



Changing Trends in Women Education and Women Empowerment

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ABSTRACT

Educated women can play a very important role in the society for socio-economic development. Education eliminates inequalities and disparities as the means of recovering their status within and out of their families. It is the key factor for women empowerment, prosperity, development and welfare. Today the empowerment of women has been one of the most important concerns of 21st century. But practically Women Empowerment is still an illusion of reality. We observe in our day to day life how women become victimized by various social evils. Women Empowerment is the vital instrument to expand women's ability to have resources and to make strategic life choice. The empowerment of the women is a highly significant issue of our times. There are so many saints and statesmen who have struggled for the empowerment of women in India. Several international conferences were organized to take stock of the situation and prepare grounds for the empowerment of women in all walks of human life. The empowerment of women is a multi-dimensional aspect which demands active participation of various stakeholders in a developing nation like India. Series of Constitutional protective and promotional measures are designed and implemented in India to achieve the goal of empowerment of women. In the present times women studies has become an important branch of academic mainstream in India. Recently series of innovative approaches are adopted to ensure equality of opportunity and empowerment of women in all respects. Gender justice is considered as a vital necessity in India. Educational empowerment includes training, orientation and academic progress of women. The physical empowerment of women includes food, nutrition, health, sanitation, life expectancy and growth. The social empowerment of women includes better status in the family, freedom for marriage, right to property, social mobility, social freedom, family welfare, social transformation and gender equity.

The economic empowerment of women includes ownership and control of research right to property, employability, improvement in the standard of living, fulfilment of basic needs, entrepreneurship development and improvement of bargaining power of women. The legal empowerment of women includes constitutional protection, fundamental rights, protection against gender based discrimination, women specific laws, women courts and other safety measures. The political empowerment includes political reservation, political participation and political leadership development of women. The spiritual empowerment includes emancipation from superstitions, misbeliefs, customs, traditions and unhealthy practices that safeguard the interest of women. In the present times, state, civil society, universities, Media institutions, social organizations, judicial organizations, non-government organizations and other institutions are called upon to work together to achieve the goal of empowerment of women in India. Series of intellectual, research and developmental initiatives are also developed with a view to empower women in all respects. This paper is an effort to capture the emerging picture with respect to women's education in India.

Key words: Challenges, Empowerment, education Plans, Problems, Status.

I. Introduction

Women empowerment has been an ongoing saga for many years. Historically we have seen that the role of a woman have been conflicting. In India once they were worshipped as Sita or Durga and as time passed they are also subjected to social evils like Sati, Child marriage etc., Further women are even deprived of few basic facilities like food, nutrition, elementary freedom, freedom of education etc., Of late there have been a lot of onus given for enhancing the status of the women world over and a lot of schemes and Programmes are launched. Even the Millennium development Goals



have included Gender equality and empowerment of women as one of its main goals. However on scrutiny six out of eight goals in a way involve women involvement and empowerment. Empowerment literally means "To invest with Power". In the context of women's empowerment the term has come to denote women's increased control over their own lives, bodies and environment. The UNO (2001: 04) has provided a meaningful conceptual framework of empowerment of women. It reads : "Empowerment is defined as the process by which women take control and ownership of their lives through expansion of their choices . It is the process of acquiring the ability to make strategic life choices in a contest where this ability has previously been denied"

Education in India

Women education in India plays a very important role in the overall development of the country. It is not only helps in the development of half of the human resources, but in improving the quality of life at home and outside (Suguna, 2011). The Indian Education system has two important structures, one is formal and another one is non-formal education. Some other educational programmes also formulated to motivate the women education such as online education and distance education. The main objective of the entire educational programme is to make every girl child to educate. This low level of literacy not only shows a negative impact on women's lives but also on their families and country's economic development. Hence it is of foremost importance to raise the level of education amongst women. There are an estimated 33.3 million Indians enrolled in higher education courses in India, according to the HRD ministry's All India Survey on Higher education report for 2015. On these, 17.9 million are boys and 15.4 million are girls as of 2014-2015. Fundamental Rights of women are equality, freedom to religion, educational rights, cultural and educational, against exploitation, freedom. Improving girls' educational levels has been demonstrated to have clear impacts on the health and economic future of young women, which in turn improves the prospects of their entire community. After the Universal

Declaration of Human Rights, *Basic education is more than an end in itself; it is the foundation for lifelong learning and human development* (Ramachandran, 1998).

