
REVIEW ON THE IMPORTANCE OF INVESTMENT IN WOMEN’S EDUCATION TO MAKE COUNTRY SELF RELIANCE

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ABSTRACT

Much has been said about the importance of women's education in achieving social development. Such as; “If you educate a man, you educate an individual, but if you educate a woman, you educate a family (nation)” was a pioneer in its time for recognising the value of women's education. Gender inequity has been demonstrated to have an impact on how family members spend their time and resources. Women with more financial power are more likely to spend money on basic necessities and education, according to research. According to research, investing in women, and specifically women's education, has several good benefits on not just the women, but also her children, family, and country. The writers look at the evolution of women's education and the modern nation-state. The goal of the study is to find a link between advancements in women's education and nations' rising standing within the global state system. It is claimed that a country's ability to compete in the global system is directly related to its female population's educational level.

Keywords: Female education, developing countries, female employment, labour force, gender gap

INTRODUCTION

For a nation's overall economic and social development, equal opportunities for men and women is important. Women's economic and political rights have increased significantly in the last 200 years[1]. Women population account for nearly half of the population in India, and it has become clear that national progress cannot be achieved without ensuring women's development[1]. Women progressed from being the property of their husbands or possibly their fathers, with few valid rights, to possessing the same political rights and the majority of indistinguishable economic rights in every industrialised society[2].

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Women were worshipped and are still worshipped as deities in ancient Indian civilization. Women's position, on the other hand, plummeted in the middle ages[1,3]. In society, women are only expected to handle domestic tasks such as raising children, caring for other family members, and other household chores. For years, people have held the old and conventional belief that males are for the field and women are just for the home[1,3]. Women are breaking through all societal hurdles and problems that have been placed in their path in recent years. Previously, women faced numerous challenges as a result of a male-dominated, patriarchal society system, the observance of old conventional beliefs, and so on. Women's responsibilities were limited to traditional tasks such as childbirth and child rearing[4]. Even in the modern world, where women's status has improved slightly, they still face challenges. They must juggle familial and work duties without the assistance of their husbands[4].

When women are tortured by their family members rather than receiving aid, their situation becomes more embarrassing. Sexual harassment by family members, relatives, neighbours, acquaintances, bosses, and others is more widespread at home and in the workplace[5]. They must endure a great deal in their daily lives in order to maintain their careers while also preserving their family bonds. In India, laws, attitudes, and customs impacting women's status, responsibilities, and growth in society have changed dramatically during the previous few decades[6]. As a result, women have expanded their roles beyond those of wife and mother, seeking employment and vocations outside the home and actively participating in the nation's economic and social development[6]. In terms of measuring rural women's contribution to the economy, one of the key challenges in India's labour force statistics has been accurately capturing women's work and contribution to the economy[7]. The Census of India (Registrar General of Population) and the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) have been working hard to enhance the concepts and technique for estimating employees, particularly women workers. Several other departments, including the Departments of Labor, Industry, and Social Welfare, are also collecting data on female workers to document the various facets of their jobs[7].

In this regard, the Government of India's Department of Statistics has recently launched two major initiatives: the first is mixed surveys (household-cum-enterprise surveys as recommended by the International Labour Organization), and the second is the Pilot Time Use Survey, which was conducted in six states across the country[1,7]. While the first survey is still ongoing, the second survey's results are now accessible. It will be interesting to

observe how successful these initiatives have been in securing women's employment, particularly in rural areas[1,7].

That is, the workforce in the economy should be estimated to include all workers who contribute to the GDP[8]. The correspondence between GDP and workforce is not maintained in the case of women workers, particularly women workers in rural areas, because those women who contribute to GDP either are unaware of their contribution and thus do not report themselves as workers, or are not seen as workers by investigators. As a result, their employment status is under-reported[7–9].

In terms of women's status in Indian society, no country has a higher regard for women than India. Throughout the previous two centuries, the status of women in India has seen numerous remarkable changes[10]. Women's history in India is complicated, spanning from equal standing with men under antiquated circumstances to the low objectives of the Middle Ages to the realisation of equal rights by various reformers. In modern India[10], women have held key positions like as President, Prime Minister, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Leader of the Opposition, and so on. From 2007 to 2012, India's President was a woman (Pratibha Devisingh Patil).

