Women of Mewat Marginalised in Educational field

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Abstract

As we all know India population is increasing at tremendous speed and somewhere illiteracy is an important factor of increasing population. As Population is increasing then we should take some essential steps to control it and we can take that important steps only if we are capable enough to understand them for this we must get at least basic education. In literacy somewhere women are lacking much behind then men in our country. So that’s why I choose Mewat district of Haryana for my research paper because the female literacy ratio was 36.6% according to census 2011. The research is based on the derivative sources of numbers primarily composed from census of India as considerably as (District Census Handbook) DCHB, 2011. There is a major modification in literacy ratio between males and females in the both villages and town areas of the district. Literacy ratio of men was developed as compared to female literacy ratio was there in both areas.

Introduction

Women empowerment is an indicator of any nation for their welfare. We can consider empowerment as a milestone of women education. If we want to improve our society then we have to do women education mandatory. As we all know that there are many areas/villages/districts and states where women education is just like negligible and i just wanted to draw your attention to one of those areas i.e Mewat (Haryana). Ever since decade Mewat is suffering from many problems, like education, health problems, water problem, lack of basic sanitation and toilets etc. But women education is one of the major problem. According to census 2011 female literacy rate was 36.6% which means that more than 60% women are uneducated. Women of Mewat in comparison of men achieve low education and in rural areas women education is very low than urban areas. So in this research paper we can understand the situation of female literacy ratio in Mewat.

There’s an African Proverb which goes “If you educate a man you educate an individual but if you educate a woman you educate an entire nation” and our country needs to understand this deep thought. According to Swami Vivekanand, “There is no chance for the welfare of the world, unless the condition of women is improved.”

Area of study

Mewat district of Haryana state is located, just 100 km away from capital of India, Delhi and continues to live in most backwardness even after more than 6 decades of India independence (Mewat Developement Agency 2002). Education is an important institution of every nation but Mewat is one of the backward district of Haryana state not only the state level but in the
national level also. It is pertinent to understand that as per 2011 census, the literacy rate of women in Mewat only constitute 36.6% while there is 65.94% for the state as a whole. The female literacy ratio of children to attend the school in the age of 6-17 years is 720 girls per 1000 boys in Mewat as compared to the country average of 869 girls per 1000 boys. It means female do not have an equal approach to the education.

**Challenges of Women Education in Mewat**

Mewat is mostly known as paternal society. The role of women in this society is restricted to their domestic work and women are mostly known for their fertile role. Education for women is mostly considered as waste of time and money. There are many reasons to low this literacy ratio such as they do not consider that education is important for girls as they think that girls will only do household works. The girls which were going to school will quit their education for early marriage. So the women of Mewat are still in darkness. Even government has started many schemes for women education but they do not want to adopt it.

In the face of the development of edification and the other not proficient changes that had full situation in society. Women of Mewat are still in darkness. Women are cot of civilization. They absorb a principal and imperative identify in the society. They are important part of every family. Women must be secluded and honored in the society. In curt their job in shaping the family and moulding the circle cannot be minimized or underestimated. Ruled by the Indian general congress, Haryana remained in recognized for anarchy condition particularly with look to women. Their rights continued to be offend by the male dominated society. As we all know that women is the backbone of the any nation so we need to keep it strong, because of this the development of the country is possible. In this study changes towards women of Mewat, their awareness, their social as well as economic condition and the nature of educational backwardness are taken into consideration. As women lost her status because of male dominancy, all these points has been taken for study.

Empowerment is strongly connected to self-determination. Nothing succeeds better then power of self-help. But in Mewat, women are face many problems for their education. Therefore the present study focused to examine that the nature of educational backwardness of women in Mewat, to asses relation between educational backwardness and women status and to identify the role of tradition in the perpetual women’s backwardness.

