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE OF
JABALPUR CITY**

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ABSTRACT

Women Empowerment would be able to develop self esteem- confidence, realize their potential and enhance their collective bargaining power. Women empowerment is a global issue which has gained momentum in recent decades. Women have been treated on par with men in any aspect of life through their role is crucial for the sustenance of family and society as well as for the development of economy as a whole.

Women are multifaceted, dynamic and multi skilled. Women in dual role negotiate emotion work, child care, home making for a prosperous and growing conjugal relationship that provides a support and acts as a status enhancer for their partners and in the midst of coping with work and personal life they have to face newer challenges especially when they are occupied in a socially responsible like prof./Ass. Prof./Teacher etc. In this section we discuss the Women Empowerment in private colleges.

Key words- Women Empowerment, Literacy, self-confidence, skill development

Introduction-

Since 1990s women have been identified as a key agent of sustainable development and women equality and empowerment are seen as central to a more holistic approach towards establishing new pattern and process of development that are sustainable. The World Bank Suggested that empowerment of women should be a key aspect of all social development programmes.

Women Empowerment is most vital system to strengthen the future of women in India. It is systematically approach which needs to developed more seriously in India. The Govt. of India camp up in the new millennium by declaring the year 2001 as 'Women Empowerment year' to focus on a vision 'where women are equal partners like men.' Empowerment would become more relevant if women are educated, better informed and can take rational decisions. A women need to be physically healthy so that she is able to take challenges of equality.

Social Empowerment - Create an enabling environment through adopting various policies and programmes for development of women, besides providing them easy and equal access to all the basic minimum services so as to enable them to realize their full potential.

Economic Empowerment – Ensure provision of training, employment and income generation activities with both forward and backward linkages with the ultimate objective of making all women economically independent and self reliant. Gender Justice – Eliminate all forms of gender discrimination and thus enable women to enjoy not only de jure but also de facto rights and fundamental freedom on par with men in all spheres, viz, political, economic, social, civil, cultural etc.

Research object-

- To Evaluate the participation of women in the private colleges,
- To Study the improving infrastructural facilities,
- To improve standard of living of women.

Research Hypothesis-

- Evaluate the Satisfaction of women.

Research Methodology- This study relied on a sample of randomly selected private colleges throughout the Jabalpur District. We sampled 120 respondents. Out of the 120 questionnaire sent out, 120 were received, representing 100%. The survey instruments included open ended and closed ended questionnaires. We also followed up with personal interviews. The findings are presented by the use of descriptive statistics.

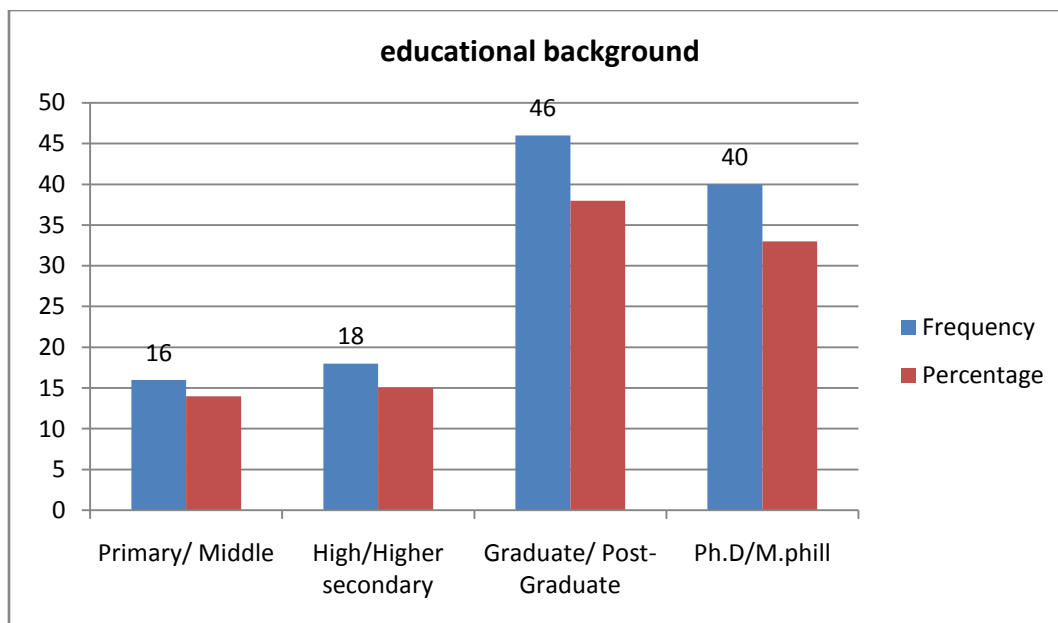
ANALYSIS OF RESULTS –

In this section, we present an analysis and discussion of the empirical results.