Women education in ancient India:

In the Vedic Period women had access to education, but gradually they had lost this right.

India Scriptures Rig Veda and Upanishads mention about several women sages and seers. Women enjoyed equivalent position and rights in the early Vedic era. However, after 500 B.C., the position of women started to decline. The position of women in ancient India was vital. In the Vedic period, women education in ancient India was prevalent. Indian women during the ancient times was said to be superior to men. The women in ancient India were given significance and they held an important position in the Indian society during that time. In the Vedic period, educational system was very developed. Historically women have taken part in all spheres of life with courage and gusto. Indian mythology is rich with stories of highly educated and evolved women. One can trace the historical evidence of ancient Indian

education to the 3rd century B.C. when education was imparted orally and many women scholars were part in it. When Buddhism spread to India, some world famous educational institutions such as Nalanda, Vikramshila and Takshila were established. Research shows that a number of women were enrolled in these temples of learning. These universities flourished from about 5th century to 13th century. In the 11th century the Muslim rulers established universities in Delhi, Lucknow and Allahabad. Still education has been found to be restricted to a certain strata of the society.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The following are the specific objectives of the study-

1. To find out Women Education in Pre-Colonial, Colonial and Modern India.
2. To know the forms of Empowerment of Women.
3. To find out the Violence against Women.
4. To analyze Women Rights, Legal Protection of Women in Indian Constitution.
5. To know the role of NGOs in Women Empowerment.
6. To know the Government Schemes and Programmes for Women Empowerment.
7. To find out how Education has helped Women Empowerment.
8. To overview how Indian society is changing by Women Empowerment in the 21st century.

RATIONAL OF THE STUDY:

Women empowerment has the power to change many things in the society and country. If we want to make our country a developed country, first of all it is very necessary to empower women by the efforts of men, government, laws and women too. The need of women empowerment arose



because of the gender discrimination and male domination in the Indian society. To have the bright future in family, society and country empowerment of women is essential. Very few studies have been made on women empowerment in India. No research has been made on women empowerment in 21st century. Today the empowerment of women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century. Therefore, the researcher feels to undertake "A Study on Women Empowerment in 21st Century."

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY: The present study is a qualitative study. The researchers here collected data from different secondary sources like books, magazines, journals, various government organizations, website etc.

III. DISCUSSION

Some statements regarding to women education:

Women are the backbone of society. Mahatma Jyotirao Phule (1827, Pune) was a real philanthropist. He was the one to open first girl school in India and credited with opening first home for widows of the upper caste and a home for newborn girl children so that they can be saved from female infanticide. Some important thoughts are:

1. "If you educate a man you educate an individual but if you educate a woman you educate a family (nation)". **Dr. James Kwegyir Aggrey**

2. To call woman the weaker sex is a libel; it is man's injustice to woman. If by strength is meant moral power, then woman is immeasurably man's superior. **Mahatma Gandhi**

3. "There is no more valuable investment than in a girls' education." **Ban Ki Moon, secretary-general, United Nations**

4. "Real empowerment of women would be possible only through education, encouragement of economic self-dependence and procisional of opportunities enabling the unfolding of one's full potential." **President Pranab Mukherje**

5. I don't mind if I have to sit on the floor at school. All I want is education and I am afraid of no one." **Malala Yousufzai**

Obstacles in women's education:

Geographical, socio-cultural, health, economic, religious, legal, political/administrative, and educational factors, and initiatives by governments, non-governmental organisations, and other agencies to address the educational

disadvantage of females. Gender discrimination still persists in India and lot more needs to be done in the field of women's education in India. The gap in the male-female literacy rate is just a simple indicator, while the male literary rate is more than the female. The women were considering only house wife and better to be live in the house (Bhat, 2015).

Many barriers to education for girls remain. Some of the barriers to women's education are sociological, rooted in gender stereotyping and gender inequality and others are driven by economic concerns and constraints. A consequence of gender profiling and stereotyping is that women tend to participate more in programmes that relate to their domestic role (Nair, 2010).

Position of women in current scenario

In the contemporary world, women need to gain the same amount of power that men have. Now, it is time to forget that men are the only holders of power. In India, women are still facing different obstacles in male- dominated cultures. Now a day's women are coming the main stream of development. The government of India established a special commission for the women development.

