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## CHANGING PERSPECTIVES OF EDUCATION

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Dr. R. V. Bhole

'Ravichandram' Survey No-101/1, Plot  
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### Address

'Ravichandram' Survey No-101/1, Plot, No-23,  
Mundada Nagar, Jalgaon (M.S.) 425102

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## Vision of Education towards Rural Women

Dr. Pallavi L. Tagade<sup>1</sup> Dr. (Mrs). Aparna S. Dhoble<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assi Prof Dept. of Extension Education (Home Science) D.K. Mahila Mahavidyalaya Kurkheda, Ta. Kurkheda, Dist Gadchiroli

<sup>2</sup>Prof Dept. of Home Science Extension Education sevadal Mahila Mahavidyalaya Sakkardara Square Umred Road, Nagpur

### Abstract

Rural Development in domestic societies is not a matter only of plans and spastics, target and budget, technology and methods material aid and professional staff or agencies and organization to administration; but it is an effective used of these mechanisms as educational means for changing the mind and action of people in such ways that they help themselves to attain economics and social improvement. The presents study was under taken with following objectives. To examine the level of education from rural women's; to find out the information educational media and transmission. Bhandara District was selected in which Amgaon Village when chosen for the study 100 sample were selected using the Lahari's method of sample random sampling. The survey method was used to collect data by the interviews method. Maximum number of respondent i.e. 40% of them having education up to H.S.S.C level. 75% level of the women's are in desire to take the education and 40% rural women were educated through the Television. Educational status of rural women low condition at present. The observation of the government towards the rural women is in dwell site. The educational status of rural women is low condition due to the reason of non-development of educational institution. The rural women can be developing due to the non-taking of education . prima facie the government have made the concentration towards the rural women. The rural women having in desire towards the education. To explain the importance to the education of rural women. The government has develops the educational institution to the rural women's. To instigate to the rural women's for education.

**Keywords:** - Education, Rural women

### Introduction:-

Rural women's access to education and training can have a major impact on their potential to access and benefit from income-generating opportunities and improve their overall well-being. A variety of approaches including non-formal education, technical and vocational training, agricultural extension services, workplace training, training in new technologies and literacy and numeracy training are needed to address the various challenges rural women face. In addition, information and communication technologies (including mobile and electronic communication, etc.), supported by the right policies and institutional frameworks, can provide rural women with alternative avenues to access information related to their rights, services and resources, and social protection (e.g. identification card registration; laws on land, inheritance, and domestic/gender based violence, and agriculture, market, health, nutrition information (among other). Rural development in Domestic Societies is not a matter only of plans and statistics, targets and budgets, technology and method material aid and professional staff or ageneses and organization to administration; but it is an effective used of these mechanism as education means for changing the mind and action of people in such ways that they help themselves to action economic and social improvements. In short helping rural communities by means of education for the purpose of their developments is the real essence of extension.

### Objectives:-

- 1) To examine the level of education of rural women's.
- 2) To find out the educational problems of the rural women.
- 3) To find out the importance of education towards rural women.
- 4) To assess the media for rural women.

### Hypothesis Of The Study:-

- 1) Rural women are educated if it is, it is by chance.
- 2) The educational problem among the women is low if it is, it is by chance.
- 3) Education is very important for rural women if it is, it is by a chance.
- 4) Rural women are aware about different media if it is, it is by chance.

