

Women Empowerment & Role of Education in the Empowerment in India

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Abstract – The Government and civil society have a great interest in women's education in India, given that educated women may play a very significant role in the nation's growth. Women's empowerment is a milestone in education because it allows women to meet the obstacles, face up to their conventional position and improve their lives. So the significance of education for women and India, which is ready to become powerhouse over recent years, cannot be overlooked. Women's education is the most effective means of changing society's perspective. In India, women's education was an hour-long necessity as education is the basis of women's empowerment. Education also reduces inequities and functions in order to enhance their standing in the family and promotes the notion of involvement.

Keywords – Education, Preoccupation, Milestone, Empowerment, Participation

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1. INTRODUCTION

Empowerment may be seen as a way of establishing a social context in which decisions may be made and choices made for social change both individually and jointly. The empowerment improves the intrinsic capacity to acquire information, strength and experience (Hashemi Schuler and Riley, 1996). Empowerment is a process through which individuals may autonomously think, take action and govern work. It is the technique by which you may manage your destiny and life circumstances. There are always certain segments in society that in every community, State and country are robbed of their fundamental rights, but there is a lack of understanding about them. Women would top this list if we mention such aspects in society. Women in reality are the main force in all societies. While everyone knows this, none is willing to accept this truth. As a consequence, women's prominence in today's society is decreasing. As a result of this increasing inclination to underestimate women to be secondary to their society and to deny them their fundamental rights, it has been considered that women need to be empowered. The empowerment of women has been the centre of much debate and attention around the globe. Nowadays, we have the advantages of being citizens of a free nation, but we need to sincerely believe that everyone has freedom or freedom, in the genuine sense. Discrimination against women and men are an age-old concern across the globe. So the search for equality between women and men is global. In terms of education, job, heritage, marriage, politics, etc. women should be

equal with males. Their quest for equality gave rise to the development and launch of several women's groups. Our nation's constitution does not discriminate between men and women, but our culture has denied women some fundamental rights that our constitution has conferred upon them. Empowerment empowers people to attain their full potential, increase engagement in politics and society and believe in their own skills.

2. WOMEN IN INDIA

Women in India now have a unique position of equality with males in accordance with the constitution and the law. But the Indian women came to the current positions a long way. In India, gender unfairness first comes down to Mahabharata's historical days when Draupadi was placed as a commodity in her husband's dice. History is a testimony that women have been compelled to dance to the male, both in private and in public areas. Secondly, till last few of years ago, in Indian culture, women were always dependant on the male family. Thirdly, in the presence of the elder in her laws, a woman could not talk loudly. Every defect in her family was attributed to her. Forth, as a widow she's more dependent on a man in the family. She is not allowed to mingle with other family members at numerous social engagements. She has virtually little part in society's political, social and economic life.

The National Movement, led by Mahatma Gandhi, began in the early twenty century and supported

the abolition of all women's disabilities. She also stressed education in women, preventing child marriage, withdrawing from the bad practise of sati, abolition of polygamy, etc., and has worked along with Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Raja Ram Mohan Rai and several other social reformers. The National Movement and the several reform movements have set the path for their releases from the horrors of society and religion. In this context we may write about the 1829 Sati Act, the 1856 Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, the Child Restriction Act, 1929, the Women's Property Right Act, 1937 etc. In this context we may read more...

The constitution-makers and national leaders acknowledged women's equal social standing with males after their independence from India. The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 establishes the marriage age, establishes monogamy and the care of the mother and enables marriage to be dissolved under certain conditions. In 1956, unmarried woman, widower or divorce with a healthy mind may also be adopted under the Hindu adoptions and maintenance act. kid. The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 furthermore states that any anyone who grants, receives, or encourages the granting, receipt, or receiving of a dowry must be subject to a jail term of six months or to a fine of up to or with Rs.5000/s. The Indian Constitution ensures gender equality and, indeed, gives women distinct benefits. Three articles of the Constitution include these. Article 14 states that the government must not refuse equal treatment or equal protection of human rights before the law. Article 15 states that no government may discriminate on the basis of sex against any person. Under the provisions of Article 15(3), the State is entitled to discriminate affirmatively in favour of women. Article 42 mandates the state to provide for fair and humane working and maternity relief conditions. In particular, Articles 15 (A), (E), the Constitution deals with the basic obligation on all citizens to waive behaviours that violate women's dignity.

3. EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN INDIA

The idea of empowerment is driven by power. It is wrapped up if it exists poorly or does not exist. Empowering women is providing women with economic autonomy, self-reliance, positive respect to confront any challenging circumstances and participation in development activities. The empowered women must be allowed to take part in the decision-making process. In India there has been work on ensuring women's rights and rights by the Ministry for Human Resource Development (MHRD-1985), and the National Women's Commission (NCW). The 73rd & 74th amendments (1993) to the Indian Constitution gave a number of specific rights to women to reserve their seats (33%), but the HRD report from March 2002 showed that the greatest proportion women's legislatures, Sweeden 42.7%, Denmark 38%, Findland 36% and Iceland 34.9%.

"The New Panchayati Raj" is part of the endeavour, at least at the rural level, to empower women.