The Position and status of today's Women in India is considered high in modern Indian society. The population of women is almost half of the total population of India. A country or a community cannot be considered civilized where women are not honored. Indian laws have been made without discrimination against women. As a result Indian women enjoy high position in our society. Women today occupy high ranking posts like, I.A.S. I.F.S. Indian women are also in our Defense Service. The modern Indian women participate in various sports and games. The Contemporary Indian Women serve as M.P.,M.L.A. governors and ministers. Women have also achieved high fame in the areas of literature, music and acting. More and more women are joining the field of science and technology. In fact there is no sphere of activity in which women are unsuitable or incompetent

Lets now have a look at the darker side. Though the Indian law does not discriminate between men and women, the status of women of our country today is practically far below the status of men.

Though the status of today's Women on India is high, the overall picture of women's position in India is not satisfactory

Various Problems faced by Indian Women

There are various issues and problems which women generally face in the society in India. Some of the problems are mentioned and described below :



Selective abortion and female infanticide : It is the most common practice for years in India in which abortion of female fetus is performed in the womb of mother after the fetal sex determination and sex selective abortion by the medical professionals.

Sexual harassment : It is the form of sexual exploitation of a girl child at home, streets, public places, transport, offices etc ,by the family members, neighbors, friends or relatives.

Dowry and Bride burning : It is another problem generally faced by women of low or middle class family during of after the marriage. Parents of boys demands a lot of money from the bride's family to be rich in one time.

Disparity in education : The level of women education is less than men still in the modern age. Female illiteracy is higher in the rural areas, Where over 63% or more women remain unlettered.

Domestic violence : it is like endemic and widespread disease affects almost 70% of Indian women according to the women and child development official. It is performed by the husband, relative or other family member, Girls have no property fights like boys forever.

Child Marriage : Early marriage of the girls by their patterns in order to be escaped from dowry. It is highly practiced in the rural India.

Inadequate Nutrition : Inadequate nutrition in the childhood affects women in their later life especially women belonging to the lower middle class and poor families.

Domestic violence and status in the family : It is the abuse or violence against women.

Status of Widows : Widows are considered as worthless in the Indian society. They are treated poorly and forced to wear white clothes.

Problems related to unemployment : Women are getting more problem in searching their suitable work. They become more prone to the exploitation and harassment in the work areas.

FORMS OF EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN:

Social Empowerment:

The tenth five year plan (2002-07) called for a 3 prolonged strategy of social empowerment,

Economic empowerment and providing gender justice to create an enabling environment free of discrimination. Social empowerment of women refers to Education for women, health of women, mobility of women, participation of women in various fields and also protection of women against Gender based violence.

Political Empowerment:

It was only in 1929 that all the provincial legislatures gave women the right to vote on the same term as men. The Government of India Act, 1935 enabled all women over 21 years to exercise their franchise provided they fulfilled the conditions to play a significant role in less conventional political activities. However the founding father of Indian constitution were aware of the women requirement and Articles 14, 15, 325, 326 provided specific safeguards and promotional measures for the empowerment of women in Indian Society. The most significant landmark in the journey of empowerment is the historic 73rd and 74th Constitution amendment acts, 1992 by the centre and its ratification by the state. The Constitution Amendment acts reserved 1/3rd seats for women in the Panchayat raj and Municipal bodies. In places like Mumbai though these reservations did help women contest elections initially of late women are so active in politics that they did not require the reservations policies to win elections. However even though they have proved their ability to win elections and execute their positions effectively there are many hindrances for a women in achieving complete empowerment. One of the main hindrance at the village level is the lack of education and secondly the intervention and interference of male. In a survey conducted in India it was found that some of the barriers for the women in carrying out their duties are lack of education (80%)

Inadequate finances

Lack of time for election activities due to household responsibilities. One of the alarming facts is that though there are a considerable number of women in the Gram panchayat it is found that seldom do the issues related to women like domestic violence and gender equality come into discussion. It is often seen that at many places women participating in political activities are biased either by their husbands, father-in-laws or brothers and only general issues related to water, infrastructure etc., are being taken up and women tend to become a puppet in the political arena. The encouraging fact is that in India, the largest serving political party is led by a women, the leader of the opposition is a women, the youngest chief minister happens to be a



women which indicates that women are emerging on taking responsible positions in active politics in India.

