

Women Empowerment in India: An Impact of Education Sub-theme: Education, Employment and Women Empowerment Camp

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Abstract: *"If you educate a man, you educate an individual, however, if you educate a woman, you educate a whole family. Women empowered means mother India empowered."-Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru Women empowerment is the process of expanding and reinventing what can be achieved in different conditions where they were subjected earlier, it is possible when we educate and train for the women empowerment. That means not traditional schooling only, it refers to the kind of Education which aims to the knowledge and develop the vocational education of women to empower them and more skillful. Women empowerment at present is of great concern and burning topic for discussion, it needs a great attention countrywide as per the latest data available the literacy percentage is 65.50 in the census 2011. The literacy percentage of male is higher to 87.2 The neighboring countries like China and superpower where literacy percentage is much higher. Right to education which made the obligatory free education in India as it was fresh air and breath for many the numbers do not appear to be encouraging, the same time and way in India has seen a fast and constant growth in the women empowerment and great development in education in the past years, certain women friendly campaigns were launched as 'Beti Bachao-Beti padhao', It played a very significant role in the socio-economic growth has yet to be fully included into the Indian development model. It has been observed that in India much more money is spending on the marriage of the girls rather than education up to the higher education with specialized manners, it dragged back the Indian growth. It's a great concern to question how many women are well acquainted with the government plans for fostering technical, vocational and skilled education for girls. So that employment might be given in all the areas.*

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Women Education, Women Employment, Policies for women, Female literacy rate

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I. INTRODUCTION

Education helps us in providing knowledge about the universe to make the things better, to help us and provides the perspective in better way, it helps to develop our viewpoint about life, this education can be formal and informal with structured curriculum and standards for this schools and college are best examples.

Education plays a very significant role in life with positive impact also. Educated people are the asset of a nation, at present in the society human capital is the best resource, secondly these assets are capable to explore better opportunities for human sake or mankind, as a result whole country and society will be benefited. There are always many elements of the society deprived of basic or fundamental rights, but the main drawback is lack of awareness of self-rights. Women will be at large on the top if we bring these elements from the society.

Definitely women will be most important element in any society, but as a fact no one will be ready to accept. In the present society value and importance

which is given the woman is found in the declining trend today. It was felt that the need of empowering women to refuse their basic rights and to occupy a second position in the society. Being a citizen of free India it's a pride to say that today women is leaving in India in free atmosphere, but a great question mark is that really do we leaving in free India or enjoying freedom in real sense. Factually few citizens are getting basic rights and men and women are not discriminated in our society, similarly few women are delinked with basic rights. As per our constitution it was necessary to liberate women from all shackles and given respect in these conditions, it is nothing less than women empowerment.

Education has been the powerful tool to undertake the process of modernization and social change. Education introduces new ideas, thoughts and makes them multidisciplinary. Therefore, the idea of healthy growth, development without women's education is absolutely impossible. Besides, this is true that raising a woman means raising a whole family. Therefore, the focus of women's education should be on

cultivating the multifaceted roles of mothers, citizens, housewives, contributors to households, and builders of new societies and nations.

The empowerment of women does not concide to Indian society with perspective globally. We see that women are being treated equally in developed countries, which is a key factor in achieving this goal in less time. In fact, looking back on history, women have been considered a secondary status in society. Difference between men and women is quite natural phenomenon. It is through education that we come to know this. The study made it clear that American women realized this, they spoke up against injustice inflicted on them through a huge movement for equal rights. To address these injustices, the United Nations (UN) developed an agreement regarding women named as conventions on the elimination in all forms against women in America. Later on, committees were formulated

It is to note that women empowerment topic is worldwide to have debates with all the aspects and angle, it is clear that education is the key to understand the women empowerment way to move ahead. The illiteracy rate of women during the independence era fell short of expectations, and this article also provides detailed tables to help you better understand this fact. If we really want to become a superpower by 2020, then every element of our society/state must contribute to national development to make this dream a reality. Otherwise, it's impossible anyway. However, women who are the protagonists of this society cannot be expected to become superpowers because they are illiterate. So, it's time to realize the importance of educating women, which will motivate women's empowerment process. This document aims to raise women's awareness of various empowerment and to identify the impact of education on women's overall empowerment, including employment opportunities.

