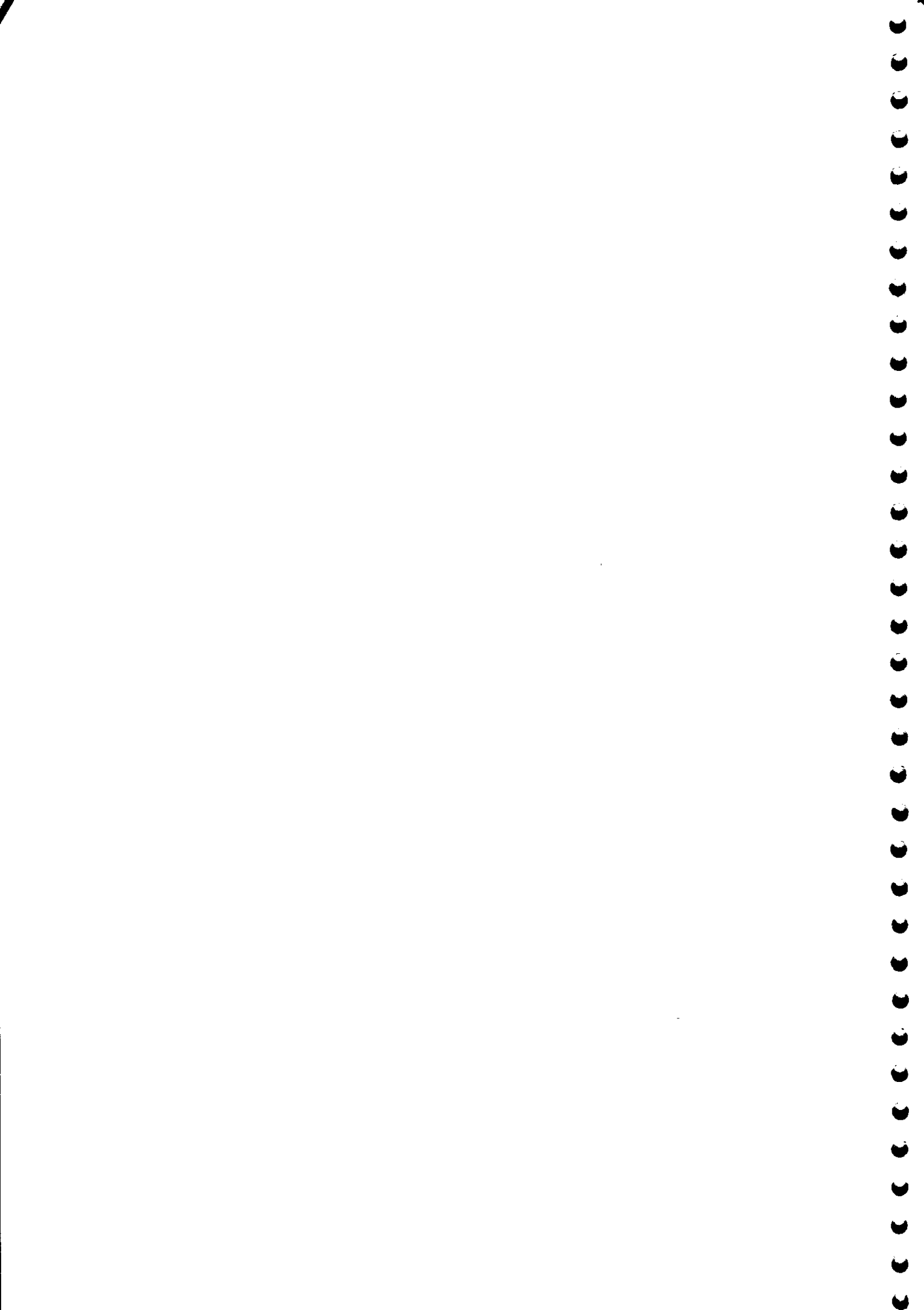


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## WORKING CONDITIONS OF WOMEN IN BPOS: A STUDY IN HYDERABAD IN TELANGANA STATE

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### Abstract

*The study focuses on the BPO in India and examines international mobility and relationships among working women. The purpose of this study is to analyze the employment of women in the foreign trade system in Hyderabad, the center of the largest and largest foreign trade system in India. Although there are several problems, the study focused on the type of female participation in BPO as female participation has increased in recent years. According to Women's Safety 2013, NASSCOM and Nasscom 2017 conferences, the proportion of women in the BPO labor force increased by 14% between 2004 and 2017 due to diversity and inclusion. It is estimated that one-third of the IT business process in India's overseas production is involved \$ 143 billion for 4 women.*

### Introduction

#### 1.1. Understanding Contemporary Globalization

Globalization is a term used today to describe the economic, political, political and cultural environment of the world. The word has been widely used since the mid-1980s and especially in the 1990s. Globalization is a complex global change in which capital, institutions, ideas, discourses and human movements become global or global.

Anthony Giddens (2001: 51) describes globalization as "a process that strengthens social cohesion and interdependence around the world". They represent "complex economic and social ties that unite nations and nations around the world." Globalization is the result of a "combination of political, social, cultural and economic factors". This allows people, ideas, goods, services, money and information to move around the world more quickly in less time.

