

IMPACT OF EDUCATION ON IMPROVING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STATUS OF WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

Education of women is the most amazing asset to change the situation in society. Women education in India has been a need of great importance, as education is an establishment stone for the strengthening of lady. Education likewise gets a decrease imbalances and capabilities for the purpose of improving their status inside the family and fosters the idea of participation. Education is the best means to lift the status of a person in the current social framework. Higher the education, more noteworthy the possibilities of employability. The same may hold true in case of women. Women, which are educated may be contributing more to the economic structure of the family. As a result, social status of the women also changes. Further, the women being educated develop awareness about the equality and would reject submitting to the norms of subjugation. Perhaps it is this equality principle which enables the Indian parliament to bring the women reservation bill. It is in this context that various questions have been raised and need to be answered on empirical basis. It is in this context that the present study has been planned.

KEYWORDS: Education, Improving, Economic and Social Status, Women, society, India.

INTRODUCTION

The truth of women's lives stays imperceptible to people the same and this imperceptibility endure at all levels starting with the family to the country. The simple truth that "women hold up a portion of the sky" doesn't seem to provide them with a place of pride and uniformity. Valid, that throughout the long term women have made extraordinary endeavors to numerous areas with eminent advancement in decreasing some orientation holes. However "beset world in which we live is described by profoundly inconsistent dividing of the weight of misfortunes among women and men". Although endeavors have been made to work on the status of the women, the sacred dream of orientation equity is miles from turning into a reality. Indeed, even today "the standard remaining parts a lot of the male stream." The overwhelm propensity has continuously being to keep women and women's issues in the confidential space. The National Crime Records Bureau "wrongdoing in India-2002" anticipated that development pace of wrongdoing against women would be higher than the populace development rate by 2012. The Indian Government has communicated areas of strength for a towards education and expressed in its constitution with an article promising "free and mandatory education for all youngsters until they complete the age of fourteen (World Bank 1997 b) and RTE act was carried out in the year 2012.

Education is an instrument of social and economic change and it should be reoriented to enable women to take to the path of progress and reformation. Education, Lenin said "is a long and difficult matter. It is a long matter because such a complicated task as changing the human psychology cannot we done in a rush, right away it is a difficult matter because in the process of education the new men or women numerous survivals of the past have to be overcome". Emphasizing the general education of women, Archer said "without female education progress can be transmitted to each generation either not at all or very slowly. This may seem exaggerated and over-emphatic, but the case cannot be made too strongly". UNESCO realizes the overwhelming importance of basis education for women as well as men. Without this, the world of tomorrow will be over populated and will suffer more poverty, malnutrition and illiteracy than ever before.

Explaining the importance of general education Mehta remarks "education is not a luxury, it is a necessity. Studies must be directed toward getting a good training that has some potential". Khanna and Varghes have explained as "history has established beyond doubt that education forms a basis for the development of the human society". However, development of women education can be studied in two phases, in pre- independence period and post-independence period.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Before independence, the goal of women education was linked to the concept of marriage as the only career for women. After, independence, women education received a fresh impetus. The new rulers chose to follow up the way of social changes in light of three significant tomahawks, viz, established and lawful change, plan improvement in view of a blended economy and state backing to social government assistance action.

All inclusive Deceleration of Human Rights views education as one of the fundamental privileges of each and every individual. The development for improving women status all around the world has consistently stressed education as the main instruments for changing women's oppressed situation in the society. According to Runcimam "class, status and power are the manifestation of economic, social and political inequalities. Dubey (1975), said that the "inequalities in case of class indicates the economic inequalities, i.e. lower, middle and upper classes. Inequalities of status in terms of class expresses the difference in the living standard, in the style of life according to the higher or lower status or according higher or lower class. This situation is particularly being creative by occupational mobility. This occupational mobility is the result of higher education. Higher education among women has so far being confined to higher castes. Among the lower castes it has not gained much significant".