Snehalatha Panda (2006) justifies: "women's participation in political processes is important for strengthening democracy and for their struggle against marginalization, trivialization and oppression. Emergence of women as a strong group would change the prevailing political practices, the nature and content of debates in the legislature and women's issues can be taken care of from feminist perspective both in policy formulation and implementation.

The opposition to the bill characterized the patriarchal attitude of the male parliamentarians and crystallization of the caste and communalization of Indian politics. The long term consequences of the bill lay bare a reversal of the existing socio-political order which is most disconcerting for the opponents of the bill but such fear is unwarranted as long as the provision is limited to 33%. Both the ideological perspective of human rights and the necessity to widen the democratic space for practical reason demands inclusion of women".

Economical Empowerment

An International Centre for Research on Women publication made the case that 'economically empowering women is essential both to realise women's rights and to achieve broader development goals such as economic growth, poverty reduction, health, education and . According to its authors, 'a woman is economically empowered when she has both the ability to succeed and advance economically and the power to make and act on economic decisions' (Golla et al., 2011)

However economic empowerment cannot be seen primarily as an end in itself but rather a means to other developmental goals. Though economic empowerment seem to be an important route to poverty reduction, other aspects like inequalities in distribution of assets, access to education, land or capital, etc., also contribute. In spite of many gender specific policies, historically established inequalities still persists and is testified in the form of continued gender inequalities which is evident by over-representation of

working women in lower-paid, casual, part-time, irregular market activities. Phillips and Taylor (1980) drew on empirical evidence to suggest that definitions of skill in the workplace was often based on the identity of the person carrying out the jobs rather than on the technical demands of the job: women's work was typically designated as 'inferior', not because their labour was regarded as inferior but

because they were regarded as inferior bearers of labour.

Most of the societies ascribe primary responsibility for unpaid work within the domestic domain to women and girls and the expectation on women in economic contribution varies considerably. Very few cultures or regions accept the contribution of women in sharing breadwinning responsibility but majority of the society expect women to specialize in unpaid and domestic labour. In some cultures even mobility of women in public domain itself is

restricted and such hindrances contribute to the lower rates of female labour force participation. Also such restrictions contribute towards the ignorance of the available avenues and opportunities for the girls and women to assert their rights and freedom. Many countries in the world have statutory laws which explicitly discriminate against women. In a review of data from 141 countries in the world, the World Bank/IFC (2011) found widespread evidence of legal differences between men and women which differentiated their incentives or capacity to engage in waged work or to set up their own businesses. These restrictions ranged from the less frequently reported ones of needing husband's permission to start a business to the more frequently reported ones that differentiate access to, and control over, land and other property. Clearly, the attitude and behaviour on the part of the actors in the public arena further discriminates the women's capacity to take advantage of avenues available to be economically empowered. Other than attitudinal and custom barriers there is nothing that requires girls to be given less education than boys. But the behaviour of the labour market where in job prospects are more to boys or men somewhere makes it understandable that parents invest more resources on their sons' health and education than their daughters' particularly among poorer households with severe constraints of resources.

However Women have been moving out of agriculture and into services and manufacturing - although at a different pace in different regions and generally more slowly than men. Though women are slowly bargaining their way towards economic independence and decision making process by and large they remain responsible and retain responsibility for a great deal of unpaid domestic work like care of children, elderly and the sick, preparation of food etc., In rural areas in addition to the above they also get involved in collection of fuel, water, livestock care, homestead farming and so on. As a result, working women tend to work longer hours each day than working men, giving rise



to the phenomenon of 'time poverty'. The urban and rural women divide on economic empowerment also is a major concern. The urban women are most likely to be found in salaried forms of work and are entitled with maternity leave, child care support, better time saving infrastructure like electricity, running water etc., which in turn helps them to lead a better quality of life where as very poor and rural women with children have to manage their child care responsibilities in ways that can often have adverse consequences for themselves and their children.

Also taking young children to work and most often leaving them in the care of older female siblings whose education thereby suffers or leaving them at home unattended are some of the concerns to be pondered about.

It was also found that women who were economically independent reported more range of empowerment indicators than economically inactive women. In a study at Bangladesh it was pointed out that the mechanisms through which change took place by women being economically empowered in were not only material, but also cognitive, relational and behavioural. Hence economical independence also gives a psychological perspective to development.

