

# Understanding Education System in Rural Communities

Radhika Kapur



**Abstract:** *The main objective of this research paper is to acquire an efficient understanding of education system in rural communities. More than 70 percent of the population resides within rural communities. The rural individuals have recognized the meaning and significance of education. They have formed the viewpoint that education imparts information in terms of not only academic subjects, but also in terms of strategies, which are necessary in promoting enrichment of overall quality of lives. They have reinforced the viewpoint that they will acquire employment opportunities and will enhance their overall standards of living, when they will acquire education. Within rural communities, the system of education is in an under-developed state. In other words, there are occurrences of various types of dilemmas and challenging situations within the course of achievement of educational goals. Furthermore, teaching-learning methods, teaching-learning materials and instructional strategies are in an under-developed state. In addition, the individuals are not being able to hone creative skills, as various types of extra-curricular and creative activities are in a well-developed condition. Therefore, in rural communities, education system is not well-developed and there is a need to formulate programs, which would promote enrichment of overall system of education. As a consequence, progression will take place of individuals, communities and nation as a whole. The main concepts that are taken into account in this research paper are, objectives of acquisition of education, impediments experienced within the education system in rural communities, and measures to be implemented in promoting enhancement of education system in rural communities.*

**Keywords:** *Abilities, Academic Activities, Education System, Enhancement, Job Duties, Rural Communities, Skills, Up-gradation*

## I. INTRODUCTION

In India, more than 70 percent of the population resides in rural communities. In these communities, agriculture and farming practices are regarded as one of the primary occupations of the individuals. Furthermore, individuals are engaged in production of artworks, handicrafts, garments, jewellery, pots, food items and so forth. In addition, they are ironsmiths, goldsmiths and are engaged in various occupations in order to sustain their living conditions in a satisfactory manner. The individuals, belonging to rural communities are normally overwhelmed by the problems of poverty, backwardness and illiteracy.

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\* Correspondence Author (s)

**Dr. Radhika Kapur\***, Pedagogy and Organizational Culture in Nursery Schools, Delhi University, New Delhi, India. Email id: [radhikakapur2004@hotmail.com](mailto:radhikakapur2004@hotmail.com)

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They possess either low literacy skills or no literacy skills at all. They have recognized the meaning and significance of education. They have formed the viewpoint that education is the instrument, which would contribute efficiently in promoting enhancement of their overall living conditions. Hence, they are aspiring to acquire education. Within rural communities, the system of education is not in a well-developed state. As a consequence, rural individuals are migrating to urban communities to acquire education. Therefore, it is well-understood, within rural communities, individuals have recognized the meaning and significance of education. Within the system of education, there are number of factors, which are in an underdeveloped state. These are, inadequate teaching-learning methods, teaching-learning materials and instructional strategies; lack of extra-curricular and creative activities; scarcity of financial, human, technical, material and information resources; lack of infrastructure, amenities and facilities and so forth. One of the major problems is scarcity of teachers within schools. These give rise to barriers within the course of achievement of educational goals (Social Classes in India, 1942[4]). The individuals need to focus on providing solutions to all these problems. In addition, there is a need to formulate programs, which would focus on promoting enrichment of overall system of education. When the rural individuals reinforce their determination levels towards acquisition of education, they migrate to urban communities in order to pursue educational goals. Therefore, it can be stated, in order to lead to up-gradation of system of rural education, there is a need to put emphasis on all the necessary factors that would be facilitating to all educators, staff members and students.

### A. Objectives of Acquisition of Education

The individuals, belonging to all communities have one of the primary goals of bringing about improvements in their overall quality of lives. Hence, when they are wholeheartedly committed towards achievement of this goal, they are required to be well-aware of various types of methodologies and procedures. The acquisition of education generates information in terms of all the factors, which would be facilitating in augmenting competencies, abilities and aptitude among individuals. These need to be put into practice in all spheres in a moral and ethical manner. The individuals, belonging to rural communities are required to be well-versed in terms of objectives of acquisition of education. These are stated as follows:

1. Augmenting information regarding job duties and responsibilities.
2. Generating information regarding pioneering methods and approaches.

