

Girl Child Dropout in Education – A Study

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Abstract:

Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits. It is the process of imparting powers of reasoning, judgment, and generally of preparing oneself intellectually. Education gives us knowledge of the world around us; it is needed for development and improvement of a nation. It empowers people and strengthens the nation; it also ensures gender equality. Education has the key to creating, applying, and spreading knowledge thereby ensuring the development of dynamic or competitive economies.

Girl child education helps women to take advantage of opportunities that could benefit them and their families, preparing them for the labour force and helping them understanding their legal rights as well as their reproductive rights. Basic education provides the

Girl-child with an understanding of basic health, nutrition, and family planning, giving their choices and the power to decide over their own lives and bodies.

Keywords: Girl child education, Girl child dropout

Introduction:

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Objectives:

1. To examine and describe the conditions of the girls
2. To examine and describe the conditions of educational reasons of dropout

Methodology:

Surroundings of Warangal in Warangal and Hanumakonda districts, Telangana State is selected for this study. 104 respondents, all girl child dropouts in intermediate, Under Graduation and Post-Graduation level are selected and data is collected with the help of a structured questionnaire with the

format of Google form. The data is processed and tabulated analysis. Simple research tools like percentages and averages are used to arrive at the results.

Discussion and Analysis:

1. Age at the time of dropout

Students between the age of 17-21 years have most dropouts, age group of 21-26 stand in the second place and 26-32 years on the next position.

It is observed that more than 50% of the students are not getting their basic education. Many children are forced to stop education at a very tender age.

2. Social Status of the Respondents

Here, social status is being an important in the view of dropouts. Students from BC's accounts for 66% of total dropouts, next comes the SCs with 16% and ST's with 15% and OC's for only 1%.

This result shows that most of the special castes are not aware of educating girl-child. In this fast-moving world most for the children are not exposed to the present world.

3: Religion of the Respondents

It is wonderful to see 86% of Hindu girls are attending schools completely. 8% of Muslims and 5% of Christians are dropping-out of their education before graduation.

It reveals that religious practices might have influenced girl's education in many families.

4. Colleges

The data shows that government colleges have 71% of dropouts and 29% from private colleges. Compared to both the sections government institutions have a greater number of dropouts.

The reasons for dropouts are many, like the parents cannot afford expenses or for marriages or because children need to work to earn money or due to some physical disability or health issues or because the children need to work in the household.

5. Size of the Family members:

It is clear that a family consisting of 41% from the families consist of less than 4 members in the family and 4-6 members have more dropouts 55%. Only 4% of among the respondents have more than 6 members in the family.

Compared to these family's people tend to prefer education for only some level to control their expenditure to meet the basic needs of the family.

6. Marital status

It is observed that 43% are married and 57% are unmarried. Among 104 girls 45 has ended their childhood at a very early age.

Child marriages ends childhood. It negatively influences children's rights to education, health, and protection. These consequences impact not just the girl directly but also her family and community.

7. Self Occupation

The result shows that the dropouts are being employed in different sectors such as Agriculture or Labour work 35%, 4% of the children are engaged in various business work, 17% are doing professional works and 47% are doing different works.

Child labour acts as a major barrier to education, affecting both attendance and performance in schools.

8. Self income

According to the survey; 25% of dropouts earn below 5000 i.e., 25%, 31% earn 5000-10000, 39% of the dropouts earn 10000-15000 and 5% above 15000 monthly.

Using an average wage of children by province as an instrumental variable, finding indicate that child labor, especially with regards to girls.

9. Father Occupation

From the report 60% of the fathers are farmers, 15% are in business and 15% are employed in other work. It is wonder that there are 10% fathers who are in professional work, they are educated but their children are dropped out the education.

In India, agriculture is the main source of food. Bitterly, farmer’s children are not in education because of their poverty.

10. Father Income

By the result, 83% of the fathers earn 1-2 lakhs per year which is very hard to meet the ends of the family. 12% earn between 2-3lakhs yearly, and 3% each earn 3-4 lakhs and above 4lakhs.

When a family is not financially secure, prioritizing a child education takes a backseat.

11. Mother Occupation

In the survey, 57% of the mothers are engaged in agriculture work, 3% are Business,33% are professional workers and 7% others.

Working women are in the list of dropping out their children, which regretful to know.

