

and quality. The existing political, social and economic structures have their impact on education as they give rise to educational problems. On the other hand, new educational policies and technological advancement and development has posed new challenges and encountered with new problems in re-orientation and re-organization of education at all levels. So, the policy makers, educational planners, teacher educators, teachers and every person concerned with this field should have knowledge about the emerging trends and issues in education. India is at the crossroads of making a leap into a higher orbit and enter premier league of the world based on its strong human resources from a large population and seven decades of sustained efforts to (re)establish itself in various sectors of economic and intellectual activity.

This edited book discusses emerging trends and issues in Indian education from its different aspects. This book is aimed at academia and general readers. This book will introduce the readers to various aspects of Indian Education. The editors hope this book is useful for those who interested to study the Indian Education systems. In this book, the editors have compiled thirty-three scholarly papers on the different aspects of Indian Education. The views expressed by the authors are their own and it does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of the editors. The editors express their gratitude to the authors of all these great works. The editors shall ever remain obliged to their parents, teachers, friends, colleagues, family members and students for their kind guidance and assistance. To them all, the editors offer their grateful thanks to M/s. Kanishka Publishers, Distributors, New Delhi who came forward willingly undertakes the publishing of this book.

Dr. Ismail Thamarasseri
Dr. Mumthas B.M.

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Educating and Developing Women Self-Sustainability

*Prof. Malini K.V., Dr. Gangavathi and
Prof. C. Sivaprakash*

Introduction

It is opined that education of women improves the quality of life and plays a vital role in changing the society. The value addition would result in increased literacy, sustainability and developed economy of the individual and the locality. It is opined that the educated women provide better guidance to the children in the family and on a larger perspective to the society.

Hunter educational commission reports in 1881, the literate percentage of women was only 2%. European rule led to the women education, indigenous schools closed and Christian missionaries started school by 16th century. Women missionaries started elementary schools for girls in India. In 1877, the high school education for girls began in the same year which was a major breakthrough. Though there is a sea-change in the girls' educational areas, it's not uniformly spread across all states in India. The Indian development scenario looks optimistic, not only in terms of pace of economic growth but also the capability to stand out in periods of global economic crises. India is fast emerging as an attractive hub for low cost, frugal innovations. Skilling Indian women would lead to increased cottage industries and

increased exports. The digital education of the women would help them to understand the transparency of the government schemes to aid the girl child higher education, better utilization of subsidies and the changes happening around them.

The growing social awareness across the globe has brought a number of issues to the forefront among which gender equality and women education are very significant. The discrimination against woman, deep rooted family traditions, the differentiation among male-female child constitutes the core of the gender-based system. It has become essential to advocate the women to become knowledgeable and to be self efficient to handle finance. In this regard women to be educated about the economic liberalization, globalization and to handle the challenges. The process of women empowerment begins with the women education about the change in the culture and existing norms, participation of the women in building an eco system of sharing and helping each other through self help groups. The participation of women has created a huge impact on their wellbeing. Micro-finance is a supporting instrument for poverty reduction and empowering women. The programs like the self-help bank linkage program has been progressively promoting for their economic impact and belief in establishing themselves in their skills. The term micro finance is banking through groups. Self help groups could be rural groups. The approach is to provide financial services formed by the individuals, any co obligation mode and one of the modes of micro finance is savings/linked credits, appraisal and recovery.

In the globalized era, the emergence of self-help groups has led to the women entrepreneurship. It giving an indication that the growth is very slow in the villages where the education of the group is almost restrained at matriculation and are unable to understand the financing policies and the promotional schemes from government. The local panchayaths plays a major role in helping them, training and developing them, building a tremendous confidence in them. The risk-taking capabilities are still a challenge and it still marks the decline in the areas like decision making, mobility, the communication challenges inspite of educating the women through extension activities.

The women education shows maturity when it reflects the increasing number of women folks entering the employability and

entrepreneurship, utilize the strength and expertise of the rural women folk, helps them to identify their role in the society. The education would help them to enhance the skills, utilization of local resources, health and personal hygiene. On a larger scale this would help developing a healthy and a progressive thinking society.