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3. Making wise and productive decisions in terms of various factors.
4. Augmenting different types of skills and abilities.
5. Providing solutions to various problems in an effective manner.
6. Honing analytical and critical-thinking skills.
7. Leading to up-gradation of motivation levels.
8. Forming positive viewpoints regarding various factors.
9. Reinforcing a constructive approach.
10. Taking out sufficient amount of time for all tasks and activities.
11. Inculcating the traits of morality and ethics.
12. Implementing the traits of diligence, resourcefulness and conscientiousness.
13. Depicting the traits of helpfulness and co-operation.
14. Abiding by rules and policies.
15. Promoting enhancement of teaching-learning methods and materials.
16. Managing financial, human, technical, material and information resources in a satisfactory manner.
17. Encouraging participation of students in various academic activities.
18. Forming cordial terms and relationships with family and community members.
19. Making provision of infrastructure, amenities and facilities.
20. Creating an amiable environment within educational institutions.

### B. Impediments Experienced within the Education System in Rural Communities

The individuals, belonging to all communities have one of the primary goals of leading to progression. Hence, when they are wholeheartedly committed towards achievement of this goal, they are required to prepare themselves in an appropriate manner. Education is regarded as the instrument, which not only imparts information in terms of academic subjects and lesson plans, but also in terms of ways that are necessary in emerging into moral and ethical human beings and productive citizens of the country. Hence, it is of utmost significance for individuals to put emphasis on acquisition of education (Shahapur, & Omprakash, 2017[4]).

It is unfortunate to note that in rural communities, there are occurrences of various types of impediments within the course of acquisition of education. The rural individuals are overwhelmed by the problems of poverty and backwardness as well, hence, they are required to be well-versed in terms of all types of ways that are facilitating in achieving educational goals. One of the important aspects that needs to be taken into account is, these individuals need to reinforce their commitment levels. When conducting research on system of rural education, it is necessary to be well-informed in terms of different types of impediments. These are stated as follows:

### C. Inadequate Teaching-Learning Methods and Materials

The individuals in rural communities do not find teaching-learning methods and materials in a well-developed condition. These are utilized by educators as well as students in leading to up-gradation of overall system of education. The educators make use of these in imparting

information among students in terms of academic subjects and lesson plans. On the other hand, students also make use of these in acquiring an efficient understanding of academic subjects and lesson plans. These are in an undeveloped state within rural schools. The research studies have indicated that students, belonging to class five are unable to read the textbooks of class three. On the other hand, class five students are overwhelmed by setbacks in providing solutions to simple division problems in mathematics.

It is apparently understood that utilization of technologies would be facilitating in achievement of educational goals by educators and students. Within rural schools, technologies and internet are not utilized by educators and students. Hence, there are occurrences of obstacles within the course of promoting teaching and learning processes in a well-ordered and satisfactory manner. They are not making use of these in augmenting information in terms of different types of academic subjects and lesson plans. Therefore, inadequate teaching-learning methods and materials are regarded as one of the critical impediments experienced within the education system in rural communities.

## II. SCARCITY OF RESOURCES

Within rural schools, there is lack of financial, human, technical, material and information resources. The financial resources are the monetary resources. These are utilized to make purchases of various items, bring about changes in various factors, acquire services of staff members and service providers, pay salaries to individuals and lead to up-gradation of overall system of education. Human resources are the personnel. They are making use of their educational qualifications, competencies and abilities in a satisfactory manner. Technical resources are the various types of technologies, i.e. computers, lap-tops, I pads, scanners, printers, photo-copiers, audio-visual aids, projectors and so forth. Material resources are tools, devices, machinery and equipment. Information resources are, books, articles, reports, projects, newspapers, magazines, other reading materials and internet. The individuals are required to make sure, they make use of all types of resources satisfactorily in order to lead to up-gradation of overall system of education. These are utilized by all the members of educational institutions, irrespective of their job positions in the hierarchy. Hence, within rural schools, when these are not available, individuals will be overwhelmed by problems in achieving educational goals. Furthermore, there will be occurrences of impediments within the course of promoting enhancement of overall system of education. Therefore, scarcity of resources is one of the severe impediments experienced within the education system in rural communities.

