

Women Education Challenges In the Era of Globalization

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ABSTRACT

Status of women is declining from ancient India. But present it has improved by promotion of equal rights by many reformers, In modern India , Women have hold high offices including that of the president, prime minister, speaker of lok sabha , leader of the opposition and governors. Women's rights are secured under the constitution of India. In India now women participate fully in areas such as education, sports, politics, media, art and culture, service sectors, science and technology etc. Which is result of globalization? Globalization has give opportunity to women to improve their living standard, social status and increase their income. Women have become big support of her family. Day by day female literacy rate also improving. Girl students drop out also decline. In work place women enjoy parity with their male counterparts in the term of wages and roles. So globalization movement not only integrated

the economies of the nations but also results in modernization of socio political and cultural system. It is important to know that women education is an essential tool for individual family and national development, this because educated women help to boost the living standard of family and health of family members.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The status of women in India has been subject to many great changes over the past few millennia, with a decline in their status from the ancient to medieval times, to promotion of equal rights by many reformers. The history of women in India has been eventful. In Modern India , women have held high offices including that of the president, Prime ministers, chief ministers and governors. Women's rights are secured under the constitution of India mainly, equality, dignity and freedom from discrimination. Further, India has various statutes governing the right of women. As of

2011 the president of India, The lok sabha and leader of the opposition in the lok sabha were women. However, women in India continue to face numerous problems including violent victimization through rape, acid throwing, dowry killings and the forced prostitution of young girls. India is ranked as the worst G 20 country to be born a woman and one of the worst countries for women in the world.

1.2 ANCIENT INDIA

Women during early Vedic period enjoy equal status with men in all aspects of life. Patanjali and Katyayana suggest that women were educated in early Vedic period. Rigvedic verses suggest that women married at mature age and were probably free to select their own husband. In approximately 500BC status of women began to decline. The practice of child marriages is believed to have started around the sixth century.

1.3 MEDIEVAL PERIOD

India Women's position in society further deteriorated during the medieval period when child marriages and ban remarriage by widows became part of social life in some communities in India. The Muslim conquest in the Indian subcontinent brought purdah to Indian society. Among the Rajputs of

Rajasthan, the Jauhar was practiced. In some part of India, some of Devadasis were sexually exploited. In many Muslim families women were restricted to zenana areas of the house. In spite of these conditions, women often become prominent in the field of politics, literature, education and religion. Razia Sultana became only woman monarch to have even ruled Delhi. The Gond queen Durgavati ruled for fifteen years before losing her life in a battle with Emperor Akbar's general Asaf Khan in 1564. Jahangir's wife Nur Jahan effectively wielded Imperial power and was recognized as the real power behind the Mughal throne. The Bhakti Movements tried to restore women's status and questioned certain forms of oppression.

1.4 MODERN PERIOD

Traditions such as sati, Jauhar and Devadasi among some communities have been banned and are largely defunct in modern India. However, some instances of these practices are still found in remote parts of India. The purdah is still practiced by Indian Women in some communities. Child marriage remains common in rural areas. Although it is illegal under current Indian law.

1.5 BRITISH RULE

During the British rule many reformers such as Ram Mohan ray, Ishwar Chandra vidyasagar and Jyotiro phule fought for the betterment of women .Missionaries wives such as Martha Mault nee Mead and her daughter Eliza Coldwell nee mault are rightly remember for pioneering the education and training of girls in south india. Raja rammohan roy's efforts led to the abolition of sati under governor general William Cavendish Bentinck in 1829.Ishwar Chandra vidyasagar's crusade for improvement in the situation of widows led to the widow remarriage act of 1856.Many women reformers such as pandita Rambai also helped the cause of women. In 1917 the first women's delegation met the secretary of state to demand women's political right, supported by the Indian National Congress. The all India Women's education conference was held in pune in 1927. It becomes a major organization in the Movement for social Change.

In 1929 the child Marriage restraint Act was passed stipulating fourteen as the minimum age of marriage for a girl. Though Mahatma Gandhi himself married at the age of thirteen. He later urged people to boycott child marriages and called upon young men to marry child Widows

1.6 INDEPENDENT INDIA:

Women in India now participate fully in areas such as education, sports, politics, Media, art, culture, service sectors, science and technology etc. Indra Gandhi, who served as prime minister of India for an aggregate period of fifteen years, is the world's longest serving Women prime minister. The constitution of India guarantees to all India women equality (Article 14),no discrimination by the state (Article 15) (1), equality of opportunity (Article 16) and equal pay for equal work (Article 39 d).In addition it allows special provisions to be made by the state on favor of women and children (article 15) (3),renounces practices derogatory to the dignity of women (Article 51)(A)(e) and also allows for provisions to be made by the state for securing just and human conditions of work and for maternity relief (Article 42). In the 1990, grants from foreign donor agencies enabled the formation of new women oriented NGOs, self help groups. The government of India declared 2001 as the year of women's empowerment. The national policy for the empowerment of women come passed in 2001.

