



## DECLINING RATE OF DROP OUT CHILDREN IN PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

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### ABSTRACT

Primary education enables a child to learn to read and write. The gross enrollment ratio (GER) for all persons in primary education increased from 81.6% in 2000-01 to 96.9% (provisional figure) in 2014-15. At this level, the GER for boys and girls increased by 4.5 (from 90.3% to 94.8%) and 26.4 (from 72.4% to 99.2%) percentage point respectively during the stipulated period. Present study is focused on decrease in dropout rate in primary education.

### INTRODUCTION

India has made significant progress in raising enrollment rates for primary education schools. According to data put out by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), the national dropout rate at the primary level was 4.34 per cent in 2014-15, and it was even higher at the secondary level, at 17.86 per cent. The dropout among poor from remote and rural areas is much higher than the urban areas.

Right to Education (RTE) Act is in place since 2010, which mandates free and compulsory education to every child in the country up to class 8. However, it appears that the Act has led to higher enrolment but unable to ensure quality education and retention. Poverty, availability, and accessibility are three big reasons why children drop out of school. There are many other reasons why a child might drop out from school, which range from migration of families, child marriage, labor work to lack of school infrastructure such as drinking water and toilets.

More boys than girls are dropping out of the schools in India. Girl students are often described by educators as “more willing to learn” than their male counterparts. The overall academic performance of the girls is also better than boys. The new trend also points out that the girls are taking advantage of the opportunities for social and economic mobility offered to them. But the

situation with boys is different as boys are expected to support the family. They often migrate for jobs and hence unable to complete schooling.

**OBJECTIVE OF STUDY**

- To find rate of drop out of male students in last 3 academic sessions
- To find rate of drop out of female students in last 3 academic sessions
- To find rate of drop out of govt. school students in last 3 academic sessions
- To find rate of drop out of private school students in last 3 academic sessions

**HYPOTHESIS**

1. There is no significant decline of dropout of male students in last 3 academic sessions.
2. There is no significant decline of dropout of female students in last 3 academic sessions.
3. There is no significant decline of dropout of govt. school students in last 3 academic sessions.
4. There is no significant decline of dropout of private school students in last 3 academic sessions.

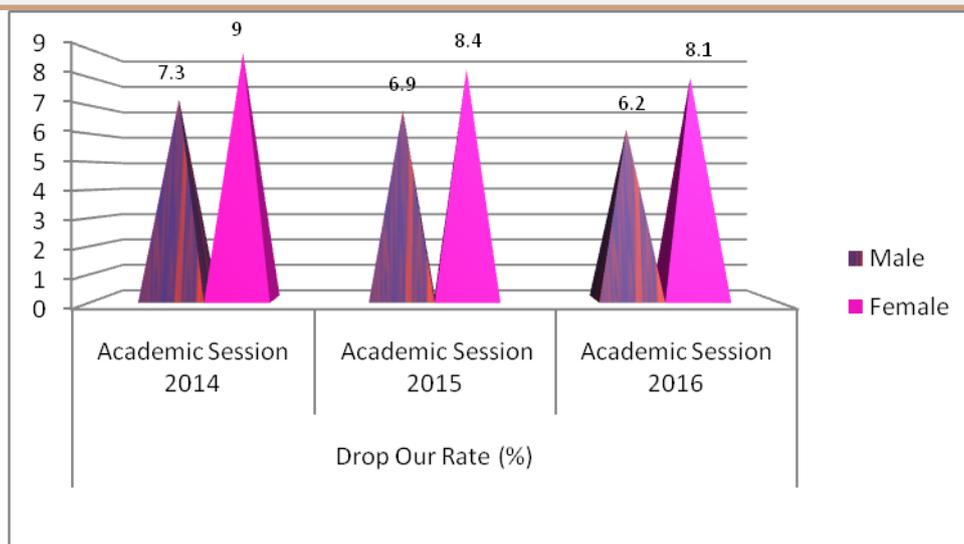
**METHODOLOGY**

Descriptive survey method was applied for study. 50 primary schools were taken as sample out of which 25 schools were govt. school and 25 were private schools. Enrollment and exam appearing student’s related data was collected from school offices. Collected data was tabulated, converted into percentage and comparatively analyzed using percentage tool.

