



A STUDY ON DROP OUT IN HIGHER EDUCATION: SPECIAL REFERENCE TO VAIJAPUR TEHSIL

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Abstract: Education is an important tool for socialization and socio-cultural transformation along with personality development. Especially the higher education drives economic progress and economic progress drives poverty alleviation. But in rural areas, there is a large dropout rate after graduation the Vaijapur is not exceptions for it. The Vaijapur tehsil comes under permanently drought prone area. The purpose of the present research article is to study the dropouts in higher education as well as post graduate education ration in Vaijapur tehsil. The data has been collected from 120 respondents of 15 villages through survey questionnaires. The Shows result that, 73.33% respondents said that they could not take admission in postgraduate classes due to financial difficulty. 43.33% respondents said that could not get admission for postgraduate education due to drought. 56.66% respondents said that post-graduation was not completed due to family responsibility. 53.33% respondents said that they are not able to get admission in the post graduate class as their married life starts at this time. Due to declining the opportunities of government job on post-graduation the 69.16% respondents said that they don't get the admission for post graduate. So out of 120 respondents only 61% respondents said that they don't admit for postgraduate studies after completion of graduation. The government should provide transportation facilities and also create public awareness about higher education at the village level.

Keyword: Higher Education, Poverty, dropout, Employment, development.

1. INTRODACTION

In India, during the last ten to twelve years increasing the level and the gross enrollment ratio of higher education in India. It has now reached 25%. This means that 25.2% of the total youth aged 18 to 25 are pursuing higher education. At the turn of the new millennium, this figure was less than 10%, and there was talk of a demographic dividend around that time. It is a good thing that this proportion has now reached 25%. Interestingly, in higher education, the dropout rate in rural areas is also seen to increase. At present, about 3.37 crore young men and women are pursuing higher education in the country. 25.2% of those in the age group 18 to 23 have higher education in which 26% are boys and 24.5% were girls. The ratio of SC students in higher education is 14.2% and SC Students ratio is 5.1%. The proportion of students belonging to backward classes 34.4%. The minority student is 4.9%. This highlights the need to increase the rate of higher education in deprived, marginalized, backward castes and minorities, rural areas.

2. RSEARCH PROBLEM

Education is an important tool for socialization and socio-cultural transformation along with personality development. Education drives economic progress and economic progress drives poverty alleviation. But so far in the rural areas of India, the facilities of higher education are still not reached. It is available at tehsil or district level. Despite this, boys and girls in rural areas are facing many difficulties in getting higher education and it is seen that they are dropping out in higher education. The higher education in Vaijapur tehsil, the city has one aided and one unaided college. But after completion graduation there is only one college available in Vaijapur city for post graduate education. In this college also one can take postgraduate education in only five subjects. If you want to pursue postgraduate education in other subjects, you have to go to the district place. Not all students can afford to go to the district location for post graduate studies. They have to face various difficulties so the post graduate education of the graduate students stops

here. There is also a dropout in postgraduate education due to many reasons. Therefore, an attempt has been made in the present research to review the drought in higher education in Vaijapurtehsil which is suffering from drought.

2.1 RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

1. To study the approach of rural students about higher Education.
2. To investigate the causes of dropout in higher education of Vaijapur tehsil.
3. To understand the attitude of parents towards higher education in rural areas.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Varsha Gangne, studied the journey of Women empowerment and reality. In the present article compared to the women of the world, Indian women do not get as much freedom as they should in female education. This opinion has been recorded. Women in rural areas are deprived of higher education because the work in agriculture and farm labour.

2. Dr. Ashok Sidhewad, studied continuity and transitions in Indian education. In this article, he has explained on the basis of statistics that in comparison to the population of young men and women in India, many young men and women are deprived of higher education. It has been concluded that higher education in Maharashtra is in the hands of private institutions and that education has become marketization.

