

## “An analytical study on the challenges faced by the rural students for higher education with specific reference to Nagpur city”

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**Abstract:** This study inspects how students from rural areas face particular challenges in order to obtain higher education. There has been an increase in the number of students migrating from rural areas to the cities for pursuing higher studies. These students know higher education gives people with an opportunity to reflect on the social, cultural, moral, economic and critical issues facing humanity. Hence, this paper determine which component has the most impact on rural students when they prepare for higher education. For the purpose of measuring the specific challenges that most students face in their adaptation process such as, financial constraints, poor academic performance, overcoming language barriers, adjusting to an urban lifestyle, the difficulty of living alone, and the difficulty of making friends, a sample of 30 respondents is selected and put in a well-designed questionnaire consisting of 5-point rating scale. For the purpose of analysis, is one of the statistical tools for analyzing data in this study is Linear regression. It is use to study the factors which affect the rural students for higher education.

**Keywords:** rural student, higher education, performance

### Introduction

In this study the challenges that rural students have to face to get urban education have been described. Our past has taught us how important education is in today's era as it is the most powerful weapon with which we can face any challenge easily because good education is the foundation of a better future. We see that education is not provided equally in all countries and this is our misfortune.

Education is an early investment because in today's competitive age there is no option without education. Getting an education is a necessity but the way it is today has changed a lot. The method of education has made it convenient for us to study. New devices have also made a huge difference in saving time and studying. But rural student has to rush to the cities for higher education and moving from a small village to a big city, poses huge challenges. Because the situation of poverty at home and moving to a big city means that you need a laptop near you, if the college is far away, then you have to spend money for peripatetic. Tuition of a subject means that money comes, even a rural student wants to purchase higher education, but face many challenges. Then how to get higher education?

The literacy rate in India is 77.7%. However, the literacy rate of urban region in India is 87.7% where as in rural India it is only 73.5%. There are many reasons behind the difference between these two. Main problem is around 65.53% of India is covered by rural areas. There is a big gap between rural education and urban education, and if you look at it, the literacy rate of rural and urban areas is also wide.

### Literature Review

Lay Sovanak, Lim Vonchsieng, and Man Navy (2017) in their research “*The Challenges of Higher Education for Rural Students in Urban Universities in Cambodia*” has discussed the challenges of rural or provincial students who move to study in city for their higher education. For this Project researcher use a research tool called semi-

structured interview, conducted the interview with ten provincial students and used content analysis to analyze the data. The research also mention that rural students need addition support in addressing their poor academic performance by improving their academic abilities in higher education.

Amy Price Azano, Carolyn M. Callahan, Annalissa V. Brodersen and Melanie caughey(AP Azano, 2017)“*Responding to the Challenges of Gifted Education in rural Communities*” has talked about the issues and challenges of myths surrounding gifted students and gifted education have been able to convince schools of the importance of expanding their identification processes.

“*Several barriers rural students face when enrolling in an urban college.*” According to a research study many rural students are academically docilly and culturally underprepared to initially handle college life at urban universities(Guiffrida, 2008). The research also mentioned that rural students often have limited resources including insufficient high school courses, lack of technology and others tools needed to help them be ready for college.

### **Research Methodology**

#### **1. Statement of problem:**

The study aims to critically analyze the challenges face by the rural students for favorable education.

#### **2. Type of research:**

The research method use in this study is **descriptive** and **quantitative research**. The quantitative research is the method where researcher has no control over both dependent variable and independent variable they only have to study the scenario or information and have to find out the happening and the quantitative research is the research were the design, sample, objective and question are set and designed by the researcher for collecting the data from the respondents.

#### **3. Objectives:**

- 1) To study the factors which affect the rural students for higher education.
- 2) To study the impact of higher education on rural students.
- 3) To determine which component has the most impact on rural students when they prepare for higher education.
- 4) To study what challenges are faced by the students for higher education.

#### **4. Hypothesis:**

**H0:**There is no significant relationship between challenges faced by rural student and higher education.

**H1:**There is significant relationship between challenges faced by rural student and higher education.

#### **5. Research design including sample design:**

##### **5.1. Sample Size:**

The sample size considered for the study is 30 students from college students. The sample size consists of 30 students of different age, gender, management level and from different department. The data collected from these 30 students are through questionnaire.

