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GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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By

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In special Way We have are in debated to head of the department Of community Service Smt. l.Lavanaya for being the Source Of inspiration and encourage Ment to us every step.... 🙂

Filters

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis/ dissertation entitled Application of COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT that is being Submitted I.lavanya (Regno:- 223558100006 in partial fulfillment for the award of in (Community Service project) to SAS Govt Degree College Narayana Puram is recorded ofbonafide work Carried Out by her under My gudiance and Supervision

The results embodied in this project have not been Submitted to another University Or institute For the award of any degree Or Diploma

Signature of the Supervisor

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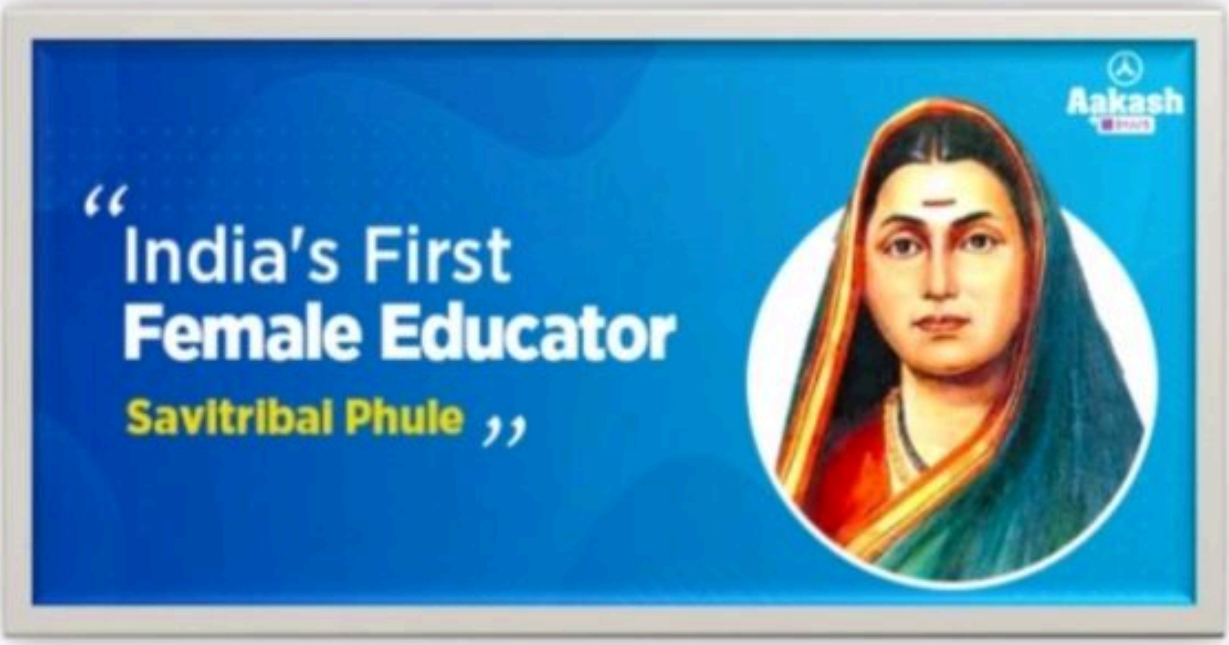
INTRODUCING ON SAVITRIBAI PHULE

Women education refers to **every form of education that aims at improving the knowledge, and skill of women and girls**. It includes general education at schools and colleges, vocational and technical education, professional education, health education, etc.

Savitribai Phule's birth anniversary: All about India's first female teacher & feminist icon

- Savitribai, together with her husband Jyotirao Phule, founded one of India's first girls' schools in Pune, at Bhide Wada, in 1848.

Hailed as one of India's first modern feminists, Savitribai Phule was born on January 3, 1831 in Maharashtra's Satara district. January 3 marks the birth anniversary of a social reformer and feminist icon Savitribai Phule. Phule was born on January 3, 1831 in Maharashtra, and is remembered for her vital role in championing



women rights in India.

Savitribai, together with her husband Jyotirao Phule, founded one of India's first girls' schools in Pune, at Bhide Wada, in 1848.

Apart from that, Savitribai Phule also broke the shackles of patriarchy by becoming the first Indian woman to become a teacher at a time when girls were not allowed to attend schools. She is also regarded as the first female teacher of India.

As India celebrates Savitribai Phule's birth anniversary, here are a few facts about her:

Phule was married off to Jyotiba at the age of nine. She was illiterate at the time, but her husband taught her to read and write at their home.

After completing her education, she enrolled herself in two teacher's training programs, one in Ahmedabad and another in Pune, according to reports.

Following her training, she became India's first female teacher as well as the first Indian headmistress.

Savitribai Phule later established three schools for girls in Pune by the end of 1851, with her husband.

Phule later opened a women's shelter called the Home for the Prevention of Infanticide where widows could deliver their children and leave them for adoption if they wanted.

She was against the child marriage and strongly opposed the Sati tradition.

Phule also set up a shelter home for widows.

Savitribai also used her voice to raise awareness regarding widow remarriage.

In Bhida Wada school established by Savitribai Phule, she hired Fatima Begum Sheikh, who was the sister of Jyotiba's friend Usman Sheikh. Fatima became the first Muslim woman teacher in the country, reports said.

Despite facing resistance from the local community with conservative views, Savitribai continued to teach girls and children of different castes.

She died on March 10, 1897 after contracting a disease while trying to save a 10-year-old boy.

WOMEN EDUCATION IN INDIA

Abstract :-

Women education is an essential need to change their status in the society. Educated women can play a very important role in the society for socio-economic development. Education eliminates inequalities and disparities as the means of recovering their status within and out of their families. It is the key factor for women empowerment, prosperity, development and welfare. Education provides more strength to women. Such strength comes from the process of empowerment and empowerment will come from the education. Education plays significant role in women empowerment inequality and vulnerability of women in the society in India. This paper is an effort to capture the emerging picture with respect to women's education in India.

Female literacy is considered a key factor for the rapid development of a country. An educated woman is important for decision making in relation health seeking, family planning, nutrition and economic issues etc. She not only helps in the development of human resources, but in improving the quality of life. There is a disparity in literacy between men and women in India. At present status and awareness of women that entrepreneurship opens up new fields for they and they can achieve their cherished profession which has independent and self support.

INTRODUCTION :-

Women play a very important role in the progress of a family, society and country. In order to make democracy successful in the country women education is necessary together with the men. Educated women are the real source of happiness in the family. Education is one of the milestones for women empowerment because it enables them to respond to the challenges, to confront their traditional role and change their life-style (Bhat,2015).

The female literacy rate in India is lower than the male literacy rate. Compared to boys fewer girls are enrolled in the schools and many them drop out. "Educate a Girl, Empower a Nation." Women play a vital role in the development of the nation. In this century the economic wealth of the

country not only depends on the men but also in the hands of the women.To improve the role of women in the society the government mainly concentrated on their education and increasing employment opportunities. In these circumstances, we require the further improvement in the equality in gender, level of literacy and empowerment of women in every corner in India. For that, the Indian Government has launched quite a few programmes and schemes to carry them into conventional of development. These actions have brought about observable changes in the socio-economic conditions of women. After India got independence, the participation of women nationalists was widely acknowledged. When the Indian Constitution was formulated, it granted equal rights to women, considering them legal citizens of the country and as an equal to men in terms of freedom and opportunity. Free and compulsory education to the children between the ages of 6 to 14 is a fundamental right of Indian citizens according to the Indian Constitution under the 86th Amendment. Even though the Indian government, has taken some measures such as the "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan" (the main intend of this program is to give primary education particularly to girl children from poor rural areas).Inspite of these activities there are many obstacles in women education. Hence, this study is mainly focused on women education in India an analysis.

