



Research Paper

Transportation Impact on Rural Girls' Higher Education in Chitradurga District: A Study

Prof. Suresha C

Assistant Professor

Department of Sociology

¹HPPC. Government First Grade College, Challakere, Chitradurga Dist, Karnataka, India.

ABSTRACT:

This research article is concerned with the transportation impact on Rural Girls' in a rural area of Chitradurga district are 20 villages in Chitradurga district, i.e. rural area of Chitradurga taluk, villages in Challakere, villages of Hiriyur, villages of Holalkere, and rural area of Hosardurga. This study deals with the sub-content of this article i.e. details the educational qualification of the rural girls and detailed to improve access to higher education for rural girls if the transport is improved.

KEYWORD: Transportation, Rural Girls, Girls' Higher Education, Impact of rural girls, Vehicle Facilities

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I. INTRODUCTION

The civilization of human sensation has revealed the impetus for mobility. To measure the progress of human society. The history of this mobility or transport is the history of civilization. By moving individuals or objects from point of origin to location. At the destination, the transporters perform an important activity at each stage. Thus, by examining the history and variety of transport. The stages of its evolution, the extent of economic development, can be measured. Scope of civilization progress. If we consider the "invention of the wheel" as a major transformational point in the history of civilization, it is entirely. The "Wheel" is basically justified to study transport and its history. It is shipped when transformed. Therefore, transportation can probably be considered both. The cause and effect of economic development. In addition, women have to spend more time in school and health clinics to take their children. In many cultures, females cannot attend school on their own and are often accompanied by an adult, usually females. Often women choose to travel home from the farm or market to feed their children, adding to the burden of travel and the complexities of multitasking. The need for domestic transportation can put a serious strain on women's time and energy and improved access may be sufficient resources for other highly productive and welfare-enhancing activities. For most rural women, the travel process is more of a hindrance than facilitating their daily activities, but IMTs are able to reduce their transportation burden. We can realize that women having an illiterate system in many villages in the country due to the transport problem, even though India is an independent country for 73 years.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Stiefel and Minten, (2008) Rural road development increase access to markets for inputs and derivatives through the reduction in transaction costs and trade costs (transportation and logistics costs). High availability of inputs increases their use by farmers. As a result, agricultural productivity increases. Rural roads allow producers to achieve additional productivity opportunities, which leads to an increase in production. Jalan and Rawalian (2002) show that road density had a more significant positive effect on consumption density at the farm-house level in rural areas of South China from 1985 to 1990.

III. METHODOLOGY

Primary data for the research article is collected through a field survey conducted in the areas of Chitradurga district's Taluks. A sample of 270 girls was drawn out randomly for the field study in order to facilitate a deeper understanding.

The selected sample was interviewed separately by visiting the respective members. Then the researcher is prepared a guideline for both structured and open-ended questions was used to collect data from individual women. Key informants helped to extend the data collection process. The descriptive method was used to interpret and analyze the data.

IV. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study is particularly relevant to selected villages in the talukas of Chitradurga district. There are 981 villages in Chitradurga district, i.e. 196 villages in Chitradurga taluk, 197 villages in Challakere, 159 in Hiriyur, 203 and villages in Holalkere and 226 in Hosurdurga. In this article, the survey of selected rural areas, particularly those which are deprived of transport.

V. NEED FOR THE STUDY

In this regard, India has been independent for many years and the rural masses in the country are keen on getting rural transportation free. This research reveals that girls are often illiterate socially, economically, politically, religiously and especially academically because of the lack of rural transport facilities. Many villages in the taluk of Chitradurga district are currently deprived of transport facilities and the lack of transport has led them to return to education.

VI. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To know the transportation problem to go to higher learning of the girls of Chitradurga rural area.
2. To describe the family Cooperation to send to Higher Education and Vehicle operating location and kilometer range.
3. To know the need to improve transportation and improve access to higher education for rural girls.

