

A STUDY ON CHILDREN'S DROPOUT FROM PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITH A
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO JAGANNATHPUR BLOCK WEST SINGHBHUM
DISTRICT, JHARKHAND

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ABBREVIATIONS

- 1. RBC – Residential bridge course center**
- 2. NRBC – Non-residential bridge course center**
- 3. LEP – Learning enhancement program**
- 4. SMC – School management committee**
- 5. SHG – Self-help group**
- 6. GPCM – Gram panchayat community mobiliser**
- 7. KGBV – Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya**
- 8. GP – Gram panchayat**
- 9. FLC – Foundational learning campaign**
- 10.CPC – Child protection committee**
- 11.M/B – Male /Boy**
- 12.F/G – Female/girl**
- 13.RTE – Right to education**
- 14.NRBCT – Non – residential bridge course Centre teacher**
- 15.AWC – Anganwadi Centre**
- 16.FLN – Foundational literacy and numeracy**
- 17.PRI – Panchayati raj institution**
- 18.VLCPC – Village level child protection committee**

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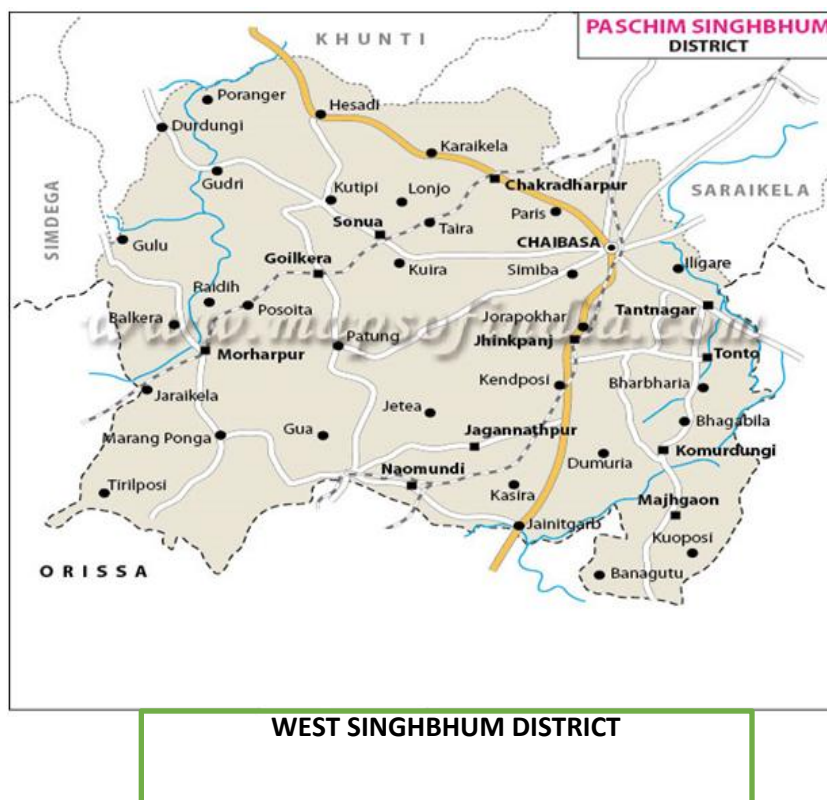
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Introduction -

The term school dropout is a term which leads to the failure in their lifestyle. The study that has been carried out into this is in the communities specially in Jharkhand there is a lack of education and the quality of education. The root of high cause of dropout is when children totally engage in child labour to support their families working in the industries making beedi in beedi factory, in agriculture or any shops or stalls. And another reason for the dropouts is that many children migrate seasonally with their parents to other state. By this they face the extended gaps in their education and it make them difficult to return or resume their study at the appropriate age. State government is working on the scheme called Back to School for bringing the children to reduce the percentage of dropout's children.

To reduce the percentage of dropouts children's many of the people are engaged for helping this situations like SMC member's (School Management Committee) , Panchayat representatives like MUNDA/MANKI , Block level , district level and Aganwadi workers they are having the big role for the bringing the children's again to schools. In some of the areas the primary education in tribal areas due to lack of physical infrastructure, poor socio and economic conditions and gender discrimination. Lack of resources in terms of materials which should be there in schools like we called TLM, shortage of teachers and schools' situations. And many of the areas are where there are no schools in the villages, they have to travel other villages for resuming schools and there also they have to face problem like poor roads, lack of transportation. Many of the schools they are having a shortage of trained and qualified teachers which is called as para teachers. And in the community, there is big ignorance towards education by parents which is big challenge of dropout.

STUDY AREA –



Program	State	District	Block	Panchayat
West singhbhum education project	Jharkhand	West singhbhum	19	1069

The above table shows about the prograame in which they are working in west singhbhum district and the name of the project is west singhbhum education project where there is 19 blocks are there and 1069 panchayats are there and out of which school improvement project is being done in jagannathpur block.