Available statistics received from the recent 2011 Census, the literacy rate for women in India is 65.56%, which is lower than average of 79.7% globally and about 15% lower than that for men in India.

Because women make up about 50% of human resources, a country's economic development is highly dependent of women's participation (NIPCCD, 2010). Additionally, compared to men, women's participation in the labor market is important factor in determining social status (Mammen, 2000). Women's employment is critical to improving the quality of life. However, women's economic well-being and well-being cannot improve if they are employed in stressful, low-wage jobs (2009). Women's participation in the labor market becomes even more important in developing countries. This is due to positive effects on production levels with negative impact on the population growth (Collver & Langlois, 1962). Increased women's participation has allowed

developed to follow higher growth paths (Economist, 2006). In India, women's labor market participation is surprisingly low compared to that of men. However, in recent years the role of women surprisingly has increased in economic activity.

Therefore, it is important to look at the scope and nature of the working women do in India. There are more extensive studies examining the issue of women's employment in India, which makes us want to take it seriously. Ghosh and Mukhopadhyay (1984) report a sharp decline in the number and labor participation of women workers. They considered this situation primarily in terms of male dominance in the workforce, overall employment rates, and the unfavorable proportion of women in the population. They also addressed differences in women's employment by state. They found that in the states such as Uttar Pradesh (UP), Haryana, and Punjab had lower rates, while southern states such as Kerala and Tamil Nadu had higher rates. Dunlop and Welkoff (1999) explained that although the majority of Indian women work, most of their work is not included in the official statistics. They argued that female labor force participation is very low and that India's unemployment rate is difficult to estimate. Therefore, most of the unemployment data incorrectly reflects different participation rate of women. Unni and Rani (2000) explored the problem of informalization of working women. Their study found an increase in the informalization of the workforce in India. South Asian countries, argue that subcontracting and free agency are the main causes of specific Trend.

Objectives:

1. To find out the impact of education on women empowerment in India.
2. To find out the obstacles in the employability of educated women in India.

II. METHODOLOGY and DATA

The data collection from secondary sources is the base of the study in hand, which is collected from many resources, publications and other records, Surveys and journals available. Certain published and unpublished research surveys have been used in the present study which are taken from NSS data which carries out in five years on near about 5,00,000 persons

Education is a fundamental human right, regardless of gender. But some people in our society don't understand this and make such a simple thing terribly complicated. It should be noted that if women do not have an education, almost half of our country's population will not have an education. There is a saying that educating women is educating the family and the country. Although "educating for all" is one of the main challenges facing the Indian government, Ice still faces the lowest female literacy rates listed in the table below. India is working hard on this, but it is a bit slow as it has not yet reached where we had to

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do it and expected it to. When Raj began before British independence, only 26% of women could read. The proportion increased to 15.3% in 1961 and 28.5% in 1981. In 2001, the illiteracy rate exceeded 50%. By 2011, women's illiteracy rate in India was 65.46%. Thus, while women's literacy rates are increasing, India lags far behind other countries at the world level. Women's literacy rates vary by state. In Kerala, 86% of women can read and write, compared to only 55-60% in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Surprisingly, rural India has one of the lowest rates of literacy among women. In rural areas of Rajasthan, women's illiteracy rate is less than 12%.

Table 1 Census of India (2011) - literacy rate (3 years)

Year	Persons	Males	Females
1971	29.5	39.5	18.7
1981	36.2	46.9	24.8
1991	52.1	63.9	39.2
2001	65.38	76.0	54.0
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46

In table – Difference in literacy rate from 1971 to 2011. 18.7 to 65.46(In 5 Years)

