

## A STUDY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING WOMEN'S TOWARDS SOCIAL STATUS IN INDIA

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Education have extraordinary arrangement of significance in each part of life, accordingly, this study manages its one premier angle by researching the effect of higher education on ladies' social status. The social status of working ladies was analyzed by ladies' discernment about their dynamic cooperation at the family level in India. The social effect of higher education was assessed in view of positivist way of thinking and implantation of study approach. Social status implies a situation in which, old social, economic and mental responsibilities of ladies win due to male overwhelming society where ladies assume optional part. Generally ladies in India had a place of mediocrity in the society. The investigation discovered that exceptionally taught ladies were more socially enabled than the less instructed ladies and effectively partake in familial related choice makings.*

**KEYWORDS:** Higher Education; Women's Social Status; Women's Socio-Economic Development.

## INTRODUCTION

Strengthening can be seen as method for establishing a social climate wherein one can decide and go with decisions either independently or all in all for social change. The strengthening fortifies the natural capacity via obtaining information, power and experience. Strengthening is the most common way of empowering or approving person to think, make a move

furthermore, control work in an independent way. It is the interaction by which one can oversee one's fate and the conditions of one's lives. There are generally various components in the general public which are denied of their essential freedoms in each general public, state and country, yet these components need the familiarity with their privileges. In the event that we enroll such components from the general public, ladies

would top this rundown. Ladies are the main variable of each and every general public, truth be told. Despite the fact that everyone knows about this reality, however no one is prepared to acknowledge this reality. Thus, the significance which used to be given to ladies is declining in the present society. As an outcome of this developing propensity of underrating ladies, for example, to cause them to possess an optional situation in the public eye and to deny them of their fundamental privileges, the requirement for engaging ladies was felt. . Enabling ladies has turned into the focal point of significant conversation and consideration from one side of the planet to the other. Today we partake in the advantages of being residents of a free country, however we truly need to think whether every one of the residents of our nation is truly free or getting a charge out of opportunity, in the genuine feeling of the term. The disparities among people and oppression ladies are a well established issue everywhere. In this way ladies journey for fairness with man is a general peculiarity. Ladies ought to approach with men in issues of education, business, legacy, marriage, and governmental issues and so on. Their journey for balance has brought forth the arrangement of many ladies' affiliations and sending off of developments. The Constitution of our country doesn't separate among people, yet our general public has denied ladies of specific fundamental privileges, which were presented to them by our Constitution. Strengthening permits people to arrive at their maximum capacity, to work on their political and social cooperation, and to have confidence in their own abilities.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

As per Sen (1999) education is the main instrument for positive results, for example, social freedom, opportunity of decisions and in particular for economic development. To improve human resources arrangement the higher education framework play huge part. A college graduate gets more prominent municipal cooperation and social status in a general public (Yousefy&Baratali, 2011). There are different upgrades happen because of higher degree of education, for example, engaging ladies in concluding the ideal family size, ladies' acquiring skill, and other blood related issues and so on. Additionally, ladies' education further develops ways of life alongside their kids' development and development.

A Crucial element of a calling is normalization and a collection of information (Nawaz M., et.al. 2016) in this way, proficient ladies through collection of information can talk, plan and choose accurately at family level too. Ladies cooperation in municipal and outside exercises are the fundamental factors that connects to higher education and become a reason for ladies' improvement in their social status. Albeit, this study explore the job of social factors that relate ladies direction with respect to their family level, this concentrate likewise look at social variables which are fundamental elements of ladies strengthening and contain in the development world. Perception and exactly verification

show that development of higher education in India from 1999 to 2014 and persistently interest in high level training become a reason grown up of socioeconomic gatherings in higher education.

Ladies' strengthening in dynamic feel the impact of higher education, ladies' direction in regards to their family matters among the ladies' in India has generally extent of this concentrate as few examinations led (Impact of Education, 2013). Thus, the ongoing review inspects the impact of higher education on ladies' social status for example family direction.

### **HIGHER EDUCATION**

### **ANDWOMEN'S SOCIAL STATUS**

The influence of higher education on social esteem and the impact of socioeconomic variables on higher education have been delineated in various examinations. In their review, for instance, Khan and Sajid (2011) utilized chi-square trial of homogeneity to presume that informed working ladies partook all the more effectively in family direction as contrasted and the uninformed ladies. Aly and Quisi (1996) in their overview, noticed positive relationship among tutoring and acquiring from work market, of Kuwaiti ladies, and adversely connection between's their cooperation in the work market and the quantity of their youngsters. Similarly, Pitt et al. (2006) connected higher degree of education to further developed admittance to miniature funding for Bangladeshi ladies which then, at that point, works on their conclusive power, free and autonomous development in the general public and social ties.

