

An Evaluative Study of Dropouts in Primary and Upper Primary Schools in Coimbatore

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Abstract

The use of education to achieve development goals is well recognized. This study is a comprehensive cessation study among primary and secondary school students in Coimbatore district. The researcher decided to study the factors involved in the suspension of the main phase. It is necessary to investigate the number of primary school dropouts and the reasons for primary and secondary school dropouts. This secondary data were analyzed with the dropouts from Coimbatore for the last five years, from 2018–2022.

Keywords: Education, Dropout, Primary School, Upper Primary School, Development

Contribution/Originality: The secondary data shows that the number of dropouts increased in Sathy because of people from the Hill area. When compared to dropouts among boys, the dropout rate for girls was lower in the last five years in Coimbatore. The government can create awareness about the importance of education to help people become better.

Introduction

A key contribution to a nation's economic development is education. There is enough evidence to show that instruction is committed to monetary advancement. One of the most significant human rights for a very long time has been the right to education. In the environment described in a UNICEF report, having no skills makes you unwelcome. The International Community of Education Association's statement from its global conference in Nairobi addressed training

measurements in humans. "We stand firm in the conviction that training is not just learning how to read, compose, include, or subtract, although these are crucial elements of the instructive process," the presentation reads. More importantly, education must contribute to the work of bringing awareness to the personalities of children, adolescents, and adults.

Review of Literature

Any powerful research must be founded on past learning, eliminating duplication of what has just been done and giving helpful and imperative data to investigate. In the present part, a survey of the accessible investigations is made for the remote examinations and Indian examinations independently, which would make a methodological change in the present investigation.

Studies related to dropouts

Jayaram (1961), "An investigation of stag national and wastage in primary schools," Research Bureau Teachers College, Madras, led the investigation. This investigation was directed at 51-grade schools, of which 5 were urban and 46 were rural, and he has given a few recommendations. The accompanying recommendations were made to lessen dropouts and stagnation.

The findings of the examination led by **Bombay Municipal Corporation (1967)**, "Study of the Incidence of Wastage and Stagnation and the Effectiveness of Our Educational Efforts," Essential Instruction Department this investigation uncovers that

1. Dropout and stagnation rates are higher in young women than in young men.
2. Dropout rates are also negatively related to extracurricular activities at school.
3. Drop-outs are, as a rule, from atomic families that have endured the passing of one or both guardians.
4. Dropouts tend to be older and originate from groups of low-wage workers.

5. A portion of the guardians of dropouts are apathetic to the physical offices accessible at the school and see offices accessible at the school but see no requirement for the training of their youngsters.
6. 43 for each penny of the drop-outs are from provincial territories. Sickness, monetary backwardness, social maladjustment, home issues, and so forth are a portion of the reasons for dropping out of school.

James Bell (1967), "An examination of drop-outs on investment in school exercises," Journal of Educational Research. He came to the conclusion that low achievement and dissatisfaction with school, as well as a lack of investment in extracurricular activities, are to blame for the rising dropout rate.

The examination led by **Mamta Ali Khan (1968)** has secured six locales: Bidar, Dharwad, South Canara, Kodagu, Mandya, and Shimoga. Two taluks and two towns in each of the two taluks were chosen for the examination in each region. The investigation discovered that most of the reasons for drop-outs and that most of the children interviewed stated that destitution was the primary driver for drop-outs.

The examination led by **Ray Kapper (1975)**, "The Retention of Literacy," India's MacMillan organization Limited Indian Educational Abstract, Vol. This investigation covers both males and females from both education classes and early schools in the urban and rural areas of Lucknow District (U P), and the main findings of his investigation are

1. Population growth and high dropout rates in basic education increase ignorance by approximately four million people per year.
2. Absence of enthusiasm on the part of guardians towards their kids' training is the primary driver for dropouts. The secretary, National Council for Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.

In a handbook written by Rawat D. S., their discoveries are summarised as follows. The authors of "Instructive Wastage at the Primary Level," Rawat D.S. and Goyal, B.R. (1975), discuss the fundamental drivers of dropouts.

