

Educate Girl: their Best Chance to Prove Their Identity

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Introduction

Studies have shown that the employment status of women in urban and rural areas is always statistically significant. There are individual studies related to global issues and the workforce of women who deal with the future impacts of women in other regions and regions. Issues such as workplace, location and preference for well-being at work are well documented. Most Indian women accept their traditional role by relying on male relatives. However, the possibility of economic independence through respectable employment becomes a reality for women. They take advantage of the opportunities. An educated Indian woman wants to get in touch with a broader culture in her home, meet new potential roles and make certain changes in her additional role.

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Educating a person will educate them. When you train a woman, you educate the country. "This is a good time to pause and consider what is truly significant," an opinion often heard in developing countries and just before the opening of the 69th session of the UN General Assembly.

We know that it is morally right to educate men and women, men and women. However, educating girls and women is particularly effective. This is because the community benefits the entire community. It is the magical scale of the development equation. The positive relationship between women's education and the general performance of development is well established. But supporting that correlation is dynamic. Educated women can educate their children better and, in turn, are more likely to receive school education. Including pregnancy and lactation, infant mortality is low and maternal nutrition is not good, so family health will be better.

Women in educated households are more likely to flourish as their overall income increases. Extending a year of secondary education can increase women's income by 25% per year. Women educated by participating in the labor market in the education market can increase economic productivity and increase the wealth of their communities. It is an attractive proposal: invest in women and girls. The benefits not

only affect them but also all those around them. Sadly the opposite is true. Girls and women reject education and the whole community is suffering as much as people.

Nowadays, the current situation is that women actively promote administrative positions and women managers are within our communities. Therefore, the attitude toward climate changes changes. We are proud of the future when women decide to work successfully. According to the government report of the Government of India, "empowerment" means exercising power on the weak side. It is the ability to direct and control life. This is the process by which women acquire control of their lives, know their rights and claim rights at all levels of society, the international community, the community and the domestic level. Choice of marriage and calendar, selection of marriage, choice of education, employment opportunities, control of the social and physical environment, choice of moments and time of family size.

According to Mahatma Gandhi, "educating the person educates the person, but educating the woman educates the people". Women are part of our socioeconomic system. They are rich in cultural and traditional values due to their strong ties with society. Their participation in social development activities is always a concern because their progress is often confirmed by national progress. The education of women has a direct impact on their development. When studying women and work problems. There is a great disparity in the distribution of female employment in urban and rural areas. By promoting the framework for the empowerment of women by:

1. Welfare
2. Access
3. Conscientization
4. Participation
5. Control

Education is the best tool to achieve this cherished goal in the Indian context. But in a country like India where in the people gave themselves the constitution but not the ability to keep it, inherited a resplendent heritage but not the wisdom to cherish it and suffer and endure in patience without the perception of their potential attaining the goal needs proactive strategies, where withal, Political courage and administrative competence to execute.

Importance of Educating Girl Child in Indian Society

Girls educating children means all aspects of education aimed at developing the skills and knowledge of girls and women. This includes general education, such as college, school, professional education, technical and vocational education, and health education. Women's education includes non-literary and literary education. The education of girls has the power to bring about socio-economic change. Democratic countries, including India, have a constitution that guarantees equal rights for both women and men. Primary education is a fundamental right. When a girl is protected by her rights, society ensures its sustainability. Recognizing the importance of education, governments and non-governmental governments have undertaken several projects to improve the education of girls for their children. Recognizing the

importance of women's education, the government and many non-governmental organizations have carried out many projects to spread the education of women. Literacy programs are favored by women.

The importance of education for Indian girls

The importance of educating girls in society and some of them are the following.

- **Economic development and prosperity:** educating girls and boys allows them to advance for the prosperity and development of their country.
- **Economic empowerment:** when women are supported and dependent on men, men cannot change the state of helplessness. Economic independence and empowerment will come when we train girls.
- **Improvement of life:** girls' education helps to improve good lives. The identity of the girl will not disappear. She has the ability to read and learn her rights. She will not step on her rights. There will be a general improvement in your life.
- **Improved health:** educated girls recognize the importance of hygiene and health. You can lead a healthy lifestyle through education. Educated women can raise their children better.
- **Dignity and honor:** educated women are now seen with dignity and honor. They are a source of inspiration for millions of girls who are role models.
- **Choose the job you choose:** an educated girl can succeed in different jobs. When a girl has the opportunity to educate herself, she may have the opportunity to be a successful chef, engineer, doctor or work.

