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STATUS OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN JHARKHAND STATE AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL



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ABSTRACT

Empowerment of women strongly associated with level of education i.e. higher the level of education greater the empowerment of women. Family size, family planning programmes, protection of girl child, rearing healthy and productive children and so on is closely associated with education of women. Woman is a backbone of a family playing multiple roles. By nature, she has dynamic source of power. By educating women the process of development of the nation can be accelerated. The present paper attempts to address the present scenario of women in the field of post graduation education at university level in Jharkhand state.

KEY WORDS: family planning, empowerment

INTRODUCTION :

"You educate a man, you educate a man. You educate a woman you educate a generation"
Brigham Young

Higher education in India Post graduation education is defined as the education attained after the completion of Bachelor's degree and this post-graduation education comes under higher education. So higher education for women has gained a wider role and responsibility all over the world. Today, in the 21st century, one cannot afford to ignore the importance of higher education for women

any longer. The reason for its need and urgency is that there is no biological difference in the systems of males and females. Need for higher education among women assumes all the more importance in countries like India where colonialism has remained a great force hindering education for the general masses and for the women in particular. Higher education of women in India is indeed necessary. Whether to provide society with competent men and women trained in agriculture, arts, medicine, science and technology and various other professions, or to strive to promote equality and social justice or whether to reduce social and cultural differences through diffusion of education, diffusing higher education of women in India is certainly that hidden key.

Some important steps towards women's higher education-

- National Committee for Women education (Durgabhai Deshmukh Committee, 1958-1959).
- Hansa Mehta committee (1962)
- Kothari Commission (1964-1966)
- Eleventh five year plan (2007-2012, 192)

Jharkhand state located in eastern India, was carved out of the state of Bihar on November 15th 2000. The capital city of Jharkhand is Ranchi, with Dumka as its sub-capital, while Jamshedpur as its largest and industrial city.

