



Educational Quality of Slum Dwellers in Ichalkaranji

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Abstract:

The Human Development Index is a summery measure of achievements in key development of human development, i.e., health, education and income. Among this three dimensions education have equal importance in computing Human Development Index (HDI). Educations have big importance at individual human development. At macro level education is a basic human need and a key factor in overall development. The level and distribution of educational attainment also have impact on social outcomes, such as child mortality, fertility, education of children, and income distribution. Education will directly raise the well-being of individuals, but it will also raise their 'human capital' and capacity to acquire means for the satisfaction of other basic needs. On this backdrop, this study is related to the analysed the educational Quality of Slum Dwellers in Ichalkaranji. It is found that although the total educational level of the slum dwellers is low, it is constantly improving. For more outcome special efforts are needed to increase the level of education as well as human development of the slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji.

Key words: Human Development Index (HDI), Education, Literacy, slum dwellers,

Introduction:

Education means progressive change in the behaviour. Today, education has become a compulsory and inevitable need in human life. In real sense, if a person wants to lead a human life, in order to get honour in a developed and cultured society, then it is necessary to elevate your own academic level. Education is the development of the whole personality. The overall development includes many values, knowledge, intelligence, healthiness responsible citizenship, social harmony, ethics and spirituality, compassion, humanity and creativity etc. Over the entire life cycle of individuals, changes in behaviour that tend to be associated with more education of mothers or individuals themselves – can be viewed as potent factors in reducing child mortality, unemployment risks at a young age, vulnerability to natural disasters and the risk of falling in to disability (Samir Kc. et. al., 2014).

Therefore, education has become a central role in human development process. Deprived and vulnerable peoples cannot get resources without education. Not only that, they can't use their legal rights and capacity. In view of the universal importance of education, from the beginning the global HDR's has been given the central place to education for measure the status of human development of any region or group of people. As a result, this study is for critical analysis of the education level and literacy related information of the slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji.

Objectives of the Study

The present study has been determined the following objectives.

- A. To study the statistic of the literacy profile of the slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji.
- B. To study the current education level of the slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji.
- C. To understand the nature of education of the slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji .
- D. To suggest the remedies to improve an education level of the slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji.

Research Methodology

The present study has been purposely adopted the following research methodology.

1. The present study is based on primary as well as secondary data.
2. The primary data has been collected from various slums of the Ichalkaranji city and secondary data from published sources on websites.
3. Descriptive analytical methodology has been used for the study.

Literacy Ratio in Slums of Ichalkaranji

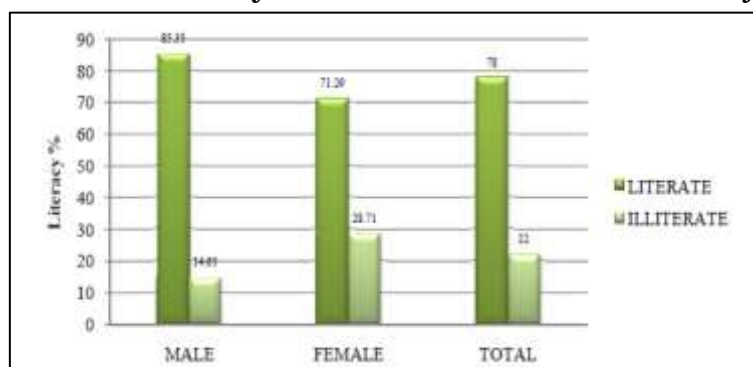
Next Table No. 1.1 has given information related to the literacy among the slum dwellers.

Table No. 1.1 – Literary profile of slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji (>7 yrs.)

Sr.no	Literacy Profile	MALE	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	Literate	740	85.35	678	71.29	1448	78
2	Illiterate	127	14.65	273	28.71	400	22
	Total	867	100	951	100	1818	100

Source – Compiled from field survey in slums of Ichalkaranji, 2017-18.

