

A CASE STUDY ON EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN BARBHAG, NALIBARI"

Project Report Submitted By

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SUB - BUSINESS RESEARCH METHO-
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CHAPTER-1

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1.1. Introduction :

In developing country India ; the status of woman have been subject to many greath change over the past few millennie from equal status with men in ancient Time thought the low point of medierval Period to the promotion of equal right by many reforms , the history of woman in India woman have the held high offices in india . including that of the President , Prime ministere , Speaker of the Lok Sabha and leader of the opposition .

As of 2011 , the .speakers of the Lok Sabha and the leader of the opposition n the Lok Sabha (lower House of the parliament) were woman . However , woman in India continue to face atrocities such as rap , acid throwing dowry

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killing and the forced prostitution of young girls. According to a global poll conducted by the Thomson Reuters India is the four $\frac{1}{2}$ most dangerous country.

There are very few texts specifically dealing with the role of woman and important exception is the stripharima Paddhati of Tryambakyaavan, an efficient at them to use c 1730. The text complies structures on woman's behaviour dating back of the apastamba sutra.

The muslim conquest in India Subcontinent brought purdah to Indian Society. Among the Rajputs of Rajasthan. The jauhar was practised in some parts of India. Some of Devadasis were sexually exploited. Polygamy was practised among Hindu Kshatriya rulers for some political reason. In many muslim

families women were restricted to ^{area} of the house.

Traditions such as Sati jauhar and Devdasi among some communities have been banned and are largely in modern India. However, some instances of these practice are still found in remote part in India. Child marriages remains common in rural areas, although it is illegal under current Indian law.

There are several district in Assam. The Nalbari district is one of them. Nalbari; a sub division of undivided Kamrup District was declared as a district on 14th August 1985. Nalbari district was further divided in 2003 for creation of Baska district in BTAD area. Nalbari district is one of the

educationally advanced district of Assam.
In India district there are various
types of institutions.

There are -

Government college - 12

Junior College - 6

Higher Secondary School - 21

High School - 74

Middle School - 154

Primary School - 883

The rate of total literacy of the
Jalbari district according to 2011 census
is 79.89% as against 80.95% in 2001.
The rural literacy is 78.44% while
the urban rate is 91.46%. male literacy
is 85.58% consisting of rural 84.38%
and urban 95.24%. Female literacy is
73.85% consisting of rural 72.14% and
urban 87.48%. the total literacy rate of