3. Dr. Narayan Kamblecarried out a case studied the Challenges in Higher education. Privatization in higher education has reduced the quality of higher education. Privatization has made education expensive. Therefore, students from rural areas cannot get higher education. Apart from this, many problems have been expressed in the education of the underprivileged due to privatization.

4. Dr. Nazreth Miskeeta, carried out a case studied about Journey of Women Education. In the history of Indian education is considered about the education of women, it is said that it was only because of the work done by social reformers that women were liberated through education. Their study concluded that girls drop out in primary and secondary education due to the traditional attitude of parents as well as economic poverty.

5. Mr. Sahebrao Rausaheb Chavan, studied the Difficulties of Rural Education in India. In this article they noted that, many villages in India are not connected by proper transport facilities. In remote areas, even teachers do not come regularly, thus affecting student growth. In most places, the dropout rate in higher education increases due to the lack of facilities like classrooms, teaching tools, clean water, toilets etc. Many families in remote areas have low income. However due to increasing family needs, children from these families are sent out for employment and their higher education is not regularly completed.

6. Dr. Arati Pramod Sapkal, studied the Challenges in Higher Education. In this article they noted that, Improving access & quality of education at all levels, financial crises, privatization & modernization of education and system, poor technology, increasing the literacy rate, lack of autonomy, poor evaluation system, low quality of research, perfect recruitment, placement & promotion of faculty, self-financing colleges, Academic & Administrative reforms, improper implementation of government policies & programmers in higher education, syllabus is not job oriented or mismatch between the demand & content of the curriculum etc. These are the challenges facing higher education in India.

4.1 METHODOLOGY

The present article tries to investigate the causes of dropout in higher education in rural Vaijapur. For this purpose the data has been collected from 120 respondents of 15 villages through survey questionnaires. The other useful study material were downloaded from the respective websites, books and journals.

4.2 DATA ANALYSIS

table no. 1. have you entered the postgraduate class after passing the degree examination?

Sr. No.	Number of respondents	Yes	No
1	120	39%	61%

Table No. 1 shows admission to postgraduate studies after completion of graduation, 61% respondents said that not admitted for postgraduate studies after completion of graduation. 39% respondents said that, after completion of graduation admitted for postgraduate studies.

table no. 2. reasons for not getting admission in post graduate classes

Sr. No.	Reasons for Not getting admission in Post graduate class	Frequency	Percentage
1	Poverty	88	73.33%
2	Drought	52	43.33%
3	Domestic Responsibilities	68	56.66%
4	Marriage	64	53.33%
5	Other	16	13.33%
	Total	120	100%

Table No. 2 shows the reasons for not taking admission to post graduate class. 73.33% respondents said that they could not take admission in postgraduate classes due to financial difficulty. 43.33% respondents said that could not get admission for postgraduate education due to drought. 56.66% respondents said that post- graduation was not completed due to family responsibility. 53.33% respondents said that they are not able to get admission in the post graduate class as their married life starts at this time. 13.33% respondents said that after completing his graduation, he turned to other occupations. None of the respondents said that they have no interest in postgraduate education. Overall in would have been considered based on the table above. Students in Vaijapur tehsil face financial difficulties, drought and family responsibilities for postgraduate studies.

table no. 3. do you think there is no guarantee of getting job after completion of post graduate?

Sr. No.	Number of respondents	Yes	No
1	120	69.16%	30.84%

Table No. 3 shows distance from village to college for higher education. 69.16% respondents said that we don't take admission as there is no guarantee of getting job after completion of post graduate. 30.84% respondents said that we have a guarantee of getting job after completion of post graduate.

table no. 4. is drought an obstacle to higher education?

Sr. No.	Number of respondents	Yes	No
1	120	100%	00

Table No. 4 shows Impact of drought on higher education. 100% respondents said that drought is a major obstacle to attaining higher education.

table no. 5. impact of drought on respondents' life

Sr. No.	Difficulties	Frequency	Percentage
1	Financial	120	100%
2	Family responsibilities	68	56.66%
3	Migration	32	26.66%
4	None of this	00	00.00%
Total		120	100

Table No.5 shows difficulties faced in getting higher education during drought in rural areas of Vaijapur tehsil. 100% respondents said that there are financial difficulties in pursuing higher education in drought condition. 56.66% respondents said that due to family responsibilities, higher education cannot be pursued in rural areas during drought. 26.66% respondents said that higher education is not possible due to having to migrate to earn money during drought.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After the observation of the dropout in post graduate education in Vaijapur tehsil we have some findings there are followings.

- 61% respondents said that not admitted for postgraduate studies after completion of graduation.
- 73.33% respondents said that they could not take admission in postgraduate classes due to financial difficulty.
- 43.33% respondents said that could not get admission for postgraduate education due to drought.
- 56.66% respondents said that post-graduation was not completed due to family responsibility.
- 53.33% respondents said that they are not able to get admission in the post graduate class as their married life starts at this time.
- 13.33% respondents said that after completing his graduation, he turned to other occupations. None of the respondents said that they have no interest in postgraduate education.
- 69.16% respondents said that we don't take admission as there is no guarantee of getting job after completion of post graduate.
- 100% respondents said that drought is a major obstacle to attaining higher education.
- 100% respondents said that there are financial difficulties in pursuing higher education in drought condition.
- 56.66% respondents said that due to family responsibilities, higher education cannot be pursued in rural areas during drought.
- 26.66% respondents said that higher education is not possible due to having to migrate to earn money during drought.
- 100% of the respondents said that higher education does not guarantee employment. The tendency towards post-graduate higher education seems to have diminished as students from rural areas do not feel that they can get a job even after getting higher education.

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The situation of higher education in India is still not satisfactory because, the gross enrollment ratio of higher education in India was 27.1 % in 2021. Education is an important tool for socialization and socio- cultural transformation along with personality development. Especially the higher education drives economic progress and economic progress drives poverty alleviation. Therefore the opportunity to get higher education should be made available to all sections of the society. As Vaijapur tehsil is permanently affected by drought, many difficulties are faced by rural students during this period. The farmers' income source is only agriculture. Due to that reason one has to face financial difficulties continuously. Under such circumstances students from rural areas very few complete their graduation. But they don't take admission for post -graduation. They are responsible for the livelihood of the family in drought conditions. Many students get married during pursuing their degree. Therefore, their post-graduation are incomplete. Migration is the biggest issue during drought. Most of the people in Vaijapur tehsil go as sugarcane labor in other districts. So they are dropout for their leading education.

In short, post graduate education is not completed due to drought, no guarantee of getting job, low economic, migration etc. The lack of enthusiasm or are apathy among rural students in terms of postgraduate education. This apathy seems to have arisen due to the fact that there is no guarantee of a job after completion of post -graduation. Although there are many difficulties in getting higher education in drought prone areas, so it is necessary to implement long-term financial and educational plans for such areas at the government level. It is need to take the work for water conservation and try to eradicate drought through people's participation. The government should provide transportation facilities and also create public awareness about higher education at the village level. If we want to improve higher education in India, it is necessary to extend postgraduate education at rural level, then can the status of higher education in rural areas be improved.

7. RECOMMENDATION

1. It is necessary to make efforts to eliminate in drought-prone areas at the government level and through people's participation.
2. Transport facilities should be provided for students coming from rural areas to cities for post-graduation.
3. Government should provide free hostel facilities for boys and girls in rural areas.
4. It is necessary to create a promising environment for higher education.
5. It is necessary to formulate a plan to create interest in higher education for students and to provide employment through higher education.
6. Roads in rural areas need to be improved so that students do not have to travel for education.
7. There is a need to provide permanent financial assistance to students in drought prone areas.

CONSENT

As per international standard or university standard, respondent's 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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