

## WOMEN EDUCATION BEFORE AND AFTER MARRIAGE IN INDIA

<sup>1</sup>S.Arun Pratheesh

<sup>1</sup>Student, Saveetha School of Law, Saveetha University,  
Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Chennai-77, Tamilnadu, India.

<sup>2</sup>Arul kannappan

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Saveetha School of Law, Saveetha University,  
Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Chennai-77, Tamilnadu, India.

<sup>1</sup>arunking12314@gmail.com, <sup>2</sup>arul kannappan.ssl@saveetha.com

### ABSTRACT:

Women constitute almost half of the population of the world. Education for women is the best way to improve the health, nutrition and economic status of a household that constitute a micro unit of a nation economy. In this context, it can be argued that lack of woman education can be an impediment to the country's economic development. In India, women achieve far less education that of men. As per the Census report 2001, the literacy rate of women is 54.16 per cent and that of men is 65.38 per cent. There has been a sincere effort to improve the education attainment of women by both government and voluntary organisations. The changes in the policies and infrastructural supports on primary, secondary and higher education reflect the initiatives of the Government of India towards women education. This paper examined the trends in women education, the investments on education and infrastructural supports in India. The study revealed that there had been significant progress in the performance of women education revealed from female literacy levels and its change over time. It was also observed that the gaps between rural and urban female literacy rates are narrowing down. It was observed that rural poverty acts as a push factors for women's education rather than as an obstacle to women's education.

**KEY WORDS:** women , population , India , education, economy

**INTRODUCTION:**

Women education is an essential need to change their status in the society and also empowerment intellectually. Women education in India has been a most important preoccupation of both administrative and civil society because educated women can play a very important role in the society for socio-economic development, besides political, and legal. It is one of the opportunities for women empowerment because it enables them to respond to the challenges; to confront their traditional role and change their life-style. Education eliminates inequalities and disparities as the means of recovering their status within and out of their families. The present study based on fully secondary sources collected on various issues obtained through Statistics of School Education (SSE), Ministry of Human Resource development, New Delhi and Census of India 2011. The study aims at the girl's enrolment in school education and analyse female literacy rate over the census years in India. We concluded that girls' enrolment in school education had been increased year by year in India. At the same time women literacy is low compared to the literacy rate of men. Even though the female literacy level is rapidly increasing, it could not achieve to the literacy level of in India. The significant influence of urbanisation on women's education implied that urbanisation had been playing a beneficial role in the attainment of women's education in India. At the same time, the drop-out rate had a negative effect on women's education. It revealed that that reduction of girl's drop-out rates is necessary for achieving women's education. The initiatives of the government through investment and infrastructure in developing education in India were examined. With regard to facilities in schools, it had improved significantly, but a lot more need to be done.

**AIM OF STUDY:**

1. To know effect of early marriage on girls education
2. To study about Child Marriage in India Leads to denial for Education
3. To know the early marriage makes completing education almost impossible for girls.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS:**

The study is collected from the international and the nation journal, book and publication from various website which gives important to medical evidence in certain offences against women.

**HYPOTHESIS:**

**H0:** There is no significant of women education before and after marriage in India

**H1:** There is significant of women education before and after marriage in India.

**OBSERVATION:****EFFECT OF EARLY MARRIAGE ON GIRL'S EDUCATION:**

The school is the most important institution outside the family involved in socializing young people into all dimensions of adult roles and responsibilities. More years of schooling have been associated with many positive outcomes, including later ages of marriage, lower fertility, and healthier and better- educated children, economic development. However, early marriage inevitably denies children of school age their right to the education they need for their personal development heir preparation for adulthood, and their effective contribution to the future wellbeing of their family and society. Indeed, married girls who would like to continue schooling may be both practically and legally excluded from doing so. The essence of the rights to education and to health is that they facilitate and ensure the effective enjoyment of other human rights. For a number of poorer families, the potential rewards of educating daughters are too far off and therefore their education is not recognised as an investment. Families perceive that a girl's education will only benefit her husband's household, and not her parents. Additionally, some parents believe that girls do not need an education for their roles as wives and mothers, that education undermines cultural practices, and it teaches the girl to reject tradition.

