



EDUCATION IMPACTS ON WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

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ABSTRACT

Women Education is an essential need to change their status in the Society and also Empowerment intellectually. Women Education in India has been a most important preoccupation of both administrative and civil society because educated women can play a very important role in the society for socio-economic development, besides political and legal. It is one of the opportunities for women empowerment because it enables them to response to the challenges; to confront their traditional role and change their life-style. Education eliminates inequalities and disparities as the means of recovering their status with in and out of their families. The Present Study reveals how the women empowered through Education and its basic need to their family and the Society.

KEY WORDS: Women's Empowerment, Female Literacy rate.

INTRODUCTION:

"If you educate a man you educate an individual, however, if you educate a woman you educate a whole family. Women Empowered means mother India Empowered."

PT. Jawaharlal Nehru

Women Education in India plays a very important role in the overall development of the country. Education gives us very strong knowledge about the physical and mental health to the women. The value of women's education has global recognition over the past two decades towards women's equality.

Women are nearly half of the human capital in the society. Women education has been a major milestone for women empowerment because it enables them to respond to opportunities to challenge their traditional roles and to change their lives. Women's education has a more significant impact on poverty and development than men's education. Education plays an important role in removing economic poverty and she can do any work and give hand in hand with man and give support to the family for strengthen the family economy.

Education is the key factor for women empowerment prosperity, development and welfare. She can also fulfill certain economic, political and cultural functions and they improves their socio-economic status. Although the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms that all human beings are equal in dignity and rights without distinction of any kind including distinction based on sex. Girl's education is an investment and not expense which gives its returns in long run in a positive way acknowledging the status of women in family which is the first step of progress and development of the society and family. Swami Vivekananda says the "There is no chance for the welfare of the world unless condition of women is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly only with one wing." Women can do anything for the welfare of the family and makes a society very healthy nation. They can prove that any professions like medicine, social work, nursing care, teaching to be better than men.

HISTORY OF WOMEN IN EDUCATION:

For more than 2000 years, about BC 300 there was practically no education for women in India, only a few women of the upper castes and upper classes were given some education at home. But even her there was tremendous social resistance. Literacy of women at the time was looked upon as a disgrace. The nation for providing education to female children never entered into the minds of parents. A superstitious feeling was alleged to exist in the majority for the Hindu families that a girl taught to read and write will soon become a widow after marriage.

According to the report of the National Committee on Women's Education (1959) It cannot be denied that the general picture of the education of women was the most unsatisfactory and women received practically no formal instruction whatever, except for the little domestic instruction that was available to the daughter of the upper class families.' It was the American mission which first started a school for girls in Bombay in 1824. Then the first decade of the 19th century, with the efforts of the missionaries as well as the Indian voluntary organizations, some girls' primary schools, particularly in Bombay, Bengal and Madras states started for girls education.

The proportion of women students has increased steadily after independence and mostly in the last decade. The literacy rate of women has gone up from 8.86 per-

cent in 1951 to 29.75 per cent in 1981, 39.29 per cent in 1991 to 54.16 per cent in 2001. In 2011 the percentage of educated persons increased to 74 of which male percentage was 83 and female percentage was 66. Enrolment of women in higher education has also grown since 1995. But these figures are not satisfactory when compared with the enrolment figures of boys. The main hindrance in the women education in India is rural residence, low caste, low economic standing combined with the traditional attitude towards women education as a whole. So with this regard we are broadly discuss about

*What Are The Conditions To Enhance The Women Empowerment Through Education?

*What Are The Barriers For Women Education?

*How the Constitutional Provisions and Policies in Supporting Women's Empowerment?

Education Enhance Women's Empowerment:

1. Education of women can bring change in the family and society. Education plays an important role in removing economic poverty gave a support to the family. Education makes her an opportunity to choose a career which is best suited for her.
2. Education of women also plays an important role in teaching her expression of feeling or through effective communication which can solve disputes and adjustment problems of any level (family, society,)
3. An educated women is a guiding for their children, family members, society and nation, she knows how a family became happy and balanced healthy relations with others.
4. Education helps to improve the sex ratio and in controlling population.
5. Education gives knowledge about the various government schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Operation black-board, Bati Bhachavo- Bati Padavo, Total Literacy Programmes etc.

The Barriers of Women Education:

1. In our society, particularly in rural areas girl children play more responsibilities of household work such as looking after the sibling, fetching water, collecting wood, cleaning and cooking etc. Are the discourage girl child to go school
2. Child labour, bonded labour system are the barrier for girls education for the underprivileged families of agricultural labour
3. According to the UN sources, most of the child labour populous nation in the globe with more than 50 million child laborers worked in domestic works, beedi works glass bangles, construction etc.
4. In many Poverty stricken families, children especially girls are considered as economic assets as they bring income for livelihood as well to save from economic crises due to death or incapacity of parents
5. Dowry system and other social practices act as main causes of the neglect of the girl child and discrimination against girl child.

Constitutional Provisions and Policies in Supporting Women's Empowerment:

1. The National commission of women was set up by an act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the right and legal entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies for panchayats and Municipalities for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local level
2. Article 14 men and women to have equal rights and opportunities in the political, economic and social spheres.
3. Article 15(1) prohibits discrimination against any citizens on the grounds of religion, race, sex, caste etc.
4. Article 39(d) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
5. The Criminal law Amendment act, 1983 which seeks to stop various types of crimes against women.
6. The Indecent Representation of women (prohibition) Act, 1986 which prohibits the vulgar presentation of women in the media such as newspapers, cinema T.V. etc.
7. The Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 provides for more effective protection of the rights of women guaranteed under the constitution who; are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family.
8. The goal of National Policy for the Empowerment of women, 2001 is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. The policy states the "Equal access to education for women and girls will be ensured. special measures will be taken to eliminate discrimination, universalize, education, eradicate illiteracy and create gender sensitive educational system, increase enrolment and retention rates of girls and improve the quality of education to facilitate life-long learning as well as development of vocational or technical skills of women. Reducing gender gap in secondary and higher education would be a focus area.
9. Elimination of discrimination for all forms of violence against women and the girl child.

CONCLUSION:

With this discussion we conclude that Education of women is the most powerful tool of change of position in society. Education also brings a reduction in inequalities and functions as a means of improving their status within the family. To encourage the education of women at all levels and for dilution of gender bias in providing knowledge and education, established schools, colleges and universities exclusively for women. Government has provided a package of concessions in the form for providing free books, uniform, boarding and lodging. Clothing for hostilities midday meals, scholarships, free circles etc. to encourage the women's education.

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