

## **CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF HIGH SCHOOL DROP-OUT IN RANCHI DISTRICT OF JHARKHAND**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The present study was conducted in two villages under Angara block i.e., Hundru and Bisa and two villages under Ormanjhi block i.e., Gurgaiand Jaidiha in Ranchi District Jharkhand to know the situation of children dropped out of school. The dropped-out children from high school were selected purposively from 100 respondents at Angara and Ormanjhi block and analysed accordingly. Regarding the factors responsible for children dropped-out from school, the main reasons include low or no interest in studies, early marriage, financial problem, school is far, do not like school, family problems, sickness and so on. Presently, enormous effort has been taken to strengthen the school and education systems whereas the families of children out of school are in the dark state. This shows that whatever effort is taken to put the children in school all goes in vain due to poor base at home, where the children need to spend their 'after school time' for learning. Data were gathered using semi-structured, open-ended interviews conducted among purposively selected participants. This study's findings and conclusions confirm that family background, personal and school characteristics are all related to early school leaving.

**Keywords:** Dropout, Angara block, Ormanjhi block, school environment, home environment, economic effect, factors.

### **Introduction**

At the time of independence in 1947, India inherited an educational system which was not only quantitatively small but was also characterized by striking regional, ethical and structural imbalances. Only very small population was literate and a child out of three had been enrolled in

primary school. The levels of enrolment and extent of literacy were compounded by acute regional and gender disparities. Recognizing that education is being vital component in a personality development process, the reform and restructuring of the educational system was needed as an important area of state intervention. Accordingly universal education for all children in the age group 6-14 was provided with a precisely defined and delineated frame work in the Indian constitution as well as in successive five-year plans. Basic education was one of the goals of India's freedom movement and even mahatma Gandhi while leading the Epic struggle against colonial power, evolved an alternative. Community based system of education, rooted in the struggle for independence, several articles in the constitution of India bring in to the focus about the general governing principles of educational development in the country. The constitution makes an elaborate legislative, administrative and financial distribution of powers between the state governments and union government.

The education is the strongest force in the advancement and development of a child in setting him or her to be a capable, keen, and skilled resident. Despite the activities and plan gave by the administration to give free and obligatory education to all, school dropout keeps on ascending in the nation.

School dropout is extremely normal in various piece of the nations; it is likewise predominant in Indian villages. Thus, this issue of students dropping out from schools need to be handled down, as dropping out of secondary school is a significant issue that influences the individual future and the society at large.

Dropout has become an emergency and there are different reasons regarding why children drop out of school. Dropping out of high school not just affects the person who has dropped out yet the activity will likewise affect the people who encompass the person and when the dropout number expands it has its general impact on the network.

School dropout is generally perceived as a negative life occasion which is frequently trailed by further issues. Dropping out of secondary school has the pessimistic long-haul impacts of making social, economic, and individual difficulties for the individual and the encompassing network. Generally dropping out understudies are those unable to finishing their secondary school study.

An individual who has taken admission into educational institution but did not complete the particular course is considered as dropout. Since India has raised the literacy rate to 74.04% (2011 census) from 12% at the time of independence in 1947, its still lagging the world average literacy rate of 86.3%. This shows that school dropout is still prevalent in the country compared with other nations.

## **Research Methodology**

In this study, the researcher included both quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitative data is used in order to know the percentage and then represent it using tables and graphs. For collecting the quantitative data, the researcher used tool such as schedule. Self-prepared interview tool was used to collect data from the primary targets i.e., the drop-out children. The interview schedule was developed in consultation with the experts, researchers, academicians, and various research paper which are involved in the planning and implementation of the projects and programmers related to school drop-out children. The interview schedule contains questions which were divided into some parts, the first part was aimed in gathering information from the drop-out children about their socio-economic status, second part was about causes or factors contributing for them to drop-out from school, the third part were aimed at consequences the respondents faced due to dropping-out of school.

## **Population size**

The sum total or the aggregate of all units/ cases that conform to some designated set of specifications is called the universe or population (Ahuja, 2015). The large group from which a sample is selected for any research project is known as Population. All possible units or elements that make up a large group make up the population. The population, therefore, comprise of all people, animals or objects that have at least one common characteristic. The population of this study were high school drop-outs below or equal 30 years of age, which includes both male and female of two villages under Angara block i.e., Hundru and Bisa and two villages under Ormanjhi block i.e., Gurgaiand Jaidiha.

## **Sample Size**

A sample refers to a smaller, manageable version of a larger group. It is a subset containing the characteristics of a population. Samples are used in statistical testing when population sizes are too large for the test to include all possible members or observations. A sample should represent the population as a whole and not reflect any bias toward a specific attribute.

The selected part which is used to ascertain the characteristics of the large group is called sample. Alternative, sample is a sub section or cross section of the larger group. It may be rightly called as a representative of the larger whole.

In this study, the researcher chosen 100 respondents as sample size. The respondents were selected from each of the villages i.e., from Hundru, Bisa, Gurgaiand Jaidiha.

## **Sample Techniques**

The basic division of sampling is between probability and non-probability. Probability sampling refers to sampling in which each unit of the population has an equal chance of being selected for study, whereas non-probability sampling does not make any claims to be representative of the population under the study and therefore the generalization of results is limited. It is generally used in exploratory research (Patel and Dubey, 2010).

