



GIRLS EDUCATIONAL HINDRANCES IN RURAL AREAS

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ABSTRACT

Education and girl are two different factors in the rural areas. The value of education attached to boy is much important as compared to girl education. Girls with regards of education are still in the miserable condition in one and other way. Education is meant for the modification of behaviour but unfortunately it has been turned an uncivilised and uncultured factor for girls in some rural areas. In today's fast and hi tech age there is still such mental patches which are responsible for uncivilised society in this age of ultra transitional. Girl education is considered to delve and ruin the dignity of family. She has been shoot out and kept salient till death and the under controlled environment in the family is considered the sophisticate for her long life. Working inside the family and cut off from the social links have been considered high moral values for a family whose children are under such environment. People thought that educated girls have loose character and cannot bear good treats of life and good behaviour. By acquiring education girls became free of control and they do not possess any good kind of behaviour. The efforts have been made to illustrate the study of villages which are under influence traditional and fundamentalist thoughts. All these differences are existing in and around such types societies. This study is intended to explore the unexplored phenomena of society which is under the grip of such thoughtless and mindless people whose vision is darker than dark about the future of their generation. The aim of this research paper is to provide a new light to the readers and expected to delineate the homophobia of girl's education and variations in the context of its social situation in the technical society of today. The present study is to examine some rural villages where different types of restrictions and barriers which come in the ways of girls education. This research paper would examine the critical study of villages in the context of hindrances, barriers and hesitations of girls' education in rural areas.

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INTRODUCTION

"If you educate a woman, you educate a family, if you educate a girl, you educate the future."

Queen Rania

India is developing rapidly and many initiatives had been taken to deal with and there are various other agencies working for the same cause. Education is fundamental right in our country and it is free and compulsory from 6 to 14 years. In every nooks and corners of the world education is free and compulsory and each religious communities of the world today hold the same view that education is most important changing factor among the girls in the family as compared to the boy child. The progress and prosperity of the family is dependent on the girl because the birth of girl leads the next future of new generation. She has the powerful weapon that is the power of regeneration. The government of has launched various programmes and different schemes for the education and empowerment of women and girls education. Besides all these measures there are still lope holes existing in the society and all these factors are existing particularly in the rural areas. Almost every state of our country has taken conceivable strategy and approach to address all these problems. It is during the regime of P.M Narendra Modi several schemes about the girl education have been launched like free admission and free uniform for girl up to higher secondary school Udaan, Pragati and Beti Bachao. Beti Padhao. This has been covered in the policy documents of Government of India. All policy documents recognise that the first stumbling block is poverty, and that girls from poor communities, especially in rural areas need special attention. When a girl move forward it means the family moves, the village moves and the nation moves". It is essential as their thought and their value systems lead the development of a good family, good society and ultimately a good nation. The best way of empowerment is perhaps through inducting girl and women in the mainstream of development. Women empowerment will be real and effective only when they are endowed income and property so that they may stand on their own feet and build up their identity in the society. The Empowerment of Women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century not only at national level but also at the international level. Government initiatives alone would not be sufficient to achieve this goal. Society must take initiative to create a climate in which there is no gender discrimination and community basis. Every society needs to create such an environment where women have full opportunities of self decision making and participating in social, political and economic life of the country with a sense of equality and respect. Lack of illiteracy on the part of the

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parents also acts as an obstacle in attracting the girl students in rural areas; they do not give any positive response to girl students in the rural areas.

Sanjukta Sahoo stated in an article titled *Girl Education in India: Status and Challenges*, published in an international Journal of Research in Economics and Social Sciences, that there are various reasons responsible for girl education like negative parental attitude towards educating daughter is one of the most important challenge for their education and complaint of insecurity besides these Sahoo has given detailed reasons and measures for their backwardness of mind. Nisha Nair in her research paper titled as *Women's Education in India: A Situational Analysis*, mentioned one of the most important point which is parental reluctance to educate girls. Another article by J.G. and Nagaraja, in which various defects have been pointed out by these two scholars like they illustrated, some lack of infrastructure many schools in villages lack proper infrastructure facilities. There are no proper facilities for sitting as sometimes children are even made to sit on the floor due to non-availability of furniture. The school building lacks doors and windows, and so the wind and animals enter unimpeded. Lack of transportation facilities: This is one of the biggest problems being faced by the children going to village schools. As there are no proper transport facilities available children don't like to travel miles to come to school. Number of school less in comparison to the number of schools present in urban area i.e., cities or towns, there are very few schools in villages or rural areas. Lack of basic amenities even the basic amenities like drinking water; clean toilets etc are also not available in many of the schools at villages. Today even in the age of technology these problems are still there.

