



Economic Role of Rural Women in comparison to the Fewer Education Opportunities.

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Abstract:

Woman education assumes significances from the point of view of enabling them to efficiently participate in the developmental process as well as in changing their subjected position in society. However, the present scenario does not satisfy the statement mainly in rural India.

“I start my Paper with the famous quote by Nobel Prize winner Malala Yusuf “One Child, One teacher, one book and one pen can change the world. With this motivating line. I grab my research objective to enlighten the scenario of women education in rural India. Education is a powerful word that has capacity to transform the world, which even a weapon can’t. India is a country with different flavors of soils and having 75 % rural area. According to Infochangeindia in India, we have a total women population of 49,48,28,644 and out of this 359817177 are of rural India and rest 135011467 belong to urban areas. Rural women have not bound themselves to limited infrastructure scenario as is perceived from the contribution of women economically in country where 31 % rural women and only 11.5 % urban women are the change makers according to the report of World Bank. This research paper is an attempt to examine partial role of government to serve uplift education in rural India in Comparison to urban area. This research Paper also focuses on Women Economical participation of rural area v/s urban area. If economic participation of women in rural area is more than urban area then why the government fails to implement and motivate the ratio of literacy in rural India. This paper also highlights the need of feminist participants for understanding the actual position of education in India.

Key Words: Economic Participation; Education; Literacy; Rural India; Rural Women; Urban Women.

Introduction:

Women are the half of priorities sector in our society. Not a single society can win the race with the poor condition of women. Education, transformation of Knowledge, Empowerment all are necessary keys to develop of any particular

Society. India is a country with lots of flavor and colors. A country where in every 200 km we see the change the language. A country which is itself called mother but to see how much her daughter serve in the plane that result is totally unbelievable.

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In Indian Constitution, Right to education comes under the fundamental rights for every Citizen in India, whether he/ She belong to any cast, creed, sex, religion or place. But when we see the real graph of education in our rural India specially women's, we face the real figure. In rural India, women are more active towards household work, to farming and if we count the figure of economical contribution they are more active in comparison to urban women then why government fails to encourage them towards education.

Objective:

1. To study the partial role of government to uplift education in rural India in Comparison to urban area.
 - a. Education system.
 - b. Policy.
 - c. Strategies.
2. To Study Women Economical participation of rural area v/s urban area. If economic participation of women in rural area is more than urban area then why the government fails to implement and motivate the ratio of literacy in rural India.
3. This paper also highlights the need of feminist participants for understanding the actual position of education in India.

Methodology:

Sample of the Study

This research is also based on secondary data to analyse government rule and policy.

The sample of the study consisted of 20 rural women, working as a sweeper, farming, attendant, and cook in Moradabad district. The women are selected by applying persuasive accidental sampling method observation and interaction.

Tools

A questionnaire was prepared, having three sections.

- a. Education qualification of rural women.
- b. How they are aware about the education policy and strategies of government.
- c. Profession, Income, daily, routing and life style.

Analyze of the policy central Government scheme

“BETI BACHAO, BETI PADHAO (BBBP) YOJANA”

INTRODUCTION:

BETI BACHAO, BETI PADHAO Scheme was introduced in October, 2014 to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) which was launched by government of India on 22nd January, 2015 at Panipat in Haryana. It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development,

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Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development which aims to generate a better efficiency in women by creating awareness and improving the basic facilities.

OBJECTIVE:

The main and the foremost objective of this scheme is to prevent gender biased sex selective elimination to promote women's equality in patriarchal society. It spreads awareness among the masses about the importance of girl child in the Indian society as well as to bring some positive changes in the people's mindset towards the girl child.

Apart from this, it also ensures survival, education and protection of girl child. In order to empower women and give them their full rights, right from their birth. Government of India has launched this scheme. Empowering women brings all around progress especially in the family and society. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme is the way to achieve positive changes in the human negative mindset for girls.

STRATEGIES:

--> To implement programmes regarding upliftment and education status of girl child.

--> To train local rural government and urban local bodies to take part essentially for social change, in partnership with local communities and various women youth associations.

--> To ensure that such programme and schemes are sufficiently worthwhile to remove gender disparities and to work for children's right.

