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ROLE OF GIRL EDUCATION IN WOMEN WELFARE

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ABSTRACT

This literature review traces the recent history of the globalization of human rights with reference to education, especially for girls and women, but looks more broadly to include education for boys and men. The main paradigms-traditional, neo-liberal and philanthropic are defined to provide education in developing countries. It considers the lack of foresight and the difficulties encountered in educating women as well as suggested strategies to solve problems. There is a brief look at the next route. It is a fluid, changing area as conferences and committees are constantly meeting around the world and new ideas, values and goals are proposed for consideration.

Keywords: Education, Welfare, Development.

INTRODUCTION

Much has been written about the effects of educating girls on development and social change, the articles no longer cite these claims. Rhetoric is in the range of hyperbole as educated females are seen as the solution to all developmental problems. Once educated, girls and women all embody the global dream of freedom. They eradicate poverty, increase the health of society, regulate family size, create harmonious societies that are all equal, represent their work in direct proportion to their number, take their rightful place in ruling the state, eliminate child marriage and female genital mutilation, and prevent violence, conflict and wars.

Education definition

The term 'Education' originated from the Latin word 'Educare', which means 'to bring up' or 'to nourish'. Another Latin word 'Educatum' gave birth to the English term 'Education'. 'Educatum' means 'the art of teaching' or training.

Oxford dictionary defines education as, "a process of teaching, training, and learning, especially in schools or colleges, to improve knowledge and develop skills." It is the action or process of being educated.

Concept of education

Most of us, when we think of education, we imagine a formal school, with students learning subjects like Mathematics, English Literature, Social Studies, Physics, Chemistry, or Biology. We imagine a school where students play sports in their free time and are regularly assessed through exams. But is education only confined to a school or university building? Can a child, or even an adult learn outside of school and improve their knowledge and skills?

Education is the process of acquisition of knowledge and experiences, and development of skills and attitudes of an individual, which help them, lead a fruitful life and contribute to the development of the society. The main purpose of education is the all-round development of individuals. Education aims to not only focus on skill development, but also on personality development to help individuals become socially responsible citizens of a country.

What is value education

Value education aims to develop certain attitudes in individuals so they are able to face different situations in life. It is often wrongly assumed that value education teaches values. Value education does not teach values but develops the ability to find one's own values. Individuals are encouraged to develop critical thinking so they can deal with conflicts, understand their actions and their consequences, develop healthy relationships, and become dependable members of the society.

Education goes beyond the four walls of a classroom. A child continues to learn throughout their life, even during adulthood, through different experiences. Different types of education, gives different types of learning's.

Types of education

There are three main types of education. In this chapter, we will learn the different types of education, their examples, characteristics, advantages, and disadvantages.

The three types of education

The types of education are: Formal Education, Informal Education, and Non-formal Education.

What is Formal Education

Formal Education refers to the education imparted to students in an established educational institute premises by trained teachers. The teachers must have a certain level of training in the art of education and knowledge of relevant subjects.

Students are taught basic academic skills based on a certain syllabus. Regular assessments of learning outcomes are conducted through examinations. There is a set of established rules which both teachers and students follow in order to complete formal education.

Formal education begins at the elementary/primary level, continues through high school and college or university. Children often attend nursery or kindergarten before beginning their formal education.

What is Informal Education

Unlike Formal Education, Informal Education is not imparted in school, college or university. It is not deliberate, does not follow a set syllabus and timetable, and there are no regular assessments. There is no structured teacher-student relationship.

Informal Education is imparted by parents to their children, one person to another. Children learning how to ride a bicycle from their parents, one individual teaching another how to bake are examples of informal education.

Informal Education is also conducted through reading books, or online material. It is also the education obtained in one's surroundings, in their daily lives, like in a marketplace, or by simply living in a community. Individuals who join some community groups and learning occurs during their activities, or take up some project of their own and learn themselves, are also considered to be acquiring informal education.

What is Non-formal Education

Non-formal Education is organized education outside the formal school/university system. It is often referred to as adult education, adult literacy education, or community education. Non-formal education is conducted by community groups, government schemes, or an institute. It can also be conducted as home education or distance learning.

Non-formal education may not have a set syllabus or curriculum. It focuses on the development of job skills, develop reading and writing skills in out of school children or illiterate adults. Non-formal education system may also be used to bring out-of-school children at par with those in formal education system.

This system does not have a specific target group and does not necessarily conduct examinations. Children, youth, and adults can be a part of this system.

Why education is important

Now that we know what the different types of education are, let us explore the importance of education in life.

Education is a human right. Education is important for not only a holistic development of an individual, but the society as well. 59 million children and 65 million adolescents are out of school, across the world, and more than 120 million children do not complete primary education.

Lack of education hampers an individual from reaching their full potential. Out of school children miss out the opportunity to develop their skills and to join the work force later in their adult life. Unemployment further creates more stress among people, especially the youth, leading to social unrest and crimes, adversely impacting the development of a country. Hence, education is the key to an individual's and a country's development. Learn more about illiteracy in India.

All the different types of education enable an individual develop cognitive skills, emotional intelligence, and skills required to be employed.

Education helps an individual develop the ability to think critically, understand the people around them and their surroundings make informed decisions, and understand the consequences of their actions on themselves and others. Educ ation is necessary for an individual to live a fruitful life and become a responsible member of the society.