"Globalization means different things to different people. Some say it is the people, languages, ideas and products of the world. Others call it the domination of international companies and the destruction of cultural identity."

Like the Cold War system, globalization is not an existing system, but an active, ongoing process that requires the integration of markets, nations, governments, and technologies. A system that allows individuals, companies and nations to enter the world faster, deeper and cheaper than before and with this new system even one of those kind or forgotten people will have hard idea.

#### 1.3 Globalization and BPO industry in India

Gartner Dataquest (2003) defines an export business approach as exporting one or more short-term IT business processes, which manages, controls, and manages selected methods based on specific and measurable performance. A BPO is defined as the transfer of business processes within an organization by an external service provider. With reliable international communication infrastructure, BPO programs provide the work of international

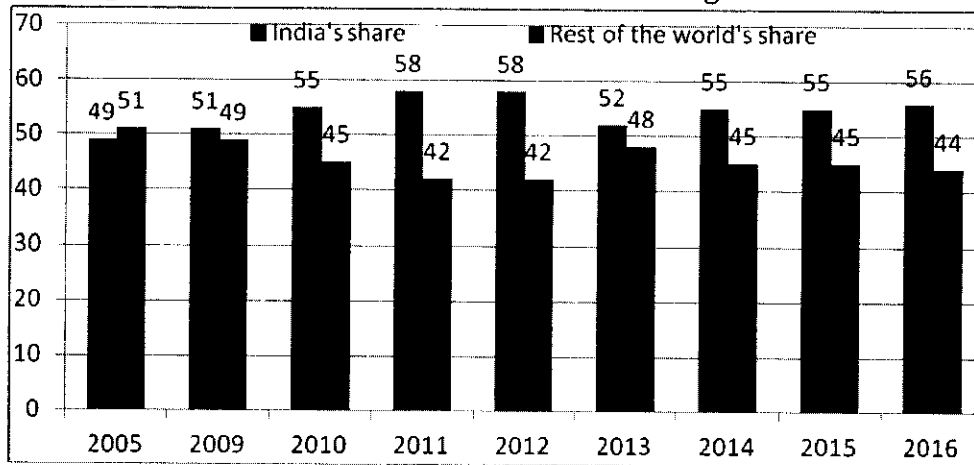


entrepreneurs. BPO is a business model for export companies that aim to reduce costs and improve efficiency. This is an external recruitment process tailored to the specific needs of the company Accepted.

The new economic policies of the Indian government in the 1990s led to a major transformation of the Indian economy. As a result of liberation, private and globalization, many Indian industries have taken major steps in the current business plan. In 1999, a major change took place in the new telecommunications policy, which resulted in the telecommunications service being left alone along with the free international calling policy. A new business called Information Technology and Information Technology Services (ITES)<sup>1</sup> was created. The external business process is part of ITES.

In 2010, India's share increased by 55% while the rest of the world fell by 45%. In 2011 and 2012, India began to increase its market share, reaching a market share of 58% in two years, which is an important export destination. Although India lost 6% of its share of the global market in 2013, it is at the top of the list with 52% compared to 48% of the rest of the world.

Figure 1.1 India's Share in Global Outsourcing Business Market



Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers Private Limited, 2014; Strategic Review (Nasscom) 2015; Vedashree (Nasscom) 2015; Indian IT-BPM Industry: FY16 Performance and FY17 Outlook (Nasscom), 2016.

India's overseas market grew 3% in global activity in 2014, from 52% in 2013 to 55% in 2014, and maintained the same share in 2015. In 2016, India increased its market share more than twice (56%). Singapore, Philippines, Malaysia, Russia, Ireland, China and Mexico combined have 44%. The picture above clearly shows that there is a big difference between the global market share of India and other overseas countries.

Even after many years of overseas and increasing competition, India remains the preferred destination for overseas and companies looking to meet their IT needs, but China,

<sup>1</sup> IT represents Information Technology wherein ITES stands for Information Technology Enabled Services. ITES is a part of IT and BPO is a part of ITES. ITES or IT Enabled Service is a term used to denote those businesses which run with the help of IT. A Typical example would be a BPO (Robin's et. al, 2016). BPO jobs usually are not directly IT-related, their data-based orientation often means that they require IT departmental support to be successfully outsourced. IT-enabled outsourcing can be defined as-those outsourcing services that use information technology in the processing and delivery of the service. Services are typically delivered through a telecommunication or data network, or other electronic media (Pankaj, 2005:254).

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS: A STUDY OF OBSERVATION HOME FOR BOYS, WARANGAL, TELANGANA STATE

**Dr. P. VENKATA RAMANA**

(Assistant Professor of Sociology, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Open University, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad, Telangana State)

Juvenile delinquency is a gateway to adult crime, since a large percentage of criminal careers have their roots in childhood. It is a problem that has been causing a serious concern all over the world. Even in the developed countries the numbers of the cases of juvenile delinquency are increasing every year, notwithstanding the high standard of living and availability of all kinds of necessities, amenities and luxury besides a compulsory universal education up to a fairly high age. In fact, the problem in developed countries is more complex and deep-rooted than in the developing countries.