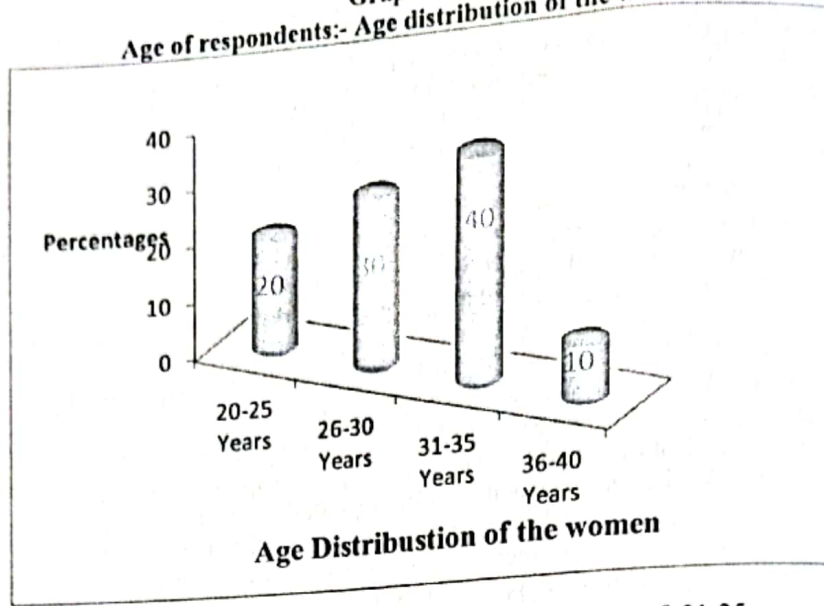
### Research Methodology:-

Bhandara Panchayat Samittee of Bhandara District was selected which Amgaon village when chosen for the study 100 sample selected using the Lahiris method of simple random were sampling. The survey method was used to collected data by the interviews method.

### Result And Discussion:-

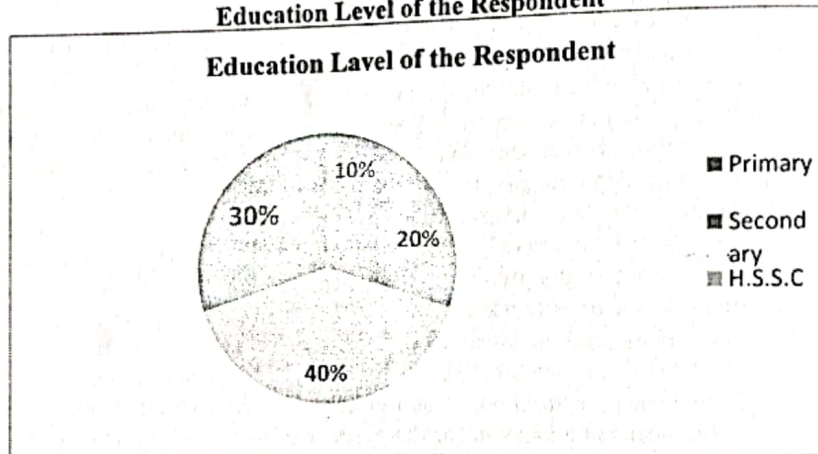
The Result and Discussion was presented is the following chapter.

**Graph No.1**  
**Age of respondents:- Age distribution of the women:-**



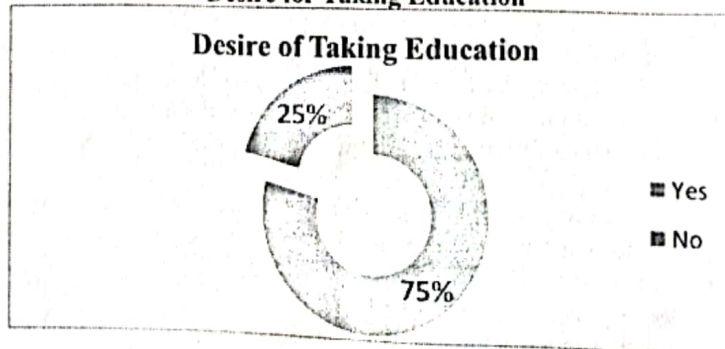
The above graph reverts that 40% were from the age group of 31-35 years. Whereas 30% respondents come under the age group of 26-30 years. Very few percentages i.e. 20% ranges from the age group of 20-25 years. Whereas negligible percentage i.e. 10% of the rural women were from the age group of 36-40 years.

