

The Empowerment of Women in India by Education

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Abstract

In 1848, India's first school was established by Savitribai Phule with extensive support of her husband Jyotirao Phule. The first female teacher was splendidly known as Savitribai Phule for India's girls first school in 1848 at Bhide Wade in Pune, Maharashtra. The first social reformer teacher. Education means real life of wisdom, education system in our country should be the strongest pillars for women empowerment. Real education started at the grass root level that enhances the point of departure towards literacy, Job oriented education, financial knowledge, legal understanding of constitution provision towards their rights and duties, self-assurance, determination, self-possession towards confrontation of all anti- social evils of the society, vocational skill-based training, financial awareness, building self-reliant leadership quality, apprehension towards their health education, safety measures, legal procedures etc. Patriarchal hindrances are the obstacles for their growth and development. Further social cultural orthodox norms, discrimination based on gender, lack of infrastructure facilities in the school, contractual appointment of teachers in educational institution, High-Cost Education, privatization of school, colleges, management institution etc lead a gap between rich and poor to attend quality education. Conditions of government schools are badly effect because of lack of policy implementation regarding educational program policy in India. Ministry of Education is a ministry of the Government of India is accountable for the effective and long-lasting implement, enforcement of the National Policy on Education.

Keywords: Social Reformer, NEP 2020, Women Empowerment, SEDGs, SEWA, STEP

Introduction

Education is a powerful tool for women's empowerment, fostering the path of development, Self esteem, confidence, cognizance of their rights, leading towards better health, versatile doors for financial growth with multi-disciplinary opportunities, political participation, social participation, economic participation, financial Independence etc.

An educated women with economic empowerment established their own identity and financial independence that led to their ownership in their family, society and the world. Distribution of re-

sources equally enhance the path of economic independence that led equal opportunities through quality enhanced education. It analyses the self-esteem, self-worth and knowing the capacity of the women empowerment.

Jawaharlal Nehru magnificently, splendidly stated, "If you educate a man, you educate an individual; but if you educate a woman, you educate a whole family". Educating women not for self but its extension led to the whole universe.

Gandhi's point regarding women empowerment focuses on self-reliance, equal mental capacity,

strong building of character, equality enhance the equal mental capacity, freedom from social evils and emancipate mental slavery. For Gandhi Jee, women empowerment means "total emancipation not only tangible of remunerative gain but education can only the first step towards women complete freedom that is the total emancipation attend through education.

Quality of Educational institution in India has improved magnificently. In 2021 literacy rate of women attain 91.95% in the year 2021. Increased enrollment in higher education enhanced up 48% in the year 2021-22. Overall literacy enrollment increased from 2011 is 64.63% census to 91.95% in the year 2021.

Aims of Study

- Studies goal to uncover the hidden potential of women.
- Solidity of Nation and Society, entrepreneur's remunerative growth participation of the women.
- Supportive constitutional laws.
- Grassroots level of educational system in India for women empowerment.
- Governments and Private organizations in education.
- Literacy growth in India.
- Exploring and of concealed prospective.

Research Methodology

Secondary information, supplementary data provides auxiliary and assist to primary findings. Theoretical, analytical, Philosophical, Speculative, methodology used like books, website, journals, newspapers, internet, articles etc.

Objective of Study

- To study about women education program for their betterment.
- To study support and integrated scheme regarding education.
- To study about women's policy, Legislative Procedures, government programs and Schemes for women education.

Importance of Education

Education is a powerful tool to eradicate all sort of hindrances towards women empowerment. Its lead a strong political leader to deal with abominable evils and to create strong laws procedures, to attain maximum safety and growth for women. To enhance social interaction, liberalization broken all sorts of taboos. Educating women means global integral development in the area of economic, social, political, cultural and integral growth of the world.

Prominence of Women's Education System in India

Women Education is magnificently improved in India. In 2021 literacy rate increased 90% from the year 1971 with 22% literacy rate. Urban literacy is higher than the rural rates, Enrolment ratio is high in primary level of Education and it drop down at higher level especially female ratio. In 2013 Udaan policies and program help poor women from economically and financially backward weaker section through various effective development programs. In 2001 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) free compulsory education age 6 to 14 especially girls.

Education is divided into two major department of school education that laydown primary, secondary and higher secondary at school level education. Higher education department covers all university, technical, scientific, medical education, scholarship etc. to provide holistic growth of all the section of the society. Right to Education (RTE) 2010 make compulsory education aged 6 to 14 children Beti Bachao Beti Padhao in 2015 enhance education. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya in 2004 cover lower area of literacy for disadvantaged communities of girls of primary level of education.