Every individual in the society depends upon one another and has certain basic needs, urges, desires and wishes to be fulfilled, and when these needs are not achieved through conventional behaviour the individual commits a deviant act, which gives him some satisfaction. The motive to commit a deviant act may stem from a history of experience of failure and being rejected in the conventional world. The performance of deviant act gives a new sense of power, which leads the person to think of himself as a more effective individual. Juvenile delinquency is gradually increasing social problem all over the world. Deviant behaviour structures start due to many reasons like parental attitudes, poverty, conflicts in the family and other out going characteristics like heredity, instability etc.

Indian society, which is known for its culture, values and norms, is still clinging to the age-old traditions and culture on the one hand while on the other hand it is also experiencing the impact of technology. With this traditional institutions like joint family have been eroded and this has brought about catastrophic changes and mounting problems. As a result, the structure and function of the society have undergone a change and social disorganization and maladjustment have been accelerated. The juveniles are affected in an unusual way by the changing conditions. The problem of maladjustment among the juveniles has therefore become acute (Bhattacharya, 1962). Juvenile delinquency has been growing in the country from year to year.

In recent years, children and their problems have been receiving attention both of the Government and also of the society. But it may be pointed out that the problems are of such an enormous magnitude that all that has been done till now is not sufficient. If there is no proper growth of children of today, the future of the country will be dark. It is the obligation of every generation to bring up children who will be citizens of tomorrow in a proper way. If a child goes wrong for want of proper attention, training and guidance, it will indeed be a deficiency of the society and of the government of the day.

A basic assumption in contemporary criminology is that various components of social system generate different types of misbehavior that could be defined as delinquency (India, 1962). According to Sharma (1996), use of the term juvenile delinquency has been made for a wide variety of undesired behaviour on the part of grown up children, including adolescents. In certain cases, it signifies misconduct, whereas several others (Bloch, 1956; Mobilization of Youth, 1961; Quay, 1987) have used it to refer to a child who is chronically truant from school. Thus, the term juvenile delinquency is applied to deviant behaviour ranging from misconduct to such offences which are punishable in court.

The problem of juvenile delinquency has been an increasing area of concern over the years. Though the number of offences committed by the juveniles to the total crimes reported in the country under the Indian Penal Code (IPC), has shown a declining trend since 1988, there is always a discrepancy between statistics and reality implying that the occurrence of juvenile delinquency is at least three fold more than the reported events. In addition, if we only analyze the available official data, it would reflect that though overall data reveals a declining trend, various patterns of crime committed by juveniles are increasing.

Social scientists suggested scientific ways and means for the treatment of juvenile delinquency on the basis of their research and knowledge. The significance of any social research lies in its role in finding out solutions for the social ills. In any scheme for social legislation in a country, great care and caution is to be kept in mind. In a vital social problem like that of juvenile delinquency, there is no place for any hurried and hazardous decision. With the increasing results of researches carried out in this sphere, formation of a scientific approach is essential and of utmost importance. Insufficient, inaccurate and inadequate data cannot produce fruitful result in solving any problem. In any scientific scheme for the treatment of delinquency, it is imperative to take into account the existing knowledge. Once there is a scientific appraisal of the problem, scientific handling will be within reach and a well-planned social experiment can be launched with confidence to counteract the social malady. The utility of social analysis of any social problem lies in the practical application of the results of the research. A scientific treatment both by the state and the community require a careful study and understanding of the problem of delinquency. Research in this field will be helpful to educationists, parents, legislators, social workers and Juvenile Court Magistrates etc., who have interest in reforming the maladapted children.

### THE CONCEPT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The term 'delinquency' has been derived from the stem 'de' (away from) and 'linquere' (to leave); the Latin infinitive 'delinquere' translated as to 'emit' in its original, earliest sense. It was apparently used in Roman literature to refer to the failure of an individual to perform a task or duty. The first official use of the term 'delinquency' was made in 1825 when the society for the prevention of Pauperism in New York City changed its name to the Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquency. Bloch (1970) has described that the Latin connotation of delinquency ultimately found its way into English literature where William Caxton used the term 'delinquent' to describe a person "guilty of an offence against the customs".

In the opinion of Cyril Burt, a child is to be regarded as technically a delinquent "when his anti-social tendencies appear so grave that he becomes or ought to become the subject of official action."

According to Tappan (1949) "The Juvenile Delinquent is a person who has been adjudicated as such by a court of proper jurisdiction though he may be no different until the time of court contact and adjudication at any rate from masses of children who are not delinquent".

According to Erickson (1959), "Deviance is not a property inherent in any particular kind of behaviour, it is a property conferred upon that behaviour by the people who come into direct or indirect contact with it".

**Demographic trends in Telangana**

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**ABSTRACT**

Demography is the systematic study of population. The term is of Greek origin and is composed of the two words, demos (people) and graphein (describe), implying the description of people. Demography studies the trends and processes associated with population including – changes in population size; patterns of births, deaths, and migration; and the structure and composition of the population, such as the relative proportions of women, men and different age groups. There are different varieties of demography, including formal demography which is a largely quantitative field, and social demography which focuses on the social, economic or political aspects of populations. Tremendous changes had been taken place in the size of population, demographic features in the state of Telangana during 1961 to 2011. This Paper analyzes the trends of population growth in Telangana.

