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Performance Of Higher Education Through Women Empowerment In India: An Overview

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Abstract: Education plays an important role in mentally growth of women and the development of the country. Women led development begins with ensuring the education girls in India. Education is man making and character building. according to All India Survey on Higher Education(AISHE) representation of female students in higher education in Indian Makes its all-time high at 2.07 crore 2021-22, and fact female constitute 48 percent of total overall enrolment ratio. Education is considered as a millstone of women empowerment. It is women most powerful tool which help to change the status of women in the society. This paper is descriptive in character and draws from secondary sources. It aims to assess the overall impact of higher education on women's empowerment in India, study the position of women in higher education, and investigate the role of higher education in empowering women. Although successful policy implementation and inclusive educational techniques are crucial for attaining gender equality and sustainable development, the study suggests that higher education plays a transforming role in empowering women.

Keywords: women empowerment, higher education, GER. India

I. INTRODUCTION

Higher education plays a crucial role in empowering women in India, contributing to their socio-economic advancement and overall national development. While significant progress has been made in recent decades, challenges remain in ensuring equitable access and outcomes for women in higher education. This overview examines the current state of women's participation and performance in Indian higher education, highlights key achievements and challenges, and explores the link between women's education and broader societal empowerment.

Women can gain empowerment in facets of their lives by having access to high quality and equitable educational opportunities. Women with more authority will be able to make their own choices, take part in a range of constructive political and economic endeavors, and activity engage in sociocultural activities, all of which will increase their level of life inside the community. The promotion off self-respect among women through education also improves their subjective well-being.

Women empowerment is closely linked with education, especially higher education, which plays a crucial role in enabling women to lead independent and empowered lives. In fact their journey through higher education women find their identity with all creative skills which are necessary. in India the ratio of women towards higher education is when women can find their identity and contribute to national economy and awareness programs related to higher education.(Lalit Mohan Choudhary,2020).

Women's empowerment can only develop from fundamental sources when we address contemporary difficulties through a participative and value-adding from of education invested in building

significant social infrastructure for women. The policy acknowledges the increased educational obstacles faced by female students, particularly in primary school. The policy identifies four separate socio-economically disadvantaged groups (SEDGs), and it acknowledges that girls in each segment face additional disadvantages owing to their gender—around 50 percent of each group. By enhancing the infrastructural credibility of government schools, which will assure the availability of safe, clean, and completely operating toilets, important measures have been taken to reduce the gap of female dropouts in school. Provisions for the formation of walking groups and the distribution of bicycles, which have been proven to promote female attendance in schools by providing a safe way of transportation, have been included in the policy (Renu Jatana and Manisha Nahar, 2022).

II. OBJECTIVES

The present paper based on only secondary sources, is guided by the following objectives.

1. To study about the status of women in higher education in India.
2. To analyze the higher education to women empowerment in India.
3. To examine the impact of higher education to women empowerment in India.

III. METHODOLOGY

This paper is purely descriptive and based on secondary sources which are collected from different sources like journals, books, reports, articles, newspapers, internet and any other printed materials available related to the study.

IV. LIMITATIONS

The study has covered higher education through women empowerment in India. Even limitation and study narrow structure in India.

V. WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT NEEDS

The following are the necessities for women's empowerment in our cultural today.

1. Economic empowerment is essential for raising women's status since empowered women are better equipped to study things that would enhance their life.
2. Empowerment enables gender equity, which is what all women desire.
3. Empowered women are capable of making decisions on their own. It helps people overcome societal stigmas, cultivate a positive self-image, and democratically alter other people's perceptions. It also facilitates a positive perspective on one's ability to bring about change.
4. Another advantage of empowerment for making informed decisions is access to information.

VI. IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

Women's education may have an effect on the traits of family members and society as a whole. It also aids in the elimination of bad customs such as early marriage, dowries, and sati-pratha, among others. Education is crucial for eradicating economic poverty because it provides women with a variety of job possibilities that allow them to work alongside men and provide for their families. Instead of equipping a woman to be independent, education promotes partnership. She will be able to choose the ideal career for herself because of her education.

1. Every woman has her own aspirations, no matter how big or small. By helping them identify their interests, abilities, and potential, education empowers women to create well-rounded goals and make the best career choices.
2. Education contributes to personality development.
3. Education facilitates effective communication. An educated woman is a role model for her family, society, country and children; understands how to maintain peaceful relationships with others and establish a happy family.
4. Mental wellness is enhanced by education.
5. Women's education contributes to population control.

6. Education promotes women's , especially rural women's, involvement in many programs, including as the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, operation Blackboard and total literacy programs, among others..

VII. IMPACTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION TO WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Major impacts on higher education to women empowerment in India several key ways.

