Importance of Education in Women Empowerment

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Abstract:

Women empowerment is a global issue and discussion on women political right are at the forefront of many formal and informal campaigns worldwide. The concept of women empowerment was introduced at the international women conference at NAROIBI in 1985. Education is a milestone of women empowerment because it enables them to respond to the challenges to cam front their traditional role and change their life.

Swami Vivekananda, one of the greatest sons of India quoted that “there is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly on only one wing “. The golden equations of swami Vivekananda explain how significant female literacy is.

KEY WORDS: global issue, political right, conference, welfare, milestone, cam front

INTRODUCTION:

A number of measures have been suggested to achieve the stated objectives of the national policy education. The action plan enunciates that every education institution should take up by 1995 active programmes for the development of women.

National literacy mission (NLM) which aims at eradication of illiteracy in 15-35 age group by 1995 concretizes what is envisaged in NPE as regards literacy and adult education. The mission document emphasizes the importance of imbibing the values of national integration, conservation of environment, women is equality, observe of small family norm, etc.

PERSPECTIVE FOR WOMENS EDUCATION UP TO 2000AD:

The programmes for women is education will have to be implemented as a priority so that women attain a comparable level of education by 2000AD. The strategy to be adopted for raising literacy levels and education among women has to be keep in the
wide cultural, geographical and ecological variations as also the problems relating call for
decentralization of educational planning within the national perspective, planning,
implementation and monitoring of educational problems has to be done as district and
block levels, keeping in view the socio-economic and geographic parameters of the area.

IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN EDUCATION IN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT:

The national commission of was set up by an act parliament in 1990 to safeguard the right and the legal entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th amendment (1993) to the constitution of seats in the local bodies of panchayats and municipalities for women, laying a strong foundation for the their participation in decision-making at the local level.

Through education is important for every individual living on this earth, but it is more significant for women. Educating girls is not only important because it gives them an opportunity to earn but the most important reason of education women is because they are the one who develop the whole family. No doubt, an educated can support her family in managing the budget as well as helping them save some money for future. Therefore young girls should always be given every opportunity to give a proper women education. According to the ICPI programme of action, paragraph 4.2 “education is one of the most important means of women empowerment with the knowledge, skills and self-confidence necessary to participate fully in the process.”

The concept of women empowerment was introduced at the women conference in 1985 at Nairobi. There the 5 components of women empowerment were defined, each showing how women can be empowered and what is the significance of doing so, women education is one of them, when we say empowering women through education as a fool to bring women face to face with herself worth, giving the sense to choose between right and wrong, empowering her with the skills to take advantage of the opportunities and embedding confidence in her to meet the challenges of life. Thus educating a women is actually providing her with a weapon to love up her customary part, fight with the challenges and bring positive change in her life. It is said that no nation can be a great nation unless the until they have educated and healthy mothers.

In today’s world, we are facing many changes within seconds that it is becoming difficult to cope with this fast moving world. To avoid the generation gap between mother and her kids, women education is very important. If mother is not aware of the technological advancements and the new terminologies etc, she was’nt be able to guide her
kids properly. Also, this is important for herself grooming, thus women education opens up the new horizons, broadens her thinking, develops new ideas and hopes, enhances knowledge and skills, provides the courage to meet the challenges of life and freedom of expressions. Best examples of women empowerment can be seen in today’s world as we see many women in top positions working side by side with their colleagues through this used to be a male dominant society but from few years a rise in women participation in the work force is noticed. We can now find women in sports, politics, education field, army. They are engineers, doctors, scientists, pilots and involve in so many other professions.

WOMEN EDUCATION IN MODERN INDIA:

Owing to the special socio-economic situation in the country and the politics inherited from the colonial period, the educated of girls and women lagged behind that of the boys. Concerted efforts were made after independence to advance the education of girls were launched in the third plan period. These special programmes included measures such as the appointment of the school mothers, grants of the scholarships and stipends, special prizes and free education to certain categories of girls. In secondary schools provision was made for girls hostels and better transport. Given below table indicate the progress made in the education of girls since independence, the education policy to has to face two challenges say.