Based on the literature study it can be concluding that women are a backbone of the family, nation and country. If women will educate then nation will educate therefor country can able to educate and self-reliance. The main motive of this review article is to highlight the basic and important area where still government have to focus such as (a) primary education of child in rural area, (b) government support for poor family girl child for education (c) women entrepreneurs in rural area. Basic and higher education infrastructure for women in rural area still lagging and need to be improved. Employment generation for women in rural area.

1. STRENGTH OF EDUCATED WOMEN IN HISTORY

The events that transpired after 1750 AD characterise the modern period. During this time period, women's standing changes considerably, which may be examined in two stages. (a) Prior to India's independence, and (b) after India's freedom, women's status. Women's situation in India was precarious before to independence[11].

1.1. Status of women before independent India

The British consolidated their dominance over the Indian people after the demise of the Mugal empire[11]. Many changes were made to our society's economic and social systems

during British administration. Despite the fact that women's quality of life remained mostly unchanged over this time, significant progress was made in eradicating inequities between men and women[11]. Child marriage, Sati Pratha, devdasi system, Pardahpratha, restriction of widow remarriage, and other social problems that hampered women's advancement were either curbed or eliminated via the efforts of reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Vidya Sagar[12].

Many female reformers, such as Pandita Ramabai, struggle for women's disability[12,13]. Women such as Bhikaji Cama, Dr. Annie Besant, Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kriplani, and others were instrumental in India's war for independence. Sarojini Naidu, a poet and independence warrior, was India's first female president of the Indian National Congress and the first female governor of a state[12,13].

1.2. Status of women in post independent India

Following independence, the status of Indian women underwent radical transformations. Women's exploitation is much reduced as a result of cultural and structural changes, and women have equal opportunity in numerous sectors[13,14]. The women have left the safe haven of their homes and are now fully armoured with their abilities on the battlefield of life. There is now no arena that Indian women have not conquered[13,14]. Female activists also banded together to address concerns such as female infanticide, gender bias, women's health, safety, and literacy. Some notable positive changes which took place during this period are as follows:

- ✓ Indira Gandhi became India's first female Prime Minister in 1966, and she held the position for a total of fifteen years, making her the world's longest-serving female Prime Minister.
- ✓ Women like Indira Gandhi, Jayalalithaa, Mayawati, Vasundhara Raje, Uma Bharti, Shiela Dixit, Mamta Banerjee, and others have proven themselves in politics and made Indian women proud.
- ✓ From a time when India had no female writers, names like Arundhati Roy, Anita Desai, Kiran Desai, Jhumpa Lahiri, and others can now put any other writer to shame.
- ✓ Kiran Bedi, Mother Teresa, Bachendri Pal, Kiran Majumdar, Kalpana Chawala, Meira Kumar, Pratibha Patil, and others are examples of role models in various disciplines.
- ✓ Women in modern India fulfil their obligations as spouses and mothers in addition to being achievers.

- ✓ Women are increasingly commonly performing tasks that were formerly reserved for men. In today's pricey culture, one man's income is no longer sufficient, therefore economic fluctuations have forced a woman to seek employment in order to give the required finances to sustain and preserve the family.
- ✓ Grants from foreign donor organisations enabled the development of new women-focused NGOS in the 1990s. Self-help groups and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) like the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) have played a significant part in the promotion of women's rights in India.
- ✓ Medha Patkar of the Narmada BachanAndolan is one of many women who have emerged as leaders of local movements.
- ✓ The Indian government declared 2001 to be the year of women's empowerment. In 2001, the National Policy for Women's Empowerment was also passed.
- ✓ Women are taking an active role in the democratic process and elections, which is a significant step forward in improving their status.

In today's India, modern women are pursuing careers in engineering, medicine, politics, and teaching, among other fields. They are en masse enrolling in universities and colleges. In reality, India has the world's largest workforce of working women, as well as more doctors, surgeons, and professors than the United States[15,16].

