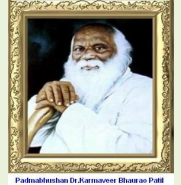




Smt. Laxmibai Bhaurao Patil



Pundhrikrishan Di Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's,

Laxmibai Bhaurao Patil Mahila Mahavidyalaya,

Solapur.

## Socio-Economic Analysis of College Student

Our Institute tries for overall development of students. To fulfill this aim, it is necessary to know about their Social, Economical and Educational background. Which will help us in strengthening their environment and providing the required input to them.

**Prepared By-**

**Dr.Avinash Dhavan, Asso. Professor, Dept. of Stat.**

**Bharathi Vidyapeeth, Solapur.**

## **1.1 Introduction:**

Solapur is a city situated on the south eastern part of the state of Maharashtra, and the border of Karnataka. Besides being called the textile capital because of the many textile industries based here, Solapur education was a dream come true to the many people working at providing education to the working people of Solapur. The Solapur University is situated in Solapur, and was established on 3rd August, 2004.

Gender inequality in education is extreme. Girls are less likely to access college, to remain in college or to achieve in education. Education helps women claim their rights and realise their potential in the economic, political and social arenas. It is also the single most powerful way to lift people out of poverty. Education plays a particularly important role as a foundation for girls' development towards adult life. It should be an intrinsic part of any strategy to address the gender-based discrimination against women and girls that remains prevalent in many societies.

Cultural and traditional values stand between girls and their prospects for education. The achievement of girls' right to education can address some of societies' deeply rooted inequalities, which condemn millions of girls to a life without quality education and, therefore, also all too often to a life of missed opportunities. Improving educational opportunities for girls and women helps them to develop skills that allow them to make decisions and influence community change in key areas. One reason for denying girls and women their right to an education is rarely articulated by those in charge: that is their fear of the power that girls will have through education. There is still some resistance to the idea that girls and women can be trusted with education. Education is also seen in some societies as a fear of change and now with globalization, the fear becomes even greater- fear to lose the cultural identity, fear of moving towards the unknown or the unwanted, fear of dissolving in the many others.

Educating girls and women is an important step in overcoming poverty. Inequality and poverty are not inevitable. "The focus on poverty reduction enables the right to education to be a powerful tool in making a change in the lives of girls and women. Poverty has been universally affirmed as a key obstacle to the enjoyment of human rights, and it has a visible gender profile. The main reason for this is the fact that poverty results from violations of human rights, including the right to education, which disproportionately affect girls and women. Various grounds of discrimination combine, trapping girls in a vicious downward circle of denied rights.

## **1.2 Importance of the Study:**

The College aims to offer the best possible environment and learning experience to encourage students to perform to their full potential. Students play a critical part in the evaluation, development and enhancement of the quality of this learning experience. Feedback from students allows the college to evaluate how its service provision is viewed by its most important group of stakeholders, namely its students.

**1.2 Objectives of the study:** Student feedback on study-units has two main objectives.

1. To provide students with the opportunity to comment on the quality of their learning experiences, as required in preparation for and as part of review processes.
2. To assess the success of academic provision in relation to the expectations of students.

## **1.4 Anonymity maintained:**

The student feedback exercise is entirely confidential and anonymous. The following procedures have been put in place to maintain anonymity and to ensure that students are not adversely affected by the feedback they submit:

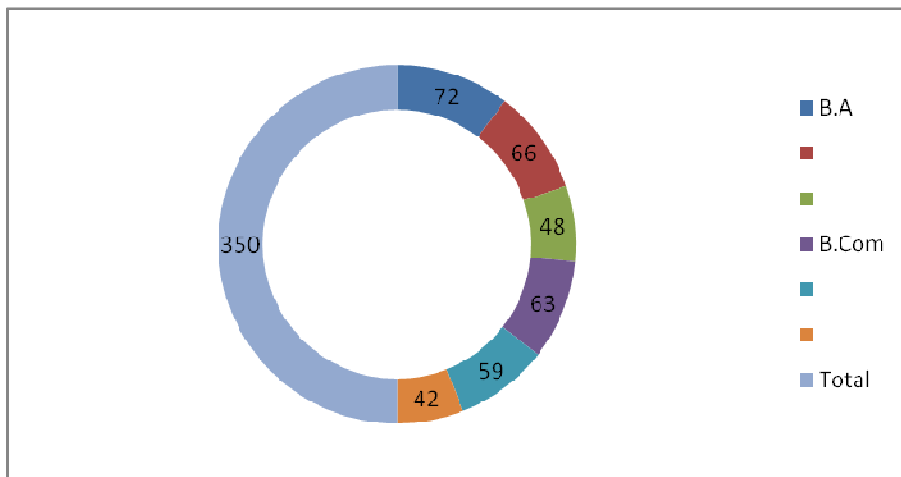
1. Students who fill up the questionnaire are not asked at any stage for their names or any other personal details which may be used to identify them.
2. Student response data is grouped together for the entire class for the purpose of data analysis. It is therefore impossible to associate comments and responses provided with any individual student.

