

---

**ATTITUDE OF WOMEN LABOURERS TOWARDS EDUCATION IN  
RELATION TO THEIR LITERACY LEVEL AND ECONOMIC STATUS**

---

*Dr. Jyoti Gupta, Assistant professor*

*Sadbhavna College of Education for Women, Raikot*

**Abstract**

The status of women in India has been; many up and downs. The 20th century has been many changes in the global arena, economic, scientific and social. We have made noteworthy strides in all aspects of living of which the most exemplary one would be in the social sphere. Women have been given equal opportunities to compete with men and one another. In the last century and the early 20th century women were mostly relegated to the home and their place was the kitchen. The 20th century has witnessed a great deal of independence and autonomy for many countries. Women have been equal lighters for freedom. They have demanded for and received equality in education and there lies the secret of their success. Education and the awareness that comes with it have enabled this gender to fight their cause. They have emerged out of their kitchens and taken their places along with the men in becoming supplementary breadwinners.

**Keywords:** Women, Education, Status

---

**Introduction**

Empowerment of women has been identified as a major foot step towards attending sustainable development by different economic and social word organizations and nation around the world recognizing the need the government of India has introduced several women empowerment programmes which brought about considerable changes towards advancement, development empowerment of women, India's national policy for the empowerment of women. 2001perceived the need for increased space for women in decision making, economic and social policies, enhanced Opportunities and gender equality in fields of education health etc and prescribed to archive the goal by 2020. The specific goals of the policy stress the need to attain equal participation in decision making social and economic life, to enable women to identify their full potential equal access to quality education career guidance employment health and safety

---

changing societal attitudes and community practices. But the goals specified by the national policy are yet to be achieved.

According to recent studies 50 to 90% of all Agricultural activities are carried out by women and produce 44 percent of world food today. The goal of sound farming system should lead to increase income and employment for farm families to promote quality life style and environment with the diversified crops and produces it enables the farm family to convert farm residues into consumables products This helps in generating gram employment opportunities in the entire part of the year. The best way to make use of neutral and potential capabilities of farm women is to prove them with the opportunities for self development through training which helps in getting the assured income from the enterprises. With this background the present study conducted “Female labour has been an important segment of the workforce of India. With the changing socioeconomic scenario, women’s productive roles have assumed new dimensions.

### **Objectives**

1. To determine the literacy level of the Women Labour.
2. To study the economic status and attitude of Women Labour towards education.
3. To find out the relationship between the literacy level of Women Labour and their attitude towards education.

### **Delimitations**

- The present study is delimited to Women Labourers of District Ludhiana only.
- The study is delimited to 150 women labourers.
- The study is delimited to variables economic status and attitude of women labourers.

### **Method of Research**

In the present study the researcher had adopted descriptive correlational method of research. Descriptive correlational methods are frequently used in types of descriptive researches concerned with determining the extent of relationship between the variables. In this study sample mostly constituted either literate, illiterate or less educated people.

### **Sampling**

The investigator used purposive sampling technique to collect the data for the study. A sample of 150 Women Labourers is selected purposively for the present study.

**Tools**

The investigator had used Unstructured interview is an informal type of schedule in which interviewer has full freedom.

**Statistical Techniques**

The investigator used numerical and statistical techniques as Percentage, Mean, SD. and Correlation to analyze the data and relationship between different variables like attitude towards education, literacy level and economic status under the study.

**Results and Discussion****Descriptive Analysis****Correlation between Literacy level and Attitude towards Education of women labourers**

Variables	N	Mean	S.D.	Correlation
Literacy level	150	1.67	1.53	r= 0.050
Attitude towards Education	150	101.6	7.12	

Table No. 4.2.1. Show correlation between attitude towards education and literacy level of Farmers. The hypothesis “There is positive correlation between the literacy level of women labourers and their attitude towards education” is accepted. The literacy data of the Farmers shows that 56 counts are fully illiterate and 11 counts are primary school educated. Since as much as 37% and 7% of Farmers are illiterate and just having primary education, it is likely that they might not have reflected a positive View on education, or have shown them just neutral Without expressing any concern of education, probably they are more concerned with their occupation, their daily bread and butter (struggle for survival) than anything else. Hence the almost zero correlation between literacy level and attitude towards education of women labourers was found.

