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ROLE OF WOMEN EDUCATION IN CURRENT SCENARIO

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ABSTRACT

What is needful for the progress of the Indian women is to get the education though women may be from the rural or from the urban. Education is the base to upgrade the mental ability of each one of us to move ahead. Apart from the primary and high school education, post high school education may be divided in to the 10 plus two plus three pattern in the general category; further various types of short term and other degree and diploma professional courses are also much beneficial. In the earlier mid decades, women have less social status due to lack of education, even after women was able to pick up and grasp everything.

In this article, the detail illustration has been provided for overall holistic development of women through education.

KEYWORDS-womenempowerment, development, problems, eradication scenario etc

INTRODUCTION

The Education Commission has stressed the need of women's education at all stages. The Radha krishnan Commission (1948-49) in its reports has laid particular emphasis on women's education and has observed that Indian women can work like men in all spheres. To rule over the country and administration, women should have to come forward, with presenting her various extra curricular activities which enlarges the importance of women. For this, the women should have to get initial start through education. The women can do this at any age group in the life, which definitely offer women their lost position in the society

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To increase the social awareness regarding every aspect among women, government is also broadcasting the various types of programmes over All

India Radio based on women empowerment.

2. Various research report declares that the living standard of children and there families have been increased on account of educated females. As women spent maximum part of their earning on their families and children's, The higher attendance rate of females in schools and universities education among women help them to make professional carriers with better salary; apart from salary, which gives them not only salary but also heath, wealth and alert social awareness.
3. To motivate the females of all age group towards education by spreading the message through various campaigns utilizing the multiple media channels at the grass root level.

4. To generate the interest to get education in the minds of the women and motivate them towards the farming and farm based supplementary activities.

STUDY ANALYSIS

Women and Education:-

Primary education to all is now becomes the fundamental right. Thus, after getting the education, comparing the men, educated women can bring socio-economic changes in the society. The constitution of all democratic countries, allows equal opportunities of education to both men and women. The government and many non-government organizations are taking keen interest in spreading the message of women education using the print media as well as the audio video channels. Thus, education becomes helpful to empower the women to come forward and contribute towards the development and prosperity of the nation.

Self sufficiency:-

The women will get self sufficient and self dependent only then when she will get educated. Through health education, they are empowered to lead a healthy life-style, where an educated mother would have been able to take better care of both her and her baby. The educated women thus become a source of inspiration for millions of young girls.

Awareness for equal justice:-

For equal justice, educated women are more cautious about their rights. The opportunity of equal justice inspired women to choose the profession of her choice; thus, the educated women have proved her by achieving the success at the much higher level in the fields of life. Further, the women education would be helpful to minimize the poverty level. The active support of women for the constructive work with joining hands in hands with the males would encourage the people at the higher level in the society. The contribution from educated women along with the society would be helpful too bring positive changes in the society.

Other than traditional view:-

The view of educating the girls and women only for traditional household works has now been changing, where the women are finding themselves as a role model in the society. Now, the society is witnessing changes in the status of women. The parents may be illiterate from the earlier decades but they want to fulfill the aspiration of their children without gender parity. The educated women should have motivated them at the much higher level by

achieving the social status and economic rights. This will help to improve the overall condition of women in the society. Thus, we can hope for better days while all women of our country will be enlightened and educated.

Women empowerments through farming activities:-

India is predominantly an agricultural country, and the farmers are the root base and important familiar figure in the village landscape. Being the agricultural country, Farmer is the backbone of the economy, either male or female. In the earlier decades, nobody was ready to accept the women efforts in cultivating the farms. The woman then has been treated only the labor, with free of cost either from the same family or from the close relatives. In the later years, woman has put the landmark in the farming activities; and now, from the above experiences, we may say that, both male and female farmers are habitual of doing sustainable hard work with full capacity in the adverse climatic conditions, throughout the India.

The life of the farmers totally depends upon an erratic monsoon. Through out the year, the farmers use to keep themselves busy, either men or women with different ways, either directly or indirectly. Other than harvest season, the farmers has to co-ordinate and organize other farming activities such as seeds, fertilizers, sale of grains, labors and other post harvest works. To fulfill all these necessities, the farmer should have to get wake up early in the morning even before the sun gets rise and have to work hard even after the sunset. At most of the places and in the multiple numbers of states in India, the majority of the farmers with multiple numbers of their family members have to take overnight stay on the farms to finish and to control the timely farming activities.

As per the research surveys, it is true at the much higher level that, education plays better role in the rural sector while farming. The better would be the educational opportunities at the respectable level; the higher would be the agricultural income which motivates the rural women empowerments programme. While living in the society, each one of us needs education, either male or female. If male gets education, only the number of literacy rate gets increases, where as if women get education, the entire family not only gets educated but also motivated in the family by all means. Thus, women education in India plays key roll, all though women literacy rate may be poor comparing with the other Asian countries.

In India, the female literacy rate is very poor. Basically Indian society is based on various factors such as cast ,creed colours, languages, income etc. Mostly the Indian society feels that ,the women is the “property” of others i.e. of her husband after she gets married, This negative perception in the mind of the majority of the parents intentionally force to keep the women’s away from education.

As the majority of the population lives in the rural areas of India, major percentage of the rural women have been left away from getting the education depending on various reasons. There are various reasons for not getting education to the women.

Mother is the Prime teacher:-

To educate the Indian women is much easier task. The increasing rate of women education influences the better impact both socially and economically.

The female education is much necessary at the much higher level in the society. Mother is the prime teacher of the child in every family. If mother ignores the child specifying that she is the female child, then the child would not have been able to be the complete personality, because, just lack of ignorance by the mother, the child would have been moved away from good manners, general human behavior, dress wearing attitude, education; and hence female education is necessary according to their likes. The women are equal to men by all means considering the various carrier fields. Considering the women empowerment programme in the western countries, In India, women are also running the banks, organizing the world class events, running the political parties, doing researches, gliding fighter planes, driving the trains. It is only because of the impact of women education and encouraging the women through implementing the women empowerment programme.

CRITICS

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 (now Mumbai) in 1824. According to the figures available, by 1829 within five years as many as 400 girls were enrolled in this school. Then, in

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.

The government also took the responsibility to promote primary education in general and that of the girls in particular. However, government efforts could not go a long way due to the Indian War of Independence of 1857.

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.

Enrolment of women in higher education has also grown since 1995. But these figures are not much satisfactory when compared with the enrolment figures of boys. The main obstacles in the women education in India is rural residence, having low caste inferiority still in the twenty first century at many places, low economic standard of living mostly ready to focuses only to meet the basic amenities and some other factors moves away from the target goal.

CONCLUSION

Still much more is to be done, if we focus towards the women education connecting with the self employment opportunities based on farming, then it would be much better. In the past five years, some good results have been observed in this regards in association with the All India Radio broadcast programme Kisanwani. Hence, it is necessary to motivate and recharge the rural sector as well as rural economy only through educating the females.

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