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Women empowerment - Role of Education

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ABSTRACT: This research paper main object to create the awareness among the women's about different empowerment and identifying the values of education in women overall empowerment in jaipur district. Education is the main factor for women empowerment, prosperity, development and welfare. Such capacity comes from the way of empowerment and empowerment will come from the basic education and rural development will come from women empowerment. The female education in India is highly necessary for the future of the country as women are the first teachers of their children means future of the nation. Discrimination of women from womb to tomb is well known. In order to fight against the socially constructed gender biases, women have to swim against the system that requires more strength and capacity. Findings of the study shows that education and knowledge play significant role in women empowerment and it concludes that if women's empowerment is to be effected, it can be carried out only through the medium of education knowledge.

Introduction

Women education is very important for the country to fully develop. Educated women are the weapon who yield positive impact on the Indian society through their contribution at home and professional fields. It is like an effective medicine to cure a patient completely and provide health back. An educated woman has capability to handle her home and professional life. Women covers almost half population of the country means if women are uneducated the half country is uneducated which bring poor socio-economic condition. Through the women education the social and economic development will be faster in India. They can effectively contribute in controlling the population of India as they would like to marry at a later age in comparison to the uneducated woman. Women education is a big opportunity for India to be developed socially and economically. They are the reason of improved economy in the country as well as society.

The female education in India is highly necessary for the future of the country as women are the first teachers of their children means future of the nation. If education of the women is getting ignored, it would be the ignorant of bright future of the nation. An uneducated women cannot actively participate in handling the family, proper care of the children and thus weak future generation. We cannot count all the advantages of the women education.

The Constitution of India not only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women for neutralizing the cumulative socio economic, education and political disadvantages faced by them. Fundamental Rights, among others, ensure equality before the law and equal protection of law; prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and

guarantee equality of opportunity to all citizens in matters relating to employment. Articles 14, 15, 15(3), 16, 39(a), 39(b), 39(c) and 42 of the Constitution are of specific importance in this regard.India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1993. Through the leading cases Supreme Court provide the judgement on women empowerment.

Mrs. Marry Roy Etc. Vs state of kerala 1986 AIR , SC 1011

The Supreme Court in this case held that Christian women are entitled to have an equal share in their father's property.

VISHAKHA& ORS Vs state of rajasthan&ors (1997) 6 SCC241

The Bench, comprising of Chief Justice Verma, Justice Sujatha Manohar and Justice B.N. Kirpal issued Guidelines to prevent sexual harassment against women in work places. ...

D. VELUSAMY Vs D. Patchiammal 2010, 10 SCC 469

The Supreme Court in this case held that Live-in relationships will also come under Domestic Violence Act 2005 . It is held that 'not all live in relationships will amount to a relationship in the nature of marriage to get the benefit of the Act of 2.

India'n Constitution provides guarantees free primary school education for both boys and girls up to age 14. This goal has been repeatedly reconfirmed, but primary education in India is not universal. Overall, the literacy rate for women is 39 percent versus 64 percent for men with less than 40 percent of the 330 million women aged seven and above being literate, according to the 1991 census, which means today there are over 200 million illiterate women in India.

An educated women may easily handle her family, make each family member responsible, infuse good qualities in children, participate in the social works and all would lead her towards the socially and economically healthy nation.Women are as talented as men. Previously, women were not allowed higher education like men and hence their talents were wasted. But nowadays, they are also allowed to go for higher studies and it encourages women to show their talents which will not only benefit her individually but to the whole world at large. Today, Many women are occupying the top position of multinational companies. The main advantage of Women Empowerment is that there will be an overall development of the society. The money that women earn does not only help them and or their family, but it also help develop the society.

Literature review

This research paper have been discussed numerous studies on Empowerment of Women in India covering variety of problems and issues, micro, macro and regional levels, and almost all general aspects of related to women empowerment have been studies by social and legal authorities and experts.

Hypothesis of the study

The hypothesis is that women empowerment can facilitate attainment of other development goals. A multiple regression model having as its dependent variable, gender-based inequality in access to land (GENDINEQ) is employed. Indicators of women empowerment—women's literacy, proportion of women with a secondary education, proportion of women with formal employment, and women in government—as stipulated in Goal #3 of the MDGs constitute the predictor variables. All but one variable, women's literacy, are negatively associated with GENDINEQ. This affirms the hypothesized inverse relationship between women's empowerment and gender inequality in access to land.

Methodology

Researcher used convenient sampling method for data collection and well-structured questionnaire was used data collection tool. Using survey method researcher collects the questionnaires with help of well-trained research associates. Respondents were took the options based interview.An official Census 2011 detail of JAIPUR, a district of Rajasthan has been released by Directorate of Census Operations in Rajasthan. In 2011, Jaipur had population of 6626178 of which male and female were 3468507 and 3157671 respectively. Average literacy rate of jaipur in 2011 were 84.34 male and 77.41 female.

Discussion and Conclusion

The above study was carried out in jaipur, from the state of rajasthan, one of the fast developing district in the state. From the above findings, overall empowerment and other related empowerment types are also relatively influenced by the respondents‟ educational qualification. Regression analysis shows that educational empowerment, political and psychological empowerments were the significant predictors for overall empowerment. The process of empowering entails much more than awareness of alternative, women‟s rights and the nature of the requirements. With more education women have greater access to employment opportunities and increase the ability to secure their own economic resources.

This study helps to create the awareness about empowering women among 13 revenue blocks of jaipur. During the data collection most the respondents don‟t have any awareness about empowerment, even though they are educated. Since education is the primary avenue for empowerment and there are other dimension that is also have impact on empowerment.

Present study suggest that General awareness programme should be taken among the women of rural area to sensitizes them about the modern development of science and technology so that they could give up superstitious believes and attitudes. Women of rural areas should be trained up in different vocational courses like handloom and textile, poultry farms, fish farming, piggery, dairy farm, food and nutrition, fashion and designing, beauty parlour etc.

Women reservation policy should strictly be maintained in all aspects like appointment in govt. and semi govt. offices, admission in to the educational institutions, participating in the politics etc.

This study concludes that mostly gender barriers still continue particularly on rural area. Research area covers more number of rural areas. Due to current socio economic constrains in rural area, the potential of women have not been fully utilized and further pushed back into the social hierarchy. Most of the educated women feel that, they can able to achieve more than men. But inbuilt idea that women are capable of doing less work than men

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