

A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN RURAL INDIA

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The present compendium is regarding the evaluation of higher education in Rural India. The few points that need to be considered during this study are the technical terms as to: which stream is under present demand i.e. which stream fetches the most number of admissions; is it science, arts and commerce? The next important term for a nation like India is as to what is the sex ratio of the candidates seeking admission to the various courses. In order to have the survey of these terms and to keep the concerned statistical record the Kannad taluka is selected for Aurangabad district.

It is a well settled fact that in the over all development of a nation education plays a vital role. In the entire education system the higher education is playing a planned role to increase the level of education and to constantly improve it to reach the pinnacle. The aim of higher education is not only to have over all development of the people but also to inculcate humanitarian feeling and in addition to these ensure the modern scientific attitude and technical advancement.

In India the higher education began way back in 1954. There after it underwent constant development. India had 20 universities and 750 colleges when it became independent. However, at that time higher education was primarily for the purpose of public administration and to prepare able administrators. It has been observed that in the post independent period the importance of higher education has constantly increased. The higher education has played a prominent function in development of our nation right from the grass root level. It has also augmented the development and implementation of development plans, solving national, local or state level problems, industrialization socioeconomic development and leadership in all faculties. It has also taken our nation to much privileged level of technical and scientific revolution.

Moreover, the Constitution of India in its Article 240, 241, 242 has provided reservation for the backward classes of our nation i.e. for Scheduled caste (S.C.), Scheduled Tribes (S.T.), Other Backward Caste (O.B.C.) etc. This provision is made in our Constitution only to improve their standard of living and to give them the boost so that their future generations could compete in the future. The higher education has also helped the social, economic, educational and political advancement of these backward classes. These Articles have been implemented and still they suffice their required purpose. However still there are prima facie questions as to whether these articles are being properly implemented at the rural level? If yes, are the students really benefited? Are they able to undertake the complete prescribed course? Which section of society is more highly educated? I have tried to discuss these topics in this compendium.

The objectives of this compendium are:

1) To study the inclination of the students towards different stream like Science, Arts and Commerce.

- 2) To study the number of students leaving the education while persuasion,
- 3) To study the sex ratio of the candidates taking higher education,
- 4) To study category - wise ratio of students taking higher education,
- 5) To study over all proportion of the students leaving education while persuasion.

PROCEDURE OF SCRUTINY:

In the following scrutiny the primary as well as secondary level of observation and study has been done. The following written records have been considered during the studies:

- (a) yearly report of the university,
- (b) practically taking interview of the principal, professors and students,
- (c) collection of information for the academic year 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 regarding admissions to all the three streams of science, arts and commerce.

Amongst the five colleges in Kannad Taluka which are considered for the following study there are three colleges with Arts, Science and Commerce stream, the two colleges have only one stream i.e. Arts and the remaining one college has two streams i.e. Arts and Science.

In the study of the following colleges, the statistical data which has been gathered is enumerated in the table given below, which provides the ready reference of the data.

The Table 1.1 below shows the academic year percentage of Male and Female as per their stream and different branches of Arts, Commerce and Science in their class wise percentage.

S r. N o . Yea r	Aca dem ic Yea r	Branch																		Gr an d T o t al		
		ARTS						COMMERCE						SCIENCE							Total	
		F.Y.		S.Y.		T.Y.		F.Y.		S.Y.		T.Y.		F.Y.		S.Y.		T.Y.			M	F
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
1	200	9	3	5	2	7	2	1	3	8	1	1	6	3	1	1	4	1	4	3	1	43
.	5-	0	7	4	0	4	9	2	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	3	3	7	1	1	1	02

	06	6	9	7	4	2	7	5				4		3	4	8		2		3	7	
																				0	2	
2	200	8	3	6	2	7	2	1	1	9	2	9	1	2	7	1	3	1	4	3	1	42
.	6-	4	4	4	5	8	6	0	9	8	0	6	7	8	7	4	5	8	1	7	0	72
	07	8	8	3	9	6	6	7						0		8		4		9	8	
																				0	2	
3	200	5	1	4	1	3	8	7	1	9	1	7	1	1	9	1	1	6	1	1	5	24
.	7-	4	4	8	1	0	8	0	1	7	9	1	1	7	2	0	5	5	3	9	0	25
	08	3	5	7	0	6							5		7					2	4	
																				1		
		2	8	1	5	1	6	3	6	2	5	2	8	7	2	3	9	4	9	8	2	10
		2	7	6	7	8	5	0	2	7	0	8	9	5	7	7	3	2	5	2	7	99
		9	2	7	3	3	1	2		8		1		8	3	3		1		4	5	9
		7		7		4														1	8	

Reference: Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad Annual Report of the Academic year 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08.