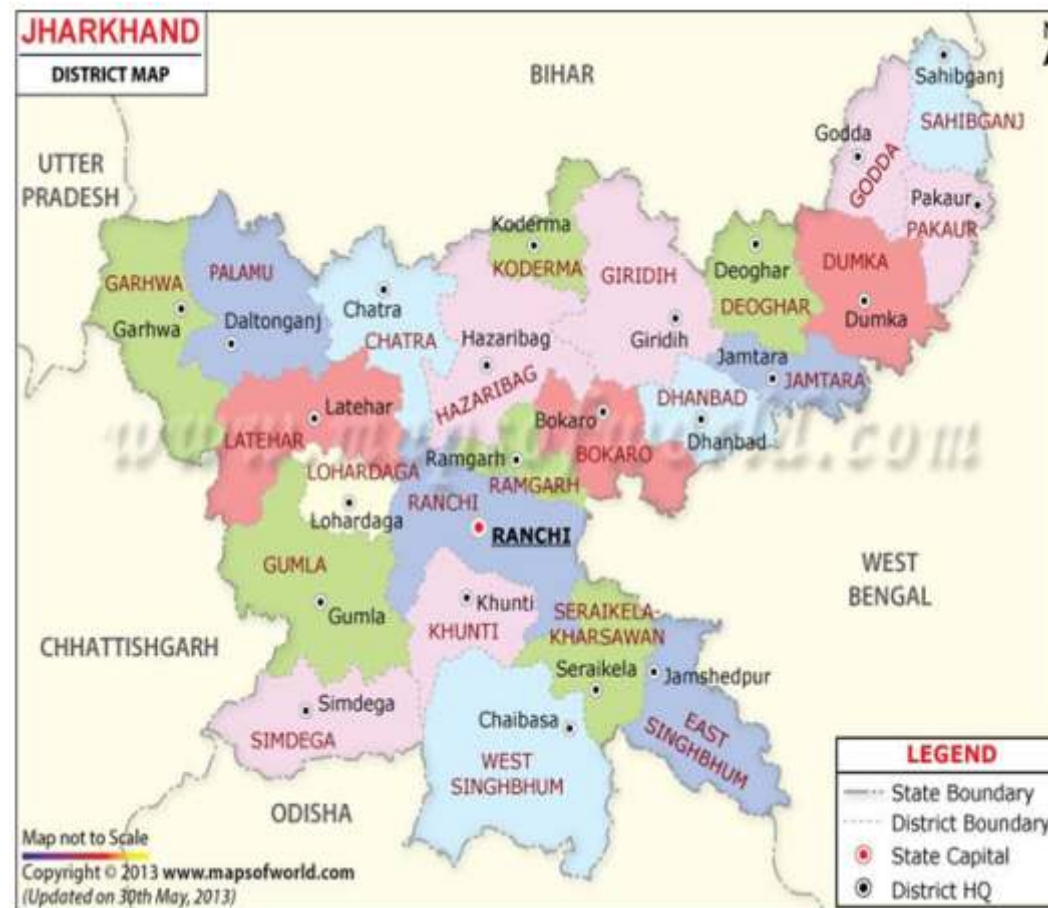


Figure showing – the map of Jharkhand

STATUS OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN JHARKHAND STATE AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL

Divisions and Districts-

Palamu Division	North Chotanagpur Division	South Chotanagpur Division	Kolhan Division	Santhal Pargana Division
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garhwa • Palamu • Latehar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chatra • Hazaribag • Giridih • Koderma • Dhanbad • Bokaro • Ramgarh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ranchi • Lohardaga • Gumla • Simdega • Khunti 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>West Singhbhum</u> • Seraikela Kharsawan • East Singhbhum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deoghar • Jamtara • Dumka • Godda • Pakur • Sahebganj

Education in Jharkhand-

Literacy rate in Jharkhand has seen upward trend and is 66.41 percent as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 76.84 percent while female literacy is at 52.04 percent. In 2001, literacy rate in Jharkhand stood at 53.56 percent of which male and female were 63.83 percent and 38.87 percent literate respectively.

List of Districts in Jharkhand

S No.	District	Headquarters	Population (Census 2011)	Sex Ratio (per 1000)	Average Literacy
1	Bokaro	Bokaro	2,062,330	922	72.01%
2	Chatra	Chatra	1,042,886	953	60.18%
3	Deoghar	Deoghar	1,492,073	925	64.85%
4	Dhanbad	Dhanbad	2,684,487	909	74.52%
5	Dumka	Dumka	1,321,442	977	61.02%
6	East Singhbhum	Jamshedpur	2,293,919	949	75.49%
7	Garhwa	Garhwa	1,322,784	935	60.33%
8	Giridih	Giridih	2,445,474	944	63.14%
9	Godda	Godda	1,313,551	938	56.4%
10	Gumla	Gumla	1,025,213	993	65.73%
11	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	1,734,495	947	69.75%
12	Jamtara	Jamtara	791,042	954	64.59%
13	Khunti	Khunti	531,885	997	63.86%

JHARKHAND URBAN POPULATION 2011

Out of total population of Jharkhand, 24.05% people live in urban regions. The total figure of population living in urban areas is 7,929,292 of which 4,156,220 are males and while remaining 3,773,072 are females. The urban population in the last 10 years has increased by 32.29 percent.

STATUS OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN JHARKHAND STATE AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL

Sex Ratio in urban regions of Jharkhand was 908 females per 1000 males. For child (0-6) sex ratio the figure for urban region stood at 904 girls per 1000 boys. Total children (0-6 age) living in urban areas of Jharkhand were 990,487. Of total population in urban region, 12.49 % were children (0-6).

Average Literacy rate in Jharkhand for Urban regions was 83.30 percent in which males were 89.78% literate while female literacy stood at 76.17%. Total literates in urban region of Jharkhand were 5,779,895.

JHARKHAND RURAL POPULATION 2011

Of the total population of Jharkhand state, around 75.95 percent live in the villages of rural areas. In actual numbers, males and females were 12,775,468 and 12,261,478 respectively. Total population of rural areas of Jharkhand state was 25,036,946. The population growth rate recorded for the decade (2001-2011) was 19.50%.

