

# Girl Education: A Way to Empowering Nation

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## ABSTRACT

Education is an important factor for all. Regardless of gender, a kid is a child. However, some communities continue to oppose females' education. Girls' empowerment, success, growth, and well-being are all influenced by their education. From the womb until the tomb, a child's future is fully known. In all areas, including economics, tutoring, social, political, health care, nutrition, and rights, as well as legal, there is persistent disparity and vulnerability of females. A girl's life will be filled with difficulties if her parents and guardians do not assist her together in noble way. Education is a means of empowering people and making life easier for them. Furthermore, prejudice against a female kid and a masculine child has existed from her birth. A child's upbringing in the countryside vs the city plays a vital role in her life duration, since urban culture improves a little for female children. The most important thing is to influence people's thinking, since that's the only ability to form a good difference for a girl. The focus of the current article is on a girl's condition and the corrective measures done in her life to prepare the path for her success overall development.

## Keyword

Development, Gender, Girls, Growth, Women Education.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

It is stated that if a girl receives adequate education, she would educate her whole family. Women's empowerment will change the whole country into an empowered nation, which will benefit all sectors and domains of society in order to better groom them and prepare the path for their growth and development. The education of women in developed and developing countries is very different, as girl knowledge is very easy in rich societies, but it is not so easy in developing countries, there are several obstacles in female education, and girls must contend with these restraints at every step of their education and lives. The effects of not pursuing higher education may be seen in every aspect of life, including lower family income, poor health, human traffickers, and exploitation., among other things [1]–[3].

Education is something that cannot be delivered to a society without a joint effort, and every civilization requires a combined effort of managing, designing, and exploring new chances. The initiative's goal is to raise the position of women and daughters in society. Multinational companies have set up several education programmers to keep females active in civilization and to promote algebraic expression access simpler for everyone. They will be enabled to appreciate their place in society as a result of their exposure to education. Education is important for getting a higher job and for being a competent decision maker in the family. A well-educated woman may secure a bright future for her children.

By offering learning services with both girls and women, Worldwide Edification helps children build skills which it allow them to make wise decisions and effect social change. Several agendas shine a bright flash on another of our karma's most urgent philosophies: Growth in population, HIV/AIDS,

conflict prevention, and a rising gap between rich and poor. Making a distinction between female and boy children is a prevalent practice in underdeveloped countries. In underdeveloped countries, there are many families that engage in similar behaviors. In general terms, individuals in developing countries may be split into two groups: those who have provided a decent education and those who have not received a decent education [4]–[6].

The educational background may aid in the development of one's intellect and the ability to think more clearly. This enlightened person can perceive They share the same views about women and boy kids and encourage them of the same experiences regardless of gender. What factors have really been pushed to prevent a female child in developing countries and underprivileged households from acquiring an instruction should be explored. The economic advantages of knowledge are therefore unequalled, since a person with a great formal education may earn a considerable sum of capital, and she can advance in her career be able to get a so-called white collar job that requires just cerebral effort instead than physical labor [7]. The expense of education is the single most compelling element in female education, since education is becoming In comparison to previous years, it is now more expensive. College has transformed from a noble profession to a commodity with both the entry of private actors into schools, with many smaller enterprises exacting excessive fees, hindering disadvantaged parents from acquiring a decent education. Since there are educational institutions, their teaching and learning is not as good as that of secondary institutions. School systems in universities should be improved by the authorities since pupils will be expected to compete at a global level in the future years.

The parents' understanding of present educational costs along with future benefits stems from their choice whether or not to enroll their daughters in school. In addition to increased direct expenditures such as fee payments, books purchased, clothing manufactured, and so on, costs were often unhurried in proportion to aloofness to school. Bias towards the girl's kid exists in Indian society, as well as many others, and may be noticed not only in schooling but in many other home events [8]–[10]

One of the most noticeable issues is anxiety for the physical and Mom and dad are cautious to allow their daughters to participate in sports because of their moral safety to go to school with portable detachments every day. Mothers' choices are influenced by their faith as well as political and social pressures, since they may be inclined to look for an institution where girls are self-admitted and where female educators operate. When females enter puberty, even training them beyond a basic level of literacy might be seen as a danger to their marriage prospects. Obviously, females who labor more at home than their peers have a lower possibility of attending school. In a joint household, the possibility of increased chance losses in these terms will be greater. Does this imply that when the expenses of humanizing girls and boys are comparable, both will have equal odds of succeeding in school?