2. GOVERNMENT INITIATIVE FOR WOMEN STATUS

Numerous legislative measures have been enacted by the Government to uplift the status of women in India[15–17]. Some of which are as follows: -

- 1) The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
- 2) The Plantation Labour Act, 1951
- 3) The Family Courts Act, 1954
- 4) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
- 5) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- 6) The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 with amendment in 2005
- 7) Immoral Traffice (Prevention) Act, 1956
- 8) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Amended in 1995)
- 9) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- 10) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
- 11) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1976
- 12) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

- 13) The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
- 14) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983
- 15) The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1986
- 16) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition), Act 1986
- 17) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
- 18) The protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

Aside from statutory regulations, many departments and ministries have implemented a variety of welfare schemes and programmes at both the federal and state levels. Here are a few examples:-

- a) MahilaSamridhi Yojana (MSY), 1993
- b) Indira MahilaYogana, 1993
- c) Swadhar, 1995
- d) Support to Training and Employment programme for Women (STEP), 2003
- e) Ujjawala, 2007
- f) Dhanalakshmi, 2008
- g) Sabla scheme, 2010
- h) National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW), 2010
- i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
- j) Women Development Corporation Schemes (WDCS)
- k) Indira Priyadarshini Yojana
- l) SBIs Strree shakti schemes.

WOMEN ENTREPRENEUR

“A country, a village and a family grows as women grow. Women empowerment is critically important for growth of a nation” said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

During the last 10 to 15 years, women's entrepreneurship has not only got a fillip it has also been considered as a critical, source of economic growth in India. Indian women have moved ahead from traditional consideration as home maker , employment in handicrafts, cottage industries to non-traditional, to sectors like as education , software , law and other sectors. Indian women are changing mindset, and have now positioned themselves potential entrepreneurs in many sectors. The enhanced understanding of the role of women in society has changed women's latent entrepreneurial potential. And therefore we witness new breed of women entrepreneurs. A main reason for women in business is their multitasking acumen, perseverance and adaptability to the economy. Women can now be seen in the business world

with innovative ideas for every type of businesses[19]. They are open to being motivated by role models, such as other women's business experience[19].

In developed countries many women can be seen in diverse sectors like politics, research, medical, dental and engineering, technical and educational services. Women have already demonstrated the importance of women[10,20]. Women in India at present have penetrated and shown their prowess in sectors where earlier in developed countries where women have proved their mettle. In India, women's foray into business is a relatively new occurrence. [10,20]. In many manufacturing industries and even in service sector, women entrepreneurs have outperformed their male counterparts. Women are proving themselves not only in administration, legal field, multi disciplinary research, medical science, aerospace, as well as the armed forces, women are also demonstrating their strength in business and industry. Women have demonstrated that as efficient, hardworking, or intelligent as men[10,20].

Women's admittance into the corporate world used to be practically impossible for a variety of reasons. There were three Ks for women: kitchen, kids, and knitting, followed by three Ps: powder, papad, and pickles[21]. The situation has now fully shifted. Due to social change, she was able to leave the four walls of her home. Electricity, Electronics, Energy, and Engineering have now totally superseded the earlier 3Ks and 3Ps. Women have come a long way and are becoming increasingly visible and successful in all areas of the economy. This holds true for Indian ladies as well[11,21].

Women have joined business not for the sake of survival but for their identity[22]. Women not desire to satisfy their creative and skilful urges but also make their mark in society. Women been creating tactics and laying the groundwork for this. The number of women participation is also expanding in education, politics, self-employment, professions, and other fields. Women's education is the catalyst for societal change. This can be seen in the introduction of women into historically male-dominated fields[22,23].

Women have been pursuing more professional education in order to meet market demands in recent years, and they have flourished in a variety of fields. Fashion design, interior decoration, exporting, publishing, garment manufacturing, beauty parlours, basket weaving, consultancies, content writing, event planning, resume writing, and so on are among the most important. Perhaps it is for these reasons that the government, NGOs, researchers, and international agencies have begun to take an interest in issues relating to women's entrepreneurship[22–24].

This is also true in India. Women in India are increasingly becoming entrepreneurs and engaging in a variety of economic pursuits[22–24]. Women entrepreneurs consider the pros and cons of launching a business. They are willing to take risks, bring new ideas, coordinate administration, and manage business operations using their skills and knowledge. Many women were successful in their missions and became great entrepreneurs as a result[22–24].

The following are some of the reasons for this:

- (i) Spread of Education and awareness
- (ii) Social transformation
- (iii) Technical and professional degrees
- (iv) Training programs
- (v) Government support, legal backup
- (vi) Aid from financial institutions
- (vii) Marketing support

Women have acquired managerial aptitude, organising ability, knowledge, talent, taking risks, and dealing with economic uncertainties because of the above assisting elements[22–24]. They gained the ability to mobilise cash, obtain men, machines, and materials, to name a few things. In short, they gained everything they needed to run, maintain, and govern their businesses and achieve success[22–24].