### A. Absence of Pioneering Methods and Materials

It is apparently understood that utilization of different types of pioneering methods and materials are regarded to be of utmost significance in achieving educational goals and promoting enhancement of overall system of education.

These are, utilization of charts, graphs, maps, pictures, images, models, designs, structures, tools, devices, machinery, and various types of technologies. Within the system of rural education, these are absent. As a consequence, individuals will be overwhelmed by problems in achieving educational goals. One of the major problems that have been experienced is, students are unable to acquire an efficient understanding of academic subjects and lesson plans. Hence, they will be overwhelmed by barriers in meeting the expectations of educators.

The educators are required to prepare the lesson plans, before imparting instructions to students. The utilization of these methods and materials would give rise to challenging situations in carrying out different types of tasks and activities in a well-ordered manner. Hence, due to absence of pioneering methods and materials, there are occurrences of various types of difficulties within the course of putting into operation job duties in a well-ordered manner and generating desired outcomes. Hence, it is well-understood, student learning will be promoted in an adequate manner and educators will do well in their jobs, as a consequence of utilizing different types of pioneering methods and materials. Therefore, absence of pioneering methods and materials is an adverse impediment experienced within the education system in rural communities.

#### B. Lack of Extra-Curricular and Creative Activities

The students, belonging to all grade levels take pleasure in participating in different types of extra-curricular and creative activities. These are, production of artworks, handicrafts, playing of musical instruments, singing, dancing, role playing, taekwondo, yoga, physical activities and various types of sports. Within rural schools, extra-curricular and creative activities are not in a well-developed state. This leads to a decline in motivation and concentration levels among individuals towards their job duties and responsibilities. The extra-curricular and creative activities are regarded as vital. The main reason being, 'all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy', hence, it is necessary to be well-informed in terms of these activities. Furthermore, these need to be introduced and ensured that these are beneficial to students.

In order to ensure, students are able to benefit from these activities, there should be recruitment of well-qualified and experienced teachers. The various factors that need to be taken into account are, educational qualifications, competencies, abilities, work experience and overall personality traits. Furthermore, it needs to be ensured, they need to possess adequate information in terms of all their job duties and responsibilities. In addition, they need to reinforce a constructive approach and put in efforts to their best abilities in generating desired outcomes. Therefore, lack of extra-curricular and creative activities is a disadvantageous impediment experienced within the education system in rural communities.

#### C. Absence of Seminars and Workshops

The educators and individuals in leadership positions work in collaboration and integration in organization of seminars and workshops within educational institutions of all levels. When they form the viewpoint that students and

other members are required to be imparted information in terms of a particular topic, they organize these. These are of one day, two days, one week, two weeks or one month. These are not organized in rural schools. Within rural schools, there are occurrences of barriers within the course of bringing about improvements within the system of rural education. The individuals are not aware in terms of measures and techniques to organize seminars and workshops.

The students are imparted information in terms of academic subjects and lesson plans. But due to undeveloped state of instructional strategies, the educators and students experience setbacks in facilitating learning. Furthermore, within educational institutions of all levels, when seminars and workshops are organized, these are regarded as the key in promoting enhancement of overall system of education. On the other hand, absence of seminars and workshops give rise to different types of barriers within the course of promoting student learning and enhancement of education system. Therefore, absence of seminars and workshops is a detrimental impediment experienced within the education system in rural communities.

#### D. Lack of Infrastructure, Amenities and Facilities

Infrastructure, amenities and facilities are referred to power supplies, water supplies, clean drinking water, heating and cooling equipment in accordance to the weather conditions, communication networks, transportation facilities, library and laboratory facilities, tools, devices, machinery, equipment, furniture and various types of technologies. Within rural schools, these are not in a well-developed state. As a consequence, the individuals do not feel comfortable within the working environment. This leads to a decline in motivation and concentration levels among individuals towards their job duties and responsibilities. The scarcity of financial, human, technical, material and information resources are regarded as major barriers within the course of development of infrastructure, amenities and facilities. Within classroom settings, there is not availability of proper furniture, hence, students are required to sit on the floor. Due to lack of infrastructure, amenities and facilities, the individuals do not feel comfortable within the working environment (Cabonero, & Dolendo, 2013[1][6][7][8]). In addition, their mind-sets do not feel stimulated towards the implementation of different types of job duties and responsibilities. Hence, in order to promote student learning and enhance the education system, the individuals are required to make provision of infrastructure, amenities and facilities. Furthermore, these are required to be maintained in a well-ordered and satisfactory manner. Therefore, lack of infrastructure, amenities and facilities is an unfavourable impediment experienced within the education system in rural communities.

