

Education of the Deprived Social Group: With special Refference to the Girl's Education of Ganjam District through KGBV (Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidayala)



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Abstract

Gender disparities still persist in rural areas and among disadvantage communities looking at enrolment as well as retention trades there remain significant gaps at the elementary level as well as in upper primary level. To ensure an equal opportunity and to provide a barrier free environment for the girls the Govt. of India has introduced a Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidayala scheme for setting up residential schools with all facilities at elementary level for girls belonging predominantly to and SC,ST,OBC and minority community. The scheme is being implemented in educatuioally back ward blocks of the country where female rural literacy is below the national average and gender gap in literacy is above the national average. The scheme provides for a minimum reservation of 75% of the girls belonging to SC,ST,OBC or minority communities and priority for the remaining 25% is accorded to girls from families below poverty line.

Keywords: Girls, Poverty, Gender.

Introduction

Girls education is one of the most effective ways for ending poverty in developing nations. The benefits of their education are seen by individuals, their families and through out society. Education for girls can have the benefit of dealying marriage and pregnancy for young girls. Girls who attend school also are able to use more effective methods of family planning and healthier babies. A small girl child can be a good daughter, a sister, a wife, a mother and other good relations in the future. Now-a-days, women are working out side in the field the men by meeting shoulder to shoulder together with their all the responsibilities at home. prime minister of India Narendramodi has said in his speech on girl child "Am standing before you as beagger". Prime minister sri Narendramodi has lunched a nation wide campaign named "Beti Bachao-Beti padhao" (means save girl child and educate her). This campaign was launched by him to spread awareness in the society against female foeticide as well as women empowerment through education. prime minister Sri Narendramodi has said in his speech that the prime minister of the country is begging to the people to save the lives of girls. Girls education is both an intrinsic right and a critical lever to reaching other development objectives. providing girls with an education helps break the cycle of poerty. Girls education is essential to the achievement of quality learning to the 21st century, including girls transition to and performance in secondary school beyond, over recent decades there has certainly been significant progress in girl's education. Between 1970 and 1992 combined primary and secondary enrolment for girls in developing countrie rose from 38% to 68% with particularly high rates in East Asia (83%). The biggest change has been seen in Jordan, Kenya and Tanzania where the proportion of women with some education has increased by 50% points. Girls education programme works on improving lives and providing oppurtunities for girls through increased participation in fomal and alternative education systems. Girl's education programme like Uddan, Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidayala, Girls leadership Initiative, Realisation of citizenship through Good Governance.

The Government of India has launched a new scheme called Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidayala (KGBV) in August 2004 to provide educational facilities for the girls education between the age group 10-14 years belonging to SC/ST/OBC and Minority communities and families

below poverty line (BPL) in educationally back ward blocks. The objective of KGBV is to ensure access and quality education to the girls of disadvantage groups of society by setting up residential schools with boarding facilities at elementary level.

Objectives of the Study

1. To know the essential nutrients provided by the Government.
2. To assess the academic achievement of students of kasturbaGandhi BalikaVidayala.
3. To study the growth status of the adolescent girls.

Review of Literature

"The component physician must keep abreast of the latest discoveries in the field of medicine... Obviously, the careful student of education, the investigator should become familiar with the location and use of sources of education information. "The study of related literature can never be ignored in any type of research. Kasturba Gandhi Balika vidayala is a scheme launched in July 2004 for setting up in residential school at upper primary level for girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC communities.

Methodology

In the present study primary data have been used. The researcher had prepared a set of questionnaire and open interview schedule to collect data.

Sample

The study covers three KGBVs of Ganjam District. The samples were chosen from all the categories of SC, ST, OBC and BPL students of three KGBV of Ganjam district.

Result Analysis

The study is confined to only three KGBVs of Ganjam district established under kukudakhandi Block, Hinjili Bolck, Chikiti Block.

The detail findings of the students in the three KGBVs are represented following tables

Table No. 1 shows in Kukudakhandi KGBV there were 22 (22%) number of dropout students enrolled in 6th class and 2 (2%) number of dropout students enrolled in Ramachadrapur KGBV in class 6th, thus 24 (4.8%) number of dropout students were enrolled.