1.3. Women Employment Status

Due to its fundamental relationship with female empowerment, the situation of female work in India has recently been the focus of intense debate in national[22–25]. According to an analysis by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the proportion of women who work has steadily decreased over time, from 36 percent to 24 percent in a decade (when examined in 2015-16), signalling a decline of 33.3 percent in Female Labour Force Participation (FLFP) in ten years[22–25].

In India, the gender difference in the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is more than 50 percentage points, according to the report[25,26]. This gender disparity may also be seen in the plot of Median Earnings. Women employees are frequently the most vulnerable members of the workforce, as they are "employed in the least secure, informal, unskilled employment, engaged in low-productivity and low-paying work," according to the Survey Report[25,26]. According to the OECD indices, India scores the worst among peers when compared to Brazil, Mexico, and Indonesia[25,26].

The estimates issued by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the World Bank, as shown below, corroborate this. FLFP is defined as the percentage of working females in the 15-year-old and older cohort[25,26]. Figure 1 depicts annual trends in India's Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) since the turn of the millennium. It was 34 percent in 2000, 37 percent in 2005, and 27 percent in 2017, a reduction of 20.5 percent since 2000[25,26].

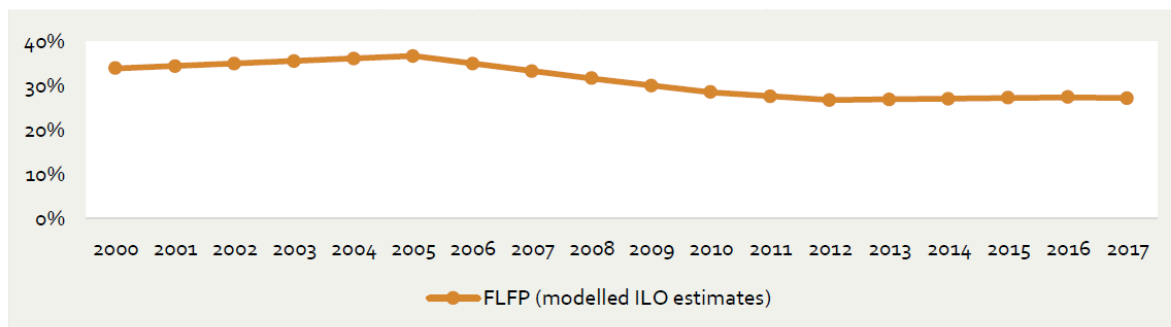


Figure 1, Women labour status rate in India[16]

1.4.Women education status (India)

According to the 2011 Census, India's overall literacy rate is 74.00 percent, with women's literacy at 65.46 percent. In 2001, the percentage of women who were literate in the country was 54.16 percent[16,26]. According to the 2011 census, the country's literacy rate has improved from 18.33% in 1951 to 74.00%[16,26]. Female literacy has similarly risen from 8.86% in 1951 to 65.46% in 2011. Between 1991 and 2001, the female literacy rate increased by 14.87 percent, while the male literacy rate increased by 11.72 percent. In comparison to male literacy rates, female literacy rates increased by 3.15 percent[16,26]. Figure 2 shows statistics on the general rate of literacy in all Indian states, as well as a breakdown of the rate of literacy among males and females.

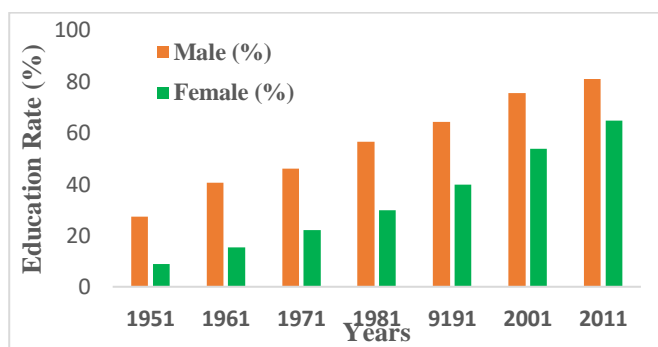


Figure 2. Education rate

1.4.1. Factors discouraging female literacy

A variety of factors have been found to be responsible for poor female literate rate, viz[13,16,26].

