



REVIEW ON CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT:- Social and economic scenario of India has undergone a huge change, and so has the status of women. The women of today have made significant continuous role in several fields. They have broken the prejudice that women are a home maker and that cannot compete with men. Women play variety of significant roles in our society from their birth till the end of life. Even after playing her all the roles and the entire job timely in efficient manner in the modern society, she is weak because men are still strongest gender of the society. Technical Education of women is considered to be a catalyst for overall development of a nation. In this paper contribution of women in technical education and industrial sector are presented.

KEY WORDS: Women, National Scenario, Technical Education, Industrial Sector, contribution

INTRODUCTION

In technical Education and industrial sector, women are facing lots of challenges. Women as technology users often co-opt the technology as originally designed and utilize it to further their values, particularly their need to communicate. From the telephone to e-mail, as women have encountered communication technologies they have been quick to utilize them to maintain contact with other people, displaying characteristic women's ways of knowing such as having a need for context and explanation. Women as a group have also approached the use of computers, especially computer games, with some differences, yet they do engage in the "building up" games and use the creative tool software. They often inventing tools, materials, and processes in order to adapt and modify her world. Even after lots of awareness programs, rules and regulations in the society by the government, women's life is more complicated than a man. She has to take care of herself and family members as daughter, granddaughter, sister, daughter-in-law, wife, mother, mother-in-law, grandmother, etc. Even by such a big responsibility in the family, they are still fully capable to come out and do job for bright future of own, family and country. Now Women's participation, knowledge and inputs were marginalized and their role shifted from being primary worker to an industrialist.

Participating in S&T education is important to support women's and girls' role as users and innovators of technologies as well as researchers, scientists and technologists. Their low participation is problematic not only from a rights point of view, but also from an economic angle. In an era where economic growth is often linked to a country's capacity for innovation, women's contributions become especially important. Women help diversify research and development teams, bringing different points of view that can fuel creativity and result in better quality outputs.

BENEFITS OF WOMEN IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

- Women participation in technical education plays an important role in the economic growth and development of the country.
- Numbers of women involvement in technical job inspires other women for job and for education of their girl child.
- Numbers of women in higher position improves environment of job. (Either company or educational institute) by personal care and understanding of employer.
- Several women in other educational fields have tried to provide direction in order to help teachers to implement feminist ideals in their pedagogy.
- Women working in this sector be-come socially mobile to live in other cities away from their male relatives and families for the sake of their jobs. They no longer constrain themselves to optimize for jobs which are near to their home town alone.
- Women take decision of their own due to advancement of their career.
- Their household income enlarging their bargaining power within the households.
- In technical sector, Individualization capacities are enhanced as the women employees need to make decisions very often on their own and that too instantly, thus, offering greater scope for boosting up their agency. This, in turn, helped in re-defining the traditional gender norms.

- Engaging girls in technology early was seen to be a critical factor to ensure they develop confidence in their abilities and support the development in science and technical based careers.
- Through higher and technical education Women get white-collar job with comparatively high salary, easy international mobility, gender-neutral policy based on knowledge-centric skills possession, flexible work routine and physically less demanding work process in comfortable indoor work- environment. The gateway of getting into this sector is. As such, growing female participation rate in this sector has raised the claim that it has encouraged women into professional, technical and higher education. High employment potentiality in this industry inspired a large number of girls to go for professional education.
- Governments also have played role to increase women's economic participation. One might even observe that government has been a more active and effective force in promoting gender diversity than business has, and legislative responses have had a more positive impact on women's economic participation than responses by the private sector.
- Government made schooling compulsory for children of both sexes. These laws have been crucial to providing women with access to education, which underpins women's participation in the workforce.
- In India, specific laws were introduced to ensure that women constitute one-third of local government representation. Today local women occupy as much as 43 percent of the seats at the village and district levels.
- As women are educated the family becomes smaller, means population of country controls automatically.
- A one-child limit allows women to have a manageable home life while still being in a position to advance their careers.
- Under a one-child policy, many parents of girls have become advocates of gender equality, and this has brought about a shift in perceptions across China.
- Under a one-child policy, daughters do not have to compete with male siblings for parental involvement and recognition, and this has translated into improved self-esteem among girls.
- Having a single child means that the investment in education per child has increased significantly. This has benefited both girls and boys.

BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN

- Women choose to enroll in great proportions in arts, human studies and social sciences than in mathematics, science and technology across the world. The origin of this under representation of women has been largely structural, created in and through the social structures of institutions and the segmentation of the labour market, and internalised in values and beliefs about appropriate roles and expectations.
- Perceived differences in male and female roles and capabilities, inculcated through socialisation in the home and family, reinforced through schooling, through vocational/career guidance services, through experiences in the workplace, peer pressure and through absence of female role models. Enormous motivation and self-confidence is needed to break through these barriers. Lack of confidence and self-esteem is itself a major barrier.
- Despite this "the belief continues to persist that females are by nature technologically ignorant and unable to absorb scientific and technological information or to acquire technical skills. Due to their role as housekeeper and child-rearer, they were placed at low position in society.
- Women are considered as the goddess in the Indian society from the ancient time however it is also true that they are not treated as goddess. They are being ill-treated for many years and used just as things to fulfill the wishes of men and family. So working hours is a great barrier for job. Though they are educated not doing job.
- Due to technical job involvement is increased in working hour. So stress level increased and hyper tension is going to increase.
- Situational: the barriers faced generally by women in attending courses apply: family commitments, lack of partner support, financial, living in rural/isolated areas. Fees requirements are major barriers where women do not have independent control of resources, where they are dependent on male partners who are unsupportive. Male partners are more likely to be unsupportive of entry to non-traditional, male oriented spheres.
- Institutional barriers: these are barriers which arise because of the ways in which institutions make their programs available. Significant general barriers which apply to women are well documented: fixed hours; substantial attendance requirement; lockstep approach to curriculum; makes missed sessions hard to catch up on; lack of child care facilities; off putting, "unfriendly" course information.
- Child care: Lack of available or affordable child care represents a significant barrier to women's economic participation. At such times their productivity at work suffered, and they were left with feelings of stress and unease.
- The insecurity outside the household is today the greatest obstacle in the path of women.
- Career and family planning: The conventional business career path poses particular difficulties for women with family responsibilities who nevertheless wish to advance professionally. The age at which many women begin to think about starting a family coincides with one of the most productive periods of her career. Many

professional women have already reached middle-management ranks when they begin to wrestle with the competing demands of workplace and home.

- Due to the nature of household responsibilities, inadequate infrastructure particularly affects women. The lack of facilities of transport within villages is a bottleneck, given the constraints in geographic mobility imposed by safety and social norms. Investment in local transport infrastructure may thus directly alleviate a major constraint to female entrepreneurs in markets.
- The biggest barrier that exists is the mind-set of women. If they choose not to pursue career success, it is difficult for organisations to do anything about this. It is a matter of personal choice.
- We also know that women in rural areas travel long distances to collect fuel, firewood and water. Not only is this time-consuming, but it also has a deleterious effect on women's health and education. Dropout rates among female students are higher in schools.

NATIONAL SCENARIO

Being homemakers, women have also become great achievers in the outside world. Women have made their presence felt in all fields be it business, education, fashion, entertainment, finance, information technology earlier it was said that it a woman is working she is just fit to do administrative or lower management jobs. But women have proved them wrong and they have been successful leaders and mentors. The sharp mind and sympathetic nature of women has helped them achieve success in the business world. They successfully overcome any challenge posed this way. Some examples of women who have made notable contribution to the economy are Kiran Mazumdar show the founder and head of Bicon, one of the leading organization in the field of Biotechnology in India. Nainalal Kidwai the deputy chief executive officer (CEO) of the Hong -Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd. India (HSBC), Chandra Kochar is the MD of ICICI banks India. These women have created History in the business world of India not only because of their personal achievement, but also because of their initiative to boost India's Corporate Performance.

These are the examples of women; she had the opportunity and the education to become successful but there another side to this also. Though women have made successful contributions in the organization, the bias against them still exists they still have to work double hard for their performance to get noticed in the society. People are still prejudiced to give women important role in business. Women have been contributing to all field of society in some way or the other whether it is urban or rural; women play an active part toward contributing to the social economic growth of the country. Women despite the lack of the education and facing many problems have been engaging in various domestic and community services. The contribution of women has always been omnipresent, in every field they have made notable contributions towards the growth of the India economy the active participation of women has led to the betterment of the Indian Society.

Finally, because women are performing at a high level in technology careers, there is no question about women's capability in the field. The issue for education is therefore to remove the barriers that are interfering with girls' and women's access to technology and success in it.

CONCLUSION

Women are strengthening themselves and create best career opportunities with the balance of social life. In technical education and industrial sector, irrespective of challenges and hurdles, they made best ways to choosing appropriate job function. Now a day mans are also support and encourages women for their technical education and career. Overall in India as well around the world, in today's scenario no one can easily found big difference in man and women, in technical education and industrial sector.

The variety of barriers to women's and girls' participation in S&T education highlights the need for responses that not only focus on encouraging women and girls to enter S&T fields, but also on changing institutions to make S&T more attractive to women and girls.

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