

**2019-20**

### **7.3 Institutional Distinctiveness**

#### **Promotion of Higher Education among Rural and Reservation Students**

##### **Objectives**

1. No development without education- A Well educated population, adequately equipped with knowledge and skill not only help the economic growth but it also help in inclusive growth.
2. Educational deprivation leads to income poverty- Education can help to prepare the skilled based labour and human resources which will help to improve the income of the rural population.
3. Educational deprivation divides societies and consolidates unjust structures- There is a huge gap of literacy rate between rural and urban areas, between general and category students and hence rural and backward population will not be engaged in development process which will not bear the desired fruits.
- 4 One's responsibility country's responsibility -Education policy is one of the core responsibilities of the country and thus helps to boost National Development through highly educated rural India.

The importance of education in human growth is inevitable. Education is the right of every individual irrespective of gender, race, income, geographic location, culture or background. India as a developing nation has been systematically progressing on the educational front since its independence and has seen an appreciable surge in reaching out to all the classes of its society. The accelerated growth in the field of education will help in building Nation's strength.

An overwhelming demographic divide still persists in the accessing quality higher education with several communities still remaining under represented, contradicting the very objective of equity within the social growth of the country.

College took a small step in helping achieving the social growth by promoting the importance of higher education among rural and reservation students. College conducted several lectures on career guidance, career opportunities, personal development and many more to motivate the rural and category peers of the society.

India's higher education system stands third in size in the world after the US and China with nearly 26 million students in over 45,000 institutions in the country. (Source-<http://www.ean->

[edu.org/assets/highereducationinindia.pdf](https://www.education.gov/assets/HigherEducationinIndia.pdf)) The Government is ensuring to reach the quality higher education to every nook and corner of the country.

Understood the importance of higher education amongst the rural and reservation students. We conducted a series of sessions for them and could monitor the increase in number of students from rural and reservation students.

On a close scrutiny of general statistics of employment in India, one cannot fail to observe that in most instance the higher level positions which contain fewer numbers continue to be held by urban population. The rural population can hold these positions when highly qualified. SBPIM was successful in reaching to the untraced peers of the society to a large extent by introducing, updating and motivating them for the higher educational programs and opportunities. We could monitor the change in the number of students admitted at our Institute from last five years from different reservation categories.

There are some problems faced while promoting the higher education among rural and reservation students. The students from rural areas are reluctant to go for higher education due to social, cultural, economic and psychographic factors. While motivating these students care has to be taken to address these factors and helps them to overcome them. The faculty members have to reach to their level to make them understand about the benefits of higher education. Travelling to their place and interacting with them is a treat but sometimes it is very tiring and strenuous. The response received from students makes the interaction fruitful and productive.