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## A study to assess the level of knowledge towards women empowerment among women in selected urban areas of Pune city

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### Abstract

The Emotional, cultural, psychological stereo typing of women begins when the doctor said it's a girl child such is the predominance of male chronicum especially in the northern rural states of India whose preamble offers right to equality in India men are thought the apologize for their misbehaviour and weakness and women for their strength. In the year 2015 Dr. Vipin Kumar Singh from New Delhi, put forward the study that deals with the role of women this paper have been delivered numerous studies on government across India covering variety of problems and issues. In order to make the women economically independent, the need 3 L's learning, labour and leadership. Learning is first step towards this target. It is the foundation on which the change can be occurred. Labour and leadership are the other two roles which leads to women empowerment. Quantitative research approach was used for the research study. The nonexperimental descriptive research design was used for giving information about the existing situation keeping in view the object of the study. The study consists of 100 samples which are selected by non-probability convenient sampling.

Demographic data of the sample was statistically analysed by using frequency and percentage it was observed that is out of 100% samples. that 32% of the samples were from age group 21-30years, 39% of the were from age group 31-40years, 20% of them were from age group 41-50years, remaining 9% of them were from age group 51-60years. 30% of women studying in primary, 28% of women studying in secondary, 31% of women studying in higher secondary and 11% of women studying in degree. 8% of women are doing Government job, 6% of women are doing business, 66% of women are in house wife category and remaining 20% of women are in service. 9% of women are unmarried, 82% of women are married and remaining 9% of women are widow. 25% of women family are nuclear, 66% of women family are joint, 7% of women family are extended and remaining 2% women family are all of the above. It has been found that 5% of women have poor knowledge level on women empowerment, about 90% of women have average knowledge level on women empowerment and only 5% of women have good knowledge level on women empowerment.

**Keywords:** Women empowerment, emotional, urban areas

### Introduction

The Emotional, cultural, psychological stereo typing of women begins when the doctor said it's a girl child such is the predominance of male chronicum especially in the northern rural states of India whose preamble offers right to equality. In India men are thought the apologize for their misbehavior and weakness and women for their strength.

The gender inequity in work places made the motto "Equal pay for equal work" sprout not only in rurally but legally also. Whenever the women are placed in the power we can see or they proud themselves as the great leaders, but lack of confidence always cut short the number. Women's are known as pillar of house women's cannot even admit having laziness or taking individual decision because it is a stigma the empowerment of women not only signifies to be physically, mentally and socially fit, but also equal participation in extracurricular field.

### Need of the study

When there is no ceiling, the sky is the limit, so let's keep going until everyone of the women's and girl across the world has the opportunity she deserves to have. Women

empowerment is a tool to develop a nation, developing one sector of the society and remain the other sector underdevelopment won't make any difference in the growth of nation.

Prof. Shilpa Kulkarni (2010) [7] conducted a research on barriers for the development of women entrepreneurs in Pune region. The study choose the jobs like fashion designing, interior designing, beauty parlor. The sample was selected randomly for this study. This study put forward the findings such as women entrepreneurs face economic imbalance due to lack of economics and lack of knowledge on latest technology.

