

CHAPTER – VI

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Education is most important parameter for the progress of the society. It is essential part of human being that's improve at present their quality of life and individual development and also education is one the great opportunities for female development it has considered as a human rights. So it is the improvement of women with skills, values identity and their quality of life, it is the mainly interrelated to the society. So its national property and development of people's that means education is the foundation of development in the society but continuing gap of gender in education between the male and female as well as backward communities and non backward communities in the society. In which every person must give the highest priority to the education policies. There is large influence of economic condition of the society on the education.

Now, the literacy is an interrelated to the society, Infact the educational development has depends upon literacy rate as well as occupation among the total population of economy in the each area at present, but it's possible that the physical features in those areas, their impact on educational structure of people's. In this study area of physical condition like Peninsula River - Varna and Krishna and also climatic transition monsoon season. In this areas mostly grow specialized for mainly the sugracane as well as seasonal crops cultivation such as cereals, pulses, oil seeds, fruits and vegetables etc. That's why this region is agriculturally very productive. So high percentage of people's are engaged in agricultural sectors. In this study area are two urban places and 96 villages according to 2001 census.

In the workers of agricultural sectors is 69.05% and 30.95% of non-agriculture sectors in 2001 to the total population of these workers the distributed of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population in the tahsil is comparatively low to the total population in the decades. It is due to it's with low status occupations remained economically poor. These people's are

participate the landless and marginal farmers in which the majority of females are engaged in substances agriculture one of the agricultural labourers, it has low percent engaged in non-agricultural sector as well as their income is comparatively low than the males. They have also engaged in household industry (10.50%).

In the surveyed villages, females have suffer from economically and socially backward, so they have low living standard, high fertility and high illiteracy and also particularly the attitude of people towards restrictions of family in the society and desire for having a son. This policy of family in which high fertility rates of males. It results that the decline of sex ratio in areas as compare to SC/ST in rural population against the sex ratio in urban population. It is mentioned that the excessive number of females per 1000 males in the scheduled tribes population and equally some composition of sex ratio in the rural areas as well as urban areas than the SC population and sex ratio to the average of tahsil in which social groups.

In the ST population is highest percentage of female population than the male population because females are importance of these societies. Infact the activities of economy in ST people's in which females are main role of economy in their family income, because she has handlings and mangaging for the family income or economy. It is fact that poverty and lack of employment in the rural areas drive people to migrate to the urban areas. So it is highest density of population in urban areas other than rural areas are low density of population, in which all villages than two town or cities, which is Islampur and Ashta. These are highest density of population of revenue circles than that of other revenue circles in Walwa tahsil. Therefore, there is rapidly growth of population in urban areas than the rural areas, it means regional variations in the growth rate.

The decadal average growth rate is decreased from 1991-2001 the over 20% growth rate in Ashta and Takari revenue circle due to high death rate and decline birth rate in the 2001. In Walwa Tahsil, the differences between death and birth rates, it was highest natural growth rate in the 1961 and 1991. Infact,

the high crude death rate and crude birth rate, it means decreases of IMR. It is concluded that the health facilities are very good (100%) as compared to other tahsils in the district as well as improvement of educational level. It is major part of literacy in the society. Also the Literacy is one of the important needs for the development of any community. It has been increases in male and female population, but high literacy rate among the male population as compared to female literacy rate is low to the proportion of population. In surveyed villages, since, the lowest female literacy rate is found in Surul village and Banewadi village was very low percent of female literacy rate in 1981.

Infact, the long distance of educational facilities, so not to be permitted for the women in these villages therefore females were not go to school. It means that the female was to neglected in the educational attainment. Since, the females have a empowerment of only for household works but not to be their barring of other sectors in the societies. Today, this concept is reducing in the society i.e. the educated families and parents have also understanding of educational importance among the women as compare to man. Infact the female literacy rate has increasing at present in the societies. Therefore, the disparity of literacy was reduced by 0.353 in 1981 to 0.161 in 2001 out of the total population of Walwa Tahsil. There has been a substantial decade wise progress in notable in the field of education and especially in the sphere of female literacy. For e.g. In Banewadi village, the literacy rate has been increases in female population at present as well as near by urban place and surrounding areas have better infrastructure as far as educational facilities are concerned in those areas.

Mostly females are less achieves the higher education as compare to males are more achieves the higher education in which the majority of Non SC/ST students have been achieving the higher education like Graduation, Post Graduation and Professional Education (includes the Medical and Engineering) as compare to SC/ST students have achieve only for other education it means the diplomas, side courses after that completion of secondary or higher

secondary schools, because these students before taken from Asharamshala and Zilla Parishad Schools in which take the primary, Middle Primary and Secondary education. It observed that the literacy rate of male has been slightly increased, it has school drop-out as compare to females in those areas.

From early days there was difference between males and females education level, but now the difference is decreasing. For filling this gap government provided education facilities to females. In this facilities reservation for SCs and STs. Yet, those facilities cannot reach at people. And also the rural village people didn't knowing the education facilities that's why they not got the profit from those facilities. With that their economic condition was poor, that's why they cannot afford their children's higher education, means that they can't fid up the education needs of their children's because of low annual income. The SCs and STs people doing work mostly as a filed worker in field and of agricultural section in which workers of Agricultural labour in which non-government sector as peon, plumber etc., that's why their annual income was low and in their families per capita income is in the below poverty like. Because of this situation to fill up general needs was difficult by them. But whereas the literacy rate is increasing and illiteracy is decreasing the educational difference between male and female is low now. With that in villages of Walwa tahsil the education difference was very high in 1981 and in 1991 was low and in 2001 was very much low but in the SC/ST and Non SC/ST this educational difference is much. Now because of getting government's facilities they send their children's to school. The Government Scheme in these facilities is "Serva Shikha Abhiyan". Under this scheme many policies at the District Levels and Tahsil Levels doing work. Educational Schemes also work at District and Tahsil level in this scheme. It's mostly effect on female education, that's why in Walwa tahsil in comparison between male and female literacy the female literacy have been increasing.