
EDUCATION IN RURAL INDIA- A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT: : Education is a process of learning and it makes an important role in upbringing of every human being. Vision of a social welfare state toward education is that all students, regardless of social status, race, gender or minority must have equal opportunity to pursue a High quality education. Rate of literacy is increased in last three decades but quality of education was not so good and it is still not so effective in remote areas of Nation and for the children of poor families. This article is based on a case study of a village situated in North Rajasthan.

Key Words:

INTRODUCTION

There is a huge difference between a student studied in a school of village and, a student studied in the school of city or town. There are various schooling styles in urban areas of the nation and they provide high quality of education to the students. But at the same time if we inspect the education process of rural areas of the nation, then it is not so good. Objective of the researcher is to conclude the reasons of such difference and what actions should be taken by the government as well as by the citizens of the Country.

It characterizes and investigates the requirement of better education machinery for the youngsters of the country. And also provides the numbers which show the current status of the education sector and how it fails to achieve the goal of a welfare state. It addresses the shortcomings which should be focused before introducing a reform.

REFORMS IN EDUCATION IN INDIA: EMPHASIS ON QUALITY OF EDUCATION

The Constitution of India provides laws for management of education by the government; it also imposes the duty on the citizens of the country. Constitution after the 86th amendment provides free and legal education in the age group of 6 to 14 Years. Right to free and compulsory Education Act, 2009 is also a remark in this field that makes it mandatory for all schools (government and private) to reserve 25% of their seats for children belonging to "weaker section and disadvantaged group".

Also many other efforts have been made by the institutions which are responsible for the educational structure of the country. Quality of education was also a motive in recent government policies but that are slow and less efficient and there is a lot more which has to be done. There is no doubt in it that lack of emphasis on quality of education results a less productive manpower to the country and is liable for an ill-treated society. So, quality of education must be a primary motive of every government.

Basic reforms which should be made are that every school or medium of education must have a better infrastructure and learning materials. And quality of teaching must be equal without any discrimination. And there must be the proper counselling of the child. These above mentioned are in list of the issues but authority somehow failed to achieve them.

SHORTCOMINGS IN EDUCATION

According to a case study conducted by researcher there are 104 dropouts under the age group of 6 to 25 in a village among 441 total youngsters of 200 families of the village [age group of 6 to 25]. It means every fourth child or youngster dropouts the school. It is a perturbing number and shows the ineffectiveness of current government policies. The reasons of such big trend of dropout are noted by the researcher through the help of door-to-door data collection.

It shows that apart from schooling a young mind needs a moral support and guardianship which takes care of him in daily activities and guides him to choose the right path in life. Which due to lack of awareness and illiteracy of guardians or parents, young mind growing in a village fails to get. Among above 200 families 52 families not consider the schooling of a female student after secondary education as their duty or a necessity for their daughter. It is a serious problem and authorities should check the enforcement of laws and fundamental duties. Because it is true that a teacher or student can be responsible for the

quality of education but he cannot be liable for this issue. So there must be a stable and regular mission towards this problem by the State. State can spread awareness through various methods and also can provide the adult education. Budget of education must be increased and decentralisation of powers in education sector must be done. Scholarships and other personal aid must be provided to the students.

CONCLUSION

Of all the problems that India presents today, there are probably none so pressing, none so urgent, as the problem of rural education. The facts above mentioned are of a case study of a village in Rajasthan but it can very well be the problem of rest of the rural India. Generally a child while his growth is a subject of care it totally depends upon the efficiency of the parents and services provide by the state for child welfare. More resources and materials he would get, more efficient and skilful he would be and ultimately, it will increase the productivity of the country. A point of survey about extracurricular activities and support of the youngster by their parents to take participation in social and cultural activities researcher found that 102 families of 200 families not support their children to take participation in such activities. They not support their children to take participation in social, cultural activities and supports activities. It can fulfil their dream of doing something great. Also most of students not availed Preschool Education for their foundation. Gender equality is absent in above numbers. Women still are under the edge of discrimination. These facts show that great reforms are required to change the scenario of education in the country. All the steps taken by the government must be revised and emphasized the implementation of them. A new and common education process should be invented in public schooling which fulfils the requirement of high quality of education.