## 1.5 Data Analysis & Interpretation:

### 5.1 Sample size

Stream	class	Sample size
B.A	I	72 (20.57)
	II	66 (18.85)
	III	48 (13.72)
B.Com	I	63 (18)
	II	59 (16.85)
	III	42 (12)
Total		350 (100)

Source: Data collected



Graph5.1 Sample Size

The above table provides the information about the sample size selected for the study.

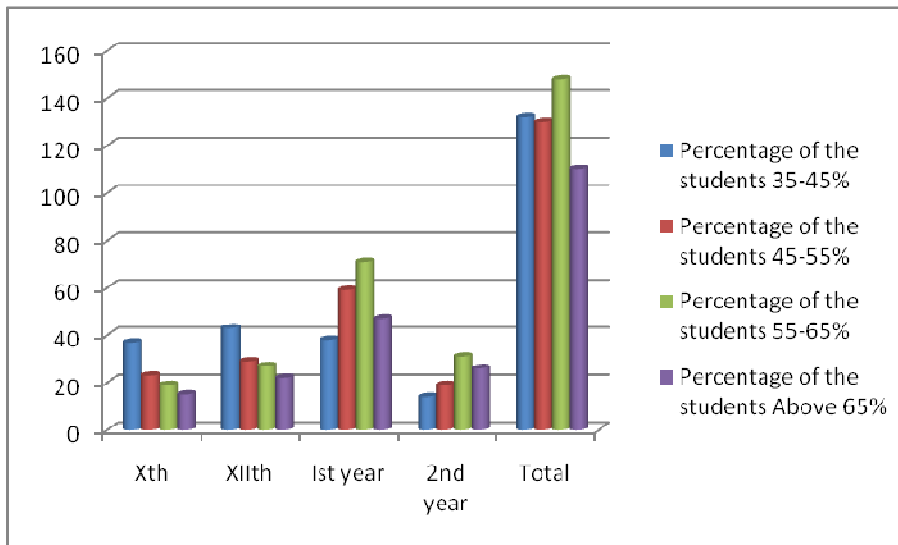
It is found that, majority (B.A. I-20.57% & B.Com I-18%) of the students are found in I<sup>st</sup> year in respected classes.

So, conclude that the goodwill of the institute is increasing in the society as the strength is increasing every year.

## 5.2 Progress of Students (II & III year)

Percentage	Class				Total
	X <sup>th</sup>	XII <sup>th</sup>	I <sup>st</sup> year	2 <sup>nd</sup> year	
35-45%	37 (7.11)	43 (8.26)	38 (7.30)	14 (2.69)	132 (25.36)
45-55%	23 (4.42)	29 (5.57)	59 (11.34)	19 (3.65)	130 (24.98)
55-65%	19 (3.65)	27 (5.19)	71 (13.65)	31(5.96)	148 (28.45)
Above 65%	15 (2.88)	22 (4.23)	47 (9.03)	26 (5)	110 (21.14)
Total					520 (100)

Source: Data collected



**Graph5.2 Sample Size**

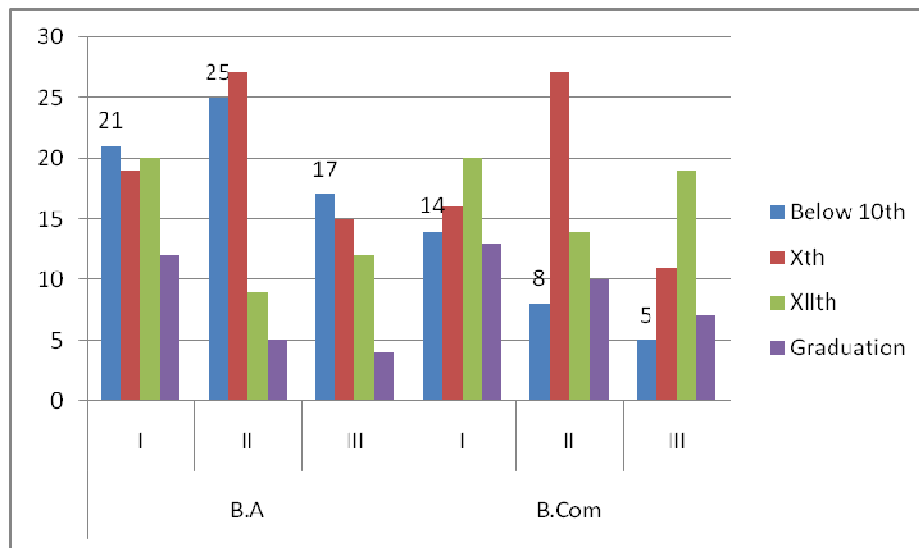
The above table provides the reveals the progress of the respondents in academics.

Majority (28.45%) of respondents percentage had increased in the range of 55% to 65%. So, state that the respondents have shown their progress in academics by joining this institute.