#### E. Lack of Transportation Facilities

Within rural communities, transportation facilities are not in a well-developed state. The students, belonging to secondary and senior secondary schools usually commute to schools by walking or bicycle.

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On the other hand, students, belonging to elementary schools are dependent on their parents to take them to schools and bring them back homes. Within urban communities, the transportation facilities are in a well-developed state. Furthermore, individuals have their own personal vehicles, which they are to make use for commuting. Due to lack of transportation facilities and undeveloped condition of roads, there are occurrences of various barriers within the course of acquisition of education within rural communities.

The students are able to acquire education in a manageable manner, when the schools are nearby their homes. In this manner, they are able to walk to schools. Young children, below 10 years of age are accompanied by their parents and other family members in commuting to schools and returning back homes. Hence, family support is indispensable in acquiring education. Hence, it is understood on a comprehensive basis that due to lack of transportation facilities, there are occurrences of barriers within the course of promoting student learning and up-gradation of overall system of education. Therefore, lack of transportation facilities is a primary impediment experienced within the education system in rural communities.

### III. SCARCITY OF TEACHERS

The teachers are vested with the authority and responsibility of promoting student learning. They have one of the major goals of leading to effective growth and development of students. Within rural schools, scarcity of teachers is one of the major problems. The individuals, who have acquired the essential educational qualifications and are motivated towards teaching aim to not only promote community well-being, but they aspire to enhance their career prospects. They want to generate income to sustain their living conditions in an adequate manner. Within rural schools, the income is not sufficient, hence, individuals aspire to acquire teaching positions in urban communities, hence, this leads to scarcity of teachers within rural schools. In order to lead to up-gradation of overall system of education, there should be recruitment of well-qualified and experienced teachers. The various factors that need to be taken into account are, educational qualifications, competencies, abilities, work experience and overall personality traits. Furthermore, it needs to be ensured, they need to possess appropriate information in terms of all their job duties and responsibilities (Jacob, & Hart, 2012[3]). In addition, they need to augment their skills and abilities and put in efforts to their best abilities in generating desired outcomes. As a consequence, educational goals will be achieved. Therefore, scarcity of teachers is an antagonistic impediment experienced within the education system in rural communities.

#### A. Discriminatory Treatment Against Girls

Within rural communities, the individuals in some cases do not give preference to girl children. They appreciate the birth of male children. They form the viewpoint that males are assets, they will render an important contribution in promoting well-being and goodwill of their families and communities, provided they are given opportunities to do so. Hence, they encourage their male children towards

acquisition of education. On the other hand, girls are regarded as liabilities. The individuals form the viewpoint that girls will have to eventually get married and in their marital homes, they will have to put into operation household responsibilities. Hence, family members render an important contribution in training girls regarding household chores and taking care of needs and requirements of family members.

Due to this reason, girls are discouraged from getting enrolled in educational institutions and acquiring education. In the present existence, there have been transformations taking place in the viewpoints and perspectives of the individuals and they are getting their girls enrolled in schools as well. Within schools, when there are organizations of any types of academic activities, the individuals give preference to male children. On the other hand, girls were not given preference in participation in different types of academic activities, as compared to their male counterparts. For example, when there was organization of a certain event, male students were assigned important job duties as compared to female students. As a consequence, girls experienced discriminatory treatment within schools. Therefore, discriminatory treatment against girls is an impediment experienced within the education system in rural communities. It imposes detrimental effects within the course of progression of girls.

#### B. Inadequate Assessment Strategies

After the educators have imparted information among students in terms of academic subjects, they are required to put into operation assessment strategies. The primary objective of assessment strategies is to find out how much the students have learned. Furthermore, educators also identify whether they are putting into operation different types of teaching-learning methods and materials in a well-ordered manner or there is a need to bring about improvements. The different types of assessment strategies are, class assignments, homework assignments, tests, exams, competitions, quizzes, reports, projects, role plays, presentations and other academic activities. Within rural schools, these are not in a well-developed state.

