

Paper -women education

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Paper code-303

Deptt.of Education

Semester-3rd

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TOPIC - NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S EDUCATION

Recommenndation of National Policy on Women's Education (1986):

National Policy on Education plays a positive role in order to provide powers to the women. In this regard its recommendations are as under:

- (a) Status of women: education will be used as an agent of basic change in the status of women.
- (b) Promotion of women studies: Various courses such as home science, music fine arts, tailoring and embroidery cooking and needlework will be provided for the promotion of women studies.
- (c) Improvement of women"s education: there should be improvement of women"s education through redesigned curricula, text book training and orientation of teacher s should decision making on administration.
- (d) Provision of various courses: Various vocational and professional courses will be provided for the promotion of women studies.
- (e) Removal of illiteracy: Highest place would be given to eradicate women"s illiteracy. The obstacle that comes in the way of primary level of education be put to an end.

National Commission for Women (1992)

This commission also interacts for gender equality through media, social activists and academics for suggesting the ways of ensuring due representation of women in all spheres. It was constituted on 31st January 1992 with Mrs. Jayanti Patnaik as the chairperson. The mandate of this commission is to study the problems faced by the women and to make recommendations to eradicate those. It also evaluates the status of the Indian women from time to time.

National Policy for the Empowerment of Women (2001)

This policy aims at bringing about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. It focuses on equal access to women health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational education, employment and community practices by active participation and involvement of women in public offices etc.

The National Knowledge Commission (2007)

This commission focussed on access to knowledge, knowledge concepts and creation of new knowledge. Under this, Universities are making sincere efforts for providing facilities and necessary provisions to the female students. Though there are many committees and policies, these are some major commissions and policies led to the empowerment of women through women education in India after its Independence.

Conclusion

Women education is a most needed and urgent issue in the progressive era. It is rather a big opportunity for India to develop socially and economically. Educated women are the only weapons who yield positive impact on the Indian society through their contributions both at home and in professional fields. Thus, women education is a much needed one in present days. Many committees, Commissions and policies were formed by the Govt. of India for the upliftment of women education throughout and for the spread of education

for their own life, own way of living, gaining self-confidence and strength to establish own identity. The role of women outside the home has become an important feature of the social and economic life of the country. With the progress of the years this will become more and more significant. So, from this point of view more and greater attention should be paid to the various problems of training and development of the women. The education of women must therefore be emphasized not only on the grounds of social justice, but also because it accelerates social transformation leading to in turn development of the nation.