### 5.3 Qualification of Parents.

Stream	Class	Below X <sup>th</sup>	X <sup>th</sup>	XII <sup>th</sup>	Graduation	Total
B.A	I	21 (23.33)	19 (16.52)	20 (21.27)	12 (23.52)	72 (20.57)
	II	25 (27.77)	27 (23.47)	9 (9.57)	5 (9.80)	66 (18.85)
	III	17 (18.88)	15 (13.04)	12 (12.76)	4 (7.84)	48 (13.71)
B.Com	I	14 (15.55)	16 (13.91)	20 (21.27)	13 (25.49)	63 (18)
	II	8 (8.88)	27 (23.47)	14 (14.89)	10 (19.60)	59 (16.85)
	III	5 (5.55)	11 (9.56)	19 (20.21)	7 (13.72)	42 (12)
Total		90 (25.71)	115 (32.85)	94 (26.85)	51 (14.57)	350 (100)

Source: Data collected



Graph 5.3 Sample Size

The above table evidences the qualification of the respondents parents.

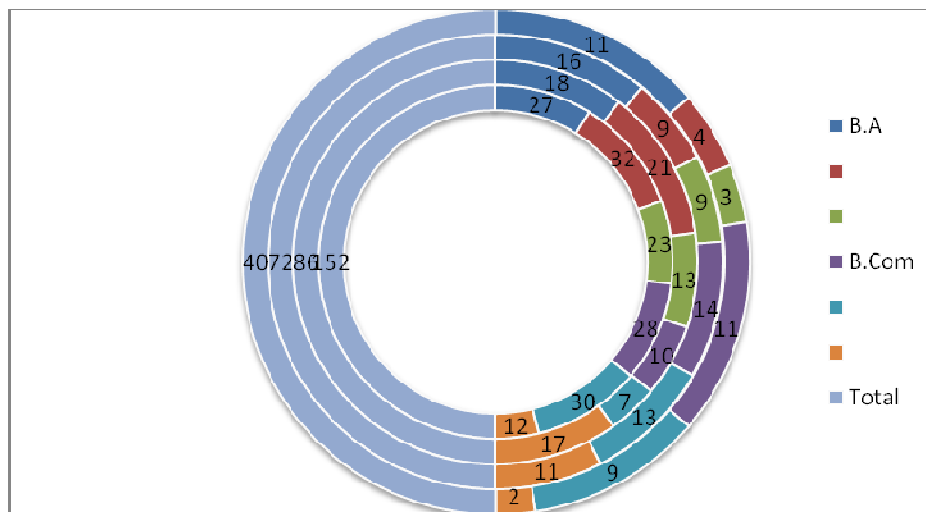
Majority (26.85%) of the respondents parents are either XII<sup>th</sup> or below XII<sup>th</sup> where as very few (14.57%) of the respondents parents are graduate.

So, conclude that the students parents are not highly educated then too they emphasis on their children for higher education.

### 5.4 Occupation of Parents.

Stream	Class	Farmer	Business	Job	Other	Total
B.A	I	27 (7.71)	18(5.14)	16 (4.57)	11 (3.14)	72 (20.57)
	II	32 (9.14)	21 (6)	9 (2.57)	4 (11.42)	66 (18.85)
	III	23 (6.57)	13 (3.71)	9 (2.57)	3 (0.85)	48 (13.71)
B.Com	I	28 (8)	10 (2.85)	14 (4)	11 (3.14)	63 (18)
	II	30 (8.57)	7 (2)	13 (3.71)	9 (2.57)	59 (16.85)
	III	12 (3.42)	17 (4.85)	11 (3.14)	2 (.57)	42 (12)
Total		152 (43.41)	86 (24.57)	72 (20.57)	40 (11.42)	350 (100)

Source: Data collected



Graph 5.4 Sample Size

The above table reveals the information about the profession of the students parents.

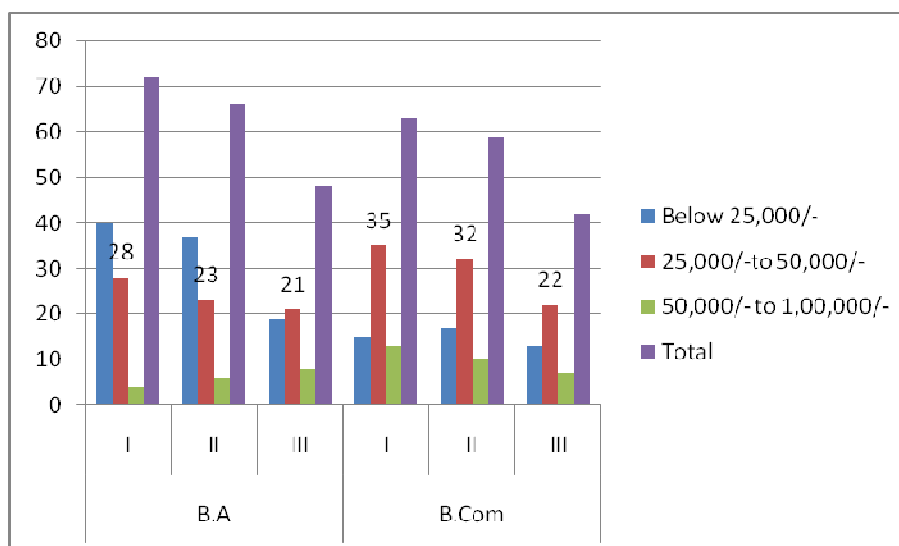
Majority (43.41%) of the respondents are in the opinion that their parents occupation is farming. Some of the respondents are in the opinion that their parents are in business (24.57%) & job (20.57%) each respectively. Very few (11.42%) respondents parents are in other occupation.

