

**EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF CASTE AND RELIGION**

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Abstract:

It is very easy to explain importance of education. No human beings are able to survive properly without education. By the means of education only one's potential can be used to maximum extent. Education tells men how to think how to work properly. How to make derision only can make separate identity. It is most important in life like our basic need food, clothe and shelter with the beginning we leant how to internet with other.



KEYWORDS: Educational Status, Caste And Religion

INTRODUCTION

If you want to find out the impact of education on any individuality you better do an intense observation to the ways of well- educated people and then compare them with an illiterate man. You would get a clear picture of the education and its accurate concept.

Education is one of the important factor which formulate ate the person of a person education is the a product and beneficial factor in a person's life. It is every one right to get. The training of a human mind is not complete with education.

Education should help us to discover lasting values unfortunately the present system of education is making us submissive, emotionless and deeply thoughtless.

In India many Religions and caste live. Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddha, Jain, Parsi.

Religions population in India 2011 census.

Hindu -	80.5 %
Muslim -	12 %
Christian -	2.3 %
Sikh -	1.9 %
Other groups including -	2.5%
Buddha , Jain , Parsi .caste wise population in India	

Scheduled castes 166 million - 2001 16.63 % percent of total population of the country

Scheduled tribes :- The present population is 7% of total population.

Other Backward classes (OBC) :- The Mandal commission covered more than 3000 castes under OBC category. OBC form around 52% of the Indian population.

OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH :-

- 1) To understand the educational status of caste and religion in India
- 2) To examine the changes of caste and religion in India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :-

My research work will be based on primary source and the secondary sources.

Observation,

Secondary sources that researchers have made on the subject. Official data will be the main sources of secondary data.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF CASTE AND RELIGION:-

Scheduled castes :-

Generally consists of dalit. The present population is 16% of the total population of India (around 165 million)

Scheduled tribes :-

generally consist of tribe groups. The present population is 7% of total population of India around 70 million.

Other backward classes (OBC) :-

The Mandal commission covered more than 3000 castes under OBC category. OBC form around 52% of the Indian population.

In May of 2011 the government approved a caste census. With the intention of verifying the claims and counterclaims by various section of the society about their actual numbers. Government to are re-examine and possibly undo some of the policies which were formed in haste like mandal commission.

In central government funded higher education institutions 22.5% of available seats are reserved for scheduled caste (SC) and scheduled tribe (ST) student. Government funding allowing reservation in colleges.

Universities :-

There is a university grant commission set up that provides financial assistance to universities for the establishment of special cell for SC/ST s. Their purpose is to help universities implement the reservation policy in the student admission and staff recruitment processes at teaching and non teaching levels. They also help the SC/ST categories integrate with the university community and remove the difficulties which they may have experienced SC/ST like these have been set up in universities cells.

The UGC provided financial assistance to universities and affiliated colleges for implementation of the special cells. It provides the Universities with assistance worth Rs. 100000 per annum.

Status of Reservation quotas in various state of India (NFHS 2007)

State	GEN	OBC	SC	ST	OTH/NA
Bihar	22%	59%	19%	1%	0
Delhi	67%	14%	17%	1%	1%
Kerala	56%	31%	11%	2%	0%
Maharashtra	47%	26%	16%	11%	0%
U.P.	24%	50%	25%	1%	0%

Economics & Educational Status

The Government of India does not collect community census data except for SC/ST. Economic and educational level of various social groups are gauged using large-sample surveys. The National Sample Survey taken in 1999-2000 and the National Family Health Survey taken in 2005-2006 (or perhaps an earlier round of the NFHS) estimated economic, educational, and health indicators of various communities. These surveys were used extensively in the report submitted by the oversight committee.

As of 2007, forward castes had to complete only in the open category, as they are considered socially, educationally, and economically advanced. At the time the reservation proportion stood at 50% in central - government educational institutions and central government job. However, in certain states, such as Tamil Nadu, the reservation percentage was around 69%.

Educational Status

- More than 30% of forward castes above 15 years of age are illiterate.
- only 8% of forward castes are graduates.

Around 85% of forward castes above 15 years of age have done equal to or below secondary education (10 years of education).

CONCLUSION:-

Education is an important avenue for upgrading the economic and social conditions of the Religion and caste population. This study shows that generalizations regarding the education and literacy attainment of religion caste are improving in India as well as at state level. This, in turn, would help to other states that Punjab has formulated appropriate policies in order to substantiate this claim. Improvements in educational attainments have invariably been accompanied by improvement in health and longevity of the population and in their economic well-being. Educated people are likely to be more productive and hence better off. They are also likely to contribute more to a country's economic growth. At the same time, education reinforces the socio-economic dynamics of society towards equality in attainments and opportunities for its people. Though, the returns to education may vary across individuals, regions, level and nature of education, in general, they are significantly higher for poor developing areas than for rich. Education is therefore, the best social investment, given the synergies and the positive externalities that it generates for people in their well-being. It is also a priority for countries seeking to develop and sustain their level and pace of development of and every individual of

a Country has a right to be literate and to contribute in the development of country. Government should play an active role in making more people literate irrespective of caste, creed and Religion.

REFERENCES :-

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