

ROLE OF EDUCATION IN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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EDUCATION

Education is a primary need like food and shelter. It is considered basic to one's life. While food is for health and shelter for their body. Education is related to the mind, Education enhances one's knowledge and "Knowledge is power": Education is the knowledge of putting one's potentials to maximum use. Education makes man a right thinker. It tells man how to think and how to act.

EDUCATION - HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Democracy can never be successful without Education. Education is the only answer for human development and empowerment. Education is the gateway to information and it leads to expands the employment productivity and wages of poor people and when public resources are channelled to promoting human development. Human development arises employment generating and when human skills rapidly.

EDUCATION AND WOMEN DEVELOPMENT

Women's education in India plays a very important role in the overall development of the half of the human resources, education women not only tend to promote education of their girl children but also can provide better guidance to all their children. Women profoundly influence the lives and well-being of their families and their surrounding communities. In most cultures, women are the primary managers of natural resources-including food. Shelter and consumption of goods-within the family unit.

EDUCATION AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT:

Education is an optional tool in the emancipation and empowerment of women. The greatest single factor which can incredibly improve the status of women in any society is education. It is indispensable that education enables women not only to gain more knowledge about the world outside of her health and home but help her to get status, positive self esteem and self-confidence, necessary courage and inner strength to face challenges in life. Education makes women empower personally, socially, culturally and economically.

In a completely fair society, there would be no gap between men and women in categories that are not based on gender opportunities and access to resources would be the same for both men and women. There has been a growing realization among the world community that without the active participation of women side by side along with men, the goals of national development would remain a dream. Several ways have been devised to overcome the gender inequalities and to empower women. The following are some of the ways (means) to empower women:- (a) education, (b) employment opportunities, (c) legislations, (d) development of income generating skills, (e) enhancing state of women, (f) reducing gender inequalities through change in attitudes, (g) capacity building, etc. Over and above all, visualize the only strong means to empower women which can also influence to strengthen the other ways of women empowerment mentioned above is 'Education'.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN INDIA

Women's education in India plays a very important role in the overall development of the half of the human resources, but in improving the quality of life at home and outside. Educated women not only tend to promote education of their girl children but also can provide better guidance to all their children. In addition to this, educated women can also help in the reduction of infant mortality rate and growth of the population. Educated women are more vigilant towards the need of education for children and can take care of their children in a better way. This will enhance our total overall literacy rate.

Even though women have a pivotal role in the world's future their needs, their work and employment, land, credit, technology or political power and they are not equal participation in programmes and decisions that affect their future.

PARENTS ATTITUDE TOWARDS WOMEN EDUCATION

Parents' education bears an important influence on the gender differences in education.

1. Women are discriminated against in every sphere such as in childcare, childbearing, education, development, employment, political, social religious activities, marriage, family systems etc.
2. Early marriage is one of the chief barriers which hinder the girl's further studies. Anxiety of the parents about their child's safety is leading to early marriages. Early marriages have been prevalent in India since ancient times and are going on till now.
3. Financially the rural people are poor. Their incomes are not even sufficient for their day to day life. Hence, they feel burden to education their girl children.

4. Social discrimination is also prevalent. People think girl child as a liability while a boy child is an asset. As a result, parents give more importance to educating sons rather than daughters.
5. For economic reasons, many parents consider women's education as a waste of funds. Such parents believe that money spent on a girl's education is a waste, since she will soon marry into her husband's family, thus leaving only boys in their original family to cater to their parents. Etc.

PRESENT, SCENARIO OF WOMEN EDUCATION - 21ST CENTURY

In 21st century women have to shift from traditional assumptions about their roles and capabilities. They has been a marked change and it has been for the better many of its benefits however have yet to touch the majority and all of us continue to experience various forms of gender discrimination. It laws designed to addresses the concerns of women are to have a dramatic and positive impact on women's lives, they must be sensitive to the social, economic and political Elis empowerment of women throughout the world.

The 2009-10 census recorded a significant increase in literacy rates (from 39.3 percent) in 1991 to 53.7 percent in 2001 now 2009-10 census record 65.5 percent. When compares 2001-2009-10 compared 13.5 increases.

Literacy Rates by Sex 1981-2010

Census year	Females	Males	Persons	Male-female gap in literary rate
1981	29.76	56.38	43.59	26.62
1991	39.29	64.13	52.21	24.84
2001	54.16	75.85	65.38	21.70
2010	65.5	82.14	73.82	16.64

As of now the gender gap between male Literacy 82.14 percent and female literacy 65.5 percent.

Male-female gap in literary rate also day by day reduces in 2001 the gap between male and female literacy rate 21.70 now 2010 the gap between male and female literacy 16.64 percent.

STRATEGIES FOR EDUCATION FOR WOMEN & EMPOWERMENT

1. **Girls Education & Welfare schemes:** We have to appreciate the Govt. to introduced number of welfare schemes from the welfare of the people. The welfare schemes should not be temporary and create sustainable development of human beings. It should no vague but through provoking in terms of thinking about individuals enrichment towards education, social, and psychological development that's way the Govt. should create the link and binding between Girls and education and welfare schemes. Wherever the family members able to receive the welfare schemes they

should confine to the principle of Girls education. That means it is prime duty of family and inevitably all family members should send their daughters to the school. Otherwise they are not permitted to utilize the welfare schemes resources the rules, guidelines should be prepare in this regard.