Here we can state that as majority of the parents occupation is farming which indicates that the the students parents are from poor families.

### 5.5 Annual Income of Parents.

Stream	Class	Below 25,000/-	25,000/-to 50,000/-	50,000/- to 1,00,000/-	Total
B.A	I	40 (11.42)	28 (8)	4 (1.14)	72 (20.57)
	II	37 (10.57)	23 (6.57)	6 (1.71)	66 (18.85)
	III	19 (5.42)	21 (6)	82 (2.28)	48 (13.71)
B.Com	I	15 (4.28)	35 (10)	13 (3.71)	63 (18)
	II	17 (4.85)	32 (9.14)	10 (2.85)	59 (16.85)
	III	13 (3.71)	22 (6.28)	7 (2)	42 (12)
Total		141 (40.28)	161 (46)	48 (13.71)	350 (100)

Source: Data collected



**Graph 5.5 Sample Size**

The above table provides the information about the annual income of the respondents parents. Majority (**46%**) of the respondents parents annual income is found in the range of 25,000/- to 50,000/- Rs. Most (40.28%) of the respondents respondents parents annual income is below 25,000/-. Very (13.71%) few respondents annual income is from the range of 50,000/- to 1,00,000/-.

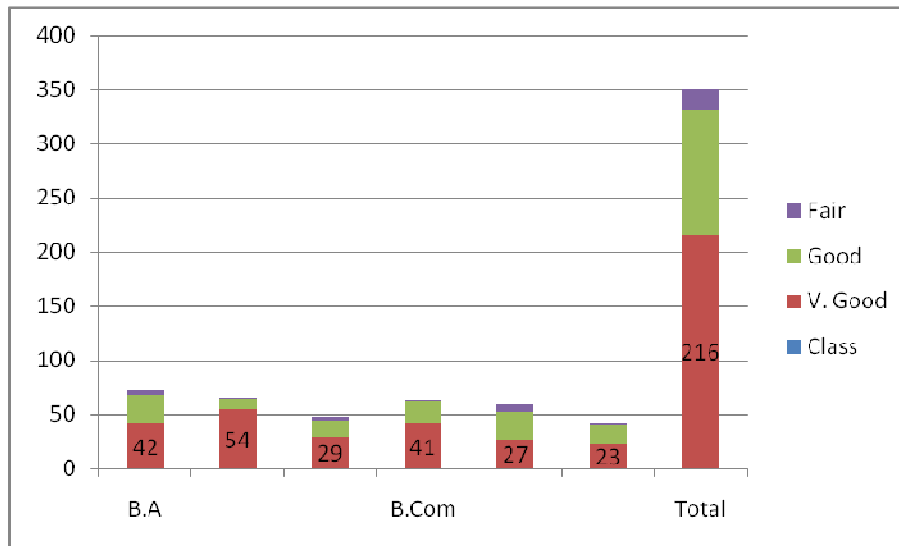
Thus, it is evident that majority of the respondents economic condition is week.



### 5.6 Opinion of respondents about college.

Stream	Class	V. Good	Good	Fair	Total
B.A	I	42 (12)	26 (7.42)	4 (1.14)	72 (20.57)
	II	54 (15.42)	10 (2.85)	2 (0.57)	66 (18.85)
	III	29 (8.28)	16 (4.57)	3 (0.85)	48 (13.71)
B.Com	I	41 (11.71)	21 (6)	1 (0.28)	63 (18)
	II	27 (7.71)	25 (7.14)	7 (2)	59 (16.85)
	III	23 (6.57)	17 (4.85)	2 (0.57)	42 (12)
Total		216 (61.71)	115 (32.85)	19 (5.42)	350 (100)

Source: Data collected



Graph 5.6 Sample Size

The above table provides the information about the opinion of the respondents towards college.

Majority of the respondents have graded the college as V. Good (61.71%) & Good (32.85%) each respectively. Very few respondents have graded the college as fair (5.42%).

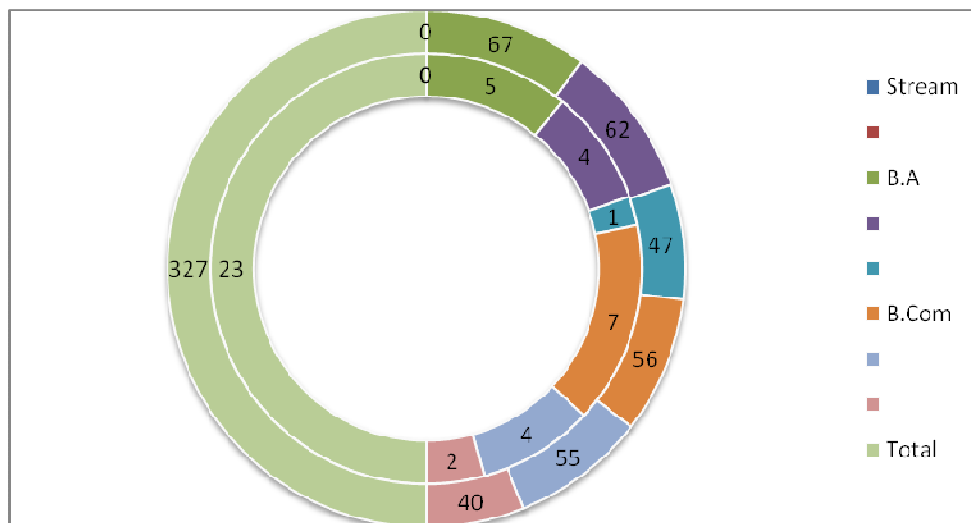
The satisfaction factor is important for image building. Here the respondents have shown their satisfaction towards the college by grading it as v.good & good each respectively.