Table No. 1
Enrolment Status of Dropout Students in KGBV
(Block wise)

S. No.	Name of the Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalaya (KGBV) (Block wise)	No. of Students (%)
1	Kukudakhandi	22 (22%)
2	Hinjili	-
		-
3	Chikiti	2 (2%)
	Total	24 (4.8%)

(Figures in parenthesis indicates percentage)

Food Pattern in The Hostel

Table No. 2 shows that their early morning breakfast used to be 6 pieces of biscuits from Sunday to Saturday, all holidays, festivals between 6.30 AM to 7AM. The students used to take school mid-day meal as their lunch from Monday to Saturday between 1 PM to 1.30 PM. A little variation was found on holidays and festivals for breakfast, lunch, evening tiffin and dinner. On Sunday breakfast they took sujihalwa and banana between 9AM to 9.30AM.

Table-2
Weekly Menu of Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalaya (KGBV)

Day	Early morning break fast 6.30 to 7 AM	Breakfast 9AM to 9.30AM	Lunch 1PM to 1.30PM	Evening Tiffin 5.30PM to 6PM	Dinner 9PM to 9.30PM
Sunday	Biscuit 6 Piece	SujiHalwa, Banana	Rice, dal, chicken curry for vegetarian paneer, salad	Puffed rice mixture	Rice/roti, dalma, potherb bhaja (sago)
Monday	Biscuit 6 Piece	SujiUpama, Dalma	School mid- day meal	Sprouted moong, sugar, zaggy	Rice/roti, soyabin curry, bhaja, pickle
Tuesday	Biscuit 6 Piece	Sattu, Ragi, Milk	School mid- day meal	Semiyakheer	Rice/roti, rajama curry/todaka, bhaja, pickle
Wednesday	Biscuit 6 Piece	Chudaupama, Dalma	School mid- day meal	Chick-boiled (buto)	Rice/roti, egg curry, vegpamapada, pickle
Thursday	Biscuit 6 Piece	Hotchpotch of rice and spices (Khichidi) Curry, pickle	School mid- day meal	Pea-boil	Rice, drumstick curry, potato, brinje, cakes of pasted pluse, (bodi) pickle, pampada
Friday	Biscuit 6 Piece	Idle, Pea Curry	School mid- day meal	Pokoda	Rice/roti, chlick(Buto) curry, pickle
Saturday	Biscuit 6 Piece	Puri, Patato curry	School mid- day meal	Chat, Pea-curry Onion, pampada	Rice, fish curry, basan curry, chips, salad
Holidays & Festivals	Biscuit 6 Piece	Puri, Patato curry, sweets	Rice, dal, chicken curry for vegetarian paneer, salad	Chick-boiled (Buto)	Parata, Dalma, Milk

They took their lunch between 1PM to 1.30PM. Sunday lunch included rice, dal, chicken curry, for vegetarian they were given paneer curry and salad. They took puffed rice mixture as evening tiffin

between 5.30PM to 6PM on Sunday. Sunday dinner included rice, dal/roti, dalma, potherb (sago) bhaja between 9PM to 9.30PM. The students of Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalaya (KGBV) used to take mid-day