**Key Words:** Demography, Trends of Population, SexRatio ,density of population

## Introduction

Generally, we understand that population means a collection of people. Man is the creator of all the wealth, said Karl Marx, and without man, all other resources remain idle. Thus, man is the central focus point of all development efforts. Man produces wealth and wealth is produced for the use of mankind. Hence, population of a country is a crucial factor in the development of its economy. Population was one of the most important contributory factors in the 'early development' of Western countries. Increasing population provided additional hands to work and additional pockets to buy the newly produced goods. However, beyond a point, the additional population becomes a drain on our economy's limited resources, more so particularly in the case of underdeveloped countries. It further depresses the existing low levels of living, leaves no scope for capital formation and adds to ever-growing stream of the unemployed. Hence, the rate of population growth has to be kept under check to achieve any meaningful progress in the overpopulated underdeveloped countries.

Demography is the systematic study of population. The term is of Greek origin and is composed of the two words, demos (people) and graphein (describe), implying the description of people. Demography studies the trends and processes associated with population including – changes in population size; patterns of births, deaths, and migration; and the structure and composition of the population, such as the relative proportions of women, men and different age groups. There are different varieties of demography, including formal demography which is a largely quantitative field, and social demography which focuses on the social, economic or political aspects of populations. All demographic studies are based on processes of counting or enumeration – such as the census or the survey – which involve the systematic collection of data on the people residing within a specified territory.

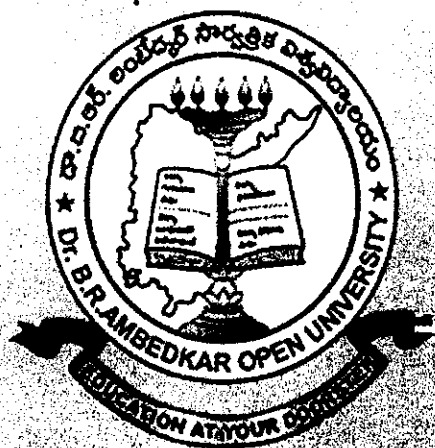
Demography is a field that is of special importance to sociology in fact, the emergence of sociology and its successful establishment as an academic discipline owed a lot to demography. Two different processes happened to take place at roughly the same time in Europe during the latter half of the eighteenth century the formation of nation-states as the principal form of political organisation, and the beginnings of the modern science of statistics. The modern state had begun to expand its role and functions. It had, for instance, begun to take an active interest in the development of early forms of public health management, policing and maintenance of law and order, economic policies relating to agriculture and industry, taxation and revenue generation and the governance of cities.

This new and constantly expanding sphere of state activity required the systematic and regular collection of social statistics or quantitative data on various aspects of the population and economy. The practice of the collection of social statistics by the state is in itself much older, but it acquired its modern form towards the end of the eighteenth century. The American census of 1790 was probably the first modern census, and the practice was soon taken up in Europe as well in the early 1800s. In India, censuses began to be conducted by the British Indian government between 1867-72, and regular ten yearly (or decennial) censuses have been conducted since 1881. Independent India continued the practice, and seven decennial censuses have been conducted since 1951, the most recent being in 2011. The



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Edited By Dr G.Saroja

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## Plagiarism –An Epidemic of Grave Concern in Scholarly Communication:Strategies for Prevention, Detection, and Remediation

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### Abstract

*The paper defines academic misconduct and plagiarism. Explains various forms of academic misconduct and emphasises the need for academic integrity in research and publications. It explains the implications/consequences of plagiarism and the reasons why academics indulge in plagiarism. Explains the various forms of plagiarism, plagiarism detection tools, and methods of prevention & control of plagiarism among academia. Describes the efforts of UGC(India) to maintain academic integrity and to regulate plagiarism instances in academic institutions in India. The purpose of the paper is to create awareness and sensitize academics on various aspects of plagiarism, the penalties for plagiarizing, and the efforts made by UGC (India) to maintain academic integrity. It's a review paper prepared using analytical and descriptive methods.*

**Keywords:** Plagiarism; Academic Misconduct; Academic Integrity; UGC Regulations-India; Academic Integrity Regulations-India; Academic Cheating; Unethical Practices-Higher Education; Plagiarism Detection Tools; Plagiarism Control.

### Introduction

The twenty-first century is witnessing an increasing trend of academic misconduct. It is known by different alternate phrases, such as academic dishonesty, academic cheating, etc. There are many forms of academic misconduct, viz., plagiarism, research fraud, undisclosed competing interests of authors, ghost-writing, cheating in examinations, and publishing in predatory journals, etc.

According to Mullens (2000), as stated by Hughes & McCabe (2006) academic dishonest is an 'unearned advantage' by academics. It includes: "purchasing an essay; plagiarizing paragraphs or whole texts; impersonating another to take a test; sneaking a peek at another student's answers; smuggling crib notes into a test; padding a bibliography; fudging laboratory results; collaborating on an assignment when the professor asks for individual work or asking for a deadline extension by citing a bogus excuse." Besides, forgery or altering of documents and

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producing falsified documents or fabricated data or providing non-existent references of documents are some other kinds of academic misconduct.