**FINDING AND ANALYSIS**

**Table 1: Status of Drop outs Gender wise and Session wise**

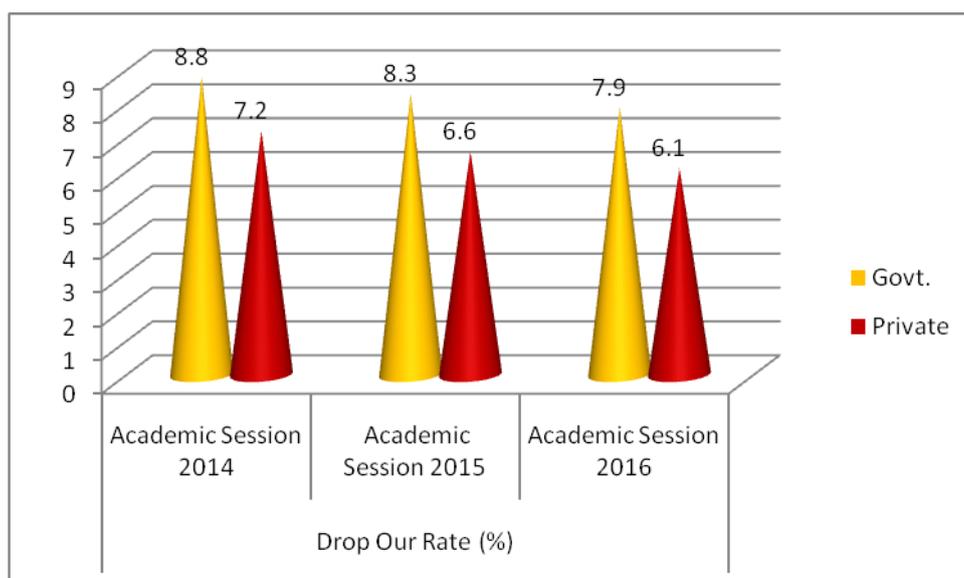
<b>Gender</b>	<b>Drop Our Rate (%)</b>		
	<b>Academic Session 2014</b>	<b>Academic Session 2015</b>	<b>Academic Session 2016</b>
Male	9	8.4	8.1
Female	7.3	6.9	6.2



**Chart 1: Status of Drop outs Gender wise and Session wise**

**Table 2: Status of Drop outs in Primary Schools School wise and Session wise**

School Category	Drop Our Rate (%)		
	Academic Session 2014	Academic Session 2015	Academic Session 2016
Govt.	8.8	8.3	7.9
Private	7.2	6.6	6.1



**Chart 2: Status of Drop outs in Primary Schools School wise and Session wise**

Collected data regarding drop out of male primary students searched as 9% in 2014, 8.4% in 2015 and 8.1% in 2016. Hypothesis 1 there is no significant decline of dropout of male students in last 3 academic sessions is rejected.

Data related to female students show decrease in dropout rate i.e., 7.3% in 2014, 6.9% in 2015 and 6.2% in 2016. Therefore, hypothesis 2 there is no significant decline of dropout of female students in last 3 academic sessions is rejected.

Drop out student data indicates that in govt. schools, drop out student rate was 8.8 % in 2014, 8.3% in 2015 and 7.9% in 2016 indicate continuously decrease in dropout rate. Hence, hypothesis 3 there is no significant decline of dropout of govt. school students in last 3 academic sessions is rejected.

Private school data shows that drop out student rate was 7.2% in 2014, 6.6% in 2015 and 6.1% in 2016. Continuous decrease found in private school enrollments also. Thus hypothesis 4, there is no significant decline of dropout of private school students in last 3 academic sessions is rejected.

## CONCLUSION

Declining in dropout rate of enrolled students in primary education shows success of multidirectional efforts of govt. in this regard. It is necessary as food and cloth. Primary education of all students is indication of strong foundation of society and nation. India has reached near the goal, and now target is to reach at 0% drop out rate with quality education.

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