- ❖ Gender based inequality.
- ❖ Social discrimination and economic exploitation
- ❖ Occupation of girl child in domestic chores
- ❖ Low enrolment of girls in schools
- ❖ Low retention rate and high dropout rate

1.5. Government Schemes for improvement in Girls Education

Education for girls and women has always been a priority in educational policies and programmes[13,16,26,27]. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has implemented a variety of steps to expand girls' schooling and higher education, which are detailed below[13,16,26,27]:

School Education

- ❖ ***Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya***; This programme began in July of 2004 with the goal of providing primary education to girls. It is aimed particularly at the disadvantaged and rural areas, where girls' literacy is extremely low. The schools that were established have a 100% reservation policy: 75% for backward class girls and 25% for BPL (below poverty line) girls[16,26,27].
- ❖ ***Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao***; This is a newly announced scheme by the Indian government to improve girls' education in the country.
- ❖ ***UDAAN***; Its about wings for girls. The Scheme aims to encourage the admission of female students by promoting the growth of girl child education. The goal is to bridge the gap between school education and engineering entrance exams in terms of teaching. It aims to increase the number of female students enrolled in top technical education institutes by providing financial incentives and academic support[16,26,27].
- ❖ ***Mahila Samakhya(MS)***; it is a long-running plan for women's empowerment that began in 1989 with the purpose of translating the ideals of the National Policy on Education into a tangible programme for the education and empowerment of rural women, particularly those from socially and economically underprivileged groups[16,26,27].

- ❖ **Saakshar Bharat;** The National Literacy Mission was recast in 2009 with the launch of Saakshar Bharat, a new variation. It attempts to expedite adult education, particularly for women (aged 15 and up) who do not have access to formal education, and it focuses on female literacy as a crucial tool for women's empowerment[16,26,27].
- ❖ **Mid-Day Meal Scheme;** As the Mid-Day Meal Scheme serves to reduce the hurdles that prevent girls from attending school, the gender gap in school participation is narrowing. The Mid-Day Meal Scheme also offers women with a valuable source of employment and relieves them of the strain of cooking at home throughout the day. Women and female children have a specific stake in the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in these and other ways[16,26,27].

1.5.1. Govt. initiative for higher education




- Higher education of women through Open and Distance Learning (ODL) Mode
- Post School Diploma (Polytechnics etc.) : To provide financial assistance for the construction of women hostel in the existing polytechnics.
- The University Grants Commission (UGC) has launched a number of schemes to encourage the enrolment and promotion of girls in Higher Education.
- Day Care Centres in Universities and Colleges
- Post Graduate Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child for Pursuing
- Higher and Technical Education. Construction of Women's Hostels for Colleges
- Development of Women's Studies in Universities and Colleges
- Scheme of Capacity Building of Women Managers in Higher Education
- Post-Doctoral Fellowships for Women

1.6. Women in science & technology

A scientist is now defined as someone who holds a Ph.D. and works in a technical subject. This person is an expert in a specific subject of research and is often well-trained in that field alone. Today's Ph.D. demonstrates exceptional ability and inventiveness in a certain field, but rarely does so outside of that field[26,27]. Today's science is made up of many different disciplines, including astronomy, mathematics, physics, biology, chemistry, and the social sciences, all of which are combined in various ways. In India, women have pursued careers in all fields of science and technology[26,27]. In 1975, there were just 800 female engineers, but by 1996, there were 56,000. Kerala, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu lead the way in most sectors when it comes to female engineers. Similarly, in 1950, there were about 80 women with

Ph.D.s in science, but by 1993, the number had risen to 3312, and today there are more than 6000. Table 2 lists the names of a few Indian female scientists[26,27].

Table 2. Indian women scientists[28]