The Indian Government has ratified many international treaties and human rights agreements committed to ensuring equal rights for women. The following instruments include CEDAW (1993), the Mexico Action Plan (1975), Nairobi's Future Looking Strategy (1985), the Peking Declaration and the Platform for Action (1995). One year of women's empowerment was the year of 2001. A key document, "National Policy for the Empowerment of Women," has been approved during the course of the year. The government has implemented many plans and programmes, for benefit of women such as the National Women's Credit Fund (1993), the Board of Food and Nutrition (FNB), Information and Mass Education (IMF) and so on.

Women's increasing engagement in the Panchayati Raj Institutions has been the most favourable trend of recent years. At village council level, there are numerous elected women. There are currently 20, 56, 882 Gaon panchayat members all over India, of which 8, 38, 244 are women (40.48%), of which 1,09,324 are members of anchalik panchayat, of those women 47,455 are members (40.41%) and the overall membership of Zila porisod is 11,708 of these women, of which there are 4 9,233 panchayat members (42.05 percent). Women are gradually changing at the national and state levels, too. Today we saw women chief ministers, presidents of women, leaders of political organisations, businesspeople etc. These include: Protiva Singh Patil, Shila Dexit, Mayawati, Sonia Gandhi, Binda Karat, Nazama Heptulla, Indira Nuye (pepsi-co), Susma Soraj, BJP leader, Momta Benarji, Medhapatekar's leader 'Narmada Basao,' Indiand Iron Woman, Idira Gandhi, EX Premier, etc. Women also include children's upbringing, education, health and parity between men and women. Many of them have been involved in the production and commercialization of a variety of cottage items such as cottages, cutting and sticking etc. Women's economic empowerment is now seen as a sine quoon of development for the nation and hence for the political thinkers, social thinkers and reformers, the problem of women's economic empowerment is of fundamental significance.

4. REASONS FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

Today, we have seen several acts and arrangements by the Central Government and the State Government that empower Indian women. However, at each level of society in India women, whether social involvement, political involvement, economic involvement, access to education or reproductive health care are discriminated against and marginalized. Economically, women are recognised across India to be quite impoverished. Some women take part in services and other activities. They thus need economic strength to

stand alongside males on their own legs. Another hand has shown that women are less skilled than males. According to the 2001 census, the literacy rates for males in India are 76%, but for women just 54%. As a result, it is vitally crucial for women to increase their knowledge. He also found some women to be too feeble for employment. They eat less, but they work more. Thus, ladies who are to be weaker from a health standpoint must be strengthened. The harassment of women at work is another concern. The rape, abduction, dowry and so on are all so many. Therefore, to defend themselves and ensure their pureness and dignity, they demand all forms of empowerment.

In short, it is impossible for women to get empowerment unless they come with themselves and assist themselves. The reduction of feminine poverty, the promotion of women's education and the prevention and eradication of female violence must be formulated.

5. IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN EDUCATION

"When you teach a guy, however, you teach a person to teach a woman, you are teaching a complete family. Empowered women equals empowered mother India." PT. NEHRU JAWAHARLAL. In the country's overall growth, women education plays a very vital part in India. This helps not only to develop half the human resources, but also to improve the quality of life at home and abroad. It will not be incorrect if education is stated to be the answer to all of the issues. Thinkers have presented a series of educational concepts but M. Phule's most significant definition is from these definitions. "Education is what shows the difference between good and evil," according to Phule. If the preceding description is taken into consideration, we become aware that education is based on whatever revolutions have occurred in our past. Education implies behavioural change in all aspects, such as mindset, perspective, attitude and so on. Education women not only boost their girl's children's education, they can also give all of their children with greater advice. In addition, educated women may contribute to reducing the infant mortality rate and population increase.

6. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH EDUCATION

In all societies, states or countries, women's empowerment is important. He is a lady who plays a leading position in a child's fundamental existence. A large part of our society are women. Education in the capacity of women may lead to a good adjustment in attitudes. It is so essential for India's socio-economic and political development. The Indian Constitution permits the state to take positive action to encourage women to empower themselves. In women's life, education makes a major impact. Women's

empowerment is a global problem, and the debate on women's rights is at the forefront of a lot of official and informal global initiatives. At the 1985 NAROI International Women's Conference, the notion of empowerment for women was established. Women's empowerment is a milestone in education because it allows women to meet the obstacles, face up to their conventional position and improve their lives. So the relevance of education in relation to empowerment for women cannot be neglected. India has been thought to be the world's great power in the last few years to witness the progress of women's education. As the position of women has been determined, women's empowerment and the growing changes in their education are recognised essential. We must mainly focus on women's education to become super power. It strengthens the empowerment of women. The word women's empowerment is used as defined in the United National Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

- To learn and comprehend the ties between men and women and how these ties are to be transformed.
- Developing a self-worth, a conviction that people are capable of making desired changes and of controlling their lives.
- Enhanced negotiating strength through the capacity to produce options.
- Development of capacity in organising, and influencing social change, nationally and globally, to achieve a more equitable economic and social order.