The fundamental values of academic integrity are: "honesty, trust, fairness, respect, and responsibility". (*The Fundamental Values of Academic Integrity*, 1994, p.4). Among the many forms of academic misconduct, plagiarism has become a serious threat to the advancement of knowledge, innovation, and scholarly communication. The proliferation of plagiarism in academia is attributed, essentially for two reasons. They are 1) availability of an abundance of information in digital form accessible through the Internet, either freely in open access or proprietary subscription mode in the form of databases; and 2) stress on academics to meet the targets within the stipulated time frame to publish or complete their projects or theses or dissertations. The popular quote 'publish or perish' aptly suits academics, as they need to publish to survive and grow in their career. Curtis (2004) and Smith (2006), as stated by Maurer & Kulathuramaiyer (2007) have observed that the increased tendency of plagiarism is because of the convenience of access to information on the internet and in various databases. They have also stated that plagiarism is a kind of violation of IPRs.

It is said that search engines like, Google and Wikipedia are promoting 'copy-paste syndrome' without verifying the facts and without acknowledging the sources. According to Weber as stated by Maurer & Kulathuramaiyer (2007) the present generation considers that everything found on Wikipedia and Google are an absolute reality. The reason for such a kind of attitude among academics and scientific community is because of casual and lenient approach in the scientific process, resulting in degradation of creativity and originality.

Digital information resources are abundantly found in full-text databases, e-journals, e-books, blogs, academic social networks, digital libraries, institutional repositories, etc. It is observed that at least one-third of scholarly content is now available in open-access, that is, for free access to all through the Internet. Google, Google Scholar, Academic Social Networks, such as ResearchGate, blogs & websites of various institutions & individuals, institutional repositories, subject/discipline-specific archives, such as Internet Archive, ArXive, PubMed Central, RePEc, SSRN (Social Sciences Research Network), CogPrints, etc. They all have been enabling the information seekers with abundant information at their disposal to use in their academic and research pursuits and also in publications. It is, in fact, a boon to the academic and research community to find access to their required information, and that they use such information ethically. But it becomes disastrous when the information is used unethically and without acknowledging the sources appropriately.

Of all the forms of academic misconduct, plagiarism has reached an alarming state warranting immediate measures to control it for healthy advancement and diffusion of knowledge. It is expected that the academic and scientific community shall follow the ethical means of conduct

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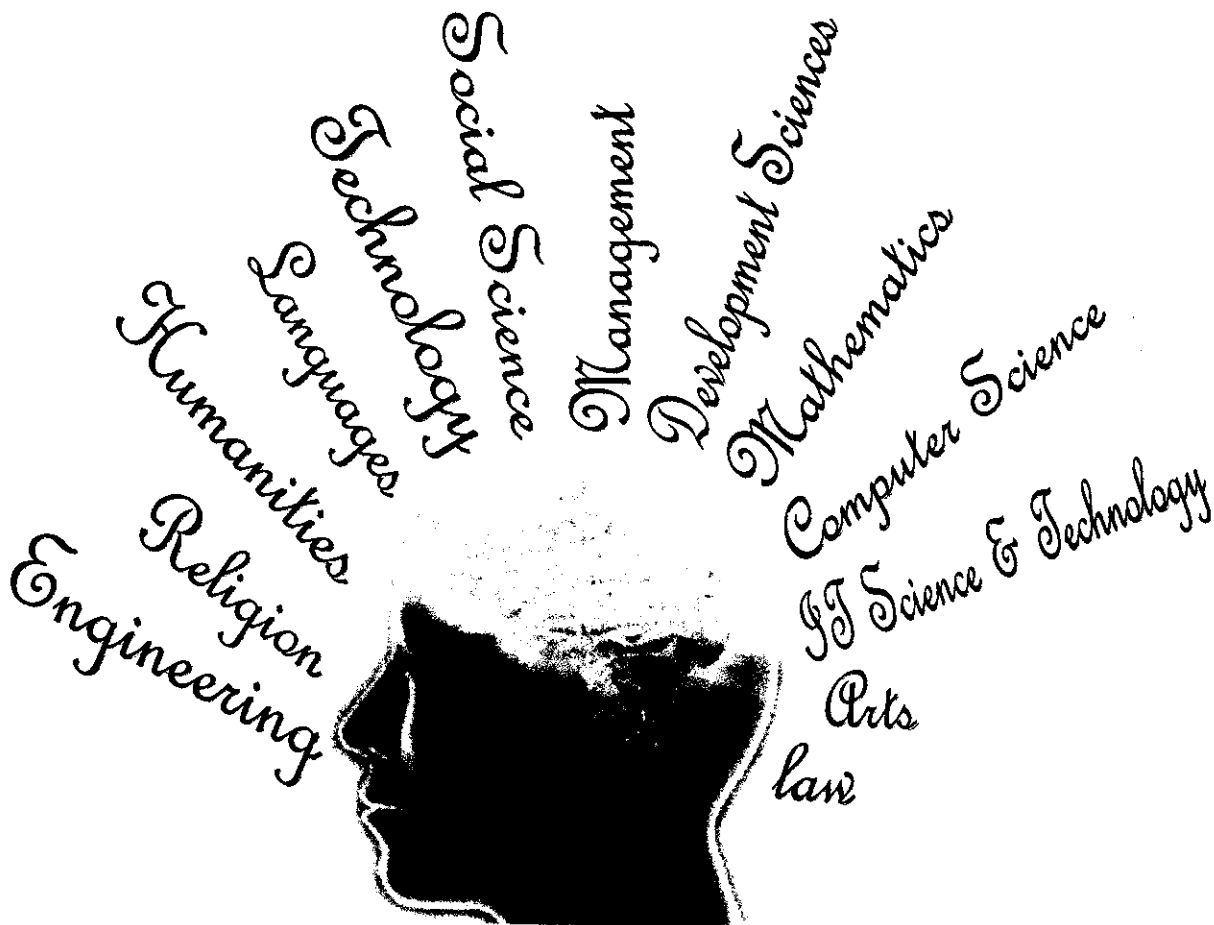


