
EDUCATION- A LIBERATING FORCE FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA

DR. SUNITTI AHUJA, DEVIKA AHUJA

Abstract: The paper Synthesizes about the importance of women education. Since long women education has its root in ancient vedic age. The ancient Philosophical concept ‘Shakti’ the feminine principle of energy was product of this age. The ancient vedic literature praises the birth of a scholarly daughter in these words “All forms of knowledge are aspects of Thee; and all women throughout the world are Thee Forms”. Education for a women not a new concept. “The home has, verily, its foundations, in the Wife”.

Imparting education to women means enabling them efficiently in development process as well as upliftment of their superstitious position. Evidence of Decades supports the association between women education attainment and there positive development outcomes. It is a liberating force if applied as a conventional wisdom in a development process the outcomes can be seen as a pious fruit from generation to generation. Where the education level is high, the fertility rates are lower, family size is smaller and health and economic status becomes stronger naturally. Alone education empower women through diverse intellectual threads. Such as health and economic stability. To empower women in a healthier way, during this process of a safer transition of adolescent girls to adulthood, education is vital for their improved outcomes at a individual level, community level and societal level. Education empowers the process of empowerment not only through financial gains and assets, but also surge and furtherance the path of opportunities, capabilities, social networks and other environmental factor. Agent, the ability to act once own best interest is surged by education. Education is an end in itself.

Keywords: -Adolescent , adulthood,education, empowerment.

Introduction: - The concern for women empowerment has long being prioritize at national and international level. Since the conception of women civilization in India have been honoured by several socio-economic status, because of their education, equal opportunities and importance as men. Though women form almost half of the population, still struggling for equal rights. Empowerments refer to the surge of spiritual, social and economic strength of all the women. Though various efforts have been carried out by governments and the organizations concerned with women empowerment, but it is evident that there are still various challenges and gaps that still hinder women’s full participation in labor market and economic process. The gaps includes the low women economic participation, high unemployment rate, the poor working conditions in informal sectors. To boost women empowerment, as a path education will have to be strengthen. There is an urgent need to focus on improving education quality. It is worthy to be mention here that quality education not necessarily means here private education institutions, Pubic experimental institutions are better in many aspects. Educating women has a long term return on investment as a individual, community, and global level. The quality of education is not less important than getting education. Education without comparable quality and content at the level given to men, women will be unable to transit from low-quality employment to high quality employment. Actually, education is the key means of empowerment and is in itself a human right.

Furthering, the education level will automatically autonomy women empowerment through economy, health and the world surrounding them. Types of education always decide the employability and their quality of involvement.

Objective of the study:- The objective of the study is to elicit the close relationship among education and empowerment through-

- ② Evaluating the effects of education on women ability for employability and the quality of work.
- ② Focus on young women.
- ② Gisting policy intervention for furtherance, strengthen, education as road map to women empowerment.

Methodology: - Literature review of education as liberating force of women empowerment.

The study comprises of four main parts in addition to the introduction. The remaining part illustrate a conceptual framework to synthesize the effect of education on women empowerment. It is continued by continuous analysis of education as pious path for empowerment.

Education Uncovers Women Empowerment:-

In the shaded light of United Nation unusual declaration of human right. Education being an important instrument, improving lives on individual level, community level, national level and off course on the Atlas. The simplest instrument which has a magnificent impact on women empowerment. Education being one of the key dimension amongst five control and coordinate to other dimension.

Education plays a critical role to achieve the

propensity of women empowerment.

Educated women are politically empowered, give better awareness of their legal rights, making them more active to participate equally in society and decision making process.

Education provides women with the knowledge about health and well being. History has been even evidence that there is a negative correlation between women education and maternal mortality. A positive correlation between women education level on one end of hand and their life expectancy and family health on the another end of hand is the most significant thing. (Moghadam 2003, Eckert et al. 200; Morrisen et al 2004; Rahani et al. 2006). Education is a determinant to determine their chances of becoming parliamentary.

Education here refers not just to getting education but to the level of education which is found to be more important; only at secondary or higher levels of schooling does education have a significant beneficial effect on women's health (M_Alister and Bankett 2006; Task Force on Education 2005a; 2005b; Eckert et al. 2007)

Over all education enhance the well-being of women. Reduces violence, provides them autonomy by shaping their lives and improving their status at all level to give them a greater voice in household decisions, including financial decisions(Lewis et al 2008; Task force on education and gender equality 2005b; ICRW 2005; Malhotra and Mather 1997; ---- 2003; UNDAW2006; SONK001 1995; UNICEF 2005).

In the light of education women gains empowerment for further generations via intergenerational effects. Especially mothers education shows universal positive outcomes on children's schooling. The effect becomes stronger, when a mother is educated.

During the water shed period of women empowerment education shed it naturally to uplift the process of economic empowerment and economic participation. Economic participation means the presence of women in the work force in quantitative terms. Women's economic participation increases when they are educated.