Education must begin early in an individual's life, during early childhood. This is the time when important brain development occurs. In the next chapter we will explore early childhood education more in depth. Let us first understand the importance of education in an individual's life and the importance of education for a country.

Why is education important for an individual

As already discussed, education helps an individual develop cognitive skills and emotional intelligence. An uneducated person, who doesn't understand themselves, who cannot understand how to interact with people around them, is isolated from their society.

Humans are social beings and need to form healthy relationships with their fellow humans and live with them in harmony, in order to survive. Lack of education, hampers a person's ability to understand other people's emotions and cannot understand their own emotions to be able to form a relationship. Additionally, education helps individuals combat diseases, change regressive social norms, and promote peace.

Further, an individual who does not attend school, or take any form of formal education, cannot develop the skills required to enter the workforce, and is eventually pushed into poverty.

Why is early childhood education important?

A child's brain is at its peak developmental stage from 0 to 8 years of age. Their experiences lay the foundation of a child's emotional, cognitive, and physical development. Following are some of the benefits of early childhood education:

Social skills

Humans are social beings. They need to develop healthy relationships in order to live a fruitful life. Early childhood education ensures children learn how to socialize with other children of their age, with people outside of their immediate family and develop the skills to successfully socialize with people later on in their lives.

Sharing

Sharing with others is the core of any relationship and peaceful society. Early childhood education enables a child to learn how to share their things so they can develop strong friendships with other children.

Teamwork

Team working skill is one of the most important assets of an individual's holistic development. The skill is useful throughout formal education, in personal relationships, and in the workforce. Hence, it is crucial to ensure that children develop skills early in their childhood.

What are early childhood education programmes

Several organizations in India, public, private, and non-governmental sectors provide early childhood education programmes. Below are early child education programmes in India, across different sectors:

Government organizations

The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) plays a key role in providing early childhood education in India. The ministry has set up Anganwadi centres (courtyard shelters) across rural areas to provide health, nutrition, and education to children from minority groups and economically weak groups. The government has facilitated the transition of children from preschool to elementary school, by relocating the Anganwadi centres close to elementary schools and aligning their schedule with those of elementary schools.

Non-government organizations

In India, non-government organizations have an important role in filling the gaps left by the government. NGOs working for education provide early childhood care and child education to marginalized children. As per government estimates, NGOs run child education programmers have provided education to 3 to 20 million children in India. The programes include direct intervention in areas where there are no government programmes or to improve the quality of government programmes. In india NGO's works with a network of grassroot partners across six states in India, to facilitate education, especially girl child education, and advocates for increased government spending in the public education system. school in Raebareily which attracts students from private school as well.

Private Institutes

India has seen a rapid rise in private institutions at all levels of education. As per government estimates, around 10 million children have participated in early child education programmes run by private organizations. Some organizations provide only early childhood care and education, while others may run till elementary school and/or higher secondary school level. Private schools, however, charge exorbitant fee, leaving millions of children out of the education system.

Early childhood education in India

According to Census 2011, there are 164.48 million (approximately 16.5 crores), children from 0 to 6 years of age in India.[6] These numbers indicate a strong need for efficient early childhood education programmes in India. Constitutional and policy provisions have been made to ensure early childhood education in India.

Article 21A of the Indian Constitution, provides for the right to free and compulsory education for children from 6 to 14 years of age, in purview of the Right to Education Act (RTE) (2009). Article 45 urges the state government to provide Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) to all children till the age of six years.

The Right to Education Act, guarantees children the right to free education, whereas, ECCE is not stated as a compulsory provision. The RTE states to provide free pre-school education for children above three years. In 2013, the Government of India approved the National Early Childhood Care and Education Policy.

There appeared to be a consensus among countries' representatives and organizations that education for girls and women would solve many of the world's problems, but initially little consideration was given to the appropriateness of the education.

Gender equality in education benefits every child.

Investing in girls 'education will transform communities, countries and the entire world. Girls who are educated are less likely to marry younger and live healthier, productive e lives. They earn more, participate in decisions that affect them more, and build better prospects for themselves and their families.

Girls' education strengthens the economy and reduces inequality. It contributes to more stable, resilient societies that give all individuals - including boys and men - the opportunity to fulfill their potential.

But education for girls is more than admission to school. It's about girls who feel safe in class and the things they choose to pursue and support in their careers — including those they don't often represent.

CONCLUSION

There are clearly three models for guiding education in developing countries: traditional, neo-liberal and philanthropic. In traditional education, the emphasis is on pure learning that promotes intellectual inquiry and discussion after learning basic skills. Education is viewed as a holistic enterprise in which people learn to think, synthesize, evaluate and evaluate without the constraints of capitalist outcomes. Traditional education prepares students to cope with an ever-changing world, but what is appropriate for one country or culture may not be appropriate for another. On the other hand, neo-liberal education encourages the link between trade, industry and higher education. Financiers use it as a tool of influence, to develop economic power and power. Education is administered as a business, usually requiring non-academics, goals and specific outcomes. The focus will be on 'successful' students. This may be to the detriment of the students themselves because their areas of study may be limited and they may not be able to adapt as career options change. Philanthropy in education provides knowledge and skills with a capitalist focus. As in neo-capitalism, the bottom line is profit. Business knowledge is provided in developed countries so that students can trade for well-being. While this is a laudable outcome in the short term, limited education does not encourage flexibility if the political / cultural climate changes.

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