12. Mother Income

It is proven that, 71% of the mother’s earn only between 1-2 lakhs per year,11% earn 2-3 lakhs and 13% 3-4 lakhs per year and above 4 lakhs 5% only.

The perception of male as the bread winner of the family despite the fact that in low-income household’s women’s income is crucial for sustenance.

13. Dropout Stage

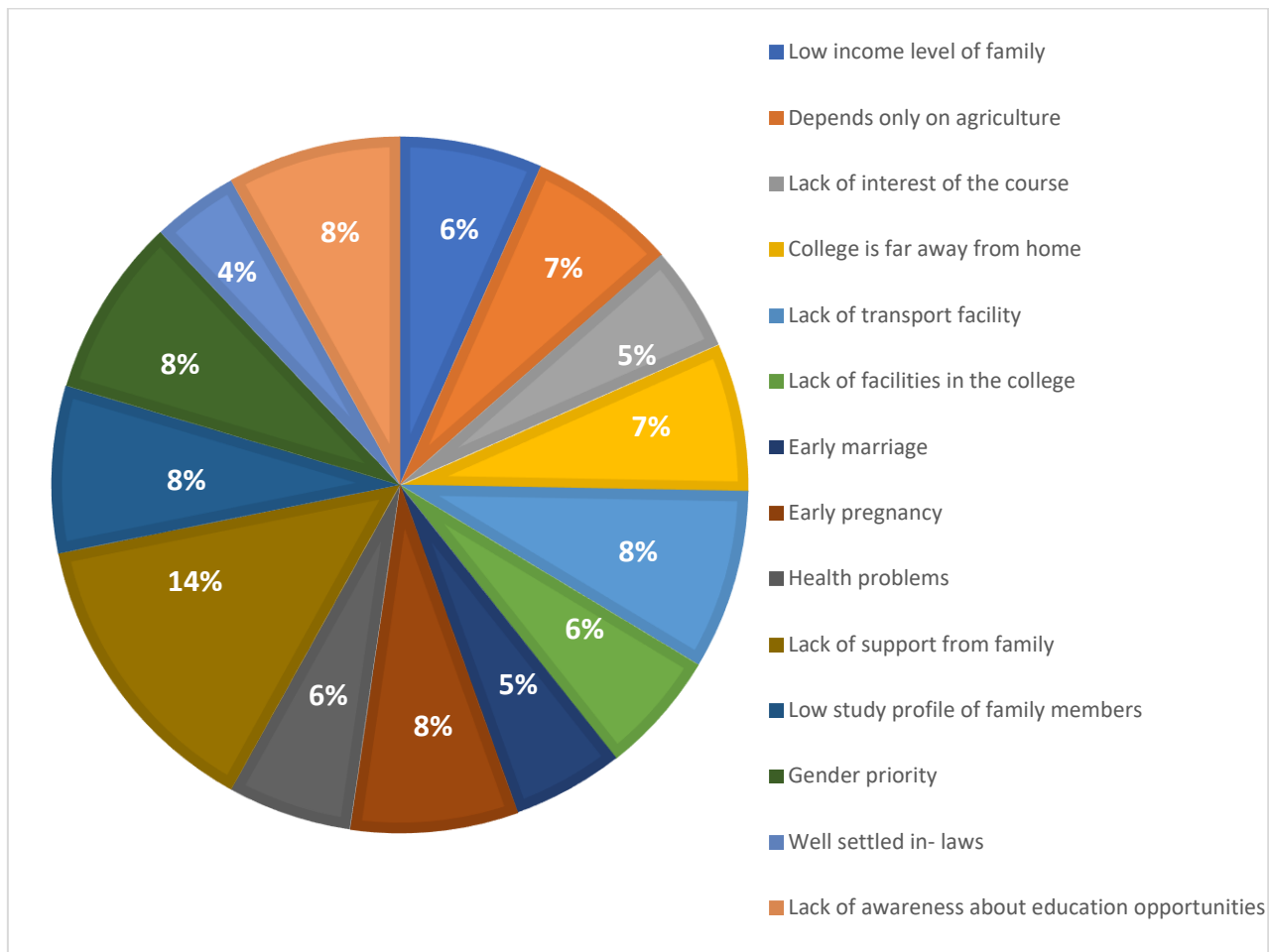
It is observed that most of them are stopping their education at 52% students in under graduation, 29% in post-graduation, 15% in intermediate itself and 4% in secondary education.

