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CHALLENGES OF EDUCATION BEFORE WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

"Everyone should be treated equally. No one should be treated as inferior to other we should also be given a chance to sit on the dais (where the leaders sit) why should we be denied that right? Just because I talk like this it doesn't mean that I fight with you or disrespect you. I am simply voicing my feeling" (Manniraj a poor dalit village in Gramshabha).

Women have been exploited and subject to atrocities due to the social stratification of Indian society. In many cases, Women are easily targeted even in this independent nation where the constitution guarantees equal rights and privileges to every citizen. Throughout the centuries they have been victimized religiously, socially, culturally and most of all economically. The present study attempts to evaluate the effect of caste and on Women, individually and collectively. Also, efforts have been made assess to how, and from where the nation of emerges how, it stays, and how it.

KEYWORD - Exploitation, Social stratification, Victim, Violence.

Introduction -

Women have been facing lot of violence from various areas. Women including male are considered untouchables by caste Hindus. Women became victim of their male partners when they alcohol. They are also facing hardship due to the child marriage, double marriage, bride price and dowry system that prevail in the society. Many organizations have lobbied to change the way that women are treated in Indian society and a number of laws have been passed in attempts to outlaw discrimination. There are millions of women who are still working as scavengers, sweepers, leather workers, beggars, sexual workers, etc. and it is our little courtesy to oppose anyone who goes against this reservation. This opposition should continue till every women gets educated and represented.

4. To investigation the nature of relationship between the state level and district level.
5. To identify the responsible motivational factors.
6. To understand the reasons why women are educationally backward.

Hypothesis:

The present study proposes the following hypotheses on basis of the background literature on the issue.

- 1 Women are a highly divers social group.
- 2 The polarization between the uneducated and educated women.
- 3 Increasingly a section of women are emphasizing the question of the identity on cultural lines and therefore the sub-caste question is becoming important leading to the education of the women.

Table 1: Number of literates per 1000 persons of age, Year and above in rural India (1996).

Sr. No.	Name of the State	Male			Female		
		ST	SC	Others	ST	SC	Others
1	Andhra Pradesh	193	308	479	46	160	258
2	Assam	706	562	675	462	385	542
3	Bihar	353	279	525	136	77	240
4	Gujarat	438	647	719	221	438	464
5	Haryana	00	593	669	00	215	355
6	Karnataka	464	405	574	268	156	354
7	Kerala	567	804	891	684	662	843
8	Madhya Pradesh	339	440	587	125	148	269
9	Maharashtra	454	639	710	237	394	431
10	Orissa	281	414	639	106	186	385
11	Punjab	0	438	644	0	316	528
12	Rajasthan	345	387	513	59	59	177
13	Tamilnadu	354	382	547	80	121	252
14	West Bengal	339	499	625	59	233	411
15	India	361	448	608	170	211	360

Source: Bureau of Adult Education 1996.

As per the above table the literary rate of the scheduled castes (male and female) is quite low in Karnataka relative to the rest of the population. The situation of scheduled caste females is comparatively worse than the male members of the scheduled castes.

Table 2: Number of literates per 1000 persons of age 5 years above in urban India (1996).

Sr. No.	Name of the state	Male			Female		
		ST	SC	Others	ST	SC	Others
1	Andhra Pradesh	425	658	770	251	403	572
2	Assam	908	794	872	897	667	788
3	Bihar	715	563	896	430	314	625
4	Gujarat	665	877	883	459	566	752
5	Haryana	0	538	863	0	263	699
6	Himachal Pradesh	0	783	942	0	647	826
7	Karnataka	564	580	779	454	407	657
8	Kerala	0	891	916	0	785	834
9	Madhya Pradesh	622	636	882	395	407	725
10	Maharashtra	737	821	879	507	579	759
11	Orissa	465	643	885	384	376	718
12	Rajasthan	862	525	832	585	247	585
13	Tamilnadu	965	762	865	745	568	713
14	Uttar Pradesh	0	595	742	0	315	656
15	West Bengal	403	663	820	132	453	696
16	All India	653	679	832	467	450	682

Source: B. A. E. New Delhi, 1996.

In 1996, as per the above table, the situation of women are highly better in urban India. But the literary condition of women in urban area is for better than rural areas. Overall there is still persisting disparity in general and between Dalit and non-Dalit.

Sociological Conclusion: from the analysis of above data following are the sociological conclusions about women education resources, problems and perspectives:

1. Hindu religion laws did not permit them right to make property, education and complaint, but only to serve the upper castes.
2. Some economic changes have been taken place during the British rule.
3. Since 1947, women are provided some constitutional privilege under Article 46, "the state shall promote with special care educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of people particularly SC, ST and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."
4. Society traditionally followed self-governing set up, a model for democratic governance but were driven away from power women also ignore.

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