

Chapter 1

1.1 Conceptual Frame Work

“If all men are borne free, how is it that all women are born slaves?”

-Astell Marry

In almost all societies over the world the first question parents and relatives ask when the new-born emerges into this world is the same: is it a boy or a girl? The urgency and the intensity in the question reveal the great importance that human societies attach to sex differences. This is a manifestation of the fact that every societies differentiates between its men and women and prescribes separates sets of values, norms and role specifications for the two gender categories. Although such a differentiation, in principle, does not lead to the superiority and dominance of one group over the over, in practice gender dissimilarity is translated into gender inequality. No wonder therefore, the gender inequality is perhaps the oldest form of structural inequality and hence the resultant domination and exploitation of one sex by the other.

After independence of India revolutionary as well evolutionary changes the people saw in status and the position of the women in Indian society. It has been mentioned in the constitution of India that everybody us equal before law. There is no discrimination on the basis of the sex. Right to Equality is the Fundamental Right Enshrined in the Indian constitution. It is the drastic change in the history of India that the status and role of women is getting change from ancient to modern. But the status and position of women in India it yet a topic of discussion and needs specific attention. If we compare status and position of women of modern era with ancient period, it has changed a lot. As per the participation of

women in teaching is concerned it is easy to say that the role of women in teaching were rare. We rarely saw them in the teaching but as the time is changing the concept is going to change, in every school we find the women in teaching and they have their marvelous performance as well from primary to University level. Literacy rate of women in India is perhaps less than male but the situation is in towards the positive direction.

Throughout human history, the inferior status of women has been taken as a self-evident fact of nature of life and this assumption was shared by both men and women. Its multi-faceted dimensions have started unfolding only recently after social scientists have increasingly engaged in reflective and multi-pronged analysis of this critical issue. Suffice it is to state this fact in a sentence here because we reserve the latter half of the present chapter for an elaborate discussion of this issue. Such is the case of the 'fair sex' despite the known fact that India is one among the early third world nations to constitutionally consider women at par with men in all respects including franchise, education, employment and other life opportunities. In fact much before independence, the freedom struggle involved scores of Indian women who sacrificed their traditional gender roles as housewives and got into the main stream of national life. They braved the conservative elements in the Indian society which looked them down for crossing the boundaries of respectable femininity and sex role expectations of traditional social structure. It is really sad that their sacrifice remains only a part of history books and the younger generations of women remain where they were in the social hierarchy. What it means to be 'male' and 'female' is a question asked explicitly or implicitly in every society- traditional or modern. Through cross cultural research studies by social scientists like Mead and others, it has been firmly established that 'culture' rather than 'nature' is the major influence in

determining the differences between the sexes. As a result, it is now agreed that the word 'women' or 'man' in a given social context can be explained in cultural forms more precisely and more completely than in terms of innate qualities. For instance, from the time they are born, children are taught how to become men and, in the typical Indian cultural milieu girl is taught to act 'feminine' by expressing gentleness, responsiveness, timidity or through helping her mother in domestic chores at a tender age, whereas the boy is taught to express physical courage, toughness, aggression, competence and the like.

In the scientific age of today, the explicit progress and prosperity of man both in terms of material and intellect has put forward a challenge to the educational institutions. Schools as the most vital agency educating the human beings have always been the symbol of progress and the center of values in the past and even today. So apart from quantity, the quality of education provided by schools has been and continues to be a major concern in our society.

It has also been pointed out by the **Education Commission (1964-66)**, "The destiny of India is being shaped in her classroom", and to that it may be safely added that the destiny of these classroom is being achieved by the teachers. Teacher is flywheel of the whole educational machine. Modern schools plan the best equipment, the newest of the new media or the most progressive methods to achieve the stipulated educational goals, but these will prove dead fossils unless there would be the right use of teacher's breath, life and spirit into them. Consequently, the educator possesses a crucial position in all schemes of educational reconstruction.

"The Document Challenge of Education-A Policy Perspective" (1985), has highlighted teacher execution as the most pivotal contribution to the field of education.