Education is a key factor for the rapid development of a country and literacy is the basis of education. It is necessary for a person to be literate before he becomes educated. A higher level of education provides dynamism to society and helps in social upliftment (Khullar,2010).The literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental insolation for cultivating peaceful and friendly international relation. The women education in India plays a very important role in the overall development of the country. In the changed scenario, awareness has motivated women to start their own enterprise. The concept of literacy that varies from country to country generally refers to the minimum level of literacy skills. The Population Commission of United Nations considers "the ability, to both read and write a simple message with understanding in any language, a sufficient basis for classifying a person as literate." The Census of India adopted this definition.

QUESTIONNAIRE OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION ?

- What is Education ?
- What is women education ?
- Importance of women education ?
- Problems of women education ?
- How can we IMPROVE women education ?
- Advantages of female education ?



❖ What is education ?



Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, morals, beliefs, habits, and personal development. Educational methods include teaching, training, storytelling, discussion, and directed research.

- Education is both the *act of teaching knowledge to others and the act of receiving knowledge from someone else*. Education also refers to the knowledge received through schooling or instruction and to the institution of teaching as a whole.

❖ What is women education ?



Female education is a catch-all term of a complex set of issues and debates surrounding education for girls and women. It is frequently called girls' education or women's education. It includes areas of gender equality and access to education.

Women's education can be regarded as a kind of knowledge given to women for enhancing their self-respect and self-dignity. This knowledge can be in form of formal, non-formal and informal education, it can also be in form of Adult Education, Community Development, Workshops, Seminars, Conferences and Training

❖ Importance of women education ?

Educating women results in **promoting self respect and also helps in raising the status of women**. An educated woman will be aware of her rights. She can fight against social evils such as domestic violence, dowry demand, low wages etc.



One of the most important benefits of girl education is that the country's future will be brighter and better. Similarly, our economy can grow faster if more and more women become financially strong thereby reducing poverty. Furthermore, women who are educated can take proper care of their children.

❖ Problems of women education ?

Child marriage, poverty, and period stigma are stopping girls from realizing their dreams. Many children do not have the opportunity to learn, especially if they are girls. All girls and boys must have access to quality primary and secondary education to end poverty by 2030



harmful gender stereotypes and wrongful gender stereotyping. child marriage and early and unintended pregnancy. gender-based violence against women and girls. lack of inclusive and quality learning environments and inadequate and unsafe education infrastructure, including sanitation.

❖ How can we Improve women education ?



Various measures have been suggested by the 'National Committee on Women's Education' for the improvement of girls' education. (1) Providing school facilities, opening of new schools, bringing schools within easy reach of the children, starting girls' section in boys' schools, condensed course for adult women etc.

❖ Advantages of female education ?

• **WOMEN WHO ARE EDUCATED –** are less likely to become victims of domestic or sexual abuse.

• **WOMEN WHO ARE EDUCATED** - reduce corruption and change the conditions that lead to terrorism.

• **WOMEN WHO ARE EDUCATED** - are better equipped to contribute to the family income.

• **WOMEN WHO ARE EDUCATED –** help - contribute and prosper their community.



India literacy rate of women education in 2022

According to National Statistical Office (NSO) data, As of the Year, 2021 India's average literacy rate is 77.70%. The male literacy at the India level in 2021 stands at 84.70% & female literacy stands at 70.30%.

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), points to a literacy rate amongst adult women (15-49 years) at 71.5%, & adult men (15-49 years) at 87.4%.

As per the Census 2011, as many as 763,498,517 (76.34 Crore) persons in the country are literate. Of these 434,683,779 (43.46 Crore) are males and 328,814,738 (32.88 Crore) are females. While the overall literacy rate works out to be 72.9 %, the male literacy rate is 80.89% and that for females is 64.64%, showing a gap of 16.25 percentage points between the sexes at the national level.

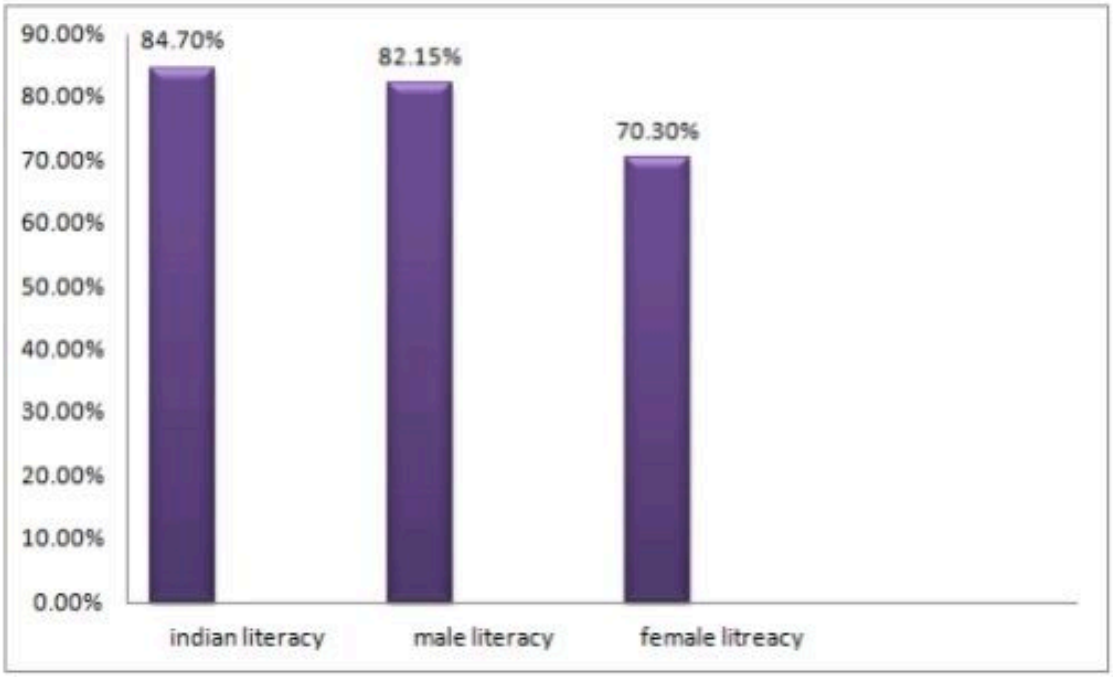
India literacy rate of education in 2011-2021

*	Literacy rate in 2011	Literacy rate in 2021
Male	80.89%	84.70%
Female	64.64%	70.30%
Total population	72.99%	77.70%

Literacy rate: Literacy rate is defined as the percentage of literate persons of age 7 years and above. A person who can read and write a simple message in any language with understanding is considered literate.

Bar graphs :-

present literacy rate of education in india 2022



States & Union Territories by Literary Rate 2022

According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) 2019-21 male literacy at India level in 2021 stands at 84.4% & female literacy stands at 71.5%.

Male Female gap at the all-India level is 12.9 percentage points with male literacy at 84.7% and female literacy at 70.3%. The gap between male and female literacy is the smallest in Kerala at just 2.2 percentage points.