Challenges/Provocation in Education

Cultural expectation, orthodox, unwritten illegal rules, customary behaving rules, rigid orthodox socio-anthropological ethics, political ethics, rituals toward women's. early marriage, bad health, malnutrition drops down the success rate of education. Discrimination based on gender in our

society are the evils and its further lead discrimination in higher academic educational organization and later in employment workstation. Lack of essential infrastructure facilities, poor sanitation, poor quality of mid-day meal served and poor quality of education with mostly contractual appointment of teacher at school levels. Illness of poverty and expensive cost of education at private educational organization prevent to attend quality-based education for girls. Lack of constitution protection, lack of policy implementation like right to Education Act need further evaluation to meet with the real educational growth for the women. Privatization of school, colleges, management institution etc lead a gap of Education with their higher costly fees structure. Medical college, engineering colleges etc. of government of India is very less as per the population of the country. Cultural norms focus on giving priority to male child's education. Safety is sole concerns for attending education in certain villages, under developed areas especially for girl's child. Financial limitation pulled down the girls from education. Gender based inequality, unequal distribution of resource, harmful evil based on orthodox norms of the society. Dowry, child marriage, sati-paratha, poverty, hungry stomach, diseases of puberty, pregnancy complications etc. are the challenges to overcome.

Women in Politics or Bureaucracy

Women education provides developing and under developed countries a strong leader to fight against for their potentials, rights, duties, justice and heinous crime against women. Increase women political participation, legislative action by reserving seats in local government, parliament etc. The United Nations Development Program enhances to provide gender equality to provide universal political participation of women.

Constitutional Provisions for Supporting Women

Right to Education - The Constitution of India (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act 2002 inserted in the Article 21-A to access free and compulsory education to six to fourteen years of children as a Fundamental Right. 1 April 2010 Article 21-A

and the RTE Act came into action with essence of free and compulsory education. Under 6-14-year age group children get completion of elementary education. It is Fundamental Right under Article 21A. Article 15(1) prevents all sorts of discrimination based on caste, religion, sex, place of birth, etc., to access equal opportunities in educational institutions. Article 15(3) - Special constitutional provision for reserving seats in educational organizations for women and children. Under Article 16, enhance opportunities for everyone based on equality. Article 29(2) - Prohibit discrimination and provide equal opportunity for all. Article 39(a) - Every citizen has the right to livelihood, to access all adequate means of resources. Article 39(d) - Both male and female get equal pay for their equal work. Article 42 - Provide maternity, favorable, healthy, sterilized health condition. Article 41 makes special case in certain cases of right to education, work, and public compensation in defined specific cases. Article 46 promotes special care for women having marginalized, weaker section to explore in the area of educational benefit and financial security of interest. Article 47 stands for improving public health, increasing the level of nutrition for every citizen. These constitutional provisions supporting women are providing them all sorts of security and safety to all female genders.

Several Expenditures on Education

Several expenditures on education by Ministry of Education of Central Government. Expenditure on Education-by-Education Department States/UTs and Centre for 2021-22 (Budget Estimate), the Periodic Labor Force Survey (PLFS) 2023-24, the literacy rates in India were recorded separately for two age groups-7 years and above, and 5 years, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education. Government of India - Number of Schools having Girls Toilet by School Category and Management Academic Year: 2023-24. Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education, Government of India Number of Schools in Rural/ Urban area by School Category Academic Year: 2023-24 are mention through tables below.

Table 1: Budgeted Expenditure on Education by Ministry of Education of Central Government.

S.No.	(Revenue Account)	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
		Actual	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
1	2	3	4	5
Department of School Education and Literacy (SE&L)				
1	Elementary Education	42,184	41,209	42,592
2	Secondary Education	10,415	10,891	12,039
3	Adult Education	11	112	263
TOTAL (SE & L)		52,610	52,212	54,894
Department of Higher Education (HE)				
1	University & Higher Education	16,365	15,247	17,838
2	Development of Language	494	449	568
3	Distance Learning and Technical Enabled Learning	568	390	748
4	Planning, Administration, Global Engagement and Book Promotion	359	393	595
5	Student Financial Aid	2,070	1,837	2,482
6	Technical Education	14,976	14,374	16,094
Total Higher Education		34,832	32,690	38,325
Grand Total (SE & L + HE)		87,442	84,903	93,219

Table 2: Statement Sector-wise Expenditure on Education-by-Education Department States/UTs and Centre for 2021-22 (Budget Estimate) (Revenue Account).

S. No	Sector	Expenditure on Education			
		States/UT	Centre	Total	% To Total Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Elementary Education	2,70,64,07,694	42,59,21,600	3,13,23,29,294	48.54
2	Secondary Education	2,03,08,07,740	12,03,85,000	2,15,11,92,740	33.33
3	Adult Education	68,07,090	26,30,000	94,37,090	0.15
4	University/DI/ Schlorship	55,91,18,352	21,06,82,400	76,98,00,752	11.93
5	Technical Education	14,64,01,757	16,09,39,200	30,73,40,957	4.76
6	General Education	4,92,11,497	59,46,100	5,51,57,597	0.85
7	Language Development	2,23,84,266	56,83,800	2,80,68,066	0.43
	Total	5,52,11,38,397	93,21,88,100	6,45,33,26,497	100.00

Table 3: According to the Periodic Labor Force Survey (PLFS) 2023-24, the literacy rates in India were recorded separately for two age groups-7 years and above, and 5 years and above.