Thus, it becomes the need of the hour to lay due emphasis on the factors influencing the performance of teachers in one or another way. It is of quiet significance to identify various factors affecting teachers' performance, recognize their impact and to find the means improving the performance of the teacher. A number of studies have been carried out in this context which identified numerous such factors which have direct or indirect bearings on the teachers' performance. These include teachers' attitude towards the profession and the students, teachers' teaching aptitude, job satisfaction, interaction with the socio-emotional climate prevailing in the institution, physical and mental health, behavioral aspects, personality perspectives, teachers' morale and many others. The findings of various researchers have established the impact of these factors on the teaching efficacy and the performance of the teachers.

In what ways the stress at workplace influences the personality factors of the teacher educator is the matter of research. The teacher educators are also supposed to go through a number of problems as the other professionals. They also have to face the problems more or less similar to the teachers or can say in a more complicated way that may lead to the reduction in their level of job satisfaction or their performance too.

The present investigation is a forward step on the way, where various researchers have laid foundations of their researches. In the present study, the investigator has made an attempt to study the social freedom among the women teacher educators working in the government and self-finance colleges of education in comparative perspectives.

This would be of tremendous importance for the personnel engaged with the administration of government and self-finance colleges' teacher training institutions.

1.2 Concept of Social Freedom

For centuries women have been treated as weak, obedient, shy, and timid partner of men and thereby have enjoyed an inferior status in society. However, in recent years desire for social freedom among women has manifested itself in protest and revolt against the traditional social norms and taboos which place them in inferior roles and status and make them subservient to men. With the growth in education and vocational opportunities, women throughout the world have become more conscious of their rights of equality and freedom and have revolted against the conventional norms *Phandnis and Malani (1978)*. Women are taking up non-traditional roles and are developing a new outlook in life.

The 'women-lib' movement has become a world-wide event. The conscious educated women are not prepared to accept either an inferior role or less wages than their male counterparts. They demand equality in true sense of the term in all spheres of life. Social freedom in its most general sense concerns itself with what we may or may not do because of the assent or constraint of other people. It excludes questions that concern abilities or constraints we have because of the impersonal and unconscious laws of nature or due to our own intrinsic qualities. No one constrains our freedom to fly by flapping our arms rapidly. One will neither be arrested, nor fined, nor excommunicated for attempting to fly in this manner. It simply will not work. On the other hand, presuming one is minimally able-bodied, nature does not constrain us from the act of shoplifting. We are constrained from shoplifting because it is antisocial, criminal, or sinful. This is the realm of social freedom.

Other people can constrain our freedom in a variety of ways. Most obviously, if one is physically imprisoned, one is constrained by barriers put in place by others.

Constraints need not be physical, however. The threat of violence, or constraint, is itself a constraint. An awareness that one is under surveillance is a constraint. Likewise, the threat of ostracism is a functional constraint. Humans are social animals. To be part of a society is to avoid creating too many social barriers between oneself and others on whom one is dependent. Limitations in available resources are also constraints. The ownership of land is a simple example. One may be free, in a legal sense, to purchase a certain parcel of land, but this freedom is effectively nullified if the land is owned by someone else who adamantly refuses to sell. In all cases, social freedom is more-or-less narrowly defined by the customs, laws, perceptions and prejudices of the particular society in which one lives.

To make the unqualified statement “I am free” or “I live in a free country” is to assert nothing. It is essentially like saying “I am big”. Without some context to refer to, the word “free” means no more than the word “big”. You are free, probably, to read the next sentence in this essay and to draw your next breath. Beyond that, your freedom is wholly contingent on the vagaries of circumstance. Social freedom has no natural guarantor that stands above the social context that defines it. It is usually more meaningful to talk of specific rights than to discuss freedom in some extra-contextual sense. Again, we must avoid the vague connotations usually carried by the term "right," and reduce it to some workable definition. A right is behavior or state of being that is acceptable within a certain social context. To exercise a right is either to do something acceptable or to be something acceptable. Rights are entirely social in nature. Copper does not have a right to conduct electricity nor does it need one. The electrical conductivity of copper is inherent rather than volitional. There is no copper that can elect to be non-conductive. Similarly, the brute fact of one’s existence cannot be socially constrained. One can be ostracized, or even executed,

but no one can be utterly removed from the physically causal world. Even if someone kills you, you still *were*, and your existence in one region of space-time will continue to yield consequences indefinitely.

