

Disparity in Education: Voice of Subalterns

Srija Chakraborty (sri007mita@gmail.com)

Former Research Scholar, Women's Studies Research Centre, University of Calcutta, India



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Abstract: Education has been a pillar for every individual throughout the communities without any discrimination that should be towards the empowerment and prospering a particular developed or welfare-oriented Nation. The discrimination is between the sex as well as the inequality and their vulnerability over the economic and social priority in education and political and at every sphere of rights. It has been often seen that girls were oppressed with that of empowered work towards the requirement of their strength. The role of education, made it important for the need of the hour. This paper analyzes the challenges and issues a girl child faces; and further challenges the inequalities in rendering the services on regional disparity. Education is not a choice rather a compulsion for women to get empowerment where it should be the inherited right to get education and being aware of surroundings.

Keywords: Disparity in Education, Girl-Child Inequality, Women Education, Women Empowerment

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Introduction

"If you educate a man, you educate an individual; however, if you educate a woman, you educate a whole family. Women empowered means mother India empowered"- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

As per Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says, once we educate a man, we educate an individual only; but, we educate a woman, we educate the entire family that becomes empowered and thereafter the contribution towards the empowering and strengthening and developing the nation with the economic, social and cultural portfolio.

While we consider the milestone to mitigate the gender discrimination that persists in India even after such a long period of Independence, because there are certain potential places that remained unexplored during the time of human development and thereafter it aggregates into the literacy rate of 2011 Census which recorded the 65.46% of the male literacy over 80%. The literacy rate even made us understood the rights, and dignity, and security of the woman, getting discriminated into the development even for the freedom of the nation. The prospects remain entirely within the effectual improvement towards community-based initiative recently with the usher of the pandemic; it made more complication in rural and urban dive of facilitation in education. When it was mere constrain of the lockdown situation, digitization further became more complex indulged in girl child dropouts in downtrodden areas.

When it was the situation where digitization became the basic instrument of education and thereafter, they remained under-educated being violently exposed towards the criminality like trafficking, sexual exploitation, and unhygienic condition to live. For example, the role of women towards the decision-making of the parlance of education remained into the optimistic transition even in the negative situation where the impact remains unchanged started (Mondal, 2015). There is vociferous requirement to be educated for the basis that remains in proving the undereducated women and the dropout levels that we could find in the schooling as well as in the higher education during this era of hybrid education model. The benefits of influencing them into the employment opportunities they make themselves felt allocated with food with the time of inheritance, with the time of language they use and the access that vicious cycle as well as the confirmations of the parents solely on their safety as if women have their safety and their honour lying in their private parts. Thus, the only good ever had been the choice of education and no imposed with the compulsion that empowerment means that they need to be educated. Education is not a choice rather a compulsion for women to get empowerment where it should be the inherited right to get education and being aware of surroundings.

The Review of Literature

The opportunity is unfortunately not core into the time of New Normal which is to access education into the phases that could not fade inequality even today. If we see the difference between the urban and the rural development, we can see that it pursued the key indicators, which involves over the various schools

describing the situation. Why it is lagging with the counterparts of giving them the necessity of the smart phones or digital ones? The disadvantaged group like SC and ST and Untouchables, they had the outlines of not only generating quality towards the basic of patriarchy rather with the patriarchal and matriarchal deprivation as well of upper caste or class women to that of the behaviors that led to the problems creating for the rule's girl child exposed to education. It rather gives the notification of having their special attention by the situation that nevertheless given a commission to the backward classes with the government classifying various projects for women being a minority into the economic, political and educational field thereafter. It emphatically used in to the widespread demand of education being traditionally counterpart with the heritage that is important to contribute into the developing process as well as in the economic and literacy level of development(Nanda, P; Das, P; Singh, A. & Negi, R. 2013).

The compulsory enumeration for the constitutional Article 45 remained confronted for the free education under each child till the age of 14. Thus, question arises what about the new digitization that created a 100 percent enrolment of girls only giving the bait for various money-oriented schemes to keep the girl child alive and to make them as gifted with the opportunity to get education and thereafter to provide economic and social enrolment into the rural areas which became nuance for age immemorial. This includes providing the drop out of the school and thereafter not exposed to the access of resources that are available with the specialty to the economical betterment. The mother who does became the house management playing role of that of the changing requirements. But girl-child being educated and occasionally compounded with the negative attitude towards their parents because of discrimination. They make discrimination among their own children. If they have different genders into the action, the acquisition of the formal education is a mere dramaturgy. It is not only leading with the disease of digitization, rather the expectation of the kitchen conflicting area of expectation. We are even lured with baits that the government providing policies to manipulate the self-sufficiency and the prophecies and to break down the stereotyping and stigmatizing of the women indication and develop and that is an empowering tool for nation building (King, E. & Winthrop, R. 2015). Therefore, the meaning becomes compulsory and this in franchise moment that we need to understand for the elective politics, all appointments which are exposed to the crucial mourning of the need for the girl child to have education.

