Challenges of Higher Education for Women in Rural Area

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Abstract

Women's education is vital not only for reasons of social justice, but also because it accelerates social transformation. Level of literacy and education. Achievements are important indicators of the development of a given society and we cannot exclude rural women from the development of any society, because they also contribute to the progress of society and to a large extent to the economy. The purpose of this paper is to focus on the different issues and challenges associated with higher education for women in rural areas. Relevant literature has been compiled from journals, articles and other secondary sources.

Keywords: Women Education, Higher Education, Issues and challenges.

Introduction

Education has always been a base for economic and social development. development Women's education is a broad term that encompasses a complex set of issues and debates around the education of girls and women. It includes areas of equality and access to education. (Wikipedia) Women's education is vital not only for reasons of social justice, but also because it accelerates social transformation.

Higher education plays an important role in the development of a country. It is associated with the personal, social, economic and cultural aspects of the human being and supports the goal of a sustainable society. It offers people the opportunity to enjoy an improved "spirit life" that offers social and radical benefits to society. Higher education is a prerequisite for an open civil society based on merit. Help in understanding social norms it gives people confidence and discourages discrimination based on gender, beliefs, religion and social class.

Women's empowerment can be strengthened through education. Higher education helps women in two ways. It enables qualified women to become leaders of society and allows them to become role models for young girls. It also helps women to choose areas of experience, either as policy makers, influencing political issues related to social, economic and cultural development, or by participating in family and community life. (Shaukat: 2015)

Educated women have a greater sense of control over their lives and more power and control over resources within the family compared to uneducated women. They get social recognition, which helps them to know and be aware of what is undesirable and unfavourable about their current situation. The educated woman can perceive a better situation and the possibility of attaining it.
She can achieve what is within her reach and what she needs to do to affect improvement. In this way, educated women are empowered and increase their status of autonomy. They can benefit from this empowerment at the community or regional / national level, as well as within the family / household. (Friedmann: 1992)

Women are discriminated against on the basis of sex because of the socio-cultural climate prevailing in rural areas. The situation of women as opposed to men is a situation of general subordination, determined by patriarchal forces across classes, regions and rural / urban division. The country generally has a society of male domination, and generally adopts a hostile attitude toward women. Gender inequality in higher education is a consequence of persistent discrimination throughout the education system from an early age. Delay of the girl behind the children in the provision of education and in access to available education. There are several explanations for this criterion of resource allocation based on gender. (Tembon and strong: 2008)

**Important Factors That Could Affect Women's Low Literacy Rate**

Here are some of the important factors that could affect women's low literacy rate in higher education:

**• The lowest enrolment due to family responsibilities:**

The main education problem facing girls, especially girls in rural areas, is that they can enrol at the beginning of the year but do not always stay in university. Girls are often removed from college to share their family responsibilities. Girls belonging to families of lower castes are forced to work and are not encouraged to attend because of various factors in the strict instruction of high caste communities for their selfish motives of keeping them as servants.

**• Dowry system:**

In rural society, dowry refers to durable goods, cash, and movable or immovable property that the bride's family gives to the groom. His parents or relative as a condition of the marriage. It is believed that the dowry system imposes a significant financial burden on the bride's family. The dowry system and other social events are the main causes of dropping out and discrimination against girls, including deprivation of the right to education. In some cases, the dowry system leads to crime against women, ranging from psychological violence to death.

**• Early marriage:**

Early marriage of children in India. According to the law of India. It is a marriage where women are under 18 or men are under 21 years old. The majority of child marriages involve underage women. Many of whom are in poor socio-economic conditions.

In general, the age of 18 to marry as prescribed by several laws has not been followed at all in India. Families of parents with low literacy levels in higher education ignore and neglect them.
• Priority to your child's education in relation to your daughter's education:

Many parents view child rearing as an investment because children will be responsible for caring for aging parents. On the other hand, parents can see that their daughter's education is a waste of money, since her daughter will eventually live with their husbands' families and parents will not benefit directly from their education.

• Poverty:

Poverty is the main cause of illiteracy in rural areas and a precursor to all other effects. Rural women are economically very poor throughout the state. Some women are engaged in services and other activities. Then they need economic power to stand with their men. Poverty is considered the greatest threat to peace in the world. Sex slaves are the direct result of poverty. In a poor family, girls are the main victims; they are malnourished and denied the opportunity for better education and other facilities. If poverty is not a concern, then the girl can follow her dream without worrying about sexual exploitation, domestic violence, education or work. Many studies show that illiterate women have high levels of fertility Poor nutritional status Low income potential and low self-sufficiency in the household.

• Lack of a sufficient number of teachers:

Another obstacle to women's education is the lack of teachers. Since India is a sex segregated society, it is a very important factor in the low literacy rate of women. This is one of the obstacles to education. Girls are more likely to go to school and have better academic performance if they have teachers. This is particularly true in sex-segregated societies such as India.

• Disparities of caste:

The disparities of caste also disappear. Specifically, it is the upper side of the rural area. Discrimination against lower castes has resulted in low enrolment rates. But despite all the reasons. Women need to understand and realize that education can really end the life cycle of poverty. Their misfortune, so that they can live with pride. In case of misfortune in life, if it is education that will help him, nothing more. The government should really work towards the quantity, distance and quality of the university in rural and urban India. We must encourage women to learn to create a balanced and educated society.

Reference: