

A Study Report On Educational Status Of Drought Prone Vaijapur Dist. Aurangabad (Ms)

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Abstract: In order to understand/ study the educational status of the people living in rural areas of Vaijapur, the data has been collected from 100 (five women and five men from each villages) respondents with the help of survey questionnaire. The results shows that, out of 100 only 10% male and 08% female respondents are completed their graduation and remaining's have primary to higher secondary level education. When we asked to the respondents why they dropout, 72% male and 44% of female respondents said that the poverty is the reason of their dropout. 62% female respondents said that the apathy attitude of parents is the reason of their dropout. 54% of males and 36% of females said that to maintain ancestral land they have dropout. 24% of male and 14% of female respondents said that they do not complete their further education because they are smallholders or landless labour. 12% of men and 78% of women said that due to marriage they dropout. 18% male and 32% female respondents said to long distance is the reason of their dropout, whereas 44% of female respondents said that they dropout because it is a girl child. In short, poverty, apathy attitude of parents, death of parents, failure, to maintain ancestral land landless labour, unwillingness to study, marriage, lack of transport and neglect of parents towards their girl child education these reasons are responsible for it.

Keyword: Education, Poverty, drought, development. Dropout

1. INTRODUCTION

Education is a very effective tool for social restructuring, social change and holistic development. Education should be given top priority in the development of rural areas, but the fact is that it has not been given. Elementary education is basic education. But even at that nest level of education, boys and girls in rural areas should get more. The education of the majority of boys and girls in rural areas depends on primary education, especially for girls. Because not every village has high school facilities. Only three or four out of a hundred students in rural areas can pursue a degree. There is a need to increase the level of higher education in rural areas. Without higher education, the manpower required for the development of various sectors cannot be adequately created. Ideological proficiency is difficult to achieve in higher education. Though the river of education to reach at the villages. However, educational issues are emerging in rural areas. To study the educational status of Vaijapur tehsil, the subject "A Study on Educational Status of Drought Prone Area" has been selected.

2. RESEARCH PROBLEM

Drought seems to affect all aspects of human life. Apart from farmers and laborers, education is also affected by drought. Due to drought many problems are created in specialty primary, secondary and higher secondary education. In primary, secondary and higher secondary education, there is a large dropout rate due to drought and other reasons. Therefore, the effect of drought on primary, secondary and higher secondary education has been selected for research.

2.1 RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

1. To understand the educational status of the rural people of Vaijapur tehsil.
2. To investigate the causes of dropout.
3. To make a comparative study of the factors responsible for educational dropout of male and female.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Shobhna Joshi (2016) has explored that due to seasonal migration as sugar mill labour and economic poverty are responsible for increasing in dropout of girls in higher education in Beed districts of Maharashtra.
2. Vijaya Kedar (2016) have noted that, lack of physical amenities at school and transportation facilities as well as negative approach of parents regarding girls education are main causes disparities in enrollment in higher education.
3. Iliyas G. Bepari (2016) has noted that because of economic disparity or economic poverty, apathy attitude of rural parents, privatization of education, Governments towards higher education are the causes of low level education status of rural people.
4. Nazreth Misra have noted that, the traditional attitude of parents and economic poverty girls are responsible for girls' dropout at primary and secondary level education.
5. Sahebrao Chavan (2015) has pointed out that, lack of transport facilities, quality classrooms, teaching tools and clean water these are motivate to dropout in rural areas.

4. METHODOLOGY

The present article tries to understand the educational status and the attitude of rural people towards education in rural Vaijapur. Data has been collected from 100 respondents of 10 villages with the help of survey questionnaire. The other useful information have downloaded from respective websites and journals.

4.2 DATA ANALYSIS

Table No. 1 The literacy rate of sampled villages

Sr. No.	Village Name	Men	Women	Total %
1	Dhondalgaon	85.36	66.50	76.09
2	Bhivgaon	82.90	63.48	73.45
3	Chikatgaon	81.38	59.75	71.37
4	Hilalpur	81.84	59.20	70.96
5	Palkhed	82.70	61.36	72.42
6	NandurDhok	83.80	63.33	73.60
7	Wanjargaon	82.38	67.07	74.75
8	Hanumantagaon	84.90	68.55	76.98
9	Talwada	83.55	63.64	73.79
10	Hingoni	85.60	70.14	77.87

Source: Census2011

Table No. 1 shows the literacy rate in sampled villages. It shows that the male literacy rate is above 83% whereas the female literacy rate is 64%. It means the female literacy rate is 19% lower than male literacy. However, the situation is not satisfactory in terms of female education or literacy. Overall, there is still apathy in rural areas regarding female literacy or female education. Consider the overall percentage of female and male literacy. The overall literacy rate of Vijapur tehsil is 74%. This means that around 26% men and women are still illiterate in rural areas.