Empowerment, therefore, signifies a psychological sensation of control or influence and an interest in real social influence, political authority and legal rights. It is an individual, organisation, and community-based multi-level construction. It is an international process, focused on local communities, including mutual respect, critical thought and concern and group engagement, which provides greater access to control of these resources for individuals without an equitable share of valued resources.

Let's look at the gap in literacy among men and women of the table

Table 1: Literacy rate in India

Year	Persons	Males	Females
1901	5.3	9.8	0.7
1911	5.9	10.6	1.1
1921	7.2	12.2	1.8
1931	9.5	15.6	2.9
1941	16.1	24.9	7.3
1951	16.7	24.9	7.3
1981	36.2	46.9	24.8
1991	52.1	63.9	39.2
2001	62.38	76.0	54.0
2011	74.	82.1	65.46

When we look at the table above, we know that the literacy rate of women cannot equal that of males at any time. As a consequence, women have a secondary place in our social order even after 65 years of freedom. Women can't alter the situation because of lack of knowledge because they feel inspired by their status. The empowerment of women can thus only be achieved if we believe that education for women is important.

7. IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN PARTICIPATION

The involvement of women may be utilised by an agency as well as by lawmakers as a control instrument. Participation may be directly or indirectly, formally or formally; politically, socially or administratively. There are several modes in which women may take part in Panchayat Raj institutions. This refers to any actions that demonstrate female engagement in the processes and administration, i.e. participation in the formation of policies and in programme planning, the execution and assessment of policy and programmes for development target groups. Since the era before independence, Indian women have been involved in politics. As volunteers and leaders, they were part of the independence movement. On independence, the equality promised by the law for women was enshrined in Article 15 of the Indian Constitution. Those women are still marginalised in the Indian political sphere, while the Indian Constitution gives all people equal rights. The reality is that the central and state levels are powerless in women's hands. It is a pity that just around half of India's population in Lok Sabha accounts for 10 percent. There are 21 women out of 233 MPs in the present Sabha Rajya, which is just 9% lower than the Sabha locomotive. Male dominance in parliament, bureaucracy, the court, the police and the police all speak to gender disparity on a corporate level despite the fact that women's political leadership is frequently advocated in favour of a more cooperative and less conflict-friendly environment. Lack of political and economic power adds to women's subordinate and unequal status. After Independence, India was not able to accomplish ideals such as equity, equality and social justice despite its own constitution. Even a woman Prime Minister for a short years did not enhance the status of women. The role of women in politics worldwide started to become important from the mid-1970s when 1975 was proclaimed as the 'International Women's Year by the United Nations (United Nations). The UN's 1976-1985 Women Decade was followed by "Equality, development and peace." Women's engagement in politics has been quite inconsistent today in India, although some kind of improved policy was achieved by the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments which boosted women's standing at the political level by allowing women to take decisions. The 73rd and 74th amendments (1993) to the Indian Constitution have allowed for the reservation of seats in the local panchayat governments and the women's

municipalities, providing a solid basis for their involvement at local levels in decision making.

8. EDUCATIONAL EQUALITY

The field of enrolling boys and girls in schools is also one in which equality among women has been greatly improved as a consequence of adult literacy initiatives. The gender gap in reading levels is being lessened gradually as a consequence of women's increased engagement in literacy efforts. The fact that girls and boys in neo-literate families are substantially less in difference in enrollment from non-literate homes is even more noteworthy. Equal education among girls and boys has been attained worldwide. However, few nations at all levels of education have accomplished this objective. Women's political involvement continues to increase. More than 30% of parliamentarians in at least one House in January 2014 were women in 46 nations. Gender equality exists in several nations and women continue to be discriminated against in terms of access to education, labour and economic assets and government involvement. In every industry we operate in, women and girls confront obstacles and disadvantages. There are no 62 million females in school worldwide. Over the course of her life, 1 in 3 women in the world will suffer sexual abuse. There are 1 out of seven children in the developing world who get married before their fifteenth anniversary. Over 287,000 women die each year from pregnancy and delivery related problems, 99% of them live in underdeveloped nations. Women make up just 3 to 20% of the farm workforce although women make up more than 40% of them. Women-owned companies make up just 10 percent of all companies in Africa. In South Asia, this figure is only 3%. Although women account for half the world's population, women are fewer than 20% of the world's lawmakers. Women and girls have the capacity to revolutionize every field we operate in. The power of equality with men and boys. Gender equality and empowerment for women are not part of growth, but are vital to development. In order to get rid of this, our resolve to help women and girls must be reinforced through certain educational awareness programmes on equality between men and women and women.

9. CONCLUSION

Women have a vital role in advancing and leading a country to growth. They are fundamental goods of a living humanity that are necessary for national progress, thus if we have to see in our country a clear future for women, education must be their concern Automation implies movement to perform a power from a weak posture. Women's education is the best way of changing society's perspective. Education also reduces inequities and functions in order to improve their family position. To promote women's education and ensure gender equality in knowledge and training at all levels, developed

schools, colleges and institutions, even entirely for women in the state. The notion of involvement in government, panchayats, public issues etc. for eliminating the prejudice between the sexes is being developed.

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