Age Group	Male Literacy Rate	Female Literacy Rate
7 Years & above	87.2%	74.6%
5 Years & above	85.6%	73.7%

Table 4: Unified District Information System for Education, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education, Government of India. Number of Schools having Girls Toilet by School Category and Management. Academic Year: 2023-24 All India/National.

S. No.	School Category (Broad)	School Type	Total No. of Schools	No. of School (Girls Co-ed)	No. of Schools having Girls Toilet	Functional Girls Toilet
01	Foundational and Preparatory	Girls	4325	4325	4270	4171
02	Foundational and Preparatory	Co-ed	728788	728788	700988	668841
03	Middle	Girls	7491	7491	7402	7223
04	Middle	Co-ed	422009	422009	413020	398912
05	Secondary	Girls	15921	15921	15882	15690
06	Secondary	Co-ed	282034	282034	277680	271913
		Total	1460568	1460568	1419242	1366750

Table 5: Unified District Information System for Education, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education, Government of India. Number of Schools in Rural/ Urban area by School Category, Academic Year: 2023-24 All India/National.

S. N.	Urban/Rural	Foundational and Preparatory	Middle (1-8)	Middle (6-8)	Secondary (1-10)	Secondary (6-10)	Secondary (9-10)	Secondary (1-12)	Secondary (6-12)	Secondary (9-12)	Secondary (11-12)	Overall
1	Rural	659041	266877	81541	44387	32630	22064	46596	29860	21261	7736	1211993
2	Urban	77570	76111	7887	28985	10028	5884	29344	10032	5423	8634	259898

National Education Policy, 2020

In July 29, 2020 a new reform is introduced in our country from school level to higher level of education. Earlier education policy of 1986 is replaced by NEP 2020. Its important aims and key features based on 5+3+3+4 curriculum structure. It replaced 10+2 traditional system of education. It breaks down in 4 stages. Nearly 5 years based on foundation like Pre-Primary (for 3 years) and Grade 1 and 2. Second is Preparatory stage - Grade 3 to 5, and middle stage from Grade 6 to 8. Secondary stage from Grade 9 to 12.

Education based on play-based learning, experimental, analytical, multi-disciplinary etc. Holistic and multidisciplinary vision of approach focuses on creativity, effective communication, critical thinking, and experimental and analytical learning. NEP 2020 focuses on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) early foundational stage. Vocational education with specialized approach for practical knowledge to develop livelihood employment or self-employment. Teacher reforms for improved and quality-based recruitment with effective training. Multilingualism in school for

linguistic diversity - use of more than one language within a school. Emphasis: education to be accessible and equitable for all sections of society. NEP 2020 focuses on technology-based learning in the school.

Meaning of education gets enhanced. Focus on multi-disciplinary approach, holistic development, cognitive learning, reading, writing effectively, analytical and experimental learning, and holistic development, flexibility in choosing their approachable subject that led them to employment and make them self-reliant in the economic world. The five pillars for education uplift women education like to access education by all. Equity provides equal Opportunities to All (SEDGs) especially socially and economically disadvantaged groups. Focus on quality education based on training and technology. Education affordability to all disadvantaged groups to break all financial barriers. Accountability to provide quality education for students' growth, progress and develop a job-oriented education. So, education means livelihood for quality life should be attained for a holistic, universal development of growth for women.

Conclusion

Education is a powerful tool to inspire women to attend self-reliance, economically independent to choose their profession of work. Education is a life skill lead toward wisdom development of a balanced life, leadership quality to represent the whole world. Education helps women make her whole family educated. Provides physically healthy, physiologically strong, mentally strong. It helps in controlling the population of the world by educating about family planning that enhances to improve population controlling and ameliorates sex ratio of the country. Motivate women to attend schools and colleges. Colleges need to utilize its maximum benefits of education. Government agencies and NGOs should encourage rural women of villages to get benefit from government schemes like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Nari Shakti Puraskars. STEP (Support to Training

and Employment Program for Women) etc. NGO steps like Pad organization, Ekta Mahila Sangathan, SEWA etc. to make girls and children and women get benefited for their rights and get all sorts of basic necessities to lead a quality of life. Providing financial aid to the poor family and scholarships to eliminate all sorts of economic barriers while attending school at maximum level. Generally, in rural areas, safe transportation is still challenging. Guarantee for women's safety, security, affordable and defended transportation. Female mentors, role models inspire girls to attend school, and successful stories of female influence them in all areas. Community apprehension or campaigns, movements to be launched to promote girls' education. Leaders can teach them the importance of education for both the genders. Cultural barriers and orthodox norms are challenges in our society can be eliminated only through the education. Women's empowerment is possible through the education and collective efforts of society and community. Effective government schemes and programs need to be checked for its proper implementation. Overlapping of some programs decreased its efficiency. All provisions should be result-oriented and date-oriented to get the final outcomes. Education is the beginning foundation of women's empowerment. Investment in education builds the nation as a powerful happiest among the whole world.

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