Social empowerment:- Social empowerment it is a process to change the distribution of power in interpersonal relations among different people, cultures, activities of the society. Social empowerment refers to the enabling force that strengthens women's social relations and their position in social structures. Social empowerment addresses the social discriminations existing in the society based on disability, race, ethnicity, religion or gender.

Health empowerment-

Women's health and safety is another important area. The empowerment of women begins with a guarantee of their health and safety. The health concerns of women are paramount for the wellbeing of a country, and are important factors in gauging the empowerment of women in a country.

The government of India is aware of the health status of women in the country. The National Health policy 2002 pays scant attention to the health of women, which is considered the ambit of the National Population Policy 2000. Maintaining and expanding education for women and girls will play a critical role in driving continued improvement in female health outcomes. In many poor countries,

HIV/AIDS is the leading killer of women of reproductive age. Better educated women and girls are more likely to use contraception, which helps them avoid diseases, and to delay childbirth. However there are alarming concerns where maternal health care is concerned.

Psychological empowerment-

The psychological component, on the other hand, would include the development of feelings that women can act upon to improve their condition. This means formation of the belief that they can succeed in change efforts.

The Violence against women:

There are many violence against women in India because of the male dominated society here. Women generally face various kinds of crime like dowry death, sexual harassment, cheating, murder, girl child abuse, robbery, etc. Violence against women which counted as crimes under the Indian penal code are rape, kidnapping and abduction, mental and physical torture, death for dowry, wife battering, sexual harassment, trafficking, molestation, importation of girls, etc. The cases of violence against women is increasing day by day and becoming too broad. On the other hand, with the increasing level of violence against women they started losing their educational, social, political, economic and cultural opportunities in the society. Dowry related violence is a serious problem that affects the lives of women and girls. Dowry includes gifts, money, goods or property given from the bride's family to the groom or in-laws before, during or anytime after the marriage. Indian women through the countries remained subjugated and oppressed because society believed in clinging onto orthodox beliefs for the brunt of domestic violence as well as public, physical, emotional and mental violence. Crime against women is a social menace, and a costly public health problem. It can take the form of threats, verbal abuse, battering, rape and murder. The latest NCRB data for the year 2016 shows that overall crimes against women rose from 3,29,243 in 2015 to 3,38,954 in 2016. The majority of cases categorized as crimes against women were reported under 'cruelty by husband or his relatives' (32.6%), followed by 'assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty' (25%), 'kidnapping and abduction of women' (19%) and 'rape' (11.5%).

Constitutional Rights to Women:

The rights and safeguards enshrined in the constitution for women in India are listed below:



1. Article 15(1) The state shall not discriminate against any citizen of Indian on the ground of sex.
2. Article 15(3) The state is empowered to make any special provision for women. In other words, this provision enables the state to make affirmative discrimination in favour of women.
3. Article 16(2) No citizen shall be discrimination against or be ineligible for any employment or office under the state on the ground of sex.
4. Article 23(1) Traffic in human beings and forced labour are prohibited.
5. Article 39(a) The state to secure for men and women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood.
6. Article 39(d) The state to secure equal pay for equal work for both Indian men and women.
7. Article 39(e) The state is required to ensure that the health and strength of women workers are not abused and that they are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their strength.
8. Article 42 The state shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
9. Article 51-A(e) It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
10. Article 243-D(3) One third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every panchayat shall be reserved for women.
11. Article 243-D(4) One third of the total number of offices of chairpersons in the panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women.
12. Article 243-T(3) One third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every municipality shall be reserved for women.
13. Article 243-T(4) The offices of chairperson in the municipalities shall be reserved for women in such manner as the state Legislature may provide.

Legal Rights to women: To following various legislations contain several rights and safeguards for women.

1. Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005.
2. Immoral Traffic (prevention) Act 1956.
3. Indecent Representation of Women (prohibition) Act 1986.
4. Commission of Sati (prevention) Act 1987.
5. Dowry Prohibition Act 1961.
6. Maternity Benefit Act 1961.
7. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971.
8. Pre-Conception and Pre-Natural Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994.
9. Equal Remuneration Act 1976.

10. Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act 1939.
11. Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act 1986.
12. Family Courts Act 1984.
13. Indian Penal Code 1860.
14. Code of Criminal Procedure 1873.
15. Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872.
16. Legal Services Authorities Act 1987.
17. Hindu Marriage Act 1955.
18. Hindu Succession Act 1956.
19. Minimum wages Act 1948.
20. Mines Act 1952 and Factories Act 1948.

