

A Study on Relevance of Women's Education

Pooja, (Research Scholar),

Department of Education, Om Sterling Global University, Hisar

Dr. Asha Yadav (Associate Professor),

Department of Education, Om Sterling Global University Hisar

Abstract:

This paper discusses the impact of education on women as well as the changes that we must have to deal with during the process. Women play an important part in the growth of family. Women education is now regarded as the backbone of India's social and national development. The present paper discusses the relevance of women education in India. Education is essential for every human being. When girls are not educated, everyone suffers its results.

Education is a very important need for every human being. Female education is more important than male education because if you educate one male you educate only one person but if you educate a girl, you educate whole family. When girls are not educated everyone suffers. Female education is as important three basic needs that is food, cloth and shelters.

Keywords: Education, Need and importance, Barriers.

Introduction:

Women play a very important role in the progress of a family, society and country. In order to make democracy successful in the country women education is necessary together with the men. Educated women are the real source of happiness in the family. Education is one of the milestones for women empowerment because it enables them to respond to the challenges, to confront their traditional role and change their lifestyle (Bhat, 2015). The female literacy rate in India is lower than the male literacy rate. Compared to boys, fewer girls are enrolled in the schools, and many of them drop out. "Educate a Girl, Empower a Nation." Women play a vital role in the development of the nation. In this century the economic wealth of the country not only depends on the men but also in the hands of the women. To improve the role of women in the society the government mainly concentrated on their education and increasing employment opportunities. In these circumstances, we require the further improvement in the equality in gender, level of literacy and empowerment of women in every corner in India. For that, the Indian Government has launched quite a few programmes and schemes to carry them into conventional of development. These actions have brought about observable changes in the socio-economic conditions of women. After India got independence, the participation of women

nationalists was widely acknowledged. When the Indian Constitution was formulated, it granted equal rights to women, considering them legal citizens of the country and as an equal to men in terms of freedom and opportunity. Free and compulsory education to the children between the ages of 6 to 14 is a fundamental right of Indian citizens according to the Indian Constitution under the 86th Amendment. Even though the Indian government, has taken some measures such as the "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan" (the main intend of this program is to give primary education particularly to girl children from poor rural areas). In spite of these activities there are many obstacles in women education. Hence, this study is mainly focused on women education in India an analysis.

Education in India

Women education in India plays a very important role in the overall development of the country. It not only helps in the development of half of human resources, but in improving the quality of life at home and outside (Suguna, 2011). The Indian Education system has two important structures, one is formal and another one is non-formal education. Some other educational programmed also formulated to motivate the women education such as online education and distance education. The main objective of the entire educational programmed is to make every girl child to educate. Hence it is of foremost importance to raise the level of education amongst

women. There are an estimated 33.3 million Indians enrolled in higher education courses in India, according to the HRD ministry's All India Survey on Higher education report for 2015. On these, 17.9 million are boys and 15.4 million are girls as of 2014-2015. Fundamental Rights of women are equality, freedom to religion, educational rights, cultural and educational, against exploitation, freedom. Improving girls' educational levels has been demonstrated to have clear impacts on the health and economic future of young women, which in turn improves the prospects of their entire community. After the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Basic education is more than an end in itself; it is the foundation for lifelong learning and human development (Ramachandran, 1998).

Importance & need of Women education:

Social improvement: Women education helps the women to solve the issues and problems faced by society. Kothari commission of 1968 recommended education as a device for social progression. Through woman education, India can attain the objective of social development. **Gender equality:** Woman is a part of unprivileged section of society. Education helps them to seal a gender gap in society. Coeducation institutes also teach men children to give respect to female.

Economic productivity: Through women education the country can attain the growth in the economic level, and it also raise the GDP of a nation.

Decrease in infant humanity: The educated women understand her family situation and take suitable and better decisions in the family to avoid the dispute among the family members. Women education also brings down the infant humanity rate in India. **Improved living standard:** Education will automatically increase the employment opportunity for a woman. A well-educated woman has the possibility to get good job and better standard of living.

