



A Review on Education differences in Urban and Rural Areas

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Abstract

Education is an essential aspect of life, and it is the key to personal and societal development. However, education differences occur in urban and rural areas, affecting the quality and availability of education for individuals living in these areas. In this article, we will explore the reasons for education differences in urban and rural areas and the implications for individuals and society as a whole. Education is a fundamental right for every human being. It is crucial to building a better future and empowering people to reach their full potential. However, education differences between urban and rural areas remain a persistent challenge for many countries. The urban-rural education gap can have serious consequences, such as limited job opportunities, economic disparities, and reduced social mobility. Education is a fundamental right of every citizen, irrespective of their location, economic status, gender, or ethnicity. Education provides individuals with the necessary skills and knowledge to improve their lives and contribute positively to society. However, there is a significant difference in education quality and access between urban and rural areas (Bornmann L et al., 2008). The reasons for this disparity are varied and complex, but the consequences are dire. The education gap between urban and rural areas results in a lack of opportunities for rural students, limiting their potential and hindering their ability to compete in a global economy.

Keywords: Education, Skills, Ethnicity, Global economy

INTRODUCTION

Firstly, it is important to understand the differences between urban and rural areas. Urban areas are densely populated, characterized by high-rise buildings, busy roads, and industrialization. On the other hand, rural areas are sparsely populated, characterized by natural landscapes, agriculture, and low population density. These differences have a significant impact on education. Moreover, education differences in urban and rural areas have significant implications for society as a whole. Education is a critical factor in economic development and social mobility. If individuals in rural areas do not have access to quality education, it can result in a lack of skilled workers in these areas, hindering economic development (Daipha P et al., 2001). This can lead to a cycle of poverty, which can be difficult to break. One of the most significant factors contributing to education

differences in urban and rural areas is the availability of resources. Urban areas tend to have more resources such as well-equipped schools, libraries, and other educational facilities. On the other hand, rural areas often lack these resources, making it difficult for individuals in these areas to access quality education. Another factor contributing to education differences in urban and rural areas is the quality of teaching. In urban areas, the competition for teaching jobs is high, leading to the recruitment of highly qualified teachers. Conversely, rural areas often have a shortage of qualified teachers, leading to a lower quality of education for students. Furthermore, socioeconomic factors also play a significant role in education differences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, families tend to have higher incomes, making it easier for them to provide their children with quality education. Conversely, rural areas often have a higher poverty rate, making it difficult for families to access quality education for their children (Da Silva FC et al., 2011).

DISCUSSION

The implications of education differences in urban and rural areas are significant. Individuals in rural areas often face significant challenges in accessing quality education, leading to lower levels of academic achievement and a lack of opportunities for personal development. This, in turn, affects their future prospects for employment and career advancement. To ensure that education differences do not occur in urban and rural areas, it is essential to implement comprehensive strategies that address the root causes of the problem (Diamond L et al., 2006). Here are some of the things that can be done to bridge the education gap between urban and rural areas:

Increase access to education

One of the significant reasons for education differences in urban and rural areas is the lack of access to quality education in rural areas. Many rural communities lack the necessary infrastructure, such as schools and libraries, which limits access to education. Governments and non-governmental organizations should invest in building and maintaining schools in rural areas, and also provide resources such as textbooks, teaching aids, and access to the internet (Gill TM et al., 2013).

Improve the quality of education

It is not enough to provide access to education; the quality of education is equally important. Rural schools should be adequately staffed, and teachers should be well-trained and supported. Governments should also invest in technology and modern teaching methods to improve the quality of education in rural areas (Glock CY et al., 1958).

Address the teacher shortage

Rural areas often struggle with teacher shortages, which can negatively impact the quality of education. Governments should implement policies to attract and retain qualified teachers in rural areas. This can include incentives such as higher pay, better working conditions, and opportunities for professional development (Grimmer J et al., 2013) (Horowitz IL et al., 2003).

Encourage community involvement

Community involvement can play a crucial role in improving education in rural areas. Parents, community leaders, and local organizations can support schools by providing resources, volunteering, and advocating for education policies. Encouraging community involvement can help create a sense of ownership and investment in the success of rural schools.

Increase funding for rural education

Governments should increase funding for rural education to ensure that rural schools have the resources they need to provide quality education. This can include funding for

school infrastructure, teacher training, and educational resources (Lakin JM et al., 2011).

Develop innovative solutions

Innovative solutions such as distance learning, e-learning, and mobile learning can help bridge the education gap between urban and rural areas. These solutions can provide access to quality education to students in remote areas where traditional methods of education are not available. Fortunately, there are several solutions that can help bridge the education gap between urban and rural areas. Here are a few examples:

Technological solutions

Technological advancements have made it easier to bridge the education gap between urban and rural areas. Digital technology has enabled the delivery of educational content to remote areas, making it possible for students to access quality education from anywhere. Online courses, video conferencing, and digital libraries can provide students in rural areas with the same resources as their urban counterparts. Schools in rural areas can also use technology to improve the quality of education, for example, by providing interactive teaching aids and online assessments.

Investment in infrastructure

Investing in infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and internet connectivity is essential for bridging the education gap between urban and rural areas. Lack of access to infrastructure is a significant barrier to education in rural areas. For instance, schools in rural areas may not have reliable electricity, making it challenging to use technology to enhance the quality of education. Moreover, poor road infrastructure makes it difficult for teachers to travel to remote areas, and students may have to walk long distances to get to school. By investing in infrastructure, governments can ensure that students in rural areas have the same opportunities as their urban counterparts.

Support for teachers

Teachers are the backbone of education, and supporting them is crucial for bridging the education gap between urban and rural areas. Many teachers in rural areas may lack access to training and resources, making it challenging for them to deliver quality education. Providing teachers with training, mentorship, and resources can help them improve their skills and knowledge, resulting in better educational outcomes for students. Additionally, offering incentives such as higher salaries, housing, and transport allowances can help attract and retain teachers in rural areas (Lamont M et al., 1987).

Community involvement

Community involvement is crucial for bridging the education gap between urban and rural areas. Parents, local leaders, and community-based organizations can play a significant

role in supporting education in rural areas. They can help identify the educational needs of their communities, advocate for better infrastructure and resources, and support teachers and students. Additionally, community involvement can help create a sense of ownership and responsibility for education, resulting in better educational outcomes.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, bridging the education gap between urban and rural areas is critical for ensuring equal opportunities for all citizens. Governments, civil society, and communities must work together to implement sustainable solutions that address the root causes of the disparity. Technological solutions, investment in infrastructure, support for teachers, and community involvement are just a few examples of the solutions that can be implemented to ensure that education differences do not occur in urban and rural areas. By investing in education, we can create a more equitable and just society where everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed. Education differences in urban and rural areas are a complex issue that has significant implications for individuals and society as a whole. It is essential to address these differences by investing in resources and quality teaching in rural areas, providing equal opportunities for all individuals to access quality education, and addressing socioeconomic factors that contribute to education differences. Only by addressing these issues can we ensure that everyone has the opportunity to reach their full potential and contribute to the development of society as a whole. In conclusion, education is a fundamental right that should be accessible to all, regardless of where they live. Governments, non-governmental organizations, and communities should work together to bridge the education gap between urban and rural areas. By increasing access to education, improving

the quality of education, addressing the teacher shortage, encouraging community involvement, increasing funding, and developing innovative solutions, we can ensure that education differences do not occur in urban and rural areas.

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