

Education And Social Exclusion

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Abstract

In Indian society so many sectors are deprived of education. They are women scheduled casts and Tribes minorities and Nomadic tribes handicapped boys and girls and Migratory thesectors have to face some problems such as poverty ill customs and traditions illiterate parents lack of education facilities physical and psychological weakness etc. Because of these problem these deprived strata have not developed educationally Indian government has given special facilities for these people. They include Savitribi Phule Adoetion scheme, mahatma Phule educational guarantee scheme school nutritional project Rajiv Gandhi opportunity school child educational for livelihood participation of teachers in the education project Sugar education. Through all these projects government is trying to develop these deprived sectors in every possible way.

KEYWORDS:- Educational deprived strata, cause, management, various projects schemes.

Introduction

In Ancient India social institution was based on religion. Particular sectors of the society ruled the society and so the cast system was developed according to this system only brahimans were able to take the education. People were classified as superior and inferior. Male female discrimination was at its peak women did not have right for the education. That is why so many sectors remained deprived of education.

Education Of Deprived Meaning And Concept-

The person who is denied economical, social and physical Right due to certain reasons is called deprived. Sir Joseph defined deprived state as the condition which hinders the development of hidden strengths and qualities, is the deprived state, personal drawbacks, depression, poverty, psychological and economical problems as well as social suppression create this state. These deprived people were called untouchables downtrodden, backwards etc. Through the humanitarian attitude Mahatama Gandhi, called them "Harijan" These strata remained away from development and prosperity for centuries. They are as follows.

- 1) women-
- 2) Scheduled casts and Tribes
- 3) Minorities
- 4) Nomadic Tribes
- 5) Handicapped & crippled

- 6) Financially. weak sectors and
- 7) Migratory tribes.

In Indian society women were always considered inferior. So they were not educated . But thanks to some social reformers and the policies of our government that women were brought into the main stream of education. In 2011 the percentage of women literacy has become 65.46 % and men literacy is 82.14% compared to men women are still 16.68% behind. According to 2001 census India has 16.2% backward people. The adivasis residing in forests, hills and dales come in this. The adivasis are 8.2% and their literacy percentage is 52.02% . The Nomadic tribes include “Wanjarbhat” “Laman” Faseparadhi” “Patharwat” “Wajarbhat” Ramoshi” etc. According to the data in 2009 there are 1569582 physically challenged people. They include blind 580930, Mute – 205433, crippled- 569945 and mentally challenged 213274.

Objectives Of The Research-

- 1) Systematic study of the strata deprived of education.
- 2) Study of various projects run by the Indian government for educationally deprived social strata.

Data Collection-

The present study uses the secondary data from books, newspapers, internet and available published as well as unpublished material.

Method of the Study researcher has selected literacy research method for research.

Educational Problems Of The Deprived-

Poverty is the main factor behind their lack of educational facilities. Even today 41% Indians are poor. As a result they can not cope up with their primary needs. Their children are deprived of education. Women are yet considered inferior. Women education is essential for social trans formation but it is ignored in our society. Due to our geographical expanse, the people living in remote parts of the country, such as hilly regions and forests, are away from educational facilities. Besides they don't get education in their dialect or mother tongue so they are deprived of education because of the economic compulsions. The children in poor families need to work to earn living and they don't attend the schools. They don't get the educational material. They drop out of the schools when they fail in the exams, Some physically and mentally challenged students stay away from education due to their personal problems. All these factors make them deprived of educational facilities.

Remedies –

The teachers should try to develop the basic skills or capabilities of these students such students should get the facilities of regular medical check-ups. They must be provided with study materials such as books and note books. They should get the benefits of the social projects like school nutritional programmes and they should be given professional education. The government should try to give them education through their mother tongue or dialect so that they develop an interest in learning and there must be special schools for physically and mentally challenged students.

The Special Government Schemes For The Education Of Deprived-

After the independence, by the 1976 constitutional Amendment education came under the governance of central and state Government. They have planned and executed various projects for these deprived sectors.

In 1986 educational objective of the government, equal opportunity for education was given priority. Special attention was paid to the education of deprived such as women scheduled casts and Tribes, minorities and adults, Child development. Chalk blackboard campaign, special schools for intelligent student, professional Training such projects were run by the government. Under Savitribai adoption Scheme in 1983 government appealed people to be the parents for the education of the girls deprived of education under this project all the educational expenses of these girls are taken care of by these magnanimous people in the society presently over 150000 girls are benefitted from this project. From 2000-2001 curriculum year government started Mahatama Phule education guarantee scheme. The children of people doing farming animal husbandry sugarcane cutting, house working and manual labour were brought in the main stream of education. From 2005 government started giving higher, secondary education free of cost to the boys as well from 1995 government started school nutrition programme for the student from 1st to 5th standard. In 2004 state government started Rajiv Gandhi Sandhi Shala for the students between 6 to 10 years of age who cant attend the regular school in 1982 government started child education programme. From 1996 "Sakhar Shala" weresturted for the wards of sugarcane cutters and factory workers. As per the section 45 in our constitution primary education was made compulsory for the children between 6-10 years of age Sarve Shiksha Abhiyan. This programme was executed between 2003 to 2010 Government also provided the facilities like educational payments, concessions in school fees and examination fees, scholarships, free hostels, Adivasi Residential schools, Ashram Schools, Mobile pre-schools, teacher training schools, special facilities for learning languages, training for different handicrafts, use of various media, free uniforms, books and notebooks, free school equipments, Siren school and availability of school in the neighborhood. Government also gave priority to the completion of basic needs of these students.

Finally it is very much essential to eliminate various problems regarding education of these deprived sectors in Indian society and our government should provide special facilities to these people deprived of education facilities

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