

**RRDS GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE,
BHIMAVARAM**



COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

ON

**EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN PEDAMIRAM
VILLAGE OF KALLA MANDAL, W.G.Dt**

BY

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II BA

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STATUS OF WOMEN EDUCATION

PART-A

About the Village

Pedamiram village is located in Kalla mandal of West Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh, India. It is situated 8km away from sub-district headquarter Kalla (tehsildar office) and 3 km away from district headquarter Bhimavaram. Peda Amiram is the gram panchayat of Pedamiram village

The total geographical area of village is 934 hectares. Pedamiram has a total population of 5,778 peoples, out of which male population is 2,893 while female population is 2,885. Literacy rate of pedamiram village is 70.82% out of which 73.73% males and 67.90% females are literate. There are about 1,575 houses in pedamiram village. Pincode of pedamiram village locality is 534204.

Bhimavaram is nearest town to pedamiram for all major economic activities, which is approximately 6km away. The village is very famous for Jain Temple.

Abstract of Socio-economic Survey

- 50 families are surveyed in the socio-economic survey in Pedamiram vilklage
- No. of Families surveyed :50

1. Social Status of families details:

- (i)Caste: SC-21 ST-00 BC-A-00 BC-B-03 BC-C-15 BC-D-03 OC-08
- Religion : Hindus-50
- Number of males -76 Females-73
- Number of literates: 119 Number of illiterates- 30
- Number of graduates- 20
- Number of Job holders-00
- Number of PH People-01

2.Economic Status of the sample households

- Category. of Houses :Hut-02 SemiPucca-48 Pucc-00 Apartment-00 Bungalow-00
- Own houses-45 Rentd-05
- Source of Drinking Water Govt taps -25 own taps-25
- Agricultural holding families -00
- Major crops grown in the habitat – Paddy, vegetables
- Houses have own toilet -50
- Cooking fuels LPG-50
- No of DWACRA groups in the habitat-35
- NO of Ration Card holders -50
- Number of houses having vehicles Two wheelers-32 Auto-01
- Average monthly earnings of the household Rs. 9014/-

- No.of families having banking transactions Govt Banks -22 Private banks-07
- No.of families take loans from : Govt.bank-05 Pvt.bank-03 indigenous bankers-12
- No.of Persons covered under insurance -23
- No.of persons having driving licences- 10

3.Health Details of the sample households

- Common health problems in the habitat - Diabetics, BP and seasonal fevers
- Number of families suffering from diseases: 18
- Source of treatment :
Govt. Hospital- 16 Private Hospital—12 Traditional Medicine-22
- Families having Aarogya Sree Cards:50

4. Other details

- No. of Families have TV -45
- No. of Families having Mobile-40
- No. of Families have Laptop/computers-2
- No. of Families have internet;40 (Mobile data)

5.Name of the Govt. Schemes received

- Jagananna Vidhya Deevena -20
- JaganannaVasathiDeevena-20
- Rythu Bharosa -00
- Others- 10

Major problems faced in the village

- Drinking Water
- Roads
- Frequent failure of power

Community awareness programmes conducted w.r.t the problems and their outcomes

Awareness on various problems identified during the survey has been created among the respondents of the households through meetings, discussions and rallies. and their outcomes are discussed and communicated to the sample respondents.

PART-B

PROJECT WORK

STATUS OF WOMEN EDUCATION IN PEDAMIRAM VILLAGE

INTRODUCTION

“There is no greater pillar of stability than a strong, free, and educated woman.”~Angelina Jolie

“If we are going to see real development in the world then our best investment is WOMEN!” ~Desmond Tutu

“When women are educated, their countries become stronger and more prosperous.” ~Michelle Obama

Education is one of the most significant means for empowering an individual or community in general, and women and girls in particular. Level of educational attainment and literacy rate are indicators of general development of any society. Women's education is critical to the country's entire development. It's similar to an effective medicine that may know how to cure a patient and recover their health. A well-educated lady is capable of managing both her personal and professional lives. The physical and intellectual growth of the child is the moral goal of education. Education's true objective is to provide students with “full knowledge” or “greater information.”