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**THE STUDY WEBS OF ACTIVE LEARNING FOR  
YOUNG ASPIRING MINDS (SWAYAM)-MASSIVE  
OPEN ONLINE COURSE (MOOC) PROGRAMMES:  
A NOVEL OPPORTUNITY FOR OPEN UNIVERSITY  
LEARNERS IN THE DIGITAL WORLD**

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Education is not preparation for life; education is life itself.  
Education is the first step for people to gain the knowledge and critical thinking,  
Empowerment and skills they need to make this world a better place.--**John Dewey**

*(Abstract) : (Education is the passport to accelerated economic growth it is the key to building human capital and human capital is the vital ingredient in building a nation. Education in whatever form has to respond expeditiously and effectively to the changing needs in an ever changing society" as change is the only unchanging law. Information Communication Technology (ICT) is playing a pivotal role in the society, especially, in the higher education field all over the world. The usage of ICT in e-learning or online learning or digital learning is more by the teachers, researchers and students of their learning. This paper focused SWAYAM-MOOCs platform, initiated by MHRD, Govt. of India in 2016 with three cardinal principles of India's Education policy- Access, Equity and Quality. The Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) has opened a new gateway of teaching learning. SWAYAM is now being offered study of the courses in different subject domains. the platform has enrolled over 10 million learners with 755 courses with different disciplines such as Arts, Humanities, Engineering programmes etc. At the rate it's growing, in a few years, SWAYAM could become the world's largest MOOC provider, offering courses in a wide variety of disciplines from prestigious Indian institutions such as IITs and Central Universities).*

**Keywords:** Education, Open University, SWAYAM, MOOC, Inlibnet, Edukart, E-Acharya

**Introduction**

Education is the passport to accelerated economic growth it is the key to building human capital and human capital is the vital ingredient in building a nation. Education in whatever form has to respond expeditiously and effectively

to the changing needs in an ever changing society"<sup>3</sup> as change is the only unchanging law.

The primary purpose of education is to educate individuals within society, to prepare and qualify them for work in economy as well as to integrate people



into society and teach them, values and morals of society. One of the education essential tasks is to enable people to understand themselves. The major objective of education is developing inherent abilities/powers of students and to bring out the genius inherent in every individual and to provide an environment that facilitates personality development.

Education is a process of learning with the aim to develop the capabilities in the people at all levels. In this process, schools, colleges and universities, especially, ODL institutions, play a vital role. Distance learning is a modern way of learning allowing students to study within their own space and time without being physically present in the school/college/university. As distance learning plays an important role in today's education system it has increased the number of programmes year on year entire the world in the digital environment.

The use of information communication technology (ICT) for learning and teaching, brings optimism and opportunity for education. It liberates both the teacher and the student in the scholarly enterprise by removing traditional boundaries and restrictions to knowledge via the open and ubiquitous access that it offers (Katz, 2010).

#### **Need of Distance and open Education:**

At present, the Indian higher education system has not achieved its motto, "Education For All" by 2020, due to many reasons, as of now, there are nearly, 1003 higher educational institutions were established since 1885 to till date. In a developing country like India, education is still a dream for many. Though we are living in the 21<sup>st</sup> century there are lots of barriers in the formal

education system. As formal education is not so economical, the non-formal education system is gaining more popularity in recent years. Distance learning is a modern way of learning allowing students to study within their own space and time without being physically present in the school/college/university. As distance learning plays an important role in today's education system it has increased the number of programmes year on year.

The distance/open education system is changing as per the needs of the learners `need. Now, the online open education has emerged with various forms like, The Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) in India.