2. **Total Residential schools for girls (6 to 12th class):** As of now out of total population thirty percent of population are living below poverty line (BPL) and fifty middle are belongs to middle class and above middle class. So that Govt. of India and states should establish total residential school education for girls from 6th to 12th class including vocational courses and education. All kind of amenities' and provisions should be provide to reduce of the financial burden of the Girls families. The skills manpower should produce from these residential schools after completion of 12th standard they must be in position to lead their life though the vocation.
3. **Incentives for girls and families:** Incentives should change of the mindset of the people rather creating lethargy. All are not equal in terms of economical, social psychological aspects and individuals deference's are common due to sociological and psychological condition to create the self confidence among the girls and families the significant amount should be deposited in the name of the girl which will be helpful to the girls after the completion of the 18 years. It may utilize for the sake of education or domestic purpose.
4. **Special Budget for girls education:** Fifty percent population are belonging to women. But their development very meager due to various cultural conditions and social conditions. SC, ST girls students and families their standard of living very poor. Their voice suppressed due to economic and social conditions. Since the down of the history. The Govt. and state Govt. should allocate separate budget for the welfare of girls and women. The plan should be time bound target oriented and sound results purpose. The policies and programmes prepare account the special budget for allocation of women.
5. **Awareness camps and media role:** Awareness is one of the instrument bring the changes in the personality of human beings. Without awareness the policies and programmes may be remaining in darmentory conditions. Media is the powerful instrument which will send the message to the door step of each and every home.

Awareness camps activities towards girls education should be published continuously in print and electronic media.

- 6. Entrepreneurship:** Access to microfinance is one of the strategies adapted in recent years for empowerment of women in general economically poor in particular. Microfinance instruments are the provisions of financial services such as deposits, loans, payment services, money transfers, and insurance to the lower income households and their micro enterprises. More specifically, the women of economically poor need a diverse range of financial instruments for building assets, stabilizing consumption and protecting themselves against risks. However, there is a huge unmet demand for microfinance services to the economically poor. According to World Bank estimate in 1995, in most developing countries the formal financial system reaches only the top 25% of the economically active population - the bottom 75% have no access to financial services apart from moneylenders. A large majority of the poor in India too have faced a great deal of problems in access to formal sources of finance for lack of saving and accounting practices.
- 7. Vocational Courses for Girls:** Vocational courses for girls need to Girls Education. Generally, the illiterate women need capacity building for gender sensitization; awareness about their rights and entitlements; involvement in the decision making process; improvement of their leadership qualities and organising abilities to solve their problems. On the other hand, the educated women needs capacity building to improve their technical skills and entrepreneurial abilities and credit for asset creation to achieve greater autonomy and economic independence. It is obvious that the former would create social empowerment and latter would create economic empowerment. Both are required for all round development of women on par with men. Achievement of this would contribute greater value addition to the nation. Recently so many training courses encourage the government. Beautician courses and Fashion Technology, In Banking Sectors utilise their capacities. But below poverty line women's to take this type of trainings.
- 8. Material supply and Loan:** The Government sponsored poverty alleviations programmes implemented by the banks were mostly accessible to the people having saving habit and accounting practices and procedures followed in the banks. In the era

of planned development, all rural development and poverty alleviation schemes were implemented mostly in the name of men due to possession of land rights, higher literacy, better awareness levels, communication skills, and easy movement more so from remote villages. Thus, the concept of Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) was brought into the system to increase access to formal sources of micro credit to the economically poor in the country. In education, India is well advancing and with it the number of educated even among women. They need microfinance to achieve self employment in non-farm sector activities, because the educated not inclined to work in the farm sector, in which the work force is also facing the problems of under-employment and seasonal unemployment.

9. Government should take appropriate steps with the participation of communities in order to bring the girl children to the mainstream of education and development at every level including family and community.
10. The parents of children belonging to poor. Under privileged families must be specially educated with proper social formula to help them to understand the significance of education for their girl children as foundation for empowerment.
11. To create awareness regarding rights and responsibilities relating to laws governing women's status in society.
12. Women to be given support in terms of labor legislation, social security.
13. Special attention to women in difficult circumstances - domestic violence, social discrimination, early marriage, sati and dowry etc.

CONCLUSION

Education is the key factor in overcoming the barrier that women face and the basic tool for empowering women and bringing them into the mainstream of development. Government has to take all necessary steps to increase the literacy rate of women. Government should take steps to inform by various means about the importance of educating women as they will influence the children in the family and will help to increase the literacy rate of girl children. Education is the back bone of women empowerment the other things are depends on Education. Today girl is tomorrow women, that's why education and women empowerment is mutually depends vice versa women emancipation is not only helps to the Individual it helps to the growth of nation because they occupied 50 percent place in the

nation. So Govt. should think ask take necessary steps to implement the strategies which helps to women education and Empowerment.

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