



## **A STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE RETENTION OF GIRL'S IN THE AREAS OF M.P.**

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### **Abstract**

*In the summary of the dissertation a brief description of all the chapters is given. The summary of each chapter is done so as to specify lie outline. The person can have an idea about the hole research work by reading the summary part. In the process of research each part of chapter is important one can get preliminary information about detailed chapter in the summary. An effort is made to give summary of all the chapters in as chapters, this is as below*

**Keywords---** *Government Policies, The Retention Of Girl's*



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### **1. Introduction:**

According to the views of Educationists ex Radhakrishnan, AK. Gandhi Vivekananda, etc women being human beings as man has equal right of Education. The method may or may not be identical they are supplementary to each other. Women leads the home, does the upbringing of children so, women ought to have more knowledge. Women's education has started from 200 B.C i.e. from the period of Vedas. Garji, Maitreyi, Kaushalya are some of great women of this time. After some time there was a declination in women's education in Muslim rule. After the independence certain recommendation were made for education of women. National education policy gave a two fold categorization. A national committee was set up especially for girls Education. Many government policies are made to benefit the girls in education to increase the Enrollment rate ex. NPEGEL, SSA, etc. Type of schools undertaking these policies are Primary, Middle, EGS, ECCE, KGBV, NRBC, etc. Apart from all these policies giving benefit to the girls, still the literacy rate among girls is not increasing to much extent as, there are many barrier i.e. social family problems etc.

### **2. Need and Importance of Problem**

It is mainly concerned with the need and importance of the problem. In this section theoretical basis and importance are described. Statement of the problem is "To study the impact of govt. Policies on the Enrolment and Retention of Girls up to elementary level in

rural areas of M.P.”(District – Indore, Block –Sanwer) This is found on the basis on two Educational indices i.e. Enrolment and retention.

### **2.1 Objectives of the study:-**

- a. To identify the need and importance of Girls.
- b. To identify the use of teaching aids in classroom.
- c. To analyse the Enrolment no. Of Girls.
- d. To compute the Retention rate.
- e. To lists the facilities provided in the school.

### **2.2 Hypothesis**

The need and Interest of Girls in Education will be taken care of Hb There will be use of teaching aids while teaching in the classroom. Hs The Enrolment no. Of Girls will be taken from the concerned register in school . H4 The Retention rate will be easily computed on the basis of figures Obtained.H5 The list of facility to the Girls in different school will be made.

### **3. Procedure of Study:-**

Here in the procedure of research, Sample choice and tools are described. Investigator has used the survey method to collect the data and different types of schools of elementary level are taken into consideration . Question for the interview schedule are made , Keeping in mind the objecting are study. The Investigator has studied the schools of rural area and information was collected.(By Teachers, Girls and Female P.T.A. Members).

Opinion was received by asking concerned question, Which could have an Effect on Enrolment and Retention of Girls in School. Further , Data collection Analysis and statistical methods are used under the statistical techniques. Opinion of teachers, Girls and P.T.A. members are analysed in percentages. Tables and charts or pictures are also used to represent the data.

### **4. Tabulation of Data and analysis:-**

In this chapter the figures obtained from the filled scheduled were collected and analysed. Tabulation of data was done and interpreted. On the basis of opinion from interview schedule. Percentage of Enrolment and Retention was taken out. In this Enrolment and Retention factor affecting them i.e. Teaching aids. Qualification of Teachers, facilities etc. Are taken into consideration and the data is analysed.

## 5. Results, Interpretations and Suggestion:-

After collecting the data it was tabulated and analysed and the result obtained are given below:

1. Use of teaching aids increases the Enrolment no. Of Girls.
2. 57.5% of the Girls are weak at Maths, Science and English subjects.
3. After the mid-day meal children tend to leave the school.
4. About 60% of the parents of Girls are workers and so do not pay attention towards education.
5. There is less Enrolment and Retention rate in Primary/middle school as they are co-educational.

### Suggestions:

1. There should be proper use of teaching aids by teacher.
2. There should be separate school for Girls and boys.
3. Compulsory literacy programme should be there for female P.T.A. members.

### RESULT AND INTEPRETATION OF INVESTIGATOR

- 1 Primary, middle and EGS School.
- 2 Opinion P.T.A. members (of all the school).
- 3 Opinion of Girls (of all the schools).
- 4 Special school (KGBV, Girls hostels, NRBC ECCE, Model cluster school).
- 5 Suggestions.

#### 1.0 Primary Middle and EGS School:-

- 1.1 Due to rallies and “Pravesh Utsav” done in June and July months, there is an increase in Enrolment number of Girls.
- 1.2 There has been an active participation of parents and P.T.A. members.
- 1.3 The School wise attendance :- (average)

Ans.

Primary	Middle	EGS
87%	93%	79%

- 1.4 Due to the making and use of teaching aids, There is an increase in both the educational indices i.e. Enrolment and Retentions. Use of teaching aids is less in classroom, by teachers, Charts/Graphs /Pictures are hanged far above on the top of the walls.

