

## **RURAL AREA EDUCATION**

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### **Abstract**

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*In the rural area, facilities are very limited. People are poor, they live in mud houses, low standard of personal public services as compared with those provided in the towns. Water supply is from well or spring. Fuel is from wood, dung or kerosene. There are very few hospitals at primary level, even dispensaries keeping long distances, the roads are not fully metalled, some times it has been observed that there is hospital but not a doctor, even a single nurse is running hospital or dispensary. There is school, but not good teachers. If teachers are transferred, then do not come teachers on their posts. Sometimes it also has been observed that a single teacher is running school. On the rural areas book shops and other shops are very few at small scale, they fulfill simplest requirements. The school building may lack doors and windows and so the wind and the cattle's enter uninterrupted. The roads of the schools can leak and tropical rain drive it. The sizes of the classrooms are very small and children are often overwhelmed. The teacher has to face the difficulty to attend the class. Even children want to help at home and left the school, when they fail, that their homes are not able to provide them help due to increasing the families regarding fee of the school. It has been observed that there is one person of the family in job and all family members are depend on him. There are hard conditions in the rural areas, traditional, social attitude of the people, and agriculture production at small scale. These are the main features of rural life. Man is a social human being. He always tries to do the best and live comfortably. He wants to live peacefully and avail all the facilities. He wants to live in that place where all facilities are available. Some people go to do work out of their villages and after some time they build their house in their work places. Slowly and gradually, other persons go out from the villages and adjust in near work places. When the thousands of people live together then various shops, factories, transports, industries, schools and other departments are established there and become a city /town. These towns are called urban areas. On the other hand people who live in the villages with limited facilities that is called rural areas.*



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### **Introduction –**

Education is as old as the humanity. It is never ending process of inner growth and development. Its period stretches from cradle to the grave. Education in the real sense humanizes the humanity and makes the life progressive cultured and civilized. It is very important for the progress of individual and society. Actually education starts in the womb of mother before taking birth. It leads us to our salvation, in the mundane sphere it leads us to all round progress and prosperity. The illumination given to us by “Education” or “Vidya” shatters illusion removes difficulties and enables us to realize the true value of life. People who do not possess the light of education may be really described as blind. The correct insight, which men and women get from “Vidya” naturally, increases their, power of efficiency. Education nourished us like the mother directs us the proper path like father and gives us delight and comfort like the wife. It increases our fame and makes us pure and more cultured. When we are in the solitude of a journey, or of a foreign country, it serves us as a valued companion. It is thus veritable-desire yielding tree

In Mahabharata Abhimanyu learnt the tactics how to enter the ‘Chakerbyu’ in his mother’s womb. Unfortunately while Arjuna was telling the tactics of coming out from ‘Chakerbyu’ his mother slept therefore Abhimanyu could not learn how to come out of the Chakerbyu. Hence education is continuous process. We learn many things new everyday. Education is a life long process.

Human being is the supreme creature of this universe. He has some extraordinary powers which the other beings do not have. Mind is the basis of all the powers. Due to his intellectual power he developed so many cultures through which he can live in a fine manner. He can make adaptation to his environment-natural and social both. To maintain his adaptation to the environment, and supremacy in this universe he requires systematic education.

Pupils of all over the Universe have their philosophy, by which they can determine their ideals of life, way of living and the criteria for a good life. Education would be meaningful if it promotes good life, but the idea of good life is different, to different societies because values are changeable. Since the evolution of civilization, society has

established different types of institution to promote and disseminate among its members those ideals, dispositions, creeds and faiths that sustain and support the philosophy that it professes. The dominant philosophy of human group at a particular time determines the character of education in the society. Educational philosophies are conditioned by philosophies of life. Different philosophies gave their own meanings to education but basically they are identical and unanimous on the principles governing their organization and Programmes. We can understand the mode of thinking by the study of different definitions on education given by some eminent philosophers.

Education is the “third eye” of man, which gives him an insight into all affairs and teaches (Kalpvriksha). Joseph Addison believed, “What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to a human soul”.

#### WESTERN CONCEPT OF EDUCATION

- Plato’s Views : Plato remarks “ education is the capacity to feel pleasure and pain at the right moment. It develops the body and in the soul of the pupil all the beauty and all the perfections of which he is capable of.”
- Aristotle View:- Aristotle the disciple of Plato said, “ Education develops man’s faculty especially his mind so that he may be able to enjoy the contemplation of stream truth, good news and beauty in which perfect happiness essentially consists”. He also briefly explain education as “ the creation of the sound mind in a sound body”
- Comenius’s View : Comenius characterized education characterized education as a “ true forging place” i.e education gives a new shape of man.
- Pestalozzi’s View “ Pestalozzi speaks of education as “Natural, harmonious and progressive development of man’s innate powers”.
- Adam’s View : Adam a modern English educationists defines education as, “ a conscious and deliberate process in which one

personality acts upon another in order to modify the development of the other by the communication and manipulation of knowledge.”