1.7 EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

According to 1992-93 figures, only 9.2% of households in India were headed by females. However approximately 35% of the household below the poverty line were found to be headed by females

1.8 EDUCATION

The female literacy rate in India is less than the male literacy rate . Fewer girls than boys are enrolled in schools and many girls drop out. In urban India girls are nearly at par with boys in terms of education. However, In rural India girls continue to be less educated than boys. According to national sample survey data of 1997, only the states of Kerala and Mizoram have approached universal female literacy rate . According to scholars the major factor behind improvements in the social and economic status of women in Kerala is universal literacy rate. According to a 1998 report by the US department of commerce the chief barriers to female education in India are inadequate school facilities, storage of female teachers and gender bias in the curriculum . the literacy rate is lower for women compared to men. The literacy rate is 60.6% for females While for males it is 81.3% according to the census of 2011. However 2001-11 decadal literacy growth rate is 9.2%. which is slower than

the growth seen during the previous decade. There is wide gender disparity in the literacy rate in India; effective literacy rates (Age 7 and above) in 2011 were 82.4% for men and 65.46% for women.

1.9 PARTICIPATION IN WORKFORCE

Contrary to common perception, A large percentage of Women in India are working. National data collection agencies accept that statistics seriously understate women's contribution as workers. In urban India, Women participate in the workforce in impressive numbers. For Example, in the software industry 30% of the workforce is female. In the workplace women enjoy parity with their male counterparts in terms of wages and roles. In rural India in the agriculture and allied industrial sectors, females account for as much as 89.5% of the labor force. In overall farm production, Women's average contribution is estimated at 55% to 66% of the total labor. According to a 1999 world bank report, women accounted for 94% of total employment in dairy production in India. Women constitute 51% of the total employed in forest based small scale enterprises. One of the most famous female business success stories is the shri Mahila griha udyog lijjat papad. In

2006, Kiran Mazumdar shaw , who founded Bicon, one of India's first biotech companies, was rated India's richest women. Lalita D.Gupta and Kalpana Marparia were the only business women in India who are in the list of the Forbes world's most powerful woman in 2006.

1.10 WOMEN EDUCATION IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

Globalization term also refers to new networks of production, finance and information which have increased the international mobility of goods, service – delivering and capital. Globalization implies the creation of new opportunities, risks and benefits and hence, new sources of potential social friction. Globalization is a signal of development of women and their education. It will create good job opportunities for women and also increase their income. It improve living standard of women and become great supporter for her family. All above things happen due to women education. So women education has a big role to improve the condition of women. The new global developing economies demand women in the monetized as well as non monetized sectors of work. In fact globalization has the potential to improve women's economic achievement. Increase

employment opportunities for women in nontraditional sectors might enable them to earn and control income. Keeping in view of position impact of globalization the central government specially after 1990's vigorously implementing the various innovative socio, economic, political, educational and health sanitation measures and policies to improve the status and living standard of the rural women.

EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION

1 International empowerment movement of women in the era of globalization impacted rural women in India to play active role in rural development programme after the enactment of 73rd and 74th Amendment Act came into forces in the year 1992.

2 In the era of liberalization women both in rural and urban area broken all barriers and fights against all injustice, violence and crime against them , besides the socio environment issues like fight against illiteracy, bonded labor and child marriage.

3 Rural women in this decade faith more in women leader than men because women are more committed, sincere, less corrupt and can understand their problems more effectively and easily.

4 Government initiatives in recent years marks visible changes in the life rural women with financial assistances, employment opportunities , education , formation of self help groups to make women self reliant.

5 The national rural livelihood mission a policy implemented by the central government with an aim to self reliant rural /poor below poverty lime women into self help group fold including the SC and ST.

6 the central government at present implementing various innovative social security measures to improve the economic condition and status of rural and urban women in India . Among them most important are MGNREGA, SGSY , IAY ,IWDP,DPAP,SSA etc.

7 To provide better opportunity to rural women to avail the facilities of education marketing their handcraft, health facilities and other allied services affecting rural women are viable with the introduction of pradhanmantry Gramya sadak yojana Which provide rural road links to urban area.

8 the Growth and development of mines Industries, entry of MNC's to India provides employment opportunities to rural women.

2.1 CONCLUSION

The globalization movement not only integrated the economies of the nations but also results in modernization of socio political and cultural system. Now there was perceptible change in the value system. It is important to note that women education is essential tool for individual family and national development, this is because educated women help to boost the living standard of the family and health of family members, a good education for a women aims at physical, intellectual more development or well being of the women thus women should seize all the avenues open to them to go to school. This is a strong reason why governments around the world should assume the responsibility to provide and finance education especially basic education for women.

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