Rights sort all behaviors into acceptable and unacceptable realms. They define both individuals and the societies they inhabit. Societies, in an important sense, are no more than the application of a certain set of interpersonal constraints to a certain body of people – and rights are merely the field of action left unconstrained. If one had the universe entirely to one’s self, the idea of rights would have no meaning. Being the product of the vicissitudes of human beings, all rights are both temporary and provisional. There is no such thing as a right which cannot be taken away. Beyond one’s brute existence, however fleeting, there are no actions or future states of being (other than death) which cannot be constrained by some human agency. We have rights only at the sufferance of others.

I will not go so far as to say the term “rights” is synonymous with the term “privileges”. The term “privilege” carries connotations which imply something even more fleeting than a “right”. Privileges are always granted by specific authorities, whereas rights may be basic assumptions of a certain culture, not granted by anyone in particular. Indeed, many rights are no more than a reflection of such cultural norms. If someone cuts us off in traffic most of us feel we have a “right” to honk our horns. This is an actual *right*, as it is certainly possible to imagine a society in which such horn honking would be unacceptable. It is not, however, a delineated “privilege” that anyone in particular has bestowed on us. It is merely an acceptable display of frustration in our culture.

1.3 National Policy for the Women

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women.

Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, Plans and Programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. From the Fifth Five Year Plan onwards has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development. In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women. The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local levels.

India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 1993. The Mexico Plan of Action, the Nairobi Forward Looking strategies, the Beijing Declaration as well as the UNGA Session on Gender Equality and Development and Peace for the 21th century, titled "Further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action" have been unreservedly endorsed by India for appropriate follow up.

The Policy also takes note of the commitments of the Ninth Five Year Plan and the other Sectoral Policies relating to empowerment of Women. The women's movement and a wide-spread network of non-Government Organizations which have strong grass-roots presence and deep insight into women's concerns have contributed in inspiring initiatives for the empowerment of women.

However, there still exists a wide gap between the goals enunciated in the Constitution, legislation, policies, plans, Programmes, and related mechanisms on the one hand and the situational reality of the status of women in India, on the other. This has been analysed extensively in the Report of the committee on the Status of Women in India, "Towards Equality", 1974 and highlighted in the National Perspective Plan for Women, 1988-2000, the Shramshakti Report, 1988 and the Platform for Action, Five Years after- An assessment".

Gender disparity manifests itself in various forms, the most obvious being the trend of continuously declining female ratio in the population in the last few decades. Social stereotyping and violence at the domestic and societal levels are some of the other manifestations. Discrimination against girl children, adolescent girls and women persists in parts of the country. The underlying causes of gender inequality are related to social and economic structure, which is based on informal and formal norms, and practices.

Consequently, the access of women particularly those belonging to weaker parts including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other backward Classes and minorities, majority of whom are in the rural areas and in the informal, unorganized sector- to education, health and productive resources, among others, is inadequate. Therefore, they remain largely marginalized, poor and socially excluded.

1.4 Objectives of the National Policy for the Women

The goal of this Policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. The Policy will be widely disseminated so as to encourage active participation of all stakeholders for achieving its goals.

Specifically, the objectives of this Policy include:

- Creating an environment through positive economic and social policies for full development of women to enable them to realize their full potential.
- The de-jure and de-facto enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom by women on equal basis with men in all spheres- political, economic, social, cultural and civil.
- Equal access to participation and decision making of women in social, political and economic life of the nation.
- Equal access to women to health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and public office etc.
- Strengthening legal systems aimed at elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.
- Changing societal attitudes and community practices by active participation and involvement of both men and women.
- Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development process.
- Elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against women and the girl child; and

- Building and strengthening partnerships with civil society, particularly women's organizations.

1.5 Policy Prescriptions

a. Judicial Legal Systems

Legal-judicial system will be made more responsive and gender sensitive to women's needs, especially in cases of domestic violence and personal assault. New laws will be enacted and existing laws reviewed to ensure that justice is quick and the punishment meted out to the culprits is commensurate with the severity of the offence.

