



**“A STUDY OF THE STATUS OF THE STUDENTS RESIDING IN THE
GOVERNMENT HOSTEL IN KORBA DISTRICT”**

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Abstract

The authors intend to convey the message to the readers through this paper that the students residing in the hostel for their studies, have a very poor economical background, hailing from remote areas/villages. The government through this scheme has taken up a very positive step to improve the condition of these students. The pilot result of the study has been depicted in this research paper.

Introduction: The **demographics of India** are inclusive of the [second most populous](#) country in the world, with over 1.21 billion people (2011 census), more than a sixth of the [world's population](#). Already containing 17.5% of the world's population, India is projected to be the [world's most populous country](#) by 2025, surpassing [China](#), its population reaching 1.6 billion by 2050. Its population growth rate is 1.41%, ranking [102nd](#) in the world in 2010. The Indian population had reached the billion mark by 2000.

Chhattisgarh: Chhattisgarh is surrounded by as many as six States – Uttarpradesh in the north, Jharkhand in the north-east, Orissa in the east, Andhra Pradesh in the south and Manarashtra and Madhya Pradesh in the west. It covers an area of 13, 5191 km². The 2001 census recorded a total of 20,378 villages, 96 Tehsils and 146 Janpad Panchayat of Community Development Blocks. The total area of Chhattisgarh can be decided into the plains and the hilly areas. The plains in the north include the area of Bilaspur and Hasdeo-Seonath belt. The four major tracts of the region are the Surguja-Raigarh tracts, the Maikel range, the Durg –Raipur high land and the Bastar tracts.

Comparison of Population in National, State, and Districts.

Table No. 1

Sl.	Place	Area in square KM	Population (2011)	Density of Population (2011)
1.	India	32,87,261	1,210,193,422	382
2.	Chhattisgarh	1,35,191	25,545,198	189
3.	Korba	7145	1206640	183
4.	Bilaspur	8270	1998355	242

Source: Census, 2011,

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is Government of India's flagship programme for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, as mandated by 86th amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory Education to the Children of 6-14 years age group, a Fundamental Right.

SSA is being implemented in partnership with State Governments to cover the entire country and address the needs of 192 million children in 1.1 million habitations.

The programme seeks to open new schools in those habitations which do not have schooling facilities and strengthen existing school infrastructure through provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grants.

Methodology: The exercise of Need Assessment of the area requires a scientific study in order to understand the problems and facts addressed through the survey task. Taking all the surveyed facts and figures, into consideration, this present study outlines the following objectives -

Objectives of the research: 1. To study the attendance pattern of the out of school children after getting special training under SSA. **2.** To study the adjustment of out of school students within the school. **3.** To study the academic achievement of the out of school students in comparison to regular students. **4.** To study the teachers attitude towards out of school students after getting mainstreamed. **5.** To explore the positive (achievements) and negative (Problems) current situation and render suggestive needs and measures for the future implementation.

The Universe: 2. In order to achieve the above objectives the Districts of Korba and Bilaspur were selected as the universe of the present study.

Sampling : 3. While following a purposive stratified random sampling procedure the samples were drawn from 02 districts namely Bilaspur and Korba to represent the Universe. In order to draw the sample the following steps were followed:

1. The district of Bilaspur is not running any of the training centres, so the researcher had to concentrate on the 04 centres of Korba district. For the in-depth study all the 04 centres have been taken into consideration as 100% sample.

Methods of Data Collection: In order to fulfill the objectives the data for the present research work were collected from two sources. They were: 1. Primary Sources and 2.Secondary Sources

Limitation of the Study: The present piece of research has certain limitations which the researcher feels free to share with: 1. During the process of data collection it was difficult to collect on the technical side of the programme due to the hesitancy on the part of the students. The researchers tried to overcome this by collecting that information from other sources and cross checking it with the ground reality. 2.The non-availability of the head of the centres sometimes prolonged the process of data collection. The repeated visits for the above purpose were breaking the tempo of the data collection.