Table No. 2 Level of education available at sampled villages

Sr. No.	Village Name	Education
1	Dhondalgaon	Higher Secondary
2	Bhivgaon	Upper Primary
3	Chikatgaon	Secondary
4	Hilalpur	Primary
5	Palkhed	Higher Secondary
6	NandurDhok	Primary
7	Wanjargaon	Upper Primary
8	Hanumantagaon	Upper Primary
9	Talwada	Secondary
10	Hingoni	Upper Primary

Table No. 2 shows the education available in village. Out of the 10 villages 02 villages have Primary level education namely Hilalpur and NandurDhok. Higher primary education is available at Bhivgaon, Wanjargaon, Hanumantagaon and Hingoni. The Secondary level education is available at Chikatgaon and Talwada whereas the higher secondary level education is available at Dhondalgaon and Palkhed.

Table No. 3 Education Status of respondents

Sr. No.	Level of Education	Men	Women
1	Primary	04 (8%)	09 (18%)
2	Higher Primary	07 (14%)	06 (12%)
3	Secondary	16 (32%)	18 (36%)
4	Higher Secondary	18 (36%)	13 (26%)
5	Graduate/Post Graduate	05 (10%)	04 (8%)
Total		50	50

Table No. 3 shows the education status of respondents. 08% male respondents and 18% female respondents said they have completed primary education. 14% male respondents and 12% female respondents said that their education is up to higher primary. 32% males and 36% females' respondents have completed secondary level education. 36% male and 26% female respondents have completed higher secondary education whereas only 10% male and 08% female respondents are completed their graduation.

Table No. 4 Causes of dropout

Sr. No.	Cause of dropout	Male		Female	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Poverty	36	72%	22	44%
2	Apathy attitude of parents	04	08%	31	62%
3	Death of parents	06	12%	08	04%
4	Due to fail	11	22%	08	16%
5	Progressive farming	27	54%	18	36%
6	Smallholders / the laborer	12	24%	07	14%
7	No desire / No interest	07	14%	05	10%
8	Marriage	06	12%	39	78%
9	Distance	09	18%	16	32%
10	As daughter	--	--	22	44%
11	Total	50	100.00	50	100.00

Table No. 3 shows the reasons for educational dropout in Vaijapur tehsil. 72% male and 44% female respondents said that they did not complete their education due to poverty (weak economic condition). 08% male and 62% of female respondents said apathy attitude of parents are the reason of their dropout. 12% male and 4% female respondents said that they did not complete their education due to death or illness of a parent. 22% of the male and 16% of the female respondents said that further education was discontinued due to failure while continuing education. 54% of males and 36% of females said that because they have house farming, our parents do not send us to school for further education to help us in our farming. 24% of male and 14% of female respondents said that they do not complete further education as they are smallholders and have to earn wages to support their families. 7% of male and 10% of female respondents said that they not interested in further education. 12% of men and 78% of women said that further education is stopped because parents arrange marriage while still in education. 18% male and 32% female respondents said that their parents do not send them for further education due to long distance from village to city. 44% of female respondents said that parents stop education just because it is a girl child.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After studying the educational status of Vaijapur tehsil which is permanently drought affected, we have some findings there are followings.

1. Higher Secondary Education available at only 20% villages
2. Literacy among male is 83% whereas 64% in female. It shows that literacy rate among women is 19% less than male.
3. 72% male and 44% of female respondents said that poverty is reason of their dropout.
4. 62% of female respondents said that further education was not completed due to apathy attitude of parents.
5. 54% of male and 36% of female respondents said that due to maintain the ancestral land, our parents do not send us to school for further education.
6. 24% of male and 14% of female respondents said that they do not complete their education because they are marginal farmer or landless labour have to earn wages to support their families.
7. 12% of men and 78% of women said that further education is stopped because parents arrange marriage while still in education.
8. 18% male and 32% female respondents said that their parents do not send them for further education due to long distance from village to city.
9. 44% of female respondents said that parents stop education just because it is a girl child.

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A review of the educational status of Vaijapur taluka shows that, Eight villages have only primary and higher secondary education facilities. It is seen that the rate of educational dropout of girls in higher due to early marriage. The poverty, apathy attitude of parents, death of parents, failure, to maintain ancestral land landless labour, unwillingness to study, marriage, lack of transport and neglect of parents towards their girl child education these reasons are responsible for it.

7. RECOMMENDATION

1. It is necessary to open aided colleges in rural areas for higher education and encourage higher education.
2. Government should implement public awareness campaign so that boys and girls do not get married early.
3. It is necessary to stop the dropout of girls in rural areas in education and implement various schemes for it.
4. Different educational schemes need to be implemented for the drought stricken rural areas and their children.
5. There is a need to provide better roads and travel facilities in rural areas.

CONSENT

As per international standard or university standard, respondents' written consent has been collected and preserved by the authors(s).

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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