**Table No.4.2.2. Correlation between Economic status and Literacy level of women labourers**

Variables	N	Mean	S.D.	Correlation
Economic Status	150	2.586	1.50	r =0.252
Literacy Level	150	1.67	1.53	

The Table No.4.2.2 Indicates a clear significant positive correlation between economic status and literacy level. Since there is a low correlation between economic status and literacy level of women labourers one can say that a person having a better economic status is expected to have relatively high literacy level and vice-versa. The two variables show positive relationship' so it can be concluded that Literacy Level and Economic status were positively related to each other. So our hypothesis "There is positive correlation between the economic status of the women labourers and their Literacy level." remain accepted.

**Table No.4.2.3. Correlation between Economic status and Attitude towards education of women labourers.**

Variables	N	Mean	S.D.	Correlation
Attitude towards education	150	101.06	7.12	r =0.034
Economic status	150	2.586	1.50	

Table 4.2.3. Indicates a clear significant positive correlation between attitude towards education and economic status. The two variables, attitude towards education and economic status of women labourers show positive relationship. The value of correlation was found very much near to Zero Correlation Value. This means there is no Correlation between both Variables. So hypothesis "There is positive correlation between Attitude towards Education and economic status of the women labourers" is accepted.

### Conclusions

- It can be concluded that most of the women labourers belong to age group of 40 to 20 years.

- 
- One of them was found of widower and no case of divorce is found among the farmers. It can be concluded most of women labourers are married.
  - It can be concluded that most of the women labourers have average 2-3 children.
  - It can be concluded major part of the sample of study viz 37.33% were found illiterate while 28.66 were found educated to elementary level.
  - It can be revealed that 53% of women labourers have more than 5 members in the family.

### Suggestions

Based on the analysis and results of the study, the following suggestions are put forward:

1. Similar study may be conducted on the psycho-social problems of the women labourers.
2. Comparative study may be conducted on literacy and economic conditions among different strata of population.
3. Research may be conducted on the health problems of women labourers.

### Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are proposed.

1. The women labourers should be educated in population control measures, family planning and good family life.
2. Children of women labourers must be brought into the schools through program like Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).
3. The leading NGOS should come forward in providing awareness and contact programmed on various government schemes and their benefits for rural people.

### Bibliography

**Amaresh Dubey, Veronica Pala and Eugene D. Thomas, (2004)**, “Workforce Participation of Women in Rural India: The Role of Education”, *the Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, Vol. 47, No. 4, Oct-Dec pp. 749-760.

**Baidya KN. (1985)**; the landless poor--India's growing problem. 8(4):22-7.

**Dr.D.Swamikannan and C.Jeyalakshmi (2015)** Women Labour in Agriculture in India: Some Facets *Volume: 1; No: 1; November-2015. pp 22-28. ISSN: 2455-3921 International Journal of business and economic research.*

**Das Divya, (2010)** “Work life balance of women professionals“, *Admin Management Monthly Journal*, vol. 3(1) p. 38

**Garikipati, S (2009)** Landless but not asset less: female agricultural labour on the road to better status, evidence from India. *The Journal of Peasant studies Vol36, 2009 Issue 3.*

**Jose A. V., (1989)** “Women Workers in Rural India”, *International journal of publication, Geneva, Switzerland, 1989.*

**Joshi Mahesh, (1999)** “Women Rural Labourers”, APH Publication, New Delhi, India, pp. 21-25.

**Mishra Saraswati, (2002)** “Status of Indian Women”, Gyan Publication House, New Delhi, India, P.85.

**Usha Tuteja, (2000)**, “Contribution of Female Agricultural Workers in Family Income and their status in Haryana”, *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol.55, No.2, April-June pp. 136- 148.*