- 1.5 The Girls become drop out after getting fail for 2 year in same class. So, the parents do not send them to school.
- 1.6 Today the Retention rate in primary and middle School is satisfactory.
- 1.7 There is no continuity seen in middle school as the Girls get married before the age of 1 year.
- 1.8 Sports play an important role in increasing the Retention rate. Girls are interested in famous sports. Teachers do not participate much indoor and outdoor Game. There is no games period in time-table.
- 1.9 After the mid-day meal the children tend to leave the school.
- 1.10. There is a less Enrolment and Retentions rate in primary and middle schools which are co- educational.
- 1.11 There is no continuous monitoring of teaching aids by the authorities in the school so, Enrolment and Retention rate is less.
- 1.12 ECCE centre is successfully running.
- 1.13 No, weekly cultural programmes are organised in the school.
- 1.14 Quality of education of low and no. Of teachers are less.
- 1.15 Qualification of Guruji is low i.e. 10 on 12.
- 1.16 Average attendance of EGS School is satisfactory. Only one guruji from 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> class. And the other one is busy in other works of school,(i.e. post etc.)
- 1.17 Education level of EGS school is low. There is less use of teaching aids in the schools.

## **2.0 Opinion of P.T.A. Members:-**

- 2.1 Girls coming from these families have satisfactory Enrolments.
- 2.2 About 60% of the parents of Girls are workers so. They do not pay attention towards their education.
- 2.3 As the female P.T.A. members are illiterates so, there is less participation of them in school.
- 2.4 There is no separate school for girls.
- 2.5 The members praise Government for the special facility in school.
- 2.6 The result or Report card are not given to the parents.

### **3.0 Opinion of Girls. :-**

3.1 These are rooms in the school. There is no furniture; mats available are also not of good quality.

3.2 There are no remedial classes.

3.3 Famous games are played by them but, there are no activity elated to cultural programmes.

3.4 Behaviour of teachers towards girls is satisfactory.

3.5 There is no hostel facility for higher studies of girls.

3.6 Ambition of girls for further studies.

- 50% Teachers.
- 5 % Doctors.
- 25% Services.
- 0% Not decided

3.7 There is no vocational training for girls in the school.

### **4.0 Opinion about all special schools:-**

4.1 Residential building is government and it is in good condition , All facility are given in the school.(KGBV,G IRLS Hostel)

4.2 There are cots in. The rooms of hostel so; they face problems in all weather.

4.3 ECCE and Model cluster school also commencing in government schools.

4.4 NRBC'S are commenced in the house of the co- coordinator.(The time is not fixed and the place is also not suitable)

4.5 No. Of girls in Hostels (No. Enrolled and studying)

KGBV – There are 50 seats 46 are studying and 4 are vacant. ; Girls hostels – there are 50 seats and 50 are studying.

4.6. Honorariums is given on time to teachers.

4.7 There are activities done in hostel apart from studies (ex. Stitching, Embroidery, and moti works)

4.8. Achievement level of Girls is low i.e. According to grades.

4.9 Retention rate is Satisfactory.

4.10 Health programme is satisfactory.

4.11 Girls living in the hostel take a long vacation.-

- (a) Due to sickness
- (b) Due to harvest seasons.

(c) They go out of station.

4.12 Achievement level of girls of model cluster school is good, so is retention rate.

4.13 In all the special schools, there is a benefit from Government schemes.

4.14 Teaching in hostels is 2 hours, apart from school teaching.

4.15. Teachers, Didi and social workers are trained.

4.16 There is no peon at ECCE centre.

## 5.0 SUGGESTIONS

Qualitative suggestions for Enrolment and Retention in Education.

- 1) A monetary benefit should be given to the girls for Enrolment in the Month of July.
- 2) There should be use of teaching aids by teachers in every subject. and this should be continuously monitored by the authorities.
- 3) After failure of a girl for 2 year in the same class there should be some facility given for completing primary studies.
- 4) Teachers do not know how to calculate Retention rate so they should be given training of.
- 5) There should be sports teachers in the schools so that the Girls get a chance to show their talent.
- 6) Enrolment number increases through mid- day meal but, there is no effect on Retention rate. Further, there is a degradation in retention rate by 0.1% in M.P. (Dainik Bhaskar news paper).
- 7) There should be a separate school for girls and boys at middle level.
- 8) There should be an ECCE centre or 'anganwadi' under the premises of primary School to achieve the objectives.
- 9) Cultural programmes related to course material to be made compulsory, which in turn will improve the presence, Retention and Grade.
- 10) There should be an increase in no. of teachers, a peon and clerk in the schools. Facility of teacher's Quarter should be given by government.
- 11) Quality can be improved in EGS school by an increase in no. of gurus.
- 12) There should be compulsory literacy programme for female P.T.A. Members.
- 13) There should be a proper budget for materials used in education maths.
- 14) The report cards should be given to the mothers of the girls so, that they will be able to know about teachers, school and their wards.

- 15) Furniture like chairs and tables should be provided to the primary, middle and special school.
- 16) The teaching of 6 hours should be compulsory in school.
- 17) Hostel facilities should be given to all the categories of girls.
- 18) NRBC is not working in proper condition so, alternate schemes should be applied.
- 19) Good facility is available in hostel of KGBV. But, the seats of general category should be given priority.
- 20) Mothers association should be made in the school.

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