

IMPACT OF EDUCATION IN SOCIO ECONOMIC GROWTH IN TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

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Abstract

India has a wealth of human power resources that, with the right education, may be enlightened and empowered. One way to lessen poverty and inequality is through education. As a whole, society benefits from its unique quality. It promotes fair expansion of the economy. Knowledge gained via appropriate education is becoming more important as a result of globalization in order to match our international standards. An excellent education is the single most important factor in a person's capacity to grow professionally and personally. A nation's economy, technological prowess, and stability are all boosted by its investment in its citizens' education. A competitive economy cannot function without technology and human capital, the value of human resources also known as human capital. Space for technological advancement and human resource skill development is provided by higher education. A person's social traits, family income, parental education and occupation, interest abilities, and level of higher education are some of the aspects that could impact their long-term career choice.

INTRODUCTION

"The real goal of schooling is to teach people how to think," Albert Einstein once said. Education, in his view, should prepare students to think critically about issues pertaining to their own lives, the world at large, social and economic justice, the growth of their country, the establishment of businesses, the promotion of goods and services, and the promotion of peace. According to the National Educational Council, there are two distinct types of education: enslavement and emancipation. The first one implies limiting kids' understanding, whereas the second one encourages imagination. Slavery education teaches pupils that they cannot comprehend complex ideas. The 'by-hearts' approach is its exclusive mode of instruction. Their education will never be complete, even after they graduate from high school. But with the second, more liberated approach, the learner grasps both the idea and how to put it into practice. Education is objective not just in imparting knowledge but also in comprehending, learning, applying, and achieving results. The only one who forbade education in the Garden of Eden was God. Adam and Eve had experienced good and evil after consuming the apple. The people now know good and evil, according to this biblical passage, because of education. Education and associated infrastructure were prioritized in the first five-year plan (1951–1956). The first five-year plan's most notable aspects include allowing for the establishment of a significant number of schools, offering lunch to students, and giving incentives for children to enroll in school. Since 1964, students have been eligible for free tuition up to the tenth grade, as well as free textbooks, notebooks, and uniforms.

How can we help women feel more empowered and advance gender equality? The solution is to empower low-income women with resources while simultaneously promoting gender equality at home and in society; this will have a significant impact on development. The expansion of women's chances in fields such as public works, agriculture, and banking might hasten economic growth and lessen the impact of future financial crises. Gender equality encompasses numerous facets in politics, society, and culture; it is a moral necessity that seeks justice and equitable. Indeed, gender equality in education, work, and entrepreneurship has been a major goal for many nations in the last few decades. The right kind of higher education prepares students for the workforce and encourages them to take the entrepreneurial plunge. A bachelor's degree is a crucial factor since it gives the targeted information and abilities needed for a certain career path.

PROFILE OF TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

This study aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the district by analyzing its history, geography, society, economy, education, and culture. It also aims to capture the prevailing environment during the research era.

According to the study's author, these data points can shed a lot of insight on societal improvement patterns and evolutionary processes. Publications of the Lead Bank as well as other government documents, publications, and gazetteers were consulted for the data, facts, and figures offered in this section. From 1947 to the year 2000, this research spans. For this reason, the 1991 Census will continue to serve as the primary data source. When applicable, we have also used data from the 2001 Census. In terms of the study's analysis, interpretations, inferences, and findings, the years 1947–

2000 are adequately covered. It should come as no surprise that the data and information examined cover the years 1947 to 2000.

In the year 1790, in the Tirunelveli district, the East India Company was established. The British Crown eventually took direct authority of the District. There are a number of interesting cultural, religious, and even political aspects to this area. The district's appearance in our epics should come as no surprise. Thiru-Nel-Veir, which means "Sacred Paddy Hedge" in Tamil, is the root of the name Thirunelveli. The Sthalapurana is the literary work from which its name is derived. It lays out a legend of where the name Tirunelveli came from. One who prayed for rain was Vedhasarma, who was devoted to Lord Siva. While he was doing that, he stretched out some paddy to dry overnight. He prayed, and God heard him. Although it rained, the paddy was protected from the downpour by a covering hedge that the Lord had fashioned. A miracle had occurred. Thus, Thiru-nel-veli is the name that the area now goes by. In addition to its enormous popularity, this southern Tami Nadu area was pivotal in India's fight for independence. Tirunelveli Seemai was the name under which it was known in Thenpandi Nadu (the southern Pandian region) during the time of the early Pandyas. During their administration, the Nayaks and Pandyas planted the seeds for the district's eventual all-around growth and development, making it an exceptional agricultural region.

A name given to the location by the East India Company was Tinnevely. Heroism on the part of the district's kings is recounted in epic manner in historical accounts. This area was the birthplace and childhood home of many famous writers, thinkers, and patriots. Some notable figures include the first hero to oppose the British Empire, Veerapandiya Kattabomman; Subramaniya Bharathi, a national poet; and V.O. Chidambaram, a Tamilian who sailed the first native ship.

EDUCATION

When it comes to fighting poverty, emerging nations place a premium on education. Our culture has shifted to relying on information because of the rapid pace of change in the world. A person's and a society's cultural and socioeconomic growth are facilitated by higher education and research. The academic endeavors of the future will be shaped by the profound changes that have occurred in higher education during the last decade, as stated at the UNESCO global conference on the subject. Three metrics quantify a nation's human development. A fair level of living, average educational attainment (knowledge), and a healthy lifestyle are all part of these qualities. Living well and having a good standard of living are quantified by GDP per capita, purchasing power, and the quality of life.

