

# Women Higher Education Impact on Economic Development in Tamilnadu

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**Abstract:** India is the world's largest democracy in the world with a population of nearly 1.25 billion. Higher and Technical education of women in India plays an important role in improving living standards and prosperity of the country. A country can advance politically, socially, culturally and economically, only if both men and women have access to education. Tamil Nadu played an important role for the growth and development of Women's education from the beginning. The writings and speeches of social reformers gave new impetus to fight for their rights. The emergence of Social Reformers created an atmosphere and paved the way for Social Reforms in general and the Emancipation of Women in particular. A higher women illiterateness rate improves the quality of life at home and outside home. By encouraging and promoting education of children, especially female children, and in reducing the child mortality rate. As an independent group, women constitute 48% of the total population of India. Women's constitute valuable human resource of the country. The women participation in higher education is increasing in almost all states. The women enrolment in higher education is also increasing. The enrolment is dependent on women higher education teachers. The expectation is still to achieve. This paper the women higher education economic development in Tamil Nadu.

**Keywords:** *Women Empowerment, Women Education, Social Reforms, College Professional.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

India is the world's largest democracy in the world with a population of nearly 1.25 billion. Higher and Technical education of women in India plays an important role in improving living standards and prosperity of the country. A higher women illiterateness rate improves the quality of life at home and outside home. By encouraging and promoting education of children, especially female children, and in reducing the child mortality rate. As an independent group, women constitute 48% of the total population of India.

To educate your women first and leave them to themselves, they will tell you what reforms are necessary'- Swami Vivekananda. Higher education makes a vital contribution to sustainable development through the generation and dissemination of knowledge. The effective management of this domain merits top priority at a time when universities worldwide face critical challenges due to the unprecedented expansion yet drastically reduced resources of higher education. The numerous and complex issues facing society moreover demand that social investment in institutions of higher education is fully justified in terms of its return to the community. The under-representation of women in higher education management is well documented and serves to demonstrate that the pool of managerial talent within each country is not optimally utilized.

Women's constitute valuable human resource of the country. Their development and growth in the socioeconomic area also sets step for sustainable growth of the economy. The principle of gender equality is protected in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy. The Constitution officially grants equality to women in India. Indian constitution also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive perception in favour of women by making various helpful laws and schemes and policies for women.

Women India has made significant progress towards the goal of education for all during the past few years. Keeping in view the speed of progress accomplished till 2000, several programmes have been formulated and implemented since 2001 to advance the goal of Education. Women Education is milestone and breakthrough strategy of women empowerment because it allows them to responds to the challenges, to provoke their traditional role and change their life style accordance with modern society. Due to this we cannot disregard the importance of education in reference to women empowerment India is self-confident to becoming superpower, a developed country by 2020.

## II. HIGHER EDUCATION

Tamil Nadu has 37 universities, 552 engineering colleges and 1150 arts college, 2550 schools and 5000 hospitals. Tamil Nadu Directorate Of Technical Education (TNDTE) under the control of the Tamil nadu Higher education Department deals with Diploma, Degree, Post Graduate Courses and Research Programmes. It also regulates the establishment of technical institutions including commerce institutions such as typewriting, shorthand and accountancy.

### Disciplinary Choices for women

The relationship between availability of disciplinary choices and women's ability to access them are not directly related, nor are they dependent on women's academic achievement. The reasons cited for this are mainly due to social ethics. Large majority of women may be deprived of exercising free options in selecting subjects of their choice in school, as in case of girls, parents generally take the decision regarding the academic stream to be pursued (Chanana 1998). The poor parents have another problem; even though they perceive the significance of education, many a times they are not able to finance it. Besides, there is lack of role models and socialization support at home. Women from these social categories are the most affected by the stratification of disciplines, programmes and institutions. The Higher Education is further denied to the disadvantaged groups and especially women from rural poor homes. Because of social and economic reasons, parents may be unwilling to spend on education as well as the dowries of their daughters a perusal of the disciplinary choices depicts that the proportion of women in some of the masculine disciplines was miniscule soon after

independence and remained so till 1980's. It is also possible that science was not, in any case, the first preference for young women whose parents perceived marriage as a priority over higher education. An undergraduate degree of any kind only helped in the marriage market by raising the social status. A science degree required a longer investment of time and other resources, therefore was not desirable. The young women were also socialized to perceive higher education from that view point.

### Importance of Women education

Economic and financial development and prosperity, Education will allow women to come forward and contribute towards the development and prosperity of the society and county for better development of nation. Economic empowerment is due to remain backward and economically dependent on men, the helpless condition of women cannot be altered. Proper financial empowerment and independence will only come through proper education and employment of women in every field and area. Improved quality of life in India, girls wait for marriage and after marriage they lost their identities and sometime freedom and dignity also. Their rights are compressed & crushed down, sometimes situation becomes abusive and in salting. Dignity and honor in educated women can looked upon with dignity and decency. They become a source of inspiration for millions of young girls and women who make them their role-models for social up-liftman and advancement in their career in society.

Justice for rights, Educated women are more knowledgeable of their rights for social justice. It would eventually and finally lead to decline in instances of violence and injustice against women such as dowry, forced-prostitution, child-marriage, female feticide, etc. Choice to choose a profession for women it is detected that educated women can prove be highly successful in the fields of life. A girl-child should get equal opportunity for education, so that, she can plan to become a successful teacher professor, doctors, engineers, nurses, dietician, pharmacist air-hostesses, pilot .banker, cook, or choose a profession of her choice. Alleviate poverty of India, Women education is an essential to alleviate poverty. Women need to take equal burden of the huge task of eliminating poverty. This would demand huge contribution from educated women. Improved health in educated girls and women are conscious of the importance of health by health education, they are prepared to lead a healthy lifestyle. Educated mothers can take better care of both herself and her baby safely. Improved standard of living of educated girls and women improve standard of living of her family with prosperous life. Develop capacity of women higher education provided to women would mean independence in decision making and economic independence. It would develop capabilities to discharge duties and responsibilities in the fields of social, economic, political and cultural grounds.

### III. GROWTH OF WOMEN'S COLLEGES

The Progress of Female Education at the Higher Level was also appreciable. In 1946-1947, there were five Colleges for Women in the State and in these colleges, 1,236 Women were receiving instruction. To study the problems of Higher Education, the Government of India appointed the University Education Commission in 1948, under the Chairmanship of S. Radhakrishnan. The Report is a valuable document which deals with all the major problems in Higher Education including the Female Education. Since 1950, all Women's Colleges got improved. The Government improved their libraries, laboratories, hostels and play grounds. In 1956,

the Collegiate Education was re-organised and the new pattern consisted of a one year P.U.C., followed by a Degree Course of three years and Post-Graduate Course of two years after the first degree. To raise the Standard of Collegiate Education Refresher Courses in English, Science and World History were conducted at Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli.

As a result of the above measures, in 1948, Ethiraj College for Women of Madras, Lady Doak College of Madurai and Nirmala College of Coimbatore were affiliated to the Madras University. The Queen Mary's College, Madras, started Intermediate Courses in household Arts. For the benefit of employed women who wished to continue their studies, an evening College was started at Queen Mary's College, Madras. The strength in Women's Colleges grew enormously.

### Benefits of Women Education:

- Educated women are able to take charge of their future for benefits of their family and society as a whole.
- Women can earn better and contribute to their family income by taking equal financial and economical responsibility
- Well educated women help reduce child and maternal mortality with better understanding.
- Educated women are better equipped herself to take care of their children's growth and education for better development of society and nation.

### Education Accreditation Systems:

- Central Board of secondary Education for all years of study.
- Indian Certificate of Secondary education for all years of study.
- Tamilnadu State Board for all years of study.
- Matriculation system for class K- 10 and automatically rolled over to Tamilnadu state board for classes 11 and 12.
- Tamilnadu anglo Indian School leaving certificate for classes K-10 and automatically rolled over to Tamilnadu state board for classes 11 and 12.

### IV. TAMIL NADU STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DIRECTORATES

- Directorate of Elementary Education.
- Directorate of Government Examinations.
- Directorate of Matriculation Schools.
- Directorate of Non-formal and Adult Education.
- Directorate of Public Libraries.
- Directorate of School Education.
- Directorate of Teacher Education, Research and Training.
- State Project Directorate, District Primary Education Programme and SSA.
- Teachers Recruitment Board.
- Tamil Nadu Text-book Corporation.
- State Project Directorate, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA).

### V. GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU'S EDUCATION SCHEMES

- Computer education.
- Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE).
- Girls education.
- Integrated Education for the Disabled (IED).
- Kasturba Gandhi Ballka Vidyalaya (KGBV).

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- Distribution of free textbooks.
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- Distribution of free bus pas.

### CONCLUSION

The women enrolment in higher education is also increasing. The rate of increase is slow in almost all the states of India. The enrolment is dependent on women teachers. The expectation is still to achieve. Thus, establishment of higher educational institutes for women especially in rural areas are still in dearth and women enrolment is still low as compared men enrolment. The discipline-wise analysis may also be done. In India education of women is necessary because an educated woman has high skills, the self-confidence and the information, An educated women wants to become a better paternal, worker and citizen for the overall development of India. When woman is financially in dependent she has the ability to live life on her own terms.

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