In rural regions of Jharkhand state, female sex ratio per 1000 males was 960 while same for the child (0-6 age) was 952 girls per 1000 boys. In Jharkhand, 4,247,095 children (0-6) live in rural areas. Child population forms 16.96 percent of total rural population.

In rural areas of Jharkhand, literacy rate for males and female stood at 74.57 % and 49.75 %. Average literacy rate in Jharkhand for rural areas was 62.40 percent. Total literates in rural areas were 12,973,765.

Description	Rural	Urban
Population (%)	75.95 %	24.05 %
Total Population	25,036,946	7,929,292
Male Population	12,775,468	4,156,220
Female Population	12,261,478	3,773,072
Population Growth	19.50 %	32.29 %
Sex Ratio	960	908
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	952	904
Child Population (0-6)	4,247,095	990,487
Child Percentage (0-6)	16.96 %	12.49 %
Literates	12,973,765	5,779,895
Average Literacy	62.40 %	83.30 %
Male Literacy	74.57 %	89.78 %
Female Literacy		

In Jharkhand there are different type of universities for imparting higher education. Soe of them are as follows-

Table3.3.2 shows the details of the sample universities taken to conduct the study.

Sl.No.	Name and address of the university	Type of Management	Divison	Location
1.	Ranchi university, Ranchi	Government	South Chotanagpur Division	Urban
2.	Sidokanhumurmu university dumka,,	Government	SanthalPargana Division	Rural
3.	Vinobabhave university hazaribaag	Government	North Chotanagpur Division	Urban
4.	Birsa Agriculture university	Government	South Chotanagpur Division	Urban
5.	Kolhanuniversity,chaibasa	Government	Kolhandivison	Rural

STATUS OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN JHARKHAND STATE AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL

1-Ranchi University- established on July 12, 1960, with ten post graduate departments, one constituent college (Ranchi College, Ranchi), and 20 affiliated colleges spread over an area of 65,000 square kilometers. At present the University has 23 post graduate departments, 15 constituent colleges, and 49 affiliated colleges, imparting teaching in medicine, psychiatry, law, engineering, business management, education, and general courses. Besides these institutions there is UGC sponsored Academic Staff College.

SI No.	Department	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total
			Male		Female	
1	Department of Humanities	42	18.83	181	81.17	223
2	Faculty of Social Science	72	20.34	282	79.66	354
3	Faculty of Science	44	24.18	138	75.82	182

Fig showing strength of students in session 2011-2013

SI No.	Department	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total
			Male		Female	
1	Department of Humanities	53	20	212	80	265
2	Faculty of Social Science	78	18.48	344	81.52	422
3	Faculty of Science	52	23.32	171	76.68	223

Fig showing strength of students in session 2012-2014

From the above data it is clear that strength of women candidates are more in compare to male students in both sessions.

2-Sidokanhu Murmu University- The erstwhile Sidokanhu University (S.K.U.), now rechristened Sidokanhu Murmu University (S.K.M.U) was founded on 10th January 1992 by an act of Bihar Legislative Assembly. The University came under the Government of Jharkhand when the new state of Jharkhand was formed in the year 2000. On May 31, 2007, the University was granted recognition by the University Grants Commission under section 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956. The jurisdiction of the University extends over the six districts of Santhal Pargana where its 13 constituent and 9 permanently affiliated colleges are located.