Table – 1: Number of Distributed Questionnaires

Sl No.	Number of Selected Villages in Taluks of Chitradurga District	Number of distributed questionnaires	Number of received questionnaires	Percentage
1	Chitradurga Rural	45	29	10.74
2	Challakere Rural	45	38	14.7
3	Hiriyur Rural	45	16	5.92
4	Hosadurga Rural	45	21	7.7
5	Molkalmuru Rural	45	15	5.55
6	Holalkere Rural	45	11	4.7
Total		270	130	100

Table-1 indicates that 45% of the questionnaires are distributed equally. 10.74% were from the rural area of Chitradurga taluk, 14.7% were from the rural area of Challakere taluk, 5.92% were from the rural area of Hiriyur taluk, 7.7% were from the rural area of Hosadurga taluk, 4.7% were from the rural area of Holalkere taluk and below 5.55% were from the rural area of Molakalmuru taluk.

Sl No.	Number of Selected Villages in Taluks of Chitradurga District	Rural Villages of Chitradurga Taluk	Rural Villages of Challakere Taluk	Rural Villages of Hiriyur Taluk	Rural Villages of Hosadurga Taluk	Rural Villages of Molkalmuru Taluk	Rural Villages of Holalkere Taluk	Total & %
1	Four wheeler vehicle	32 (42.10)	21 (30.88)	10 (2.85)	11 (23.40)	5 (19.23)	7 (30.43)	86 (31.38)
2	Three wheeler vehicle	21 (27.63)	33 (48.52)	13 (3.71)	20 (42.55)	14 (53.84)	9 (40.90)	110 (50.14)
3	Two wheeler vehicle	23 (30.26)	14 (20.58)	12 (34.28)	16 (12.76)	7 (26.93)	6 (27.27)	78 (28.46)
4	All of the above type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		76	68	35	47	26	22	(100)

Table – 2: Distribution of village wise questionnaires

The above table indicates the distribution of village-wise questionnaires. A total of 130 questionnaires were obtained by the respondents. It including the views of girls in rural areas of Chitradurga district.

Table-3: Distribution of Age wise questionnaires

Sl. No	Age	No. of the respondents	Percentage
1	15 -20	38	29.23
2	21 -30	26	20

3	31-40	48	36.92
4	40+ Above	21	16.15
Total		130	100

Table 3 indicates the age-wise of the respondents among rural girls of Chitradurga district's rural area. The majority 48(36.92%) of the respondents are at the age between 31-40, 38 (29.23%) of the respondents are at the age between 15-20, 26 (20%) of the respondents are at the age between 21-30, and remaining 21(16.15%) respondents age is above 40.

Table-4: Details of Educational Qualification

Sl. No	Educational Qualification	No. of responses	Percentage
1	SSLC	71	54.61
2	PUC	49	37.69
3	Undergraduate	5	3.84
4	Post Graduate	3	2.30
5	Any other please specify	2	1.53
Total		130	100

Table 4 describes the responses of the female students to the current study. A majority of 54.61% of SSLC girl respondents, 37.69% PUC girls, 3.34% Undergraduate, 2.30 % postgraduate, and less than 1.53% girl respondents are given the information on this study.

Table-5: Family Cooperation to send to Higher Education

Sl. No	Opinion	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	121	9.30
2	No	9	6.92
Total		130	100

The above table explains family cooperation to send higher education to girls in rural areas of Chitradurga's taluks. A total of 121(9.30%) girl respondents in their family agreed that yes to sending them to higher education, while the other 9 (6.92%) expressed the view that there was no family. The reason for all this is the lack of transportation in the rural area of Chitradurga district.

Table-6: Transportation problem to go to college

Sl. No	Problem aspect	No of respondents	Percentage
1	There is no transportation system	26	20
2	There are no government vehicles	35	26.92
3	No own vehicles	64	49.23
4	There is no road connection	5	3.84
Total		130	100

Table 6 shows that the transportation problem goes to college for higher education learning, majority 49% of girl responses say that 'No own vehicles' 26.92% of respondents are 'there are no government vehicles'. About 20% were said 'there is no transportation system. Less than 3.84% were said 'there is no road connection in the rural area of Chitradurga's taluks.

