

Education- A Tool for Empowerment Women

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Women is the most important part of the human society. Women are the reflection of the entire race. If you want to know that what kind of people lives in a specific region you only assess the nature of women living in that area? Women are the ground of the society where all the ups and downs grow. Man is the only sowing being and nothing else. As a woman, so as the society Education is the most powerful instrument for changing women's position in society.

Empowerment means moving from enforced powerlessness to a position of power. Education is an essential mean of empowering women with the knowledge, skills, self-confidence and full participation in the development process. Sustainable development is only possible when women and men enjoy equal opportunities to reach their potential.

If we want to develop a nation we must well nurture the female section of that nation. Education is important for everyone, but it is a critical area of empowerment for girls and women. This is not only because education is an entry point to opportunity but also because a woman's educational achievements have positive ripple effects within the family and across generations. Education is much more than reading and writing. It is an essential investment which all countries make for their futures, a crucial factor in reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development.

Why Education a Tool

Education is the only means of progression. Here we make list of some educated women achieved a apex place in society

- Marie curie world famous scientist known for discovery of an Element Polonium share it with her husband Perie Curie.
- Amelie Earhart; world's First women pilot.
- Ayesha Farooq: First Fighter pilot in Pak.
- Sarla Thakral: First aircraft pilot of India.
- Punita Arora: First Additional Director General of Army.
- Anandi Gopal Joshi: First Indian woman awarded degree of Ph.D. in Science.

These are the examples of some Women who shaped their luck with the tool of Education. Equality of education Promotes economic growth for women and girls. Education not only helps women and girls to escape poverty by developing the skills they need to improve their livelihood, and the social Rapport but also generates productivity and enhance economic growth substantially. The growth and reduction of poverty, it's vital to overcome inequality and improvement in the lives of the marginalized women. Education

is vital to achieve this goal because it can help ensure that the benefits of growth are fairly shared among all women and girls as well. Health education for Women is critical in helping them with an empowered approach to health issues. Many Women die because of health related diseases which could be preventable upon education. Educated women are more likely to avoid these dangers, by adopting simple and low cost practices to maintain hygiene, by reacting to symptoms, and by making sure a skilled attendant is present at birth.

Education is vital to eliminate malnutrition in the long term– especially education that empowers women. Malnutrition is the underlying cause of more than one third of global child deaths. Educated mothers are more likely to ensure that their children receive the best nutrients to help them prevent or fight off ill health, know more about appropriate health and hygiene practices, and have more power in the home to make sure children’s nutrition needs are met. Education enhances job opportunities, helping women to escape poverty. Educated women are more likely not just to be employed, but to hold jobs that are secure and provide good working conditions and decent pay. By benefiting women in particular, education can help narrow gender gaps in work opportunities and pay. As well as helping lift households out of poverty permanently, education guards against them falling – or falling back – into poverty.

In Jordan, 25% of women with only primary education who live in rural areas work for no pay, compared with 7% of those with secondary education. Education empowers women to overcome discrimination. Girls and young women who are educated have greater awareness of their rights, and greater confidence and freedom to make decisions that affect their lives, improve their own and their children’s health and chances of survival, and boost their work prospects. One in eight girls is married by the age of 15 in sub Saharan Africa and South and West Asia, and one in seven gave birth by the age of 17. Ensuring that girls stay in school is one of the most effective ways of averting child marriage and early birth. Education is also a key factor in hastening the demographic transition to lower birth and mortality rates. In Ethiopia, 32% of girls with less than primary education were married before the age of 15, compared with less than 9% of those with secondary education. Education is indispensable in strengthening the bonds that hold women in communities and societies together. Education helps people understand democracy, promotes the tolerance and trust that underpin it, and motivates women to participate in politics and claim for leadership positions. (Jack Abebe)-

Education is a major tool in empowering women, first, it lowers the chances for early marriages, it exposes the girl child to various opportunities, it reduces the number of children a woman is likely to have hence reducing the burden of care giving, education makes the women to gain access to mainstream employment sectors and also make them to some extent better decision makers. It also enlightens the women on their rights as women.

Across regions of the globe, while the numbers of children out of school have been declining since 2005, girls comprise a slightly higher proportion than boys. In total, around 28 million males and 30 million females of primary school age are out of school, globally. However, there are significant regional differences. There is also wide variation in dropout of school rates for girls and boys of secondary school age across regions. Generally speaking, in underdeveloped and developing countries, there is still considerable concern with the gender dimension in the access to primary and lower secondary education, across different regions of the globe.

This is due to the wide variation between access and attainment rates between males and females also across the EU. On the one hand, girls seem to do better than boys in terms of leaving school early and also in numbers of higher education graduates. On the other hand, there are more male graduates than female in Mathematics, science and technology, in all EU.