The educators are unaware of ways of finding out how the students are progressing. In other words, whether they are on the right track or there is a need to bring about any transformations. The students are not given any projects or assignments, which they are required to carry out in a group of two or more. Hence, mainly due to scarcity of resources and undeveloped system of education, there are occurrences of barriers within the course of putting into operation different types of assessment strategies. Therefore, inadequate assessment strategies are an impediment experienced within the education system in rural communities. It is necessary for educators to acknowledge their meaning and significance and put these into operation in a satisfactory manner.

### C. Measures to be Implemented in Promoting Enhancement of Education System in Rural Communities

The individuals, belonging to all fields and professions are putting into operation different types of tasks and activities, which are facilitating in leading to up-gradation of individuals, communities and nation as a whole. As it is well-understood, within rural communities, more than 70 percent of the country's population resides, hence, it is of utmost significance to put into operation different types of measures, which are facilitating in promoting enhancement of education system within rural communities. As a consequence of leading to up-gradation of overall system of education within rural communities, progression will take place of individuals, communities and nation. Therefore, it is vital to be well-informed in terms of measures to be implemented in promoting enhancement of education system in rural communities. These are, formulating programs and policies; promoting enhancement of teaching-learning methods and materials; managing resources in a satisfactory manner; encouraging participation of students in various academic activities; making provision of equal rights and opportunities to both male and female students and implementing all the factors in leading to up-gradation of overall system of education. These are stated as follows:

### D. Formulating Programs and Policies

The individuals in leadership positions are required to formulate programs and policies, which are facilitating in promoting enrichment of overall system of education. The programs and policies are formulated with the primary objective of achievement of certain goals and objectives. The up-gradations are to take place in teaching-learning methods and materials; managing financial, human, technical, material and information resources; introducing various types of pioneering methods and materials; organizing various types of extra-curricular and creative activities; organizing seminars and workshops; promoting enhancement of infrastructure, amenities and facilities; bringing about improvements in transportation facilities and recruiting well-qualified and competent teachers. As a consequence of formulating programs and policies satisfactorily, desired outcomes will be generated. All the members within educational institutions need to be well-informed in terms of these. Furthermore, they are required to work diligently towards achievement of desired goals. Therefore, formulating programs and policies is regarded as one of the indispensable measures to be implemented in promoting enhancement of education system in rural communities.

### E. Promoting Enhancement of Teaching-Learning Methods and Materials

The teaching-learning methods and materials are regarded as the key in promoting student learning and leading to up-gradation of overall system of education. Hence, focus needs to be put upon their up-gradation in a well-ordered and disciplined manner. The educators make use of these in imparting information among students in terms of different types of academic subjects and lesson plans. On the other hand, students also make use of these in

acquiring an efficient understanding of academic subjects and lesson plans (Drama Arts Education Curriculum, 1999[2][9][10]). The educators and students need to have access to different types of teaching and learning methods and materials, i.e. books, articles, reports, projects, newspapers, magazines, other reading materials, tools, devices, equipment and various types of technologies. As a consequence, there will be an increase in motivation levels towards doing well in their job duties and generating desired outcomes. Therefore, promoting enhancement of teaching-learning methods and materials is one of the significant measures to be implemented in promoting enhancement of education system in rural communities.

### F. Managing Resources in a Satisfactory Manner

The management of financial, human, technical, material and information resources are required to take place in a satisfactory manner. The financial resources are the monetary resources. These are utilized to bring about changes in various factors, achieve desired goals and objectives and lead to up-gradation of overall system of education. Human resources are the personnel. They are making use of their educational qualifications, competencies and abilities in a satisfactory manner. Technical resources are the various types of technologies, i.e. computers, laptops, I pads, scanners, printers, photo-copiers, audio-visual aids, projectors and so forth. Material resources are tools, devices, machinery and equipment. Information resources are, books, articles, reports, projects, newspapers, magazines, other reading materials and internet. The individuals are required to make sure, they make use of all types of resources satisfactorily in order to lead to up-gradation of overall system of education. Hence, these need to be managed satisfactorily and wastage should be prevented. Therefore, managing resources in a satisfactory manner is an eminent measure to be implemented in promoting enhancement of education system in rural communities.