#### INDIAN CONCEPT OF EDUCATION

Some of the views regarding education given by the Indians are:-

- Rig Veda: According to Rig Veda, education is that ‘which makes a man self-reliant and selfless.
- Upnishads: “Education is that whose end product is salvation.’
- Yajnavalka’s : “ education bring together the individual and supreme.
- Swami Shankeracharya : Realization of self and attainment of Moksha(Liberation).
- Guru Nanak Dev: Enabling an individual to win victory over the five enemies – lust, anger, greed, infatuation and ego( Kam, Krodh, Lob, Moh, Ahankar)
- Swami Vivekananda: Manifestation of the perfection already in man.
- M.K.Gandhi : All round drawing out the best in the child and man body, mind and spirit.
- Kautilya’s View : The famous Indian economist kautilya says, “ Education means training for the country and love for the nation”

#### MEANING OF EDUCATION

Etymological the word ‘education’ has been derived form following Latin words which are briefly explained here:-

- (1) Educare - This means ‘to rise’ to nourish to bring up.
- (2) Educere – This implies ‘to draw out’ ‘to lead out’.
- (3) Educatum – This denotes ‘to train’. Thus education means:-
  - (i) to bring up
  - (ii) to draw out

- (iii) to lead out
- (iv) to nourish
- (v) to raise
- (vi) to train

Moreover the words 'Pedagogy' 'Shiksha' and 'Vidya' are also used as synonyms of education.

#### **Problems in Rural Areas –**

- Political interference in the administration of education institution.
- Lack of adequate number of schools specially secondary schools in rural areas
- Lack of social justice.
- Lack of equality.
- Corruption in educational bureaucracy
- Lack of proper utilization of funds.
- Lack of social concern and sympathy for poor, physically handicapped, women, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe.
- Lack of participation of the weaker section of the rural society in the governance of the educational institution
- Lack of social equity.
- Lack of transparency, Administrative accountability
- Lack of regular teaching in several schools specially in remote tribal and rural areas.
- Lack of sufficient number of teacher training colleges/ institutions
- Lack of permanent Principals/Headmasters in the school. Lack of individual freedom of the weaker section of the rural society. Lack of sufficient infrastructure in the rural area schools.
- lack of proper monitoring.
- Lack of quality education at all levels in the educational institutions mostly in the tribal and remote rural areas.

**Suggestions –**

- Remove of corruption in the governance of education
- Good teachers should be appointed at least five years in the rural area schools
- ICT facilities should be proper in the rural areas institutions.
- Adequate remuneration of teachers in private institution of rural area teachers.
- Job security for private teachers.
- Ensuring equity in both private and government education institutions.
- There should be proper fair and objective evaluation system in examination.
- Adequate physical facilities in the rural institutions
- Removing political interference in the administration of educational institutions in the day to day functioning.
- Opening adequate number of teachers training colleges.
- To create more opportunities for remote rural education.
- .There should be uniform pattern of education for both urban and rural areas.
- Government should focus on international, industrialization, urbanization and globalization for promoting.
- There should be proper utilization of finance sanctioned for rural development
- Adequate number of schools should be opened in the remote areas particularly of secondary schools.
- Allowances of rural area service should be increased so that teachers could be motivated
- Appointment of regular teachers in adequate numbers.
- There should proper checking of rural area concerned institutions and report should be sent to government.
- Appoint regular Principals and Headmasters.
- To provide effective participation of backward sections representatives in the governance of the schools to promote power education of their children.
- .General orientation course and refresher courses in the subject areas, should be for rural areas teachers.

- Promoting equality, there should be proper reservation for ST, SC, OBC and women.

### **.Conclusion**

India is also known as the land of villages. It has and has been observed that about 70% population of India live in villages. The condition of our villages is not better as should be after 1947. Advancement of science and technology has divided the one area into two areas i.e. urban and rural. The people who live in cities are called urban and the people those live in the villages are called rural. There are more facilities in the urban area than rural areas. Urban education is very advanced than the rural area education. Our politicians, educationists, social reformers always ask about the rural areas and its development but in reality they do not much care about the rural areas. The condition of the rural area education is very poor, very few hospitals, schools and other facilities. Due to lack of facilities, the education of rural areas is very crippled. Centre and State governments should take steps to uplift development of rural area. Rural area education is not better than urban area education. It has and has been observed that in some rural area there are no schools, if there are schools then few teachers are available..No doubt, Centre Government taking severe action to develop the rural areas, but total finance not spent on rural area development, due to proper awareness of the villagers. In the urban areas governments distributed heavy fund and totally should be spent on the development. There is lot of facilities available in the urban schools and colleges in comparison to the rural areas institutions. State Governments are now taking serious steps to develop the rural areas institutions due to well educated representatives of the rural areas. Government should watch the progress of the rural areas. Mostly schools should be opened in the rural areas on the adequate distance, with full facilities, so that rural areas students could not feel as disadvantages. Government should try to build the bridge between ruIn the rural area there are lack of more facilities. No doubt, Governments are focusing on the education of rural area, but budget should be increased in the context of rural area education then all problems may be decreased in rural and urban built the bridge between rural and urban areas institutions and development.

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