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DROPOUT OF RURAL GIRL CHILD – CAUSES AND PREVENTION



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ABSTRACT :

The girl education is very important for the development of the family and the nation. In this paper author tried to highlight the causes of dropout of rural girl child at different age group. At primary level the enrollment of the girl child is almost equal to the boys but at upper primary and higher secondary level the dropout ratio of girl child increases. Here, we will try to understand the reasons of dropout of rural girl child.

KEYWORDS: Dropout Ratio, Rural Girl child.

INTRODUCTION :

Education means the modification of the behavior of the child. Modification of behavior means we prepare the individual for future life. She will be able to adjust in any environment. Education gives them rational thinking, logic, reasoning and make them aware about their rights and duties. In India the education is essential for both Girls and boys. The girl education is the need of the hour for both rural Urban girls. Education is as essential to everyone as the air and water is essential for the survival of the organism. In rural India mostly parents think that the girl education is not important. The girl child will see the household work and their siblings. She should be prepared for the house hold work after the attainment of certain age she

will be married. It is the need of the hour to motivate the parents for sending their girl child to school for getting education. In the following Para we will discuss causes of low enrolment at different level of education.

Causes of Dropout of Rural Girl Child in India: There are certain causes of dropout of girl child at different level of schooling in India some of them discuss below.

1. Uneducated Mother:

In India women education is low. Due to lack of education mother does not support to their girl child for education. The educated mother motivates their girl child for education. As per the ASER survey report 2016 shows the level of education in Indian women. It is presented in Table-1

Year	No schooling	Std. I-V	Std. VI -X	Above X
2010	49.2	18.1	26.7	6.0
2012	50.4	15.6	27.1	6.9
2014	47.9	15.0	28.6	8.4
2016	46.9	14.4	29.9	9.1

From the above table it is clear that mostly women are uneducated. There are some mothers who do not get primary education and they do not get enrolled in any type of education system. The percentage of women who study above the X th class is very low. If women are uneducated the dropout ratio of girl child will be high because she do not know the importance of education and she will not support and motivate the the girl child for education.

2. Safety of the Girl child in the way to school.

Safety of the girl child is one of the most important issues in India. The parents are more concern about the safety of the girl child. In rural India schools are not near to their home. Some village has I to VIII class school and some villages having up to V class. After passing out from these schools the girl child will move to another school which is located in distance places. The parents do not allow his or her child to go for study in another school which is far away from their home. According to Rachel William, the girl child leave the school due to harassment by the older boys in the hour long walk from her home to school. In a conservative society of India mother always blame to their girl child for any kind of harassment so the girl do not dare to tell her parents about it. Thus the drop out ratio of girl child increases. The girl students left their study after completing the available education in their village.

3. Safety of Girl child in the School:

Safety of the girl child in the school is another cause of dropout. The school should provide the safety to girl child. The school should have the boundary wall so the girl child will play and study freely without any fear. As per the ASER report of 2016 there are 40% schools not having the boundary wall in schools. The government has tried to construct the boundary wall in the school. The following table shows the condition of school boundary wall.

Percentage of schools with Boundary Wall as per ASER Survey Report 2016

Year	Percentage
2010	51%
2012	54.7%
2014	58.8%
2016	60.4%

It is evident from the above table that the in 2016, 39.6 schools do not have boundary wall in the school. If we compare the data from 2010 to 2016 the construction of boundary wall in school has been improved but still there is scope of constructing boundary wall in the school.

4. Availability of Toilet in Rural school:

The non availability of the toilet in the school for girl child is another cause of dropout. The girl child needs hygienic toilets in the school. According to (FOGSI) Obstetrics and Gynecologists Society of India found that the puberty age of girl child in India is between 10 to 16 years. The girl child needs some special attention after 10 years of age. The menstruation starts at this age so safe toilet is required in school. According to ASER report 2016 there is shortage of usable toilets in the rural schools. We can understand it by the following table.