Education similarly affects their labour force involvement, directly or indirectly. There is a strong link between female education and lower fertility which is virtually universal (England et al 2004, Merphy and Carsh 2007; Rihari et al 2006; Gupta and Malhotra 2006; Lewis and Lockhed 2008). A World bank 100- country study found that for every four years of education that girls attain fertility rates drop by roughly one birth (Rihani et al 2006). It is estimated that one extra year of education increase female labor force participation by Three years (ILO 2004).

Education Enhances Employment:- Education provides a path to the economic possibilities. Unemployment is associated with

education. The women's propensity is increased by only education to remain them in labor market. Though intercepts are there during career, in which they have young children. Better educated women pay for childcare and keep their carrier. The job search option and better mobility prospects are determined by higher level of education. Education has a positive affects on job search. The luterity of job search process is enhanced by the level of education. With the higher education, the women uses a more pro-active approach to find a job. Therefore, the higher educated how a bigger incetive to adopt a greater search effort (Hoofft et al. 2005; Stenerson 2008; Boheim et al . 2002).

Education As a stack holder for increasing women's competitiveness:- Education a powerful weapon to effectively enhance the economic opportunity of any individual. The economic opportunity concern the quality of women's economic involvement, beyond their presence as worker, upper mobility, representation on managerial and scientific jobs etc. and this can only be achieved through education (WEF 2005).

To compute on the labor market:- It is necessary to equalize the access of education and equal opportunities to improve the skills, to cater the competitiveness on the labor market. A woman is more able to equally compute with men provided if she is better educated.

Though six decades of Indian independence "The Women in India and on Atlas "as an axle of society needs to be accelerated by the mayopic vision of continent and the policy makers .The percentile of their total participation is marginal yet, resulting in higher mortality rate, higher school dropouts, fewer unemployment rate and of course miserable condition at home and work-place. During the short span of time in social, economic and cultural context these outcomes will be certainly ratify through education. In light of education it is necessary to increase the female school enrolment decreasing female dropouts to raise their education level, accelerating Education quality and distribution of government as well as International organization, the policy makers investment in secondary and university education. Education up bring humankind. Education is Prophetic. Knowledge is a eye of education and forgiveness is its tender weapon.

Recommendations for Policy Makers: One of the central theme of this study is to advice policy interventions as a conventional rule to strengthen education ,providing them a path to all round development. To strengthen education in terms of women empowerment there is an urgent to work in followed dimensions to increase there participation in education.

- Maximum Enrolment of female demography in

- school and minimization of their dropouts in education at all level specially in Rular areas.
- Evaluation of Education quality to provide quality education.
- The Maximum distribution
- of investment of Government as well as other International organizations in secondary and university education.

- Subsidized support to remove the child labour.

Acknowledgment- This paper has been prepared by Dr. Suniti Ahuja, Associate Professor in D.A.V Centenary college, Faridabad (Haryana) India and Devika Ahuja , student of MBA from Symbiosis Institute of Business Management, Bangaluru (Karnataka) Ind

References:

1. www.Education Wikipedia
2. Eckert,Angela and Judith Sriek(2007).Strengthening the Participation of Women in Development Cooperation.Bonn:Fedral Ministry For Economic Cooperation and Development.
3. Marjorie Fernandes, Education for Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment in India – the MDG Perspective; Human Rights International Research Journal : ISSN 2320-6942 Volume 1 Issue 1 (2013), Pg 162-170
4. Morrison,Christian and Johannes Jutting(2004)."The Impact Of social Institutions on The Economic Role Of Women In Developing Countries".Working Paper No. 234 Paris: OECD Development Centre
5. McAlister, Chryssaand Thomas F.Baskett(11/2006)."Female Education And Maternal Mortality: AWorldwide Survey".JOGC
6. Anuradha Rai, Empowering Muslim Women: Work Participation of Muslim Women in India; Human Rights International Research Journal : ISSN 2320-6942 Volume 1 Issue 1 (2013), Pg 187-192
7. Task Force On Education And Gender Equality(2005a)Toward Universal PrimaryEducation: Investment,Incentives and Institutions.London
8. Nistha Tripathi, Reproductive Rights: Status and Strategies for India; Human Rights International Research Journal : ISSN 2320-6942 Volume 1 Issue 1 (2013), Pg 176-186
9. Rihani ,May A.,Lisa Kays and Stephanie Psaki(2006).Keeping Lewis,Maureen and Marlaine Lockheed(3/2008). "Social Exclusion and the Gender Gap in education". Policy Research Working Paper 4562. [7]Washington D.C.: The word Bank.development the Promise:Five benefits of Girls' Secondary Education.Washington,D.C .:Academy for Educational .
10. B.V.Dhananjaya Murthy, Empowerment of Women in the Political Scenario; Human Rights International Research Journal : ISSN 2320-6942 Volume 2 Issue 1 (2014), Pg 116-118

. Sunitti Ahuja DAVCCFBD/Associate Professor, Deptt.(Eng)/sunitiahuja16@gmail.comDevika Ahuja/Banglore/Student/Symbiosis Institute of Business Management/ devika.ahuja16@sibm.edu.in