**District wise disparities in Female Literacy Rate in Haryana from 1991 to 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>1991</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambala</td>
<td>56.78</td>
<td>68.48</td>
<td>75.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchkula</td>
<td>56.17</td>
<td>68.98</td>
<td>75.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamunanagar</td>
<td>50.16</td>
<td>64.08</td>
<td>71.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurukshethra</td>
<td>46.56</td>
<td>60.76</td>
<td>68.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaithal</td>
<td>28.78</td>
<td>47.60</td>
<td>59.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnal</td>
<td>41.92</td>
<td>58.42</td>
<td>66.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panipat</td>
<td>42.78</td>
<td>58.48</td>
<td>67.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonipat</td>
<td>45.74</td>
<td>61.65</td>
<td>69.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rohtak | 48.25 | 63.19 | 71.72
Jajjhar | 46.12 | 59.88 | 70.73
Faridabad | 42.12 | 56.80 | 73.84
Palwal | N.A. | N.A | 54.23
Gurgaon | 34.94 | 48.29 | 77.98
Mewat | N.A. | N.A | 36.60
Rewari | 46.34 | 61.25 | 69.57
Mehendergarh | 36.75 | 54.61 | 64.57
Bhiwani | 35.07 | 53.50 | 49.24
Jind | 29.86 | 48.97 | 60.76
Hisar | 33.41 | 52.09 | 62.25
Fatehbad | 29.77 | 46.40 | 58.87
Sirsa | 34.02 | 50.31 | 60.40
Haryana | 40.47 | 56.31 | 65.94

Special concentration to Mewat - Mewat section is situated in the southern Haryana which is Muslim community is higher than other. The complete area is highly backward, but the middle class section in Haryana is mostly illiterate. Because of lack of awareness in the people of Mewat they do not adopt the schemes and also not supporting the literacy programmes which were organized by the government of Haryana.

**Objectives**

To identify the nature of educational backwardness of women in Mewat

To assess relation between educational backwardness and women’s status

To identify the role of tradition in perpetuating women’s backwardness

**Methodology**

For the purpose of the study both qualitative as well as quantitative data will be used. And the data will be collected through both primary as well as secondary methods.

Secondary data will be collected from consulting books, journals, research papers, newspapers and Census of 1991 to 2011. Primary data will be collected through indebth interview schedule method

The study will be undertaken in Mewat district, one of the most backward districts, of Haryana State. Mewat district consists of five blocks, and hence five villages namely Bisru, Buraka, Atta, Balai, Biwan from each block are selected as study areas.
Empowerment of women with Education

Women are very important part of our society. We must educate women in order to empower them. Education is one of the important factor for a better society. In order to develop our country in terms of social, economical and political grounds education can play an important role. If women are educated then they can improve their status in the society. Women education is considered as one of the biggest global problem therefore many government organizations and N.G.O are coming ahead across the world for women rights. In 1985 international women conference was held where the main topic was how to make women empowered. We all should understand that without education empowering women is just like a dream which can’t come true. Our INDIA is developing day by day but if we have to boost this development then men and women should be given equal opportunities in all fields. Government has made some intense efforts for the women education and somewhere stats also improved but still there are many hurdles which we all have to cross so that we can empower women (Ibid. N1). Educated women always plays an important role in development of our country weather it is socially, economically or politically. If women are empowered then only they can take a stand for themselves and as well as others. As we all know in every field women are working in which earlier only men were perfect but now days we have got many examples where women have earned a good name either it is in field of judiciary, medical, astronaut, business etc it’s just because women are educated and therefore empowered enough to achieve any milestone in their lives (K. Mahalinga, 2014). Women have played many important roles in achieving freedom from britishers. They took parts in many movements, satyagrah etc . Government also realized that empowered women can achieve anything she wants to so there was Constitution’s 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) approves reservation for women in municipalities, Panchayats and in many more fields (Ibid. N3).

Conclusion

In this research paper we know that increasing the female literacy ratio in the Mewat district, which has increasing from Not Applicable (N.A.) to 36.60% in decade 2001 to 2011. There is highly difference in education ratio between men and women in both areas of the Mewat district. Literacy ratio of men is bigger than women literacy ratio in both areas of the district. As compared to urban areas female literacy ratio of rural area is very low. Some rural areas of Mewat district has only 18% female literacy ratio. So that’s why we need to study in this area. Government was also started many schemes for women education in Haryana such as BETI BACHAO BETI PADAO, SARV SHIKSHA ABHIYAN, SUKANYA YOZNA etc. But people of Mewat do not want to adopt it. They think that no need of female education. Women’s are done only household work. Difference in literacy generates add up to of social, financial and problems of political which may threaten the institution of progress (Singh and Chauhan, 2010). Hence, the male-female discrepancy institute in the inquiry field is grounds of affect and be supposed to groom priority maturity planning. The female literacy rate with the ground as a total desires to be enlarged as to creat them at par for their whole development.

References


Ibid. N1.

Ibid. N3.


Mewat Development Agency (MDA), 2002.