

The Challenge of Education in Rural India: A logical Analysis

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Abstract:

Education is one among the foremost powerful instrument for reducing impoverishment and difference of society. Education is that the key to reinforce India's fight within the world economy. so making certain access to quality education for all, particularly for the poor and rural population, is central to the economic and social development. Our nation face an excessive amount of issues involving rural education impoverishment is another natural event. Government faculties aren't nearly as good and personal faculty's area unit high-priced. This leads to a really low range of scholars really clearing their education and taking admission in faculties for additional studies. That the drop-out-rate at the secondary level is extraordinarily high in villages. Solely oldsters United Nations agency will afford school education send their children to secondary faculties. If oldsters aren't ready to send their wards for teaching then all their previous efforts get wasted as finishing simply education suggests that a coffee paying job and also the person is once more affected within the same ne'er ending cycle of cash, life and impoverishment. Through this paper the authors of the paper discuss the challenge of education in rural India and recommend some recommendations.

Keywords: Impoverishment, Education

Introduction

Whenever we tend to state education in India, virtually a decent proportion of the colleges being settled in rural areas. There are unit such a large amount of analysis studies have shown the challenges of rural education in our country, most of the remote areas still do want a heavy check-up with students failing to receive basic quality education. It's education that results in the road to betterment of a community and also the nation at massive. And once we have confidence herald a reformation in education, we've to indicate what all prevents the education system in India to develop.

The most common issues that hinder the expansion of education in rural India may be got wind as Lack of correct transportation. Most villages have poor property from one place to a different which is commonly one among the most reasons why, despite efforts by native governing bodies to make faculties, typically get in vain. Children, most of the time has to be compelled to walk miles to succeed in this government funded faculties and this typically demotivates them to attend faculty on a daily basis.

People happiness to remote rural areas have meagre incomes, that occasionally is just too less to sustain a family of perhaps four or 5. Possibly, youngsters from these families won't be sent to varsities, instead would be asked to help the earning member of the family to feature up some further financial gain. On the opposite hand, academics in rural academic centres in village's area unit paid poorly, typically resulting in lack of attention by academics, ultimately forcing the scholars to suffer.

Lack of correct infrastructure at these rural faculties is additionally an enormous concern. Most of the colleges don't have correct school rooms, teaching instrumentality, playgrounds and even basic facilities like clean bogs. Thus, the poor condition of faculties area unit huge reasons to dispel students.

These area units a number of the few distinguished crisis that's holding back rural education to match up with the education system in urban academic centres. Education imparted in rural centres lack in quality and it's time, correct attention is paid to those centres and makes a platform wherever students from rural areas will get correct education, the correct encouragement to pursue additional studies and jobs. Correct handiness of basic facilities like clean bogs, potable, adequate schoolroom facilities, and timely psychological

feature programs for academics etc ought to be there. The correct reformation will positively bring on a positive amendment towards the event of rural education in India.

Present situation of Rural Education:

Rural Education Helps Indian Economy: in line with 2011 census, India's population is around 121 large integers. 3 fourth of this population will become the nation's strength, serving to the economy to grow. Additional the agricultural India nation learns and sharpens its skills, the higher it might facilitate the economy. Gandhi had conjointly aforesaid that India cannot progress unless the villages progress that is incredibly abundant applicable. Rural education can prepare nation for a much better tomorrow.

Literacy Rate: there's inspiring news within the latest census. India's effective attainment rate has recorded a nine.2 per cent rise to succeed in seventy four.04 per cent, in line with provisional information of the 2011 census. Effective attainment rate within the 2001 census was sixty four.83 that has improved to seventy four.04. Pace of increase in feminine attainment Rate is noticeably higher in rural areas. it's enhanced from forty six.13% in 2001 to 58.75% in 2011. Gender gap in attainment Rate has narrowed down significantly over the Censuses however still be high (19.81). This gap is largest in Rajasthan (31.2 points).

Literacy Rate Census 2011

Resident	Gender	2001	2011	Change
Rural	Person	58.74	68.91	+10.17
Rural	Males	70.70	78.57	+7.87
Rural	Females	46.13	58.75	+12.62

Initiatives by Government for Rural Education: the agricultural population accounts for a touch quite seventieth of India's monumental population. Hence, it's extraordinarily essential that the govt. takes applicable initiative for the welfare and betterment of rural India. Mahila Samakhya is one such theme that primarily focuses on the women's attainment from rural areas. Beneath this theme, the agricultural ladies area unit asked to attend conferences and seminars for higher awareness. Presently, the National BAL Bhavan has ten and sixty eight related BAL Kendra and bhavans severally. This theme includes social yet as academic activities. This theme conjointly helps in recognising the children's talent for specific academic stream. Another flagship theme 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' is in method of being enforced for education in each district of most of state of India. This theme primarily focuses in providing applicable pedagogy to any or all the youngsters at intervals the cohort of 6-14 years by 2010. This programme can primarily cowl academic desires for women, and scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. Thanks to this programme, several new faculties can open in places that failed to have facilities and correct infrastructure.