**CASE LAW:****Mohini Jain c J P Unnikrishnan vs. State of Andhra Pradesh**

The right to education which is implicit in the right to life and personal liberty guaranteed by Article 21 must be construed in the light of the directive principles in Part IV of the Constitution. So far as the right to education is concerned, there are several articles in Part IV which expressly speak of it. Article 41 says that the "State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want". Article 45 says that "the State shall

endeavor to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years". Article 46 commands that "the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation..... The three Articles 45, 46 and 41 are designed to achieve the said goal among others. It is in the light of these Articles that the content and parameters of the right to education have to be determined. Right to education, understood in the context of Articles 45 and 41, meant: (a) every child/citizen of this country has a right to free education until he completes the age of fourteen years and (b) after a child/citizen completes 14 years, his right to education is circumscribed by the limits of the economic capacity of the state and its development. We may deal with both these limbs separately. (para 171)

In 2002, the 86th amendment to the Constitution introduced Article 21-A making the right to education a fundamental right. For the first time in independent India's history a fundamental right had been added to the Constitution. Unlike other fundamental rights the right to education required an enabling legislation to become effective. The RTE Act is this enabling legislation. The RTE Act came into force on April 1, 2010.

#### **TO STUDY ABOUT CHILD MARRIAGE IN INDIA LEADS TO DENIAL FOR EDUCATION :**

According to the constitution of India the legal age of marriage for girls is 18 years and for boys is 21 years. Any marriage which solemnised before this age is considered as child marriage. It affects both girls and boys. It becomes the hindrance in achieving desired Education. It has been reported that Child marriage down since 2001 but still rampant, and it has been found that trend of underage marriages common to Hindus and Muslims. In India Seventy Eight lakh girls were married even before they had turned 10. The latest Census report (2011) reveals that child marriage is rampant. It has been estimated that percentage of underage marriage is lowest among Sikhs and highest in Hindus, shows data census 2011 which force the children to leave the school. It is the point of Discussion that what factors are there in India which forced to child Marriage and not to Education. The reasons may be Poverty, Orthodoxy, and unawareness about benefits of Education in future and how it contributes personal social and societal development. India is the country of younger population. According to the census 2011 children below fifteen year is 25.5 million in India. National Commission for Protection of child's Rights ensure the protection of the rights of all

children in India. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights works for observing children's right to education under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

### **TO KNOW THE EARLY MARRIAGE MAKES COMPLETING EDUCATION ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE FOR GIRLS:**

As a result, child marriage reduces the likelihood that girls will complete their secondary education. This emerges clearly from questions asked to parents in household surveys as to why their daughters dropped out of school. Marriage is often one of the main, if not the main reason, that adolescent girls drop out of school. A similar conclusion is reached when modelling the relationship between child marriage and educational attainment econometrically. The effects are large. Every year that a girl marries early therefore before 18 is associated with a reduction in the likelihood of completing secondary school of typically four to 10 percentage points, depending on the country or region. This leads to lower earnings for child brides in adulthood since a lack of education prevents them from getting good jobs. In addition, child marriage also reduces education prospects for the children of child brides by curtailing their mother's education. The study provides a clear economic rationale for ending child marriage. Child marriage is not only a social issue with potentially dramatic consequences for child brides and their children. It is also an economic issue that affects the ability of countries to grow and reduce poverty. The study also suggests how ending child marriage can be done: by keeping girls in school.

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

- Promoting access to a high quality education for girls
- Creation of better laws and policies
- Provide economic support to women
- Providing girls with information and skills
- Girls are empowered to be able to support social workers and government officials to fight child marriage
- Women must empowered and are able to fight more for their rights.

**CONCLUSION :**

It is concluded that our, society with an population, that will make larger demands upon the nation's resources, needs youthful population of females that value and pursue education to create conducive environment for good economic welfare, political and social stability that will pave way for growth and development. education is the most important instrument for human resource development. Educating women, therefore, occupies top priority among various measures taken to improve the status of women in India. In recent years, the focus of planning has shifted from equipping women for their traditional roles of housewives and mothers in recognising their worth as producers, making a major contribution to family and national income. Efforts have been made over the past three decades of planned development to enrol more girls in schools encouraging them to continue their education as long as possible, and to provide non-formal educational opportunities for women.

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