Name	Discription
Ancient India	
Leelavati	Leelavati was the daughter of Bhaskaracharya, a brilliant mathematician. When her marriage was called off, Bharskaracharya is claimed to have written a book in her name to soothe her. She is also known to be a skilled astrologer and mathematician.
Pre-independent	
 Kadambini (Basu) Ganguly	Kadambini (Basu) Ganguly (18 July 1861-3 October 1923) was a Bengali woman who lived from 1861 to 1923. She was not only one of the first female graduates of the British Empire, but also one of the first female physicians trained in western medicine in South Asia. She received her medical degree from the Calcutta Medical College in Calcutta in 1886.
 Anandi Gopal Joshi	Anandi Gopal Joshi was born on 31 March 1865, and died on February 26, 1887. Another Indian woman received a degree in Western medicine in 1886, but she did it from Women's Medical College in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and therefore became the first Indian woman to study medicine abroad.
 Anna Mani	Anna Mani was an Indian physicist and meteorologist who served as the Deputy Director General of the Indian Meteorological Department from August 23, 1918 to August 16, 2001. In the realm of meteorological instruments, she made major contributions. She studied meteorological instruments at Imperial College London and joined the Meteorological Department in Pune after returning to India in 1948. She studied solar radiation, ozone, and wind energy measurements and published multiple publications on the subject. In 1980, she published The Handbook for Solar Radiation Data for India, and in 1981, she published Solar Radiation over India. In 1987, she was awarded the K.R. Ramanathan Medal.



Rajeswari
Chatterjee

Rajeswari Chatterjee is India's first woman scientist in the fields of microwave engineering and antenna engineering. In 1949, she earned a master's degree in electrical engineering from Michigan University in the United States. She was the lone woman on the faculty of the Indian Institute of Science over 60 years ago. She retired from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, as Professor and Chairperson of the Department of Electro-Communication Engineering.

Post-independent



Dr. Indira
Hinduja

Dr. Indira Hinduja: On August 6, 1986, she became the first Indian woman to deliver a test tube baby. She also invented the Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer (GIFT) procedure, which resulted in India's first GIFT baby being born on January 4, 1988. She was previously an Indian gynaecologist, obstetrician, and infertility expert based in Mumbai. She is also credited with pioneering an oocyte donation procedure for menopausal and premature ovarian failure patients, resulting in the country's first baby on January 24, 1991.



Kiran
Mazumdar
Shaw

Kiran Mazumdar Shaw, (born 23 March 1953) She is the Chairman and Managing Director of Biocon Limited, a Bangalore-based biotechnology company. She is on Forbes' list of the world's 100 most powerful women, as well as the Financial Times' top 50 women in business list. With an initial capital of Rs. 10,000, she founded Biocon in the garage of her rented house in Bangalore in 1978. The company's net value has already surpassed \$ 900 million. Biocon now makes medications to treat cancer, diabetes, and autoimmune disorders. One of the products in the pipeline is the world's first oral insulin, which is currently in Phase III clinical trials.



Dr. Aditi Pant

Dr. Aditi Pant is a professional oceanographer and one of the first Indian women to travel to the frigid continent of Antarctica. She was a member of the third Indian expedition to Antarctica in 1983-84, and she, together with Sudipta Sengupta, Jaya Naithani, and Kanwal Vilku, received the Antarctica Award for their excellent contribution to the Indian Antarctic programme. She earned a master's degree in marine sciences from the University of Hawaii and a PhD in marine algae physiology from London University. She worked at the National Institute of Oceanography in Goa and the National Chemical

Laboratory (Pune).



Madhuri Mathur

Madhuri Mathur: Summet mixer grinder was invented by her and her engineer husband almost 40 years ago. For millions of Indian women, having a kitchen helper that could blend, chop, and mince at the touch of a button was a pipe dream before her enterprise. Sumeet became a household name thanks to her tireless efforts, hard work, skills, and labour.



Dr. Suman Sahai

Dr. Suman Sahai is the originator of the Indian Gene Campaign. She is the voice of millions of farmers all around the United States. Currently, her campaign is active in 17 states around the country. Dr.Sahai is the brains and brawn of the Azadirachta indica (Neem) and Turmeric patent campaigns (Haldi). She believes that "nature's technology can meet humanity's demands." Her name is on the list of successful Indian women pioneers because of her unwavering commitment to her cause, which caused the Indian government to pay attention to the real challenges that Indian farmers confront.



Kalpana Chawla

Kalpana Chawla was born on March 17, 1962, and died on February 1, 2003. She was the first Indian woman in space and the first Indian-American astronaut. She was a mission specialist and principal robotic arm operator on the Space Shuttle Columbia for the first time in 1997. She was dubbed a "terrific astronaut" by NASA's director. The US space shuttle Columbia detonated in flames over central Texas on February 1, 2003, just before it was set to land at Cape Canaveral, Florida, carrying a seven-member crew that included Chawla.

2. EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Women are empowered through education and literacy. Education is the only method for a society or nation to progress and strive to economic growth and development[4,29]. This is especially true for women's education. This is due to a number of factors. Let's take a look at each one separately:

Education liberates; The mind is liberated by education. You are accumulating information whether you are studying science, history, literature, languages, or social sciences. You're learning about the world, about how nature, people, and nations function. Books that educate us expose us to places, people, and possibilities we might not have considered otherwise. As a result, an educated woman is also a free woman[4,29].

Education breaks down barriers; it can tear down all boundaries through education, including religious, linguistic, cultural, political, gender, and geographic ones. A well-educated lady will not discriminate against others because of these obstacles; she will treat everyone equally and collaborate with them. She may also choose a husband who is unconcerned about such issues and can bring families from all backgrounds together. This could be a good strategy to promote both domestic and international integration[4,29].

Education allows the privilege of choice; Women will be able to make their own choices in everything, including lifestyle, work, life partner, sexuality, and cuisine, as education opens up new worlds for them. Education will teach children to distinguish between good and wrong and to make the best decisions possible. It will also teach children to be self-sufficient, to make their own decisions, and not to submit to anyone or society's absurd conventions[4,29].

Education mobilizes; Women would be energised by education to battle against the social ills that still afflict Indian society. Dowry, bride-burning, marital rape, rape in general, molestation and sexual harassment, and objectification of women are all things that an intellectually informed woman will actively struggle against. She will also combat patriarchy and misogyny. Consider the massive protests that erupted following the gang-rape in Delhi in December 2012. The majority of the protesting women were young and educated[4,29].

Education fosters independence; The majority of today's educated young women are coming into their own. They are aware of their personal sovereignty and no longer submit to irrational cultural dictates. They live their lives on their terms. They live their lives the way they want, dating who they want, choosing their life partners and pretty much everything else[4,29].

Education helps for financial independence; This is a follow-up to my previous statement. Today's education allows women to pursue careers that were once thought to be unsuitable for them, such as medical, nursing, teaching, and librarianship. Women are shattering the glass ceiling by becoming models, actors, fighter pilots, gym instructors, cops, writers,

engineers, architects, journalists, scientists, corporate, legal, filmmaking, and other fields. Today's intellectually empowered and emancipated woman works to support herself. She no longer needs to rely on a guy for a home, food, clothing, or shelter. She is capable of earning her own money[4,29].

CURRENT WOMEN EDUCATION ISSUES

Indian women have broken free from the centuries-old chains of serfdom and male dominance. She has come into her own and has begun to climb the social ladders with pride and dignity[3,30]. Women in India have been uplifted and emancipated, and they now have equal position with males in all aspects of life, including politics, social life, domestic life, and education. They have a franchise, so they can join any service or pursue whatever job they want[3,30].

Women ambassadors, cabinet ministers, lawmakers, governors, scientists, engineers, doctors, space researchers, huge IT professionals, women Generals, women public officers, judiciary officers, and many more responsible roles are all held by women in free India[3,30]. In terms of schooling, there is no longer a differentiation between males and girls. Their voices are now as powerful and influential as men's[3,11,30]. They are increasingly becoming equal partners in the formation or dissolution of a government. The following are a few objectives:

- Lack of awareness
- Lack of social and economic empowerment
- Lack of political will
- Feebleness of accountability mechanisms
- Lack of enforcement by the police force
- Lack of gender culture

CONCLUSION

Women play a crucial role in growth and development of a nation. A nation can only be prosperous if women grow. Women are necessary possessions of a vibrant economy and harbinger for national growth, thus if we want to see a bright future for women in our country, we must prioritise their education. Empowerment of women is a process of transitioning from a position of weakness to a position of strength. Women's education is the

most potent tool for changing society's position. Education also helps to alleviate inequities and serves as a tool of raising one's status within the family.

To promote women's education at all levels and to reduce gender prejudice in knowledge and education, the state developed schools, colleges, and universities should be dedicated solely to women. For the elimination of gender discrimination, education promotes involvement in government, panchayats, and public affairs.

Girls and women must be empowered in order to achieve long-term development. The new strategies and initiatives must include a variety of tools for women's social empowerment, such as the right to and access to education, health care, adequate nutrition, property rights and equal opportunities, legal and institutional mechanisms to assist women in need, media access, and finally a dispute resolution mechanism. Socio-cultural practises that operate as barriers to women's and girls' empowerment must be addressed as soon as possible.

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