

An Assessment of Women Education In India

Amit Anand

Research Scholars in Education at Lalit Narayan Mithila University, Darbhanga Bihar (India)

Dr. Masood Alam Khan (Supervisor)

Associate Professor & H.O.D , Education Department

Dr. Zakir Hussain Teachers Training College Laheriasarai, Darbhanga

ABSTRACT

Women Education refers to any form of Education that aims at improvement of knowledge, Skill Intellectual and Physical Competence of Female Child and growing Women . It includes school, college and university level education, Vocational, Technical , Professional as well as Health Education. Indian Constitution guarantees equal rights and opportunities to both men and women alike. All round development of any Nation depends more on women folk of the society.

During British and Mogul Rule in India people kept their female children mostly to household work and family duties. They did not get opportunities like ancient women belonging to the earliest Period of History. Even now we remember ladies like Sita, Savitree, Aamrpali, Gargi, Maîteryei, Bharti , wife of Mathili Scholar, Mundan Mishra. Laxmi Bai , Savitri Rao Phule, Jyotiba Phule to name a few. They ardently advocated for the upliger of women in Society. In their Age, they raised their voices against the Patriarchial Dominance and gender – discrimination. Rather , women folk was upressed, tortured physically assaulted by high - ups , British officers, Nawabs and Zamindars. Henc no proper schooling was provided to female child. Before Common men the burning problem was to get their female children married at the earlier stage of Life. This was the usual practice to avoid any sexual assault on women and hence education was provided only to male - children because they are supposed to be bread- winner for their families. The system of ‘Satti – Pratha’ and Child- marriage” was in practice to provide safety to women. To promote male- child Education was the only option left to middle - Class family and poor people of the society, Before 1947, only a few fortunate Family could provide Educational Facilities to their daughters .They got full opportunities to study at university Level and even to visit foreign Countries for higher education . Main striking causes of negligence and denial of Educational opportunities to women are following :-

- (1) Poverty
- (2) Superstitions in Society
- (3) Lavish Life of British officials and so called Nawabs and Zamindars ,
- (4) Caste- System
- (5) Honour – Killing in many high – ups Families of Rajasthan like many states

But during past Fifty years a great Transformation in People’s out look is seen . Women in larger number have come to fore front in different walks of life in India. Modi’s slogans “ Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao has the prime – motivation of the modern Indian Society ,

This article contains the secondary data for collection of information , The necessary secondary data is based on different research work , Journals magazines , and news papers.

Keywords: Asessment, Opportunities , Physical Assult , Satti – Pratha

Introduction

India is a celebrated nation in many ways in the whole of the world ‘Education’ is a meaningful word here for both educated and uneducated people .Teachers who are called ‘Guru’is in reality a shaper of a student’s life. In past ‘Nalanda’and’ Takshsheela’universities were in Ancient Period whole University,where students from other countries used to come from getting higher education . There were rich libraries,many books were in manuscripts, Vedas ,Purans and Upnishad. Even now The Gita granth is world –wide recognised not for religious value but for its highest

education Value. It imparts moral education ,diplomacy, war-strategy, war-dexterity and many more things. Since immemorial days, in Indian villages and temple deity of knowledge Maa Sarswati, is worshipped throughout the year. Literate or illiterate men and Women both worship.Maa Sarsswati, Maa Laxmi and Maa Durga” form “Trinity - the supreme Power in Cosmos.

In our Country Teachers Day is Celebrated by all the students, from the lowest standard to the highest level of Educational Institutes.Teachers are called ‘Gurus’ . Here Guru not only teaches only books but provides every opportunities to develop one’s own abilities physically, mentally, spritually and ethically.

Even all followers of any Sanatan dharma celebrate with full sincerity and devotion “Guru-Purnima “for their respective Guru, that is his or her ‘Teacher’. Maa Sarswati is a female goddesses.These things of Indian life and society prove the superiority of women over men. The present scenario is a changed world where in almost all university exams or competitive exams, girls over dominate boys. Even in IAS Exams, Girls have been Toppers. In the field of Civil administration women had been chief Secretary of the state (Like Shusma Sahu, As-chief Secretary in Jharkhand State when it Came into existence) Smt. Indira Gandhi become the most the most powerful Prime-Minister of India who ruled for more than eleven years. Women had occupied here the most henourable post of President of India Mrs.Pratibha Patil, Mrs.Meera Kumar,speaker of Lok Sobha Even in Army, Air Force . and Navy Women are being recruited as Regular Army. They have attained in Army the rank of Major General. The first Women Pilot in Indian Air Force was a Bihar , Bhavana. The world President of Om Shantion HQ at Mount Abu Prajapita Brahma kumara IshwariyaVishvidyalay had been 93 yrs old Maa Janki Devi . The Chief of Rikhia Peeth of yoga centre is Smt. Satysangi ,disciple of Swami Satyanand. For the first time in India Bihar made, 50% reservations for women in Panchayat Elections-that still Continues. In short, today women are in dominating position and enjoy full liberty in all walks of life.