So, the SWAYAM is a new era in Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode of education has emerged with the same objective in India. Complete and exhaustive information in different types of courses will help the learners to enroll their courses on SWAYAM. The success of SWAYAM is depend on the government, national agencies like UGC, NPTEL, IGNOU, CBSE, NCERT & NIOS, and the top most institutions in the country. The objective of this effort is to take the best teaching learning resources to all, including the most disadvantaged. SWAYAM seeks to bridge the digital divide for students who have hitherto remained untouched by the digital revolution and have not been able to join the mainstream of the knowledge economy. This is done through an indigenous developed IT platform that facilitates hosting of all the courses taught in classrooms to be accessed by **anyone, anywhere at any time**. All the courses are interactive, prepared by the best teachers in the country and are

**WOMEN IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL REALM:  
NEW PREDICAMENT AND EMERGING STRATEGIES**



*Edited by*  
**Dr. VANKAYALAPATI VENKATESWARLU**

Women in Contemporary Social Realm:  
New Predicament and Emerging Strategies

Edited by

Dr. Vankayalapati Venkateswarlu



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## CHANGING ROLE OF WOMEN – FROM VEDIC TO POST INDEPENDENCE

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### **Introduction:**

Male and Female, the two basic components of our human society, depend upon each other and each one of them constitutes about half of the population. Over years sociologists and other scholars have tried to assess the problems faced by women and to study changes in their status around the globe in general and in Indian society in particular. We find that man and woman have been established as the two wheels of a chariot. The role of women in development is most intimately related to the goal of comprehensive socio-economic development.

Women's education, employment, and family roles and the interrelations between them have attracted increasing attention during the last few years. Feminists have dispelled long held notions about "women's place" and the accepted myths about their nature and function (Goldstien, 1972). Over the last few decades there has been a tremendous change in laws, attitudes, and norms affecting women's status, roles, and development in society in India. As a result of which women have ventured beyond the traditional role of wife and mother, and have sought employment and careers outside the home, and have actively participated in the economic and social development of the nation (Liddle & Joshi, 1986). There is a restructuring and reorientation of women's roles in contemporary society. However, not much empirical knowledge is available about these changes and the impact they have on women's behaviour, values, or attitudes and identities (Johnson, 1992). Rapid social changes in women's career and family roles are accompanied by a significant transition in their attitude towards career and family. Research in the last decade highlighted the complex relationships between a woman's objective roles and her subjective attitudes regarding these roles, which affect her overall life satisfaction and sense of identity in society (Phillips & Imhoff, 1997).

At times she has been suppressed and oppressed and at times she is regarded as the deity of the home. From the Vedic age till today, her role, status and position has been changing with the passing of time. Gandhi, Nehru and Prasad realised that so long as women of the country were not uplifted and

granted equal status with men in all walks of life, India could neither progress nor make any significant advance in any field.

The Rig-Vedic society was a free society. The Aryans evidently preferred male child to female child. However, females were as free as their male counterparts. Education was equally open for boys and girls. Girls studied the Veda and fine arts. Women never observed purdha in the Vedic period. They enjoyed freedom in selecting their mates. But divorce was not permissible to them. In the family, they enjoyed complete freedom and were treated as Ardhanginis.

In domestic life women were considered to be supreme and enjoyed freedom. Home was the place of production. Spinning and weaving of clothes was done at home. Women helped their husbands in agricultural pursuits also. Husband used to consult his wife on financial matters.

Unmarried daughters had share in their fathers' property. Daughter had full legal rights in the property of her father in the absence of any son. Mother's property, after her death, was equally divided among sons and unmarried daughters. However, married women had no share in father's property. As a wife, a woman had no direct share in her husband's property. A widowed mother had some rights.

The woman was regarded as having an equally important share in the social and religious life because a man without woman was considered as an inadequate person. She regularly participated in religious ceremonies with her husband. There were many scholars who composed hymns of Rig Veda. Lopamudra, Gargi and Maitreye were the pioneers among them. Lopamudra, the wife of Agasti rishi, composed two verses of Rig Veda.

It may be concluded that during Vedic period the status of women was not unequal to that of men. Women got the same education as men and participated in the philosophical debates.

Prabhu has remarked,

"This shows that men and women were regarded as having equally important status in the social life of the early period".

Women had equal rights in social and religious fields but had limited rights in economic field.

### **Status of Women in the Epics:**

Epic age, in the history of female freedom, may be regarded as a golden age. Women had been accorded an honorable status in the society. Most of the female characters of Ramayana and Mahabharata were well educated.

The Ramayana illustrates the Hindu ideal women of India. In Mahabharata we find instances where women gave counsel and advice to men on social and religious issues. Women had an effective role in social and political life of the then society.

## **WOMEN EDUCATION IN INDIA: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS**

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---

### **Abstract**

*The fundamental unit of society is a lady. As women makes a family, family makes a home and homes make a general public. So we ought to never feel that a general public would appear without the commitment of women. The total liability lies on the shoulders of the male to teach and urge the females to venture forward and to assume their part in formative cycles of the family. It is likewise pivotal for women admittance to the overall set of laws. Education is a basic contribution to human asset improvement and is fundamental for the country's monetary development. This investigation leads an examination on women education in India.*