Table 2 – Literacy rate of Male and Female India: Census 2011

Rank	States/UT	Total Literacy Rate	Male Literacy rate	Female Literacy Rate
	INDIA	74.04	82.14	65.46
1	Kerala	93.91	96.02	91.98
2	Mizoram	91.58	93.72	89.4
3	Lakshadweep	92.28	96.11	88.25
4	Tripura	87.75	92.18	83.15
5	Goa	87.4	92.81	81.84
6	Andaman & Nicobar Islands #	86.27	90.11	81.84
7	Chandigarh #	86.43	90.54	81.38
8	Puducherry	86.55	92.12	81.22
9	NCT of Delhi #	86.34	91.03	80.93
10	Daman & Diu (UT)	87.07	91.48	79.59
11	Nagaland	80.11	83.29	76.69
12	Himachal Pradesh	83.78	90.83	76.6
13	Sikkim	82.2	87.29	76.43
14	Maharashtra	82.91	89.82	75.48
15	Tamil Nadu	80.33	86.81	73.86
16	Meghalaya	75.48	77.17	73.78
17	Manipur	79.85	86.49	73.17
18	Punjab	76.68	81.48	71.34
19	West Bengal	77.08	82.67	71.16
20	Gujarat	79.31	87.23	70.73
21	Uttarakhand	79.63	88.33	70.7
22	Karnataka	75.6	82.85	68.13
23	Assam	73.18	78.81	67.27
24	Haryana	76.64	85.38	66.77
25	Dadra & Nagar Haveli ((UT)	77.65	86.46	65.93
26	Orissa	73.45	82.4	64.36
27	Chhattisgarh	71.04	81.45	60.59
28	Madhya	70.63	80.53	60.02

	Pradesh			Open Access
29	Andhra Pradesh	67.66	75.56	59.74
30	Arunachal Pradesh	66.95	73.69	59.57
31	Uttar Pradesh	69.72	79.24	59.26
32	Jammu & Kashmir	68.74	78.26	58.01
33	Jharkhand	67.63	78.45	56.21
34	Bihar	63.82	73.39	53.33
35	Rajasthan	67.06	80.51	52.66

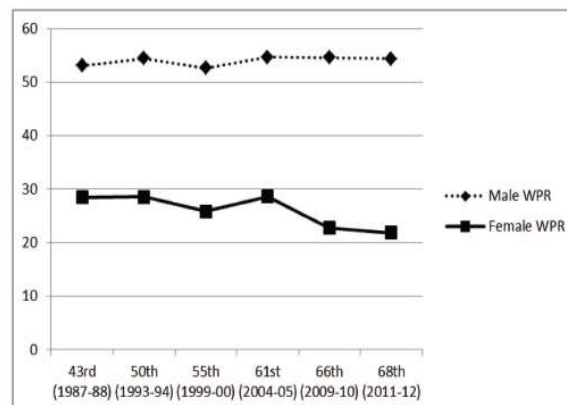
In table – It is to be noted that women literacy rate is in descending order in India (Census 2011)

Now our laws, plans, programs, democratic policies and development policies are focused on empowering women along with education. Before liberation, the illiteracy rate of Korean women was low. The five-year plan is also suitable for women's development. It starts with our first five-year plan and ends with a variety of five-year plans addressing women's development. Mentions seat reservations in Panchayat and municipalities for women in the 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution (1993). To participate in the decision-making concept.

Various banks are now advocating to help women by providing loans to help them start their own businesses. Various NGOs are currently helping to empower women. In 1990, the National Women's Commission was established to protect women's rights. In our constitution, the protection of women in Panchayat villages and municipalities applies where they fulfill their obligations to society.

III. EMPLOYABILITY OF WOMEN – ITS NEED

In almost all countries, especially in developing countries, proportion of men is significantly higher than that of women. The same is true in India. Women's employment participation rate is almost half that of men. That at the overall Indian level, male WPR ranges from 50-55% from round 43 (1987-88) to round 68 NSS (2011-12). Corresponding figures for women range from 22-29%. Male WPR remained somewhat stable throughout the study period.



Source: Employment and Unemployment Surveys of NSS

In the table above, female WPR tends to be slightly more variable compared to male WPR. The women's

WPR dropped from 28.5% in round 43 to 21.9% in round 68.

To encourage and empower women, the Government of India offers some great initiatives for women in India, some of which may not be relevant to the topic of this article, but empower women in some way. Permission granted. There are so many obstacles in their way that it is time to remove them all.

