

A REVIEW ON WOMEN EDUCATION AND ITS EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA

Chandan Bhakta,

Department of B. Ed, Prabhat Kumar College,

Contai, WB, India

Email: chandan.pkc@gmail.com

Abstract: A woman is the fundamental unit of society. When women establish a family, families create a home, and houses create a community. We should never believe that without the contribution of women, a civilisation would be formed. The entire responsibility lies with the male to educate and encourage women to move forward and perform their family development part. Access to the judicial system is also important for women. Education is a crucial component in the development of human resources and necessary for economic progress in the country. The study carries out a study in India on female education.

In India, the government and civil society have great concerns since educated women can play a significant role in the country's growth. Women's education in India. Education is an important milestone for empowering women since it helps them to adapt to the problems, confront and change their customary roles. In order to not ignore the value of education as regards empowering women and India, which in recent years is ready to become a superpower. Women's education is the most powerful tool for changing social positions. Education for women in India was an hour-long necessity because training is a basis for women's emancipation. Education also reduces inequities and functions in order to improve their status in the family and promotes the idea of involvement.

Keywords: Society, Development, Education, Preoccupation, Empowerment, Participation.

Introduction:

Women are the inherent component of society and cannot be overlooked because of their reduced power. They are made to accompany mankind, and they have to travel with them in the course of life. The role and conduct of Indian women are established by law and divine punishment is administered as such. As a mother, as a sister, as a daughter, as a woman, she plays roles. But it is in our so-called contemporary world, still in chains. They perform their part with a big responsibility in building a healthy, robust community.

A woman is the fundamental unit of society. Women make families and families form homes and societies. We should never believe that without the contribution of women a civilisation would be formed. We are all aware that no development is possible without education. We have forgotten here that a child's lap is his mother's very first and best education. A healthy society does not emerge independently and remains stable but must develop, and women play a crucial role in its formation [1].

Indian women play an important part in their households in established customs of male superiority and female subordination [3]. The full obligation here belongs to the men to educate the women, encourage them to make progress, and play their role in the family's growth process. Women are not just at home and in children's education, but also have a chance to construct a stable society a bit further.

Empowerment can be considered to create a social context in which one can decide and make decisions for social transformation, either individually or collectively. The empowerment strengthens the innate ability in the acquisition of knowledge. Empowerment is the process by which individuals can think, act and monitor autonomously. It is the technique that allows you to obtain control of your destiny and your life circumstances. There are always elements of society that state and nation are denied of their fundamental rights in any community, but they are not conscious of their rights. Ladies will be the top women on our list if we recruit such components from society. Women are indeed the most important factor in all societies. Even if everyone knows this, no one is prepared to accept this fact. As a result, in today's culture, the prominence that was previously accorded to women declines. The need to empower women was felt due to the growing trend to underestimate women, such as making them take a secondary position in society and take away their basic rights. Substantial discussion and attention have focused on empowering women worldwide. Today, we have the advantages of being citizens of a nation, but we have to carefully consider whether every one of our country's residents is really free or free in the actual sense of the term. Discrimination against women and the inequality between women and men is a long-standing issue worldwide. The search for equality between women and men is, therefore, a universal phenomenon. Women in education, work, legacy, marriage and politics should be equal to males. Their pursuit of equality led to the establishment and launching of numerous women's organisations. It does not distinguish between men and women in our nation's constitution, yet our culture has deprived women, through our Constitution, of certain basic rights. Empowerment empowers people to achieve their full potential, increase their political and social engagement and trust in their capacity [9].

Review of Literature:

In The Oxford Word, "Efforts to make life worthwhile for women students," women's problem resolution technology is defined. Their efforts are based either on a state or local customs statute, a collective agreement, or a female student's initiative.

In Nigeria, in the oil boom of the 1970ies, several colleges had been established in the country for the very first time, according to Mbagwu and Ekwelum (2006). The desire to acquire knowledge, skills, and values that will enable recipients to cope with daily change in the environment or social context they find themselves in is an emphasis of interest in continuous education or part-time programmes.

Phillips, 2002, believes that the inflow of new technology could also adversely affect the proportion of women in distance learning environments employed. In cases where women are disadvantaged in terms of educational possibilities in the use of new technologies, fewer women may be working as teachers in technology-based institutions. She also sums up those poor rural women tend to be highly busy, both at home and family level, and often strive to make a living or add to their family incomes.

Barkat (2008) considered that although women as moms are considered highly respected at the individual level, women's empowerment as a process of consciousness and capacity-building is unclear, leading to greater participation in decision-making and control over their lives.

