

Issues In Women's Education – An Overview

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Abstract: The Issues related to women's education are complex and multifaceted, often intertwined with broader social, economic, and cultural factors. In recent years, gender discrimination, economic constraints, safety and mobility issues, health-related issues, a lack of awareness and advocacy, a lack of female-based models, and the absence of female teachers and leaders in schools have all affected girls' motivation and perceptions of their own potential. Addressing these issues requires a holistic approach that includes policy reform, community engagement, investment in infrastructure, and targeted programs that address the unique challenges girls face in accessing and completing their education.

Key words: Social, Economic, Cultural factor, Gender Discrimination, Safety, Advocacy, Perceptions, Holistic, Policy, Reforms, Investment, Challenges

INTRODUCTION

The Indian constitution ensures social, economic, and political justice for all citizens, as well as equality of position and opportunities under the law. The constitution guarantees women's equality and authorizes the state to implement positive discrimination measures to address their socio-economic, educational, and political disadvantages. Education comes from the Latin word "educare," which means to bring out. Education is intended to bring out the learner's hidden talents. Education is more than just delivering information; it is a manifestation of man's inherent excellence. Education builds character and increases mental power. The intelligence expands, allowing one to stand on their own feet.

In recent years, there has been a growing global desire for gender equality and equal representation for women in a variety of fields, including education. Education and gender equality are central to today's debates about education and development. Indian women have come a long way from the old prejudices that denied them the opportunity to receive an education, and they can now seek a career as educators. As a result, India is committed to plan for improvement in all areas, with education unquestionably being among the most crucial. Women are now actively involved in all aspects and streams of our society. Women's education is the foundation for social growth and the core of civilization. Education fosters character development and increases mental power. The intelligence is expanded, allowing one to stand on their own two feet.

ISSUES IN WOMEN'S EDUCATION: SOME OF THEM AS FOLLOWS

1. Women have different levels of access to higher education. It has been recognized that providing educational opportunities is an important component of equality, security, and social justice. Education has both employment and distributive functions. Educational attainment and professionalization of marginalized groups can improve their ability to fight oppression, organize politically, and secure a fair deal. The redistribution effects may be significant not just across various social groups of households, but also within the family, as there is evidence that improved education, particularly female education, contributes to the reduction of gender-based inequality. Against this backdrop, women's uneven access to the educational system is a source of concern.
2. Inadequate infrastructure and institutional facilities, as well as social, economic, and financial restraints, all contribute to their low representation in higher education.
3. What disciplinary decisions do they make, and how do they compare to male students?
4. What are the causes of highly restricted disciplinary choices and career opportunities for women in higher education?

5. What happens to the women after they enter the system
6. what are the chances of staying on the progressing from one stage of higher education to another stage
7. What are the chances of occupying important and influential position for the women.
8. What are the consequences of gender disparity, from admissions and enrolment to the hiring of women as instructors and administrators?
9. How do economic liberalization and marketization affect women's access to higher education?
10. Another probable result of liberalization is that it will broaden women's disciplinary and career alternatives. It is present in at least some urban cities. Women are flocking to professional courses. The question is: how far are changes reflected at the macro level, and do we have enough data to demonstrate them?

IMPORTANT POLICY:

1. Women need actual equality and not abstract equality; therefore, reducing the barriers and providing adequate access is absolutely necessary. It calls for conscious and deliberate strategies and efforts to encourage adequate female representation in higher educational institutions that have failed their self-confidence, capabilities, and choices that they deserve and contribute towards gender equality.
2. Educational institutions are not linked to careers and occupations. There is a need to link up higher education with specific avenues of employment where the services of trained and educated women are needed the most. Hence, need-based specialization and market-driven skill generation courses should be offered, and these courses should be related to the work opportunities in the region.
3. The challenges of higher education are equipping women, empowering them, building a positive self-image and self-confidence, developing the ability to think critically, and ensuring equal participation. Therefore, efforts should be made to break the existing barriers in curricula, teaching, policies, and programs in women's higher education.
4. Identifying the social groups, regions, and areas where women are behind in their highest education is another policy imperative.
5. we need higher educational institutions which are pro-women in their structure, organization and functioning.
6. The universities and the college can benefit from appointing women to important decision-making positions
7. Protecting women's interests during the transitional period is another policy imperative.
8. To encourage women's participation in higher education in the context of privatization and liberalization, we need some deliberate policies and programs.
9. Integrated efforts by the state, educational institutions, and NGO's with public support may help to a certain extent to eradicate the issues in women's higher education.

The National Policy on Education expects education to become an instrument of women's equality and empowerment. The NEP and program of action 1986, revised in 1992, give an overriding priority to the removal of gender disparities and command the entire education system to work for women's equality and empowerment. Women's education is directly related to national development. India has one of the most forward-looking constitutions, and a large number of schemes and programs have been initiated for women's education.

Education results in awareness, more options, and more confidence. It raises her value in the family and in the community. Women's education leads to a reduction in family size, which of course leads to a reduction

in population at the national level and greater participation in the labour market which improves national welfare. To attain all these, women should be educated and empowered politically, culturally, and economically.

CONCLUSION.

Indian culture and religion always respected women and acclaimed Stree shakti (women power) as divine. By bringing to the world a human life, she stands closer to the Divine Creator in His great plan for humankind and the universe. Women, constituting 50% of the total population, represent a vital component of development. Therefore, any society concerned with human resource development, its optional utilization, gender equity, and social justice cannot afford to ignore women's participation in higher education. It is a means of employment and empowerment. Education is knowledge. This knowledge brings about inner life and skill acquisition, which should make the educational system holistic.

In today's world, education means human power and resource planning for a better tomorrow. The objective of education today, when the world is becoming more conscious than ever, is to be value-based, making women for others. They should become a catalyst for desired social changes in order to achieve the ultimate goal of finding meaning for one's existence here on earth. The vitalization of the education system is the need of the hour so that women's education gains its rightful place in all walks of life. Then the educated women can live up to the expectation, taking into consideration their responsibility and commitment for the betterment of the nation, and pave the way for development that ensures a good quality of life for the present generation without in any way imparting it to the future generation as well.

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