meal as their lunch from Monday to Saturday between 1 PM to 1.30PM. Monday's breakfast was sujiupama and dalma. They were taking sprouted moongdal with sugar/jaggry as Monday evening tiffin between 5.30 PM to 6 PM. They were taking rice/roti, soyabin curry, bhaja, pickle as dinner between 9PM to 9.30PM on Monday. On Tuesday they had satttu, ragi and milk as their breakfast between 9AM to 9.30 AM. They had semiyakheer as evening tiffin between 5.30 PM to 6PM. Tuesday dinner included rice, roti, rajama curry, tadoka and pickle between 9PM to 9.30PM. On Wednesday they were taking chudaupama and dalma between 9AM to 9.30AM as their breakfast. They ate boiled pea (buto) as evening tiffin between 5.30 PM to 6PM. In dinner they were taking rice/roti, egg curry for vegetarian pickle and pampada between 9PM to 9.30PM on Wednesday. On Thursday they had hotchpotch of rice and spieces (Khichidi) patato curry and pickle as their breakfast between 9AM to 9.30 AM. They were taking peas (boiled) as evening tiffin between 5.30PM to 6Pm. In dinner rice, drumstick curry, patato, brinjle, cakes of pasted rice (bodi) pickle and pampada were served between 9PM to 9.30PM on Thursday. On Friday they were taking Idli, Pea curry as their breakfast between 9AM to 9.30AM, they took pokoda as their evening tiffin between 5.30PM to 6PM, and in dinner rice/roti, chick (buto) curry, pickle were served between 9PM to 9.30PM on Friday. On Saturday they ate puri, patato curry as their breakfast. They ate chat-pea curry, onion, pampada as their evening tiffin. They in dinner rice, fish curry, basan curry, chips and salad were served between 9PM to 9.30PM on Saturday. On holidays and festivals dayspuri, potato and sweets as were served their

breakfast. They were taking rice, dal, paneer curry, salad, pampada, and khata as lunch between 1Pm to 1.30PM, on holidays and festivals. They were eating chick (buto) boiled as their evening tiffin. In dinner dinnerparatha, dalma and milk were served between 9PM to 9.30PM on holidays and festivals.

Pattern of Living

Table No.3 shows the pattern of living style from Monday to Friday in a week. The students used to get up from bed around 5 AM in the morning and they finished their daily routine between 6AM. Thereafter they used to attend prayer, drill and yoga till 6.30 AM. After 6.30AM they were attending gardening and school cleaning work (up to 7AM). Thereafter they had remedial teaching classes taken by part time teachers from 7AM to 9AM and they take their breakfast from 9AM to 9.30AM. During 9.30 AM to 10 AM they used to get ready to go to school. They used to remain in the school from 10AM to 1PM and were attending their classes as per time table. They used to take their lunch between 1 PM to 1.30 PM. After lunch again they were attending classes up to 4 PM. They took rest from 4 PM to 4.30 PM in the hostel. From 4.30 PM to 5.30 PM they used to pray. Again they had their prayer and then they read newspaper till 6.30 PM. Again they used to attend life skill training class from 6.30PM to 7.30PM. From 7.30 PM to 8.30 PM they used to attend remedial teaching classes taken by part time teachers. After classes were over they used to watch television programmes from 8.30 PM to 9.30 PM. They finished their dinner between 10PM and thereafter they had their rest and sleep.

Table No-3
KGBV) (Monday to Friday)

Morning		Afternoon		Evening	
5AM to 6AM	Daily work	10AM to 1PM	school hours study	4.30PM to 5.30PM	Playing
6AM to 6.30AM	Prayer, Drill, Yoga	1PM to 1.30PM	Lunch Break	5.30PM to 6.30PM	Prayer, reading newspaper
6.30AM to 7AM	Gardening, School clean	1.30PM to 4 PM	school hours study	6.30PM to 7.30PM	Life skill training
7AM to 9AM	Remedial teaching by part time teacher	4PM to 4.30 PM	Rest	7.30PM to 8.30PM	Remedial teaching by part time teacher
9AM to 9.30AM	Breakfast			8.30PM to 9.30PM	Watching T.V.
9.30AM to 10AM	Ready for school			9.30PM to 10PM	Dinner
				10PM	Go to bed

Conclusion and Suggestions

The KGBV is meant for the improvement of education of SC,ST,OBC and minority .It is the best facilities for the educationally backward students by the Govt.KGBV is a small school serving 100 girls but its reach however is far and wide.The vast majority of students at KGBV school are the first generation to be educated In their family.

Suggestions

Provision should made by Govt. For their higher education and better placement.

The Kgbvs should have woman staff in different positions and responsibilities Like head of the institution, teachers office staff, warden, cooks.

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