Moser (1993) focussed on gender and development interrelationships, gender policy formation and implementation of gender policy and practices. Shields' work (1995) presented an exploratory framework for the conception of empowerment from a theoretical and practical standpoint, focusing on women's view of the significance of empowerment in their lives [7]. A measure of gender inequality was tried by Sen and Anand (1995). The technique for the design, composition and determination of GEM was addressed primarily by Pillariseti and Gillivray (1998). In a critical examination of GDI and GEM, Bardhan and Klasen (1999) claimed that both of these measures confront severe conceptual and empirical difficulties and offered several revisions to the measures, including a review of the income component of the GDI, as two UNDP gender indicators. Consequently, UNDP adjusted the GDI calculation technique since 1999 based on its proposals, without indicating that it was different from last year's technique.

Objectives:

The following goals are assumed to analyse the region of the study

1. Study women's education history
2. Analysing women's education issues
3. To examine the significance of education for women
4. Women's education history
5. Empowering women

Women's Education:

Education for women in India is a significant element in the country's social and economic growth. Women's education uplifts both their lives and the quality of their lives and the whole family. It's a reality that a trained female will undoubtedly assist and give superior advice to her children, especially a girl. An educated mother can readily imbue her children with an autonomous and progressive perspective. In a society such as India, an educated woman will help reduce child mortality and regulate the growth of the people. Empowerment. - Empowerment. This paper discusses reasons for the bad impression of women in India, the relevance of education for women, the importance of education for women, the significance

of education for women in India and the reverse of the situation by the indigenous government [4].

The literacy rate of women is substantially lower than that of men. Fewer girls are inscribed, and many of them leave schools. Girls have less status and less rights than boy children in the patriarchal environment of the Indian household. Some girls are not allowed to attend universities because of a restrictive cultural mindset. The Indian administration has recently launched Saakshar Bharat Female Literacy Mission. This effort is aimed at halving the current level of women analphabetic. Women's education in India has an important role to play in increasing the country's living standards [3]. A better literacy rate for women will improve the quality of life both at home and abroad by encouraging, promoting, and lowering infant mortality among children, particularly youngsters.

Few selected schemes:

Mahila Samakhya Programme: The New Education Policy initiative was initiated in 1988 (1968). It has been designed to empower rural women in socially and economically underprivileged populations in particular. Initially, after SSA was founded, a committee was put up to examine how this programme worked and to recommend new modifications.

Gandhi Vidyalaya Scheme (KGBV): Scheme of the Vidyalayan Chinese Communist Party (VCC) The programme for the education of females at the primary level was inaugurated in July 2004. The literacy level for men is relatively low in impoverished and rural areas. The established schools have 100% reservation: 75% for back-door students and 25% for BPL female students (under the poverty line).

The National Elementary Level Girls Education Program (NPEGEL): began in July 2003. It was a stimulus to reach the girls the SSA could not reach via other methods. The SSA called for the "hardest girls to reach." The programme included 24 Indian states. The NPEGEL established "model schools" to give girls better opportunity.

In 2013, the first two girls in top 10 ranks of the Indian Institutes of Technology exam accomplished a remarkable success (IITs). The ranking was eighth for Sibbala Leena Madhuri and sixth for Aditi Laddha.

Until recently, the school system has mostly excluded women. You may be surprised that the first college to be admitted to female was not yet 200 years when Harvard started in 1636. Until 1980, women did not start to study in the same number as males. Women often accept education as a matter of course now, and they don't think of all the hard work they have taken to achieve education. Education. Women with less learning typically believed that they could not participate in politics, have a profession, or even have property in the past. Women who have been lucky enough to get a qualitative education are more likely than not to have been pioneers in civic activism and to make history by learning how far we've come and the exceptional women we have come here [6].

Importance of education for women:

“When you teach a guy, you train a person, but when you train a woman, you educate an entire family. Empowered women equal empowered mother India.” NEHRU PT. JAWAHARLAL. In India, women’s education plays a crucial role for the country’s overall growth. It contributes not only to developing half the human resources but also to raising living standards at home and abroad. It’s not going to be incorrect if education is proclaimed to be the key to all issues. Thinkers have defined education but M. Phule presents the essential concept out of these definitions. “Education is what shows the difference between good and evil,” according to M. Phule. Considering this concept, we come to know that education is at the heart of any revolutions that have occurred in our history. Education means change in every area of behaviour such as mentality, perspective, attitude, etc. Educated women not only encourage their young children’s education, but may also give all youngsters greater advice. In addition, educated women can assist reduce infant mortality and population increase [2].

For the development of human society, education has played a key role. The beginning can be a complete approach for development and change, not merely for the individual’s knowledge, information and consciousness. Education is linked in large part to the capacity of women to build social ties on an equal footing with others and to attain an important social benefit of esteem for themselves. Education may help women participate in politics to make sure that their perspectives and concerns are heard and addressed in public policy. It is also crucial to mobility (through access to jobs and political processes); to health and life (via links with bodily integrity). Access to the judicial system is equally vital for women. Education is a crucial component in developing human resources and necessary for economic progress in the country [4].