1. Financial causes
2. Parental detachment to instruction
3. Social propensities and traditions
4. Anomaly of participation
5. Admission of young children
6. Ineffective displaying strategy and educational modules
7. Different causes.

Suresh Bhatnagar (1990), in his book "Today and Tomorrow: Indian Education," strongly contends that issues of drop-outs at the essential level can exist just as long as we can't build up the offices for instruction and, furthermore, actualize the instructive approach in the correct way. On the off chance that reasonable endeavors are made in these circles of training, the severity of the issues can be impressively diminished.

Statement of the Problem

The accompanying explanation from the report ties up both the social and monetary advantages of instructing individuals: "By enhancing individuals' capacity to procure the data, training builds up their comprehension of themselves and the world and advances their brains as purchasers, makers, and natives." A number of studies have shown that school dropouts are a perplexing issue with no simple solution. Surprisingly, they have not been supported either by significant research or by an activity program to eradicate these shades of malice, and despite all of these scholarly exchanges, the dropout issue remains a significant issue on the planet in general and in India in particular. An endeavour has been made here to ponder the above classes. This study is a more detailed analysis of the problems and is intended to determine the magnitude of drop-outs among primary school and upper primary school children in the Coimbatore block.

The present study is needed to:

Education needs to be planned, monitored, and managed with a productive base so that it becomes viable for the socio-economically deprived. Child education becomes more important as no country or its people can prosper or make any progress when a large section of its child population is illiterate. All of our efforts to develop people will be futile if the people remain illiterate and ignorant. Even if the illiterate clientele is given information about the prevalent services available to them, they are unable to make use of these services due to illiteracy.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study dropout rates in primary and secondary schools.
2. To analyze the reasons for leaving school in primary and secondary schools.
3. To suggest corrective measures to reduce the termination problem.

Research Methodology

The research methodology covers the research design, methods for obtaining data, sampling techniques, fieldwork, and the evaluation and interpretation of research results.

Research Design

A research design specifies the techniques and steps to take in order to get the necessary data. Explanatory, informal, and descriptive are the three basic categories that research design falls under. In order to determine the dropout rates of primary and upper primary pupils in Coimbatore, a study is being done.

Sampling design and tools applied

Area of study: Coimbatore

Sampling Plan:

The sample plan, which is further broken down into sampling units, sampling sizes, and sampling kinds, is one of the key components of the research design.

Sampling Unit:

The fundamental unit in Coimbatore that consists of the parents of dropout students can be referred to as a sampling unit.

Sampling Size:

The sample size in this study is fifty, which were surveyed parents of dropout students in Coimbatore panchayats.

Sampling Type:

I applied convenience sampling for this investigation. It is referred to as non-probability sampling and involves choosing a sample based on ease of use.

Statistical tools used for the study

In addition, statistical tools, viz.

(a) Percentage analysis

Data collection

The primary data were collected from parents of dropout students in Coimbatore using a questionnaire schedule.

Secondary data were collected from the Erode SSA office, the Coimbatore SSA office, the Coimbatore AEEO office, the Gobi DEO office, the Coimbatore panchayat, the school profile, manuals, journals, and newspapers.

Tertiary Data:

Information was collected from literature related to school dropout.

Research Tool

Provides a self-assessment questionnaire have been for the collection of data.

Closed-ended questions

Respondents are given the opportunity to choose their options.

- Multiple choice type (objective type)

Definitions of operational terms

A dropout is defined as "any student who leaves school for any reason before graduation or completion of a program of studies without transferring to another elementary or secondary school."

Primary schools

Primary school children between the ages of 5 to 10. A separate school that usually includes grades I through V.

Upper Primary

An upper primary school is a school for children between the ages of 11 and 14. A school usually includes standards VI through VIII. This study is to be connected with dropouts in both schools.

Blocks

One block is a collection of many panchayats, which are formed out of many villages. The villages are collections of many habitations.