**Education of girls and women (in lakhs)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Primary schools classes I-V</th>
<th>middle schools classes VI-VIII</th>
<th>secondary schools classes IX-X</th>
<th>Colleges and universities (general education)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1946-47</td>
<td>36.08(37)</td>
<td>3.2(18)</td>
<td>0.7(12)</td>
<td>0.16(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-51</td>
<td>53.85(39)</td>
<td>5.34(20)</td>
<td>1.66(15)</td>
<td>0.37(14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>76.39(44)</td>
<td>8.67(27)</td>
<td>3.29(21)</td>
<td>0.75(17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>113.47(48)</td>
<td>16.70(37)</td>
<td>5.56(23)</td>
<td>1.33(22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>182.93(57)</td>
<td>28.46(37)</td>
<td>12.05(30)</td>
<td>2.91(28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>199.36(59)</td>
<td>34.93(39)</td>
<td>15.79(32)</td>
<td>4.37(30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>244.01(62)</td>
<td>45.34(43)</td>
<td>23.40(36)</td>
<td>9.0(31)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: 1. Figures in parentheses indicate the number of girls for every 100 boys enrolled
2. Figures in the last column relate, post graduate and research stages in general education arts, science, and commerce courses.

**Source:**


3. Figures of enrollment in colleges and universities are from *Education in India* for various brought-out at Education New Delhi.

**Women Empowerment in Contemporary India:**

The phrase “status of women” through a clinic, has its uses despite country-wide variations. But women empowerment in India is a challenging task as we need to acknowledge the fact that gender-based discrimination is a deep-rooted social malice practiced in India in many forms since thousands of years. The malice is not going to go away in a few years or for that matter by attempting to work at it through half-hearted attempts. Formulating laws and policies or not enough as it is seen that most of the times these laws and policies just remain on paper.

**Women Empowerment Through Women Education:**

In our countries, different states some specific programmes were taken for women empowerment with the financial support from the Government of India motivational and managerial co-operation from government and non-government agencies in the states. For example, women empowerment (Mahila Sanksha) through education project was executed as a part of the implementation of the NPE, if was felt that education can be used as an agent of basic change to improve the status of women, to promote women empowerment and to enables them to take control of their own lives. Enables them to take control of their own lives. It provided the crucial, conceptual and practical link women empowerment and education, if worked on the premises that women empowerment is essential for women to be active participants in the educational process.
WHY WOMEN EMPOWERMENT:

Women constitute almost 50% of the world population. As per their social status women are most treated as equal to men in many places especially in the east, through in the western countries women are treated at with men in the most of the fields. The disabilities on the one hand and the inequalities between men and women on the other have given rise to what is known as gender problem all over the world and particularly in south and east Asia and Africa the gender problem has assumed importance during the recent years gender issue has become virtually a crucial point of argument. It is now widely believed that women empowerment that is providing equal rights, opportunities and responsibilities to women will go a long way in removing the existing gender discrimination. Women’s empowerment in contemporary India society in forms of their work, education, health, and media images, in the context of lineage, the rule of the residence and household chores, their participation in social and political activities, their legal status in terms of marriage, divorce and inheritance of property, should be taken into consideration.

CONCLUSION:

Compulsory education should be given to women to create awareness about their rights. To encourage women education at all levels and reduce the gender basics establishment of schools, colleges, universities exclusively for women in the state is essential. Government as apart to achieve women empowerment has to taken necessary antiffied reach the worthy people. Promoting women education education is a challenging task and it required multipronged efforts for a solution. But with a strong determination, commitment and involvement of people and organization with philanthropic motive and a rational outlook, this problem can solved and hurdled be overcome for promoting national rejuvenation development.

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