Certain Schemes to empower the women, launched in India

1. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme
2. One Stop Centre Scheme
3. Women Helpline Scheme
4. UJJAWALA: A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-integration of Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation
5. Working Women Hostel
6. Ministry approves new projects under Ujjawala Scheme and continues existing projects
7. SWADHAR Greh (A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances)
8. Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)
9. NARI SHAKTI PURASKAR
10. Awardees of Stree Shakti Puruskar, 2014 & Awardees of Nari Shakti Puruskar
11. Awardees of Rajya Mahila Samman & Zila Mahila Samman
12. NIRBHAYA

A lot of information went unnoticed during the first four months of 2017, according to the Center for Economic Monitoring (CMIE) think tank. While men's jobs increased by 9 million, for women 2.4 million were removed from the employment map. "When employment problems arise, only women suffer," said Mahesh Vyas, Managing Director and CEO of CMIE. This year's trend shows that the story of Indian women increasingly quitting their jobs continues.

This may seem, at first glance, not so. We see women employed everywhere: in advertising agencies and startups, on construction sites and sites, in shops and restaurants, in schools and anganwadi, as airplanes and taxi drivers. However, if the number of women leaving work in India between May 2004 and 2011 was 12 (the most recent year for which census data is available), the population was 19.6 million, the third highest in the world. Population after Shanghai and Beijing.

Currently, only 27% of Indian women are employed. Of the G20 countries, only Saudi Arabia is worse, according to IndiaSpend on April 9, 2016. In South Asia, India had the lowest female employment rate after Pakistan in 2013. According to a World Bank report in April 2017, over the 20 years to 2013, women's labor force participation in India had fallen from 34.8% to 27%.

IV. SUGGESTIONS

Certain measures are suggested to overcome the problems observed in the study.

1. Adequate consideration should be given to the development of education for women in rural and remote areas of India to encourage girls to attend school. Guardians, teachers, NGO representatives and governments. Bold steps must be taken to empower women in general and SCs, especially female in the ST community.
2. Scholarships for female students should be provided to reward parents. This can also reduce losses and downturns.
3. Women's protection policies must be strictly enforced in all aspects, including the appointment of public officials, and half a year Admission to offices, educational institutions, political participation, etc.
4. In order to develop vocational education courses for women, rural women must complete education courses such as handwoven handcraft, fashion and design, food and nutrition, and beauty salon.
5. Implement a general information program for rural women to inform the advancement of modern science and technology and dispel superstitious beliefs and attitudes.
6. Government. Ministries must adopt appropriate government policies and appropriate implementations. A plan in the interest of the rural masses and rural development.
7. Free distribution of textbooks and stationery to students, lunch, school uniform, attendance fee, free transportation to attract children's education,
8. We need to open many adult schools with basic knowledge of health and eating habits, as well as equipment for sewing, knitting, needlework, animal husbandry, etc.

CONCLUSION

Education is the foremost and important tool for the upgrading the status of women in India. Which helps them to grow and elevate not only in society but in their own family also. It will play a pivot role to reduce the inequality between male and female. Certain studies show that 50% girls in the world's poorest countries are out of schools. The growth and development of any country or society as a whole depends upon the women empowerment, men and women are always considered two wheels of a cart. It can be easy and faster work on more when both the wheel work together in the same direction with the same force. Role of schools, colleges and university play very significantly, these are the real and live platform that will help to gain knowledge, free book, scholarship, uniform, hostels etc. Scholarship help the girls, those who are from a poor family and marginalized because they have the minimum participation in comparison to men at their workplace, India in rural areas the women have higher participation percentage than that of urban area, because rural areas women are employed at low

wages, especially in agricultural field. More than 35% rural women were employed as per date available in 2011-12 and compared to urban women only 15%. It seems that most of the women were in difficult situations in rural areas. These women persist in all the areas as economy, society, politics, health and nutrition and legal education. These all are the key to empowerment of women. Education for all programs offer a variety of opportunity to improve women's education. This will help to educate women, especially to empower women in our society.

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