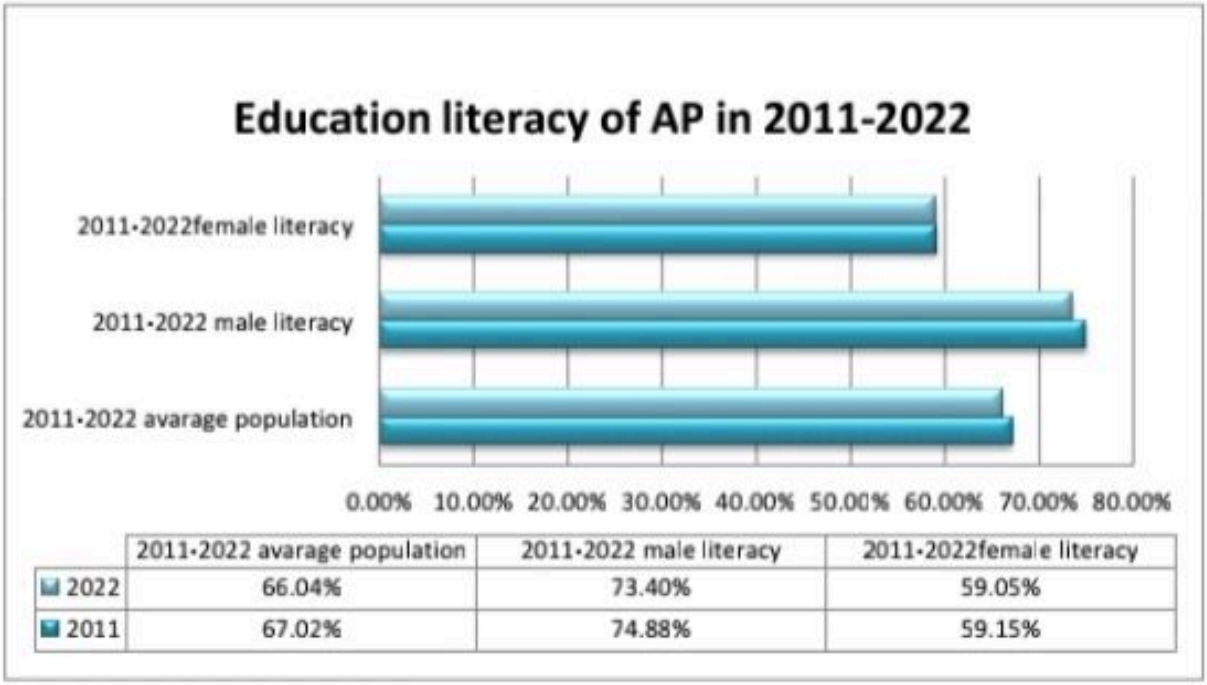
Andhra Pradesh's literacy rate of 66.4% is the lowest among all states in India, Kerala ranked highest in the list with 96.2%. Delhi stood second with 88.7%

AP literacy rate of women education in 2011-2022

Literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh has seen upward trend and is 67.02 percent as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 74.88 percent while female literacy is at 59.15 percent.

The literacy rate of the state stands at 67.41%. However, post bifurcation from Telangana, the state is expected to reach 91.1% by 2021. West Godavari district has the highest literacy rate of 74.6% and Vizianagaram district has the least with 58.9%.

Bar graph:-



	2011-2022 avarage population	2011-2022 male literacy	2011-2022female literacy
2022	66.04%	73.40%	59.05%
2011	67.02%	74.88%	59.15%

Literacy rate of URBAN & RURAL education in AP 2022

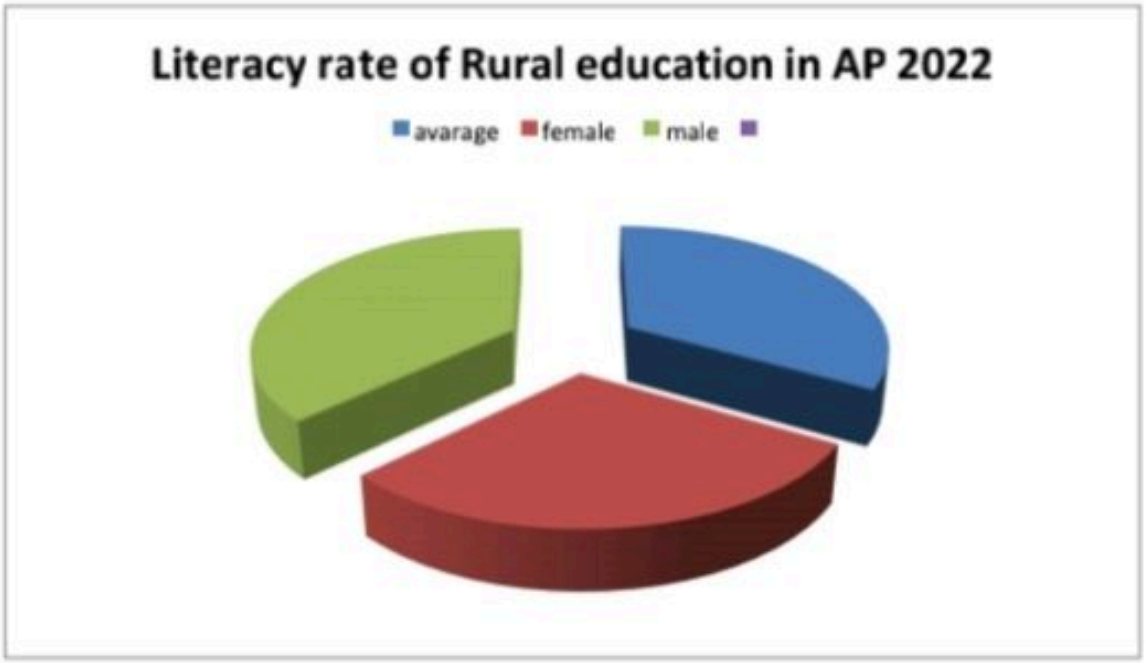
The literacy rate among persons (aged 7 years and above) in India was about 77.7%. In rural areas, literacy rate was 73.5% compared to 87.7% in urban areas.

State	Rural literacy rate			Urban literacy rate		
Andhra	male	female	average	male	female	Average
pradesh	67.5	53.4	60.4	86.3	73.1	79.6

Percentage distribution of rural persons (ages 15 years & above by highest completed levels of education)

- 31.5% were not literate,
- 20.9% were literates up to primary
- 17.2% were of level upper primary/middle,
- 24.9% were of levels secondary and higher secondary
- 5.7% were graduates & above.