TABLE 1 Educational background

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Primary/ Middle	16	14
High/Higher secondary	18	15
Graduate/ Post-Graduate	46	38
Ph.D/M.phill	40	33
Total	120	100

Source- Based on survey Method



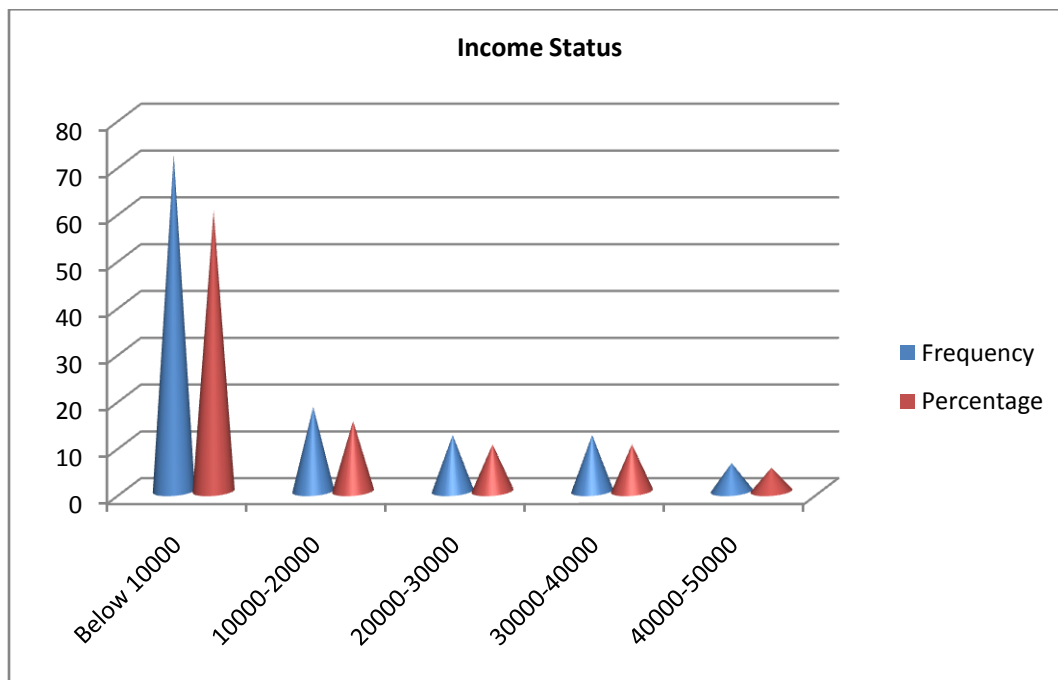
Source- Based on Table 1

Table 1 shows the educational background of the Respondents. As shown in Table 14% of the Primary/ Middle passed, 15% have High/Higher secondary education and 38% have a Graduate/ Post-Graduate passed, 33% have Ph.D/M.phill .

TABLE 2 Income Status

Monthly Income	Frequency	Percentage
Below 10000	72	60
10000-20000	18	15
20000-30000	12	10
30000-40000	12	10
40000-50000	6	5
Total	120	100

Source- Based on survey Method



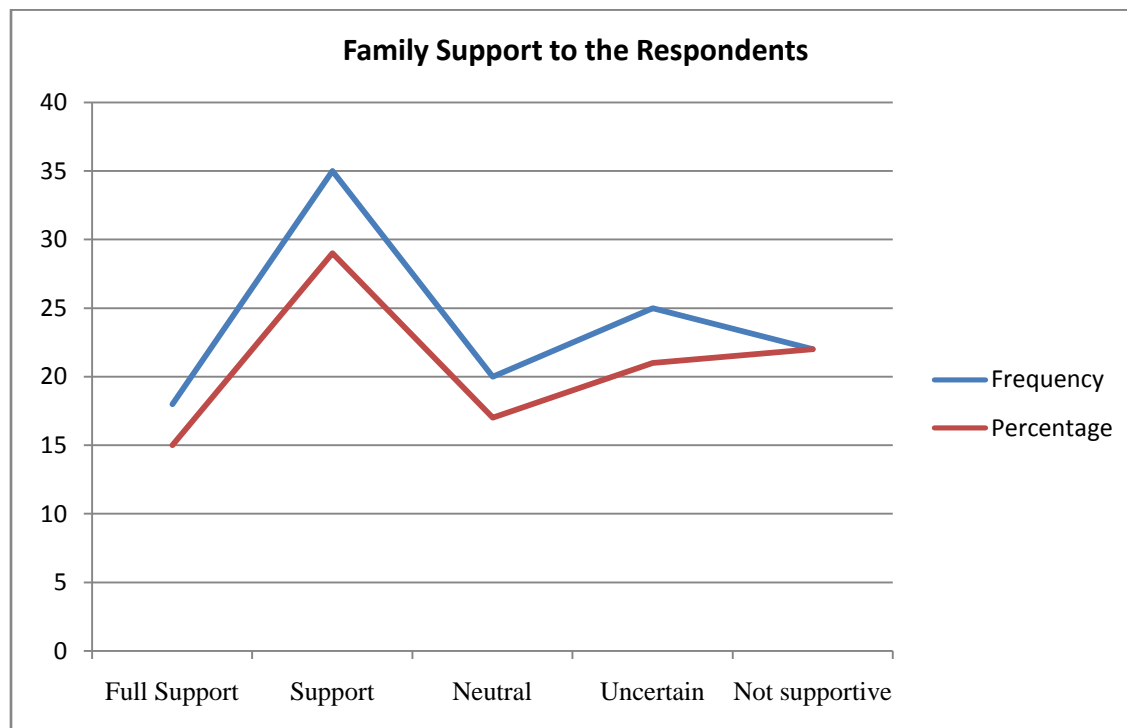
Source- Based on Table 2

The table shows that almost 60 percent of the respondents are in the income below 10,000 per month and 15 percent of the respondent are in 10-20 thousand, 5 percent of the total respondents had fall on the very low income(40-50 thousand).

