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Literacy plays an important role in women empowerment development Dr. Balasaheb Raghunath Chakor, Dr. Kishor Devidas Pakhale

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Abstract

India's primary occupation is agriculture and agriculture does not require much education, so the family is not inclined to teach. But if taught, only boys are taught more, girls are little neglected. Therefore, the overall development of girls, which is necessary, is less developed. Therefore, parents who are educated and who know the importance of literacy teach girls in primary form like boys and also guide them about their rights, duties and responsibilities and how to behave in various fields. Therefore, women who are well-educated benefit from education very well and women who are illiterate do not benefit accordingly, so this study shows the importance of literacy and how women can be empowered with the help of literacy. this study used SPSS software for chi-Squar test and correlation, gamma test.

Keyword:-women,empowerment,litracy

Introduction

literacy is the way of life. literacy means ability to understand and to read and write the word. If you want to stay in the competitive world, you must be a literate. The development of any country depends on the literacy of the people living there, the more literate people, the faster the development of that country. Then the government makes special efforts to ensure that no factor is deprived of development while women education is an important factor if women are to be truly empowered then making women literate is a major issue. It is the need of the hour for the society to discard old ideas and adopt new ideas because if a woman becomes literate, she makes the whole family literate and literacy has now become one of the basic factors. If a woman becomes literate, she will not need any disease where she can truly empower herself. If children are to be truly empowered then women should be educated in proper way of education Women initiative in all fields should be created opportunities for women in different fields If a woman is literate then she develops her own family competently Women are leaders in all these fields today they always aim for Involved in policy thinking. Literate women have proved time and time again that we can empower ourselves if we are literate.

Women empowerment is the need of the hour, there is a radical change in all sectors as per the situation. According to this change, women's empowerment is being discussed at the global level and various program goals and strategies are being implemented. Also, various factors such as social, economic, educational, political, religious, ideological, community, professional and cultural aspects of women are being considered. Therefore, The year 1975 was celebrated



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as 'International Women's Year'. Also, India has declared the year 2001 as the year of women empowerment.

When considering women empowerment, it is seen that the nine days of Navratri festival is the awakening of Sri Shakti. Empowerment campaigns were started to give autonomy, security and protection to women in the society. But at this time, this society wants to ask the question, is the woman in India really Abla or Sabla? "For centuries, it is believed that there is a gap between the earth and the sky in the virtues of men. Women do not have strong intelligence like men. Women are weaker than men in mind and body; But modern research shows that these beliefs are wrong.

Today the awakening of women empowerment has directly reached the rural areas. Despite all this, Sriya is living in a suppressed state due to the rotten customs, traditions, superstitions and illiteracy of the society. She has leapt into space by climbing the steps of knowledge, science, technology, space, research. Even so, even today, women's 'sati' continues, only its form, context and circumstances have changed.

The 19th and 20th centuries are very important in terms of Indian social life. The existence of women in socio-cultural and communal terms became meaningful. Society's view of women was created anew. The main thing is that Srila herself got a new perspective on herself and other relationships in life as she realized her self-esteem. Not only literature, music, arts, social work, education, politics, administration, Sriyas also made their debut in fields like dance, theater and film. As the social and cultural environment around women changed, women progressed one step at a time. As Sri traveled, the footprints emerged from the writings. If we think from the point of view of women, the society realized the importance of women's education and the awareness of working in this regard was created and work was started at various levels. As late as 1848, the Company Government accepted responsibility for women's education.

Objective

- 1)To study need of literacy.
- 2) to study Convincing the society of the need for women empowerment.
- 3)To study parents' income

Hypothesis

- **H1.** There is an association between parent income and women education.
- **H2.** There is a positive relationship between women education and women job salary.

Research methodology

1.Sampling:

This study used the random sampling method. as the calculation basis the sample size is 251 random sampling methods, that is this is our target sample or audience. This study focus the area in the Sinner, Nashik.