The women education results in inclusiveness and helps them to understand the environmental issues and conservation. Rich bio diversity is necessary for the maintenance of an ecological balance on the earth. To develop the sustainable development, it is essential to conserve the bio diversity. Awareness about the usage of alternate energy sources like solar, wind and bio-gas can be well promoted among educated women folk which is now resulting the increased usage of solar lights, pumps and windmills for the captivated usage in the rural India. Awareness about water conservation, recycling of agro wastes, usage of edible waste in bio gas plants, increased plantation, checking of potable water, health and hygiene of domestic animals are very important in development of sustainable environment. The environmental awareness not only generated by government organizations but also by non-governmental organizations too.

Women education helps the social stigmas to remove from the roots and helps in building scientific thinking behind every observation in the walk of life. This would help the women folk more tech savvy and use technology in a rightful way. Training the women on technology helps in establishment of the local technologies and develops them to a higher scale. Women education helps them to understand the intricacies and expectations of the occupation. Overall, the women education in India promises a better tomorrow to the nation.

Education for women helps in better dissemination of technology in daily life. It helps them to use the technical gadgets like mobile, computer and many others in an effective way. The technology know how would enhance the usage of educational tools on the gadgets making the education at their disposal. The educated woman would help in curtailing the corruption and help in building a health society. On a larger scale education of women helps in achieving better quality of life and healthy nation.

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Professional Ethics and Human Values

Dr. Poonam Mishra

Introduction

In a country where morals and values were considered most important and a rich culture believed to be created by God full of all values and virtues, a country where the battles were based on values i.e. Dharma Yudh and the war at Kurukshetra was the one fought at Dharmakshetram, but these all are presently depleting due to casual approach by entrepreneurs, professionals and government agencies. 'Professional Ethics and Values' has become the buzz word in business world today. The vitality increases further as relationships among people involved are shaped by ethical practices and mutual trust in this era of globalization and multinational competition. The former Prime Minister A.B. Vajpayee call for "Zero tolerance" for corruption in order to restore ethics cannot become a reality unless we work with the foundation of human values. The scams perpetrated by M Raja & Kalmadi in 2G Spectrum, Commonwealth Games and the latest PNB scam etc. have already considerably undermined this foundation. Emphasizing on mutual relationship between the profession and the society, professional cannot and should not be allowed to conduct itself in a manner that may be detrimental to the interest of the society. The present paper mainly focused on the people

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Women Education in India

Dr. Gangavathi P., Dr. B. Shadaksharappa and
Prof. K.V. Malini

Introduction

Our India is a one of the largest developing, Democratic country. After 1947 the independent India has shown enviable growth in many of the major areas. The statistics says that all this remarkable success is due to the quality education provided to all genders. This movement is supporting to the Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDG), Mainly supports the 5th goal that is gender equity and also the supports the 10th goal, that is reduced inequality. This move has taken country to new heights.

Furthermore, the contribution of women in all sectors has amplified the India's growth rate. Currently women's contribution and commitment towards the work has taken them to greater heights. They are taking over every part/sector of the society. That, in turn, is helping to expand our countries' literacy rate. Without any refutation, we can say that women's schooling is a major pace in the direction of achievement. additionally, from the day of the independence of women's literacy rate is increasing. From 8.6% it is now at 64%. The success rate of the country in women's literacy is quite high. But still, there are some reasons women are not able to emerge in a proper manner. However, asking that 'Why is education important for women?' is a completely prejudiced opinion because it makes us

think that men are entitled with the right of education just because they are men. The definition of education is vast but we can sum it up in a line saying—'education is development and growth of oneself'. Education makes us capable of acquiring new skills and being able to communicate with others in a civilized manner. Education is the basic right of everyone and therefore while providing education facilities, we should not discriminate among genders or sexes. Unfortunately, this discrimination still prevails in many parts of the world and therefore it is a need to make people understand that women also deserve to be educated and it is their basic right too just like men.

