ISSN-2319 9318



Anjuman Arts, Science, Commerce College & P.G.Studies in English, Vijayapur-586104,

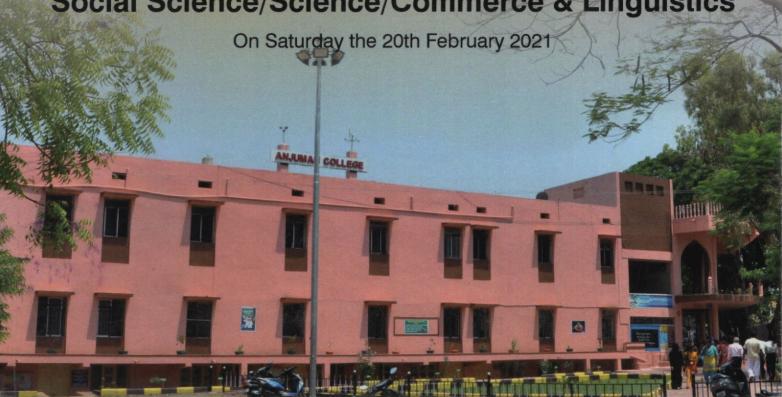
Re-Accredited With "A" Grade
By NAAC in Third- Cycle
Research Committee (IQAC Initiative)

Organizing

One Day Multidisciplinary National Conference

On

Contemporary Trends And Concepts in Social Science/Science/Commerce & Linguistics



MAH/MUL/ 03051/2012

ISSN:2319 9318



Jan. To March 2021 Special Issue

Date of Publication 20 Feb. 2021

Chief Editor Dr. Bapu g. Gholap

(M.A.Mar.& Pol.Sci., B.Ed.Ph.D.NET.)

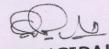
विद्यावार्ती या आंतरविद्याशाखीय बहूभाषिक त्रैमासिकात व्यक्त झालेल्या मतांशी मालक, * प्रकाशक, मुद्रक, संपादक सहमत असतीलच असे नाही. न्यायक्षेत्र:बीड

"Printed by: Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd. Published by Ghodke Archana Rajendra & Printed & published at Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.,At.Post. Limbaganesh Dist, Beed -431122 (Maharashtra) and Editor Dr. Gholap Bapu Ganpat.

> Reg.No.U74120 MH2013 PTC 251205 arshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.

At.Post.Limbaganesh,Tq.Dist.Beed Pin-431126 (Maharashtra) Cell:07588057695,09850203295 harshwardhanpubli@gmail.com, vidyawarta@gmail.com

All Types Educational & Reference Book Publisher & Distributors / www.vidyawarta.com



PRINCIPAL,

M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce & Science College

MAH MUL/03051/2012 ISSN: 2319 9318 Vidyawarta®
Peer-Reviewed International Journal

Jan Fo Macen 20219 Special Usue Vol-11

14] Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Views on Women Empowerment 1182 Smt. Shivamma Hendegar, BIJAPUR 15] Green-mediated Nanoparticles and their Biological Applications and ... Azharuddin B. Daphedar, Khalid Ahmed Nishani, P. Shaik Shavali 1190 16] Ibrahim Rouza: A Black Taj Of Deccan 11099 Mr. Mohammad Ziya.A.Aralimatti, Vijayapur 17] IMPACT OF URBANIZATION ON ENVIRONMENT Dr Sudnyani Biradar, VIJAYAPUR 18] Indian Economy E-Learning Tools Teaching Device and Applications 11103 G. Ramachandran & T. Sureshkumar, Salem 19] INNOVATTIVE INSURANCE PRODUCTS ||108 Miss. GulBahar Killedar 20] Jain Basadis in Chikodi Region of Belgaum District ||110 Dr. Chandrakant N.Koligudde, Bijapur 21] NEW TRENDS IN LIBRARY THROUGH E-PUBLICATIONS ||113 NAGARAJ. H. BOMMANAL, Ilkal 22] RECENT CHANGES IN THE INDIAN ENGLISH FICITONS | | 117 Bilal Phaniband, Vijayapur 23] Retail Boom in India Pandemic Phase ||121 Affan Tayyabi 24] Role of Education in the Empowerment of Women ||125 Dr.Sunita B Jadhav, Muddebihal 25] ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (ENVIS) IN DEVELOPING ... ||129 SHRIKANT R CHITTARAGI, ILKAL 26] Sociological Skills and Employability | | 132 Dr.Ruggia Hashmi, Vijayapur 27] TEACHING AND LEARNING ENGLISH IN THE TECHNOLOGICAL ERA ||136 Mohammadziya. A. Aralimatti, Vijayapur विद्यावार्ता: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal ImpactFactor 7.940 (IIJIF)



MAH MUL/03051/2012 ISSN: 2319 9318

Vidyawarta® Peer-Reviewed International Journal

Jan. To March 2021



Role of Education in the **Empowerment of Women**

Dr.Sunita B Jadhav

Assistant Professor (H.O.D) Department of Sociology M.G.V.C. Arts, Commerce and Science College Muddebihal.