It is difficult for most of the students to get back to their learning process. Children start their living think about their family and children. They are involved into family issues at a very tender age.

14. The major reasons for dropout of education:

Sl. No.	Item Name	Highly influenced	Influenced	Not influenced	Highly not influenced	Not applicable
1	Low-income level of family	23	43	16	2	17
2	Depends only on agriculture	24	37	13	6	21
3	Lack of interest of the course	17	38	23	5	18
4	College is far away from home	24	35	25	8	9
5	Lack of transport facility	29	31	16	9	16
6	Lack of facilities in the college	20	44	21	7	9

7	Early marriage	18	32	26	4	21
8	Early pregnancy	27	23	15	8	28
9	Health problems	20	22	26	6	27
10	Lack of support from family	48	27	13	6	7
11	Low study profile of family members	27	37	20	5	12
12	Gender priority	29	29	22	4	17
13	Well settled in- laws	14	36	24	6	21
14	Lack of awareness about education opportunities	28	24	40	4	5



- ✓ **Economic impacts dropouts:** Poverty decreases a child's readiness for study through various aspects. Children from poor families often do not receive the motivation and social skills required to prepare them to study.
- ✓ Students with low family incomes have the highest dropout rate.
- ✓ **Lack of facilities responsible:** There are not new problems, nor have they been pointed out for the first time ever. This will show us the seriousness of the government to tackle these problems and make the government schools effective tools for dissemination education.
- ✓ **Early marriage, pregnancy, and girl child school dropout:** Various reports have cited early marriage and the burden of household chores as reasons for the higher dropout rate among girls at this age.
- ✓ The influence of marriage and being mother at an very tender age increases the responsibilities which also increases high mental stress to the young minds. It is the responsibility of the parent to look after the mental condition of the children while they are taking wide decisions in the life of there children.
- ✓ **Health issues impact:** High levels of the educational attainment are associated with healthy Lifestyle. Despite the link between education and health, it is not entirely clear to what extent dropping out of school is associated with major health conditions.
- ✓ In the present investigation we hypothesis that persons who dropped out of school will be at a higher probability of reporting major health conditions compared to non- dropouts.
- ✓ **Lack of Parental Involvement:** People who are illiterate do not send their children to school, instead of sending them to schools, they force them to earn money.
- ✓ **Gender matters:** The influence of marriage and being mother at an very tender age increases the responsibilities which also increases high mental stress to the young minds. It is the responsibility of the parent to look after the mental condition of the children while they are taking wide decisions in the life of there children.
- ✓ **Lack of awareness:** Lack of awareness is the biggest obstacle for many students. Promoting educational awareness broadens the horizons of the mind and prepares young children to face challenges. It helps inculcate integral values, knowledge, intelligence and confidence. This transformation is the beginning of great things ahead for every child.

Findings:

1. Bad influence on children is the most common reason for students dropping out of school.
2. Children who belong to low-income groups with less educated parents are more likely to drop out of school.
3. Child's poor health affects her learning ability and performance at school. Chronic illnesses during childhood can affect a child's study
4. Lack of school infrastructures like inadequate sanitary facilities, security problems, especially for girls, might force students to out.
5. Many poor households are unable to pay their children's fees. If there is more than one child at home, the family will have to choose one child to attend school while others stay home.
6. When parents don't show any involvement or guidance in their child's education, naturally they lack inspiration or motivation to study more.
7. Teenage is a sensitive period of life. In fact, the reasons for teenagers quit school could be more complex than seem on the outside.

CONCLUSION

- Learning is acquiring new knowledge, behavior, skills, values, or preferences. Students' dropout in higher education can slow down the development and social transformation. Although there are more educational opportunities available today than in previous generations.
- Research shows dropping out is strongly tied to socioeconomic status.
- Students after high school are on the lookout to study in the college of their dreams. Furthering their educational goals means better career opportunities and more life experience.
- Family is a source of comfort and solace for college students. While family is great, for most students they are a burden that impacts their education. This is more so if the family is struggling with issues. These issues dig deep into the minds of a learner and they may be unable to think properly.
- Sometimes a student is not able to comprehend what the teacher is teaching. This is where students support groups are important.
- To conclude, dropping out of college does not mean that you can't go back and complete your degree later. Graduation is important and more information needs to be presented to students so that they know what to expect, and they don't dropout early due to unmet expectations.

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