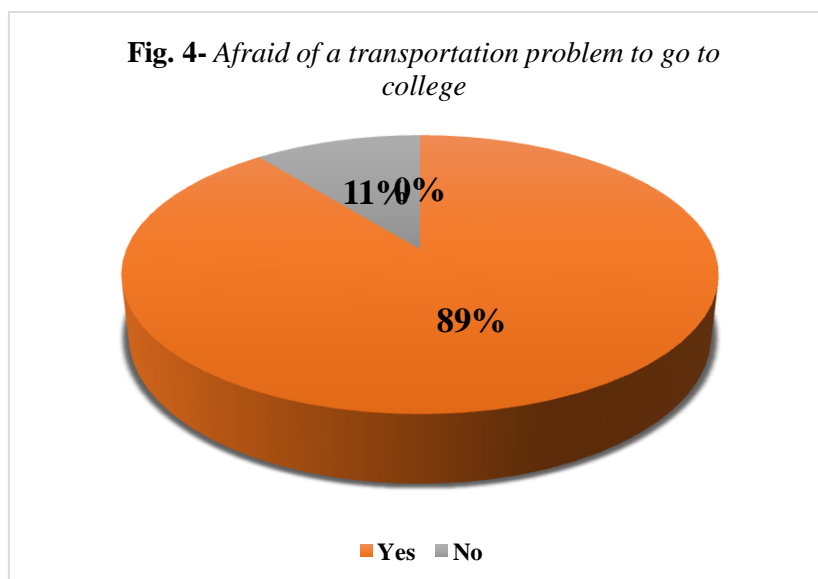


Table-7: Vehicle operating location and kilometer range

Sl. No.	No. of km	No of respondents	Percentage
1	0-1	12	9.23
2	1-2	13	10
3	2-3	10	0.76
4	3-4	17	13.7
5	Above 4	78	60
Total		130	100

The table shows that the rural girls in this area are how many k.m. away to reach transportation to get higher education or go to college to get a particular vehicle from their native place. This table shows that of these, 35 percent of respondents are 0-1 km. 21 percent of respondents are 1-2 km, 18 percent respondents are 2-3 km, 15 percent of respondents are more than 4 km. operating location for the vehicle.

Table-8: Detail to improve access to higher education for rural girls if the transport is improved

Sl.No	Problem aspect	No of respondents	Percentage
1	A lot	36	27.69
2	There is a great need	25	19.23
3	Simple	10	7.69
4	Defiantly is helpful	59	45.38
Total		130	100

Table 8 shows the information on to improve access to higher education for rural girls if the transport is to the improved in rural areas of Chitradurga district. A total of 59 (45.38%) are opinion on defiantly is helpful, 36(27.69%) respondents are a lot, 25(19.23%) respondents are there are a great need and only 10 (7.69%) respondents are simply an opinion on this study.

VII. FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

• Findings:

- 45% of the questionnaires were distributed equally, Majority of 14.7% filled questionnaires were from the rural area of Challakere taluk.
- Of 54.61% of SSLC girl respondents, 37.69% PUC girls, 3.34% Undergraduate, 2.30 % postgraduate, and less than 1.53% girl respondents are given the information for this research study.
- A total of 121(9.30%) girl respondents in their family agreed that yes to sending them to higher education, while the other 9 (6.92%) expressed the view that there was no family. The reason for all this is the lack of transportation in the rural area of taluks of Chitradurga district.
- A total of 35 percent of respondents are 0-1 km. 21 percent of respondents are 1-2 km, 18 percent of respondents are 2-3 km, 15 percent of respondents are more than 4 km. operating location for the vehicle.
- The majority 49% of girl respondents says that 'No own vehicles' 26.92% of respondents are 'there are no government vehicles'. About 20% were said 'there is no transportation system. Less than 3.84% were said 'there is no road connection in the rural area of Chitradurga.

6. Total 59 (45.38%) is opinioned on defiantly is helpful, 36(27.69%) respondents are a lot, 25(19.23%) respondents are there are a great need and only 10 (7.69%) respondents are simply opinioned on this study.

• **Suggestions:**

1. The government needs to provide transportation facilities to every rural area of Chitradurga district.
2. Should be to suggest the rural people give higher education for girls.
3. The development of rural roads is essential to facilitate transportation.
4. Improvement of girl's education at the rural level only after improving rural roads and providing access to girls-only transport.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The girl is being the eye of human society, it is essential for everyone to strive for the educational society. Girls are not limited to just four walls. Therefore, in order to educate the rural girls, it is essential to create a rural transportation facility in addition to road development in the rural area of Chitradurga district's taluks. And the government should be to suggest the rural people to give have higher education for girls development of rural roads is essential to facilitate transportation, if yes we will be able to develop higher education of Girls.

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