A well-educated woman provides the skills, knowledge, and self-assurance necessary to be a better mom, worker, and citizen. A well-educated woman will also be more productive and well-paid at work. Indeed, the return on investment in education is often higher for women than for males. Gender equality and empowerment of women are indispensable for achieving prosperity and sustainable development. Since Independence, India has adopted many different paths and strategies for national, social, economic and political development. The overall situation and status of women also has improved.

I. STATUS OF WOMEN EDUCATION IN INDIA

Table 1 contains statistics regarding general rate of literacy in India along with a break up of rate of literacy among males and females. As per the 2011 Census, the total literacy rate in India stands at 74.00 per cent and the rate of literacy among women is 65.46 per cent. The percentage of female literacy in the country was 54.16 per cent in 2001. The literacy rate in the country has increased from 18.33 per cent in 1951 to 74.00 per cent as per 2011 census. The female literacy rate has also increased from 8.86 per cent in 1951 to 65.46 per cent in 2011. Female literacy rate during the period 1991-2001 increased by 14.87 per cent whereas male literacy rate rose by 11.72 per cent. The increase in female literacy rate was 3.15 per cent more compared to male literacy rate.

Table-1 Literacy Rate of India

year	Total Population (per cent)	Males (per cent)	Females (per cent)
1951	18.3	27.2	8.9
1961	28.3	40.4	15.4
1971	34.5	46.0	22.0
1981	43.6	56.4	29.8
1991	52.2	64.1	39.8
2001	64.8	75.3	53.7
2011	74.00	80.9	64.6

II. STATUS OF WOMEN EDUCATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Table-2 contains statistics regarding general rate of literacy in Andhra Pradesh along with a break up of rate of literacy among males and females. As per the 2011 Census, the total literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh stands at 67.02 per cent and the rate of literacy among women is 59.15 per cent. The percentage of female literacy in the state was 50.43 per cent in 2001. The literacy rate in the state has increased from 44.08 per cent in 1991 to 67.02 per cent as per 2011 census. The female literacy rate has also increased from 55 per cent in 1991 to 59.05 per cent in 2011. Female literacy rate during the period 1991-2001 increased by 9.0 per cent whereas male literacy rate rose by 68.18 per cent. The increase in female literacy rate was very less compared to male literacy rate.

Table-2 Literacy Rate of Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh	Male	Female	Total
1991	44	55	44.08
2001	70.32 %	50.43 %	60.47 %
2011	74.88 %	59.15 %	67.02 %

III. STATUS OF WOMEN EDUCATION IN WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

Table-3 contains statistics regarding general rate of literacy in West Godavari district along with a break up of rate of literacy among males and females. As per the 2011 Census, the total literacy rate in West Godavari stands at 74.63 per cent and the rate of literacy among women is 71.36 per cent. The percentage of female literacy in the district was 68.99 per cent in 2001. The literacy rate in the district has increased from 53.38 per cent in 1991 to 74.63 per cent as per 2011 census. The female literacy rate has also increased from 46.98 per cent in 1991 to 71.36 per cent in 2011. Female literacy rate during the period 1991-2001 increased by 51.89 per cent where as male literacy rate rose by 30.41 per cent. The increase in female literacy rate was 22 per cent more compared to male literacy rate.

Table-3 Literacy Rate of Andhra Pradesh

West Godavari	Male	Female	Total
1991	59.75	46.98	53.38
2001	78.05	68.99	73.53
2011	77.92	71.36	74.63

IV. NEED FOR THE STUDY

Right to Education Act has been passed in 2009 in India which made education free and compulsory for children between the ages 6 and 14, yet many girls are still not able to attend school. Overwhelmingly this is due to their having to assume the burden of running a household or caring for family members or simply because education is not considered a priority for daughters. And in some cases female education is considered a waste of investment. Lack of education increases a girl's vulnerability to abuse, sexual violence and human trafficking. Many are forced into early marriage and dependence on their husbands making it very hard for them to find ways to improve their lives. Education has a profound effect on girls' and women's ability to realize and claim their rights and achieve equitable status in society. Under these circumstances there is a need to study the status of women education in the study area.

V. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

West Godavari district is having a better position in terms of both total literacy rate and female literacy rates when compared to Andhra Pradesh. As per the 2011 Census, the total literacy rate in West Godavari stands at 74.63 per cent as against 67.02 per cent in AP and that of female literacy in the district is 71.36 per cent as against 59.15. The female literacy rate has also increased from 46.98 per cent in 1991 to 71.36 per cent in 2011. Recently West Godavari District has been divided into Eluru District and West Godavari District. At this juncture, there is a need to assess the status of women education in and around mandals of Bhimavaram which is the head quarters of newly formed West Godavari District.

VI. OBJECTIVES

1. To know the educational status of women in the study area
2. To know the reasons behind the low level of women education

VII. METHODOLOGY

For the present study, the researcher concentrated on Educational and Economic status of women in the study area. The data for the research study were collected from both primary and secondary sources as per the details given below.

A) Secondary data sources:

Census data is used for estimating trends in level of education at state and district level. The most important secondary data sources are the Censuses of Andhra Pradesh published by the Censuses of India (1951 and 2011). Other data sources are Hand Books of West Godavari District for various years.

B) Primary data source and sampling

A primary survey has been conducted to find out the socio, economic and educational status of women sample household in the study area. The researcher has adopted purposive and random sampling techniques. A structured questionnaire was set up to get the data from households with respect to their socio- economic and educational conditions. The researcher has adopted purposive and random sampling techniques.

The researcher randomly selected 50 households from Gunipudi village of Bhimavaram mandal, West Godavari District and conducted Socio-economic Survey. Community awareness programme was conducted with respect to the problems identified during the Socio-economic survey and solutions to the problems was discussed.

Later on a mini project work related to “Educational Status of Women” related to the habitation was taken up. The researcher randomly selected 50 households from the village and collected data related to educational status by using a structured questionnaire.

iii) Research tools

The data was analysed by using tables, percentages, bar graphs and pie charts.

VIII. STATUS OF WOMEN EDUCATION IN PEDAMIRAM VILLAGE OF KALLA MANDAL

The researcher studied about the status of women education in Pedamiram village of Kalla Mandal in West Godavari District. For this study 50 households from Pedamiram village have been randomly selected and there are 77 women in these households out of which 51 are educated. Various aspects of status of education of these women has been given here under.

Level of Education

The data related to level of women education of sample households is given in table-1. It is revealed from the data that out of 51 educated respondents 23.5 per cent are having primary education, 35.2 per cent have studied up to secondary education, 29.4 per cent have studied up to Intermediate, 9.8 per cent studied up to Degree and 1.9 per cent having Post Graduation.

Table- 1 Level of Education

Primary	Secondary	Intermediate	Degree	Post graduation	Technical Education
12 - 23.52%	18	15	05	1	0
23.52%	35.2%	29.4%	9.8%	1.9%	00%

Source of Education

Table-2 reveals the fact that out of 51 educated women 49 per cent pursued education from government institutions and 51 per cent from private institutions.

Table-2 Source of Education

Government	Private	Distance education
25	26	0
49.01%	50.99%	00%

Languages known

It is understood from the table -3 that 100 per cent of the educated sample respondents know Telugu language and about 61 per cent can read and understand English language.

Table-3 Languages known

Telugu	English	Hindi	Others
51	31	0	0
100%	60.78%	00%	00%

Reasons for not pursuing further higher education

Reasons for not pursuing further education of the sample educated respondents are given in table-4. It is revealed from the fact that 39.21 per cent could not pursue higher education because of financial problems, 9.8 per cent because of family problems and 50.98 per cent because of marriage.