India is a diverse and incredibly progressive society where no speculation could apply to every one of the country's different local, strict, social and economic gatherings. Dubey and Palriwala(1990) "women are supposed to be virtuous and particularly unobtrusive in all activities which might compel their capacity to act in the working environment on an equivalent premise with men. Social standards, for example, purdah place a few Indian women in perplexing circumstance, in any event, when family endure economically. Women support in work outside the house is seen as somewhat unseemly, quietly, wrong and certainly risky to their purity and womanly worth".

Maria Mies (1980), states that there has been no structural or quantitative change in the conditions of educated Indian women. In other words, if education has to help in realizing the goals, the educational system must change structurally, quantitatively and methodologically. Education of women has achieved significance progress but this has not helped to change the attitude or values of men and women in the direction of real equality.

Women's position has deteriorated impressively in each circle except for certain additions for working class women with regards to education and business. They are the more noticeable part of the society and their progression produced a legend that not at all like a portion of the Asian Societies, women's status in India is excellent and can play out their double jobs sufficiently and they get extensive help from their men. The constitution of India additionally gives balance to women. In this manner, the fantasy was settled in as well as it fostered a smugness and passive consent among women.

Education is the best means to elevate the status of an individual in the existing social system. The higher education, greater the chances of employability. The same holds true for women, which is also linked with economic structure of the family. As a result, social status of women also changes. Women being educated develop awareness about the equality and would reject submitting to the norms of subjugation. This may especially be so in the cities where women form a greater workforce in fact in all the spheres of activity. Such women participate in the family's economic system and in all activities. It is in this context that various questions have been raised in the studies in this field.

All through the economy women will generally stand firm on lower level footholds than men in any event, when they have adequate abilities to perform more significant levels occupations .Researchers have assessed that female agrarian workers were normally paid 40 to 60 % of male wages (Kishwar and Vanita 1985). In any event, when women possess comparative positions and have comparable educational levels, they procure only 80% of which men do (Madheswaran and Lakshmanasamy ,1996) .

A concentrate on " Rehabilitation and financial states of Special Focus Group - war widows in the province of Rajasthan " led by Humanistic Studies Group during August - November 2001 ,BITS , Pilani, uncovered that the socio - economic status of war widows was superior to widows overall.

A review on" Working women: Issues and difficulties: a contextual investigation Pilani, ,Rajasthan " led by Humanistic Studies Group ,BITS, Pilani during 2002. Investigation uncovered that larger part of respondents felt that they were economically autonomous , no orientation segregation at working environment ,work fulfillment , similarly partake in decision making at home and saw a positive change in impression of society towards women .

As of late Hillary Clinton (March,24,2010) appreciated Indian women pioneers for their part in elevating financial status of Indian women and putting forth coordinated attempts to carry education to them.

IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN EDUCATION

"In the event that you teach a man you instruct an individual, notwithstanding, assuming that you teach a lady you teach an entire family. Women engaged implies mother India enabled". PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU. Women education in India assumes a vital part in the general improvement of the country. It not just aides in that frame of mind of half of the HR, yet in improving the personal satisfaction at home and outside.¹ If it is said that education is the way in to all issues, then it will not be ill-advised. Scholars have given various meanings of education however out of these definitions, the main definition is what was advanced by M. Phule. As per M. Phule, "Education is what shows the distinction between what is great and what is shrewd". Assuming we consider the above definition, we come to realize that anything upheavals that have occurred in our set of experiences, education is at the foundation of them. Education implies change of conduct in each viewpoint, for example, mindset, standpoint, disposition and so on. Instructed women not just will generally advance education of their young lady kids, yet additionally can give better direction to every one of their youngsters. Besides taught women can likewise assist in the decrease of baby mortality with rating and development of the populace. Impediments: Gender segregation actually perseveres in India and parcel all the more should be finished in the field of women's education in India. The hole in the male-female education rate is