Inappropriately, the answer is no. In addition to sending their children to school, parents still keep their daughters at home to work [11], [12]

### 1.1 Gender Inequality in Access to Education

There is a lot of gender discrepancy in school, with female children being denied education and boy children receiving a lot of encouragement and recognition from their parents. This is due to the fact that the value of education is seen separately by girls and boys. Literacy, enrolment, and years spent in school are all indicators of access to education, and both of those indicators reveals that the standard of feminine development in The country is still poor, falling much behind their male counterpart. Females' lower adult literacy rates are a result of previous inadequate funding in female education and hence do not accurately reflect present development. Not only has the issue been restricted to poor employment, but the participation of girls in school has also been exceptionally low. Rural girls belong to disadvantaged groups, as though SC and ST are in the worse circumstances. According to research, the percentage of girls who fail has a tendency to rise as the degree of education rises. This clearly illustrates a trend of masculine imbalance in educational admissions, which seems to be escalating as we go from lower to higher educational attainment, as well as from metropolitan to rural, and from wealthy to impoverished groups in society [13]–[15].

There have been many individual examples of women being exploited at home or at work since ancient times, and there are still many examples now. Many individuals have an aversion to seeing a girl or a woman treated equally to a guy. It is true that Indian women continue to construct a large number of underdeveloped nations. Females, of obviously, do not treat all members of the very same economic group or caste in much the same way. However, they have distinct challenges that need specific attention. The act empowered the Commission on Backward Lessons in 1953 to identify women as a backward category that required particular attention. Girls from Arranged Castes and Tribes are the three most backward groups in education, according to the Education Department.

Women have suffered on various levels, including economic, educational, social, and political, and this has resulted in their being changed into the greatest group of people who are excluded from social reform processes. It is unavoidable that when this 'backward' group is in charge of bringing up future generations, society would be unable to progress rapidly or significantly. It was stated expressly in a research conducted by the National Institute for Women's Mentoring that decision was necessary to convert the status of womenfolk from predominant instruction for girls and young women, along with scholarship of men and women, to home schooling of men and women assent to innovative and scientific techniques.

A changing society and a developing economy will be unable to name any movement if educational, which is one of the most powerful agents in influencing morals and culture, continues in the hands of fundamentalists who guarantee a jumbled perspective of the country's and world's history. Changes between men's and women's social situations will not go away; leave unaccompanied will evaporate, just as there are differences in men's and women's educational levels. Inadequate or no education is the most important element contributing to the backwardness of our people, particularly women. The lack of information among women has a negative impact on national knowledge [16]–[19].

This chasm that exists between the participation of women and men what so ever levels of school, there is also a gender gap in literacy rates. It has been established that the proportion of girls is substantially lower as compared of male

students from elementary school throughout higher education institutions. Every children as young of 14 is entitled to a free educational opportunities under Article 324 of the Constitution, which should be completed by 1960. Given the present level of education, especially among rural youth, it is hard to say what more time is spent attaining this goal. It's also uncertain since we'll achieve our target of female enrollment of 100 percent. Children in the area are then sent to school so according their sex (i.e. men), instead than their femininity, for financial reasons. And social concerns, since some girls are needed to work in households as a great deal of help.

The capitals of the poor are so little that they seldom save a cent for their children's education, and if they do, some money was being spent on the female child's scholastic success; however, if they somehow produce a female child, the income will be kept for the prospective. In the vast majority of cases, poor blame the parents. Save money for their daughters' marriages, believing that they must marry and become housewives. The poor are not yet mature enough to link education to economic well-being, and they either lack a vision for the future, since they are only concerned with saving enough money to survive, which is becoming more difficult these days.

The issue of women in positions of edifying is exacerbated by parental aversion to their daughters' education. Some parents are hesitant to encourage their female children to pursue good education, especially at higher levels than their male counterparts. Another issue that is directly related to this is females' reluctance to get western education and their uncertainty about the importance of obtaining formal education. In the realm of education, impartiality entails equal access to reputable education. Women's limited access to education in this country is deeply rooted in history, belief, culture, self-psychology, commandment, party-political institutions, and social arrogances, all of which interact in a variety of ways to limit women's access to proper education when compared to their male counterparts [2].

This reality is found not just in underdeveloped nations, but also in certain industrialized countries, where females are trailing behind their male counterparts since they began their careers late due to poor educational opportunities throughout their infancy. The fundamental reason for this is that women have been seen as unfriendly for many years as a result of the persistence of certain customs and traditional influences that have grown through time. These cultural beliefs and customs began with a great goal in mind, but as time has passed, they have taken on a form that is unfriendly to women and a means of forcing them to live in a hostile environment in many circumstances. They are aggressive in the kitchen and other home jobs as a result of these activities.