At the initiative of and with the full participation of all stakeholders including community and religious leaders, the Policy would aim to encourage changes in personal laws such as those related to marriage, divorce, maintenance and guardianship so as to eliminate discrimination against women.

The evolution of property rights in a patriarchal system has contributed to the subordinate status of women. The Policy would aim to encourage changes in laws relating to ownership of property and inheritance by evolving consensus in order to make them gender just.

b. Decision Making

Women's equality in power sharing and active participation in decision making, including decision making in political process at all levels will be ensured for the achievement of the goals of empowerment. All measures will be taken to guarantee women equal access to and full participation in decision making bodies at every level, including the legislative, executive, judicial, corporate, statutory bodies, as also the advisory Commissions, Committees, Boards, and Trusts etc.

Affirmative action such as reservations/quotas, including in higher legislative bodies, will be considered whenever necessary on a time bound basis.

Women- friendly personal policies will also be drawn up to encourage women to participate effectively in the development process.

1.6 Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in the Development Process

Policies, Programmes and systems will be established to ensure mainstreaming of women's perspectives in all developmental processes, as catalysts, participants and recipients.

Wherever there are gaps in policies and programmes, women specific interventions would be undertaken to bridge these. Coordinating and monitoring mechanism will also be devised to assess from time to time the progress of such mainstreaming mechanisms. Women's issues and concerns as a result will specially be addressed and reflected in all concerned laws, sectoral policies, plans and programmes of action.

1.7 Economic Empowerment of women

a. Poverty Eradication

As most of the women population resides in the category of the Below Poverty Line and their situation is so worst which also leads to the social discrimination of the women. Their problem of poverty and social discrimination can be resolved by planning macroeconomic policies and poverty eradication programmes. There is a need of taking steps to mobilize the poor women and these steps can be in the form of providing social economic and civil freedom to them and providing them necessary supports to enhance their potential and capabilities.

b. Micro Credit

As per the Access of women to credit for consumption and production is concerned, there is a need of establishment of platform to strengthen the flow of credit through extant financial institutions and banks which will help the women who are below poverty line to easy access to credit.

c. Women and Economy

While framing any policy and programmes, policy makers need to consider the view point and perspective of women. Their equal contribution in the socio economic sector of the country can be considered if we give them an opportunity to excel in the field of social and economic development of the country. They are the good contributor as producers.

1.8 Globalization

As the globalization is increasing, a new challenges comes out to achieve the objective of the women equality. There is a great impact of gender in the small level studies which is bespoke by DWCD. It can be easy to say that government should reframe and modify the pitfalls in the framed policies and programmes to equal access to economic development and employment opportunities. The poverty of the women creates the platform of gender discrimination and inequality which becomes the factor of social discrimination. The policies and strategies needs to be framed in a manner that will lead to the equal participation of the women and will enhance the level of social freedom among women.

1.9 Women and Agriculture

India is in the list of the agricultural countries in the world where women and men both contribute in the agricultural sector. But the special concentration need to be laid on the women as producers. Women should provide training by various extension programmes such as conservation of the soil, social forestry and diary development. Other related occupations such as horticulture, animal husbandry, poultry and fishers need to be considered beneficial for the upliftment of the women.

1.10 Women and Industry

Women in India are the great successor in all the fields like electronics, food processing, textiles, agro industries information technology etc. Giving support them in terms of labor legislation, social security along with other opportunities to take part in the industrial sectors. It is the condition and situation of women workers in India that they cannot work at night shift in factories and industries or some other place. In this regard there is a need of availing appropriate measures to make the women enable to work on night shift without any hesitation and this can be possible by providing them security and provision of transportation.

1.11 Support Services

Other facilities like support services in the form of child care facilities i.e. crèches at work site, institutions of Education homes for aged and persons with special needs need to be established for their full contribution and participation in the social economic and political life. Along with this there is an urgent of framing women friendly policies for the development of the women in each sector.

