

SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL PERSPECTIVES OF WOMEN EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONALISTS

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ABSTRACT

Women play a key role in construction a nation and every country is being recognized for the power of women's empowerment. It is a fundamental element for any nation. Promoting education among women helps them understand their individuality to refrain from any exploitation. There is a great need for women's education to bring the human civilization to the roots of advancement and to attain the progressive development of the society. Women have contributed significantly to the organization of education system in different countries at different time. With the help of the present study the researcher tries to discuss the current status of women education in India and outside India and also discuss the contribution of women in the field of education in India and outside India.

Keywords: Empowerment, Civilization, Nation, Education, Individuality

1. INTRODUCTION

Women education is the most blistering topic now in India and abroad. Women play key role in building a nation and every country is being known for the power of women's empowerment. Adhikari and Saha (2021) said that a society is almost like an androgynous taxi where the equal presence of men and women keeps the journey moving. It is an essential element for any nation. Promoting education among women helps them understand their individuality to refrain from any exploitation. Today India government has shown a strong commitment towards the development of women education (Adhikari, 2023). But the pace is slow as we haven't achieved what we should have been so far. Worldwide, 129 million girls are out of school. Only 49 percent of countries have achieved gender parity in primary education. At the secondary level, the gap widens is 42 percent of countries have achieved gender parity in lower secondary and 24 percent in higher secondary education. From this it is clearly understood that till now there are many women all over the world who have not been able to enlighten themselves in the light of education. This neglect towards women's education is especially observed in underdeveloped and developing countries. Adhikari (2023) said that individual attitudes regarding social objects are referred to as social; attitudes.

2. MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT

Adhikari and Saha (2022) said that Wollstonecraft inspired and infuriated her contemporaries with her groundbreaking ideas on female education. Adhikari and Saha conducted a study on self-nested prison of constraints feminism, theory, praxis and beyond. Adikari and Saha (2022) explained that Mary Wollstonecraft had a unique position with her interest in women rights and with her criticism about women rights. Adhikari and Saha (2022) said that a variety of feminist used Wollstonecraft's atypical life experience as a personal model for their own experimentation in, and literary reflection on love, sex and marriage, as shown by the well-known study on her reception in the early twentieth century. Adhikari et al. (2023) said that Wollstonecraft pens this feminist manifesto to denounce the numerous wrongs that are done to women.

3. MARIA MONTESSORI

Adhikari and Saha (2021a) concluded that Maria Montessori can be credited for her extraordinary contribution and of unquestionable renown. She can aptly be called the Pantheon of pedagogy. Adhikari and Saha (2021b) said that Montessori communicated bounteously in her ensuing years about her educational methods, which was associated to the world peace. Saha and Adhikari (2023a) concluded that despite the fact that Montessori created a specific psychological theory of learning and child personality, her attention was always on the conditions that must exist for children to develop and learn to their full potential. Saha and Adhikari (2023b) said that Montessori's method of teaching is founded on the idea that education should support rather than undermine a child's natural abilities. Adikari and Saha (2023c) suggested that the Montessori approach encourage children's physical development and growth by making sure they are active throughout the day. Saha and Adhikari (2023d) said that in Montessori method, children are seen as active participants in their own development, powerfully influenced by internal, natural, dynamic, self-correcting forces that pave the path for growth and learning.

4. NEL NODDINGS

Adhikari and Saha (2021) stated that Nel Noddings sheds light and provides a new dimension on the abstract concept of 'care'. Adhikari and Saha () stated that Nel Noddings attributes her intellectual and educational growth her kin. Adhikari, Saha and Sen (2023) suggested that Nel Noddings, an American philosopher, presented one of the first comprehensive conceptions of care and argued that caring is the foundation of morality.

5. WOMEN IN EDUCATION IN INDIA

Adhikari and Saha (2021) concluded that Arundhati Roy's debut novel, 'The God of Small Things' (1997) vividly creates a mise en scene of the society she grew up in. Adhikari and Saha ((2021) noted that eminent Indian women themselves played a crucial role in not only establishing themselves, but also in promoting women's education, health, shelter homes, care for the orphans etc.

6. PRESENT SCENARIO

In India, the female literacy rate is 70.3 percent. This is a stark difference from the 84.7 percent male population that is educated. However, this percentage is different in different states of the country due to cultural and social differences that exists in each. Women's education is vital to the overall growth of the country. At present, the government of India has undertaken various programs for the development of Women's education. Some of the important programs are Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Workin Women Hostel, Mahila-E-Haat, Sabla, SwadharGreh, One-Stop Centre Scheme, Nari Shakti Puruskar etc. Worldwide, 129 million girls are out of school. Only 49 percent of countries have achieved gender parity in primary education. At the secondary level, the gap widens is 42 percent of countries have achieved gender parity in lower secondary and 24 percent in higher secondary education.

7. CONCLUSION

Women play a key role in building a nation and every country is being known for the power of women's empowerment. It is an essential element for any nation. Promoting education among women helps them understand their individuality to refrain from any exploitation. Despite the important contribution of women's education in achieving great progress in the society and the country, women's education is not given equal importance in all countries of the world. Famous sage Swami Vivekananda said that just as a bird cannot fly the sky without two wings, no society can progress unless men and women are equally education. Therefore, women education needs to be given considerable importance.

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