Figure no. 1.1 – Literacy ratio in slums of Ichalkaranji



As shown in the above table and figure no 1.1, 78% of the total 1818 respondents were literate. There is 85.35% literacy in the total male respondents. In the case of female, the literacy rate is 71.29% which is lower than that of men. According to **Census, 2011** the total literacy rate in slums of India was 84.11%. Male literacy was 88.76% and female literacy was 79.11%. There was 9.65% gender difference in literacy rate. The literacy rate in Maharashtra was (84.15% of the total, males – 89.3%, female-79%) almost same. Literacy figures of slums in Ichalkaranji have been collected in end of the year 2017. Even in comparison to literacy of slums in India and Maharashtra in 2011, the literacy level in Ichalkaranji slums is low.

There is also a higher gender (14.06%) gap in literacy rate in slums of Ichalkaranji. The highest percentage of illiteracy is in Vadar slum (48.7%). After that, Shivmurti Naik Nagar (39.70%), Jadhav Mala (37.00%), Sanjay Gandhi + Sonia Gandhi (31%) take a sequence. The maximum number of male illiterate has been detected in Vadar (38.88%), slum. Later, in Shivmurti Naik nagar (38.23%), Renuka nagar (24.44%) slum, the male illiteracy is significant. The high illiteracy among females found in Vadar (57.14%) slum. After that, Sanjay Gandhi + Soniya Gandhi (54.54%), Jadhav Mala (45.55%), Gosavi galli (38.52%) have more illiterate females.

Current Education Level of the Slum Dwellers in Ichalkaranji.

The literacy ratio of a community is of particular importance. The minimum literacy is the prerequisite condition for according minimum capabilities. Particularly literacy is important for the more disadvantaged people in slums. However, only minimum literacy is not useful for overall human development. According to census commission, the person who has least reading and writing ability is called a literate person. This definition does not consider intellectual capacity of society or individual.

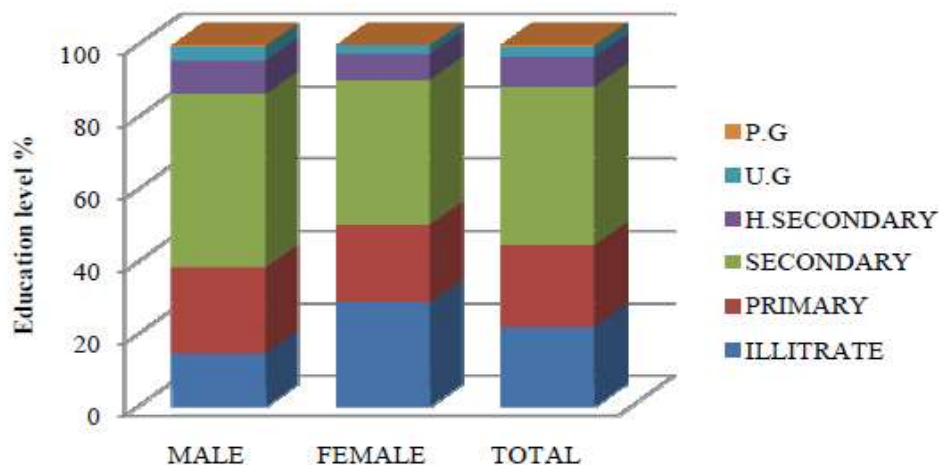
To this, it is important to understand the educational level of society. High educational qualification is a means of achieving greater potential. Development of capabilities in human development is of utmost importance. Next Table No.1.2 has given statistics showing the educational level of the Ichalkaranji slum dwellers.

Table No. 1.2 – Education level of slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji

Sr.no.	Education Level	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	Illiterate	127	14.65	273	28.71	400	22
2	Primary	206	23.76	205	21.56	411	22.61
3	Secondary	415	47.87	381	40.06	796	43.78
4	Higher Secondary	81	9.34	68	7.15	149	8.19
5	U. G	33	3.81	22	2.31	55	3.02
6	P. G	5	0.57	2	0.21	7	0.4
	Total	867	100	951	100	1818	100

Source – Compiled from field survey in slums of Ichalkaranji, 2017-18.

