

# Title — Role of Education in the protection of women's safety and dignity — 14 Feb 2015 **NATIONAL SEMINAR** (16)

Proceedings — Dr Nisha Yadav, Geog (71)

- All the rural women should be given opportunity for advantage without any prejudice.
- The concern organization and other related agencies should come forward for making awareness for rural woman on various rural development facilities provided in the rural areas Proper allocation of fund should be made to improve the quality of rural development programme and measures for rural woman in the country

## CONCLUSION

Rural development symbolizes rural industrialization. Rural industrialization provides the best solution to tackle with the twin problems of unemployment and poverty stalking the rural areas in the country particularly women employees. However, the development or rural industrialization is plagued like inadequate flow of credit; use of obsolete technology, machinery and equipment and inadequate infrastructural facilities. Solving these problems is necessary for developing rural industries in the country. Of late, NGOs have proved as an effective agent in developing industries in rural areas with effective empowerment of women in our country.

## References :

1. Agarwal, D., 2000, Capacity Building for Rural Women. Social Welfare, 47(4): 7-9.
2. Arunkumar, T. D., 2004, Profile Of Self-Help Groups and Their Contribution for Livestock development In Karnataka. M. Sc. (Agri.) Thesis. University Of Agricultural sciences, Dharwad.
3. Bepin Behari: Rural Industrialization III 111dia, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1976
4. Choudhary, M. A., 1996, Empowering Strategies for Rural Women in India. Kurukshetra, 44(3) : 18-22.
5. Choudhary, S., 1995, Awareness Of Rural Women And Their Development - A Study. Kurukshetra, 43(12) : 44-49.
6. Desai, A. R. And Mohiuddin, A., 1992, Involving Women In Agriculture - Issues And strategies. India Journal Of Rural Development, 11 (5): 506-648.
7. Everett, J. And Savara, M., 1994, Empowerment: Organization In The Informal Sector, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
8. Gayathridevi, S. P., 2000, Impact of Selected Rural Development Programmes on Self-employment of Rural Women. M. Sc. (Rh. Sc) Thesis. University Of Agricultural sciences, Dharwad.

## REGIONAL PATTERN OF GENDER DISPARITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

Ms. Nisha Yadav  
Asst. Prof., Geography  
K.M.G.G.P.G. College Badalpur

## ABSTRACT

*The paper analyses the gender disparity in higher education in India and also tries to find out the causes of this disparity which creates the division in society and restrain the half of the population for their self development and emancipation.*

## INTRODUCTION

Education is widely recognized as the gateway to economic security and opportunity- particularly for girls and women. It is a basic parameter of the level of development of a country. In the development of human skills and to gain knowledge the role of education as a principle mechanism turns out to be the most prominent. The Indian Constitution has guaranteed "Equal rights and opportunities to all its citizens irrespective of sex, age, race or religion". The rights are guaranteed by law but yet to be legalise in customs. The major problem of our society is that in India women are characterized by illiteracy, and ignorance low income and low social status. Education is only measure that can give them the capacity to come out from that vicious circle. The females are still far lagging behind than their counterparts even after 68 years of independence.