

Status of Female Education and Finding out the Developmental Possibilities.

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ABSTRACT

Education can be most powerful tools for promoting social equity and ensuring equal opportunity for all. As education is a social process and it is said that school is a miniature of Society. Therefore, it must be the highest duty of the Government and citizen of the country to create new atmosphere where man and woman can feel safe and able to use their ability in all sphere of life for development of family, society and nation at large and it is possible when equal opportunity for quality education is ensured for every individual. Swami Vivekananda is considered as a great champion of women's education. He had seen it in America and Western Countries, how women were highly educated and trained to meet the Community, social and overall the national requirements of their motherland, Works should Shoulder to Shoulder with men. Further he says, "All nations attain greatness by paying proper respect to women and gave them chance to get education. He stressed that daughters should be brought up and educated with as much care and attention as sons enabling them to face the challenges of life community and over all the nation.

Keywords :- Value Creation, Harnessing, Gender, inequality, Trafficking, Diversity, Well-being, Stressed, Upliftment, Emphasis Utilitarian, Inextricably, Sustainable

It is almost fashionable now to say that India's population constitute one of her greatest assets. That view point in our opinion, is misleading. People are assets only when they can meaningfully participate in the cycle of value creation and consumption - either by exercising buying power or creating products and services of value to others, or by creating and harnessing knowledge. By these standards- and at the risk of sounding draconian-a good fraction of India's population is a liability rather than an asset. The government can help transformation this situation by building two pillars that have supported the growth of every successful economy i.e. a reliable infrastructure core and wide spread access to education and training to both the gender. Gender inequality is the main big challenge to national development. Once in a conference father of human rights and social justice in India, Dr. Ambedkar Said- to measure any nation's development one should assess of women in that country. It is right to say that excluding half of population that is represented by women, a country never can be developed nation. In constitution of India provisions is made regarding equal pay for equal work irrespective of caste, class,

gender, race, region, religion, eutheist etc. But in the practices, still it can be observed that women do not get equal pay for equal work. It is quite common in respect to unorganised worker, sexual harassments, at work place, rape, domestic violence, trafficking etc. become daily news in print and electronic media now a days.

India is a typical and incredible country in the sense that diversity is the biggest beauty and this beauty of diversity collectively represented in unity. Many forces from inside and outside tried to break the spirit of togetherness but they never succeeded in disintegrating this incredible land. But from last few decades in the name of identity breaking forces still trying to hurt the spirit of unity in diversity from of inequality and diversity, it is very important for us to bring social equity at different levels. Education can be most powerful tools for promoting social equity and ensuring equal opportunity for all. As education is a social process and it is said that school is the miniature of society. To great extent the belief that school reflects images of society is absolutely right because it is the society which creates educational institutions to socialize their child to make them a

complete man. Therefore, it must be highest duty of government and citizen of the country to create new at morpheme where man and woman can feel safe and able to use their ability in all sphere of life for development of family, society and nation at large and it is possible when equal opportunity of quality education is ensured it every individual.

Swami Vivekanand is considered as a great champion of women's education. He had seen in America and western countries how women were highly educated and trained to meet the community, social and overall the national requirements of their motherland, worked shoulder to shoulder with men. But in India, they are totally neglected and controlled by men. He feels that there can be no hope of wellbeing of the country unless the condition of the women is improved. In the words of Swami Vivekanand, "All nations attain greatness by paying proper respect to women. That country and that nation which does not respect women has never become great nor ever be in future. There is no hope of rise for that country or family where women live in sadness". He remarks, only those nations progressed in the world that had respect for the women and gave them a chance to get education". He stressed that daughters should be brought up and educated with as much care and attention as the sons. He wants to provide a type of education that may make women fearless and brave, which may form character and enable them to face the realities of life boldly. He recommends the study of history, puranas, housekeeping and the arts for the development of an ideal character. He also cites, as example, the ideal lives of great Indian women such as queen of Jhansi, Ahalya Bai, Mira Bai and Sarojini Naidu. He was in the opinion that the upliftment of women must come first and only then there can be any real greatness for the country. Finally, he observes, "To the women of this country, I would say exactly what I say to the men. Believe in India and in our Indian faith. Be strong and hopeful and unashamed".

Rabindranath Tagore, too, emphasised the need for women's education. In the times of Jagore, women had been confined within the four walls of the house. They had been deprived of education during the Brahmanic period. Tagore realised the importance of women's education and prepared an outline for their educational management. He classified knowledge into two departments, that is pure knowledge (academic) and utilitarian knowledge. He stressed that pure knowledge should be made available to both men and

women equally. He was of the opinion that women should be taught home science so as to enable them to perform the roles of wives and mothers better.

