



Role of Higher Education in Woman Empowerment

Krishnendu Majumdar

Lecturer at Gangrampur B.ED College

M.A , B.ED , UGC-NTA-NET in EDUCATION

• Abstract

We know that knowledge is power and education helps us to obtain such power in the overall development of the country. Human Welfare Department has stressed the issue – woman education because an educated woman not only promotes education in her family but also helps the country to build up a developed nation. Truly speaking Higher Education is a gateway to social economic security and opportunity particularly for woman in our country. In short our government has introduced various types of policies and programmes regarding woman empowerment and higher education.

• **Keywords :** Importance of higher Education , Woman Empowerment , Implementation.

• Education

Education is the key to the development of women specially for the developing country like India . Education must be provided to all categories of citizens specially the backward class of our society by breaking down all constraints and barriers . Literacy is the basic building block of education . Education not only helps to ensure growth and development of the country but also nourishes our mind with knowledge in the formation of an integrated personality of individual .

• Objective

- I) To ensure the importance of Higher Education in women's life .
- II) To analyses the utility of woman empowerment .
- III) To mention the obstacles or hindravces in the path of women empowerment .
- IV) To ascertainment the future perspective of higher education and their impact of woman empowerment .

• Present Secnario of Higher Education in India

Our country witnessed the root of higher education in early time as well because in the 5th century B.C Taxila was the earlier record centre of higher education in India . On the other hand The Nalanda University Stood as the oldest university in the world to provide higher education to the students from all the parts of the world . We know from History that there was very limited access to higher education for the woman in the pre independence era in the middle of the 20th century . The University Education Commission stressed on the establishment of college and university for the higher education for both men and women besides in 1958 . The Government of India set up a national committee for the Woman Education and in 1986 national policy on Education its programme of Action (POA) Provided higher importance to gender equality as well as the issue for womens' Empowerment . Infact Higher Education aims at providing woman professional , vocational as well as technical education to enable them in employment sector . Government of India has taken various initiative and plans specially for women through various policies for the betterment of their status –

- I) National Literacy Mission puts a target to touch a literacy rate of 41% by 2035 .
- II) SSA launched in 2001 runs the way to ensure all children between 6–14 age group to attain school .
- III) R.U.S.A supplied necessary funds to eligible state higher educational institution to enable women to receive higher education .
- IV) NMEW project by the Indian Government enhances the ratio of female sex and female literacy both .
- V) UGC has introduced the Swami Vivekananda Scholarship for single girl child for research in social science .
- Vi) PRAGATI Scholarships for girl child for technical education assures engagement and support to girl child to pursue technical education .

• Necessity of Higher Education in Woman Empowerment

In the Vedic Age woman enjoyed a very prestigious position in the society having the right to education and freedom to enjoy their self satisfied life . But in course of civilization woman gradually lost their importance and were compelled to accept secondary status to men due to socio culture discrimination . Despite their significant role in all the fields for the development of society

and country . The Indian National Policy in Education stands as the milestone to empower the women through Education under the following responsibilities ---

1. Creating a capacity to develop critical thinking and decision making through positive self image and self confidence
2. Arranging to established different general and corresponding institution to provide various types of education .
3. Imparting various facilities to women through studies research centres , seminars , workshops to discuss women related issues .

• Conclusion

In short , NPE (1986) has declared “ Special emphasis on the removal of disparities and to equalize educational opportunity by attending to the specific needs of those who have been denied equality so far ” . So It is found that women occupy and elevated position not only is their family but also in various sector of the country as there is no shortage of women doctors , nurses , judges , police officers , governess etc in this cosmopolitan era . Thus it is proved that women overtime has attained equal power with men to fight against all discrimination in our society .

• References:

1. Purkait , B. R. (2007) . Milestones in Modern India Education . Kolkata : New Central Book Agency Pvt. Ltd.
2. Prosad , J. & Kaushik , V. K. (2012) . Women Education and Development , New Delhi : Kanishka Publishers , Distributers .
3. Banerji Anita and Raj Kumar Sen (2003), "Women and Economic Development", Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.
4. Bharati Ray. (2005). Women of India: Colonial and Post-colonial Periods, Sage Publication Pvt Ltd, New Delhi. K3.
5. Bhumali Anil (2004), "Education, Employment and Empowerment Women", Serials Publications, New Delhi.
6. Kar, P.K. (2000). Indian Society. Kalyani Publishers, Cuttack.
7. Kidwai, A. R (edt)Higher Education, issues and challenges, Viva Books, 2010, New Delhi)