

WOMEN EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ALONG THE TIRANA-DURRES CORRIDOR

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Abstract

This study was focused on women education in rural areas along the corridor Tirana-Durres. The analysis of statistical data from local authorities as well as information collected from women interviews in commune of Kashar and municipalities; Vora, Manez and Sukth concluded that women education is facing more constraints. The education possibility and the quality of education do not reach the needs of the rural economy because of poor infrastructure and unqualified teaching methodology. Women in rural areas are more disadvantaged than their counterparts in urban settings, mainly due to discriminatory social norms and practices and a strong gender-division of labour that limits their participation in education and training courses. Rural women are more disadvantaged than rural men in relation to education. According to the interviews done in 2012 more than 34% of women have middle income and there is gender gap in education in rural areas, with 22 % of young women with less than lower secondary education, compared with 16% of young men. Only 7.5% of women are graduated in universities. Study results demonstrate a low level of gender parity in education in rural areas, and very low rates of rural youth lacking skills.

Keywords: *women, education, rural, Durres, Tirana*