Model findings

- Free school education is a highly effective policy for addressing the barrier of poverty in getting girls into school. However, free school provision is most successfully implemented when:-The role of girls and women in families, local communities and economies are understood and worked with and-Social norms and practices which have gender implications are also addressed at the same time.
- Education is a powerful means of improving women's status in their community through boosting their economic status
- Educating women means that daughters are more likely to be educated as well.
- Daughters of educated women are more likely to experience better educational and occupational attainment.
- Education is capable of increasing women's sense of agency which will support wider reforms in support of gender equality.
- Institutions that train teachers should investigate their own gender norms and ideas and how these are likely to impact upon the student teachers that they train.
- Sex education is more effective when undertaken from an empowerment, feminist perspective.
- Teacher training offers a window of opportunity to improve teachers' skills in challenging persistent and damaging gender norms and expectations. The first sections of this review provide an overview of the challenges for empowering.

Mentionable Problems and solutions:-

- Poverty has a strong influence on gender equal access to education due to both direct and indirect costs of sending children to school.
- Providing free access to school is a very effective way of addressing gender inequalities in education.

- Strategies to improve equal educational access to both genders must address not only direct costs of schooling but also the wider social factors that impact a families' decision to send their children to school.
- There is evidence of gender segregation in University and schools hierarchies in Europe and advanced economies which is both horizontal and vertical in nature.
- Teachers' attitudes and beliefs towards gender similarly reinforce students' gender roles, often to the disadvantage of girls.
- Bullying is found to have a profound effect upon educational outcomes.
- Boys and girls are likely to experience bullying to similar extent show ever, they are likely to experience different types of bullying and be affected by these experiences in different ways.
- Whilst girls may outperform boys at school, families and communities' expectations of their future careers may prevent them from translating educational success into career success

Recommendations for educational institutions on how to empower women and girls:

- All educational and support staff should be trained and aware of the impact of gender roles and stereotypes on their students' self-confidence and personal identities in particular, the influence of gender norms and stereotypes on subject choice. Higher education institutions should investigate how their own gender norms and ideas impact upon women's academic career options.
- Educational institutions such as education departments or ministries must consider the wider influence and impact of social, and economic norms and practices which affect girls and boys differently, when designing policies for Increasing educational access for girls.
- Recommendations for national governments and State institutions include:
- Policies designed to improve the economic prospects of different regions should include program to increase the numbers of women and girls in education.

Why Women Are Not Educated In India?

- In Asia, India has the lowest rates of female literacy. This is attributed to the fact the country has a biased outlook towards the education of women. The Indian society feels that a woman is a liability who will one time get married and will not contribute the economic and social development of the family. The society perceives a woman as somebody who cannot do other duties apart from her traditional duties of cooking and housekeeping. As a result, the society considers home training more important as compared to formal education.
- Another contributing factor is the rapid growth of the population. Most Indian households have a number of children whose needs are much higher than their earning capacity. This leads to the neglect of the girl

education and put more emphasis on the education of the boy child. In this instance, marriage is taken more seriously as opposed to education hence a number of Indian girls are married at a younger age. This becomes as an impediment in the education of the Indian woman.

Importance Of Women Education In India

- Educating an Indian woman creates a vital opportunity for the social and economic development of India. An educated Indian woman will yield a positive impact in the Indian society by contributing positively to the economy of both the country and the society.
- An educated woman reduces the chances of her child dying before the age of five. The chances of controlling the population are high as an educated woman is likely to marry at a later age as opposed to uneducated woman.

The Role Of The Government To Avert The Problem

- The government has made it mandatory for an Indian child between the ages of six to fourteen years to attend school. In addition, the government has availed free food especially lunch across the country.
- Overall; educating a woman leads to the progression and development of the family in most instances.

Conclusion:

It is observed from the said paper that education in general is both means an end for lay man and particularly for women. Since the inception of human life on this planet, education proved as a tool of culture and civilization beyond the boundaries of religion, class, color and creed. In every religion the main focus is on education but this becomes a tool for the empowerment of women when it is imparted in planned and phased manner. It is further concluded that when one male gets education it remain focused to that person only but when it is infused in female from primary to higher education then it proved as tool and bone for the society as a whole. When a woman gets education she imparts it to her children. When children are educationally strong then there is a start to new civilized and cultured society. In Indian the present and previous governments have given more stress to women education through different schemes and policies.

Education for women is not only a necessity for their livelihood rather it is tool which helps in strong building of a nation. Educated women can guide, inspire and motivate her children towards better and good quality of education. It is observed that developed countries are developed because these countries are educationally very strong. There is one hundred percent literacy in developed countries. In India the rate of education has a wider gap between women of one and other religion. The most backward in the race are women from Muslim religion. Without dividing the women into different section of societies in the form of religion, caste, section, poor and rich the basic thrust should be to empower them educationally.

Policy Implications:

The main policy implications of the paper under discussion are:

1. That proper planning and policies should be there to educate women beyond the boundaries of religion and other divides.
2. Government should keep some fund reserved for the women education in the union budget.
3. Education of women should be free of cost till graduation level.
4. Special incentive should be given to those women who are starting their venture and given employments to other women.
5. Special jobs should be reserved only for women.
6. Women should be provided those types of skills and jobs which they can operate or perform while sitting at home.
7. Special drive should be there to educate and to give employments opportunities to women.