

## Emergence of The Women Education

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### Introduction :-

It is believed that when you educate a man you educate an individual but when you educate a woman you educate a family. The development of a nation cannot only be assured through the technological and materialistic advances, but through the quality of life. According to Aristotle, to educate means, today developments facilities especially his mind, so that one can acquire some political, economic, cultural and socio-economic status in the society. Education has been recognised as a major instrument for vertical mobility and help in equalizing status among different social Strata. In the process of social change, education please very significant role. In every developing society the degree of development depends upon a degree of education system. The famous Bengali poet Rabindranath Tagore mentioned - " if we do not spread female education, the harmony between husband and wife will be destroyed in modern educated Indian society". Thus women's education can also bring changes in decision making and participation in every field of life.

In India, we have different views regarding women and their position in society. In earlier times on the one hand women were respected while on the other hand, they were considered non-independent and human beings protected by their fathers when young, by their husbands in their youth and by their sons in their old age. Traditional India had also seen a woman only as a member of the family group as a daughter wife and mother and not as an individual with an identity or right of her own. Gradually with the growth of modernization, urbanization, industrialisation and rising prices women began to come out of the Laxman Rekha of their house and work outside for wage or salary.

The special provisions for women in the Indian constitution were the result of the social reform movement which began in the 19th century emphasizing the improvement of women's status.

Social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy resorted against Hindu customs such as Sati polygamy child marriage and the caste system. Arya Samaj in Punjab and Jyoti Rao Phule established Schools for Girls in Maharashtra. In Patna and Kolkata Begum Rokeya Shekhawat Hussain started schools for Muslim girls. Slowly with the support from reformers, Oman started entering University for higher education.

According to Mahatma Gandhi, if you educate a man you educate an individual but if you educate a woman you educate an entire family.

Dr. Ambedkar thought unity is meaningless without the accompaniment of education is fruitless without educated women and agitation is incomplete without the strength of women.

Empowerment envelopes developing and building capacities of individuals, and communities to make them part of the mainstream society. Education is the only means by which societies grow out of opposition to democratic participation and involvement. it is a powerful tool for the empowerment of individuals. Agreed the nose substantial change could be achieved as long as women are deprived of opportunities for self-development and participation. By recognising the unequal social position of women, the constitution of India guarantees several rights for women in its articles - 14, 15(1), 15(3), 16, 39(9), 39(D), 243(D), 243(D)(4), 243(T)(3).

The international committee has recognised equal Rights to quality education for everyone and is committed to achieving gender equality in all fields. Including education through their acceptance of international human rights law. This means that States have legal obligations to remove all discriminatory barriers. Whether they exist in law or everyday life, and to Undertaker positive measures to bring about equality, including in access to within and through education.

The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women 1979 (CEDAW) is the only legally binding Treaty at the international level focusing exclusively on women's rights. It interprets and applies the right to education in a way that considers the specific needs and circumstances of women.

Article 10 of CEDAW is the most comprehensive provision on women's and girl's right to education in international law. RTE Act 2009 States education is a fundamental right of every child.

The status of women in India can be improved only by empowering women socio-economically, women empowerment is a multidimensional process. which enables the women individually all collectively to release their full identity and powers in all Spears of life. it consists of gender greater access to knowledge and resources. Greater autonomy in decision-making, enables

them to have a greater ability to plan their lives by avoiding customs, beliefs and practices of the society. Researchers in the field of women's education show that in families where the women are educated, social evils such as illiteracy of girl children, child labour, early marriage and other superstitions are much less.

To ensure better participation of women in the development process of the nation. The entire population is to be involved to create a sense of awareness about values and the need to empower women through quality education.

The status of women in many parts of our country is very low as they are denied all privileges including education. This has led to the failure of the efforts put in by the government to achieve total adult literacy. The overall literacy rate increased from 18.3% in 1951 to 65.38% in 2001. Where the female literacy rate accounted for 54.16%. The highest literacy rate is in Kerala i.e. 90.92% and the lowest is in Bihar i.e. 47.53%. Ground report New Delhi States with good women literacy rate literacy level and educational attainment are vital indicators of development in a country. India's literacy rate is 77.70% as the rate of literacy for men and women stands at 80.40% and 71.50% respectively as per the data of the national family health survey. Interestingly, femal...

The government launched the National Literacy Mission (NLM) to achieve total adult literacy in 1988 among 80 million adults in the age group of 15 to 35 years by 1995, the target was furthered in 1998 to 1999 to benefit 100 million adults by 2005 evening school or improve imparting education those people who find it difficult to attend formal schools because of their occupations. To further their education they could for furthering their education they could seek admission into the open school or National Open School. The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) was set up in 1985 to provide degree programs along with occasional education under the distance education scheme.

There has been a rapid program in girl's education since independence. The enrollment ratio of girls to total enrollment during 1992-93 was 43% at the primary stage. Steps have been taken by the government through some new programs like DPDS, SSA, EGS etc. to achieve the goals of universalization of elementary education.

The gross women enrollment in higher education was less than 10% at the time of independence and it has increased to 39.84%. That is 35, 14,450 out of the total enrollment of 8821095 in 2001-2002. The percentage of female enrollment to total enrollment has increased from 45% in 2014-15 to around 49% in 2020-21.

**Importance of women's education:-** Education makes humans more confident and ambitious. They become more aware of their rights and can raise their voice against exploitation and violence. Some of the advantages of educating women and its positive effect on the society

1. **Better standard of living**
2. **Improve health and hygiene**
3. **Dignity and Honour**
4. **Self Reliance**
5. **Eliminating crime against women.**
6. **Decreased mortality rate**
7. **Prevent social exclusion of women**
8. **Integral development**
9. **Exploring the hidden potential**
10. **Women and politics or bureaucracy.**

Educating women is integral to the economic and social development of a nation. Women play a responsible role in the houses and societies. They are responsible for looking after their children relatives and elders of the house which makes it mandatory for them to be well informed and aware of threats and security.

**Conclusion:-**

Study the women of today have to prioritise home and workplace. As both are of equal demand the indispensable support of their husband and children enables them to maintain balance in both words. It is found that women are more determined and committed towards family. Education and professional hands parents should not create a gender bias between their children. Educated girls are also known to support their parents in their old age when their brothers fail to do so. Does education of the women mean the emancipation of women and the social development of the nation?

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