Demographic variables

Variables	Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	17	34
	Female	33	66
	Total	50	100
Age	36 to 40	21	42
	40 above	29	58
	Total	50	100
Community	OC	1	2
	MBC	4	8
	SC	45	90
	Total	50	100
Educational qualification	Schooling	13	26
	Uneducated	37	74
	Total	50	100
No of children	One	3	6
	Two	23	46
	Three	16	32

	More than 3	8	16
	Total	50	100
Type of house	Hut	23	46
	Tiled	27	54
	Total	50	100
Average income per month	Less than 5000	21	42
	5000-10000	20	40
	Above 10000	9	18
	Total	50	100

Out of 50 respondents, 34% are male and 66% female. 42% from the age group between 36 to 40 and 58% are above the age of 40. 2% are from other community categories, 8% are with the most backward class and 90% are from the scheduled cast. 26% have completed their schooling and 74% are uneducated. 6% said that they have one kid in their family, 46% said that they have two children, 32% said that they have three children in their family and 16% have more than 3 members in their family. 46% are residing in huts and 54% are residing in tiled houses. 42% are earning less than Rs.5000, 40% are earning between 5000-10000, and 18% are earning above Rs.10000.

The only person earning income with the family

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	12	24.0
No	38	76.0
Total	50	100.0

The respondents doing permanent business out of 50 respondents 12% agree that they are doing permanent business and 88% don't agree with doing permanent business.

Residing at the same place permanently

	Frequency	Percent
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Yes	24	48.0
No	26	52.0
Total	50	100.0

People residing at the same place permanently: Out of 50 respondents, 48% are residing in the same place and 52% are not residing in the same place.

An educated person with the family

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	18	36.0
No	32	64.0
Total	50	100.0

Educated person with family: Out of 50 respondents, 36% have completed their schooling and 64% are uneducated.

Son or daughter's perception towards thinking education a burdening factor

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	40	80.0
No	10	20.0
Total	50	100.0

The sons' or daughters' perception of thinking education is a burdening factor. Out of 50 respondents, 80% said that their children are thinking education a burdening factor, and 20% said no to the statement.

Families' economic status is a burden on children's education

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	10	20.0
No	40	80.0
Total	50	100.0

The family's economic status is a burden on children's education. Out of 50 respondents, 20% said the economic status of the family is a burden on children's education and 80% said disagreed with the statement.

Acceptance of parent's health is a barrier to children's education

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	7	14.0
No	33	66.0
Not at all	10	20.0
Total	50	100.0

The acceptance of parents' health is a barrier to children's education. Out of 50 respondents, 14% said that they agree towards parents' health is a barrier to children's education, 66% said no to that and 20% said as not at all parents' health is a barrier to children's education.

Health issues related to the child

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	8	16.0
No	42	84.0
Total	50	100.0

The acceptance of health issues related to the child. Out of 50 respondents, 16% agree with health issues related to the child and 84% disagree with health issues related to the child.

Guilty conscious of their children

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	3	6.0
No	40	80.0
Not at all	7	14.0

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	3	6.0
No	40	80.0
Not at all	7	14.0
Total	50	100.0

The guilty conscious of their children: Out of 50 respondents, 6% said that their children are feeling guilty, 80% are not feeling guilty and 14% said not at all for children are feeling guilty.

Findings

- All respondents agreed that family is a barrier to children's education, and the majority of children see education as a burden.
- The majority of kids deny that their family's financial position hinders their ability to pursue an education.
- Most of the respondents said that they were not living with their husbands.
- The majority of the respondents said that they are not living with their wives.

Suggestions

Analysing the last five years (from 2017-2018 to 2021-22) of data from Coimbatore taluk, which includes 17 panchayats and 312 habitations, the count of dropout students was increasing and decreasing with a minimum range. The main reason for the high dropout rate is that the students are not interested in going to school. Teachers can be given special training to brainstorm with students about psychological aspects, and students can be counselled to reduce dropout rates in the future. Teachers can be encouraged to distribute information about the government's subsidy program to their students.

Conclusion

To that end, teacher-led awareness programs with the general public can be conducted to raise awareness about government subsidies (CBC, MBC). To reduce the dropout rate, teachers can collaborate with panchayats through government-sponsored meetings. The government can also create an awareness program about the importance of education in all aspects of life.

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