TABLE 3 Family Support to the Respondents

particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Full Support	18	15
Support	35	29
Neutral	20	17
Uncertain	25	21
Not supportive	22	22
Total	120	100

Source- Based on survey Method



Source- Based on Table 3

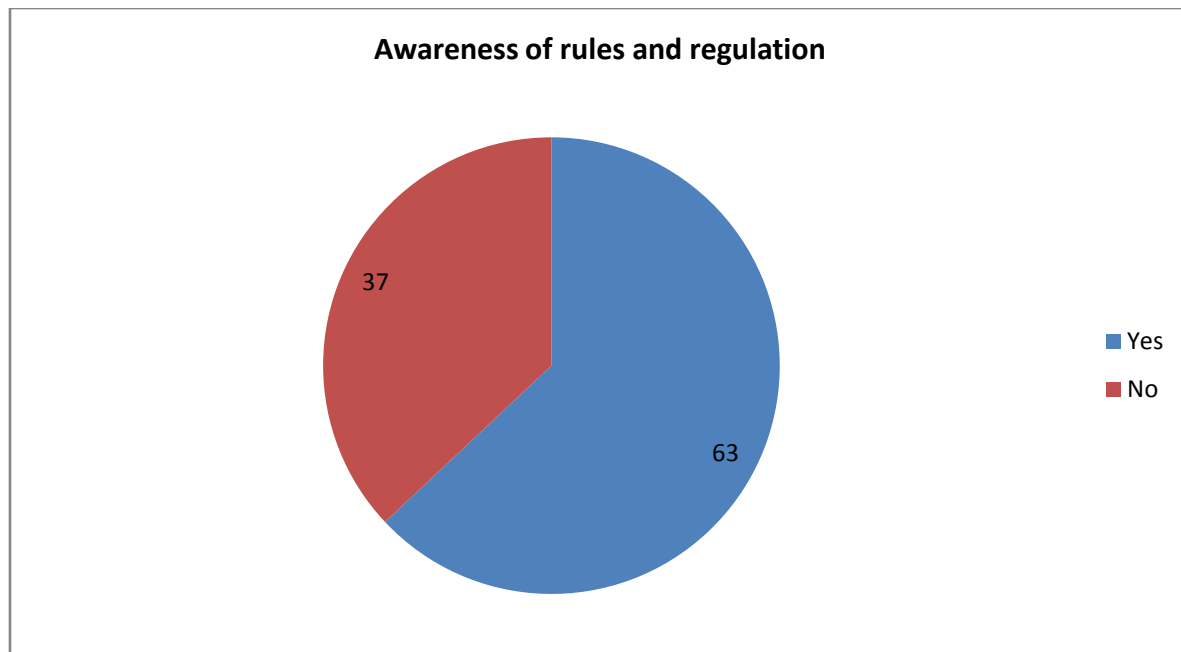
Table 3 shows the family support to the Respondents. Highly 29% family support the women and lowest 15% were full support to the women home and working area. but 22% of the women were working to not support their families.

TABLE 4 Awareness of Rules and Regulation for women

particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	75	63
No	45	37
Total	120	100

Source- Based on survey Method

From Table 4 it was observed that 75 (63%) Respondents reported that the awareness of rules and regulation but 45(37%) respondents reported no awareness of rules and regulation for women.



Source- Based on Table 4

Conclusion-

Women's empowerment and economic development are closely interrelated. While development itself will bring about women's empowerment, empowering women will bring about changes in decision-making, which will have a direct impact on development. The National Policy for Empowerment of Women 2001 has as its goal bringing about advancement, development and empowerment of women in all spheres of life through creation of a more responsive judicial and legal system sensitive to women and mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development process. The present Government in their National Common Minimum Programme have laid down six basic principles of governance one of which is to empower women politically, educationally, economically and legally.

In this paper observed 14% of the Primary/ Middle passed, 15% have High/Higher secondary education and 38% have a Graduate/ Post-Graduate passed, 33% have Ph.D/M.phill . Most of respondents 60% income below 10,000. 10 to 20 thousand were 15%, 20 to 30 thousand were 10%, 30 to 40 thousand were 10%, 40 to 50 thousand were 5%. Highly 29% family support the women and lowest 15% were full support to the women home and working area. but 22% of the women were working to not support their families. It was observed that 75(63%) Respondents reported that the awareness of rules and regulation but 45(37%) respondents reported no awareness of rules and regulation for women.

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