Research Methodology

In the present paper an attempt has been made to assess and analyse the various issues and Challenges for ups and downs in Woman position in Society and educational abilities in Ancient and modern time. The data used for it is purely from Secondary Sources as per need of the study.

Objectives of the study

The prime objective of this Study is to examine Women’s Education in India and the Literacy rate in women of modern times . Another aspect is related to the position of modern woman in Family , Educational Institutes working class young and grown – up ladies in offices in sports , Film Industry and Field of Politics of the State and Centre . Hence it might be sum up in the following points of consideration

- (1) To assess the Progress of Women in Education since Independence of the Country .
- (2) To identify the issues related to problems before women for getting higher education especially Medical Education and Technical Learning in Computer Science , T.V. Media , Press . Difference between Govt. and Non . Govt. Jobs , Salary , burden of work , safety and security .
- (3) Govt. Schemes for Promotion to Education for girls. For example , Bihar Govt. has been awarding Cash Payments of 10 and 20 , and 25 thousands of Rupees to Unmarried Girls When they pass Matric , Graduation and Post Graduation Exams . They get free education .
- (4) Constitutional Provisions for Protection of Women’s Honour, Abolishment of “Talak – System” , laws against wragging in Educational Institutes when they are freshers.
- (5) A Comparative study of modern woman with women of Vedic Period reveals the fact that during Vedic period and Post Vedic Period Women had access to Educational facility and other rights like marraying with Choiced life Partner in ‘ Swayamvara’.

Situation of Women Education in India

In the Vedic period , Women had access to education in India , they had gradually lost this right .How ever, in the British Period. There was revival of interest in women’s Education in India. During this period, various socio religious in India. During this period , various socio religious movements led by eminent

persons like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar chandra Vidyasagar emphasize on women's Education in Indian. However women Education got a fillip after the country got independence in 1947 and the government has taken various measures to provide education to all Indian Women.

In India, the government has introduced several assistance initiatives to encourage women's Education. Here are few of them:-

- I. Beti Padhao and Beti Bachao
- II. Sukanya Samriddhi
- III. Mahila-e-haat
- IV. Puraskar to Nari Shakti etc.

Issues and Problems of Women Education in India

It is a matter of satisfaction that now the Literacy rate of women has come to 70.3 %. While men's literacy rate is near about 84 %. Many facilities have been created for women to promote higher Learning but a few following obstructions are on the way -----

- (1) Woman harassment in the Society
- (2) Gender Discrimination
- (3) 'Ragging' of newcomer students by Senior Ones Victims are both boys and Girls .
- (4) Marriage Problem Owing to dowry – system

Suggestion for meeting the Challenges:-

- I. Attitude of parents most importantly need to change parents need to make realized that investing money for girls education is equally beneficial as boys.
- II. Financial support should be provided for girls education from primary to higher secondary levels.
- III. Availability of female teachers must be full-filled in Govt -School and colleges.
- IV. Encouraging married woman to take up at least part time teaching in villages schools and to work as school mother and provisions of special incentive for teachers.
- V. Providing Gender and comprehensive sexuality education in schools.
- VI. Modi's slogans 'Beti Bachao' and 'Beti Padhao' have created congenial Atmosphere for all encouragement to female education . Govt's. decision for 'Right to free entrance in the school of all poor and down trodden of the society.
- VII. Abolishing 'Talaq' system has encouraged Muslim girls to march ahead in different walks of life.

Constitutional provisions for women

The Indian constitution provides specifies provisions for education in the following major areas of education:-

Serial Number	Provisions	Article
01	Education for Women	15(1),(3)
02	Equality for opportunity	16
03	Right to Education	21(A)

04	Religious Education	25,28(1),(2),(3)
05	Education of Minorities, protection of interests of minorities	29
06	Right of Free and Compulsory Education	45
07	Fundamental duty to provide the opportunity for Education	51(A)
08	Education in Union Territories	239
09	Instruction in mother-tongue at the Primary Stage	350(A)
10	Promotion of Hindi	351

Conclusion:

As the conclusion we can say that Education of Women Education is equally important as men for the development of any nation Future of Women Education is bright in India. Female university likes one in Rajsthan 'Banasthali Vidyapith' is a land mark in developing all round personality of women .Women now feel strengthened and inspired to move ahead. Jawaharlal Nehru has once said ' Education a boy is educating a person or educating a girl is educating a nation.'

References

Sarkar, CR. (2018) "Women Literacy and India,
Nisha Nair (2010) " Women's Education in India
GOI : Annual Report (1996-97) Development of Education MHRD,New Delhi

Websites:

Women for education.org
WWW.Census.gov.

Address for correspondence:-

Amit Anand
S/O-Prof.Binod Kumar
Laxmana Nagar, Ring Bandh
Behind Kiran Cinema Sitamarhi
P.O + Dist – Sitamarhi , 843302 (Bihar)

Amit Anand

(Amit Anand)
Research Scholar
Faculty of Education
L.N.M.University Darbhanga
Email id-amitanand0011@gmail.com
Mobile-9973791154