### G. Encouraging Participation of Students in various Academic Activities

The students, belonging to all grade levels need to be encouraged towards participation in various types of academic activities, i.e. group discussions, debates, presentations, role plays, speeches, and so forth. The students participate in these activities in groups of two or more. The individuals are required to be well-versed in terms of different types of tasks and activities. Furthermore, they need to augment their understanding in terms of different types of methodologies. As a consequence, participation in different types of academic activities will be successful. The reason being, the mind-sets of the individuals will be stimulated and they will lead to up-gradation of motivation and concentration levels. As a consequence, individuals will do well in their jobs, achieve desired goals and lead to up-gradation of the overall system of education. One of the important advantages is, students will form cordial and amiable terms and relationships with others and reinforce their contacts.

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Therefore, encouraging participation of students in various academic activities is a notable measure to be implemented in promoting enhancement of education system in rural communities.

### H. Making provision of Equal Rights and Opportunities to both Male and Female Students

Within schools, when there are organizations of any types of academic activities, the educators need to make provision of equal rights and opportunities to both male and female students. In this manner, the mind-sets of the individuals will be stimulated and they will lead to up-gradation of motivation and concentration levels. As a consequence, individuals will do well in their jobs, achieve desired goals and objectives and lead to up-gradation of the overall system of education. One of the important advantages is, students will develop mutual understanding with others and reinforce their linkages with educators and classmates. Within the classroom settings, when there are implementations of any types of instructional strategies or organization of any kinds of academic activities, both male and female students are to be provided with equal rights and opportunities. Therefore, making provision of equal rights and opportunities to both male and female students is a meaningful measure to be implemented in promoting enhancement of education system in rural communities.

### I. Implementing all the Factors in Leading to Up-Gradation of Overall System of Education

All the members of the educational institutions, irrespective of their job positions in the hierarchy are required to be well-informed in terms of all the factors in leading to up-gradation of overall system of education. These are, making wise and productive decisions in terms of various factors; augmenting different types of skills and abilities; honing analytical and critical-thinking skills; taking out sufficient amount of time for all tasks and activities; inculcating the traits of morality and ethics; implementing the traits of diligence, resourcefulness and conscientiousness; formulating programs and policies; promoting enhancement of teaching-learning methods and materials; managing financial, human, technical, materials and information resources in a satisfactory manner; encouraging participation of students in various academic activities; making provision of infrastructure, amenities and facilities and creating an amiable environment within educational institutions. Therefore, implementing all the factors in leading to up-gradation of overall system of education is a prominent measure to be implemented in promoting enhancement of education system in rural communities.

## IV. CONCLUSION

Within rural communities, system of education is not in a well-developed state. Impediments experienced within the education system in rural communities are, inadequate teaching-learning methods and materials, scarcity of resources, absence of pioneering methods and materials, lack of extra-curricular and creative activities, absence of seminars and workshops, lack of infrastructure, amenities and facilities, lack of transportation facilities, scarcity of

teachers, discriminatory treatment against girls and inadequate assessment strategies. Measures to be implemented in promoting enhancement of education system in rural communities are, formulating programs and policies; promoting enhancement of teaching-learning methods and materials; managing resources in a satisfactory manner; encouraging participation of students in various academic activities; making provision of equal rights and opportunities to both male and female students and implementing all the factors in leading to up-gradation of overall system of education. Finally, it can be stated, measures need to be implemented in promoting enhancement of education system in rural communities.

## DECLARATION STATEMENT

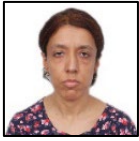
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### AUTHOR PROFILE



**Dr. Radhika Kapur**, I am schooling from Loreto Convent, Bachelors of Arts in Sociology from Jesus and Mary College. Masters of Business Administration from YMCA, New Delhi. Ph. D from Delhi University. I have 15 years of work experience in the field of research and writing I have written more than 100 research papers currently working as a librarian in Delhi School of Journalism, University of Delhi.

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