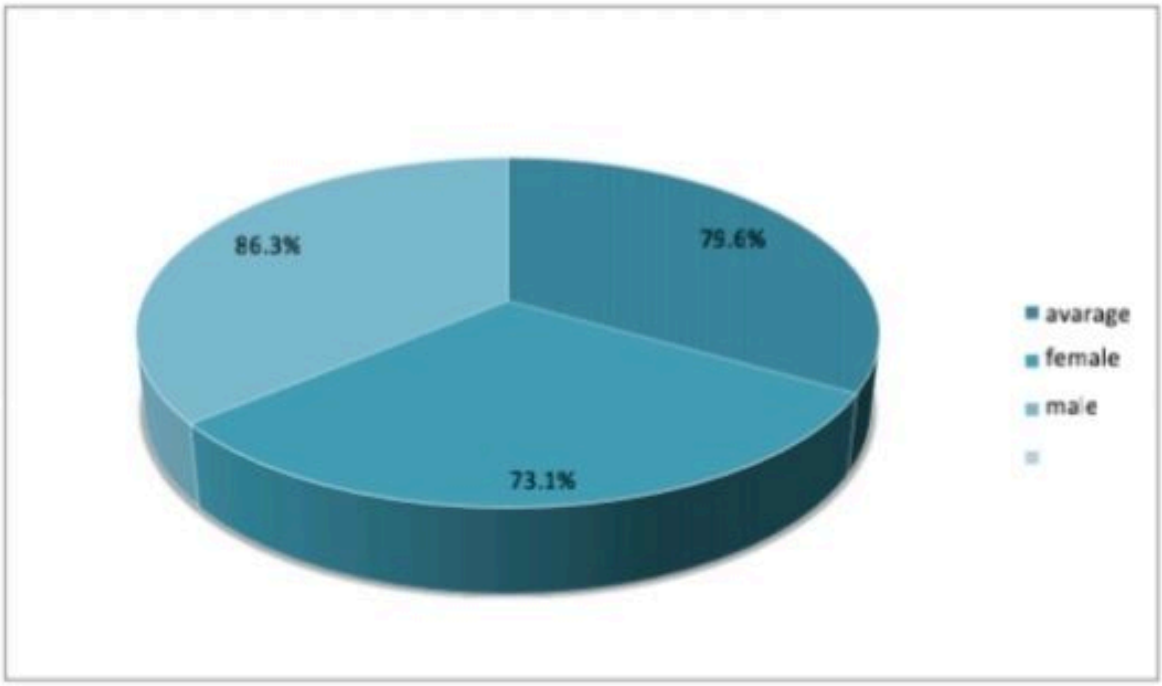
Pie chart :-



Percentage distribution of urban persons (age 15 years & above by highest completed level of education)

- 13.9% were not literate,
- 14.7% were literates up to primary,
- 14.0% were of level upper primary/middle,
- 35.8% were of level secondary and higher secondary
- 21.7% were graduate& above

Literacy rate of urban education in AP-2022



SUCCESSFUL WOMENS IN INDIA

FIRST FEMALE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

Indira Priyadarshini Gandhi Nehru; 19 November 1917 – 31 October 1984) was an Indian politician and a central figure of the Indian National Congress. She was elected as 3rd prime minister of India in 1966 and was also the first and, to date, only female prime minister of India. Gandhi was the daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru, the 1st prime minister of India. She served as prime minister from January 1966 to March 1977 and again from January 1980 until her assassination in October 1984, making her the second longest-serving Indian prime minister after her father.



During Nehru's premiership from 1947 to 1964, Gandhi was considered a key assistant and accompanied him on his numerous foreign trips. She was elected president of the Indian National Congress in 1959. Upon her father's death in 1964, she was appointed as a member of the Rajya Sabha (upper house) and became a member of Lal Bahadur Shastri's cabinet as Minister of Information and Broadcasting. In the Congress Party's parliamentary leadership election held in early 1966 (upon the death of Shastri), she defeated her rival Morarji Desai to become leader, and thus succeeded Shastri, after his death, as Prime Minister of India.

As prime minister, Gandhi was known for her political intransigency and unprecedented centralisation of power. She went to war with Pakistan in support of the independence movement and war of independence in East Pakistan, which resulted in an Indian victory and the creation of Bangladesh, as well as increasing India's influence to the point where it became the sole regional power of South Asia. Citing separatist tendencies, and in response to a call for revolution, Gandhi instituted a state of emergency from 1975 to 1977 where basic civil liberties were suspended and the press was censored. Widespread atrocities were carried out during the emergency.[4] In 1980, she returned to power after free and fair elections. After Gandhi ordered military action in the Golden Temple in Operation Blue Star, her own bodyguards and Sikh nationalists assassinated her on 31 October 1984.

In 1999, Indira Gandhi was named "Woman of the Millennium" in an online poll organised by the BBC.[4] In 2020, Gandhi was named by *Time* magazine among the world's 100 powerful women who defined the last century.

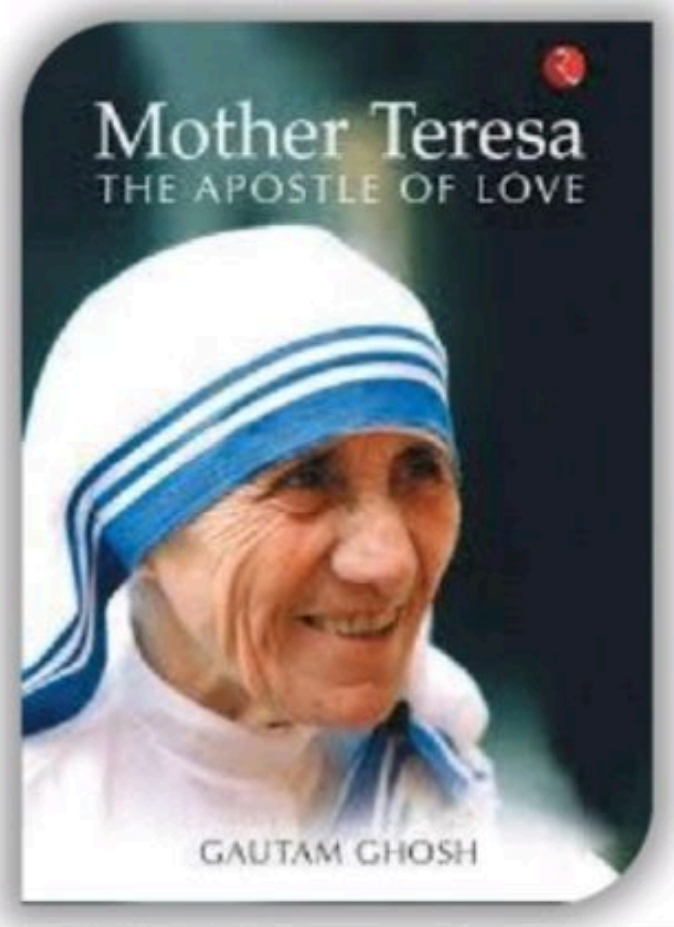
FIRST SOCIAL SURVISE OF INDIA

Mother Teresa

(26 August 1910 – 5 September 1997), also known as **Saint Teresa of Calcutta**, was an Albanian-Indian Roman Catholic nun who in 1950 founded and was an active member of the Missionaries of Charity. Although her passport name was **Mary Teresa Bojaxhiu**[B], she was born **Anjezë Gonxhe Bojaxhiu** now Skopje, capital of North Macedonia. After living in Skopje for eighteen years, she moved to Ireland and then to India, where she lived for most of her life.

