

Evolving Educational Landscapes: A Comparative Analysis of Women's Education in Traditional and Modern Systems

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Abstract: *Women education status in India has improved drastically since few years. There need to relook on different aspects of it due to digitalization and e - learning concept. Modern education has given different options to pursue education across different geographical locations. This study focusses on comparative study of women education status in both traditional and modern education scenario. There is great need to develop a dataset proposed by authors in which machine learning techniques can be applied to find the pattern which impacts women education participations. Due to governments initiatives, future of this prospects is better.*

Keywords: women education, dataset, artificial intelligence, pattern, e - learning

1. Introduction

The landscape of women's education has undergone a profound transformation from traditional systems to modern approaches. This comparative analysis seeks to unravel the intricate evolution of educational paradigms for women, examining how historical precedents have paved the way for contemporary practices and policies. In traditional systems, women's education was often informal, rooted in domestic training rather than formal schooling [1]. Access to education was limited, and where it existed, it was tailored to reinforce societal roles prescribed for women [2]. The curriculum, if any, was designed to prepare women for their roles within the

family and community, with little emphasis on academic or professional development [1]. Contrastingly, modern systems advocate for formal education for women, emphasizing equality and empowerment [3]. The focus has shifted to providing women with the same quality and level of education as men, equipping them with skills for personal and professional success [3]. Modern education systems strive to eliminate gender disparities and promote women's rights to education, as evidenced by various global initiatives and policy reforms [4]. Through this comparative analysis, we aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of the progress made and the journey ahead in the quest for gender equality in education.

Table 1: Traditional Education Vs Modern Education [2, 3]

S. N.	Traditional Education	Modern Education
1.	Oral Recitation and Rote Learning	Digitalized and e - learning
2.	Teacher - Centered Classrooms	Open Access learning
3.	Uniform Curriculum	National education Policy 2020 based
4.	Confucian Education System	Blooms taxonomy
5.	Informal and Vocational Training	Teacher professional training

According to famous magazine GlobalData, in 2010 female literacy rate was 80.38% while in 2021 female literacy rate was 91.95 %. Female literacy at global scenario has improved in last decades. In modern education systems, women participation in education has been improved. Modern education system through distance learning and internet - based study has impacted society well in achieving better

education throughout globe. By supporting girls' education, communities, nations, and the world are transformed. Girls who acquire an education are more likely to lead healthy, fulfilling lives and are less likely to marry early. They create better futures for themselves and their family, earn higher wages, and take part in decisions that most directly affect them [5].

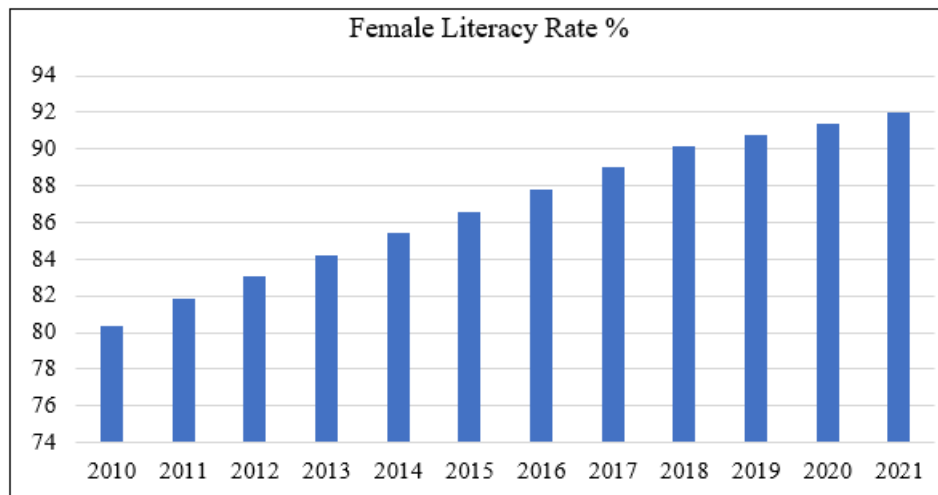


Figure 1: Literacy Scenario since 2010

Table 2: State wise percentage of female as per 2011 census [8]

S. No.	Name of the State	Female Literacy
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59.7%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59.6%
3.	Assam	67.3%
4.	Bihar	53.3%
5.	Chattisgarh	60.6%
6.	Delhi	80.9%
7.	Goa	81.8%
8.	Gujarat	70.7%
9.	Haryana	66.8%
10.	Himachal Pradesh	76.6%
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	58.0%
12.	Jharkhand	56.2%
13.	Karnataka	68.1%
14.	Kerala	92.0%
15.	Madhya Pradesh	60.0%
16.	Maharashtra	75.5%
17.	Manipur	73.2%
18.	Meghalaya	73.8%
19.	Mizoram	89.4%
20.	Nagaland	76.7%
21.	Orissa	64.4%
22.	Punjab	71.3%
23.	Rajasthan	52.7%
24.	Sikkim	76.4%
25.	Tamil Nadu	73.9%
26.	Tripura	83.1%
27.	Uttar Pradesh	59.3%
28.	Uttarakhand	70.7%
29.	West Bengal	71.2%
Union Territories		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	81.8%
2.	Chandigarh	81.4%
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	65.9%
4.	Daman & Diu	79.6%
5.	Lakshadweep	88.2%
6.	Pondicherry	81.2%
All India		65.46%

Table 2 gives idea about different women education percentage across India as per 2011 study. Government has multiple schemes which promotes them to improve their counts in country.

2. Literature Review

Sanjukta Sahoo in 2016 have focused on girls' education in India. Authors have focussed on historical background, recent status of girl's education in India and government actions and help in these directions. Article 15, 45, Mahila Samakhya (MS), Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalya Scheme (KGBVS), NPEGEL, Pragati, Beti bachao Beti Padao etc are just few examples [6]. According to author [7] empowering women through education serving as the most potent tool for shaping their societal status. With education serving as the bedrock of women's empowerment, its significance in India has surged. Moreover, education diminishes disparities, elevates an individual's role within the family, and cultivates a sense of participation. Jitendra Kumar in his study has focussed in different data of women in India to show their participation in education. Data analysis by author showed that their participation is continuous improving after independence [8, 9].

Objective

To show analysis to understand comparative study of women in modern and contemporary education system in India.

3. Methodology

We are providing features - based dataset which can be used to data analysis purpose to understand the concept of women participation in both scenarios. According to literature different authors have done different kind of analysis till 2021. According to propose comparative table 3 shown below dataset related with different features should be prepared and comparative study should be done. Machine learning is very helpful in predicting future trends in women education in India based on developed dataset. By collecting and analyzing data across these dimensions, a comparative analysis can provide valuable insights into the effectiveness and challenges of women's education in traditional and modern educational systems.

Table 3: Comparative study of proposed dataset

Features	Traditional Education	Modern Education
Literacy Rate		
Enrollment rate		Data analysis, dataset development, machine learning application
Subjects and Curriculum offered		
Graduation rate		
Socioeconomic Impact		
Access to Higher Education		
Cultural and Social Norms		

4. Conclusion

The comparative analysis reveals that while traditional systems may emphasize cultural values and community integration, modern educational systems tend to offer broader academic opportunities and skills relevant to contemporary employment. Despite strides in modern education, traditional systems often face challenges in providing equal access and addressing gender biases. Bridging the gap between traditional and modern approaches could enhance women's education by integrating cultural sensitivity with modern pedagogical practices, thus fostering comprehensive empowerment. Such efforts are essential for promoting gender equality and ensuring inclusive educational outcomes for women.

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