1.12 Social Empowerment of Women

a. Education

Education plays an important role in the social upliftment of the women and the girls so there equal access to education for all women and girls should be ensured to provide them the opportunity to get equal status in the society. As the women and girls are discriminated by the one and another reasons, government along with all stakeholders should take appropriate and needed steps to overcome all the problems associated with the inequality of the women. Illiteracy among women can be eradicated by implementing the formula of Universalization of Education and creating the gender sensitive Education system in the country, by increasing enrolment and retention rates of girls and improve the quality of education as well as development of occupation, vocation, technical skills by women. With special focus on the existing and future policies, framed objective of the equal access to education can be achieved and particularly the Education of the weaker sections such as Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities etc. The objectives to be achieved by 2000 AD in regard to women's education which leads to social freedom among women are:

- Elimination of illiteracy, universalization of elementary education minimization of the drop-out rate in the age group 6-14 years and maximum retention in the schools of both gender.
- Enduring opportunities to all women for access to appropriate level, nature and quality of education and also the wherewithal for success comparable with men.
- Substantial vocationalisation and diversification of secondary education so as to provide a wide scope for employment and economic independence of women which will be strong supports to attain the social and economic freedom in the women.

- social freedom among women and women educators can be attained by making education an effective means for women's equality by (a) Addressing ourselves to the constraints that prevent women from participating in the educational process; (b) Eliminating the existing sexist bias in the system; (c) Making necessary intervention in the content and processes of education to inculcate positive and egalitarian attitudes; and (d) Ensuring that teacher's perceive this as one of their essential roles.
- It is very important to provide non-formal and part-time courses to women to enable them to acquire knowledge and skills for their social, cultural and economic advancement.
- Impetus to enroll in various professional degree courses so as to increase their number in medicine, teaching, engineering and other fields substantially so that they get an opportunity to explore themselves.
- Creating a new system of accountability, particularly in respect of the basic educational services, to the local community, inter alia, by active involvement of women.

b. Health

Health of the every individual is very crucial in his all-round development. Proper nutrition and health services should be given to women and girls at all stages of the life as it is the right of every women. As per the infant mortality rate is concerned, it is essential to consider it in the National population policy and other extension policies and programmes. It is the responsibility of the state and central government to access reasonable, affordable and quality health and care.

Specific steps will be taken to address the social, developmental and health consequences and other sexually transmitted diseases in women for their protection of good health. Government can play an important both central and local level can play a vital role addressing the same problems. If parents of the girl child get aware about the harmful consequences of the early marriage, it will definitely be very crucial in reducing the child marriage rate in the country.

It is the commitment of the of the National population policy that both the gender have to access secure, appropriate and effective methods of family planning and address the problems of the early marriages of the girls child. There can be an implementation of various effective policies and programmes such as BSY. The scheme BSY has great impact on the marriage at the early stages.

c. Nutrition

In accordance with high risk of malnutrition and disease which women face at, infancy, childhood, adolescent as well on reproductive stages, attention need to be given to meet nutritional needs of women at all phases. Social freedom of the women has various associated aspects which requires more attention. As per the nutrition and health of the women is concerned, it is easy to say by confidence that there is a need of link between the health of adolescent girls, pregnant girls.

Along with this the intra household inequalities can be improved by providing the Nutrition education and creating awareness among the women and girls at household. Women's should be given an equal opportunities to participate in the planning, superintendence and delivery system.

1.13 Drinking Water and Sanitation

As it has above mentioned that health and care of the every individual is his/her right. Proper drinking water facilities, toilet facilities and sanitation should be accessible within the walls of the house whether it is in rural, urban or slum area. It is the responsibility of each and every stakeholder to ensure the participation of the women in the planning, maintains and delivery system.

1.14 Housing and Shelter

Social freedom of the women is not only an isolated concept but it has various related and associated conditions. So the government should ensure that women should not remained deprived from even single opportunity. Providing them the adequate shelter, safe housing and accommodation is the responsibility of the government and family members to ensure their safe and secure life.

1.15 Science and Technology

Women are not playing their role in the background but they are doing their best in the field of science and technology. More and more involvement can be possible by strengthening the programmes and policies related to entry of women in the field of science and technology. Providing proper guidance and motivation to choose the field of science and technology in higher Education can be the best initiative.