After Mother Teresa founded her missionary[7] Roman Catholic religious congregation, it grew to have over 4,500 nuns and was active in 133 countries as of 2012. The congregation manages homes for people who are dying of HIV/AIDS, leprosy and tuberculosis. It also runs soup kitchens, dispensaries, mobile clinics, children's and family counselling programmes, as well as orphanages and schools. Members take vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, and also profess a fourth vow - to give "wholehearted free service to the poorest of the poor."[8]

Mother Teresa received several honours, including the 1962 Ramon Magsaysay Peace Prize and the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize. She was canonised on 4 September 2016, and the anniversary of her death (5 September) is her feast day. A controversial figure during her life and after her death, Mother Teresa was admired by many for her charitable work. She was praised and criticised on various counts, such as for her views on abortion and contraception, and was criticized for poor conditions in her houses for the dying. Her authorized biography was written by Navin Chawla and published in 1992, and she has been the subject of films and other books. On 6 September 2017, Mother Teresa and St. Francis Xavier were named co-patrons of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Calcutta.

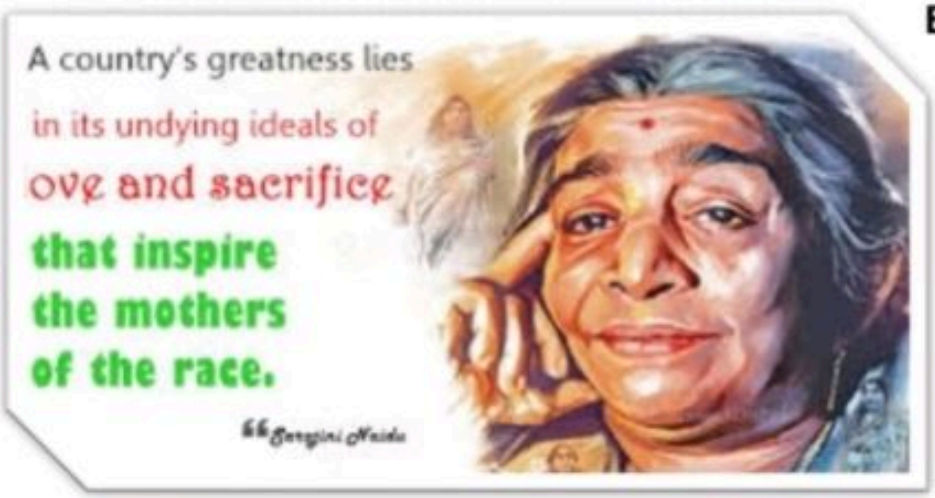


FIRST WOMEN GOVERNOR IN INDIA

Sarojini Naidu (*née* **Chattopadhyay**; 13 February 1879 – 2 March 1949)[1] was an Indian political activist and poet. A proponent of civil rights, women's emancipation, and anti-imperialistic ideas, she was an important person in India's struggle for independence from colonial rule. Naidu's work as a poet earned her the sobriquet 'the Nightingale of India', or 'Bharat Kokila' by Mahatma Gandhi because of colour, imagery and lyrical quality of her poetry.[2]

Born in a Bengali family in Hyderabad, Chattopadhyay was educated in Madras, London and Cambridge. Following her time in England, where she worked as a suffragist, she was drawn to Indian National Congress' movement for India's independence from British rule. She became a part of the Indian nationalist movement and became a follower of Mahatma Gandhi and his idea of swaraj. She married Govindarajulu Naidu, a general physician in 1898. She was appointed the President of the Indian National Congress in 1925 and later became the Governor of the United Provinces in 1947, becoming the first woman to hold the office of Governor in the Dominion of India.

Naidu's poetry includes both children's poems and others written on more serious themes including patriotism, and tragedy. Published in 1912, "In the Bazaars of Hyderabad" remains one of her most popular poems. She died of a cardiac arrest on 2 March 1949.



Education

Chattopadhyay passed her matriculation examination to qualify for university study, earning the highest rank, in 1891, when she was twelve.[3] From 1895 to 1898 she studied in England, at King's College, London and then Girton College, Cambridge, with a scholarship from the Nizam of Hyderabad.[4] In England, she met artists from the Aesthetic and Decadent movements.[5] She travelled briefly in Europe.

Governor of United Provinces

Following India's independence from the British rule in 1947, Naidu was appointed the governor of the United Provinces (present-day Uttar Pradesh), making her India's first woman governor. She remained in office until her death in March 1949 (aged 70).

First woman of Indian origin to go to Space.

Kalpana Chawla (17 March 1962 – 1 February 2003) was an Indian-born American astronaut and mechanical engineer who was the first woman of Indian origin to go to space.[3][4] She first flew on Space Shuttle *Columbia* in 1997 as a mission specialist and primary robotic arm operator.

Her second flight was on STS-107, the final flight of Space Shuttle Columbia in 2003. Chawla was one of the seven crew members who died in the Space Shuttle *Columbia* disaster when the spacecraft disintegrated during its re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere on Feb 1, 2003.[5] Chawla was posthumously awarded the Congressional Space Medal of Honor,[6] and several streets, universities, and institutions have been named in her honor.[7][8][9] She is regarded as a national hero in India.[10]



Early life and education

Kalpana Chawla was born on 17 March 1962 in Karnal, Haryana.[11] She completed her schooling from Tagore Baal Niketan Senior Secondary School, Karnal. She went to local flying clubs and watched planes with her father.[12] Her date of birth was falsified by her family to 1 July 1961, to allow her to become eligible for the matriculation exam.[13] After getting a Bachelor of Engineering degree in Aeronautical Engineering from Punjab Engineering College, India, she moved to the United States in 1982 and obtained a Master of Science degree in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Texas at Arlington in 1984.[14] Chawla went on to earn a second Masters in 1986 and a PhD[15] in aerospace engineering in 1988 from the University of Colorado Boulder.[16]

Career

In 1988, Chawla began working at NASA Ames Research Center, where she did computational fluid dynamics (CFD) research on vertical and/or short take-off and landing (V/STOL) concepts. Much of Chawla's research is included in technical journals and conference papers. In 1993, she joined Overset Methods, Inc. as vice president and Research Scientist specializing in simulation of moving multiple body problems. Chawla held a Certificated Flight Instructor rating for airplanes, gliders and Commercial Pilot licenses for single and multi-engine airplanes, seaplanes and gliders. After becoming a naturalized U.S. citizen in April 1991, Chawla applied for the NASA Astronaut Corps.[17] She joined the corps in March 1995 and was selected for her first flight in 1997.

First space mission

Her first space mission began on 19 November 1997, as part of the six-astronaut crew that flew the Space Shuttle *Columbia* flight STS-87. Chawla was the first Indian woman to go in space. She spoke the following words while traveling in the weightlessness of space, "You are just your intelligence." She had traveled 10.67 million km, as many as 252 times around the Earth. On her first mission, Chawla traveled 10.4/6.5 million miles in 252 orbits of the earth, logging more than 376 hours (15 days and 16 hours) in space.[18][19] During STS-87, she was responsible for deploying the Spartan Satellite which malfunctioned, necessitating a spacewalk by Winston Scott and Takao Doi to capture the satellite. A five-month NASA investigation exonerated[citation needed] Chawla by identifying errors in software interfaces and the defined procedures of the flight crew and ground control. After the completion of STS-87 post-flight activities, Chawla was assigned to technical positions in the astronaut office to work on the space station.

FIRST FEMALE PRESIDENT OF INDIA

Pratibha Devisingh Patil (born 19 December 1934) is an Indian politician and lawyer who served as the 12th president of India spanning from 2007 to 2012. She is the first female to become president of India. A member of the Indian National Congress, she previously served as the Governor of Rajasthan from 2004 to 2007, and was a member of Lok Sabha from 1991 to 1996.

