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Policies and recommendations of women education in the context of modern Indian History

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Abstract

Indian constitution guarantees equal rights to men and women. Articles 14, 15 and 16 of part III of our constitution guarantee right to equality, but this constitution and articles are only bookies not practical. We found women confined to the narrow four-walls of the home to ancient period to modern period. But time to time this picture slowly change, because different policies, recommendations like educational commission of 1881-82, Radhakrishnan commission 1948-49, Mudaliar commission 1952-53 Kothari commission 1964-66. The National Education Policies (1968, 1986) have strongly recommended the need for spreading education among girls. Indian Government take different developmental Schemes and Programmes for women-Kanya Vidya Dhan Yojna, Kasturba Gandhi Education Plan, Baalika Samridhhi Yojna, Girls Empowerment Scheme, Women Reservation Bill, National Women's Commission etc. This policies and Schemes, Programmes helps us to find out different ways development and empowerment of women. 2013 state that 19% increase in girls enrolment over 2002 total enrolment. This statistics is hope full for us, so here I can totally focus my topic is Policies and Recommendations of Women Education in the context of modern Indian History.

Keyword: Women, Education, Empowerment, Scheme, Policy, Commission.

Introduction

Our society is basically patriarchal in nature when men dominate over women and enjoy more rights and privileges than women, equal rights and privileges including educational were denied to the fair sex through the ages. But it is true that in ancient India women enjoyed high honour and status in the society. A good number of them were highly educated such as Gargi, Maitreyee and Lilabati. After Muslim period totally changed that picture. Women confined four walls or PARDA NASIN.

The British rules in India are important from the point of view of women's progress. New efforts by the Missionaries. Rev. May's school at Chinsurah (1818) was followed by Carey's school at Serampore. The first educational institution for women was established in the country in the year 1849 by Mr. D.W Bethune.

Indian workers were not late to take the field Rammohan, Vidyasagar, Debendranath, Radhakanta Dev etc. in Bengal and Agarkar, Ranade, Dadabhai Naoroji helped to break the ice of conservatism. In the year 1882 having realised the need of women's education, the Government of India started giving grants to women educational institutions on the basis of the recommendations of education commission.

Objectives of the study

- *To discuss the importance of women education.
- *To discuss different Recommendation about women education.
- *To discuss present literacy condition in India of women education.
- *To identify the problems of women education.
- *Find out the solution of this problem.

Importance of women education:- Education is the most important component of human development, it is develops mental power and helps to understand the life situation in accurate manner. A literate women can scientifically analyse the problem of the society and take appropriate decision to solve them. When women can accurately understand the realities of life she can actively and constructively participate in the total productive process of the society.

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After independence some progress has been made in the field of women's education, but we can't satisfied with this progress as much has yet to be achieved. Present educational systems has produced some Indian women who are far ahead when compared to women in many other highly advanced countries. It shows that what is needed for the progress of Indian women education. Various scientific and psychological experiments have proved that men and women can do equally good work in many spheres. In the year of 1947 of women education in India received a new dimension. The constitution of India 1950 has establish at least in paper complete equality to both sexes in respect of social and political rights.

Different Recommendation about women education:-

The Indian Education Commission (1882):- "It will have been seen that female education is still in an extremely backward condition". For the spread of women education the commission made some important recommendations- Govt. should give more liberal grants to private girl's school. Establishment of Normal School for training of women teachers. School fees should be nominal.

University Education Commission (1948-49):- "They shall not try to imitate men, but shall desires as good education as women as men get as men. Women's and men's education should have many elements in common, but should not in general be identical in all respects."

Secondary Education Commission (1952- 53):- This Commission stat that our constitution has guaranteed equal rights for both the sexes in all works of life (section 16 A). So every type of education open to men should also be open to women. Women have made their mark almost in all the fields which generation ago would have been considered as unsuitable for them.

In 1959 the National Council for Women Education was set up under the chairmanship of Sm. Durgabai Desmukh. A special unit was opened in the central ministry of education to look after women education.

In 1961 the National Council for women education appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Sm. Hansa Meheta to solve the problems of a separate curriculum for girls.

In 1963 the National Council for rapid expansion of women education in rural areas, the chairmanship of M. Bhakat Batsalam.

To equalise educational opportunity between men and women and to minimise the disparity in education between men and women. The Education Commission (1964-66) fully endorsed and advocated earliest and fullest implementation of above three committees. The Commission said that-"For all development of human resource the improvement of human beings and for moulding the character of children the education of women is of great importance than that man."

