ABSTRACT

All over the globe, the majority of women are in health, education, caring sector, but they are underrepresented in fields such as engineering, manufacturing, construction, and science. This in turn affects women’s professional choices, income levels, and future growth. Consequently, efforts are needed not only to achieve parity in education but also to help overcome the political, economic, and social barriers that hinder girls from pursuing employment in traditionally male fields and making use of their education and skills. Young women also lack equitable access to public vocational training and other job-training programs. These are crucial for developing skills useful in emerging markets and value-added activities. Efforts are needed to get women into job-training initiatives that will prepare them for the new jobs available in the global economy.
INTRODUCTION

In most of patriarchal cultures, women are denied access to social and economic decision-making in the family and community. This is in spite of their being major contributors to family’s economy and management. In our societies both men and women have different domain, men for public spheres and women in-door beings. For making girls and women independent and capable of taking decisions about their lives, education is must.

Education improves functional and analytical ability and thereby opens up opportunities for individuals and also groups to achieve greater access to labour markets and livelihoods. A better educated labour force is essential if we are to meet the labour supply requirements of faster growth. Education is not only an instrument of enhancing efficiency but is also an effective tool of widening and augmenting democratic participation and upgrading the overall quality of individual and societal life. No doubt, education is an essential component of a living being, whether it’s a boy or a girl. Education helps an individual to be smarter, to learn new things and to know about the facts of the world. Education plays one of the most important roles in women empowerment. It also helps to put a stop to gender based discrimination. Quality education is the first step to give women the power to choose the way of life she wants to lead.

It’s true that poor quality of education leads to a significant mismatch between labour market needs and the skills of students achievers1. Girls and young women are especially affected by these realities and girls are at high risk of dropping out from secondary school because of both supply and demand factors. Secondary school is more costly per student than primary school, and few low-income countries provide secondary school for free. These lead parents to discourage girls from continuing, due to risks to their safety and are more eager to look for their marriage prospects.

Lack of Educational Opportunities Detrimental to Gender Equality and Development

Education plays an important role in the socio-economic development of a nation. Often, governments commit huge investments to education projects and programme in order to realize its intended benefits. Notwithstanding improved access to education, female participation in education in most developing countries is still characterized by disparities. Girls continue to constitute the majority of children out-of-school. Girls represent 55 per cent of all children who are out of school worldwide (Ayonmike, Chinyere Shirley, 2014). Available data have indicated that
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