So, conclude that the respondents are satisfied with the overall functioning of college.

**5.7 Family member a student of same college.**

Stream	Class	Comment		Total
		Yes	No	
B.A	I	5 (1.42)	67 (19.14)	72 (20.57)
	II	4 (1.14)	62 (17.71)	66 (18.85)
	III	1 (0.28)	47 (13.42)	48 (13.71)
B.Com	I	7 (2)	56 (16)	63 (18)
	II	4 (1.14)	55 (15.71)	59 (16.85)
	III	2 (0.57)	40 (11.42)	42 (12)
Total		23 (6.57)	327 (93.42)	350 (100)

Source: Data collected



Graph 5.7 Sample Size

The above table provides the information about the family member if studied in the same college.

Majority (**93.42%**) of the respondents family members have not studied in the same college.

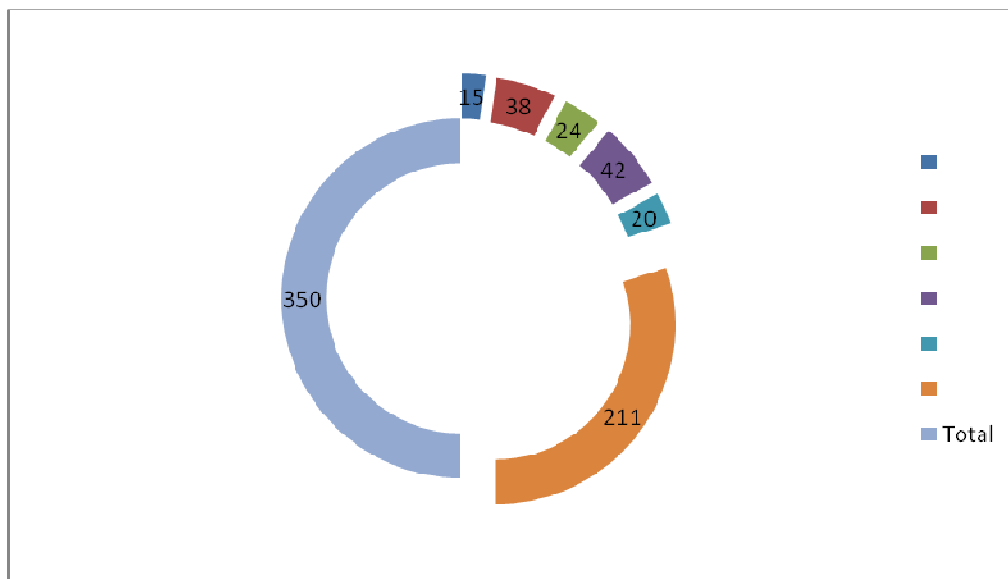
Very (6.57%) few respondents family members have studied in the same college.

So conclude that the respondents are the elder daughter in their family.

### 5.8 Distance from home to college.

Km	Distance in Km						Total
	2 Km	3Km	4 Km	5 Km	8 Km	10 or more Km	
No. of Students	15 (4.28)	38 (10.85)	24 (6.85)	42 (12.00)	20 (5.71)	211 (60.28)	350 (100)

Source: Data collected



Graph 5.8 Sample Size

The above table reveals the information of distance from the home to college of the respondents.

Majority (**60.28%**) of the respondents distance from home to college is ten or more than ten kilometers. Most of the respondents distance from home to college is five kilometers (12%) & three kilometers (10.85%), each respectively.

Some (5.71%) of the students stay eight kilometer from the college.

Very few number of respondents stay near the college two kilometers (4.28%), four kilometers (6.85%) respectively.

As majority of the students stay ten or more kilometers away from the college hence conclude that the earge to study is seen in the respondents.

## 6. Findings & Conclusions:

### Findings:

- 1) It is found that, majority (B.A. I-20.57% & B.Com I-18%) of the students are in I<sup>st</sup> year in respective classes.
- 2) Majority (28.45%) of students percentage had increased in the range of 55% to 65%.
- 3) Majority (26.85%) of the respondents parents are either XII<sup>th</sup> or below XII<sup>th</sup>.
- 4) Majority (43.41%) of the respondents parents profession is farming.
- 5) Majority of the respondents parents annual income is in the range of 25,000/- to 50,000/- Rs.
- 6) Majority of the respondents have graded the college as V. Good (61.71%) & Good (32.85%) each respectively.
- 7) Majority (93.42%) of the respondents family members have not studied in the same college.
- 8) Majority (60.28%) of the respondents distance from home to college is ten or more than ten kilometers.
- 9) The students have developed in academics.
- 10) The interest of the students has increased in extracurricular activities like sports, reading etc.
- 11) The overall personality of the students has developed.
- 12) The student's confidence level is increased.
- 13) The students have expressed their satisfaction towards their college with respect to college campus & faculty members.