The National Education Policy (1968):- The education of girls should receive emphasis, not only on grounds of social justice, but also because it accelerates social transformation.

The National Education Policy (1986):- "Education will be used as an agent of basic change in the status of women. The National Education system will play a positive; interventionist role in the empowerment of women."

Constitutional Provisions

Article 15 clauses (3) the state from making any special provision for women.

Article (15) No citizens shall be discriminated on the ground of sex.

Article (39) Men and women will give equal rights by the state in getting means of livelihood and equal pay for equal work formula.

Article 51(a) it is the duty of every citizen to respect women. National Policy for the Empowerment of Women (2001):- The goal of this policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. Equal access to participation and enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom by women on equal basis with men in all spheres-political, economic and civil.

In 2005 the committee was under the chairmanship of Sri. Tarun Gogoi to examine existing schemes increasing the participation and retention of girls, in all sectors of education, to make the provision in the NPE (National Policy on Education) and POA (Programme of Action).

Present Literacy Condition:-Time to time we had seen different commission report -right to equality, right to freedom and right to education of all people. But the present literacy condition of women is different. This is shown in the following table

| Census- 2011 | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Total literacy rate | Female literacy rate |
| 74% | 65.5% |

| Enrolment in Education (Census- 2011) | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| Primary Education | | Secondary Education | | Post-Secondary Education | |
| Total | Female | Total | Female | Total | Female |
| 93% | 68% | 69% | 46% | 25% | 11% |

This literacy rate not enough for us, different 5 year plans are strongly recommended about women education and empowerment. The Eleventh and twelfth 5 year plan places the highest priority of women education. But we found the women education rate is low. WHY?

Problems of Women Education

- (i) Women and girls were socially confined with in the four walls of the family. They though if leaving them in the open either for schooling or for any other purpose when they less their character.
- (ii) They were not motivated to received education because of social factors.
- (iii) School were not to every village children had to wall miles to attend the schools.
- (iv) Difficulties may arise in co- education at the secondary stage, because many parents do not consider it proper that adolescent boys and girls should study together.
- (v) Many parents are indifferent towards the education of their girls due to the illiteracy.
- (vi) The poor economic conditions of parents are cause of problem of women education.

Find out the solution we know this is a big problem of our society. Indian government take some schemes and programmes for solution of this problem. These are –

- (i) National Women's Commission (1992)-To protect the rights of women in general
- (ii) Kasturba Gandhi Educational plan (1997)-Educational institutions in those areaswhere, women's literacy rate is very low.

- (iii) Balika Samruddhi Yojna (1997)-For girls child development
- (iv) Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (2000)-To impart quality education to girls and SC, ST also.
- (v) Swayamsidha Yojna (2001-2002)-Self-reliance and empowerment of women.
- (vi) Kishori Shakti Yojna (2000-2001)-Adolescents strength and awareness (11-18) years of age.
- (vii)Kanya Vidya Dhan Yojna (2004)-To promote higher education among girls
- (viii) Moulana Azad National Scholarship Scheme (2003)- For the promotion of girls education in the country.
- (ix) Gaurav NariNiti (2002)- Women's pride, gender equality etc.
- (x) Ladli (2005)- To raise the status of the girl child in the society providing them the right to birth and right to survival.
- (xi) Krishi Talim Yojna (2010)-Field of agriculture is imparted to women farmers
- (xii)Nari Adalat (2007)- For women justice in the society. 33% reservation in panchayat has already for women and reservation bill is pending to parliament separate reservation to women education and empowerment.

Conclusion The role of education in facilitating social and economic progress and it is good news for us India has made progress in terms of increasing the primary education attendance rate and expanding literacy to approximately 3 quarters of the population in the 7-10 age group (2011 census). As per the annual status of education report 2012, 96.5% all rural children between the ages of 6-14 were enrolled in school.

2013 stated that 229 million students enrolled in school from class to xii it increase of 2.3 million students over 2002 total enrolment and 19% increase in girls enrolment. Education in its broadest sense of development of women, is the most crucial input education with skill and knowledge and giving them access to productive in future. End of this topic i can stop of Swamiji's view about women education. He says- "There is no hope of rise for that family or country where there is no education of women, where they live in sadness, for this reason, they have to be raised first."

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