Looking over ladies in Gilgit-Baltistan, Murtaza (2012) confirmed that exceptionally taught ladies had higher individual certainty, achieved and appreciated independence from the rat race and worked on social status inside the family and the local area. Moreover, Kalita and Tiwari (2011)

then again, expressed observationally that job of a profoundly taught lady in going with family choices and restricting aggressive behavior at home is measurably huge and straightforwardly connected with the time she spends at home and at work while her educational level and vocal missions against viciousness as unimportant. Associations are very much like homes, in this point of view, an informed director leadsthe association decidedly and everything without question revolves around administrative attributes which guarantee associations for its undertaking achievements (Javed, Ahmad, Nawaz, &Sajid, 2016). Essentially, most likely profoundly taught ladies achieve their family projects decidedly.

Samarakoon and Parinduri (2015) worked in similar way and laid out tutoring of ladies to be an essentially connected with the quantity of live births and regenerative wellbeing rehearses however neglected to demonstrate the speculation that that long stretches of tutoring gets a critical improvement conclusive force of ladies, their will to owe family resources and their contribution in local area cooperation exercises. It was established that peer connections and authoritative culture prompts hierarchical responsibility (Bhatti, G. A.,

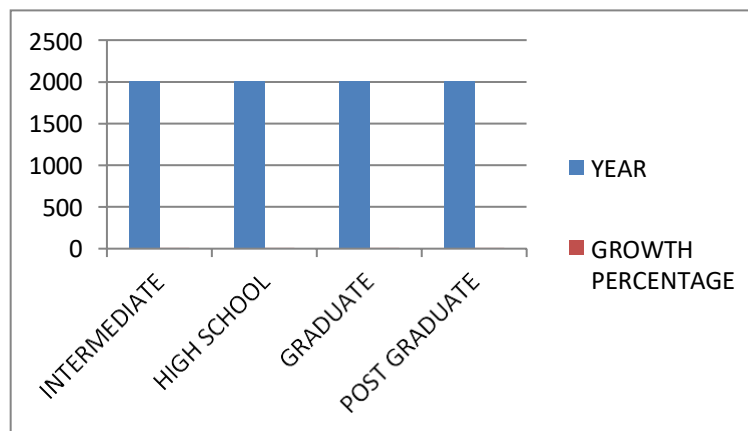
Nawaz, M., Ramzan, B., Ullah, S., 2017), in this way, family responsibility could be improved where there exist spouse wife solid connection. On the other hand to that, looking at the significance of education in enabling ladies in country India, and examining ladies in the Bagalkot region of India.Sandhya (2015) found that, higher education has helped the metropolitan ladies more than the provincial ladies in raising their social status because of the limits that rustic ladies need to encounter. Noreen and Khalid (2012) noticed similar in Indian culture-Indian ladies need to face socio-social obstacles when they need to outfit themselves with higher education and seek after educational and proficient profession of their decision, recommending and focusing on the need of help of family and accomplices for ladies in India to get high education.

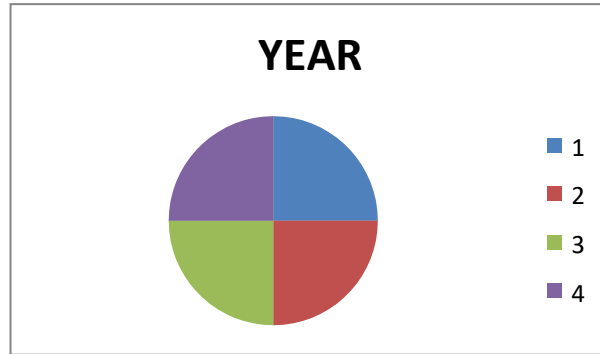
## **WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN INDIA**

Free and obligatory education to all kids between the ages of 6 and 14 is a key right of residents under the 86th Amendment to the Constitution of India. However, the condition of education of ladies in India is a long way from 'free' or as aggregating and enveloping as the right seems to ensure. Albeit the public authority, through its different drives like the Sarva ShikshaAbhiyan (pointed toward giving essential education particularly to young lady kids from burdened provincial regions), endeavors to work on the education of ladies, the obstruction to teaching ladies isn't generally financial and inside the domain of the state. Post-freedom there has been a purposeful endeavor to further develop education levels of the populace in India. Many plans have been acquainted with increment the entrance, extend inclusion and work on the nature of education. Among them the universalisation of rudimentary education, impetus plans for maintenance and

non-formal education for grown-ups are important for their degree and aim. Unique consideration has been given to the education of ladies in the plans as a whole. In any case, in spite of the shifted endeavors of the public authority and different NGOs working in the field of education, the measurements for ladies' education passes on a ton to be desired. The different insights and various examinations have over and over highlighted the need to broaden the range and access of education to the ladies of the country. Despite the fact that proficiency rates and admittance to education are an area of worry for the two guys and females, they show up especially tricky for ladies. The dropout rates and enrolment in higher education suggest that getting young ladies to sign up for schools is the principal obstacle, when overcome young ladies are more probable than young men to remain on for essential education, however represent a test once more at the optional and higher degree of education.