### **Students Suggestions:**

- 1) The college should emphasis on improving the playground facilities.
- 2) There is no sufficient and hygienic drinking water. So, the college should make the provision for the same as soon as possible.

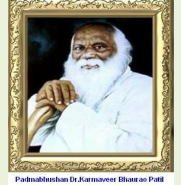
### **Conclusion:**

In this era of globalization and cut throat competition nations survival and success is by and large depend on quality of population. Our country India is considered 2<sup>nd</sup> youngest country in the World, just after Qatar. This implies our country's performance in future and in present is in the hands of youth. Any nation's true strength lies in the abilities i.e. physical and mental of young generation. Fortunately, we have majority young people. Further our young generation is pretty capable and enough intelligent that our country or every country requires. What really we need to do is to shape this youth socially and economically well.

This survey reveals that we are and we have been in right direction as of now. Country's health can be examined not only on economic ground but also on social ground too. This study revealed the fact that our next generation will handle our country outstandingly well.



Smt. Laxmibai Bhaurao Patil



Pt. Mahadharan Di. Jarnawat Bhaurao Patil

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's,

Laxmibai Bhaurao Patil Mahila Mahavidyalaya,

Solapur.

## An Economic Survey of Slum Area in Solapur

**Economic Survey** gives a detailed account of the state of the economy, prospects and the policy challenges. It carries sectoral overviews and comments on reform measures that are required. The survey's outlook serves as a marker about future policy moves.

The survey puts out economic growth forecasts, giving out detailed reasons why it believes the economy will expand faster or decelerate.

## **1.1 Introduction:**

Economy is a system by which people get a living. When we look at the world we find that different people are engaged in different types of work in the factory a shopkeeper sells his good to the Customer, a clerk works in an office, a teacher teaches in the classroom and so on. Have you even thought of it.

If you ask this question to anyone of them, you will get very simple and straight forward answer that we work to earn our live lined (or bread and butter). It means that different people are engage in different types of work in order to earns it by ding some Manual labour and somebody else doing by some other business. In order to perform the various types of jobs for livelihood, we require some sort of system, organization or structure to this we call an economy. Thus an economy is a system by which people get a living.

The sector of the Solapur economy employs what portion of the working Population. The distribution of working population is of an economy in different occupation is know as occupation structure. Occupational structure indicates the structure of economic values. i.e. it tells us on what sector do the People of Solapur depends for their livelihood. Besides this occupational structure also indicates structure also indicates the development of the economy.

## **1.2 Importance of the Study:**

The College aims to address and create slum development programmes and poverty alleviation methods, so, it is necessary to understand the needs of these communities. Therefore, we require data with high granularity in the Solapur context. Our survey of Solapur covered all the slums across the city. The slums were chosen based on stratification criteria, which included geographical location of the slum.

The College aims to study the slum areas economic conditions and infrastructure facilities from where the students have came from. The survey was made by the students from their respective areas.

1.2 **Objectives of the study:** The main purpose of the study was to obtain a better understanding of the nature of urban poverty, to unpack the needs, issues and problems of slum dwellers, but also how slum-dwellers contribute to the urban economy and why households live in slums. The primary research questions were:

- What is the economic contribution (labour, production aspects) of the urban poor to the city's and the education of their childrens
- What are the infrastructure facilities (health, water, mobility, sanitation) that are available?
  - Are they affordable, accessible and who pays for it (state/private)?
- What is the demographic and economic profile of the people living in slums?

We combined a structured survey with focus groups and personal interviews. While the structured survey supported the systematic data collection, the use of the qualitative methods such as focus group discussions. Personal interviews allowed for individuals living in the slums to articulate their concerns and also supported further processing of the data, for instance to create categories.