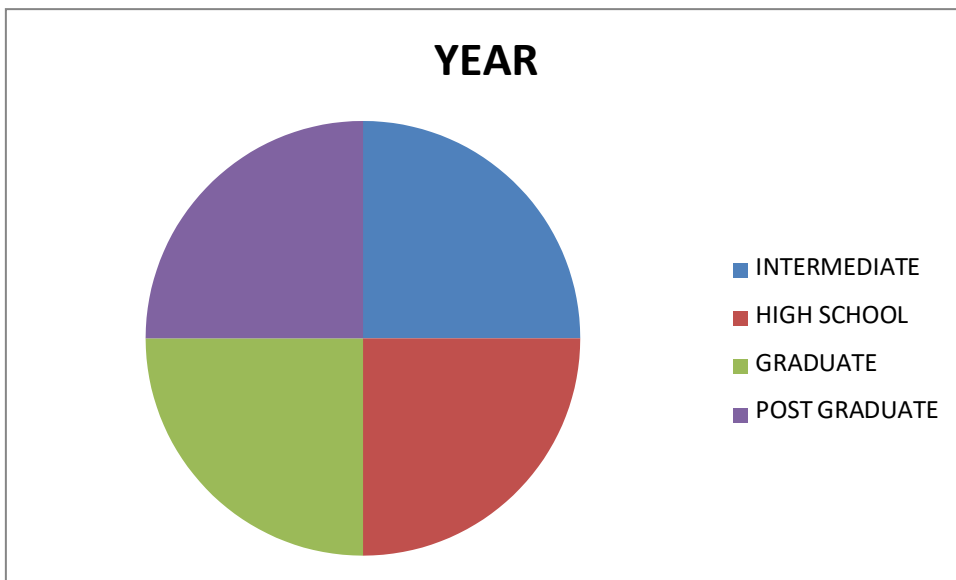
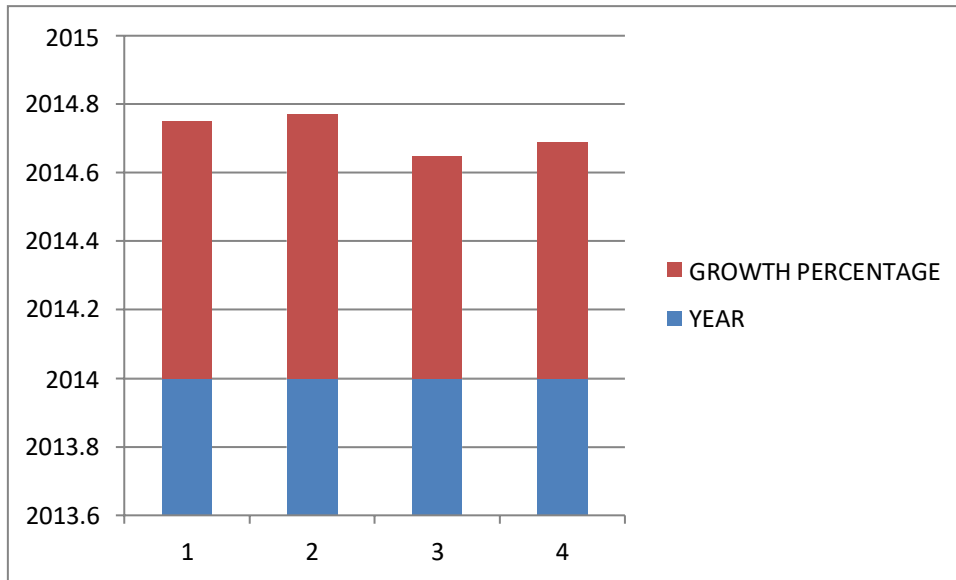
only a straightforward pointer. While the male artistic rate is over 82.14% and the female proficiency rate is simply 65.46%. (b). the women were believe just house spouse and better to be live in the house.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH EDUCATION