Table-4 Reasons for not pursuing further higher education

Financial Problems	Family Problems	Marriage	Non accessible of educational institutions
20	5	26	0
39.21%	9.8%	50.98%	00%

Continuation of further education

It is revealed from the table-5 that 39.21 per cent of the respondents want to continue education if there is any possibility and 60.78 per cent not interested to continue their education.

Table-5 Opinion of the respondents on continuation of education

Yes	No
20	31
39.21%	60.78%

Schooling of children

Table-6 gives the details related to schooling of children of the sample respondents. It is observed from the fact that 46.75 per cent of the respondents want to send their children to Government Schools and 53.25% want to send their children to private schools.

Table-6 Schooling of children

Govt. schools	Private Schools
36	41
46.75%	53.25%

Opinion on children higher education

It is revealed from the table-7 that 64.93 per cent of the respondents want their children to have higher education and 35.06 per cent don't want to send their children for higher education

Table-7 Opinion children higher education

Yes	No:
50	27
64.93%	35.06

Role of education for women empowerment

Data related to the opinion of the respondents on the need for education for women empowerment is given in table-8. The data shows that 84.41 per cent of the respondents opined that the education is very much needed for women empowerment and 15.58 per cent opined that education is not an essential factor for women empowerment.

Table-8 Opinion on the need for education for women empowerment

Yes	No
65	12
84.41%	15.58%

Role of education in earning more income

AS per the data presented in table-9, 76.62 per cent of the respondents is of the opinion that education enables a person to earn more income than uneducated persons.

Table-9 Opinion on the need for education for earning more income

Yes	No:
59	18
76.62%	23.37%

Involvement of women in income earning activity

Information related to involvement of women in income earning activity is given in table-10. It is evident from the fact that about 56 per cent of the respondents from the study area are involved in some kind of income earnings activity.

Table-10 Involvement of women in income earning activity

Yes	No:
43	34
55.84%	44.15%

Participation of women in decision making in your family

Information related to the participation of women in decision making is given in table-11. It is evident from the fact that 63 per cent of the women from the study area are involved in decision making related to their family affairs.

Table-11 Participation of women in decision making

Yes	No:
63%	37%

Financial independence in your family

Information related to the financial independence of the respondents is given in table-12. The data reveals the fact that only 43 per cent of the respondents have financial independence in the family though they are actively involved in various income earning activities.

Table-12 Financial independence of women

Yes	No:
43%	57%

VIII. MAJOR FINDINGS

- . It is revealed from the data that out of 51 educated respondents 23.5 per cent are having primary education, 35.2 per cent have studied up to secondary education, 29.4 per cent have studied up to Intermediate, 9.8 per cent studied up to Degree and 1.9 per cent having Post Graduation.
- 49 per cent of the respondents pursued education from government institutions and 51 per cent from private institutions.
- 100 per cent of the educated sample respondents know Telugu language and about 61 per cent can read and understand English language.
- 39.21 per cent could not pursue higher education because of financial problems, 9.8 per cent because of family problems and 50.98 per cent because of marriage.
- 46.75 per cent of the respondents want to send their children to Government Schools and 53.25% want to send their children to private schools.
- 64.93 per cent of the respondents want their children to have higher education.
- 84.41 per cent of the respondents opined that the education is very much needed for women empowerment.
- 76.62 per cent of the respondents is of the opinion that education enables a person to earn more income than uneducated persons.
- 56 per cent of the respondents from the study area are involved in some kind of income earnings activity.
- 63 per cent of the women from the study area are involved in decision making related to their family affairs

- Only 43 per cent of the respondents have financial independence in the family though they are actively involved in various income earning activities

PART-C

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion we can say that the women education in plays a very important role in the overall development of the society. It not only helps in the development of human recourses, but in improving the quality of life at home and outside. For necessary of women education the first Prime minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru said” *You can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of its women*”. It is absolutely true. Women of any nation are the mirror of its civilization. If sa women enjoys good status it shows that the society has reached a level of maturity and sense of responsibility. So there is a need of development of women literacy in our country.

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