

Role Of Women Organisation To Empowering Rural Women Through Education

Anita Deka Bora

Assistant Professor, Department of Education,
Lakhimpur Girls' College

Abstract: In this paper, a case study has been done on the "Role of Women Organization to Empowering Rural Women through Education." An attempt has been made to study - educational status and awareness about their insight potentialities and it create social emancipation through empowerment.

The study is based on primary data. Data is be collected by random sampling method.

Keywords: Role of women/women empowerment/Role of NGO.

I. INTRODUCTION

"India lives in its villages" - Mahatma Gandhi. Historical data signified that women have many roles in civilisation since ancient time and these roles are changing over the period.

After independence women came forward in all the sectors and there are remarkable changes in the status of women in the field of education, Art and Culture.

Rural women form the backbone of the agricultural labour force across much of the developing world. Globally in 2009, more than a third of female workforce was engaged in agriculture. United Nation International Day of Rural women celebrate and honour the role of rural women on October 15 each year. It recognizes rural women's importance in enhancing agricultural and rural development worldwide. Education is a Landmark of women empowerment. Education of women is the most powerful means of changes of position is society. Education also brings equality and improves the status of women in the family and society. As education is the major tool of empowerment, but the condition of education for women in the rural areas is very alarming in Assam. There is a huge gap in the literacy rate between the urban and rural areas in Assam. The first MahilaSamiti was established at Dibrugarh in 1915, followed by another at Nagaon in 1917, next at Tezpur in 1919 that were based on Gandhian ideologies. In 1926, the state level MahilaSamiti was formed under the name of Assam PradeshikMahilaSamiti.

ABOUT RWUAA

Rural Women Upliftment Association of Assam. RWUAA is a state level voluntary organization NGO established in 1989. For the welfare and development of the unprivileged, down trodden, weakest of the weaker, economically backward section like SC, ST with a special emphasis of 'women empowerment' and focal interest of 'children' in the Health and families welfare, Agriculture and Allied, income generation. Human Resource Development and all social sectors for singhting a 'sustainable' development.

II. OBJECTIVES

- ✓ To study the importance of education for the women of rural areas for their empowerment.
- ✓ Create awareness among rural women to know their potentialities.
- ✓ Create awareness to know their rights for social emancipation through empowerment.

III. METHODOLOGY

The study is based on primary data. To collect primary data from sampling unit, a sample survey has been made and

for this purpose a suitable questionnaire was a view to collect information from the sample village.

IV. MAJOR FINDINGS

“If you planning one year ahead, plant rice, if you planning ten years ahead plan trees, if you are planning a hundred years ahead educate the people.”

Empowerment allows individuals to reach their full potential to improve their political and social participation and to believe in their own capabilities. Empowerment enables the person to gain insight and have awareness of what is undesirable and unfavourable about her current situation, perceive a better situation, the possibilities of attaining it and realising what is within her reach and what she could do to get to a better situation.

India is a Nation of Village, about two third of total population lives in rural areas. But the educational conditions in the rural areas still in a very bad shape after more than sixty years of our independence except some states which have a achieved success in the field of the education of women in the rural areas. Assam remains at the bottom level in the field of education of the women in the rural areas.

- ✓ In spite of the government's multifarious endeavours through special stipends and scholarships free education, reservation of seats in schools and colleges etc., the female of rural area are not satisfactory educated till now.
- ✓ Poor transportation and communication facilities in the rural area.
- ✓ Drop out of Girl students due to economic backwarder, negligence of guardians towards the education of Girls.
- ✓ High school level of school is not sufficiently available in the close distance of their village.
- ✓ Lack of strong motivation toward higher education of girls due to some problems like economic backwardness, early marriage of girls etc.
- ✓ 70% of rural women were engaged in agriculture, 15% service, 9% in business and 6% women were belongs to other types of occupation.
- ✓ Most of rural women are enable to challenge some social values and norms which are effecting for their personality.

V. SUGGESTION

India has a long tradition of social service, social reform and voluntary agencies. The sixty five years plan (1980 – 85). The government identified new areas in which NGOs as new actors could participate in development.

The objective of NGOs reveal the range of their goals, ideals, programmes and activities. Regarding the aims and objectives, the NGOs are broad based and each NGO combines more than one objective. These objectives cover a wide spectrum of subjects like Socio-economic development of women, empowerment of women, development of rural folks, tribals, environmental protection, literacy, rehabilitations of needy, awareness programmes, poverty alleviation,

leadership training, consumer protection and so no. The major activities of NGOs in Assam for rural women are a follows –

- ✓ Development of woman and rural folks socially, economically, politically through income generating activities, educational programmes, awareness camps etc.
- ✓ Encouraging the rural folks to participate actively in cultural activities, arts, sports and science activities.
- ✓ Running educational programmes like formal Education, non-formal education and adult education.
- ✓ Protecting the environment, rehabilitating the deprived sections like the handicapped, mentally retarded and orphans.
- ✓ Initiating self-employment ventures for women and organizing leadership quality and personality development programmes.
- ✓ Eradicating poverty through generation of employment opportunities income generating activities, providing skill based training, imparting new technology in agriculture etc.
- ✓ Creating awareness about small families.
- ✓ Formation of self-help groups and provides financial assistance to the members of SHGs in order to empower them economically.
- ✓ Organizing mother and child care programmes and value based education sessions to decrease child death, malnutrition of women at the time of pregnancy, children healthand hygiene.
- ✓ To motivate rural people for achieving economic sufficiency using traditional skills and local resources.
- ✓ To empower rural women, women's participation in the decision making process.
- ✓ To impart knowledge and provide training to rural people on various development issues.
- ✓ Networking with various government and non-government agencies on programs of social and economic development as well as women health care support.

VI. CONCLUSION

In the world of the 21st century, women get a very high position in every field, i.e. political, economics, social, cultural, education and so on.

A few NGOs have been operating without proper direction, organisational development, good management practices and specific mission. NGO alone cannot do maraclesovernight. Therefore the government should watch and ward the working of NGOs, at phase wise manner. Thus the fund directly should move to beneficiaries. The NGOs should accountable for the funds.

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