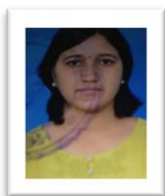


# A Study of the Status of Passed Out Girls From Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya of Bijnor District (U.P.)



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## Abstract

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVs) is a scheme launched by Indian Government to target pockets where girls' education is lagging behind. The main objective of KGBV is to ensure access and provide quality education to girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minority and the girls belonging to below poverty line. The present paper is an attempt to know how far the KGBVs are successful in bringing the droop- out girls to the main stream of education. This paper is a study of the status of passed out girls from KGBV of Bijnor District (U.P.). Through this study the authors are tried to know that how many girls continue their education after 8<sup>th</sup> class and how many girls are unable to continue their education and what are the reasons behind the discontinuity of their study after VIII<sup>th</sup>. For this The 'Normative Survey Method' was used. 150 passed out girls is the sample of this study. Interview scheduled has been used for data collection. It is seen that out of 150 girls 80% girls continue their study and are studying in different classes. Some of them are doing their graduation in different stream as Bachelor of Arts (B.A.), Bachelor of Science (B.Sc) and Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com). But on the other hand 20% girls did not continue their study due to different reasons as poverty of their parents, early marriage, and distance of schools from their home. So there is a great need to extend these schools up to Intermediate level.

**Keywords:** Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Girls Education, Passed out Girls, Bijnor District & Uttar Pradesh

## Introduction

"Short changing girls are not only a matter of gender discrimination; it is bad economics and bad societal policy. Experience has shown, over and over again that investment in girls education translates directly and quickly into better nutrition for the whole family, better health care, declining fertility, poverty, reduction and better overall economic performance." (Kofi Annan, United Nations Secretary General). This statement of Kofi Annan (U.N. Secretary reveals the importance of Girls Education. Education of girls is equally important as for boys. The development of a society or a nation depends upon both equally. In spite of equal importance there is a gap between the literacy rate of boys and girls. Though government has made a number of efforts to raise the literacy rate of girls, still the gap is continuing. The census 2011 indicated that the literacy level in the country has gone up to 84.14% for men and 65.46 percent for women. The gap between male and female literacy rate is continues.

Gender disparities still persist in rural areas and among disadvantaged communities. To reduce this gap government of India launched a scheme known as Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) in 2004.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas scheme was launched in August, 2004. It ensures access and quality education to the girls belonging to disadvantaged groups of society by setting up residential schools at upper primary level. The scheme is applicable since inception in 2004, in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where the rural literacy is below the national average (21.59%:Census 2001). this scheme is only for the SC, ST, OBC, and Minority girls. The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) scheme ran as a separate scheme but in harmony with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), National Program for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) and Mahila Samakhyia (MS) for the first two years, but has since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007 merged with the SSA programme as a separate component of that programme.

2578 KGBVs were sanctioned by the government of India till date, of these 427 KGBVs have been sanctioned in Muslim concentrations Blocks, 612 in ST blocks, 688 in SC Blocks. A total of 750 schools would be opened in educational backward blocks. 75% enrollment is reserved for girls from SC, ST, OBC and Minority communities and the other 25% girls from below poverty line. Uttar Pradesh is an Indian state, having 75 districts and Bijnor is one of them. Bijnor or more correctly known as Bignaur, occupies the North-west corner of the Moradabad division (historically-Rohilkhand or Bareilly region). In Bijnor districts there is also gap between the literacy rate of male and female.

**Table-01**  
**Literacy Rate in Bijnor (District)**

Year	Total Literacy	Male	Female	Gap
2001	58.08%	68.78%	46.10%	22.68%
2011	68.50%	76.60%	59.70%	16.80%

The above table-01 shows the gap between the literacy rate of male and females in Bijnor (districts).

#### **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (Kgbvs) In Bijnor**

To reduce this literacy gap Government of India has started KGBV. There are 14 KGBVs in 11 Blocks of Bijnor District.

**Table - 02**  
**Block wise no of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) In Bijnor District**

	Name of Blocks	No of KGBVs	Name of KGBVs	Model	Run by SSA
1	Afjalgarh	1	KGBV Kalluwala	I	SSA
2	Allehepur	1	KGBV Sherkot	I	SSA
3	Bhudhanpur	1	KGBV Sheohara	I	SSA
4	Jaleelpur	2	1. KGBV Siyau 2. KGBV Ismilepur (M.B.)	I	SSA
5	Kiratpur	2	1. KGBV Shahapur 2. KGBV Bhojpur	I	SSA
6	Kotwali	2	1. KGBV Pureni (M.B.) 2. KGBV Heerawali	I	SSA
7	Noorpur	1	KGBV Noorpur	I	SSA
8	Nazibabad	2	1. KGBV Nazibabad 2. KGBV Nazibabad (M.B.)	I	SSA
9	Mohd. Pur Devmal	1	KGBV Mandawar	I	SSA
10	Haldaur	1	KGBV Haldaur	I	SSA
11	Nethaur	0			

#### **Objectives of the Study**

- To know the present status of passed out girls from Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya of Bijnor District (U.P.)
- To know the reason of not studying girls after VIII<sup>th</sup> class.