##### **5.2. Sampling Technique:**

The sampling technique use in this study is **Purposive Sampling or Judgmental Sampling**. Judgmental or purposive sampling is technique when the research think that these population or audience are eligible or appropriate for the study that is they target the particular population for the purpose of research.

In this study the 30 students of only colleges are consider as the target audience as a respondent for the study.

**6. Data Collection:**

The data collected for study on the challenges face by the rural students for higher education is primary data as well as secondary data.

**6.1. Primary data:**

The primary data collected in this study is from students who are studding for higher educations. The data collected is fresh and first-hand with the help of a questionnaire in the form of Google Form. The Google form consists of 15 questions, which include five demographic questions and other questions related to five dependent factors to measure the performance of the students.

**6.2. Secondary data:**

The secondary data collected for study is through the various sources which are Research paper, Books, News article and Website.

**7. Methodology:**

The methodology use for data analysis in this study is one of the statistical tools for analyzing data in this study is Linear regression.

**Findings and Data Analysis**

**7.1. Linear regression Analysis**

Linear regression is the statistical tool use to analyze relation between one independent variable and one dependent variable. In linear regression the relation of dependent and independent variable shows the straight-line whine is also called as regression line. The aim of linear regression is to create the linear model for data collected so that can use to predict data for dependent variable based on independent variable. The data interpreted by looking towards regression that is R square and p value. If R square value is nearest to one, then the model is good fit and if the P value is less than 0.05 then the relationship is statistically significant.

SUMMARY OUTPUT	
<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.468983004
R Square	0.994505821
Adjusted R Square	-0.190610175
Standard Error	0.554902176
Observations	30

ANOVA					
	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	10	1.649587933	0.164959	0.535725866	0.8438534
Residual	19	5.850412067	0.307916		
Total	29	7.5			

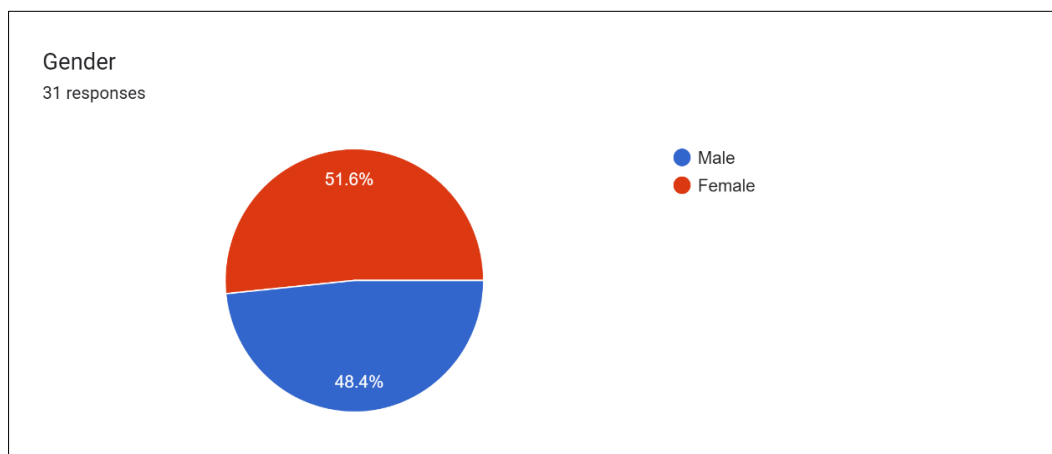
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%

Intercept	1.104092	0.688132	1.6044	0.0001	-0.336	2.5443	-0.3361	2.544
4	0.170956	0.13568	1.2599	0.0009	-0.113	0.4549	-0.1130	0.45
5	-0.13585	0.166658	-0.8151	0.0010	-0.484	0.2129	-0.4846	0.212
5	0.010347	0.122291	0.0846	0.0004	-0.245	0.2663	-0.2456	0.266
2	-0.04541	0.132871	-0.3417	0.0002	-0.323	0.2326	-0.3235	0.232
5	-0.04314	0.136112	-0.3169	0.0007	-0.328	0.2417	-0.3280	0.241
5	0.105307	0.157027	0.6706	0.0000	-0.223	0.4339	-0.2233	0.433
4	-0.09270	0.153575	-0.6036	0.0001	-0.414	0.2287	-0.4141	0.228
5	0.044633	0.133435	0.3344	0.0005	-0.234	0.3239	-0.2346	0.323
2	0.065102	0.105730	0.6157	0.0003	-0.156	0.2863	-0.1561	0.286
5	0.072571	0.198965	0.3647	0.0005	-0.343	0.4890	-0.3438	0.489