Religious factor

Every religion of the world does not restrict girls to have education. But some religious mentality restricts girl education because they think that is a sort of sin to send girls to schools apart from religious education. There is another factor that is misinterpretations of religious books and misguidance.

Tradition

This sort of view always stands against the girl education they think that our forefathers did not allow girls for outside their home. They insisted their girls to be within their respective home.

Early marriages



Early marriage is one of the factor which is responsible to their right to education and it devastated the health of the girl. Arthur Gwagwa in his paper categorically stated that this factor is mostly affecting in the girls education and their health. The people thought that ultimately a girl has to decorate the home of other people so need not to educate and get her marriage soon for making their burden easy.

Orthodox views

Education is an every body's right but it is still beyond the reach of many nooks and corners of the society. Girl child is a sort of curse for the dignity of the whole family. Education for her is a sort of indignities to our forefathers and it is against our religion. We cannot bear the situation in which the environment is fully loaded with patriarchy. They hold the view that if we educate the girl tomorrow she will left the home and will decorate the home of another family. So we must try to educate the boy who will provide some sort of safety to our family.

Community

There are different types of castes existing in the society and they possess different views about education. They do not allow their child girl to have school education because it was common among our forefathers and our religious men.

Long distance

This is also one of the factor which is an obstacle in their way. Most of the parents don't allow their girls to go away from locality. They thought that something can happen to their way to school. The parents living in such areas have possessed acute views and ideas to be away from home.

Research Methodology

The research methodology applied to this research paper is sampling. Some samplings have been collected from different villages regarding the status of education among the girls. The study has been taken only in rural areas to prove that the problems faced by the girls in their villages like education, distanced institutions, early marriages, community basis, traditionalism, illiterate parents and orthodox mentality. This research sampling has been taken from different village in district Ramban, these villages are far flung in Chenab Valley of Jammu and Kashmir State.



S No	Name of Villages	Literate parents	Illiterates Parents	Favour girl education	Total Sampling
1	Gagarnag	1	9	3	10
2	Bingara	1	9	3	10
3	Dangam	Nil	10	1	10
4	Livra	1	9	1	10
5	Gugwani	1	9	2	10
6	Trigam	2	9	3	10
7	Gulseer	1	9	1	10
8	Kharpura	1	9	1	10

Result

In the above table eight villages have been taken for sampling to prove that what sort of ideas and thoughts are existing in these societies. Total numbers of villages are eight and in each village ten samples have been taken to prove that whether the present scenario is favouring the girl education or not. The above table shows that 80 eighty samples in eight villages out of only 15 samples are about the education and these 15 samples are favouring the girl education because they are maximum literate persons. Only 10 percent are literate parents and only five percent are illiterate parents and the reason behind them for favouring education is their environment around is a literate person. They were asked that why girls should not acquire education. What are various reasons behind their education? 18.75 % people are in favour of girl education and rest of the people are against it because of various reasons and different kinds of locale stigmas. Average of literate people is as $8 \div 80 = 0.1 \times 100 = 10\%$. Average of illiterates is $73 \div 80 = 0.9125 \times 100 = 91.25\%$. Average of people favouring girl education is $15 \div 80 = 0.1875 \times 100 = 18.75\%$. Therefore the average of people in favour of girl education is 18.75% in rural areas.

Conclusion

In the conclusion we come to know that there are various things that are playing antisocial against girl education in the rural society. It has been proved through this research paper that the anti face of the society can be changed through suitable steps like to make awareness programmes among these communities and areas where this sort of problem is existing in the people. The inference of this research paper is to show that there are still problems which have not been addressed and now the need of hour is to work at very gross root level to eradicate such and make suitable programmes in rural areas. Organise such progressive steps and facilitate the parents and their wards in their local areas.



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