Apart from that, problems such as a Notwithstanding the of the country's current progress, lack of funding, inadequate arrangements, sexual abuse, poor society encourage, lack of social willingness to let them have a reasonable education, non - authorized economic policies, and a level of democratic will to promote girl academic achievement on even a positive note exist. Females' complicated dependency might be explained by the goal of ecological management. As associates of a feebler sex, females are prepared to embrace terrible thoughts expectation, tokenism, and stigmatization via conventional socialization procedures in traditional civilization.

In her research, Shipra Jain shows how prerna has given disadvantaged female children hope to thrive and achieve their full potential. Prerna was founded in 2003 by Dr. Urvashi Sahni with 80 students and four instructors with the goal of providing excellent education to the impoverished and vulnerable females in society. Currently, there are 735 girls and 30 instructors on the team. "Education empowers females," according to the school's ideology. It takes place in the afternoon on the grounds

of "Study Hall," a formal co-ed private fee-paying middle school formed under SHEF, with the goal of obtaining synergies by pooling resources such as infrastructure and utilities. Perna students are chosen from Gomti Nagar's back alleyways and dense slums. This density often aids in the generation of a multiplier effect, encouraging additional members of the family to enroll in the school. Perna gives a chance for all-round development by mixing academics with activities such as self-defense, theatre, psychodrama, debate, dance, art, games, and yoga.

According to Shamnaz Arifin Mim's research, any marriage of a kid under the age of 18 is considered "Child Marriage," and the proposed Child Marriage Restraint Act Bangladesh 2014 recommends that the age limit for girls' marriage be reduced from 18 to 16. The goal of this essay is to look at the impact of child marriage on the formal education and lifelong learning of Bangladeshi rural girls, with the goal of increasing awareness in patriarchal society. In order to construct this project in the Rangpur area, a case study technique was adopted. The empowerment notion was linked with an interpretative theoretical model which it allowed for the deliberate interpretation of secondary relevant data. Child nuptials block girls' educational possibilities and transfer them to a sexist society where they might be powerless, according to the conclusions of this study paper. The partnership of Development partners, government initiatives, and family assistance underpins the value of the study for policy and practice. [20].

Sheila Aikman's research focuses on qualitative learning studied in a variety of poor countries. "to examine sexualized discrepancy in education as a set of impediments to be clarified through linear input-output tools focusing on unrelated aspects of quality rather than as a complex, number of co, and interactional issue. It contends that when thinking about educational quality, frameworks often leads to scattered and inadequate evaluations of gender disparities. However, by considering student outcomes in a generic sense as a quality terrain, it considers issues such as learning transfers, teacher supply, or even community involvement, along with developing notions of how learners perceive education in his/her gender - based lives but instead instructional methods. The essay employs a principle technique to uncover power mechanisms that explain gender disparities in the literature, but also how they play out in various situations and are impacted by social, historical, and historical contexts. The review and dialog show that achieving gender-balanced educational services necessarily implies establishing and awareness how disparities connect directly and interrelate in order to develop multi-faceted strategies to address not only various aspects of girls' and women all over the world, but also gender - based interrelatedness and structurally ingrained inequalities [21]-[26]

## 2. DISCUSSION

Women can only gain their place as social transformers via sufficient education; no other method will operate as quickly or as effectively. It's interesting that even in the twenty-first millennium, there are still many disparities between a girl and a male youngster. These In order to ensure the country's overall growth and advancement, disparities should be corrected as soon as possible. The government should introduce a policy to ensure that every child obtains an education, regardless of racial or financial status. Everyone has the right to healthcare, and this should be supplied to them at just about every costs since that's the only able to improve society's mindset. Denial of applicants to academic achievement, early marriage, restraint to a lonely culture, defeat by manner of life to start

receiving unavoidable choices, judgement rather than haranguing at job role, reactionary marginalization from registering to vote but rather nationalist party designation, then contact with morally unsound support groups rites upon the murder of his/her spouse are some of the forces that stifle women education and expansion in India today [10].

## 3. CONCLUSION

Education has the capacity to influence society and the mindsets of traditionalist individuals, who often cause problems for women and young girls when it comes to deciding on a career path and future prospects. Everyone should be aware that education is a key right guaranteed by They should enforce the founding documents and compel state authorities to provide fundamental, low-cost services Educational opportunities. Education for adolescent females is limited owing to a variety of problems, the most prominent of which is the lack of substructure outside of schools. Because of the amount of time spent traveling to and from school, the fear of violence, and the unknown possibilities, providing public transportation for girls is critical. Allowable deliveries will be obligatory to rescue girls from early marriages and open doors of opportunity for them. A consciousness program that focuses on the dynamics of feeding in both physical and mental development is ideal.

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