**Graph No. 2**  
**Education Level of the Respondent**



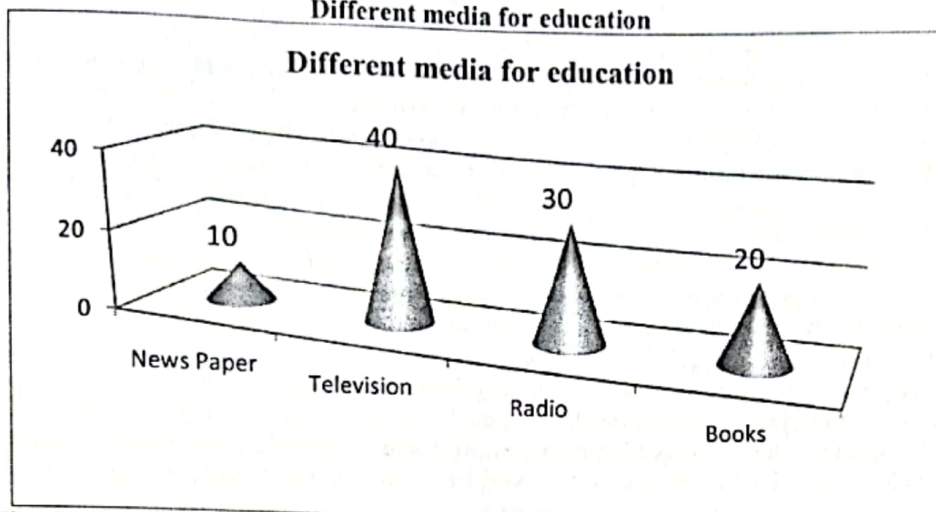
The above level shows that the educational background of the respondents who were educated was satisfactory with 40% of them having education up to H.S.S.C Level; 30% of them were Graduate and 20% of them were educated up to secondary school level. 10% of the respondent had received education up to primary school.

**Graph No. 3**  
**Desire for Taking Education**



The above graph shows that the 75% level of the women's are in desire to take the education and 25% level of the women have know desire to take education.

**Graph No.4**  
**Different media for education**



The above graph shows that 10% rural women were prospected through the daily News Paper and 40% rural women were educated through the Television and 30% women educated by the Radio.

**Suggestion:-**

- 1) Primarily the Government should concentration towards rural women's education.
- 2) The rural women should get support from family & she should have desired for education.
- 3) The Government should facility of higher education in rural areas.

**Conclusion:-**

- 1) The observations of the governments towards the rural women are in dwell site.
- 2) The educational status of rural women is in low condition due to the reason of non-development of educational institution.
- 3) The rural women can be developing due to the various media.
- 4) The rural women's are depends upon another person's due to the non-taking of education.
- 5) The rural woman depends upon another person due to illiteracy.

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This is to certify that Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms. Dr. Pallavi L. Tagade  
Form D.K. Mahila Mahavidyalay Kulkheda, Dist - Gadchiroli has  
participated in One Day Multidisciplinary International e-Conference on '*Changing Perspectives of  
Education*' Jointly Organized by the *Sow. Kesharbai (Kaku) Sonajirao Kshirsagar Arts, Commerce &  
Science College Beed & Kalikadevi Arts, Commerce & Science College, Shirur (KA.) Tq. Shirur (KA.),  
Home Science & English Department* on 4th September 2021, Day-Saturday

He/She has participated and presented a research paper entitled "Vision of  
Education towards Rural Women"

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Sow. Kesharbai (Kaku) Sonajirao Kshirsagar College Beed.

Convener  
**Dr. Sanjay K. Tupe**  
IC Principal  
Kalikadevi Arts, Commerce & Science College,  
Shirur (KA.)  
Tq. Shirur (KA.) Dist. Beed