Special attention needs to be given on the proper training of women in areas such as communication and information technology. Along with this special efforts should be made to develop the needed technologies in accordance with the compatibility of the women with.

1.16 Women in Difficult Circumstances

The condition of the disadvantaged women is very worst in the country, they are residing in the very difficult circumstances. Difficult circumstances may be extreme poverty of the women, women in conflict situations, women affected by natural calamities, disabled widows, displaced due to threats and some other reasons, women who are the victims of prostitution as well affected by marital violence.

1.17 Violence against women

Even the constitution of India has made special provisions for the protection of the women's rights but still India is lacking in providing them the due share in social economic and Educational sphere. Women are the victims of the violence against them in the form of physical and mental threat in the home as well outside. To eliminate these violence, there is a need to establish a platform in grass root level so that the problems can be solved from the basic to higher level. Harassment of women at work place is also prevalent in India which affect the social freedom of the women.

1.18 Rights of the Girl Child

Children are the future of country. Both boy and girl child needs proper protection special initiatives should be taken to eliminate all forms of discrimination against the girl-child. There are the negative cultural practices attitudes which leads to violence against girls should address in a proper channel. Promote and protect the rights of the girl-child and increase awareness of her needs and potential. It is essential to educate the women and girls to protect them from these types of discrimination and malpractices. Education, skill development and training can be helpful in this regard. Even the girls do not find themselves safe in the work place. There is a need of making strict rules and laws to

eliminate the economic exploitation of the girl child work. By promoting the girl-child's rights awareness among the different stakeholders is essential and they should ensure their participation in social, economic and political life. For providing them equality role of the family needs to be strengthen.

1.19 Mass Media

Mass media is the agency which can promote each and every thing in the worldwide. As per the dignity of the girls and women are concerned, it is the great agent. Mass is the best institution to remove the negative thoughts and dilemma from the society against women. In the same way women should get equal opportunities to ensure equal access for women in the communication technology. This mass media can is the best platform to remove the stereotypes.

1.20 Operational Strategies

a. Action Plans

Central and state government can draw a special action plan to meet the problems of women and can provide them the equal rights as others are enjoying. It needs to translate the policies and programmes into the concrete actions by special contribution and participation of the central government, state government along with the Department of women and child development.

Developing Gender Development Indices in collaboration with specialized agencies can support the excellent planning and policy formulation and appropriate distribution of needed resources.

Gender disaggregated data can be collected by the initiatives of the central state, local government and other research and academic agencies. It will bridge the data and

information gaps and will reflect over the status and position of the women. Banks, ministries and other financial institutions will be advised to collect, maintain and disseminate the data on the basis of gender disaggregation.

b. Institutional Mechanisms

Central and state government promotes the advancement of the women by taking into consideration the institutional mechanisms. These interventions can be beneficial only when there is a provision of the adequate and appropriate resources. It is to be indicated here that training in skills can effectively influence the policies at macro level. It will also be very helpful to achieve the goal of women empowerment. For proper vigilance over the operationalization of policies and programmes for women empowerment it is essential that National and State Councils will oversee the process. Other institutions such as National commission for women, state commission for women, other social welfare boards, NGO's and women organizations can participate in the welfare and empowerment of the women and providing them the freedom, it may in the sphere of social, economic, Education etc. these organizations may play a crucial role in collecting data, research in the area by conducting a small and large survey, along with this by implementing training and awareness programmes. It is more important to link these institutions with study centers related to women studies, research and academics. Institutions at the district level needs to be strengthened in the way which tracks the problems from the grassroots level and address them in the national level. Other small groups like Self-help groups at village and panchayat level are providing the sense of satisfaction to women which may be small contribution to the upliftment of the women.

c. Resource Management

Accessibility of satisfactory monetary, human and market assets to actualize the Policy will be overseen by concerned Departments, budgetary credit establishments and bank, private division, common society and other associated foundations.