| <b>WOMEN EDUCATION CATEGORY</b> | <b>YEAR</b> | <b>GROWTH PERCENTAGE</b> |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| INTERMEDIATE                    | 2013        | 61%                      |
| HIGH SCHOOL                     | 2013        | 62%                      |
| GRADUATE                        | 2013        | 78%                      |
| POST GRADUATE                   | 2013        | 69%                      |





## EDUCATIONAL STATUS

Gandhi Ji defined education, as a coordinated development of body, mind and spirit and education is the key that opens the door of good life, which is especially a social character. However, in the present study education means systematic instruction, schooling and all round training in preparation in facing life as it comes.

Education also means the preparation, which provides certification at various levels e.g. primary, secondary and higher education. Gandhiji has remarked long back that “educating men is educating an individual while educating a women is educating a family”.

Education, marriage, employment and status are indirectly related to each other. Though education is considered a necessity, yet there is little clarity with regards to goals of education. Barua (1978) pointed out that married women’s education had hardly any significant impact on their day to day life both social and economic. Toshiwal (1991) mentioned that education and modernization were positively related and female students were more modernized than male. In general findings of various studies of researchers revealed that education was effective in molding the attitude of subjects towards modernity.

**Social Status:** Social status means a position in which, old social, economic and psychological commitments of women prevail because of male dominating society where women play secondary role. Srinivas (1960) studied that seclusion or absence of women from work has been an important indicator of husband’s status and success. Rama et al (1970) gave a different picture of the situation that there is no economic independence through education.

Traditionally a women’s reproductive role was considered her primary role and wage earner as the secondary one. According to Mukherjee and Verma (1987) social indicators indicate that social status of lower class women is not static but is passing through a transition stage where they are neither socially backward nor fully advanced. However, economic indicators indicate an absolute economic backwardness. Moreover, women did not handle financial matters.

Social status in the present study will mean the position of women in the family and community

in relation to men. The indicators of social status of women are:

1. Higher educational standards.
2. Age at which women are remarried.
3. Difference in age of spouse.
4. Decision regarding size of family.
5. Decision regarding choosing a career.
6. Female head of the family.
7. Earning by women as a primary or secondary factor.
8. Duration of married life (who initiated ending the process of married life)
9. Violent incidents in the family.
10. Hold over the property of family.
11. Hold over resources of the family.
12. Responsibility in the family as per ability / need rather than age.

**Economic Status:** The word economic is used generally for the motives involving earning a livelihood and accumulation of wealth and the like. Traditionally earning and giving economic support to their family is not her primary function. She undertakes these functions when circumstances compel her to do so. It is said that in the traditional normative structure any additional role entails extra burden on women. The economic status in this study means discriminatory income for the same job and segregation of jobs in respect of gender. The indicators of economic status will be;

1. Status at the place of work;
2. Equal pay for equal work;
3. Working hours in the office;
4. Facilities at the place of work;
5. Attitude of the colleagues towards working women;
6. Women entrepreneurship;
7. Preference for women candidates in the employment system.

## CONCLUSION

This study analyzed the relationship between ladies' education and ladies' social status estimated by dynamic cooperation at family level in India. As examined before the consequences of this study showed an exceptionally critical relationship between ladies' education and the familial dynamic power. Possessing to the examination of the outcomes the investigation discovered that view of exceptionally taught ladies was a critical positive relationship with their cooperation in the dynamic cycle. The discoveries of this study add to the discussion about whether the degree of education truly works on ladies' social status in India by changing the discernment that higher education prevailing with regards to permitting ladies to effectively partake in



navigation.

Accordingly, the paper uncovers that ladies' free and fair admittance to higher education empowers ladies to encourage in numerous elements of the socioeconomic cycle that ensures orientation correspondence in India particularly in India. This concentrate at long last suggested that there ought to be the responsibility with respect to both government and cultural organizations, for example, guardians, NGOs and other common society specialists to work how to enable and make proficient young ladies since the beginning in educational establishments as well as at family level.

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