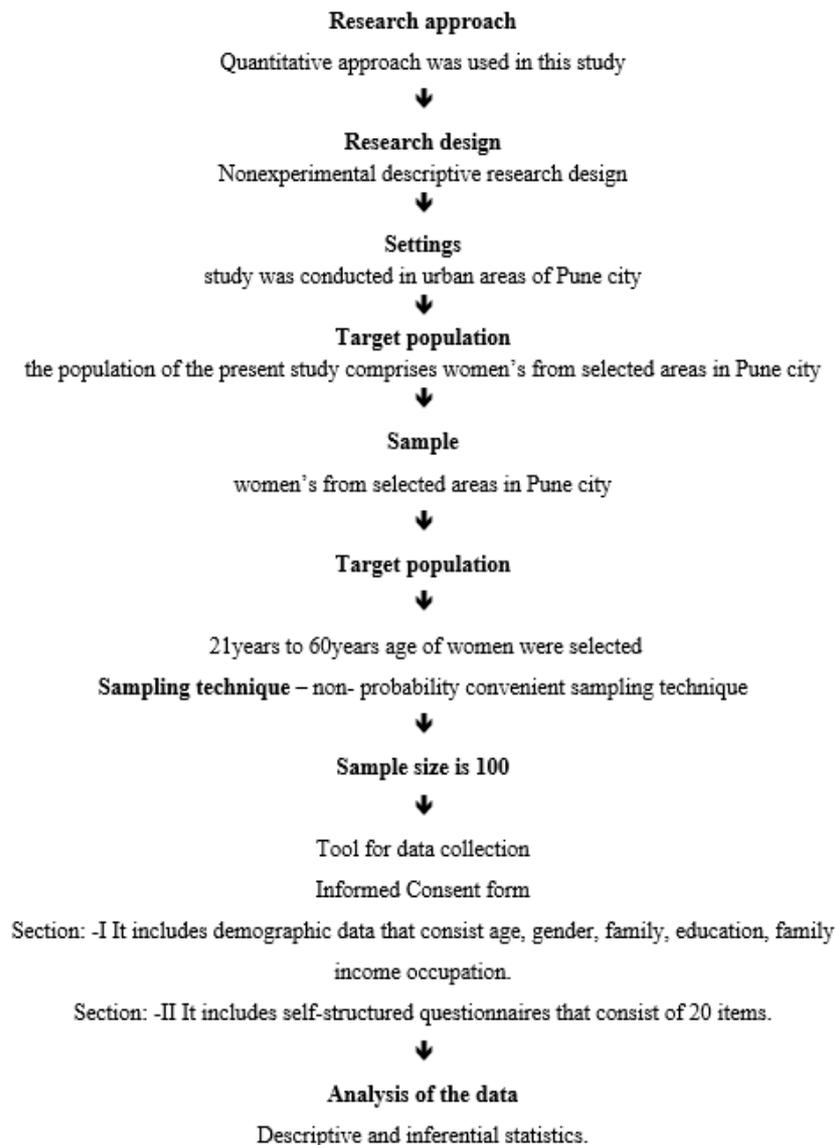
Jensen and Thornton (2005) conducted a survey type study in different countries focusing the average age of marriage. They selected the women having 15 to 49 years old. They proved that early marriage is one of the main barrier to

women empowerment. It breaks future education, physical growth and ability to take decision. Their findings are 16 is the lowest average age of marriage in South Asia, 20 is the average in South East Asia, 20 is the highest average in South Asia, 15 the lowest and 19 the highest in Africa. They conclude that the girls who achieving education have late marriage and marriage at early age is due to illiteracy and one who don't have any power of decision.

### Objective of study

1. To assess the level of knowledge towards women empowerment among women.
2. To associate the research findings with the selected demographic variable.

### Research Methodology



**Fig 1:** Schematic representation of the Research methodology

### Data collecting process

- The data collecting process was as follows
- Ethical permission from the college
- Explain the procedure to the sample in their level of understanding and language
- Giving the written consent

- Explaining them about confidentiality and anonymity of their details
- Giving time and proper place to fill in the tools
- Helping them where ever necessary

### Data analysis

Analysis is the process of categories, ordering, manipulation, and summarizing of data to be obtain answer to research question. The purpose of the analysis is to reduce data to an intelligible and interpretable form so that the relation of research problem be studied and tested.

**Table 1:** Above table shows that, in data 5% of women have poor knowledge level on women empowerment, about 90% of women have average knowledge level on women empowerment and only 5% of women have good knowledge level on women empowerment.

n=100

Score Interpretation	Frequency(F)	Percentage (%)
Poor(0-6)	05	05%
Average(7-13)	90	90%
Good(14-20)	05	05%

### Conclusion

The researcher conducted a study to assess the level of knowledge towards women empowerment among women in selected urban areas of Pune city.

The result of data analysis specified that 5% of women have poor knowledge level on women empowerment, about 90% of women have average knowledge level on women empowerment and only 5% of women have good knowledge level on women empowerment.

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