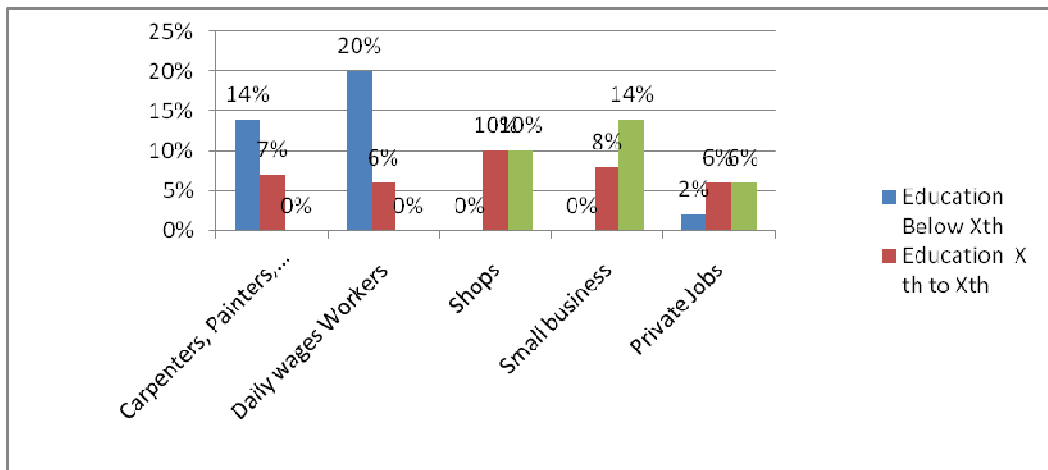


## 1.5 Data Analysis & Interpretation:

5.1 Table showing occupation wise education of the respondents

Occupation	Education			Total
	Below X <sup>th</sup>	X <sup>th</sup> to X <sup>th</sup>	Graduation	
Carpenters, Painters, garages	07 (14%)	02 (07%)	00 (00%)	09 (21%)
Daily wages Workers	10 (20%)	03 (06%)	00 (00%)	13 (26%)
Shops	00 (00%)	05 (10%)	05 (10%)	10 (20%)
Small business	00 (00%)	04 (08%)	07 (14%)	11 (22%)
Private Jobs	01 (02%)	03 (06%)	03 (06%)	07 (14%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 (36%)</b>	<b>17 (34%)</b>	<b>15 (30%)</b>	<b>50 (100)</b>

Source: Data collected



**Graph5.1 Sample Size**

The above table reveals the occupation wise education of the respondents..

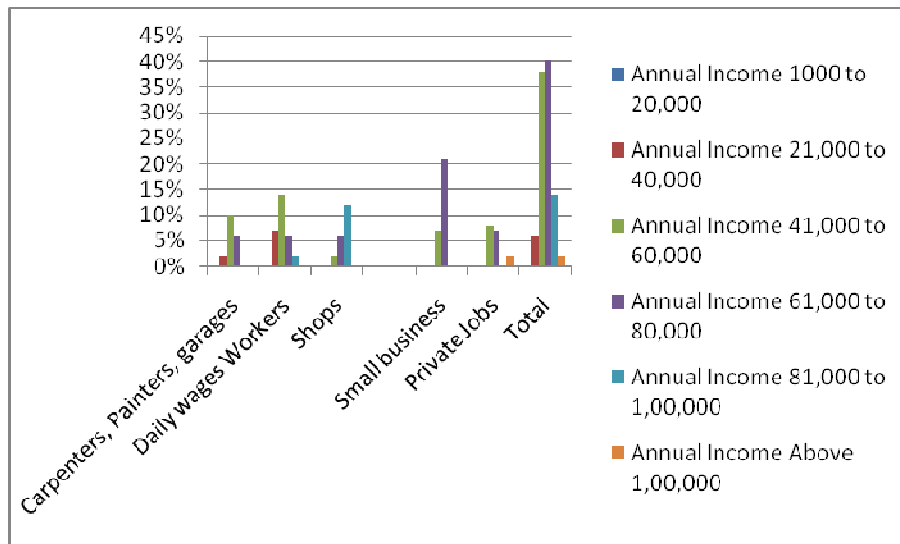
Majority of respondents education is below SSC (36%) followed by HSC (34%) and some are Graduated (30%).

So, we can state that, the people living in slum areas are not highly qualified.

## 5.2 Occupation wise Annual income

Occupation	Annual Income						Total
	1000 to 20,000	21,000 to 40,000	41,000 to 60,000	61,000 to 80,000	81,000 to 1,00,000	Above 1,00,000	
Carpenters, Painters, garages	00 (00%)	01 (02%)	05 (10%)	03 (06%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	09 (21%)
Daily wages Workers	00 (00%)	02 (07%)	07 (14%)	03 (06%)	01 (02%)	00 (00%)	13 (26%)
Shops	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	01 (02%)	03 (06%)	06 (12%)	00 (00%)	10 (20%)
Small business	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	02 (07%)	09 (21%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	11 (22%)
Private Jobs	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	04 (08%)	02 (07%)	00 (00%)	01 (02%)	07 (14%)
Total	00 (00%)	03 (06%)	19 (38%)	20 (40%)	07 (14%)	01 (02%)	50 (100)

Source: Data collected



Graph 5.3 Sample Size

The above table evidences the income of the respondents and their annual income..

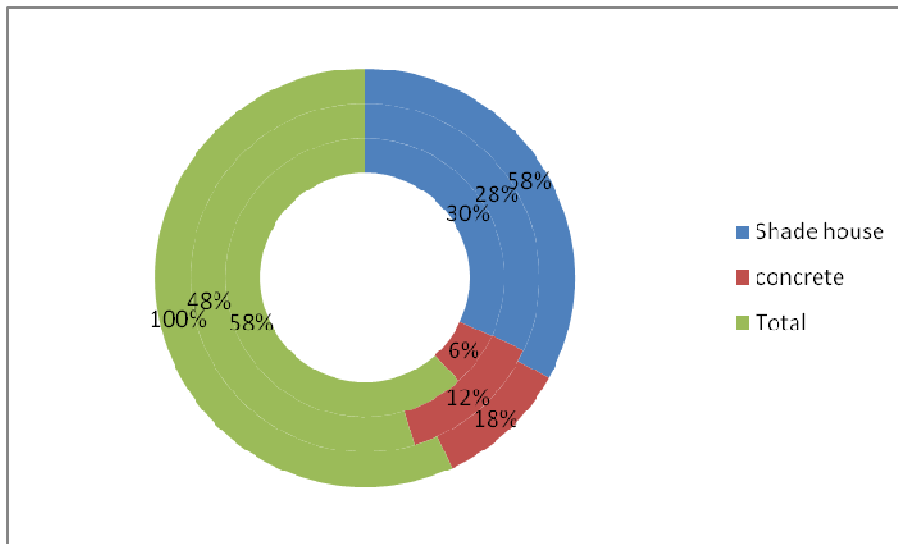
Majority (40%) of the respondents income is in the range of 61,000 to 80,000 thousand per annum followed by 41,000 to 60,000 i.e 38%.