#### **Methodology**

##### **Tools**

It is a Descriptive Qualitative Research. An interview schedule is used to take information from the passed out girls.

#### **Sample**

To know the present status of passed out girls from different Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) the 150 girls were taken as a sample.

#### **Analysis and Interpretation**

##### **Objective**

To know the present status of passed out girls from different KGBVs of Bijnor District.

**Table – 03**

#### **No. of Girls studying and not studying after VIII<sup>th</sup> class**

Sr No.	Status of girls	No of Girls	Percentage
1	Studying Girls after VIII <sup>th</sup>	120	80%
2	Not Studying Girls after VIII <sup>th</sup>	30	20%

The above table indicates the no and percentage of girls who continue their study after VIII<sup>th</sup> class and who did not continue their study after VIII<sup>th</sup> class. Total 150 passed out girls from different KGBV are included in this study. Out of these 150 girls, 120 (80%) girls continue their study and are studying in different classes. But 20% of 150 girls did not continue their study after VIII<sup>th</sup> class.

**Table – 04**

#### **No. of Girls studying in different classes after VIII class**

S. No.	Classes	No of Girls	Percentages
1	9 <sup>th</sup>	21	17.5%
2	10 <sup>th</sup>	20	16.6%
3	11 <sup>th</sup>	20	16.6%
4	12 <sup>th</sup>	20	16.6%
5	B.A.	25	28.8%
6	B.Sc.	10	8.3%
7	B.Com	4	3.3%
8	Total	120	100%

The table-04 indicates no. of girls studying in different classes. Out of 150 girls, 120 girls are studying in different classes. As the table shows 17.5% girls are studying in 9<sup>th</sup> class, 16.6% girls are studying in 10<sup>th</sup> class, 16.6% girls are studying in 11<sup>th</sup> class, and 16.6% girls are studying in 12<sup>th</sup> class. Percentage of Girls doing their graduation in different stream is B.A. 28.8%, B.Sc.8.3%, and B.Com 3.3%.

This shows that in graduation level percentages of girls doing B.A. is high in comparison of B.Sc. and B.Com.

##### **Objective**

To know the reason of not studying girls after VIII<sup>th</sup> class

**Table – 05**

#### **Different Reasons of not studying Girls after VIII class**

S. No.	Different Reasons	No. of Girls	Percentages
1	Poor economic status of Parents	20	66.6%
2	Early Marriage	4	13.3%
3	Distance of Schools from home	6	20%
4	Not Interest	–	–
5	Total	30	100%

This table indicates the reason behind the girls who are unable to continue their study after VIII<sup>th</sup> class. Total 30 girls out of 150 girls are unable to

continue their education after VIII<sup>th</sup>. 20 girls (66.6%) of 30 girls due to their parents' poor economic status are unable to keep on their study after VIII<sup>th</sup> class.

Another reason of not studying girls after VIII<sup>th</sup> is their early marriage. 13.3% girls got marriage after VIII<sup>th</sup> class and discontinue their study. This shows that early marriage is still persists in our society.

One more reason of not study after VIII<sup>th</sup> class is distance of schools from their home. out of 30 girls, 6 girls (20%) are unable to keep on study after VIII<sup>th</sup> because there are no higher secondary schools near their home.

#### **Finding of the Study**

Following are the main findings of the study-

1. KGBVs are really a boon for the girls of SC, ST, OBC, Minority and girls below poverty line, as 80% of passed out girls from these schools continue their study and are doing their graduation also in different streams. So, KGBVs played a great role to carry them at this level. These girls are linked to the main stream of Education.
2. In spite of government several efforts near about 20% of passed out girls are unable to keep on their study after VIII<sup>th</sup> class.
3. Many reasons as poor economic status of parents, early marriage and distance of schools are responsible for not study after VIII<sup>th</sup> class.

#### **Suggestions**

The findings of the study shows that 80% of passed out girls keep continue their education after VIII<sup>th</sup> and 20% of VIII<sup>th</sup> passed out girls are unable to continue their study.

The main reason behind discontinuity of their study after VIII<sup>th</sup> is the poor economic status of their parents. Their parents are so poor that they cannot afford the burden of their study. So the government should extend these schools up to 12<sup>th</sup> class. If the government extends these schools, the passed out girls can easily continue their education to the higher secondary. There is a great need of the extension of

these schools up to 12<sup>th</sup> class. These schools are really a boon for the drop out and never enrolled girls of SC, ST, OBC, Minority and girls below the poverty line.

#### **Conclusion**

The KGBV scheme seemed to be effective to bring the deprived group to the main stream of Education. The educational status of tribal women / girls is increasing through this scheme. It is helpful in increasing female literacy rate of disadvantaged groups (SC, ST, OBC, Minority). Through this scheme we can achieve the goal of Universalization Of Elementary Education through proper implementation of provision made for Educationally Backward Block's girls. This scheme is successful because it has bring the drop out girls to the main stream of education but on the other hand there are many girls who are unable to continue their study after 8<sup>th</sup>, so there is a great need to extend these schools up to 12<sup>th</sup> class.

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