Failure to educate girls has a direct impact both on their families and on wider society. A number of studies have shown that increasing the number of girls benefitting from education has a positive effect on a country's per capital income economic growth. This is true for both primary and secondary education. A world Bank study examined the effect of girl's education in 100 countries. It found. "An exogenous increase in girls access to education creates a better environment for economic growth of the result is particularly strong for middle income countries. Thus societies that prefers not to invest in girls pay a high price for it in terms of slower growth and reduced income. Gender equality is global priority for UNESCO and inextricably linked to its efforts to promote the right to education and support the achievement of the sustainable development goals, in particular to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all and achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls through the education 2030 Framework for Action.

Amartya Sen, the great economist and a noble laureate often referred to as the father of the concept of 'human development' maintains that, "If we continue to leave vast sections of the people of the world outside the orbit of education, we make the world not only less just, but also less secure". To Sen the gender aspect of education is a direct link between illiteracy and women's security.

Education is one of the most critical areas of empowerment for women, as both the Cairo and Beijing conference affirmed. In ancient India there were no provision of women education in Gurukul system of education as well as in Buddhist System of education. Although we claim in early medieval period of education, women gets the only primary education, specially reciting, Quran Hadith and Khato-kitabat. It was not enough to move as a second wheel of human life. It is also an area that offers some of the clearest examples of discrimination women suffer. Among children not attending school there are twice as many girls as boys, and among illiterate girls & adults, there are twice as many women as men.

According to Plato : "If a single man is educated there only one man is educated and if a woman is educated, she educate a family & a society".

Although we claim about famous educated women like Sarojini Naidu, Pratibha Patil, Kiran Bedi etc. but billions of billion sisters and mothers are uneducated and illiterate even today offering girls proper education is one sure way of giving them much greater power of enabling them to make genuine choices over the kinds of lives they wish to lead. The convention on the rights, of the child & the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women establish it as a basic human right. The women might have the chance of a healthier and happier life should be reason enough for promoting girls education. However, there are also important benefits for society as a whole, An educated woman has the skills information & self confidence that she needs to be a better parent worker and citizen.

An educated woman is, for example, likely to marry at a later age and have fewer children. Cross-country studies show that an extra year of schooling for girls reduces fertility rates by 5 to 10 percent. And the children of an educated mother are more likely to survive. In India for example, the infant mortality rate of babies whose mother have received primary education is half that of children whose mothers are illiterate.

An educated woman will also be more productive at work and better paid. Indeed the dividend for educational investment is often higher for women than men. Studies from a number of countries suggest that an extra year of schooling will increasing a woman's future earning by about 15% compared with 11% for a man. Over recent decades, there has been significant progress in women's education. Between 1970 & 1992, combined primary & secondary enrolment for girls in developing countries rose from 38% to 68% with particular high rates in East Asia (83%) and Latin America 87% But there is still some ways to proceed ahead. In the least developed countries, enrolment rates are only 47% at the primary level & 12% at the secondary level.

However, it is appropriate to consider few solutions concerning to women education in our country :-

- I. Parental & Community involvement :** Families & Communities must be important partners with educational institutions in developing curriculum & managing children's education.
- II. Low-Cost & Flexible timetables :** Basic education should be free or Cost very little. Where possible there should be scholarship to compensate families for the loss of girls,

household labour. School hours should also be flexible so that children can help at home & attend classes as well.

- III. Schools close to home with women Teachers :** Many parents worry about girls travelling long distances on their own many parents also prefer to have daughters taught by lady-teachers.
- IV. Poverty :** After 75 years of independence, we Indian still struggle for the fulfillment of our basic needs of livelihood, and still our society is male dominated society. In this condition, we avoid the proper education of boys and particularly girls.
- V. Literacy:** No doubt our society is male dominated and we struggle for our livelihood but why? The main reason behind it is illiteracy & lack of motivation by educated group.
- VI. Lack of awareness :-** There is no any effective awareness programme on grass root level. If there is any i.e. fully affected by the self centered politics.
- VII. Non-effective curriculum :** There is equal curriculum for boys and girls, that is why it reduced the interest of girls and their parents.

Conclusion:

After ultrasonography of the topic, we can conclude that India is a developing country and we have target to be developed upto 2030, there is nothing any resource except human resources and education as a tool in the hands of human beings. Then how can we think to be developed by leaving approximately 45% population which is women's population in India. By neglecting then our society will be handicapped and India will be just like a handicapped country. Therefore, female education is too much essential for the development of the society and the Nation

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