Program Implementation Structure

Staff Structure

- 1 staff in every panchayat – program and learning
- For every GPs, 1 supervisor - program and learning
- 1 coordinator in every block – Program, Learning, and MIS/Finance
- 1 coordinator for every district – Program, Learning, and MIS/Finance

RBC, NRBC staff as required

Community and Government Partners

- School Management Committee, teachers, and Headmaster in every school
- Child Rights Protection Forums at village, panchayat, and block level
- ICDS staff, Mothers committee and Monitoring committee in every anganwadi.
- PRI members, SHG women, and youth groups in every panchayat
- Volunteer teachers in every habitation

BLOCK PROFILE – JAGANNATHPUR

Jagannathpur block is in west singhbhum district of Jharkhand state. It is also known as the land of forests also. It is located in 47 KM towards South from district headquarters chaibasa and it is a block head quarter. According to 2011 census the total population is 99,169 are there out of which male – 49,260 and females – 49,909. The languages that are speaking in this area are mostly HINDI, HO and SANTHALI.

BLOCK	PANCHAYAT	NO. OF VILLAGES
JPUR	DANGOAPOSI	1
JPUR	KALAIYA	7
JPUR	KARANJIA	5
JPUR	TONDANGHATU	7
JPUR	BARANANDA	3
JPUR	JAGANNATHPUR	1
JPUR	MALUKA	5
JPUR	MONGRA	5
JPUR	BHANGAON	5
JPUR	JAINTGARH	6
JPUR	PATTAJAINT	6
JPUR	SIYALJORA	7
JPUR	CHHOTAMAHULDIHA	7
JPUR	GUMURIA	6
JPUR	KASIRA	5

The above table shows that in jaganaathpur block there are 16 panchayats and total 85 villages are there.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES –

There are three pillars of the organization where they are working in their project and they are as follows –

- ACCESS
- LEARNING
- GOVERNANCE

ACCESS –

- Facilitation of RBCs & NRBCs
- Tracking of children
- Mapping of 10th grade children
- Mapping for Class transition

LEARNING –

- Foundational Learning Campaign
- Lockdown learning classes
- Celebration of Children Festivals

GOVERNANCE –

- Meeting with government teachers
- Community meetings with parents, SMCs, PRIs, Youth groups, SHG groups, and VLCPC
- Meetings with children, Child cabinet
- Meeting with adolescence girls and Anganwadi workers

OTHERS –

- Support for pandemic
- Staff meetings and trainings
- Celebrations with community on Kishori Swasthya Diwas
- International Women's Day

LEARNING ACTIVITIES, CHALLENGES AND COVERAGE AREAS-

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING CAMPAIGN –

A campaign was organized to ensure foundational learning for 6212 children of grade from 1-5 class with the help of 257 volunteers, covering 270 habitations in jaganathpur blocks.

Block	Total Habitations	Covered Habitations	Volunteers Found	FLC Coverage			Target Children Phase wise			
				B	G	T	1	2	3	T
Jagnathpur	354	270	257	3586	2626	6212	3224	1801	1187	6212

CHALLENGES –

- Poverty
- Economic distresses in volunteers can't able to participate meeting for longer period.

LOCKDOWN LEARNING CAMPAIGN –

During the pandemic of covid an programme was launched lockdown learning programme using hybrid method in both online and offline class in small groups to maintain the continuity of learning for 6199 childrens where boys are 3059 and girls are 3140.

CHALLENGES –

- Online engagement restricts the outreach leading in broadening the learning gap across sections.

CHILDREN FESTIVAL –

Festivals were organized in schools to give children the opportunity to engage in learning through joyful and innovative methods. The activities presented are by the children which were observed and inspected by key representatives of the community like Munda, Manki, PRI's, SHG Groups, Parents, Govt Teachers, Youths, etc .

In jagannathpur block, 16 children festival were organised covered with 2367 children's and community members.

Name of the Programme	Jagannathpur BLOCK			
	Total program	Male	Female	Total
Children Festival	16	1144	1223	2367

CHALLENGES –

- Less participation of community members from their daily schedule.

GOVERNANCE ACTIVITIES , CHALLENGES AND COVERAGE AREAS –

Training & Orientations of SMCs –

Following agendas are being described in this meeting they are –

- FLC PROGRAM
- FLC VOLUTEER
- FLC demand letter

Meetings with Community Structures & Stakeholders

Conducted meetings with several community structures namely PRIs, SMC, SHGs, VLCPC, and various stakeholders i.e., youth, parents, teachers in order to create and facilitate specific engagement strategies around their respective roles and responsibilities.

CHALLENGE –

- Attracting male participants for education related meetings was a bit difficult.

Meetings with Community Structures & Stakeholders

Name of the Meeting	No. Of Meeting	Male	Female
Govt. Teacher	43	43	20
Parents	89	81	67
PRI	19	29	7
SMC	36	24	96
Youth	64	15	16
SHG	12		1537

MEETING WITH CHILD CABINET AND CHILDRENS –

Some of the points are described with following agendas they are –

- About 202 BASM Baal Adhikar Suraksha Manchas when it was formed.
- Ensuring about child rights.
- Increasing awareness about child rights.
- POCSO act.