Women strengthening is the essential part in any society, state or country. A lady assumes a predominant part in the essential existence of a youngster. Women are a significant segment of our society. Education as method for strengthening of women can achieve a positive attitudinal change. It is in this manner, significant for the socioeconomic and political advancement of India. The Constitution of India enables the state to take on confirmed measures for provoking available resources to engage women. Education fundamentally makes contrast in the existences of women.³ Women Empowerment is a worldwide issue and conversation on women political right are at the front of numerous formal and casual missions around the world. The idea of women strengthening was presented at the worldwide women gathering at NAROIBI in 1985. Education is achievement of women strengthening since it empowers them to answers the difficulties, to face their customary job and completely change them. So we can't disregard the significance of education regarding women strengthening. To see the advancement in women education India should forthcoming super force of the world as of late. The rising change in women education, the strengthening of women has been perceived as the focal issue in deciding the status of women. for turning out to be super power we have generally to focus upon the women's education. By which it will compel on women's strengthening. According to joined public improvement reserve for women (UNIFEM) the term women's strengthening implies:

- Procuring information and understanding of orientation relations and the manners by which these relations might be changed.
- Fostering a healthy identity worth, a confidence in one's capacity to tie down wanted changes and the option to control one's life.
- Acquiring the capacity to produce decisions practice bartering power.
 - Fostering the capacity to coordinate and impact the course of social change, to make an all the more social and economic request, broadly and globally.

WOMEN EDUCATION CATEGORY	YEAR	GROWTH PERCENTAGE
INTERMEDIATE	2014	75%
HIGH SCHOOL	2014	77%
GRADUATE	2014	65%
POST GRADUATE	2014	69%



EDUCATIONAL EQUALITY

One more region in which women's equity has shown a significant improvement because of grown-up proficiency programs is the area of enrolment of young men and young ladies in schools. Because of higher support of women in education crusades, the orientation hole in proficiency levels is progressively getting diminished. Considerably more huge is the way that difference in enrolment of young men and young ladies in neo-proficient families is highly brought contrasted down with the non-proficient householders. The world has accomplished fairness in essential education among young ladies and young men. In any case, hardly any nations have accomplished that objective at all degrees of education. The political cooperation of women continues to increment. In January 2014, in 46 nations over 30% of individuals from parliament in no less than one chamber were women. In numerous nations, orientation in fairness endures and women keep on confronting separation in admittance to education, work and economic resources, and cooperation in government. Women and young ladies face obstructions and disservices in each area in which we work. All over the planet 62 million young ladies are not in school. Around the world, 1 out of 3 women will encounter orientation based savagery in the course of her life. In the creating scene, 1 out of 7 young ladies is hitched before her fifteenth birthday celebration, with some kid ladies as youthful as 8 or 9. Every year in excess of 287,000 women, 99 percent of them in agricultural nations, pass on from pregnancy and childbirth-related complexities. While women make up in excess of 40% of the agribusiness workforce simply 3 to 20 percent are landholders. In Africa, women claimed endeavors make up just 10% of all organizations. In South Asia, that number is just 3%. And regardless of addressing a portion of the worldwide populace, women compromise under 20% of the world's lawmakers. Putting women and young ladies on neutral ground with men and young men have the ability to change each area in which we work. The orientation equity and women's strengthening isn't a piece of improvement yet at the center of improvement. To dispose of this we need to make some educational mindfulness programs on orientation fairness and women strengthening for solidifying our obligation to supporting women and young ladies.

CONCLUSION

Women assume a basic part in making a country moderate and guide it towards improvement. They are fundamental assets of an enthusiastic mankind expected for public improvement, so in the event that we need to see a brilliant fate of women in our nation, giving education to them should be a pre-occupation Empowerment implies moving from a frail situation to execute a power. The education of women is the most integral asset to change the place of society. Education likewise gets a decrease imbalances and capabilities for of improving their status inside the family. To energize the education of women at all levels and for weakening of orientation predisposition in giving information and education, laid out schools, schools and colleges even only for women in the state. The education fosters the possibility of support in government, panchayats, public matters and so on for disposal of orientation separation.

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