Women’s education problems:

Family intervention problems also occur when the non-interested parents continue to promote higher education for women. Addressing difficulties with family intervention may be other family elements such as child-raising, emotional requirements of parents, and family structure size.

The link between education, excellent maternity and efficient house management is still not acknowledged. Thus, it is in the hands of illiterate women that we manage millions of households and raise millions of children. A change is essential here to prevent our democracy and socialism from becoming a mere pretence. People can only be motivated to educate their children if the education system is linked directly to economic and social progress. As long as our education is aware of people’s perceived desire to address their immediate issues and, rather, alienates them from their natural, social and cultural backgrounds, they rightfully refuse to send children to school. The field of primary education should be given the utmost attention, especially in rural areas. We should also be concerned with primary education both for girls and boys during our policies and funding development. This sector favours all types of “higher learning” and “recherche” institutions that are neither

relevant nor relevant to our urgent concerns that we are faced with in these educational structures. The role of women outside home becomes a major part of our contemporary life.

It shows the conviction that the movement of Suffrage blows squarely in the house and in the marriage relationship. Its leading leaders demand that the ballot be voted to make women independent of the social order in force. It believes that communism is Suffrage's natural ally and that, as homes haven't emerged from the ground, they won't stay where men and women change mutual ties from which home institutions are gradually growing.

It mentions the social evil briefly and then analyses the ideals of suffrage about sex as expressed by both older and new thinkers. It deals with sexual impairments in connection with the challenges in jurying, police and office holding - and draws the finding that the fulfilment, and has been formed in the Western States, of such important task of the electoral citizen is virtually impossible for women. Many students begin their studies unprepared for higher school intellectually. The basis of this problem is poor primary and secondary education, together with a lack of selection within the university system. But an institution rarely reacts by setting up corrective programmes for students who are poorly equipped. The relationship between women and the Republic is as vital as that of men. A woman deals with life begins; man, the product made from those beginnings; and this fact highlights the distinction between the spheres of the woman, revealing her tremendous moral superiority. It also signifies that her effort is incalculable in the event of a failure or mistake. In a previous era, the visible value of power was most understood, but this is not the case presently. It falls with us to prove that education is appropriate for us to teach statesmen who are the first to honour us rather than to try labour which even belongs less to an educated woman than to the uninformed.

Ultimately, there is no republic for people to rule or protect if our values are wrong or unworthy. The men construct an Empire of India when women are Buddhists. The men build an empire of Turkey when women are Mohammedans. If women are Christians, males can conceive and form a Republic like the US.

Implications for advice and education for adult women:

The problems facing women can undeniably affect their learning attitude as some of these obstacles are traceable to their poor performance. It is apparent that when you make progress in reaching your objectives and wishes, you find pleasure and meaning in life. The obstacles faced by women are the need to intervene to maximise women's participation and attain the desired aim or goal. From that view, adult education facilitators and advocates cannot struggle to fulfil their aims of continuing their education in order to assist their customers (i.e., women). The counsellors and teachers should grasp the obstacles of women and the prevalent settings that can influence women's attitude and level of achievement. The Counsellors must structure their operations in the language common to adult women students in order to help achieve this counsels' objective.

Empowering women by education:

In each culture, state or country, the empowerment of women is crucial. It's a woman who plays a leading position in a child's basic life. Women are a key part of our society. Education as a way to empower women can influence the attitude positively. It is so vital to India's socioeconomic and political advancement. The Indian Constitution enables the state to take positive actions to encourage women to empower themselves. In women's life, education makes a major difference. The empowerment of women is a global problem, and debate on women's rights is a key part of many formal and informal initiatives worldwide [5]. At the NAROIBI International Women's Conference in 1985, the concept of women's empowerment was introduced. Education is an important milestone for empowering women since it helps them to adapt to the problems, confront and change their customary roles. We cannot, therefore, overlook the value of education for empowering women. India is projected to be the next big power of the world in recent years to see the expansion of women's education [8]. As the status of women is determined, the increasing change in education and empowering women has been recognised as a key concern. We have to concentrate largely on the education of women to become a superpower. This strengthens the empowerment of women. The term empowerment of women means:

- To gain understanding and comprehension of relations of sex and the method in which they might be modified, according to the United National Development Fund for Women.
- To develop a feeling of self-worth, a belief that we can ensure the changes we want and the right to control our own lives.
- Enhance the ability to generate negotiating power choices.
- Enhance the capacity to organise and influence social change, establish a more just national and worldwide social and economic order.

Empowerment, therefore, involves a psychological sense of personal control or influence and an interest in real social impact, political authority and law. This building is multi-level and refers to individuals, organisations and communities. It is an international, ongoing process centred upon the local community involving mutual respect, critical reflection, care and involvement in a group that provides more control of these resources for those who do not have an equal share of valued assets.