Block	No. Of Meeting	Child Cabinet		No. Of Meeting	VLCPC Meeting		No. Of Meeting	Children	
		B	G		M	F		B	G
Jagannathpur	19	141	194	36	232	310	35	518	783

The above table shows the participation of child cabinet, VLCPC and number of children's.

MEETING WITH ANGANWADI AND ADOLESCENCE GIRLS –

The following agendas were discussed in this meeting and they are follows –

- Child development scheme
- To create an active early childhood learning methods for children
- Awareness adolescents girls on physical, emotional, mental wellbeing to create around them.

Block	No. of Meeting	Adolescent Girls		No of Meeting	AWW	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Jagannathpur	45	113	756	26	14	79

ACCESS ACTIVITIES, CHALLENGES AND COVERAGE AREAS –

NRBC CENTRE – Non – residential bridge course Centre

Non-Residential Bridge Course centres are spaces within the community which aid short term school drop-out children. The purpose of Non-Residential Bridge Course Center is to provide remedial classes to children who have been out of school (dropout) for some time due to reasons like death of parents, financial problem, family problem, distance to school, etc. Once the children acquire basic learning, they are mainstreamed back into government schools in the age-appropriate grades.

Block	No. of NRBCs		Children coverage under NRBCs		
	Planned	Opened	Boys	Girls	Total

RBC – RESIDENTIAL BRIDGE COURSE

Residential Bridge Course centres are spaces facilitated & managed by ASPIRE in order to bridge the learning gap for long term school drop-out children. In Jagannathpur blocks, 2 RBC centres are running with around 158 children in total.

Name of the Block	Total RBC Centre	Total Enrolment		
		B	G	T
Jagannathpur	2	81	77	158

RESCUE OF CHILDREN FROM CHILD LABOUR, CHILD TRAFFICKING AND CHILD MARRIAGE –

Block	No of GP Covered	No of Habitation covered	No Of Children Rescue from Child Marriage			Child Labour Status		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
Jagannathpur	1	1	2	4	6	0	0	0

CASE STUDY –



ANJALI LEYANGI

WHEN THERE IS WILL THERE IS WAY

A 13-year-old girl named Anjali Leyangi has joined the NRBC of sialjora village of Jagannathpur block, West Singhbhum, Jharkhand. She is ready to continue her education after a long period. The enlightenment of this change was brought by the Aspire, NRBC Teacher, Ranjeet Leyangi, panchayat. Anjali was a student of class 6 in Middle School sialjora jagannathpur block in the year 2018. She used to be a good and regular student in her class. Her family was poor but living happily together. One day her father came with another woman and introduced her as his second wife. Anjali's mother was shocked and angry but unable to do anything.

FAMILY BACKGROUND-

Anjali has her father, mother, step mother and 3 younger brothers in her family. Her father is a daily wage worker who infrequently gets labor. It was hard for Anjali's father to feed a family of 7 people without having regular work. Hence, Anjali's mother started working as a laborer.

THE REASON BEHIND WHY SHE WAS DROPOUT -

Anjali was a child but not so small to understand her mother's condition. She decided to cooperate with her mother in work and the circumstances forced her to leave the school. She started missing her classes and her irregularity changed her into a dropout child.

She started supporting her mother in household works and caring for her younger brothers.

THE RAY OF HOPE -

When the expansion of the Organization's School Improvement Project, Jharkhand from Jagannathpur and Noamundi blocks to the other 16 blocks of West Singhbhum in the name of West Singhbhum Education Program, in December 2021, NRBCs were at the first priority. Identification of dropout and Never Enrolled children began in the district and Anjali was identified.

From the month of March 2022, when the NRBCs started functioning and such children began to continue their studies, Anjali was feeling shy in her class.

THE MOTIVATION AND OVERCOME OF FEAR -

When Anjali started her classes in the NRBC, she felt shy because she was the eldest among the other children in her class and could not come forward due to shyness.

Upon a long encouragement and support from the NRBC Teacher, Aspire Staff, her mother and other children of her class, she overcame her shyness and now she participates in every activity and leads her class too.

Now, her hopes are alive and her will is ready to make her way.



ANJALI LEYANGI WITH HER CLASSMATES

CONCLUSION –

Thus, from the above discussion primary education in India has changed from time to time. A journey primary education from past years to now present years India has many of the problems like right to access to school, discrimination based on caste, religion, class and etc. Government has launched many of the policies and schemes related education but, in some way, can't able to reach towards children. Many of the programs failed to deliver solutions. Therefore. Therefore, a study is required to understand the National Education Policy 2020, India, with recalling history of the primary education in India.

GALLERY



G



NRBC CENTRE

NON – RESIDENTIAL BRIDGE
COURSE



FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING CAMPAIGN



LOCKDOWN LEARNING CAMPAIGN





**ROLE PLAYING AT CHILDREN FESTIVAL ON CHILD
MARRIAGE PROHIBITION**



**TRAINING AND ORIENTATION OF SMC MEMBERS AND OTHER
STAKEHOLDERS**



MUNDA – MANKI MEETING



GRAM SABHA MEETING



CHILD CABINET MEETING



MEETING WITH ANGANWADI WORKERS