

A study of the problems of non-enrolment and drop-out in schools of children in urban slums of Ghaziabad

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INTRODUCTION- The educational status among the slum population is very low (Chugh, 2010). These people are still unaware about the importance of education in their lives and due to educational backwardness, they are commonly seen as "breeding grounds" for social problems such as crime, drug addiction, high rate of mental illness, alcoholism and suicide. Different studies have pointed out that when educations as a carrier of development have been stressed, it is looked upon as a secondary requirement in urban slums. Due to low educational level, job market for the slum dwellers is evidently limited allowing the youth to seek employment in the informal sector.

RATIONALE-

- Study will be helpful for the organization to understand the problems at community level and take action accordingly.

METHODOLOGY-

STUDY TYPE-Observational Descriptive .

STUDY AREA– Urban slum of indirapuram district of Ghaziabad

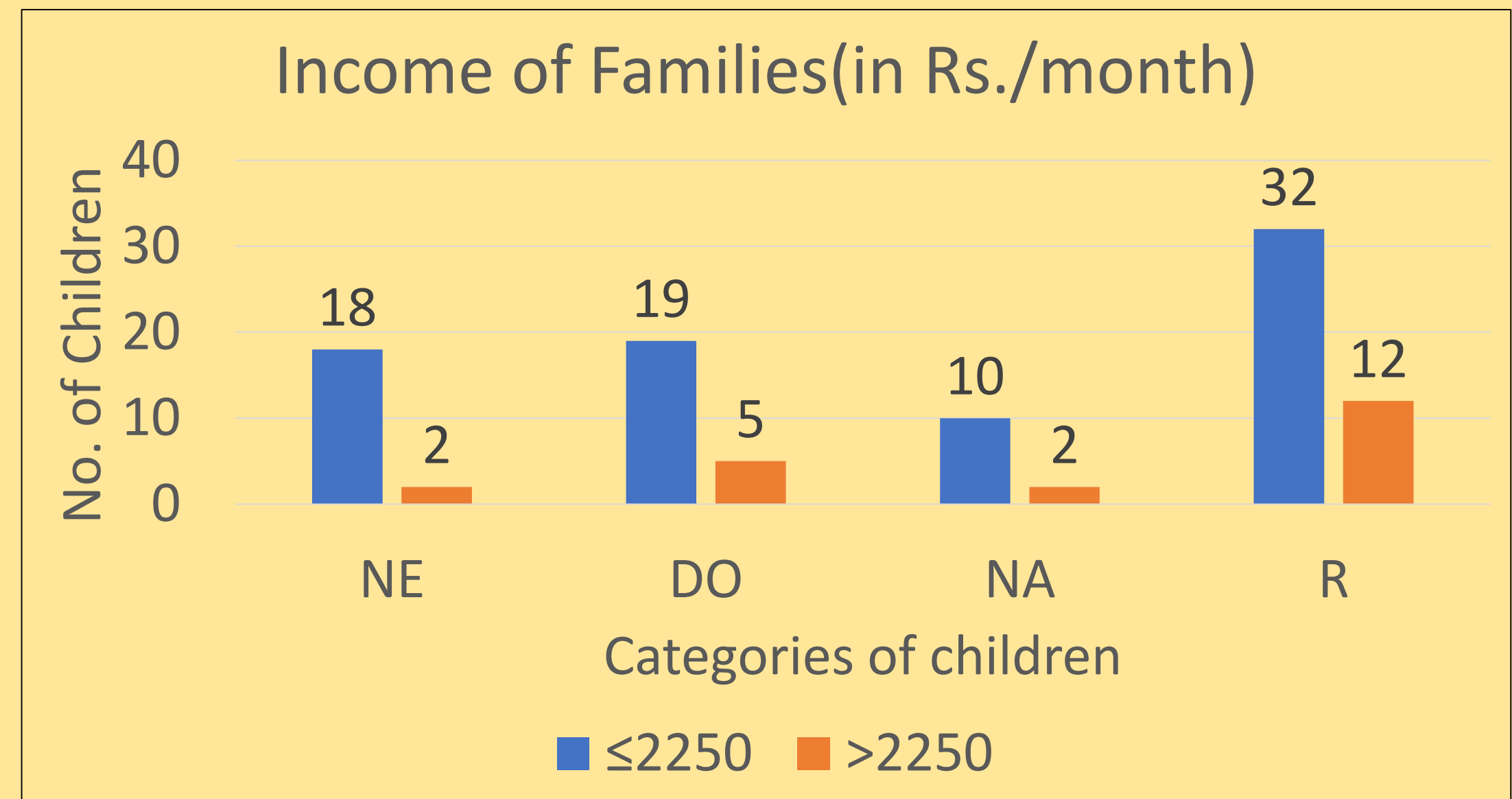
SAMPLE SIZE: 100 (age gp-5-16 yrs)

