

Opinion Article

Women education and development

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DESCRIPTION

Education is widely seen as an important tool for increasing women's status. Apart from remedial legislation, lucrative jobs, political rights, and access to education for women, policymakers have understood that achieving gender equality requires more than only corrective legislation. Because education leads to progress, it is an important tool for social change. Development in political, economic, social, educational, cultural, and other aspects of human life are discussed here. Women's growth should be considered more than just a social concern. The advancement of women's position necessitates a shift in men's and women's views and roles. Poverty, cultural norms and practices, poor infrastructure, violence, and fragility are all hurdles to education that girls encounter every day. The World Bank considers girls' education to be a strategic development priority. Poverty, cultural norms and practices, poor infrastructure, violence, and fragility are all hurdles to education that girls encounter every day. The World Bank considers girls' education to be a strategic development priority.

When a guy is educated, it is thought that he is educating himself, however when a woman is educated, she is educating her entire family. "It was Mahatma Gandhi who comprehended the spirit behind the above saying and drew women into the main stream of the movement for India's independence, who made a praiseworthy contribution to the emancipation of women," according to Veellaiyan (1975). Later, Maharshi Karve, a renowned social revolutionary, dedicated his entire life to the cause of women's education in India. There is light after the darkness of night and with the dawn of independence, the status of women began to shift".

In terms of social advancement, girls in the upper and middle classes have nearly equal access to education as boys. However, the income disparity persists in the lower income categories, owing in part to traditional prejudice and long-

term poverty. The disparity in the number of boys and girls enrolled in primary school in rural areas is by far the most significant of all categories. Perhaps adult women's educational backwardness in rural places is to blame for low enrolment of females, as well as waste and stagnation for all children.

Under the Indian Constitution, every Indian, regardless of caste, class, creed, sex, or religion, has the right to equal opportunity. Article 15 guarantees that the government will not discriminate against citizens based on their gender and that nothing would impede the government from creating particular arrangements for women. India has a plethora of social legislation aiming at eradicating social ills. There have been a plethora of laws enacted to safeguard social coverings. During the initial phase of the post-independence period, enactments for the protection and emancipation of women, including as those on marriage, divorce, adoption, succession, dowry, and moral protection, came into force. Following the International Women's Year of 1975, the Parliament passed a number of laws, including the Equal Remuneration Act of 1976, the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1983, the Dowry Prohibition Amendment Act of 1984, and the Family Courts Act of 1984. Above notably, for the first time, an exclusive Department of Women and Child Welfare was established to give various welfare measures for the upliftment of women folk throughout the country a national dimension and a sense of urgency. Women's empowerment for development is widely regarded as the most effective means of achieving socioeconomic advancement.

In India, as in the majority of countries around the world, women account for half of the population. Despite this, they are a voiceless group whose contribution to the nation's economy is overlooked, and their personal growth is neglected. Women make up the majority of illiterates, are the least paid, and are the most exploited. They and their development have been passed over by the fruits of development and technical growth. Any society's development is not only an economic activity, but also a process of human development.

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Education, which is a crucial catalyst for social development, is woefully missing for most rural people, particularly rural women, as compared to their urban counterparts. As a result, rural women's per capita income is insignificant in general. Their nutritional levels are extremely low and good health and medical facilities are not readily available to them; as a result, they are susceptible to a wide range of infectious diseases. As

previously said, their literacy rate is far lower, and rural women are victims of a variety of societal ills such as early marriage, domestic violence, and so on. Women's education is a crucial component in improving nutritional levels, marriage age, and acceptance of family planning, self-image, and overall well-being. These factors would aid women in advancing their social position.