Higher education in India in respect to women education:

Problems and concerns India has occupied an important place in learning for thousands of years. The current form of higher education in India began in 1857. Currently, India has a highly developed higher education system that provides education and training services in almost all aspects of creative and intellectual activity, including the arts, the humanities and the natural and mathematical talents. Education, agriculture, law, commerce and administration, music and performing arts, national and foreign languages, culture and communication. Higher education has been distributed many times since independence, but equality and quality remain concerns.

Connect:

It measures the total number of registered population for all age groups registered in various programs and measures the level of access by measuring the total population of 16-23 years. For tertiary education, the GER increased from 0.7 percent in 1950-51 to 1.4 percent in 1960, from 61 percent to 8 percent in early 2000. The GER is very low, with 17 percent compared to the average current global level of 23.2%. The developed countries average 54.6%, the developing countries 11.3%. Access to higher education by parliamentarians will be an important issue for legislators, since the 18-23 year old population is expected to reach 114.287 million in 2011-12. A better

system is needed to address accessibility issues and provide higher education at a lower cost.

Equity:

On the one hand, the total enrollment rate of the general population is low, but there are large differences between the different population groups, according to sex, urban and rural residence, the rich and the poor. Due to regional disparities in economic development and the unequal distribution of tertiary education institutions, tertiary education is not equally available in many social sectors.

Quality:

In terms of quantity, India is quite impressive. Each year in India there are 2.5 million graduates just after the United States and China. According to NASSCOM - Mackinsey Report - 2005, the quality deviations of higher education institutions are so severe that 15% of graduates in general education and 25-30% of technical education are suitable for employment. Many regulators that regulate higher education have established bodies of self-government to monitor the quality standards of local governments.

There are municipalities that evaluate and monitor the quality standards of higher education institutions. They suffer from two main flaws. First, the quality standards of such committees can not be compared to international standards. Second, the enforcement process is not strict. Due to increased political interference and corruption, the role of these agencies is diluted, they maintain the quality standards they desire and register the registration rate (%) for tertiary education.

The effects of modernism and technological development are increasingly necessary and will pose challenges that require a more dynamic content. Higher education has traditionally needed to change women's access to processes dominated by men, and change management roles, responsibilities and corporate leadership.

Three specific requirements related to women and tertiary educations are:

- a) Recognition of women as essential bases of human resources in each country
- b) Willingness to have the management skills necessary to allow women to play a role in decision-making;
- c) The institution of the women's leadership model that is adjusted to the needs of social development in all sectors. As several policies were adopted, the participation of women in higher education has changed. The enrollment rate of female students in tertiary education is increasing.

But dropouts are also happening. Our educational system has not yet accepted high school students. The differences in literacy rates between men and women are indicators of the gender discrimination that continues in India. The female literacy rate is only 54.16% according to the 2001 census, but the male literacy rate is over 75%. According institutions of higher education in India, there are 1, 43, 23, 566 enrolled in

institutions of higher education in India, and in 2008, there are 54, 91 and 818 female students enrolled. The representatives of women in higher education do not depend on the brand. But I cannot deny that there was a remarkable growth in the registration of girls in higher education in this country. The enrollment rate for girls was 11.3% of the total registered in 1950-51 and increased to 38.6% (temporary) in 2008-09. The GER for girls increased by 4.6% during the period from 2001-02 to 2008-09. The number of female students per 100 men reached 71 in 2010.

Higher education as a tool to develop the skills of rural women

Report of the Higher Education Working Group for the XI Plan, Planning Commission, Government of India (2007). Science (19.98%) and commerce (15.91%) were low, representing 81.55% in three departments. During 2009-10, 867 new women's universities were established in several weeks, which increased the total number of women's colleges to 3432 (Annual report, 2009-10). This figure indicates that female students are enrolled in several courses according to their preferences and future requirements. But we have a long way to go.

The education of women is the most powerful tool to gain power in society. It is useful as a means to improve your status in the family in terms of equality and function. Educated women are more politically active and know better their legal rights and how to exercise. Because education is a factor for economic development as well as for internal strength, the need for higher education for women, especially rural women, is not well recognized in rural areas.

Conclusion:

Girl child education isn't one to take for granted and this has made many NGO's in India to pick up interesting to educate the girl child. The society has witness changes in the status of women. There is now greater emphasis on the education of the girl child and the way that they are educated. It is the aspiration of most parents to fulfill without any gender parity.

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