

## **EDUCATION: - ESSENTIAL ASPECTS OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN INDIAN CONTEXT**

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Education is not merely learning a measure of this and a measure of that until the educational prescription in filled education on is rather the attainment of a balance in the moral attitudes, facings and tastes, and intelligence or insight emphasis is often put on intellectual attainment as the main Purpose of Education, while the personality remains seriously defective, by reason of disproportionate development of one of the essential aspects.

Education has to prepare the Educued for adjustment with life as a white. But adjustment does of mean any mode of behaviour since running away from a difficulty or feeling or retreating may be called an adjustment. Nor is the adjustment thought of that of dead clay or of a rotting tree a state of passively fitting into the environ mint the individual is not simply the plaything of life but he is himself the beaver and the creator of life as well. She is not only influenced by the environment but like a "lining tree resists, Manipulates and in certain cirections thoroughly converts the environment" and so the aim of education insofar as it consists in adjustment with the environment is to enable the educed to modify his environment. Rather than to make a passive adjustment only

An attempt has been made in this paper to indicate that the child has the same potentialities as become actualities in adult. Growth dace mot consist in independent development of "faculties" or "Abilities" Coming into use ad different ages. But human growth is a continuous process the continuous un folding proceeding at different rates of potentialities in their relationship with the environment. An attend has also been made to clarify the concept of development and a demoddedpersonating has been described as a balanced and Adjusted personality in full physical and mental health.

It is fact that a country cannot be developed without upliftment of the women. A women plays a vital role in a society as well as in the country. The education can also play a significant role in the upliftment of women. In fact education is the backbone of the society and the growth of any country. In India; there is education is a challenge. Literacy among women is still a criticalfactors. In our country several schemes have been introduced by the government for literacy. The most of these schemes are focusing the women as well. Educationists are generally agree that top priority should be given to women.

Around 65% of India's population still lives in the rural areas. Women belong to village are still unaware about their rights and duties due to lack of adequate education. Empowerment of women is not just a slogan but necessity of the hour. There is still a long way to go and one of the best measures that can be taken toward changing this condition is educating the girl child and promoting women education; as this will make them aware of their right and duties and also lead to their economic empowerment. In addition to this it is also necessary that women recognize the fact that discrimination is not their destiny, as is the general notion even among educated and independent women. Therefore, education targeted in true spirit towards women empowerment should be taken up; through education impacts upon the various aspects of women.

The concept of empowerment applies to those who are powerless, whether male or female individuals or as a group, class or caste. The concept of the status of women has undergone a great deal of change over the last few decades. Women in Indian society suffer from various social and cultural handicaps and it is felt that unless women are sufficiently empowered, social development may not reach the desired target of literacy, health, nutrition etc. traditionally old social practices, believes, attitudes and biases against women may be difficult to overcome in a short span of time.

Women empowerment is certainly a process and also the result of the process whereby the less powerful women gain greater access and control over material and intellectual resources and challenge the ideologies of discrimination and subordination, which justify this unequal distribution. In a different paradigm Mahatma Gandhi's approach to women empowerment was triangular; concept-education, employment and change in social structure. All these three components are equally important and mutually related. International women's year was observed in 1975. In this year the report on status of Indian women was publicized. It brought to light the fact that women's status has declined with the passage of time. For the first time a chapter on women development was written in sixth five year plan and from that year onward five year plans have included a chapter on women's development. The ninth plan directed both the Centre and the states to adopt the "women's component plan" through which no less than 30% of funds and benefits are earmarked to the women related sectors. Tenth plan reinforced commitment to gender budgeting to establish its gender differential impact and to translate gender commitment into budgetary commitments. For the purpose, a sector specific threefold strategy social empowerment, economic empowerment and gender justice has been adopted. In the eleventh plan, political empowerment of women has been focused on comprehensively. A number of states have provided reservation for women up to 50% in the Panchayati Raj Institution itself. Our parliament is considering 33% reservation to women in constitutional institutions.

The Women has the potential input in a family, society and nation. Women's role is very important in the home and demanding. Women play crucial role in the preservation of norms, values and practice that richly endow the diverse society of the world and are fundamental to human existence. Science is the creation of structure for our world, and technology the use of structure has been stepping to our progress. Women have made important contribution in all walks of life and made inroads into new fields like engineering and information technology. Classification of women science graduates, 88% of science degree holders are in pure science, 8% in medicine and 3% in engineering and technology. The number of women in computing and internet industries has registered a sharp rise in the late nineties. The information technology field is now full of women who are busying themselves in programmes, running network systems and delivering application to clients on time. It is a matter of pride that recently Japanese's magazine concluded that Indian women are number one amongst women from various countries in acquiring and applying information technology. When we remember our past century, there are two most significant social trends to emerge were the women's movement and the technological revolution itself. More than two thirds of women now work outside the home as compared to just one third only about 30 years ago, we observed that women have traditionally been intimately involved in various fields such as education, science, health, energy and more, Women advances have affected our social institutions to such a degree that we cannot imagine any area without her presence.

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