This procedure will include:

- ✓ Assessment of advantages streaming to ladies and asset allotment to the projects identifying with them through an activity of sexual orientation planning. Proper changes in strategies will be made to upgrade advantages to ladies under these plans;
- ✓ Adequate asset portion to create and advance the approach plot prior in light of above by concerned Departments.
- ✓ Developing cooperative energy between work force of Health, Rural Development, Education and Women and Child Development Department at field level and other town level functionaries'
- ✓ Meeting credit needs by banks and monetary credit organizations through reasonable arrangement activities and improvement of new establishments in a joint effort with the Department of Women and Child Development.

The technique of Women's Component Plan embraced in the Ninth Plan of guaranteeing that at the very least 30% of advantages/assets stream to ladies from all Ministries and Departments will be actualized successfully so that the necessities and interests of ladies and young ladies are tended to by every single concerned segment. The Department of Women and Child Development being the nodal Ministry will screen and survey the advance of the usage of the Component Plan every once in a while, as far as

both quality and amount in a joint effort with the Planning Commission. Endeavors will be made to channelize private area speculations as well, to bolster programmes and ventures for headway of ladies.

d. Legislation

The current administrative structure will be evaluated and extra authoritative measures taken by recognized offices to execute the Policy. This will likewise include an audit of every single existing law including individual, standard and tribal laws, subordinate enactment, and related guidelines and also official and regulatory controls to dispense with all sexual orientation prejudicial references. The procedure will be arranged over a day and age 2000-2003. The particular measures required would be advanced through a counsel procedure including common society, National Commission for Women and Department of Women and Child Development. In fitting cases the conference procedure would be enlarged to incorporate different partners as well.

Compelling execution of enactment would be advanced by including common society and group. Suitable changes in enactment will be attempted, if important.

Likewise, taking after other particular measures will be taken to actualize the enactment successfully:

- ✓ Strict implementation of all pertinent lawful arrangements and fast redressal of grievances will be guaranteed, with an extraordinary concentrate on brutality and sexual orientation related abominations.
- ✓ Measures to forestall and rebuff inappropriate behavior at the work environment, insurance for ladies specialists in the composed/sloppy part and strict requirement

of applicable laws, for example, Equal Remuneration Act and Minimum Wages Act will be attempted.

- ✓ Crimes against ladies, their occurrence, anticipation, examination, recognition and indictment will be frequently looked into at all Crime Review for and Conferences at the Central, State and District levels. Perceived neighborhood, deliberate associations will be approved to hotel Complaints and encourage enlistment, examinations and lawful procedures identified with brutality and abominations against young ladies and ladies.
- ✓ Women's Cells in Police Stations, Encourage Women Police Stations Family Courts, Mahila Courts, Counseling Centers, Legal Aid Centers and Nyaya Panchayats will be fortified and extended to take out brutality and barbarities against ladies.
- ✓ Widespread scattering of data on all parts of legitimate rights, human rights and different privileges of ladies, through uncommonly outlined lawful proficiency projects and rights data projects will be finished.

1.21 Gender Sensitization

Preparing of faculty of official, authoritative and legal wings of the State, with an extraordinary concentrate on strategy and program composers, execution and advancement offices, law implementation hardware and the legal, and non-legislative associations will be embraced.

Different measures will include:

- ✓ Promoting societal attention to sex issues and ladies' human rights.

- ✓ Review of educational programs and instructive materials to incorporate sexual orientation training and human rights issues.
- ✓ Removal of all references critical to the nobility of ladies from every open archive and legitimate instruments.
- ✓ Use of various types of broad communications to convey social messages identifying with ladies' equity and strengthening.

1.22 Panchayat Raj Institutions

The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the India Constitution have filled in as a leap forward towards guaranteeing measure up to get to and expanded investment in political power structure for ladies. The PRIs will assume a focal part during the time spent upgrading ladies' interest out in the open life. The PRIs and the neighborhood self-Governments will be effectively required in the usage and execution of the National Policy for Women at the grassroots level.

1.23 Partnership with the willful area associations

The inclusion of intentional associations, affiliations, leagues, exchange unions, non-legislative associations, ladies' associations, and also establishments managing instruction, preparing and research will be guaranteed in the definition, usage, observing and audit of all strategies and projects influencing ladies. Towards this end, they will be furnished with fitting bolster identified with assets and limit building and encouraged to take an interest effectively during the time spent the strengthening of ladies.