Importance of women participation:

Women's participation may be utilised by an agency as well as by lawmakers as a control instrument. It may be direct or indirect, official or informal, politically, socially or administratively. There may be several sorts of women's involvement in Panchayat Raj institutions. It refers to all those activities that demonstrate women's participation and management, i.e., participation in policy formation, programme planning, policy execution, and assessment for development target groups. Since pre-independence, Indian women have been linked with politics. They were both volunteers and leaders in the independence movement. As far as independence is concerned, Article 15 of the Indian Constitution guaranteed equality under legislation for women. While all people are guaranteed equal rights under the Indian Constitution, women continue to be weakly represented in the Indian

political sphere. The truth is that women have a central and state power shortage in their hands. It is a pity that just around half of the people in India are represented by 10 per cent in the Lok Sabha. The Rajya Sabha now has 21 women out of 233 MPs, which is only 9%, which is even lower than the Sabha locomotive. At the societal level, male domination in parliament, bureaucracy, the court, and the army, the police all point to gender imbalance, even though women's political leadership is often said to produce a more cooperative and less conflict-prone society. The lack of economic and political power adds to women's subordinate and unequal position. 8 After independence, India was not able to accomplish ideals such as equality, equality and social justice despite having its own constitution. Even a woman prime minister hadn't improved the plight of women for a few years. Representation of women in world politics began becoming important in the mid-1970s, when 1975 was declared an International Women's Year (IWY) by the United Nations (UN). The UN decade for women was followed by "Equality, Development and Peace" during 1976-1985. Women's engagement in politics remained fairly ineffective in India even now, but some forms of improvements have been made in the 73rd and 74th acts of constitutional amendment, which have given women an opportunity in the decision-making process to improve women's standing at the political level. The 73rd and 74th (1993) amendments to India's constitution provide for the reservation of seats in the local bodies of women's panchayats and municipalities and give a strong base for involvement in local decision-making.

Educational equality:

The area of enrolment in schools for boys and girls was also one in which equitable opportunities for women have greatly improved due to adult literacy programmes. The gender gap in reading levels is gradually decreasing due to women participating more in literacy initiatives. The fact that girls and males enlist in neoliterate households are substantially less diverse is even more significant than non-literate families. Throughout primary education, girls and boys have equal opportunities in the world. However, few countries at all levels of schooling have attained this goal. Women's political involvement continues to grow. More than 30% of parliamentarians in at least one chamber were women in 46 nations in January 2014. Gender inequality remains in many nations as women remain discriminated against in access to education, employment, financial assets and government participation. In each field we work in, women and girls confront obstacles and disadvantages. Worldwide there is no school for 62 million girls. Over the course of her life, one in 3 women worldwide experiences gender violence. 1 in 7 women is married prior to their fifteenth birthday in the developing world, with some children's brides' young as 8 or 9 years old. Over 287,000 women die from pregnancies and childbirth-related problems each year, 99 per cent of them in underdeveloped nations. Whereas women make up over 40% of farmworkers, just 3 to 20% are landowners. Women's companies account for only 10% of all firms in Africa. This figure is merely 3% in South Asia. Although women make up half the world's population, less than 20% of world lawmakers are compromised by women. Wives and girls are able to revolutionise every area we fight for on an equal basis with men and boys. Equality between men and women and women are not a developmental aspect but are at the centre of

development. In order to get rid of this, we need to establish education programmes to promote equality between men and women to further strengthen our commitment to helping women and girls.

Conclusions:

Finally, access to and involvement in education in Ghana is structured by four issues of equity: gender inequality, socio-economic status, spatial disparity, and programming disparities.

Women's prospects have been enhanced in many sectors of the Indian economy by providing girls with educational chances and acknowledgement of women's rights at work, but women's economical representation continues too below. The study revealed that women are prevented from advancing towards leadership by internal and external constraints. The impacts of socialisation and sex stereotyping included internal barriers. The education system structure, which locks women in low power, low visibility, deadlock, and limits their performance and possibilities, has created external obstacles.

The development of women education administrators was also hindered by male domination and repression of cultural imperatives. Research of female students' career options in India confirms the many difficulties that women have to overcome, including family commitments, low self-esteem, and a lack of opportunities and encouragement in the education system, before taking on the leading role in the education system.

Women play a key role in advancing and guiding a nation towards growth. They are vital possessions of living humanity that is necessary to make national progress. If we have to envision a bright future for women in our country, they have to be educated. Automation indicates that power is moved from a weak location. Women's education is the best instrument for changing society's perspective. Education also reduces inequities and works to improve their status in the family. To promote women's education at all levels and dilute sexuality, schools, universities, and even only female students should be educated and educated. The education creates the idea of government involvement, panchayats (panchayats), public affairs, etc.

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