Problems involving rural education:

Quality and access to education is that the major concern in rural faculties as there are a unit fewer committed academics, lack of correct text books and learning material within the faculties. Although Government faculties exist, however compared to non-public faculties then quality could be a major issue. Majority of individuals living in villages have understood the importance of education and recognize that it's the sole thanks to get eliminate impoverishment. However thanks to lack of cash they're powerless to send their youngsters to non-public faculties and thus rely on government faculties for education. Above that, in a number of the govt. faculties there's only 1 teacher for the whole faculty and if they don't show up at work, then it's a vacation. If the standard in conjunction with range of academics and, those too committed academics may be improved in these faculties, then aspiring rural youngsters and Asian nation will fulfil their dreams of doing one thing nice.

Some government faculties in rural India area unit too full of students, resulting in a distorted teacher-student magnitude relation. In one such remote village in Arunachal Pradesh there are a unit quite three hundred students at school X that makes nearly a hundred students in every schoolroom. In such a state of affairs it's not possible for academics to pay full attention towards every and each student, although they're willing to assist.

Every village isn't supplied with faculty which implies that students have to be compelled to visit another village to induce education. Attributable to this oldsters sometimes don't send their daughters to high school, resulting in a failure in achieving rural education in India.

School buildings area unit on the market in few villages however range of academics is insufficient in primary faculties. Benches, boards and alternative facilities area unit of sub-standard quality. There is, however, one positive development that women area unit attending the colleges within the villages. Conjointly the quantity of scholars attending graduate and post graduate courses is increasing however awareness among students from rural area unit as lacks towards technical education which is that the single reason that the majority of the scholars from rural areas are unable to secure employment.

- Quite eightieth of faculties in most of area unit managed by the govt. personal faculties area unit terribly high-priced and aren't cheap by the poor.
- Most of the villages in India don't have correct faculties that make the scholars to travel few kilometres to realize their basic education.
- The most important challenge that lies at intervals the education system in India is that the quality of education that's been delivered to the scholars, as most of the education that's delivered to students in Indian nation is usually theoretical in nature, its lacks the sensible facet.
- Lack of funds, the universities in India lack funds; they don't have enough funds to reinforce the standard of education and thus lacks within the infrastructure facility, teaching surroundings and quality academics. Infrastructure facilities at faculties and faculties across rural areas dispense terribly poor quality of education. The academics aren't paid adequately, as they're not abundant qualified so that they aren't willing to figure arduous.
- it's the mentality of the Indian families that additional and additional folks of the family ought to earn, little children area unit transport to earn the daily bread and butter of the family rather than aiming to faculty and attain their basic education.
- Most of the fogeys in India aren't willing to send their youngsters to varsities to realize basic education, as they're illiterate so that they don't recognize the worth of education.

Poverty:

Poverty is another natural event. Government faculties aren't nearly as good and personal faculties' area unit high-priced. This leads to a really low range of scholars really clearing their education and taking admission during faculties for additional studies. That the drop-out-rate at the secondary level is extraordinarily high in villages. Solely oldsters United Nations agency will afford school education send their children to secondary faculties. If oldsters aren't ready to send their wards for teaching then all their previous efforts get wasted as finishing simply education suggests that a coffee paying job and also the person is once more affected within the same ne'er ending cycle of cash, life and impoverishment.

Most textbooks area unit in English and since folks in rural areas either speak their linguistic communication or Hindi, however not English that defeats the aim. This leads to lack of their interest in studies. although a number of the scholars from villages area unit very good, as they need a wealth of sensible data and knowledge to survive even in terribly harsh conditions of life, difficultly in understanding their textbooks, lack of facilities and their impoverishment area unit a hurdle in their education.

Quality connected problems area unit so much powerful than impoverishment. Students aren't the least bit inspired to suppose however they're asked to study pre-defined queries for exams. Therefore for several students clearing examination at the top of the session, passing their examination becomes additional

necessary than gaining data. Conjointly as per the new CBSE rule, each student is meant to be promoted to future category no matter marks in their examination. Thus majority of scholars don't trouble to review, which implies a decline in their education level. Neither students nor academics take any interest in studies that is why the extent of education is declining in India despite several efforts.

The foundation to show India into a powerful nation must be set down at primary and rural levels then the standard of education right from the start ought to be wonderful. Education and text books ought to be created fascinating. For rural students textbooks involving their culture, their traditions and values ought to even be there therefore on produce their interest in studies. The reasons behind such a large amount of drop-outs in spite of free education ought to be seen as this can be a hurdle on the road to progress. Improvement within the condition of state faculties, education quality, committed academics and additional salaries to those academics ought to be a part of development.

Recommendations

Care - Walk into any schoolroom and you'll feel the care creating a distinction. A teacher's and also the students' motivation levels impact what proportion learning is truly happening. A teacher, a principal, a parent, a part Education officer and a influential person United Nations agency cares to try and do their job well has continually been ready to improve learning action levels. They inspire others to worry, and this starts off a virtuous cycle. We tend to all bear in mind that one teacher United Nations agency cared - and adjusted our lives. Place the centre back in education; it's not simply associate degree mechanical system method. Care enough to try and do your job in whole live.

Concentrate on the fundamentals, even in higher categories. Don't assume that students recognize what they're ought to. Infix reinforcements of previous learning in each piece of labour that's set for college students. If they get the fundamentals of reading, writing and arithmetic right, they're well placed to branch off on their own in later years. Instil confidence and competency in skills of speaking, debating, making a structured argument and applying their learning to life.

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