Political career



In 1962, at the age of 27, she was elected to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly for the Jalgaon constituency.[6] Thereafter she won in the Muktainagar (formerly Edlabad) constituency on four consecutive occasions between 1967 and 1985, before becoming a Member of Parliament in the Rajya hSabha between 1985 and 1990. In the 1991 elections for the 10th Lok Sabha, she was elected as a Member of Parliament representing the Amravati constituency.[4] A period of retirement from politics followed later in the decade.[7]

Patil had held various Cabinet portfolios during her period in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and she had also held official positions while in both the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. In addition, she had been for some years the president of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee and also held office as Director of the National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies and as a Member of the Governing Council of the National Co-operative Union of India.[2]

On 8 November 2004 she was appointed the 17th Governor of Rajasthan,[8] the first woman to hold that office

Positions held

Pratibha Patil has held various official offices during her career. These are:[9]

Period	Position
1967-72	Deputy Minister, Public Health, Prohibition, Tourism, Housing & Parliamentary Affairs, Government of Maharashtra
1972-79	Cabinet Minister, Social Welfare, Government of Maharashtra

1974-75	Cabinet Minister, Public Health & Social Welfare, Government of Maharashtra
1975-76	Cabinet Minister, Prohibition, Rehabilitation and Cultural Affairs, Government of Maharashtra
1977-78	Cabinet Minister, Education, Government of Maharashtra
1979-1980	Leader of the Opposition, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly
1982-85	Cabinet Minister, Urban Development and Housing, Government of Maharashtra
1983-85	Cabinet Minister, Civil Supplies and Social Welfare, Government of Maharashtra
1986-1988	Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha
1986-88	Chairman, Committee of Privileges, Rajya Sabha; Member, Business Advisory Committee, Rajya Sabha
1991-1996	Chairman, House Committee, Lok Sabha
8 November 2004 - 23 June 2007	Governor of Rajasthan
25 July 2007 - 25 July 2012	President of India

INDIA'S MOST SUCCESSFUL SPORTS PERSON

Pusarla Venkata Sindhu (born 5 July 1995) is an Indian badminton player. Considered one of India's most successful sportspersons, Sindhu has won medals at various tournaments such as the Olympics and on the BWF circuit, including a gold at the 2019 World Championships. She is the first and only Indian to become the badminton world champion and only the second individual athlete from India to win two consecutive medals at the Olympic Games.[6] She rose to a career-high world ranking of no. 2 in April 2017.[7]

Sindhu broke into the top 20 of the BWF World Rankings in September 2012, at the age of 17.[8] She has won a total of five medals at the BWF World Championships and is just the second woman after China's Zhang Ning ever to win five or more singles medals in the competition. She represented India at the 2016 Summer Olympics (Rio), where she became the first Indian badminton player to reach the Olympic final. She won the silver medal after losing out to Spain's Carolina Marin.[9] She made her second consecutive Olympic appearance at the 2020 Summer Olympics (Tokyo) and won a bronze medal, becoming the first-ever Indian woman to win two Olympic medals.

Sindhu won her first superseries title at the 2016 China Open and followed it up with four more finals in 2017, winning the titles in South Korea and India. In addition to that, she is the reigning Commonwealth Games champion and has won three consecutive singles medals at the Commonwealth Games, a silver at the Asian Games, and two bronze medals at the Uber Cup.

With earnings of US$8.5 million, $5.5 million and $7.2 million respectively, Sindhu made the *Forbes*' list of Highest-Paid Female Athletes in 2018, 2019 and 2021.[12][13][14] She is a recipient of the sports honours Arjuna Award and Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna, as well as India's fourth highest civilian award, the Padma Shri. She was also honoured with the Padma Bhushan, THE third highest civilian award in India, in January 2020.



Awards and recognition

National

- Padma Bhushan, the third-highest civilian award of India (2020)[134]
- Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna, the highest sporting honour of India (2016)[161]
- Padma Shri, the fourth-highest civilian award of India (2015)[162]
- Arjuna Award (2013)[163]

Others

- CNN-IBN Indian of the Year (Sports) 2013[164]
- FICCI Breakthrough Sportsperson of the Year 2014[165]
- NDTV Indian of the Year 2014[166]
- ₹1 million (US$13,000) from the Badminton Association of India, for her victory in the 2015 Macau Open Badminton Championships[167]
- ₹500,000 (US$6,300) from the Badminton Association of India, for her victory in the 2016 Malaysia Masters[168]
- BWF Most Improved Player of the Year 2016[169]
- ₹1 million (US$13,000) from the Badminton Association of India, for her victory in the 2018 BWF World Tour Finals[170]
- TV9 Nava Nakshatra Sanmanam 2019[171]
- Times of India Sports Awards (TOISA) Sportsperson of the Year 2019[172]
- BBC Indian Sportswoman of the Year 2020[173]
- Champions of Change (Telangana) 2021[174]

INDIA'S FIRST WOMEN POLICE SERVICE (IPS)

Kiran Bedi (born 9 June 1949) is an Indian social activist, former-tennis player who became the first woman in India to join the officer ranks the Indian Police Service (IPS) in 1972 and was the 24th Lieutenant Governor of Puducherry from 28 May 2016 to 16 February 2021.[2][3][4] She remained in service for 35 years before taking voluntary retirement in 2007 as Director General, Bureau of Police Research and Development.

As a teenager, Bedi was crowned the national junior tennis champion in 1966. Between 1965 and 1978, she won several titles at various national and state-level championships. After joining the IPS, Bedi served in Delhi, Goa, Chandigarh and Mizoram. She started her career as an Assistant Superintendent of Police (ASP) in the Chanakyapuri area of Delhi, and won the President's Police Medal in 1979. Next, she moved to West Delhi, where she brought about a reduction in crimes against women. Subsequently, as a traffic police officer, she oversaw traffic arrangements for the 1982 Asian Games in Delhi and the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting 1983 in Goa. As Deputy Commissioner of Police of North Delhi, she launched a campaign against drug abuse, which evolved into the Navjyoti Delhi Police Foundation (renamed to Navjyoti India Foundation in 2007).

In May 1993, Bedi was posted to the Delhi Prisons as Inspector General (IG). She introduced several reforms at Tihar Jail, which won her the Ramon Magsaysay Award in 1994. In 2003, Bedi became the first Indian and first woman to be appointed head of the United Nations Police and Police Advisor in the United Nations Department of Peace Operations. She resigned in 2007, to focus on social activism and writing. She runs the India Vision Foundation. During 2008-11, she hosted a court show *Aap Ki Kachehri*. She was one of the key leaders of the 2011 Indian anti-corruption movement, and joined the right-wing Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in January 2015. She unsuccessfully contested the 2015 Delhi Assembly election as the party's Chief Ministerial candidate



Awards and recognitions

Year	Award	By	For	Source
1968	Cadet Officer Award	National Cadet Corps	Performance as an NCC cadet	[15]
1979	President's Police Medal for Gallantry	President of India	Conspicuous courage in preventing violence during Akali-Nirankari clashes	[22]
1991	Asia Region Award	International Organization of Good Templars, Norway	Drug prevention and control	[100]
1994	Ramon Magsaysay Award	Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation, Philippines	Government service	[15]
1995	Fr Maschio Humanitarian Award	Fr Maschio Platinum Jubilee Celebration Committee, Don Bosco Matunga	Social reforms and community services	[101]
1995	Lion of the Year	Lions Club, KK Nagar	Community service	[101]
1997	Joseph Beuys Prize	Joseph Beuys Foundation, Germany	Holistic and Innovative Management (Prison reform)	
1999	Pride of India	American Federation of Muslims of Indian Origin (AFMI)	Commitment towards human welfare	[101]
1999-2000	IIT Delhi Alumni Award	Indian Institute of Technology - Delhi Alumni Association	Outstanding Contribution to National Development	[102]