The objectives lie within the educational achievement and satisfaction and thereafter to ensure the awareness. That would counsel towards the source and also to formulate the future educated generation will get authentication in saying that if they are not only having the right to be educated rather the infant mortality should also get into the educationally aware among the counterparts in derivation of rural-urban divide. Being a little post- structuralist where the diseases of the being exposed if girl-children are sexually exploited or for that matter any woman, the national volatility that talks about the medical facilities for deliveries should also be incorporated within the educational systems' education in India (Sivakumar, M.A. 2012). The child marriage prohibition, the prohibition of various instances and thereafter to decrease the population explosion with the use of contraceptive are to make them aware of their role in deciding upon retrodictive issue too. The political decision-making process with their role into the policies is to avoid them against the sexual or mental violence as well as to support their first action through the enlightenment over the education. Subsequently, education provides every possible way to use a successful result that could recognize and redress the entire National Domestic Product which is educational towards the process and then, secondary and higher-secondary education is compulsory. With the operation having to the blackboard or teacher education or mid-day meal scheme or thereafter to guarantee the scheme to have alternative innovation and various other schemes that are being followed should be strictly implemented. So, there also we can see that education is one complete single variable. It is a basic protection for any individual and if marginalized then especially being girls and the differences in the infrastructure of rural and urban areas provision, the difficulties mainly in terms of key elements like transport that is a hindrance towards the development of rural areas. Thus, there is a need of compassion to treat them with favor.

The Basic Objectives of Soliciting the Title of the Paper

- Firstly, to understand the proper arena that could compete with the sphere of discrimination and marginalization in education.
- Secondly, to fathom out how education plays a pivotal role in every society for future generation.

- Thirdly to understand the scenario of the primary and secondary level of education with the census report about the literacy rate and its understanding with the rural-urban difference of infrastructure.
- Lastly, to overview about the historical background regarding girls education in India in comparison with the contemporary facilitation of society.

Research Methodology Followed in Writing this Paper

- The Research methodology followed is data collection through both quantitative and qualitative way.
- The process of exploration and descriptive benefits are applied.
- The generalization and comparison through statistical analysis of field survey has been undertaken.
- The collection of data through logistic model through electronic means of circulating Google forms.

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Findings and Interpretation

The scenario where it is to measure the findings were often been made with a very present reality where it launched the responsibility of the government to make an annual status of education that could lead to provide a possibility to face the challenges that the girl child.

Although Government has taken many initiatives to promote the upliftment of Girl's Education rhythm as the National Committee on Women's Education, 1959 suggested the formal instruction, the findings and interpretation further. There are others western comparison to understand the mission of around the global world where even the organization of the primary schools of had given during the time of promoting the education in general. Thus, despite of the gap between the education of boys and girls there are advantages and disadvantages in eradication of aristocracy regarding the fact how rural and urban divide had created towards the literacy of women and their dropout level to the enrolment of higher education to understand how they are projected to various crime and not only in bait of marriage or pregnancy to leave education as a method of family planning often make them vulnerable to the reality. There are various census report that shows how the major initiatives like Article 15 to prohibit discrimination on the grounds of any religious or racial or caste or sex takes place, it talks about the fortifies and also shall endeavor on certain programs like, Mahila Samakhya Programme, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme (KGBV): National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL), Indira Gandhi National scholarship scheme, Swami Vivekananda Scholarship for Single Girl Child, and others.

Thereafter education makes the general acceptance, much more beneficial for the parental attitudes towards their educating progress at the infrastructural facility lagging and they mitigate the difference (MHRD Annual Report, 2014 15). This indeed is of the problem of the development in the urban-rural divide often seen pursuing education with the facilities of complaining, the insecurity of the girls regarding the abduction, rape molestation and various other dampening enthusiasm among them. Thus, education should be uniform and uplifting the standard of living of the girl child.

Conclusion and Recommendation

In conclusion, it is to protect the country and to also to make the development towards gross national income and to create employment opportunities raises the involvement of girl-child exposed to education poverty (Latha, P.S. 2014). Too often, parents choose to keep their girls at ho. While they could go to the secondary and higher secondary education with sufficient understanding of the development that further includes the enthusiasm of understanding the charge of education that provisioned for girls concluding in an overwhelming understanding of the access of education in these digitized circumstances that raises the gender sensitive learning about the environment. And, to educate and to promote the gender equality with the mission to eliminate the challenging stereotype and preventing violence in various educational facts raises the community. There are various NGOs that also flexibly understand within the community, that come up for the understanding of the circumstances in drawing the conclusion often play a very important role of the government as well as the private sectors that are creating the development of the human resource, improving the importance of the equality into education.

Limitations

- While collecting data through field survey the negative attitudes of parental response.
- The infrastructural disputes that were faced to generalize between rural and urban divide where uncertainty and ambiguity lied in the response.
- The major limitation faced was the insecurities of the respondents to disclose the household matters and the violence that they could face to respond the reality.

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