

ROLE OF EDUCATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Education is not the name of accumulation of facts and datas but its essence should appear in the mental concentration. Education makes the men, purifies and develops the character, makes a man cultured and civilized. Education has a desirable controlling influence over development of the rural individual, family, community, and society, leading to reduced poverty, income equity, and controlled, unemployment. The failure of trickle-down, development and recognition of the importance of rural areas and rural people to the economic emancipation of developing countries has given education a key role in rural systems of supply, production, marketing, personnel maintenance, education, health care, and governance. Functions of education include imparting social change, improving individual social position and standard of living, activating participation in rural and cultural development, increasing critical abilities of rural people to diagnose their needs, assert their rights and take greater control of decisions, Affecting their lives, providing trained manpower in rural areas, linking rural and urban sectors, providing employment and income opportunities, increasing labor force productivity, and developing leadership. Education oriented to urban rather than rural needs may do more harm than good by accelerating rural to urban migration, generating youth unemployment, and leaving students ill-equipped to succeed in a rural environment. Education contributing to rural development must be locally controlled, practical, applied, problem-posing, and focused on functional specialization. The functional components are supply, production, marketing, personnel maintenance, education, health care, and governance. A change in any of these components affects all the other components and all aspects of the rural system. Rural development requires educated manpower with a rural background. But, undoubtedly, almost all the rural areas or regions in developing countries are desperately short of highly trained manpower with - rural background. Education ties both rural and urban sectors through change in attitudes, behavior, and skills of rural people. Education prepares rural people to fate the transitional change from rural to urban areas.

Keywords:- Education, rural development , trained manpower, Functional ability, development strategy.

1.Introduction

The greater proportion of people in the world live in rural environments The definition of rural development implies that rural development is not only concerned with increased income per capita of pimple living in those areas, but also includes the reduction or elimination of poverty, inequality, and unemployment among the rural folks. Therefore, rural developme nt must be considered as an overall economic development strategy, if a larger proportion of the rural people are to benefit from the development.

Rural areas experience with Universally, rural areas experience wide varieties of social, economic, political, and moral problems such as lower per capita income, lower educational level, fewer employment opportunities, limited educational and cultural facilities, confined social environments, migration, less developed health services .

Governments have made a number of effort to develop their nations' economies through urban-oriented development programs. However, those development effort were focused bated on consumer buying power in the big cities, thus depriving many economic opportunities for citizens of rural areas .

Factors affecting rural development:

Rural development is dependent to a large degree on the ability of entrepreneurs to bring together human creativity, capital, education, natural resources, and social and economic infrastructures in an economically rational manner. This implies that there are a wide range of variables playing major roles, independently as well as interdependently, in the process of rural development. There is no single factor which would alone be responsible for rural development. Each factor has its own contributions and limitations in its development function.

Education as a component in rural development:

A typical rural system is characterized as having seven functional components, related to each other through a linkage of infrastructures, and all set into a social, political, economic, religious, cultural, and physical environment. The functional components are supply, production, marketing, personnel maintenance, education, health care, and governance. A change in any of these components affects all the other components and all aspects of the rural system.

Education means:

Education is the expression of complete development of man. Through education, current of will power can be controlled positively education should be looked upon as a development of different powers, not in the memory of words collection. Education teaches a man to contemplate in the right direction. Education is not the name of accumulation of facts and datas but its essence should appear in the mental concentration. Education makes the men, purifies and developes the character, makes a man cultured and civilized.

Role of education:

Education has long been recognized as a potential means for rural development. In many developing countries, education has been seen as a panacea for national development. The education system is considered as a key factor in the rapid sectorial, regional, and national development in many developing countries. Education is both the product of society as well as an important tool for bringing about changes in the rural community. There is a dialectical relationship between education and society. Rural development and educational development are inseparable. Education encourages involvement of individuals from the cradle to the grave in imparting knowledge.

As mentioned earlier, education is a key factor for rural development. Education should be focused on long term goals as well as short term tactics in developing of an individual, a community and a nation as a whole. In every society, different forms of education produce different culture.

Woman are half of any society. Its education and development can only be civilized and prosperous. It is said that if a man is educated then only one person is educated, but if a woman is educated, the whole family becomes educated.

Education as a principal development strategy:

Many development economists apparently believe that education is a primary means of promoting economic development in rural areas. Many insist on a need to change the form of the educational system to make it more appropriate to their national priorities

Education makes people conscious:

Rural areas are today faced with a host of social, economic and political problems. These problems have significantly out paced the rate of growth in industry, trade, agriculture and education. Despite greater government efforts in the development of rural areas, the gap has widened between the urban and the rural areas. This imbalance is a factor in the political stability of many developing countries.

Education helps increase functional ability of rural people:

Over the years, education has come to be viewed not only in terms of filling basic intellectual gaps, but as a way of strengthening peoples' critical abilities which enhance their capacity to diagnose their own needs, assert their own right, and have greater control over the decisions that affect their lives. The ability to think and act arouse greater political consciousness in people and in turn, leads them to center their actions on behalf of their communities.

Education provides trained manpower from rural areas:

Rural development requires educated manpower with a rural background. But, undoubtedly, almost all the rural areas or regions in developing countries are desperately short of highly trained manpower with - rural background. It is also important to have enough manpower for specific occupations in rural development activities. Obviously, rural development is calling for advanced educational preparation at the rural cultural understanding level. The obvious reasons for limited supply of trained manpower is the shortage of quality schools in rural areas. If more schools are built, it is assured that they will contribute to greater cultural understanding and a larger supply of trained manpower for rural development from rural .

Education Links rural and urban sectors:

Education helps rural people to modify their physical and social environments and to make steady progress in meeting their needs. No rural community or rural development program based exclusively on self-help activities is isolated from urban sector or the nation. Education ties both rural and urban sectors through change in attitudes, behavior, and skills of rural people. Education prepares rural people to fate the transitional change from rural to urban areas.

Education provides employment and income opportunities:

Education must be a vital element in providing employment and income opportunities for rural residents. A rural development goal is to improve the well being or standard of living of rural people by increasing income earning opportunities in rural areas. The role of education in rural development is prominent by its impact on employment and income. Increasing the quantity and quality of education in rural areas can significantly attract private as well as public investors into those areas.

Education increases productivity of rural labor force:

Education has the ability to develop human resources in rural areas. In fact, rural development is dependent to a large degree on the ability of entrepreneurs to bring together human creativity, capital, natural resources, and social and economic infrastructures in a rural setting.

In accordance with technological and organizational progress, the quality of rural labor force must also be improved so that new skills can be combined profitably in production activities. Indeed, the greater skills knowledge has become an important factor in raising productivity per unit capital and labor input in both rural and urban areas. Educational facilities in rural areas increase the availability and use of human resources.

Education develops leadership:

Leadership is one of the essential elements of direction. Leaders make a country. Leader inspires his people to achieve the desired goal; a manager also leads his followers to achieve the desired results.

The rural world will need competent and dynamic leaders if it is to win the battle against hunger and poverty and succeed in rural development. Education helps to develop and identify leaders in a rural community.

2. Conclusion:

Education is a very important factor to bring about this change in rural environment. This paper describes the most important role of education in rural development. In fact, rural development, as a process, depends on a large number of variables of which education is one. Education should be placed first and foremost in the services of democracy, which demands not only that the citizen be protected against arbitrary decisions but also that he/she take part in decisions which affect the future of his/her society.

The useful role education played in the past in rural development clearly suggest that education should be incorporated as an important factor to bring about rural development in developing countries. Education controlled by the rural people will lead development.

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