2001	Morrison Tom Gitchoff Award	Western Society of Criminology, United States	Actions that have significantly improved the quality of justice in India	[103]
2004	United Nations Medal	United Nations	Outstanding service	[104]
2005	Mother Teresa Memorial National Award for Social Justice	All India Christian Council	Reforms in prison and penal systems	[101]
2006	Most Admired Woman in the Country	*The Week*		[101]
2008	FICCI Award of Excellence	FICCI Ladies Organisation	Being an outstanding woman achiever	[105]
2008	Kumarappa-Reckless Award	Indian Society of Criminology	Outstanding contribution in the areas of criminal justice administration	[106]
2013	Nomura Award	Nomura Group	Humanitarian work	[107]
2014	L'Oreal Paris Femina Women Award	L'Oréal and Femina	Social impact	[108]

In 2005, CUNY School of Law awarded her an honorary Doctor of Law degree in recognition of her "humanitarian approach to prison reforms and policing".

The Navjyoti Delhi Police Foundation received the 1999 Serge Sotiroff Memorial Award for outstanding contributions to international drug control efforts.

She was conferred with Acharya Tulsi Kartritva Puraskar in 2005 by Akhil Bhartiya Terapanth Mahila Mandal

CURRENT PRESIDENT OF INDIA

Droupadi Murmu **Puti Biranchi Tudu**, born 20 June 1958) is an Indian politician who serves as the 15th and current president of India since 25 July 2022. She is a member of the Bharatiya Janata Party. She is the first person belonging to the tribal community and also the second woman after Pratibha Patil to hold the office.[1] Prior to her presidency she served as the ninth governor of Jharkhand between 2015 and 2021, and held various portfolios in the cabinet of Government of Odisha between 2000 to 2004.[2]

Before entering politics, she worked as a clerk in the State Irrigation and Power Department from 1979 to 1983, and then as a teacher in Rairangpur until 1997

Early career

From 1979 to 1983, Murmu worked as a junior assistant at the irrigation department of the Government of Odisha. From 1994 to 1997, she then worked as a teacher at the school Sri Aurobindo Integral Education and Research Centre in Rairangpur, where she taught Hindi, Odia, Maths and Geography.[16][17] She never claimed for a full salary at the school.[16]

Political career

In 1997, Droupadi Murmu was elected as the councillor of the Rairangpur Nagar Panchayat[17] as an independent candidate from a reserved seat for women.[16] She then joined the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).[16]

She won the 2000 Odisha Legislative Assembly election from Rairangpur Assembly constituency and served two terms in the Odisha Legislative Assembly between 2000 and 2009.[1] During the BJP and BJD coalition government in Odisha, she was the Minister of State with Independent Charge for Commerce and Transportation from 6 March 2000 to 6 August 2002, and Fisheries and Animal Resources Development from 6 August 2002 to 16 May 2004.[17][18]

In 2007, she received the Nilkanth Award for the Best MLA of the Odisha Legislative Assembly.[19] In 2009, she lost the Lok Sabha election from Mayurbhanj Lok Sabha constituency as the BJD and BJP alliance had ended.[17] She was elected to the BJP National Executive (ST Morcha) in 2013, and was the district president till 2015.[19]

Governor of Jharkhand (2015–2021)



Governor Murmu with Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2015

Murmu was sworn in as the Governor of Jharkhand on 18 May 2015, becoming the first woman to hold the position.[20] The BJP was in power in the Jharkhand Government for most of her six-year tenure as a governor and was also in power in the Union Government throughout her tenure.[21]

Ratan Tirkey, a former BJP politician and activist, said that Murmu had not done enough to make sure that the self-governance rights granted to tribal communities were properly implemented. These rights were granted under the Fifth Schedule and the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 or PESA. Tirkey said, "Despite several requests, the then governor never exercised her powers to implement the Fifth Schedule provisions and Pesa in letter and spirit".[21]

Her six-year tenure as Governor began in May 2015 and ended in July 2021

Presidency (2022–present)



President Murmu with the former President Ram Nath Kovind at the Rashtrapati Bhavan.

Chief Justice N. V. Ramana administering the oath of the office to President-elect Murmu.

Droupadi Murmu inspecting the Guard of Honour after the swearing-in ceremony, at Rashtrapati Bhavan, in New Delhi on July 25, 2022.

She was the first person from India's designated tribal communities to be elected president.[29][30][1][31] She is the youngest and first individual born after India's independence in 1947 to have been elected president.[32] Murmu is only the second woman after Pratibha Patil to serve as the President of India.[33]

A Parliamentary delegation from Mozambique visited the Rashtrapati Bhavan in July 2022, led by the speaker of Assembly of Mozambique. This was the first international delegation visit after her assumption of the office. Murmu also stated that "India and Mozambique enjoy close friendly relations with regular exchange of high-level visits between the two countries."

Awarness program of women education



Awarness program of women education in my village :-

My village name is RACHURU is a village in West Godavari district of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It is located in Unguturu mandal of Eluru revenue division. The nearest town is Tadepalligudem.The AH45 which runs from NH16 in Kolkata to NH48 in Bangalore passes by the village with beautiful Godavari canal on the other side .

I will condect the awarness program of women education in my village and iam reffer to the telugu teacher government school in narayanapuram. H is speack to the above toic and he is awarness of my village people. Village peoples are non educated persons and some peoples are daily workers , factory workers & farmars. His peoples for educated childrens.

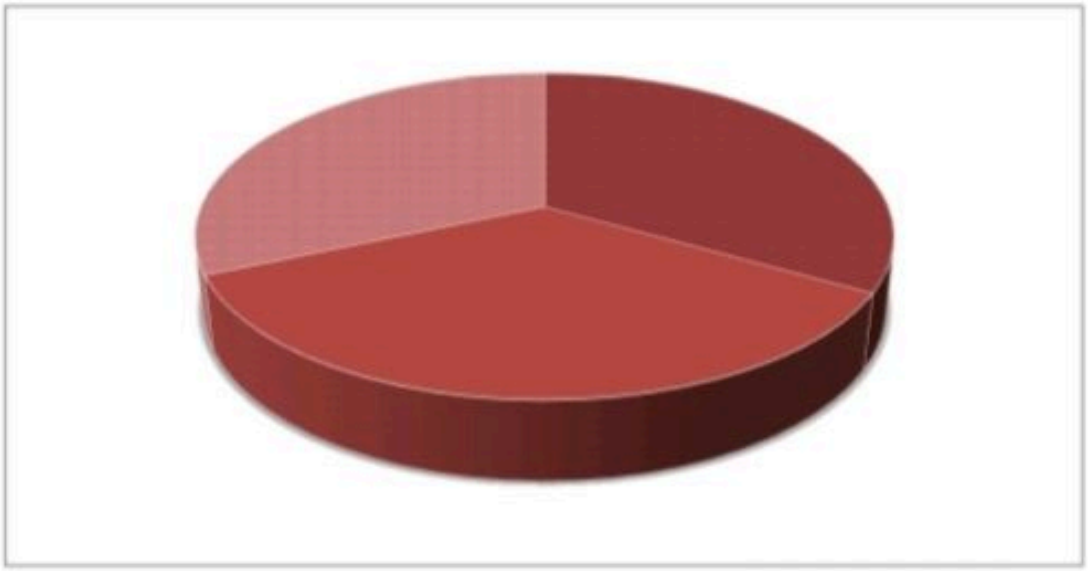
I will condect the community survey in my village only 50 families. Some peoples are educated childrens in govt or praivate school or college inour children are education coninuously.