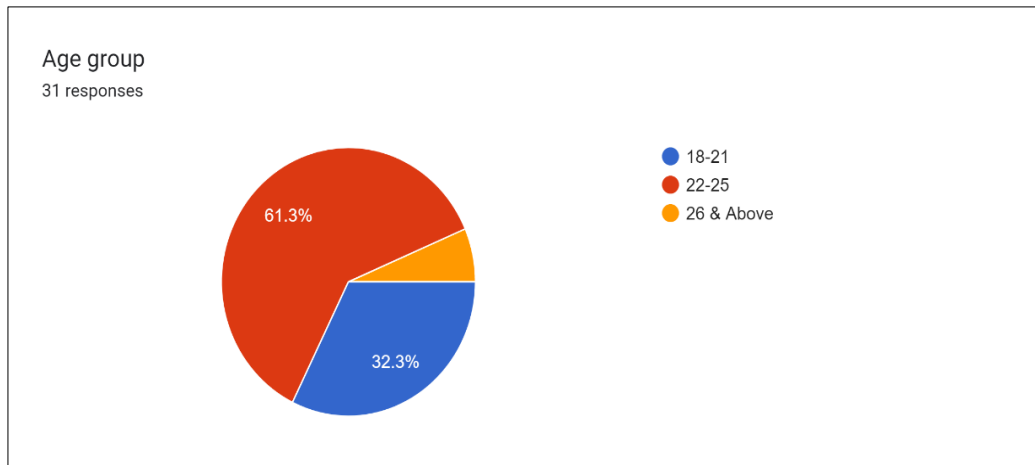
In above table clearly mentioned that R square value is 0.99 which is nearest 1 and P value is 0.0047 which is less than 0.05 it means null hypothesis has rejected and alternative is accepted which There is significant relationship between challenges faced by rural student and higher education.

**7.2. Graphs:**

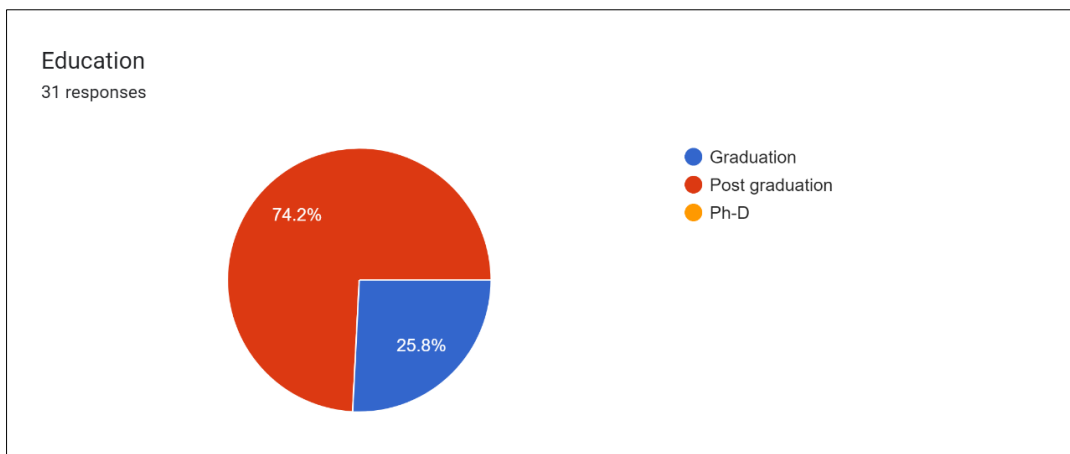
The graphics in this study shows the responses obtained through the Google form. The graphics represents the demographics, factors defining challenges face by the rural students and the representation of independent factors which impacts the performance of students. In this research data is collected by questionnaire which has been analyze and tested in excel and then result has been interfered. Various graphs, charts and bars are used to interfere the data.