1. Economic empowerment: women with higher levels of education make substantial contributions to the workforce. Encourage economic expansion. Contribute to ending the poverty cycle.
2. Social empowerment: education enables women to make knowledgeable choice regarding their rights, families and health. The well-being of the community is enhanced.
3. Better health and sanitation: women with higher levels of education have lower rates of maternal and infant mortality rate. Better sanitation and public health.

VIII. HIGHER EDUCATION AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA.

Higher education, which includes degree level and professional training, plays a vital role in empowering women. Women become more capable through higher education, not just literacy. Despite challenges like financial hardship and family obligations, access to higher, technical, and vocational education is improving. Educated women influence future generations and contribute to national development. Several laws and initiatives support women's education and empowerment, but effective implementation is essential.(Menaka and Prabhavati,2023).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once said that while educating a man can educate an individual. Only educating women can educate a family.as a result, in his words, when a woman is empowered, mother India is also empowered. The obvious connection between women's empowerment and higher education for women will be made plain by these few remarks from Nehru. Since women make up half of the population, their empowerment can help the country's economy advances. Higher education serves as a turning point for women's empowerment as they overcome numerous obstacles to break free from their traditional roles as women. Women are becoming more liberated from traditional gender norms thanks to their increased access to higher education.

Women's education relies heavily on their educational and economic opportunities. It's possible for a woman to feel powerless even if she works as a maid or other low-level employee. The opposite is also true: a lady may be intelligent. Her lack of wealth means she is still not powerful. As a result, financial stability is essential for women's empowerment. As a society, women who have received an education are in a far better position to succeed in the workplace than those who lack education. Women education of the any country acts as an important indicator of economic and social development. It is necessary to address the problems of gender inequality and other social evils that hamper smooth progress of any society. By promoting quality education to women, a country can achieve high-level of literacy rate and at the same time can increase economic productivity to a great extent. Women education increases awareness among the women about their social, economic, and political rights so that they can enjoy it with their full potentiality.

Inadequate women education is very much needed to empower women in different aspects of their life. Educated women can contribute immensely for the welfare of family as well as for the advancement of any the society. Therefore, it is imperative to promote women education with adequate educational resources. In order to patronize quality and equitable women education in the country, the government as amended various policies and programmes so that the female population can access barrier-free educational opportunities and pursue their higher studies accordingly.(Dr. Mahimita Baidya and Ananya Baidya,2023).

IX. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

1. As access and awareness have improved, women's participation in higher education in India has grown dramatically over time.
2. By improving employability and workforce involvement, higher education has improved women's economic independence.
3. Women with higher levels of education have more social consciousness, decision-making authority, and involvement in political and community affairs.
4. Better sanitation practices, lower mother and new-born mortality, and better health outcomes are all associated with higher education.
5. Women's participation has been positively impacted by government programs and legislation, particularly among socioeconomically disadvantaged populations.
6. Inequities continue despite advancements because of sociocultural norms, budgetary limitations, safety concerns, and rural-urban inequities.
7. Higher educated women are essential in influencing the next generation and advancing national progress.

X. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following actions are recommended to enhance higher education's role in women's empowerment:

1. Enhancing financial aid, fellowships, and scholarships notably for women, particularly those from underserved and rural areas.
2. Improving educational institutions' infrastructure, such as transportation, sanitary facilities, and secure dorms.
3. Promoting women's involvement in engineering, science, technology, research, and career training.
4. Developing awareness campaigns to combat societal obstacles including gender bias and early marriage.
5. Encouraging online learning and digital education to enhance accessibility in remote locations.
6. Improving career counseling, mentoring, and placement assistance for female students.
7. Ensuring that gender-sensitive education policies are strictly implemented at all levels.

XI. POLICY IMPLICATIONS

1. Equal access, retention, and completion of higher education for women have to be the main goals of gender-responsive education policies.
2. By addressing intersectional disadvantages, policies should give socioeconomically disadvantaged groups' needs top priority.
3. Investing in women's education must to be viewed as a long-term plan for social and economic advancement.
4. To determine the efficacy of current programs, monitoring and evaluation systems need to be improved.
5. To advance inclusive and high-quality education, cooperation between the government, academic institutions, and civil society is crucial.
6. Higher education strategies that are skill-oriented and employment-linked can improve women's empowerment outcomes even more.

XII. CONCLUSION

In India, higher education is an effective instrument for empowering women. It changes women's social standing, economic prospects, and general quality of life in addition to improving their knowledge and abilities. The welfare of families, the growth of communities, and the advancement of the country are all greatly aided by educated women. Even though India has made great strides in expanding women's access to higher education, issues like gender inequity, sociocultural hurdles, and

regional discrepancies still need to be thoroughly addressed. To maximize the powerful potential of higher education, policies must be strengthened, infrastructures must be improved, and inclusive possibilities for education must be promoted. In addition to being a social duty, empowering women via higher education is an essential milestone toward equitable and sustainable national development.

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