The following other legislation's also contain certain rights and safeguards for women.

1. Employees' State Insurance Act 1948.
2. Plantation Labour Act 1951.
3. Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976.
4. Legal Practitioners (Women) Act 1923.
5. Indian succession Act 1925.
6. Indian Divorce Act 1869.
7. Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act 1936.
8. Special Marriage Act 1954.
9. Foreign Marriage Act 1969.
10. Indian Evidence Act 1872.
11. Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act 1956.
12. National Commission for Women Act 1990.
13. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, Redressal) Act the 2013

IV. MAJOR FINDINGS:

The following are major findings of the study-

1. This study explorations the history of women education in India. The previous background of women education of Indian society reveals that in Vedic era women education was good. Women education in India plays a very important role in the overall development of the country.
2. The present study reveals that there are various forms of Empowerment of Women. This study shows that the empowerment of women occurs when they are involved in decision making in social, economic and political spheres and they are also able to play an equal role as per with men in society. Sustainable development of the country should be possible if to promote the role of women in every social, political and economic activities of the development.
3. The present study reveals that there are many violence against women. Violence against women is a grave violation of human rights. The Government of India has provided to eliminating violence against women and girls through various policies, laws and programs.



4. This study shows that there are several legislatures and laws made by the Government both in central and state level for women empowerment in our country. The constitution of India conveys a powerful mandate for equality and rights of women in its preamble, fundamental rights and duties and also provides for specific provisions for affirmative action.

5. The present study shows that various NGOs and Government organizations have given opportunities through many policies, plans and strategies for women empowerment.

6. This study also shows that the Government has launched various scheme which aims at making girls independent both socially and economically. Recently the Government has launched Beti Bachao, Beti padhao scheme which aims at making girls independent both socially and economically.

7. This study reveals that education is one of the most important means of empowering women with knowledge, skills and self confidence necessary to participate fully in the development process. This study shows that educated women have greater chance to achieve high empowerment level.

Steps to improve woman education:

It is obvious that the above objectives can only be achieved by, first and foremost, ensuring that women acquire quality education. When this is done, the knowledge, skills, attitudes and other potentials that are required by women for full participation in national development will be developed.

Following are the objectives to improve women education:

1. Enable women to improve their family health and diet
2. Increase women's productive ability, thus raising their family's standard of living.
3. Give women access to appropriate technologies and management of cooperatives
4. Improve women's societal and cultural status.
5. Enable women discharge their responsibilities more effectively.
6. Help women to fight their own fears and feelings of inadequacy or inferiority
7. Educate women in all round development that is mentally, socially, physically, psychologically, religiously and economically etc.

Advantages of woman education:

Social improvement:

Women education helps the women to solve the issues and problems faced by society. Kothari commission of 1968 recommended education as a device for social progression. Through woman education, India can attain the objective of social development.

Gender equality:

Woman is a part of unprivileged section of society. Education helps them to seal a gender gap in society. Coeducation institutes also teach men children to give respect to female.

Economic productivity:

Through women education the country can attain the growth in the economic level and it also raise the GDP of a nation.

Decrease in infant humanity:

The educated women understand her family situation and take suitable and better decisions in the family to avoid the dispute among the family members. Women education also brings down the infant humanity rate in India.

Improved living standard:

Education will automatically increase the employment opportunity for a woman. A well educated woman has the possibility to get good job and better standard of living.

V. CONCLUSION:

It is crucial to note that the attitude of people towards women's education will go a long way in explaining the extent to which the people want their nation to develop. Like the saying goes that to educate a woman is to educate the society as whole. Education is considered as a key instrument for the women empowerment. It changes their lifestyle, improves their chances of employment, facilitates their participation in public life and also increased their status in the society. Even though considerable progress has been made with regard to literacy and education, the overall structure still remains unfavourable to women. Empowerment involves gaining a sense of knowledge, skill, and competence. To achieve this women and girls should be given opportunities to build and expand skills and resources by involving them in social and economic decision making process at all levels and imparting education. This developmental aspect brings in a social inclusion among women, as well



contributes to the development of the Society by utilising the immense hidden and suppressed potential of the women. In simple terms, it is apparent that in countries and companies that promote gender equality, progress is much more rapid and far-reaching.

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