In the academic year 2005-06 the total number of students taking education amongst the streams of Arts, Science and Commerce were 4302 students out of which 3130 students were Male and remaining 1172 were females.

On taking the percentage wise ratio of males and females in the above academic year it appears that 72.6% males and 27.24% females were pursuing graduation in the academic year 2005-06.

Thus on referring to the above table we can conclude that in the three academic years the total number of students who pursued their graduation were 10999 amongst which there were 8241 males (percentage wise 74.93%) and 2758 females (percentage wise 25.07%).

Thus the above data clearly demarcates the imbalance between the number of males and females pursuing graduation at the rural level and this imbalance becomes more remarkable once we consider the number of female students leaving the education while pursuing their graduation during either first, second or third year.

In the academic year 2005-06, 4302 (39.11%), in the academic year 2006-07, 4272(38.84%) and in the academic year 2007-08, 2245(22.05%) students were pursuing their graduation though the three year degree course which shows that there is a prominent number of candidates who leave their studies in between while pursuing their graduation and thus the percentage had come down from 39.11% in first year of the three year course to 22.05% up to the completion of the third year. The average number of male students as compared to female is more whereas that of female students is considerably less.

Academic year, stream wise, category wise Male Female ratio:

In the table 1.2 Academic year, Stream wise, Category wise students pursuing education are shown in which the different categories considered are S.C., S.T., V.J.N.T., O.B.C and Open which are further bifurcated into Males and Females.

Sr. No	Year & Branch	CATEGORY												Grand Total	
		S.C.		S.T.		V.J.N.T.		O.B.C.		OPEN		TOTAL			A
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1.	2005-06 Arts	198	85	45	17	493	124	442	252	1165	478	2343	956	3299	
	Science	56	16	03	01	47	05	97	28	206	90	409	140	549	
	Comm.	39	05	04	--	25	06	83	16	146	27	297	54	351	
	Total:	293	106	52	18	565	135	622	296	1517	595	3049	1150	4199	
2.	2006-07 Arts	179	85	56	16	437	111	435	166	772	405	1879	783	2662	
	Science	91	31	06	03	86	25	133	33	236	80	552	172	724	
	Comm.	33	09	04	02	36	10	79	14	142	24	294	59	353	
	Total:	303	125	66	21	559	146	647	213	1150	509	2725	1014	3739	
3.	2007-08 Arts	135	47	11	04	184	29	210	57	394	95	934	232	1166	
	Science	56	19	09	--	82	10	90	18	72	23	309	70	379	
	Comm.	22	05	01	--	30	08	63	11	80	13	196	37	233	
	Total:	213	71	21	04	296	47	363	86	546	131	1439	339	1778	

Note: 1. Amongst the total numbers of female students percentage has been taken from

category.

2. Amongst the total number of male students percentage has been taken from category.

In the above table shown for the academic year 2005-06 in the faculty of Arts the total students appeared were 3299 (78.51%) amongst which 2343(71.01%) were male candidates and 956(28.99%) were female candidates.

In science stream total number of students who were taking education were 549(13.07%) out of which male students were 409(74.50%) and female students were 140(25.50%).

In the similar way in commerce stream there were total number of 351(8.36%) students out of which 297(84.62%) were males and remaining 54(15.38%) students were females.

In the academic year 2006-07 in all the streams i.e. Arts, Commerce and Science, the total number of students taking education were 3739 in which there were 2725(72.88%) males and 1014(27.12%) females.

In the faculty of Arts the total students appeared were 2662 (71.19%) amongst which 1875(70.59%) were male candidates and 783(29.41%) were female candidates.

In science stream total number of students who were taking education were 724(19.36%) out of which male students were 552(76.24%) and female students were 172(23.76%).

In the similar way in commerce stream there was total number of 353(9.44%) students out of which 294(83.29%) were males and remaining 59(16.71%) students were females.

In the academic year 2007-08 in all the streams i.e. Arts, Commerce and Science, the total number of students taking education were 1778 in which there were 1439(80.39%) males and 339(19.07%) females.

In the faculty of Arts the total students appeared were 1166 (65.58%) amongst which 934(80.10%) were male candidates and 232(19.90%) were female candidates.