1.24 Worldwide Co-operation

The Policy will go for usage of worldwide commitments/duties in all areas on strengthening of ladies, for example, the Convention on All Forms of Discrimination

against Women, Convention on the Rights of Child, International Conference on Population and Development and other such instruments. Global, territorial and sub-provincial participation towards the strengthening of ladies will keep on being supported through sharing of encounters, trade of thoughts and innovation, organizing with establishments and associations and through reciprocal and multi-parallel organizations.

1.25 Need of the Study

Our society being basically traditionalist, the 'women-lib' movement has not succeeded in attracting the Indian women the same way as it did influence the women in the west. **Rama Devi (1963)** reported on the basis of her study that the attitude of Indian women was still not far away from the traditional one, although educated and working women have less traditional attitudes and acceptance. **Jacobson (1977)** observes that in India "even in rapidly growing urban areas traditional rites and values relating to women find wide acceptance and in countless number of nation's women veil their faces and quietly accept dictates of their elder's". According to **Gore (1977)** in an Indian joint family a women learns to subordinate her desires to those of her husband and in-laws. Even the college girl students are basically the same age old Indian women aspiring to become good housewife **Verma (1972)**. However, literature shows that in recent year's roles, functions and status of Indian women have undergone some remarkable change (**Baig, 1976; Jain, 1976; Kapur, 1974; Mehta, 1970; Nanda, 1976**). The educated urban girls in particular manifest greater freedom in adding to family income play assertive role in family affairs (**Kapur, 1970**). The Indian family pattern has become somewhat more permissive and many of the traditional family values have undergone transformation (**Sinha, 1984**). The Government of India published an authentic document in 1975 regarding facts and figures

on status of India women. These facts brought out two things to lights: (i) women in India are still subjected to discrimination, ill treatment and enjoy lower status as compared to men, and (ii) there is growing concern and resentment particularly among educated women and educated working women against all such customs and rituals which lower down their status in society, and they carry strong desire for social freedom. In the light of the above research gap the investigator justifies the need to conduct a study stated as under.

1.26 Statement of the Problem

“Social Freedom and its Ramifications on Teaching: An Analysis in Context of Women Teacher Educators”

1.27 Operational Definition of Variables

a. Social Freedom

In this study the Social Freedom refers to women’s desire to be free from social taboos, conventions, rituals and roles which provide them with lower status in society. In this study social Freedom refers to freedom of women teacher educators from control or interference of parents and husband, freedom from social taboos, customs and rituals which impose conventional roles and restrictions on women teacher educators. Along with this social freedom refers here to freedom of women teacher educators concerning sex and marriage. The study also considers social freedom of women teacher educators in the form of Economic freedom and social equality.

b. Women Teacher Educators

Teacher is more experienced person who tends to modify the behavior of the less experienced person through teaching, training and/or institutions. The women teacher educators are the professionals working in teacher training institutions and teaching teacher

trainees at either level i.e. pre-primary, primary or secondary. In present context, the professionals who are giving training to the pupil teachers in the B. Ed. colleges have been taken as the teacher educators.

1.28 Objectives of the Study

1. To study the level of social freedom and its effect on teaching of women teacher educators.
2. . To study the social freedom and its effect on teaching of rural women teacher educators.
3. To study the social freedom and its effect on teaching of urban women teacher educators.

1.29 Hypothesis

1. There will be no significant effect of social freedom on the teaching of women teacher educators.
2. There will be no significant effect of social freedom on the teaching of rural women teacher educators.
3. There will be no significant effect of social freedom on the teaching of urban women teacher educators.

1.30 Delimitations of the study

The current study has delimitations with respect to the sample collection. There are 46 B. Ed. Colleges in Rohtak District and researcher had selected 16 B. Ed. colleges randomly. Researcher had taken only women teacher educators of B. Ed. colleges as per the requirement of the study. The present study has been conducted on 100 Women teacher educators of B. Ed. Colleges.