SAMPLING METHOD: Non probability sampling

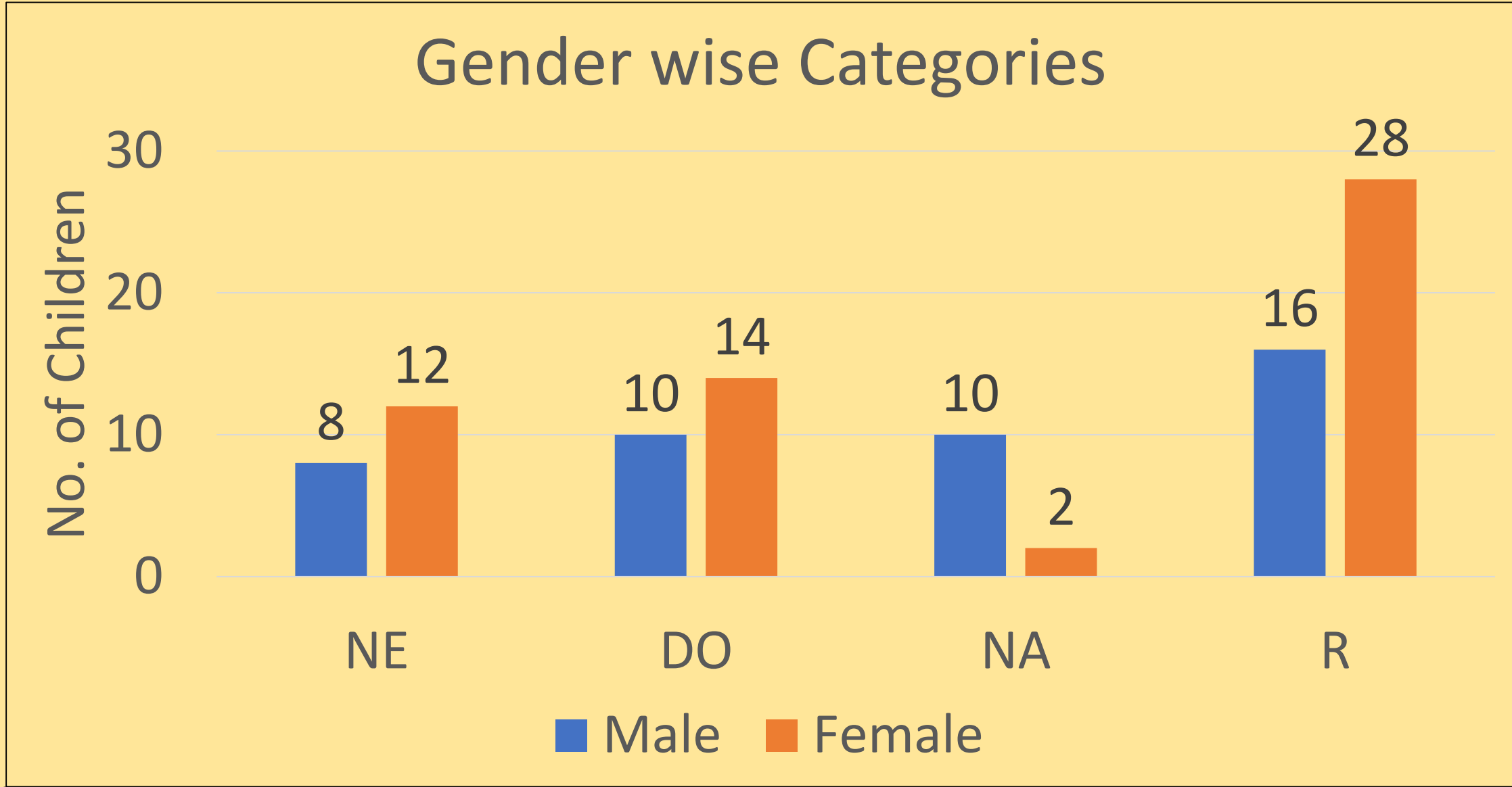
DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUE-Face to face interview

DATA COLLECTION TOOL- Semi structured questionnaire, face to face interview.

CASE FINDINGS-



In all the categories (NE, DO., N.A., R.) the percentage of children below poverty line was higher than percentage of children above poverty line.



Non-enrolment and drop out is found out to be higher among girls (21% and 25%). But more number of girls are continuing education than boys.

<u>Causes of</u> <u>NE</u>	<u>No. of boys.</u> <u>(%)</u>	<u>No. of NE girls</u> <u>(%)</u>
Poverty	4(50%)	4(33.33%)
Not interested	1(12.5%)	0(0%)
Not yet admitted (parental negligence)	1(12.5%)	0(0%)
Death of parents	0(0%)	0(0%)
Health related	2(25%)	3(25%)
Parental negligence	0(0%)	2(16.67%)
Household work	0(0%)	3(25%)
Total	8(100%)	12(100%)

In both boys and girls the common major cause was found to be poverty. There is hardly any gender difference seen except in girls it was found that in 25% cases it was household work and 25% cases was utter parental unwillingness to educate specially girls.

<u>Causes of</u> <u>D.O.</u>	<u>No. of D.O. boys</u> <u>(%)</u>	<u>No. of D.O. girls</u> <u>(%)</u>
Taking care of siblings	0(0%)	4(28.5%)
Death of parents	0(0%)	0(0%)
Failed	1(10%)	0(0%)
Not interested	3(30%)	2(14.3%)
Poverty	4(40%)	5(35.7%)
Health related	2(20%)	0(0%)
House hold work	0(0%)	3(21.5%)
Total	10(100%)	14(100%)

In both boys and girls the common major cause was found to be poverty. In boys after poverty, lack of interest(30%) followed by health related problems(20%) are the cause. But in girls, it is taking care of siblings (28.5%) followed by household work(21.5%).

RECCOMENDATIONS-

- More and more income generation and poverty alleviation programmes should be properly implemented under strict monitoring system.
- Government or NGOs should provide vocational training or informal education among the out of school youth which may help to get them economic engagement.
- Government should take initiative towards the overall development of slum schools and regarding water supply in the slum areas.
- Children should be taught to develop habit to remain clean and to keep the surrounding including class-room, school as well as home clean.