In science stream total number of students who were taking education were 379(21.32%) out of which male students were 309(81.53%) and female students were 70(18.47%).

In the similar way in commerce stream there was total number of 233(13.10%) students out of which 196(84.12%) were males and remaining 37(15.88%) students were females.

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Out of which SC, Category male student were 293(9.61%) and female student were 106(9.22%) has been seen.

Amongst the ST Category 52(1.70%) were male students and 18(01.56%) were female students had been seen.

The total numbers of VJNT Category 565(18.53%) were male students, and 135(1.74%) were of female students had been seen.

Amongst the OBC Category 622(20.40%) were male students, and 296(25.74%) were female students had been seen.

Lastly the open category students we have found that 1517(49.75%) of students were male, and 595(51.74%) of the students belongs to the female category amongst the open had been seen.

In the academic year 2006-07 the total number of students taking education was 3739, out of which 2725(72.88%) were of male students and the rest 1014(27.12%) belonged to female students.

In the above three streams i.e. Arts, Commerce and Science faculty, the total number of SC Category male students was 303(11.12%) and 125(12.33%) female students were amongst them.

In ST Category students the number of male students was 66(2.42%) and female students were 21(2.07%) taking education.

Amongst VJNT Category total numbers of male students was 559(20.51%) as compared 146(14.40%) of female students.

In OBC Category 647 (23.74%) were male students as compared to 213 (21.00%) female students and lastly in open category male students were 1150 (42.20%) and the female category students was 509 (50.20%) taking education in college has been seen.

In the academic year 2007-2008 in all the three stream i.e. Arts, Commerce, and Science. The total number of students who were taking education was 1778, out of which SC Category male students were 213 (14.80%) and 71 (20.94%) of the student were female category.

In ST Category 21 (01.46%) male student, and 04 (01.18%) of female students had been seen. The ratio amongst VJNT Category is 296 (20.57%) male students and 47 (13.86%) female students is there. But in OBC Category 363 (25.22%) male students and 86 (25.37%) female students had been seen.

In open category 546 (37.94%) male students and remaining 131 (38.64%) female students has been seen. Education class is the important part of any country's social and economical development.

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As much as the educated class is extended so is beneficial for the society.

Higher Education also indicates the social and intellectual awareness in society.

The Higher Education Institute plays an important role to develop mainly specialists in scientific, medical, administrative, technical, technological and engineering fields.

In our country colleges and universities play's a vital role in development of social, economical, educational and political growth in our country.

It is not the sole and only responsibility of colleges and universities or Government alone, but society also plays an aggressive role in development of own country.

The contribution of the development is not only from colleges and universities but also from the active and awakened society.

The produced essay shows that the aspects which are denoted in this essay are as follows.

- 1] In which field the students are attracted more?
- 2] What is the male female education ratio?
- 3] What is the educational ratio of M&F Category wise?

Conclusion:

In today's modern era the two colleges are noted in rural areas. One in which there are all 3 branches i.e. Arts, Science and Commerce and contains only Arts as a branch.

Out of those two the college with only science stream is given much importance by students. Where they learn practices, study and make practical which is observed.

It is found that the educational interest is only for traditional education, which is denoted in the other remaining fields that are pursued in the rural areas.

In Academic Year 2005-06:

The total number of students in all three branches was 4199 which is as follows:

Arts	3299	78.57%	Seventy eight .five seven
Science	549	13.07%	Thirteen .zero seven
Commerce	351	08.36%	Eight .three six

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In Academic Year 2006-07:

The total number of students in all three branches was 3973 which is as follows:

Arts	2622	71.19%	Seventy one .one nine
Science	274	19.36%	Nineteen .three six
Commerce	353	09.44%	Nine .four four

In the Academic Year 2007-08:

The total number of students in all three branches was 1788 which is as follows:

Arts	1166	65.58%	Sixty five .five eight
Science	379	21.32%	Twenty one .three two
Commerce	233	13.10%	Thirteen

The sex ratio in higher education of female to male is much less it is one third of females as compared to males.

In category wise study it is revealed that the ratio of number of males and females pursuing higher education is least in SC category

ST, VJNT's ratio is also quite less but the ratio of females from OBC category is much more than that of males of the same category.

In Open category the Male and females pursuing higher education in college show a considerable difference.

Thus the ratio of females to males pursuing higher education in the rural area appears to be prominent and hence it is incumbent upon the society, educational institutions, University and Government to take the necessary steps to narrow this gap and make it more even.

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