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Table1.1 Parent Income * Women Education Crosstabulation

| | | Women Education | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----|----|----|-------|
| | | SSC | HSC | UG | PG | Total |
| Parent Income | 10000 to 20000 | 41 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 42 |
| | 20000 to 40000 | 0 | 102 | 0 | 0 | 102 |
| | 40000 to 60000 | 0 | 1 | 40 | 0 | 41 |
| | 60000 Above | 0 | 3 | 0 | 63 | 66 |
| Total | | 41 | 107 | 40 | 63 | 251 |

2. Data collection:

In this topic, the data was collected in two ways. The data collection method first is primary data collection and the second is secondary data collection. The Primary data is collected by using door-to-door & online survey methods. Create a questionnaire and circulated these questionnaires to 251 women's. and 10 minutes were given for each woman to fill out the questionnaire. The secondary data is collected from various books, websites, and journals. This paper there is the used SPSS Software to various test like chi-square, correlation, Gamma test for data representation and interpretation.

3. Data Interpretation:

H1. There is an association between parent income and women education.

Table 1.0 Case Processing Summary

| | Cases | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Valid | | Missing | | Total | |
| | N | Percent | N | Percent | N | Percent |
| Parent Income * Women Education | 251 | 100.0% | 0 | .0% | 251 | 100.0% |

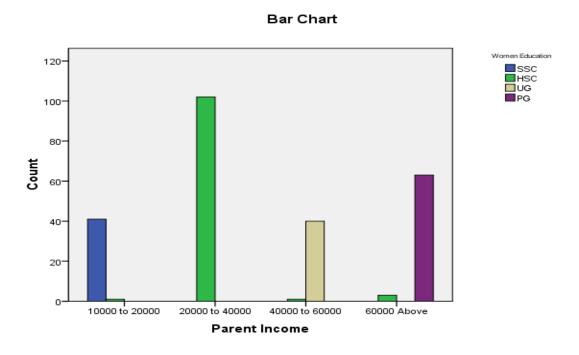
In the table 1.0 valid N is 251 and percent is 100% and there is no Missing N and 0% missing percentage. That mean Parent Income and Women Education all 251 respondents are filled the total data 100%.percentage.



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In table 1.1 out of 251 women shows the 102 women's are HSC education and there parent income 20000 to 40000.and 41 women's parent income got the income 40000 to 60000 range they are in Under Graduate. 66 post-graduation parent income is above 60000.



Graph 1.0

Table 1.2 Chi-Square Tests

| | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----|-----------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 7.182E2 ^a | 9 | .000 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 608.872 | 9 | .000 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 237.597 | 1 | .000 |
| N of Valid Cases | 251 | | |

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.53.

In the table 1.2 the assumption meet because expected count is not less the 5.

The p value is not greater than 0.05.



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Table 1.3 Symmetric Measures

| | | Asymp. Std. Error ^a | _ | Approx. Sig. |
|--------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| Ordinal by Ordinal Gamma | .989 | .006 | 40.554 | .000 |
| N of Valid Cases | 251 | | | |

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

In the table 1.3 we used Gamma method used for association for two Ordinal variable. Gamma value is .989, it is positive number.it means strong association between two variables, Accept H1 Hypothesis.

Reject null H0

H2: There is a positive relationship between women education and women job salary.

Table 2.1 Symmetric Measures

| | | Value | Asymp. Std. Error ^a | | Approx. Sig. |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| Ordinal by Ordinal | Gamma | 1.000 | .000 | 45.904 | .000 |
| | Spearman Correlation | .985 | .006 | 89.151 | .000° |
| Interval by Interval Pearson's R | | .988 | .004 | 101.151 | .000° |
| N of Valid Cases | | 251 | | | |

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

In the table 2.1 we used Gamma method used for association for two Ordinal variable. Gamma value is 1.00 ,it is indicate the perfect positive relation between these two variables.

Accept H1 Hypothesis

Reject null H0



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Conclusion

we concluded that, regarding the Women people need change his negative attitude to positive attitude. Need to many of the villages girls and women are sent to schools. Some People often consider that education is of no use for women. Some People hesitate to spend money on educating a girl child. In many of the family's gender discrimination prevails in rural areas. People have very obvious feeling why to spend on the needs and education of a girl child. Moreover, apart from the expenditure done on bringing up her, people are also worried about the marriage expenses and the dowry to be given. Some people say general statements like 'What is the use of educating a girl? She will be of help only for her in-laws and not her parents.

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