Figure no. 1.2 – Education level of slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji



The above table No. 1.2 illustrate that, 22% of the total number of slum respondents are illiterate. The illiteracy among male is 14.65% and the female illiteracy is almost twice as high as 28.71%. Considering the overall educational level of the slum dwellers, it is found that, 43.78% slum dwellers reached at the secondary education level.

The number of slum dwellers who reached primary level was 22.61%. The percentage of student reaching higher secondary level is 8.19%, while only 3% have graduated. The post graduates among the slum dwellers is negligible i.e. only 0.4%. Except illiteracy, all kind of educational level of male and female slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji is almost same. There is a need to make special efforts to reduce illiteracy among women in slums of Ichalkaranji. Although the total educational level of the slum dwellers is low, it is constantly improving. Because all boys and girls in the age group of 6 to 10 years has been currently enrolled in the school. During the survey, it has been recognized through discussion that the children pursuing secondary education have a passion for quality higher education. The quality of education is also a major concern. Direct testing of primary school students indicates very poor learning achievements in core areas of reading and mathematics with little improvement. Far greater efforts are needed not only to achieve quality universal primary education, but also to achieve the SDG target of universal secondary education (**India and MDG's, 2015**).

Although people in slums of Ichalkaranji are less educated, they all recognize the importance of education in the changing world. In slums of Ichalkaranji, the number of graduates and post graduates is very less. Hence, a special plan should be taken to improve higher education level of slum dwellers. There has been enough development of higher education institutions related to arts, science, commerce, engineering, etc.

Especially, for the last 35 years, the Night College of Arts and Commerce is working to provide higher education to the poor and deprived society in

Ichalkaranji and surrounding villages. However, it is a matter of concern that the level of higher education in slums of Ichalkaranji is still low. To improve the level of human development status of slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji, an improvement in the level of higher Secondary and higher education is important.

In brief, there is low literacy rate among female than male. While increasing the level of education in slums of Ichalkaranji, many children are far away from quality education. Special efforts are needed to increase the level of higher education among the slum dwellers.

Conclusions

The above study lead to the following major conclusions.

1. Literacy figures of slums in Ichalkaranji have been collected in end of the year 2017. Even in comparison to literacy of slums in India and Maharashtra in 2011, the literacy level in Ichalkaranji slums is low.
2. 22% of the total number of slum respondents are illiterate. The illiteracy among male is 14.65% and the female illiteracy is almost twice as high as 28.71%.
3. Considering the overall educational level of the slum dwellers, it is found that, 43.78% slum dwellers reached at the secondary education level. The number of slum dwellers who reached primary level was 22.61%. The percentage of student reaching higher secondary level is 8.19%, while only 3% have graduated. The post graduates among the slum dwellers is negligible i.e. only 0.4%.
4. Except illiteracy, all kind of educational level of male and female slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji is almost same.
5. Although the total educational level of the slum dwellers is low, it is constantly improving. Because all boys and girls in the age group of 6 to 10 years has been currently enrolled in the school.
6. In slums of Ichalkaranji, the number of graduates and post graduates is very less and the level of higher education in slums of Ichalkaranji is still low.
7. To improve the level of human development status of slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji, an improvement in the level of higher Secondary and higher education is important.

Remedies for an improvement in education level of slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji

Following major remedies will be applied for an improvement in education level of slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji.

1. Full fee waiver for all slum students living in slums. Including admission fees, all educational expenses will be borne by the Government.
2. Special care should be taken to prevent dropout of all slum students. For that special measures should be taken by understanding their difficulties, like independent study room, independent library, etc.
3. Special guidance facility should be provided to all slum students.

4. Special focus should be given to students pursuing higher education and emphasis should be placed on their overall personality development.

Epilogue

Education have big importance at individual and also overall societal human development. But in our country children's in deprived, tribal, economically weaker sections, majority rural peoples as well as slum peoples still do not get quality education. So they are lag behind in human development. It is also found that education level of the slum dwellers in Ichalkaranji is low. Simultaneously it is also fact that majority of slum peoples are aware about importance of their children's education. While increasing the level of education in slums of Ichalkaranji, many children are far away from quality education. Special efforts are needed to provide quality education and to increase the level of higher education among the slum students in Ichalkaranji.

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