



IMPACT ON SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS & ECONOMIC LIFE OF HIGHLY EDUCATED MUSLIM & CHRISTIAN WORKING WOMEN

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* Dr. S.M. Sakhare

* Assot. Prof. Govt. College of Teacher Education, Yavatmal

Introduction

Now-a-days women are getting opportunity in every field to prove their abilities, so that they can get higher status in family, society and can organize mass movement against lack of freedom, social injustice and welfare as well as equal rights. In every community may be majority or minority are now getting higher education and are doing various jobs. An educated working women can exploit opportunities and with changed attitude they are keen to accept new challenges of life. They may enjoy the improved status in society.

The first Prime Minister Late Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru says, "Freedom depends on economic conditions even more than political and if a women is not economically free and self-earning she will have to depend on her husband or someone else, and dependents are never free. The association of man and woman should be perfect freedom and perfect comradeship with no dependence of one in other." But it is an matter of study that how this higher education and being of having their own earning effect the life of an women. How it shows impact on the social religious and economic life of an women. Does this higher education is implemented any how by these educated working women or we can say that how they take benefit of the higher education in modifying and changing their own life status in various aspects.

Need

To know the above mention factor it is in need to research the problem.

Selection of Topic

Today the women of every class whether they of majority or may be from minority all are getting facility of higher education and jobs. It is considerable that the education shows adverse effect on human life. So, as on women life. But, this effect becomes more important in women life when she is highly educated and along with it she is having her own earning means she is an working women. Now this higher education may effect or show impact on various aspects of their life like, social, religious and economic life. So, the researcher wants to research the impact

of higher education on social, religious and economic life of working women from Muslim and Christian community.

Subject of Research

"Impact on Social, Religious and Economic Life of Highly Educated Muslim and Christian Working Women"

Functional Definition of Concepts

- i) Social Life – "The life style of human being for the interaction of individual and group, or the welfare of human being as a member of their respective society." ii) Religious life – "A personal setup or institutionalized system of religious attitude beliefs and practice or particular community." iii) Economic life – "Income source and financial position of minority class women is termed as their economic life."
- iv) Higher Education – "Education beyond the secondary level, provided by college or university."
- v) Working Women – "Those women who are doing jobs in any organization private or government sector and are having their own earning such women are said to be working women."

Objectives

- 1) To find out highly educated working women of Muslim community.
- 2) To find out highly educated working women of Christian community.
- 3) To study the social and religious life of highly educated Muslim and Christian women.
- 4) To study the economic life of highly educated Muslim and Christian working women.
- 5) To do compare study of highly educated Muslim and Christian working women with impact on their social religious and economical life.

Hypothesis

Webster – "Hypothesis is a theory which is advanced in order to study the fact and examine the validity of theory." Research hypothesis is a formal affirmative statement predicting a single research outcome, a tentative explanation of the relationship between two or more variables.

Hypothesis of Problem

- 1) There are highly educated Christian working women than the Muslims.
- 2) Impact of education on social and religious life is more on Muslim women as

compare to Christian of education. 3) Impact on economic life is more on educated Christian working women than Muslim.

Scope and Limitation

- 1) Given research was restricted to Amravati city only.
- 2) The research was included only highly educated Muslim and Christian working women.
- 3) Only the impact of education was taken into consideration for the research.

Selection of Research Method

For the presented research descriptive research method was used. Out of the 3 methods descriptive research method has undoubtedly been the most popular and widely used research method in education. The problems in education directly involve people and the situation precipitating these problems are constantly in a state of change so survey method becomes very useful. John W. Best writes that – “A descriptive study describes and interprets what is. It is concerned with conditions or relationships that exist opinions that are held, processes that are going on effects that are widest or trend that are developing. In other words survey method means collection of facts, description, explanation and evaluation survey method collects three types of information. 1) Present Situation 2) Expected Situation

3) Knowledge of necessary tools According to Best – “The survey method gathers data from a relatively large number of cases at a particular time. It is not concerned with characteristic of individuals as individuals. It is concerned with the generally statistics that results when data are abstracted from a number of individual cases. It is essentially cross sectional.” Taking the above characteristics into consideration the investigator was determined to prefer survey method.

Sampling Procedure The most important aspect for the fulfillment of the objectives of research is the sample. A sample is a small proportion of population selected for analysis. In other words a sample is a limited number of elements selected from a population to be representative of that population. For the present research work selection of sample i.e. Muslim and Christian working women, a simple random sampling method was used. At least 50 Muslim and 50 Christian working women were selected for the collection of information.

Tools/Aids John Best, “Like a tools in carpenters box each research tool is an appropriate in a given situation to accomplish a particular purpose.” The major data gathering tools of research are – 1. Observation 2. Interviews 3. Questionnaire 4. Checklist 5. Sociometric Technique 6. Psychological Test

Selection of Tool

Questionnaire was selected as tool for the research. It was serve to 50 Muslim highly working women and 50 Christian highly educated working women.

Conclusion 1) Though both are working women, Muslim working women are highly educated than Christian working women. 2) Muslim working women are engaged in high class jobs. 3) Christian working women are observed dedicated towards society (As they are engaged in low earning but socially responsible job like Nursing and teaching). 4) Christian working women more social than Muslim working women. 5) It is found that, Christian working women are socially active than Muslim working women. 6) It is seen that, Christian working women are socially responsible than Muslim working women. 7) Both Muslim & Christian highly educated working women are seen to be religious. 8) Muslim working women accept the Non-acceptable religious concept

Probability Sampling	Non-Probability
Sampling Sample or unrestricted random sampling Systematic sampling Multistage sampling Cluster sampling	Incidental sampling Quota or chunk Purposive or judgement sampling

Sample “The representative proportion of the population is called a sample.”

Types of Sampling

Method of Study The data for present study was collected from Muslim and Christian working women.

because of family and pressure of society. 9) Christian working women are seen to be more introvert and conscious towards their religion. 10) It is seen that Muslim working women have high earning. 11) Being having high earning Muslim working women are not seen to be economically independent as Christian.

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