

## INEQUALITY IN EDUCATION IN JHARKHAND

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### ABSTRACT

*Gender inequality in India refers to health, education, economic, political and many more such types of inequality between men and women in India. Various international gender inequality index rank India differently on each of these factors, as well as on a composite basis and these indicators are controversial. Gender inequalities and its social cause impact India's sex ratio women's health over their lifetimes, educational attainment and economic condition here we focus on educational inequality. We know that education is one of the primary agent's transformations towards development that is the way to improve the living conditions or encourage the potential for future living. There are large network of educational institutions across the country but only 35% of girls and women are illiterate constituting probably the largest number of illiterate women and girls across the India..*

**KEYWORDS:** *Gender Inequality, Health, Education, Economic & Political Inequality.*

### Introduction

An analysis of the enrolment and dropout rates reveals highly gendered phenomenon with levels for girls decreasing with the level of education girls drop out of school for number of reasons which include distance of school from home, care of siblings, need to take up a paying job, the irrelevance of education, preference of son, poverty, school cost, early marriage, social and cultural practices etc.

### Objective of the Study

#### Main Objective of the Present Study

- To examine the attitude of parents towards girl child educations.
- To increase public awareness the value of the girls education.

### Research Methods

This study was conducted in Ranchi district primary and secondary data was collected to seek information for the selection of primary data respondents random sampling methods we are used 100 parents were randomly selected, scheduled cum questionnaire method and interview was used. In case of secondary data government statically records we are used.

### Result and Discussion

Jharkhand district literacy rate as per census data 2011, with literacy rate of 67.63% below the national average of 74.4 percent as per the 2011 census Jharkhand ranks 32 amongst the 36 states and union territories in India. If we focus in female literacy rate it comes to very bad scenario especially in rural area of Ranchi.

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**Table 1: Jharkhand District Literacy Rate as per Census Data 2011**

Rank	District	Literacy Rate Total Percentage	Male Literacy Rate Percentage	Female Literacy Rate Percentage
1	Ranchi	77.13	85.63	68.20
2	East Champaran	76.13	84.51	67.33
3	Dhanbad	75.71	85.68	64.70
4	Ramgarh	73.92	83.51	63.49
5	Bokaro	93.48	83.50	61.46
6	Hazaribagh	70.48	81.15	59.25
7	Serikala	68.85	81.01	56.19
8	Koderma	68.35	81.25	54.77
9	Lohardaga	68.27	78.62	57.86
10	Simdega	67.59	75.84	59.38
11	Gumla	66.92	76.87	56.97
12	Deoghar	66.34	79.13	52.39
13	Palamu	65.5	76.27	58.87
14	Giridih	65.12	79.08	50.33
15	Khunti	64.57	75.33	53.71
16	Jamtara	63.73	76.85	50.08
17	Dumka	62.54	75.17	49.60
18	Garhwa	62.18	74.00	49.43
19	Chatra	62.14	71.85	51.91
20	Latehar	61.23	71.80	50.26
21	West Singhbhum	59.54	72.18	47.01
22	Godda	57.68	69.56	44.90
23	Sahibganj	53.68	62.65	44.31
24	Pakur	50.17	59.62	41.23

**Table 2: District Dropout Rate of Girls in Jharkhand as per Census 2011**

District	Dropout Rate of Girls
Godda	85.94
Pakur	83.63
West Singhbhum	80.79
Gadwa	67.47
Sahibganj	64.92
Seraikala	63.89
East Singhbhum	63.30
Loardaga	63.11
Chatra	60.23
Palamu	57.59
Bokaro	55.63
Giridih	54.86
Deoghar	43.99
Jamtara	42.14
Dhanbad	42.02
Dumka	41.73
simdega	37.63
Koderma	34.42
Hazaribagh	33.32
Gumla	26.22

Expressing serious concerns over the high percentage of school dropout girls especially in scheduled caste, scheduled Tribes and minorities in Jharkhand, Condition of Godda, Pakur, West Singhbhum are very critical.

**Table 3: Reaction of the Respondents on Birth of Girl Child and Boys Child  
Percentage Distribution by Respondent's Reaction on Birth of the Girl Child / Boys Child**

Openion	Percentage of the Respondents Reaction			Total
	Happy	Unhappy	Neutral	
On birth of Son	70	10	20	100
On birth of daughter	20	50	30	100

**Table 4: Percentage Distribution by Respondent's Reaction on Education Level of Girls Child**

Opinion	Percentage of the Respondents
Not required	10
Up to Class Vth	15
Up to class Xth	15
Intermediate	20
Graduate	37
Post Graduation	03
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table it is clear that only 37 of the respondents felt that girls child should be study up to graduate leve, 20 percent of the respondents says that girls should study up to Intermediate, 15 respondent agree that girls should study only up to class five or ten and 10 of the respondent says that there is no need of education for girls.

**Table 5: Percentage Distribution by Respondent's Opinion on Different Activities of Girls**

S. No.	Opinion	Like	Dislike	Neutral
1	Educated girl is the pride or burden	40	25	35
2	Should a girl be allowed equal right to education	28	39	33
3	Should a girls first duty is to do household work	50	27	23
4	Money invested in girls education is a waste of money	30	40	30
5	If women are considered as homemaker do you think it will be better if girls are educated more than boys?	35	30	35
6	Are you of the opinion that women should get married at an early age rather than pursuing for higher education ?	47	25	28
7	Is female education is good if only it is free.	45	25	30
8	If family suffer from economic crisis girls should be dropout from studies.	50	25	25

From the above table it is evident that 40 percentage of the respondent think that girls education is burden towards family that 50% of the parents says that girls first duty is to do household work and can her siblings and about 30% respondents think girls education is only wastage of money because girls are paraya dhan. 39 percentage of respondents dislike in matter of equal right to education and about 45 percentage respondents says that if government provides facilities to girls education, like free bicycle, money, mid day meal then basic education is good for girls.

### Conclusion

From the study findings it is clear that girl child are discriminated against opportunities, resources, benefits and decision making power such discrimination has been based on the socio cultural beliefs and practices where male child enjoy a privileged status from the day of birth on other hand girls are ignored with in a family generally parents may have different preferences with respect to investment in boys and girls with the expectation to receive higher return later to these investment. In this regards it is argued the girls are perceived received to be an economic burden for the family and parental and social attitudes is not in favour of girls education.

### Suggestions

- Engendering of the new education policy, schemes and schooling to be expanded and universalized so every girls child who enters class one has an opportunity to complete class 12th.
- special provision for counseling of parents for girl education.
- Promote the girl child awareness of and participation in social, economic and political life .
- Promote access for girls education number.
- promotion of equal participation of girls in extra curricular activities

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