**Keywords:** *Women, Education, Problems and Prospects*

### **Introduction**

Women are the innate piece of our general public and can't be dismissed because of their less force and authority. They are made as an ally for men and men need to make her stroll with them throughout life. The Indian female's job and practices are characterized by laws and as such are given heavenly assent. She assumes parts as a mother, a sister, a little girl, a spouse. They assume their parts with incredible obligations in childhood of a sound strong society, however she is in our supposed current world, actually living in chains. The fundamental unit of society is a lady. As lady makes a family, family makes a home and homes make a general public. So we ought to never feel that a general public would appear without the commitment of women. We as a whole realize that without education, no advancement is conceivable. Here we have failed to remember that the absolute first and best school of a kid is its mom's lap. A decent sound society doesn't naturally arise all alone and stands firm however it should be arisen and for its development women assume a urgent part. The job of Indian women in their families spins around grounded shows of male matchless quality and female sub-statute. Here the total liability lies on the shoulders of the male to instruct and urge the females to venture forward and to assume their part in formative cycles of the family. Women are intended for home-production and kid raising as well as be offered opportunity to put their hands a little forward in developing of a decent strong society. In this context, This paper aimed that To investigate the historical backdrop of women education, to investigation the significance of women education and to break down the issues of women education.

### **Education in India**

Women education in India assumes a vital part in the general improvement of the country. It isn't just aides in the advancement of half of the HR, yet in working on the personal satisfaction at home and outside (Suguna, 2011). The Indian Education framework has two significant designs, one is formal and another is non-formal education. Some other

educational projects additionally figured to spur the women education, for example, online education and distance education. The fundamental goal of the whole educational program is to make each young lady youngster to instruct. This low degree of proficiency not just shows an adverse consequence on women's lives yet in addition on their families and country's monetary turn of events. Subsequently it is of preeminent significance to raise the degree of education among women. There are an expected 33.3 million Indians took a crack at advanced education courses in India, as per the HRD service's All India Survey on Higher education report for 2015. On these, 17.9 million are young men and 15.4 million are young ladies starting at 2014-2015. Major Rights of women are fairness, opportunity to religion, educational rights, social and educational, against double-dealing, opportunity. Further developing young ladies' educational levels obviously affects the well-being and financial eventual fate of young ladies, which thus works on the possibilities of their whole local area. After the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Basic education is in excess of an end in itself; it is the establishment for long lasting learning and human turn of events (Ramachandran, 1998).

India: Literacy Rate from 1981 to 2017

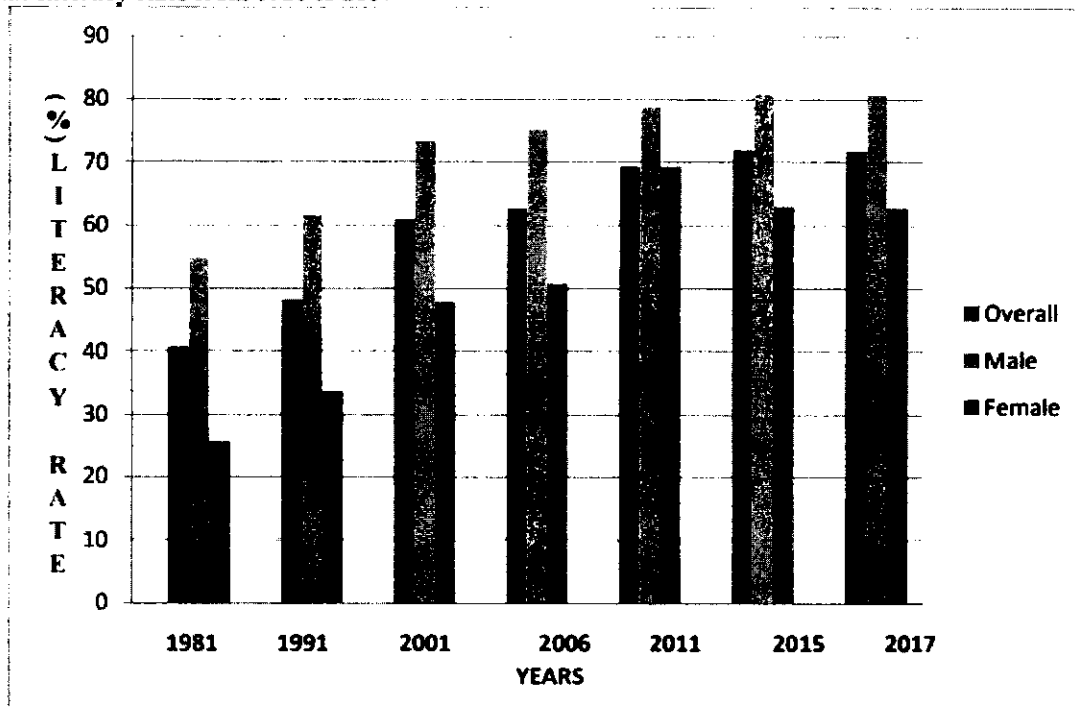


Fig.1.1 The literacy rate in India from 1981 to 2017

"At the point when 10% more young ladies go to class, a country's GDP increments on normal by 3% - Ayni Education International The Oxford Dictionary characterizes women critical thinking procedure as "Endeavors to make daily routine worth experiencing for women understudies". Their endeavors have their starting point either in some resolution shaped by the state or in some neighborhood custom or in an aggregate arrangement or in the lady understudy's own initiative.