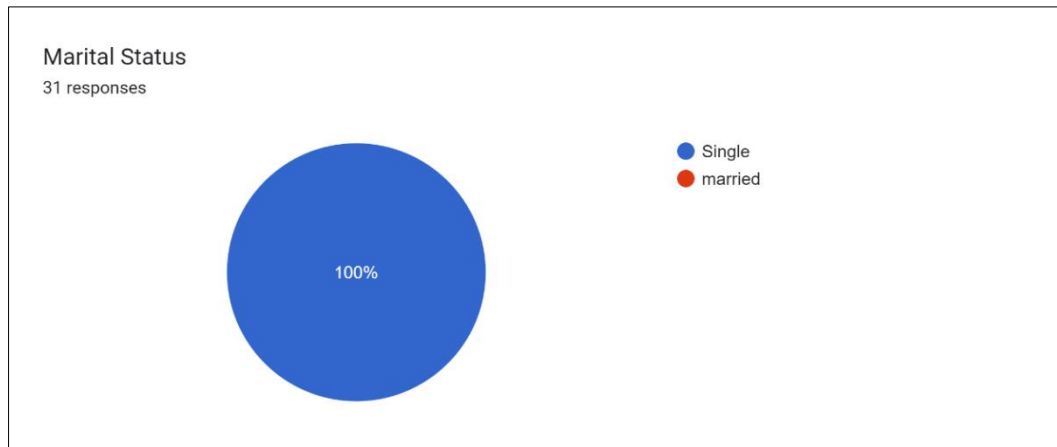
Interpretation: The above table clearly shows that the sample size is 48.4% of male and 51.6% of female category.



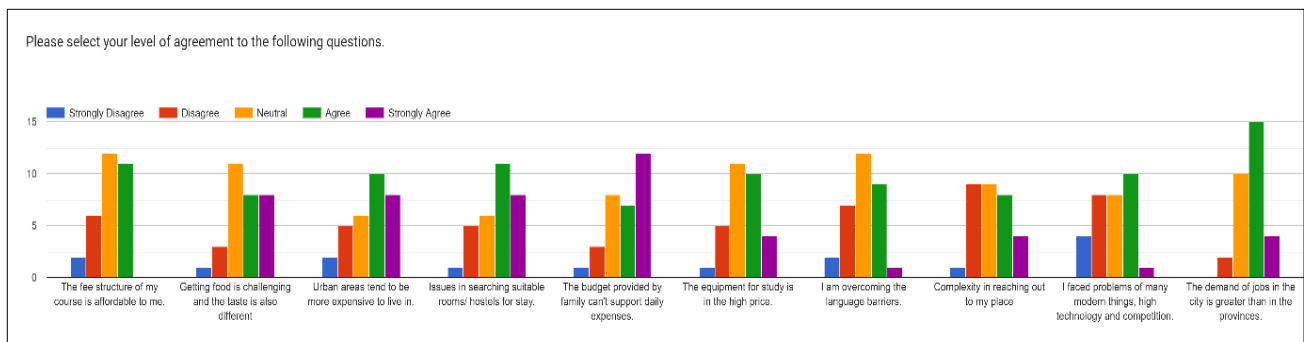
Interpretation: The above table clearly shows that 61.3% of the respondents belong to age 22-25years. 32.3% of the respondents belong to 18-20 years and remaining are from age group 26 & aboveyears.



Interpretation: As far as the education is concerned, 74.2% students are from post-graduation and remaining's 25.8% are from graduation.



Interpretation: Above diagram suggest that all samples are singles.



**8.Limitations:**

1. The sample size might be short not representing entire the population to drawn the conclusion for relationship between students and higher education.
2. The study is limited to the selected students and data collected may be self-report bias.

**Conclusion and Recommendations**

The purpose of this study was to identify the challenges face by the rural student for higher education in Nagpur. The study mentioned about how people living in rural places often have different challenges than their sub-urban or central city counterparts. In which higher education means not only leaving your loved ones behind and facing many challenges for the fulfillment of your goals, but leaving them behind to upgrade yourself and developing new skills, so for the sake of achieving desired goals the expenses and problems involved are easily borne by the rural students. But this study has shown that those whose financial situation is unstable are facing some problems while those who belong to wealthier families may sometimes say nothing.

In addition, the students from rural areas who have gone for higher education in urban areas need some kind of supporting for breaking language barriers and through which students might feel heavy burden in understanding the lectures especially in case when professors use fast or professional language which is not familiar to rural students. It is very difficult for rural students to make friends so immediately, along with it they might face a lot of difficulties as they are living alone far from their family for the first time. In most of the cases, urban students are more competent as compared to rural students which bring

inferiority factor in rural students and hence it might make them feel depressed in the classroom where they are getting education. The overall findings of the study indicated that rural students need additional support in addressing their poor academic performance by improving their academic abilities in higher education.

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