

RISING TREND OF DROOP OUT STUDENT OF POST COLONIAL EDUCATION SYSTEM WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHILD LABOUR

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ABSTRACT

Child labour problems is one of the most important burning issue in our society. Children may be driven into work for various reasons in rural India. Most often child labour occurs when families face financial challenges or uncertainty. In this context poverty, sudden illness of a caregiver and job loss of a primary wage earner is important parameter of growth of child labour in our society. India is one of the prominent carrier of this heart court problem just like a life threatening dresses. Child labour and student droop out at school level have got a close relationship with each other. Drop out student in educational periphery is one of the most debates able to peak in recent time. In rising trend of students drop out from school fro Madyamik level to higher education have spread out speedily. In this context several micro label studies has been published form good number of writer on the field of social Science . Major causes of drop out Student are socio economical condition, migration from home land, child marriage, drug addiction, unstable future planning. Ineffectively implementation trend of Right to education resulted in true sense. It is fact that over the year RTE has not been properly executed. A law made to provide free education has been misused numerous times as many cases exists where children have been denied admission by the institution itself on the basis of their religion, gender or caste. Students also face violence by teachers and authorities which is prohibited according to the act.

KEY WORDS: *Child Labour, Student Drop Out, Migration, Child Marriage, Right to Education Act*

INTRODUCTION

I have tried to search in this paper, the trend of school drop out in various part in India. After independence several education commissions had taken measures to rule out drop out problem. Primary to secondary education phase a remarkable number of students has closed their education every year. In these cases major cause is poverty. Child labour and various problems in our society is not a new theme. Due to poverty and lack of job orientations education, a number of students were deprived from proper education. Education for All is a measurement tool on question of education in India. If we considered the government policy regarding education, we have got several acts on labour. But no remarkable changes had not achieved. A good numbers of NGO and social worker tried to remove the drop out trend and emphasizes to extend school educations in poor family students.

STUDENT DROP OUT CAUSES

Less chances of job opportunities in future is a popular cause for less interest from education. Non employment is a rising problem in India. A huge number of educated people are unemployed in our society.

We can list up the main causes of student drop out in Indian Context as follows:

- Poverty;
- Accessibility and Availability of school in local area;
- Punitive approach of the schools and teachers;
- Lack of interest in study;
- unnecessary academic force from school and guardians;
- Frequent change of schools;
- Bullying by other students;
- Constant failure;
- Less supportive family;
- Education Not Considered Necessary
- Immature decisions taken by the students themselves
- Not getting admission
- Not safe to send girls;
- Child marriage and Pregnancy;
- Physical and other medical problems and others.

VARIOUS POLICIES ADOPTED FOR DECREASING THE RATE OF DROP OUT STUDENTS

Education commission of India in post colonial era utmost tried to control dropout trends throughout Government policies.

The Central Government in collaboration with State Governments tries to put into service numerous methods to make sure development in the education segment. The ‘Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan’ implemented based on the norms and standards of the RTE (Right to Education) Act to improve enrolment and retention of children and a multi-branched approach for dropping dropout rates. This includes

- strengthening of school infrastructure and facilities,
- residential hostel buildings for children in habitations not covered by regular schools,
- provisioning for additional teachers,
- regular training of teachers,
- Provision for free text books and uniforms to children.
- the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme for setting up of residential upper primary schools for girls from SCs, STs, OBCs and Minority communities;
- The Mid Day Meal Scheme implemented to improve enrolment and retention of children in schools.

In India various Education Commissions were set up with a view to minimize the drop out cases, such as

- Radhakrishnan Commission (University Education Commission); appointed on 1948
- The Mudaliar Commission (The Secondary Education Commission) appointed on 1952
- Kothari Commission appointed on 1964
- The National Policy on Education (1986)
- Knowledge Commission (2005)
- National Education Policy (2020)

UNSTABLE FUTURE OR LESS JOB OPPORTUNITY

Unemployment is other important cause of increasing trend of drop out from school education.

GIRLS STUDENTS' DROPOUT

Early marriage of girl students is another major part of dropout from school education. Child marriage prohibition act in India had introduced to protect child marriage but still now child marriage in our society has used as illegal practice. Girl's child in India has engaged as domestic workers within several parts in India. Due to poverty of family life most of the girl child wants to earn money for their family, so they cannot prefer to attend school.

CONCLUSION

It is clear that drop out from school is at present controllable in cases of primary education in few states of India but a healthy number of states are not able to achieve their goal for decreasing students drop out from school. Government policies and intentions have focused positively. Having several activities to bring light of education, socioeconomic factors achieved superiority.

- To improve the situation we may think of the followings:
- Carry out of problem and situation analysis;
- Improvement of existing legislations and implement them ;
- Allocation of more percent-age of the GNP to education purpose;
- Schools are to be more "child-friendly" and "child-seeking";
- Global education system is to be followed taking into consideration of local resources;
- Girls' education should get priority;
- Education and child labour should be included into the development agenda;
- Social alliance should be shaped to make education and child labour more convincing political issues;
- International funding should be increased for education purpose and to decrease child labour.

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