Abstract

Women education in India has a major preoccupation of both the government and civil society as educated women can play a very important role in the development of the country. Education is milestone of women empowerment because it enables them to responds to the challenges, to confront their traditional role and change their life. So that we can't neglect the importance of education in reference to women empowerment and India poised to becoming superpower in recent years. Education of women is the most powerful tool to change the position in society. Women education in India has been a need of the hour, as education is a foundation stone for the empowerment of woman. Education also brings a reduction in inequalities and functions as a means of improving their status within the family and develops the concept of participation.

Keywords: Education, preoccupation, empowerment, participation.

Introduction

Empowerment can be viewed as means of creating a social environment in which one can make decisions and make choices either individually collectively for social or transformation. The empowerment strengthens the innate ability by way of acquiring knowledge, power and experience (Hashemi Schuler and Riley, 1996). Empowerment is the process of enabling

Special Issue Vol-1 or authorizing individual to think, take action and control work in an autonomous way. It is the process by which one can gain control over one's destiny and the circumstances of one's lives. There are always a number of elements in the society which are deprived of their basic rights in every society, state and nation, but these elements lack in the awareness of their rights. If we enlist such elements from the society, then women would top this list. In fact, women are the most important factor of every society. Even though everybody is aware of this fact, but nobody is ready to accept this fact. As a result, the importance which used to be given to women is declining in today's society. As a consequence of this growing tendency of underestimating women such as to make them occupy a secondary position in society and to deprive them of their basic rights, the need for empowering women was felt. . Empowering women has become the focus of considerable discussion and attention all over the world. Today we enjoy the benefits of being citizens of a free nation, but we really need to think whether each of the citizens of our country is really free or enjoying freedom, in the true sense of the term. The inequalities between men and women and discrimination against women are an age-old issue all over the world. Thus, women quest for equality with man is a universal phenomenon. Women should equal with men in matters of education, employment, inheritance, marriage, and politics etc. Their quest for equality has given birth to the formation of many women's associations and launching of movements. The Constitution of our nation doesn't discriminate between men and women, but our society has deprived women of certain basic rights, which were bestowed upon them by our Constitution. Empowerment allows individuals to reach their full potential, to improve their political and social participation, and to believe in their own capabilities.

Importance of women education

Women education in India plays a very important role in the overall development of the

विद्यावार्ता: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 7.940 (IIJIF)

MAH MUL/03051/2012 ISSN: 2319 9318 Vidyawarta®
Peer-Reviewed International Journal

Jan. No March 2021 20127

those activities which show the women's involvement in the processes and administration, that is, participation in policy formulation and programme planning, implementation and evaluation of policies and programmes meant for development target groups. Indian women have been associated with politics since the pre-independence period. They were part of the freedom movement both as volunteers and leaders. On independence, Article 15 of the Indian Constitution guaranteed equality to women under the law. Though the Indian Constitution guarantees equal rights to all citizens, women are still marginally represented in the Indian political arena.

The fact is that in the hands of women are having lack of power at the centre and state level. It is sad state of affairs that about half of India's population has only 10 per cent representation in the Lok Sabha. In the current Rajya Sabha, there are 21 women out of a total of 233 MPs, which amounts to only nine per cent which is even lower than that in the Lok Sabha. At the societal level male dominance in Parliament, bureaucracy, judiciary, Army, police all point towards gender inequality, notwithstanding the fact that it is often argued that women's political leadership would bring about a more cooperative and less conflictprone world. Lack of political and economic powers add to the subservient and unequal position of women. After Independence, in spite of having our own constitution, India was not able to achieve morals like fairness, equality and social justice. The condition of women didn't improve even having a woman prime minister for few numbers of years. Women's representation in politics all over the world began to assume importance from mid 1970s when United Nations (UN) declared 1975 as the 'International Women's Year'. This was followed by the UN's decade for Women from 1976-1985 and the theme was "Equality, Development and Peace". Women's participation in politics remained quite inconsequential in India even today but some sort of improvement took

place by the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment acts which gave boost to the status of women at the political level by giving opportunity to women in the process of decision-making. The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies of panchayats and Municipalities for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local level.