Education spending raises human capital, which is crucial to economic expansion for three reasons. Investment in education has increased national income, improved living standards, and sped up economic growth, according to a plethora of studies conducted in India and around the world. Additionally, education has contributed to the alleviation of poverty and the improvement of health. In India, public and private organizations work together to provide educational opportunities for the general public. According to historical accounts, the first university was established at Takshashila in the fifth century BC. With all the hallmarks of a university, Nalanda University was the world's first institution of higher learning. The educational system in India grew more Westernized as a result of British administration. When it comes to elementary school in India, the responsibility falls on the Department of School Education and Literacy.

Higher Education

After completing high school, students go on to the next level of study, known as higher education. Acquiring a higher degree of secondary education is the first step toward a higher level of education. Courses offered at the undergraduate, graduate, postgraduate, and diploma levels cover a wide range of topics and include research, teaching, applied work training, and university-based social services. It also encompasses institutions that provide professional courses, career colleges, vocational schools, and trades. It provides opportunities to study environmental studies, art, engineering, technology, medicine, and science. For "Higher education is of permanent importance for economic and social developments," the World Bank's 1994 report "The Lessons of Experience" provides the necessary justification. Additionally, it emphasizes the significance of higher education for economic development. That higher education is valued as a tool for national progress is evident from this.

India has the world's third-largest system of higher education, behind only the United States and China. At the tertiary level, the primary regulatory authority is the University Grants Commission (UGC), which acts as an advisor to the government, coordinates amongst the states, and sets standards. Another body that keeps an eye on how well technical education is running in India is the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). India is home to 42 federal institutions and 275 state universities, according to the UGC. As many as 90 of these schools are private, while 130 are considered regarded. In addition to the 33 institutions that are considered to be of national importance, the State Act additionally establishes five more institutions. There are almost 33,000 institutions, including 1,800 colleges specifically for women, and these range from public and private universities.

Agency building "Empowerment" means "becoming powerful" in its most basic sense. In 1985, in Nairobi, Kenya, at the International Women's Conference, the idea of empowerment was first presented. "A redistribution of social power and control of resources in favour of women" was the conference's definition of empowerment. The term "empowerment" describes a social movement that seeks to rectify systemic inequalities in power and influence. The disempowerment of some structures, processes, and organizations allows for a redistribution of power within and across families and society.

Factors influencing the Level of promoting society by Higher Education

Using the following criteria, we examine the three parts' perspectives on societal promotion as it relates to higher education in the Tirunelveli district from 1950 to 2000.

- ❖ Educational background
- ❖ Residence status
- ❖ Monthly household income

Diversity, contrasts, and contradictions define India. India ranks quite low on the UNDP's Human Development Index (HDI) for human development, despite its remarkable performance as a software exporter. Women make up half of India's population. Roughly 300 million people in India are struggling to make ends meet. The policies and programs designed for development fail to recognize women's crucial role in the nation's economic growth. There is still a dearth of female representation in Indian parliament and state assemblies. Empowering women in traditional societies takes time. Producing productive results takes a long time. The empowerment of women has not improved to the projected level, despite the introduction of many schemes aimed at empowering women. Despite the adage that "women are equal to men," gender inequalities persist, especially in more rural regions. Women in rural areas have not had their full potential realized and have been further relegated to lower social ranks as a result of socioeconomic restraints. Even though the constitution ensures that men and women have equal rights and privileges to contribute to society, women have been the most marginalized and ignored group for a long time. In most workplaces, women's wages are lower than men's.

In comparison to their global counterparts, working women in India face a greater number of obstacles. The failure to adequately manage the home, the child, and the workplace is to blame. The working circumstances of working women could be improved and stress levels could be reduced through the use of work-life balancing techniques and the empowerment of women to make decisions about the home. The unfairness of paying female workers lower salaries and wages stems from the ingrained belief that women are less capable and efficient than males. There is still a gender gap at the entry level of the workforce, which limits the advancement opportunities for women. Women and girls have the potential to make profound societal changes, so efforts should be focused on empowering them. We must all continue to work towards a more deliberate strategy for women's empowerment. Even while rural women have the potential to be highly motivated and hardworking, they are often unaware of the many development programs and schemes that have been declared by both public and private entities. One of the main challenges to achieving empowerment is the widespread lack of education. It is our constitutional duty to ensure that women have the same opportunities and protections as men. The empowerment of women requires a concerted effort from all parties involved. Women business owners in rural areas are having a hard time getting their wares noticed.

CONCLUSION

The demand for, and the expectations of, people for higher degrees and actual higher education have led to an expansion of higher education institutions. History of caste and class differences, associated deprivations, and the belief that 252 educations is a crucial way to bridge social status inequalities should also be considered when considering aspirations for higher education. The Tirunelveli district is home to no less than twenty-three universities. A large number of them are privately run with only a single government sponsorship. The vast majority of these organizations are Christian missionary groups. A growing number of students and parents are deciding to pursue higher education as a result of the relatively low cost of tuition at the bachelor's degree level. The study scholar's recommendations will improve the influence of universities on society advancement if they are accepted.

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