Setbacks of the Women Education System

Women's literacy rate is rising day by day but still due to several reasons the expansion is hampering. The major reason for this is a crime which is happening towards women. Various crimes against women take place every day, Because of which women are not able to wander unreservedly on the roads. Crimes like rape, women trafficking, murders, abortion of a girl child are a shame for the country. Furthermore, these crimes are prevalent, though being us in the 21st Century. This is a huge setback for the growth of our country. Besides, in few rural areas like small villages, girls are not permissible to go to school. They are restricted at residence to take care of the house. Because the people there still consider that women are only made to take care of the house by staying back at home. Also, gender discrimination and male superiority are still common. In addition, one of the main reasons for the reduced women literacy rate is the population of women in the whole country. In a recent analysis, for 1000 men there were only 936 women. This deliberates the insufficiency of female gender in the world. However, there are many steps that the government is taking to promote women's education.

How can we Promote Women's Education?

The promotion of women's education should begin from the rural areas. Consciousness to educate a female child in different villages should take place. Likewise, diverting the mindset of the parents towards the education of girl child. Furthermore, a greater number of free education schools must be constructed in villages. So that the female child may feel safe and have to travel for shorter distances.

Proper safety for the girl child also must be provided. As a result, that the child may not hesitate in coming out of their houses. Also, stringent measures and punishment must be given for any crime against woman. So that the criminals may think of committing any crime. In the past years, the government passed a major bill. It was to make the abortion of the female child a criminal act. This helped a lot in greater than ever the birth rate of the girl child. In addition, various campaigns like "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" took place. To promote women's empowerment. This further changed the mindset of the people.

Education systems and schools play a central role in determining girls' interest in various subjects, including STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) subjects, which can contribute to women's empowerment by providing equal opportunities to access and benefit from quality STEM education. Education of girls (and empowerment of women in general) in developing countries leads to faster development and a faster decrease of population growth. It therefore has a significant impact on environmental issues such as climate change. The research network drawdown estimates that educating girls is the sixth most efficient action against climate change

The complete educational organization to put effort for girl's education and empowerment of women. It has been emphasized that gender concerns must be built into all educational process. Importance has been laid on enrolment and retention of the girl child in formal and non-formal schooling, employment of rural women as teachers and removal of gender bias in the curriculum. Unique requirements have been integrated in various schemes; e.g., the revamped black board scheme provides that at least 50% of the teachers recruited should be women under NFE programme and 90% support is given for centers utterly for girls. A scheme for strengthening of boarding and hostel facilities for girl students of secondary and higher secondary schools is continuing with the objective of boosting retention of girls. Education is understood as an ongoing process of learning and empowerment which transcends mere literacy. The programme, which is not embarrassed by present agenda or predetermined targets, responds and designs interventions to meet the articulated needs of rural poor women. Free education is

provided to girls by various State Government/UTs while education is free for girls up to class XII too.

The government has introduced lot of schemes to encourage the women or girl education. Some of them are listed below:

- Through RTE in every school 25% of the seats are reserved for the economically poor childrens
- Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) Scholarship Scheme/Policy for Girl Education
- Distribution of Note books and Text books
- Distribution of Bicycles
- Providing health and hygiene food for the children's in the school
- Sukanya Samridhhi Yojana
- Balika Samriddhi Yojana
- National Scheme of Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education
- Many more Schemes are extended by state government too

Conclusion

Women education helps the society in the following ways (1) It will bring equality in the society (2) It is their basic right, and (3) It makes them independent and builds their confidence. It leads to development of the nation. Education of women leads to improve self esteem, and give them more opportunities by which they feel more confident and hence can free themselves and educate themselves on ill practices and society imposed restrictions and raise voice against it since now they can survive on their own and have logical understanding that these practices should not exist.

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History and Challenges in Women Education in India

Taha Fatima

Introduction

The education for women in India is still a great challenge for the government and for the society as well. One cannot imagine a country to be developed until and unless half the population is illiterate. India has a vast population of 121 crore population and it constitute 58 crore women. 40 percent of those females are in age group 10-29 years. A country cannot be even imagined as developed if nearly half of its population is illiterates. Thus the involvement of women is inevitable for the development of India as country in every aspect (Draboo, 2019). Women are historically deprived from their rights like owing property and business. But now the time had changed for women also because of the spread of education in the society as well as among women also. It is one of the primary conditions for women empowerment.

A Brief History

Much before independence of India Education Commission of 1882-83 pointed out that the female education of the country is in shambles and needed to be fostered in a legitimate way. The beginning of emancipation of women had started in during the period of Second