All India Level Girls Toilet available in Rural School as per the ASER report 2016

Years	Available Useable Toilet in %
2010	32.9
2012	48.1
2014	55.1
2016	61.9

Source: Annual Status of Educational Report 2016 Rural

If we see the above table it is clear that the government has taken many initiatives but still there is a need of building new toilets in the school and make useable to old one toilet. From 2010 to 2016 there is a tremendous growth in providing toilets in rural school but still there is 39.9 % school not having useable toilets.

5. Paucity of secondary and senior secondary schools for Girls

The drop out ratio of the girl child is seen from upper primary but the drop out ratio is more at secondary and senior secondary level. The main cause of dropout at this level is due to paucity of the secondary and senior secondary school in rural India according to Annual Survey of Education Report (ASER) the number of school sharply decreases at secondary and senior secondary school. In 2015-2016, for every 100 elementary schools (classes I to VIII) in rural India, there were 14 offering Secondary classes (IX and X) and only six offering senior secondary classes (X-XII). It has not helped that so many secondary schools are privately-owned, fee charging schools. At the elementary level, only 5% listed in the official statistics are private unaided schools while 40% schools offering secondary or senior secondary are private, unaided institutions. This stacks the odds against girls' education and leads to dropouts.

TAKEN PREVENTION FOR MINIMIZING THE GIRLS DROPOUT RATIO:

The problem of dropout among the girls child is one of the important problem so it should be addressed. The following preventive measures will help in minimizing the dropout ratio of the girls.

1. Establishing more G.G.I.C :

It is well known fact that Indian society is closed society and parents do not like co-education system so the more girls' school and colleges should be open so girl will study in their own environment without fear. The girl student feel free in school and they tell their problem to their lady teacher. The government has tried his level best to establish Government Girls School but still there is a need to establish more Government Girls School and Colleges.

2. Providing Useable and Seperate Toilets for Girls and boys Student in the school.

It is well known fact that the one reason of dropout ratio of girls' child is availability of useable toilets in the schools. It is the responsibility of the educational administrator to provide the separate and useable toilets in the school for girl child. The toilets should be clean and neat. The school administration

should provide the safai karamchari so toilet will clean in routine. The school should be girl student friendly and help them in study through motivation and counseling.

3. Providing Quality of education in schools:

The quality of education at school level is deteriorating day by day. In the government schools the quality of education is not good. The teachers are devoting time in teaching they are not dedicated teachers. If the quality of education degraded in the school the parents will disheartened and they start thinking that what is the benefit if our girl did know anything although we are sending her in school regularly. The negative attitude will develop among the parents and they will stop sending their girl child in the school. The teacher is fully responsible for developing negative attitude among the parents. If student will not get quality education they need private tuition for improving quality, the poor parents will afford it and ultimately they withdraw their girl child and she become a dropout.

4. Deployment of Lady Teachers in every rural school:

The Education officers of the state should ensure the posting at least one lady teacher in the rural school. If a lady teacher will be appointed in the school the retention and enrolment will increase in the school. If a lady teacher from the same village will be appointed in the school, confidence of the girls' students will improve and they will feel secure. The girl students will feel free to share their problem with lady teacher. The lady teacher will be the good motivator to girl student and she can present herself as a beneficiary of education. The girl student will imitate her and they try to get education for better future.

SUMMARY:

In this paper author tries to highlight the causes of dropout of girl child. The causes of dropout discussed in detail are safety of the girl child in the way to school, safety of the girl child in the school, availability of the toilet in rural school, Paucity of secondary and senior secondary school for girls. These are the main causes of girl child drop out. To stop minimize the dropout ratio of the girl child the following preventive measures can be taken. These are the government will establish more new GGIC, Providing clean and Useable toilets in the school and deployment of lady teacher in the school. If these preventive measures will be taken, dropout ratio will be minimized.

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