Here we can state that as majority (40%) of the respondents income lies in the range of 61,000 to 80,000 which indicates that the respondents are very economically poor.

### 5.3 Housing facility of the respondents.

Type of house	Class	Mud	Hut	Shade house	concrete	Total
Ownership	Self	08 (16%)	00 (00%)	15 (30%)	03 (06%)	26 (58%)
	Rental	04 (08%)	00 (00%)	14 (28%)	06 (12%)	24 (48%)
total		12 (24%)	00 (00%)	29 (58%)	09 (18%)	50 (100%)

Source: Data collected



Graph 5.4 Sample Size

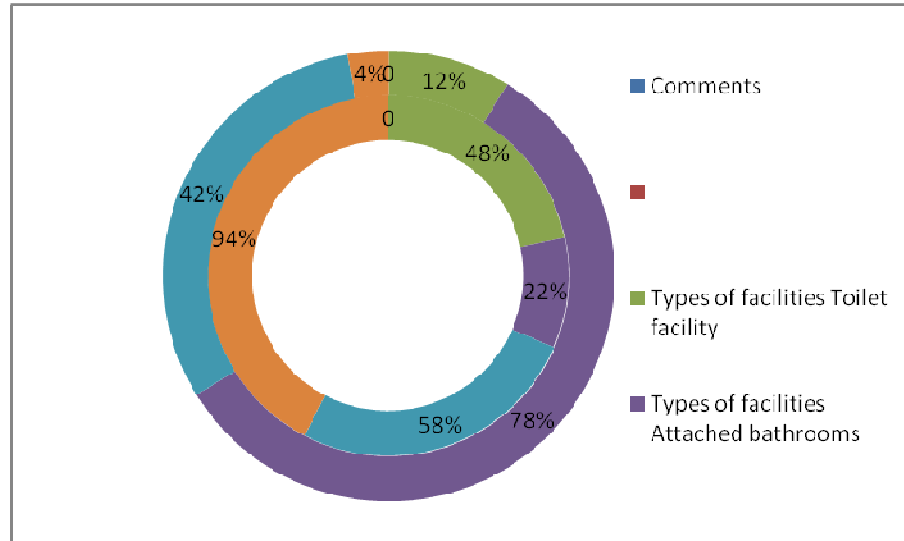
The above table reveals the information about the housing ownership and types of houses of the respondents.

Majority (**58%**) of the respondents have their own house which are shade house (30%). Some (48%) of the respondents hold the rental house which are shade house (28%). Here we can state that as majority of the respondents stays in their own houses which are shade houses.

**5.4 Infrastructure facilities available with the respondents.**

Comments	Types of facilities			
	Toilet facility	Attached bathrooms	Separate water connection	Separate electricity connection
Yes	44 (48%)	11 (22%)	29 (58%)	48 (94%)
No	06 (12%)	39 (78%)	21 (42%)	02 (04%)
Total	50 (100%)	50 (100%)	50 (100%)	50 (100%)

Source: Data collected



Graph 5.5 Sample Size

The above table provides the information about the Infrastructure facilities of the respondents.

Majority of the respondents have the facility of separate electricity (94%), Separate water connection (58%), and toilet facility (48%). Whereas 78% of the respondents don't have attached bathrooms and separate water connections (42%)

Thus, it is evident that the slum areas yet lacks in Infrastructure facilities.

## **6. Findings & Conclusions:**

### **Findings:**

1. It is found that, majority of respondents education is below SSC (36%).
2. Majority (40%) of the respondents income lies in the range of 61,000 to 80,000
3. Majority (58%) of the respondents have their own house which are shade house.
4. Majority 78% of the respondents don't have attached bathrooms and separate water connections (42%)

### **Conclusion:**

The vast majority of slums are located in and around urban centres in the less economically developed countries, which are also experiencing greater rates of urbanization compared with more developed countries. This rapid rate of urbanization is cause for significant concern given that many of these countries often lack the ability to provide the infrastructure (e.g., roads and affordable housing) and basic services (e.g., water and sanitation) to provide adequately for the increasing influx of people into cities. This survey reveals that we are and we have been in right direction as of now. Country's growth can be examined not only on economic ground but also on social ground too.

This study revealed the fact that for the development of the slum area people there is an need of education, which our college is providing for the students.