Educational equality

Another area in which women's equality has shown a major improvement as a result of adult literacy programs is the area of enrolment of boys and girls in schools. As a result of higher participation of women in literacy campaigns, the gender gap in literacy levels is gradually getting reduced. Even more significant is the fact that disparity in enrolment of boys and girls in neoliterate households is much lowered compared to the non-literate householders. The world has achieved equality in primary education between girls and boys. But few countries have achieved that target at all levels of education. The political participation of women keeps increasing. In January 2014, in 46 countries more than 30% of members of parliament in at least one chamber were women. In many countries, gender in equality persists and women continue to face discrimination in access to education, work and economic assets, and participation in government. Women and girls face barriers and disadvantages in every sector in which we work. Around the world 62 million girls are not in school. Globally, 1 in 3 women will experience gender-based violence in her lifetime. In the developing world, 1 in 7 girls is married before her 15th birthday, with some child brides as young as 8 or 9. Each year more than 287,000 women, 99 percent of them in developing countries, die from pregnancy and childbirth-related complications. While women make up more than 40 percent of the agriculture labour force only 3 to 20 percent are landholders. Putting women and

विद्यावार्ता: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 7.940 (IIJIF)

Jan. To March 2021 Special Issue Vol-1

0128

girls on equal footing with men and boys have the power to transform every sector in which we work. The gender equality and women's empowerment aren't a part of development but at the core of development. To get rid of this we have to make some educational awareness programmes on gender equality and women empowerment for cementing our commitment to supporting women and girls.

Need for Women Empowerment

The need for women's empowerment is felt because of the status they have in society since the beginning. There is a need to redefine the status of women in the society. A change can be brought through the constitution and supportive legislations. The Constitution of India gives a women status equal to men. There have been attempts to reserve seats for women in political bodies. This is no doubt a step in the right direction. Women have the ability to judge for themselves and take right decisions. However merely allowing for reservation of women in Panchayat and legislative bodies without empowering women individually falls short of actual emancipation. The impoverished and illiterate status of most women in society is due to their inability to attain sufficient levels of economic power. To sustain any level of empowerment women, have to be educated to be aware of their rights and privileges in a modern society. It is only when they become aware of their status in society that they will be able to take full advantage of the concessions offered to them as a corrective measure.

Women empowerment has to begin with women's active participation. Unless women throw off the shackles that ignore their talent, skill and spirit women through education and economic self-reliance, cannot be empowered. Unless they are empowered to take a decisive part in the social, political and economic life of the country the very development of the country will be lop-sided.

Conclusion

Women play an imperative role in making a nation progressive and guide it towards

development. They are essential possessions of a lively humanity required for national improvement, so if we have to see a bright future of women in our country, giving education to them must be a pre-occupation Empowerment means moving from a weak position to execute a power. The education of women is the most powerful tool to change the position of society. Education also brings a reduction in inequalities and functions as a means of improving their status within the family. To encourage the education of women at all levels and for dilution of gender bias in providing knowledge and education, established schools, colleges and universities even exclusively for women in the state. The education develops the idea of participation in government, panchayats, public matters etc for elimination of gender discrimination.

References:

- Suguna M. (2011). Education and Women Empowerment in India. International journal of Multidisciplinary Research: VOL. 1. Issue 8.
- http://www.abhinavjournal.com/images/ Arts_&_Education/Nov12/1.pdf
- http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in:8080/jspui/ bitstream/10603/8562/9/09_chapter%204.pdf
- 4. Shindu J. (2012). Women's Empowerment through Education. Abhinav journal: Vol. 1. Issue- 11.
- K. Mahalinga. (2014). Women's Empowerment through Panchayat Raj Institutions. Indian Journal of Research: Vol. 3. Issue 3.
- Chibber B. (2010). Women and the Indian Political Process. Mainstream Weekly Journal: Vol. XLVIII. Issue 18.
- Bhat T. (2014) Women Education in India Need of the Ever. Human Rights International research journal: Vol. 1 p.3.
- 8. www.un.org/milleniumgoals/gender.shtml 13. http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/genderequality-and-womens-empowerment.

000

विद्यावार्ता: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 7.940 (IIJIF)

The objective of the conference is to revisit some general areas of concems in contemporary social science, science, commerce & liguistics and to review some of the emerging shift in trends and concepts and some of the noted implications for the benefit for future research in the field.

Editorial Board

Prof.Sayed Wajid Peerzade.

Chief Editor

Dr.Ruqqia Hashmi

Joint Editor

Members

Dr.A.A.Imaratwale
Dr.M.G.Ghodesawar
Dr.Sayed Aleemullah Hussaini
Dr.Azra Inamdar
Prof.Shamid Walikar

Dr.A.M.Raydurg Prof.M.A.Peeran Dr.Saed Kaleemullah Basheban Prof.Saddamhusain I.Mujawar

Principal
Dr. A. N. Chattarki







Publisher & Owner
Archana Rajendra Ghodke
Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.

At.Post.Limbaganesh, Tq.Dist.Beed-431 126
(Maharashtra) Mob.09850203295
E-mail: vidyawarta@gmail.com
www.vidyawarta.com