Census 2011 shows fall in child sex ratio; Decline permanent since 1961

- CSR computed as number of girls for every 1000 boys between ages 0-6 at universal low (918)
 - Increase in pre-birth discrimination through gender based sex selection
 - Post birth discrimination against girls
 - Sex Ratio at Birth for 2010-2012 was 908 (as per SRS Statistical Report-2012)
 - This is low compared to international SRB of 952
 - Low SRB linked to Sex Selective Elimination and Sex Selective Abortion
- So to lay emphasis on coordinated and convergent efforts to protect the girl child, the government launched this policy.

Implementation:

The implementation of this scheme is done through the following ways:

1. District level
2. Through task forces
3. At block level
4. At gram panchayat level
5. Training of workers
6. Awareness generation
7. Mass-communication campaign
8. Awards, incentives & rewards. e.t.c

Benefits:

1. Wide coverage.
2. Comprehensive Attitude Change Program through Sensitization
3. Involvement of Multiple Stakeholders; an Integrated Approach
4. 3 Pronged Approach Through 3 Separate Ministries to Cover All Aspects

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5. Reinforcement of Gender Equity Through Local Champions

6. Using Media to Bring Change - Mass and social media can have impact on urban and rural areas

7. Making Officers Aware - This brings change from within and without; officers at helm of social change

8. Wider Impact through Religious and Community Leaders

9. Provision of Infrastructure - construction of functional toilets, other facilities and amenities for facilitating the education of girl child in schools

10. Use of Education as a Tool for Change

11. Measurement of Change through Metrics, Research and Documentation.

Conclusion:

Gender equality and gender prosperity oriented such scheme launched by

government is capable of achieving a large positive evolution but only if it is implemented with great dedication.

Economic Participation:

A study says Rural Indian Women are more actively participate in economical process in comparison to urban women. According to Infochangeindia in India, we have a total women population of 49,48,28,644 and out of this 359817177 are of rural India and rest 135011467 belong to urban areas. Rural women have not bound themselves to limited infrastructure scenario as is perceived from the contribution of women economically in country where 31 % rural women and only 11.5 % urban women are the change makers according to the report of World Bank.

Scoring and Categorization

The scoring and Categorization of variables was done as follows:

Variables	Categories	Description
Income of the family	Above 8,00,1and 8000 below	Higher Lower
Education qualification	Higher secondary to enrolled only	Higher Lower

The Scoring of the awareness of government plan and policies:

Education Plan	Health Plan	Score
Aware	Aware	3
Partially aware	Partially aware	1
Not aware	Not aware	2



Findings:

Background Information of sample:

1. Majority of responses
 - a. Were from lower income group
 - b. Most of them belong to the BPL category.
 - c. Education qualification is very poor. Most of them earned only primary education till class 5.
 - d. Most of them are involved in farming and household work.
 - e. Having joint family.
 - f. Most of the responses are Hindi speaking background.
 - g. Lastly, they are the super heroes of their family to support economical after facing so many obstacles faced in their home.

Recommendation:

To uplift the actual condition of women in every society. Policy makers, government invites more localize women who Council them on a proper way.

A woman like Chavvi Rajwat, who is the sarpanch of the village Soda, 60 km from Jaipur. She is known for the changing the face of rural Rajasthan

Arti Devi, she is the sarpanch at Ganjam district in Odessa, has done a tremendous job in the field governance and was invited to speak at an International Leadership Programme in the US. She had introduced the benefits public Distribution System to her village.

Meena Behen, Sushma Bhanu, Radha Devi are the remarkable women who changed their locality with their thoughts and will power.

Conclusion:

Education has capacity to mold the mass. Education means not only hiking the graph of literacy rate in country but also it has capacity to empower the society. India faces numerous social issues satidah partha, dowry system, female foeticide, domestic violence. These scenarios are not only observed for the women who belong to the rural mass but for those who are living in metro city. The only reason behind it is lack of orientation, lack of presentation of their skills. So, if we want our Earth to wake up peacefully, we should empower our ladies first. In this context, I recommend that government must have more and more volunteers to aware the society about their rights.

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