Non-probability sampling is the sampling technique in which the subjects/ elements are not chosen at random. Therefore, the likelihood that any particular element of the population will be selected is not known and cannot be calculated. Whereas Probability sampling is the technique in which every element unit in the sampling frame has an equal and independent chance of being included in the sample. In this technique, the selection of elements/ units is made through chance procedures such as flipping a coin or drawing a number out of the hat. This process of selecting elements/ units is called Random Selection (Pathak, 2008: p46).

The researcher carried out with the purposive sampling technique, as it allowed the researcher to select the sample of the study topic. Purposive sampling is a nonprobability sampling which enable the researcher to select particular sampling units which may represent the population. When some restrictions are imposed on the possible inclusion of an element in the sample, the sampling is called Purposive Sampling (Pathak, 2008: p55).

## **Data collection**

The researcher visited individually to the house of all 100 respondents. The researcher collected relevant quantitative data from 100 high school drop-out children in Ranchi covering four villages of the Angara and Ormanjhi block. In order to collect qualitative data, the researcher conducted Case Study of two drop-out children.

## **Data analysis**

The collected data was entered and analyzed using MS excel. It has been analyzed with the help of simple statistical tools. The analyzed information has been tabulated and qualitatively interpreted to provide the clear outline of the villages. Both qualitative as well quantitative data were compiled to bring out effective result using triangulation method.

## **Result and Discussion**

The study found that mostly the people are married at early age and hence more respondents

were married. It has been found from the study that most of the respondents were having 6-10 siblings which make burden for the parents to send them all to the school due to financial problems and also, they have to look after younger siblings as it is not possible for parents to look after all of them. Majority of the family have annual income of Rs. 25000- Rs. 50000 which makes it difficult for them to run such a big family. Also, there is no high school in village so they have to send their children to town to study in which expense will also increase.

The study found that majority of the respondent's dropout when they completed 8<sup>th</sup> standards, the main reason was that most of the respondents stay in the village where there is no proper school and also there is no secondary school. The respondents have to attend school in the nearby villages where they have to walk from their own village every day; this makes them to feel lazy and not interested in study. It is also seen that lack of proper school that provides quality education in the village makes the students to dropout.

It has been found from the study that most of the respondents are engaged in agriculture and allied activities because there were no other job opportunities available for them. They do not qualify the criteria for any job as most of them did not even completed matriculation. The study found that most of the respondent's regret after dropping out from school and most of them want to continue school but they cannot because most of them were married and their responsibility is to look after their own children. The other reason is that, since most of them complete only till class 8, it is difficult for them to continue with their study and at the same time take care of their children, as their parents are also not able to help or support them financially.

The study found that most of the parents of the respondents did not support the decision of dropping out as they want their children to be educated, to get a good job and to be successful in life. Most of the parents understand the importance of education.

Low interest in study is the major problem found in the study which contribute to dropping out of school. The students lack interest as they do not found study interesting and also, they did not understand the subjects properly. Further, they also told that they did not find education important to make a living. Other reasons include they had poor academic performance which make them feel uninterested in study. Also, they complained that did not like their teachers and school environment which change their attitude towards study and hence it leads to dropping out from school.

Early marriage is another major problem found in the study. Most of the respondents want to continue their schooling but they do not have any choice because now they have to look after their house and children and they have to do job to make a living. The respondents who have

children, they want their children to be highly educated because now they know the value of education. Poverty is another reason due to which respondents dropped out of school. Although the respondents wanted to continue study but due to financial problem, they had to stop schooling because their parents did not earn enough to make a living, so they need to help their parents in work. They mainly engage in agricultural work, casual labor, domestic worker etc. to support their parents.

School is far, don't like school, sickness, family problems are some of other reasons found in the study by the researcher which make the students to drop-out from school.

#### **Consequences of dropping out from school:**

- The study found that most of the respondents felt less privileged as compared to others who finish their education.
- They do not find any job opportunities for them as they do not even complete matriculation.
- They also face financial problem because there are no good jobs available for them.
- Not able to approach different scheme or government job as they have no information about the different resources available in the village.

#### **Conclusion**

Regarding the factors contributed for children to drop-out from school, the main reasons include low or no interest in studies, early marriage, financial problem, school is far, do not like school, family problems, sickness as being said by the respondents.

About the causes responsible for children to drop-out of school, the researcher found from the study that there was very poor awareness among children about the importance of education as it was neither given by the teachers nor by parents. Another reason was the teachers were not friendly and not teach with different methods which makes study difficult and uninteresting which lead them to drop-out. Also, some parents did not suggest them to continue their education as they themselves not given importance to education. Other reason found from the study is that some children could not share their problems to parents or teachers which lead to frustration and depression in them.

The children after dropping out of schooling mainly engaged in agriculture and allied activities,

casual workers, daily labourers etc. Very few of them are engaged in jobs as they did not get it due to their qualifications.

After dropping out from school, the children of this area face various problems like they do not they not able to find any job opportunities, not able to approach any government job or schemes they have no information about the different resources available in the village, not able to read and write properly, financial crisis, not happy with their respective jobs. They also feel less privileged as compared to people who completed their education.

Some of the respondents suggested that scholarship or stipend should be given to children even after 8<sup>th</sup> standard so they do not have to stop schooling due to financial crisis. It should be compulsory to sort out each and every individual issue, so child centered approach to be in effect for the student's insight on subject. School environment should become friendly and teachers should know each and every individual's problem personally and help them so they can be mentally, spiritually and emotionally fit.

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