Political Representation:

Women are under-represented as voters and political participants across the world. Civic education, training, and overall empowerment, according to the United Nations Women's programmes on leadership and participation, will help bridge that gap.

Equality in Society:

Discrimination and inequality always begin at the root level. When a boy goes to school while his sister remains home because she is a girl, it shows a seed of bias in the boy's head. He believes he is superior simply because he is a boy, and he has no rationale for this belief. When women participate in education by attending schools and colleges with males, the boys are more aware of their educational rights and are less likely to acquire a superiority complex. As a result, teaching both men and women promotes the concepts of equality and democracy.

Poverty Reduction:

When women have equal rights and access to education, they are more likely to engage in business and economic activities. By feeding, clothing, and providing for entire families, increased earning power and income battle existing and future poverty.

Barriers:

Most of the barriers of women's empowerment and equity lie ingrained in cultural norms. Many women feel their pressure, while others have become accustomed to being treated inferior to men. The discrimination against the girl child begins from birth itself. Boys are preferred over girls; hence infanticide is a common practice in India. Some of the major barriers are listed below:

1. Caste System.
2. Child Labour.
3. Demographic Factors.
4. Dowry as Condon.
5. Early Marriage.
6. Gender bias in Curriculum.
7. Higher dropout rate among girls.
8. Parental preferences for boys going to school.
9. Economic Backwardness.
10. Implementation Gaps.
11. Loopholes in the legal structure.
12. Unaware of their legal status.
13. Lack of Political will.
14. Schooling costs.
15. The burden of household labour.
16. Shortage of school facilities, especially in rural areas.
17. Inadequacies in Teaching Learning environment.
19. Social and religious values.
20. Shortage of female teachers.

Efforts For Women Education**Major constitutional provisions on the girl child are:**

- Article 14: Equal rights and opportunities to men and women.
- Article 15: Prohibits discrimination on any ground.
- Article 23: Forced labour is prohibited.
- Article 24: No child belows the age of 14 years shall be employed to work.
- Article 42: Provisions for just and human conditions of work and maternity relief.
- Article 45: Free and compulsory education for all children.
- Article 47: Raising the level of nutrition and the standard of living.

Government Schemes:

- Sarvashiksha abhiyan, 2002-2010
- Mid- day meal scheme
- Navodayavidyala system
- National Literacy Mission
- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
- District Primary Education Program, 1994-2008

For promoting women empowerment some efforts and recommendation are:

- Provide schools within walking distance, closer to the place of dwelling, and if necessary, satellite schools for remote hamlets.
- Introduce flexible school timing and a region-specific school calendar.
- Appoint more women teachers in rural areas and provide them secure residential accommodation.
- Provide incentives like uniforms, textbooks, exercise books, attendance scholarship, free bus passes etc.
- Introduce facilities for “bridge programmers” to enable dropouts to re-enter the school system.
- Improve quality of education, motivate teachers to make learning a joyful exercise.

Conclusion:

It is necessary to create an environment that will allow women to participate in educational programs. Equal and active participation of women is obligatory. The 21st century of Women Education and Employment is the sole remedy to improve the status of women. Education is an important determinant for human resource development.

Women play a prominent role in the economic, cultural, political and social life of us country. It is most essential task of our Govt. to bring to every girl and woman into the light of education and to ensure the social as well as the economic development of us nation. Principles of a feminist pedagogies and critical pedagogies should be developed and sustained in Women's Community education. We must be confident to say not to marginalization. Let us all come together to empower our girls and make a "New India".

Reference:

1. Upadhyaya., & Heena,R.(2010). Financing of higher education a case study of the M.S.University of Baroda.
2. Choudhary,R.(2011). Case Studies of Women administrators: in Higher Education System of India.
3. Jha,J.,Ghatak, N., Menon,N.,Dutta., & Mahendiram,S.(2019). Women's Education and Empowerment in Rural India.
4. Srivatsan,A.,& Srivatsan,A.(2020). Shining Light in Women's education.
5. Tim,A.,& Stephanie,S.(2021). Femininity and the History of Women's Education.