Education in RACHURU :-

There are 9 government primary schools, seven private primary schools, five government high schools, five private high schools, two government secondary schools, and two private secondary schools.[4] There is a government arts/science degree college and a private vocational training school. Nearest engineering college and management colleges are located in Tadepalligudem. The nearest medical college, Divyangu Special School is in Eluru and Polytechnic college is in Tanuku. The nearest arbitrary educational center is in and around Ungutur.

Lteracy rate of Rachuru – 2011

In 2011,literacy rate of rachuru village was 72.52& compared to67.02% of andhrapradesh. In rachuru male literacy stands at 76.45% while female literacy rate was 68.78%.



Pictures in awarnss program of women education in my village :-




WOMEN RIGHTS
Respect
Employment
Equal Pay
Self
Women
Emancipation
Awareness
Autonomy
Courage
EQUALITY
Free Will
Organizations
maternity rights
work



I will conduct the community survey project in my village .

I will survey only 50 families in my village (Rachuru)

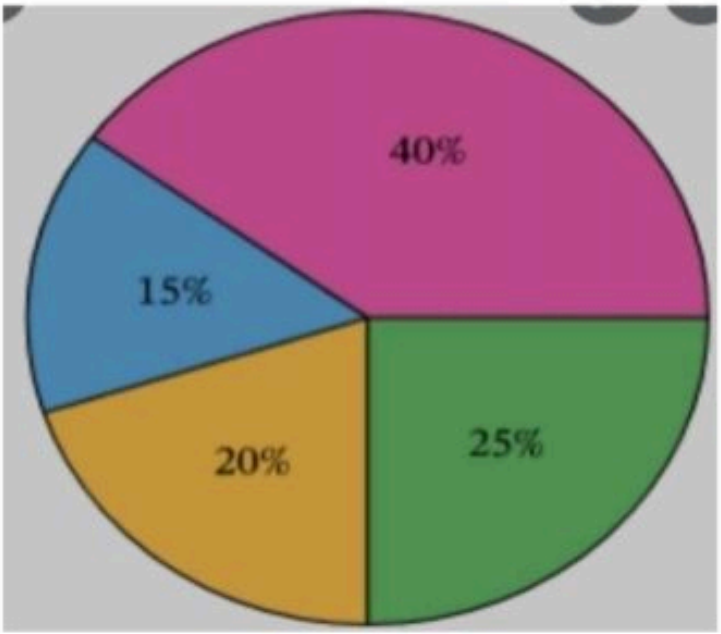
Present literacy rate in my village (Rachuru) :-

SSC : 40%

INTER : 25%

UG : 20%

PG : 15%





Community survey of women education

Socio- Econamic survey

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

SASJ Degree College Narayana puram

DAY : -1 Details for Service

NAME : - G.tarun

CLASS : - 1st B.com

EMAIL : - goripatitarun04 @gmail.com

REGISTER NUMBER : - 223558100006

Name of the Respondent : - G.adi Lakshmi

GENDER : - Female

Age : - 38

Mobile number : - 9676073089

Ward number : - 06

Village : - Pathepuram

Address : - High school

Caste : - Bc-D

Income : - 50,000

Education : - 3rd class

09/05/2023

In your Education in your life : -

Yes	No
Occupation : -	
Agriculture : -	Yes
Family profession	
Government job : -	No
Private job : -	No
Contract Basic : -	
Daily wags earn : -	No
Family members : 4	
Family Income Per annum : -	
Members of Earning in the Family : -	No
Are you effect COVID virus : -	Yes



Filters

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

SASJ Degree College Narayana Puram

Day:-2 Details for service

09/05/2023

NAME:- G tarun

CLASS:- 1st B.com

EMAIL:- goripatitarun04 @gmail.com

REGISTER NUMBER:- 223558100006

Name of the Respondent:- G.kumari

Gender:- Female

Age:- 35

Mobile number:- 8374546339 2

Ward number:- 06

Village:- Pathepuram

Address:- High school

Caste:- BC-D

Income :- 70,000

Education:- 10th class



In your Education in your life:-

Yes	No:-
Occupation:-	
Agriculture:-	Yes
Family profession	
Government job:-	No
Private job:-	
Contract Basis:-	No
Daily wags earn:-	No
Family members: 04	

Family Income Per annum :-

Members of Earning in the Family:- No

Are you effect COVID virus:-

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

SASJ Degree COLLEGE NARAYANA PURAM

Day:-3 **Details for service**

NAME:- G tarun

CLASS:- 1st B.com

EMAIL :- goripatitarun04@gmail .com

REGISTER NUMBER :- 223558100006

NAME OF THE RESPONDENT :- M.Ravi kumar

GENDER:- Male

Age:- 34

Dt:-18/05/2023

Mobile number:- 9949598837

Ward number:- 6n

Village:- Pathe puram

Address:- High school pakana

Caste:- BC-D

Income:- 60,000

Education:- 5th calss

Is your education in your life:-

Yes **No**



Occupation:-

Agriculture:- Yes

Family profession:-

Government job:- No

Private job:- No

Contract Basis:-

Daily wags earn:- No

Family members:- 3

Family Income per annum:-

Members of earning in the family:- No

Are you effect COVID Virus:- Yes

Filters

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

SASJ Degree COLLEGE NARAYANA PURAM

Day: 5 **Details for service**

NAME:- G.tarun

CLASS:- I st B.com

EMAIL:- goripatitarun04 @gmail.com

REGISTER NUMBER:- 223558100006

Name of the Respondent:- V seethamma

Gender:- Female

Age:- 45

Mobile number:- 8143727873

Ward number:- 06

Village:- Pathepuram

Address:- High school

Caste:- Bc-D

Income:- 40,000

Education:- 3rd

In your Education in your life:-

Yes **No**

12/05/2023



Occupation:-

Agriculture:- Yes

Family profession:

Government job:- No

Private job:- No

Contract Basis:-

Daily wags earn:- No

Family members :- 04

Family Income Pre annum:-

Members of Earning in your family No

Are you effect COVID Yes

CONCLUSION :-

It is crucial to note that the attitude of people towards women's education will go a long way in explaining the extent to which the people want their nation to develop. Like the saying goes that to educate a woman is to educate the society as whole. Education is considered as a key instrument for the women empowerment. It changes their lifestyle, improves their chances of employment, facilitates their participation in public life and also increased their status in the society. Even though considerable progress has been made with regard to literacy and education, the overall structure still remains unfavorable to women.

In conclusion we can say easily the women education in India plays a very important role in the overall development of the country. It not only helps in the development of human resources, but in improving the quality of life at home and outside. For necessary of women education **the first prime minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru said, "You can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of its women".** This is absolutely true. Women of any nation are the mirror of its civilization.

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