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Women Education with Respect to Female Labour Force Participation in Rural India

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Abstract: *The women in India, though much respected and revered, have still to make the impact of their presence in the true sense of the word.*

Even after the changing trends and modernization in thought process, the role of women is still not properly defined, although they have taken great strides forward, for a better tomorrow, in terms of education, job orientation technological gains and women empowerment, but they have yet to overcome the social and psychological barriers, that are instrumental in not placing them at par with their male counterparts or the workforce, involved in similar activities, that has shown and proved their invaluable capacitance, for sure.

Therefore an analytical study of Female labour force participation or the quantity of women in the workforce and education was carried out to learn about their contribution in the society in general.

Keywords: *Women, Education, Labour Force, Rural India, Girl Student*

I. INTRODUCTION

In the existing society, men and women contribute equally in the fields of economic development and sharing of resources. As per the Indian constitution every citizen of India enjoy equal rights, but the research undertaken has put forth a different picture. For this apart from the social restrictions, the parental psychological attributes, the relationship between the teacher and the taught, Identity crisis w.r.t problems and challenges being faced by women both in rural and urban backgrounds and work strategies have a major role to play, also, to look into the positive and negative aspects of parental approach towards women education and working.

A. Hypothesis

The most important parameter being women WFP, The relation between women and education as a whole, various data collection from school going girls, grown up women and teachers were collected through specially designed formats where the questionnaires carried important information regarding parental reaction, earnings, and the student's performance for analytical assessment.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Studies were carried out through the literature available in which SONALI et al revealed that India is ranked amongst the lowest FLFP owing countries, also showing a big change in rural India when compared to their urban counterparts. Also the state of Bihar exhibited lowest FLFP, whereas Sikkim was posed at the highest point.

Surprisingly the study also pinpointed that the women working hours were nearly twice of the men when an overview of the entire working system of the Indian working style was taken. This also showed that in the field of agriculture, the Indian women contributed highest working hours with. More than 30% share, which is just a notch below the Nepalese women, as shown by the SOFA teams.

It is a much discussed fact that the female literacy rate is much lower than men, who at times are due to unwarranted fear, the parents carry. Also the extra burden of performing the household chores often prevents a girl to acquire education, even in today's modern world..

a state wise study of female literacy percentage showed an increase in women's education. The survey showed a rise of 92% in Kerala to a commendable 65.46% in Rajasthan, showing a meteoric rise in women education in modern India.

Right to educate the girl child in particular, between 6 to 14 years, was established, according to 93rd constitution amendment 2001. This was also emphasized in article 21A, 41, 45, 46 and 51A, giving priority to women education

This has definitely given an impetus to women education in India, though the growth rate is not satisfactory, and in rural India is still extremely slow. (65.46%) in women against (82.14%) in men respectively.

For data collection different parameters were chosen keeping in view.

- 1) Sincere approach of the girl towards education
- 2) Parent's involvement
3. Teacher's concern
- 3) Teacher's contribution (male or female)
- 4) Parental approach
- 5) In sending her to school
- 6) In sending her to college
- 7) In sending her to other cities
- 8) In showing reluctance/acceptance her educational progress
- 9) In their career goals and orientation

A. Observations

The study focuses on giving a clear understanding of the dilemma a girl student faces while her acquisition of education.

Though a girl child is sincere in her approach towards education and the parents now, are equally inclined to provide the best of knowledge to their girl offspring, but the prevailing limitations often pose to be a great threat for the realization of the same.

Even today, parent would prefer sending the child to an institution close to their home due to inherent fears, social and financial constraints, and many time restrict their further pursuit towards higher education, particular in rural areas.

B. Limitations

A girl child still does not enjoy the same privileges as their male counterparts. Though the study was restricted to girl students from a small area, but it is envisaged that the picture elsewhere would be any different

Certain observations clarified the need of

- 1) More motivational approach
- 2) Educate the parents
- 3) Removal of gender bias.
- 4) Keeping pace with the changing sociology economic and socio cultural setting
- 5) Learning to avail opportunities at the right time
- 6) To be more result oriented with a practical approach
- 7) Keeping and maintaining a close student-parent- teacher bonding

III. CONCLUSION

Education is the best parameter to realize labour force participation share, both in uncivilized and economically stable societies, though one cannot conclude that through higher education maximum labour force can be obtained in the country, as far as women are concerned, but on the other hand it is also true that through training and higher education, the money earning capacitance of a woman grows, which would enable her to overcome the situational obstacles of social deformities and traditional irregularities, and make her inch towards her desired social stature.

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