

## A comparative study of under graduate girls on role of education on social empowerment of women

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### ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on the role of education on political empowerment of women. Here the data sheet of 585 girls students of various colleges was taken as a sample. From these there were 200 girls students of Home Science, 200 girls students of Arts and 185 girls students of Commerce. The information was collected by questionnaire method. Statistical analysis was done using mean, standard deviation, standard error, significant test and calculation was done using both levels of F-test. Result for Home science respondents was higher than the Arts and Commerce respondents and Commerce respondents was higher than the Arts respondents.

**KEY WORDS :** Social empowerment, Women, Undergraduate girls

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We are convinced that women's empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society, including participation in the decision-making process and access to power, are fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace (Kumar, 2006).

In this section an attempt was made to analyse the wide scope for women empowerment. Empowerment of women has relevance in all the walks of life. The areas of women empowerment can be demarcated conveniently into political, social, economic, cultural and psychological. Social empowerment deals with empowerment at the level of family, community and at personal level which includes psychological and physical health of women. Other areas include religion, literature, arts, media, history, legislation, human rights and social movements.

### **Social empowerment of women at the level of family:**

Family is the first agency to create discrimination and gender injustice. Domestic empowerment is concerned with freedom and autonomy of women in the family or in the households; both at parental as well as in in-laws' houses. There are several traditions and customs related to dressing up, food habits, space for movements etc. that are discriminatory. And domestic empowerment envisages ensuring equality for women in domestic life.

Empowerment in the domestic field deals with socialization at home, succession, inheritance, the issue of domestic and social space, mobility, status and role at home, and so on (Devasia and Devasia, 1990).

Social space for women is very restricted in Indian context. The friendship circle of girls especially in rural areas is very limited. Mobility and social interactions of rural women are governed by culture and traditions. There is a relative lack of theorization on the spatial basis of social life in the domains of sociology and anthropology and a reluctance to conceptualize the body more fully in gender studies. Seeking to rectify these tendencies, she provides accounts of the domains and activities of women; describes cultural perceptions and experiences of the female body; explores gender in the ritual realm; and provides suggestions for formulating a basis for female agency within a space-body matrix.

The physical space of the domestic world where women reside provides an important clue to an understanding of their socio-economic position in India (Choudhary, 1990). Space at the household which women usually occupy is very limited and secluded. Even when they take up the yoke of the domestic responsibilities, they are rather invisible at their households. The expansion of physical space of the household for woman is an important concern of her domestic empowerment. She is no longer