SI No.	Department	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total
			Male		Female	
1	Department of Humanities	152	63.87	86	36.13	238
2	Faculty of Social Science	87	58	63	42	150
3	Faculty of Science	92	69.7	40	30.3	132

Fig showing strength of students in session 2011-2013

STATUS OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN JHARKHAND STATE AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL

SI No.	Department	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total
			Male		Female	
1	Department of Humanities	83	50.92	80	49.08	163
2	Faculty of Social Science	54	38.57	86	61.43	140
3	Faculty of Science	77	62.6	46	37.4	123

Fig showing strength of students in session 2012-2014

3-Vinoba Bhave University-The foundation stone of the University was laid on 17th January, 1990 by the erstwhile Chief Minister of Bihar, Dr.Jagannath Mishra. .The University manages and maintains 22 Postgraduate departments including the newly established Biotechnology and Clinical Nutrition and Dietetics Departments, MBA, MCA and M.Ed. under the nine faculties of Humanities, Social Sciences, Commerce, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Ayurveda, Homeopathy and Education.The Association of Indian Universities granted membership to this University in December 1992 and in appreciation and recognition of the pace of the growth, granted permanent membership in 2001.

SI No.	Department	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total
			Male		Female	
1	Department of Humanities	72	33.49	143	66.51	215
2	Faculty of Social Science	116	37.66	192	62.34	308
3	Faculty of Science	89	53.94	76	46.06	165

Fig showing strength of students in session 2011-2013

SI No.	Department	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total
			Male		Female	
1	Department of Humanities	54	28.72	134	71.28	188
2	Faculty of Social Science	113	33.63	223	66.37	336
3	Faculty of Science	83	49.11	86	50.89	169

Fig showing strength of students in session 2012-2014

4-Birsa Agriculture University-Birsa Agricultural University was established on 26th June, 1981 after its formal inauguration by the then Prime Minister of India, Late Smt. Indira Gandhi. Its primary objective is to develop area specific technologies and manpower in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry for the agricultural development of the plateau region of Bihar and economic upliftment of tribal and other backward class population of the region. The programmes and activities of education, research and extension are carried out through three faculties (Agriculture, Veterinary Sciences & Animal Husbandry).

SI No.	Course	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total
			Male		Female	
1	Veterinary	5	41.67	7	58.33	12
2	agriculture	19	50	19	50	38
3	Forestry	7	87.5	1	12.5	8

Fig showing strength of students in session 2011-2013

SI No.	Course	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total
			Male		Female	
1	Veterinary	5	41.67	7	58.33	12
2	Agriculture	20	54.05	17	45.95	37
3	Forestry	4	57.14	3	42.86	7

Fig showing strength of students in session 2012-2014

5-Kolhan University- The Kolhan University was established on 13 August 2009 with 14 Constituent Colleges and 12 Affiliated Colleges in geographical jurisdiction of East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum and SeraikelaKharswan District with more than 80,000 students strength. The University is in the area of tribal region. The total number of students enrolled in Kolhan University for Bachelors, Masters and Vocational/Professional Courses comes to 55,500. Manish In graduation level 43,000 students have been enrolled in Part-I and Part-II. The number of Part III students are about 12,500, at present appearing from Ranchi University. Apart from that, the number of students enrolled in PG, Medical, Dental, Engineering, MBA, B.Ed. and Vocational/Add-on Courses are about 8,142 . Therefore the total number of students enrolled is 63,642..

SI No.	Department	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total
			Male		Female	
1	Department of Humanities	56	50.91	54	49.09	110
2	Faculty of Social Science	149	58.89	104	41.11	253
3	Faculty of Science	84	82.35	18	17.65	102

Fig showing strength of students in session 2011-2013

SI No.	Department	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total
			Male		Female	
1	Department of Humanities	35	29.17	85	70.83	120
2	Faculty of Social Science	134	57.76	98	42.24	232
3	Faculty of Science	97	69.78	42	30.22	139

Fig showing strength of students in session 2012-2014

CONCLUSION-

so from the above data of different universities of Jharkhand reveals that in post-graduation female candidates are more in compare to male. In social sciences strength is highest and in sciences it is lowest and in between these two humanities is there. By improving infrastructure and other basic facilities we can enhance the quality of education. There are scarcity of lectures are there due to which quality hamper. So government and institute should try to overcome the various problems available at the university levelso that education process runs smoothly which further leads to the overall development of the student.

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