A Report Proper: On 7th April 2013, the authors had a field visit to Korba District, interacted with the District Project Coordinator, and with some government officials, received some important information about the Centers being conducted in Korba District, under SSA. All together there are four Centers namely,

Table No. 2

Blocks	Centres	Intake capacity	Actual No. of Students
Pali	Nonera	50	36
Kartala	Katrimal	50	50
Pondi	Lamna	50	49
Korba	Satrenga	50	50

Nonera Centre:

Table No. 3 Caste-wise distribution of the students

SN	ST	SC	OBC	GEN	Total
1.	34	00	02	00	36

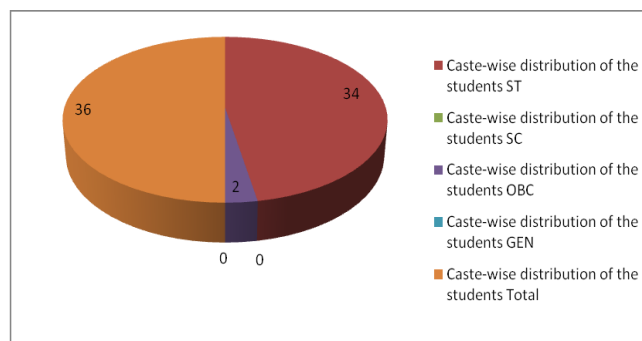


Table No. 4 Nonera Centre

SN.	Reasons for staying in the hostel	No. of Students	%
1.	Below Poverty line	28	77.77
2.	Drop outs	8	22.22
	Total	36	100

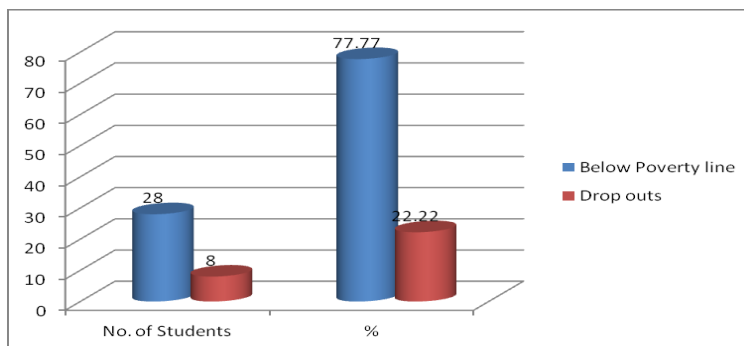


Table No. 5 Status of teaching & Learning

Centre	Good	Average	Poor	Total
Nonera (teaching)	36(100%)	Nil	Nil	36(100%)
Nonera (learning)	31 (86.11%)	04 (11.11%)	01 (2.77%)	36(100%)

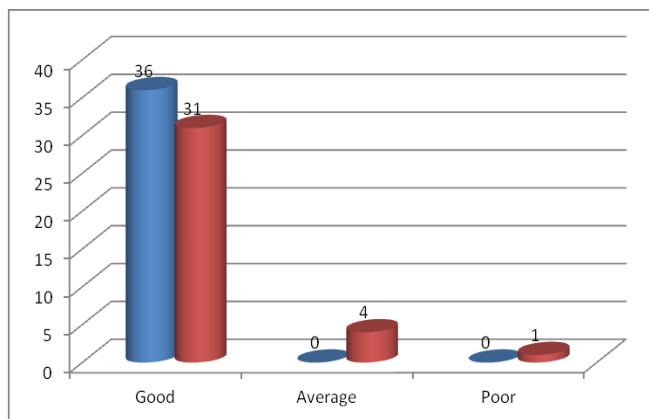


Table No. 6 Caste-wise distribution of the students

SN	ST	SC	OBC	GEN	Total
1.	22	27	01	00	50

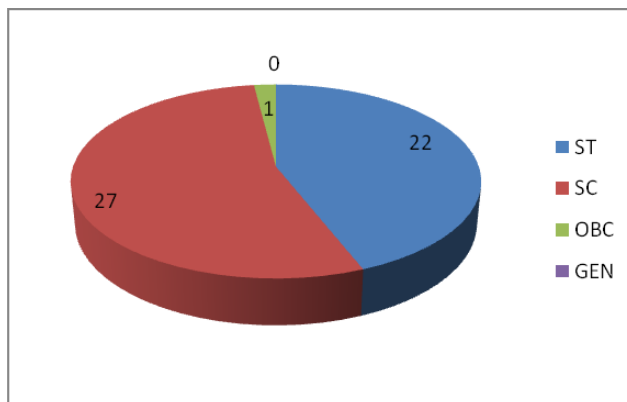


Table No. 7 Kathrimal Centre

SN.	Reasons for staying in the hostel	No. of Students	%
1.	Distance ranging from 30-60 k.m.	13	26
2.	Below Poverty line	06	12
3.	Distance & below poverty line	01	02
4.	Drop outs	21	42
5.	Due to rivers and streams	03	06
6.	Drop outs and BPL	01	02
7.	Distance and drop outs	01	02
8.	Rivers % below poverty line	04	08
	Total	50	100

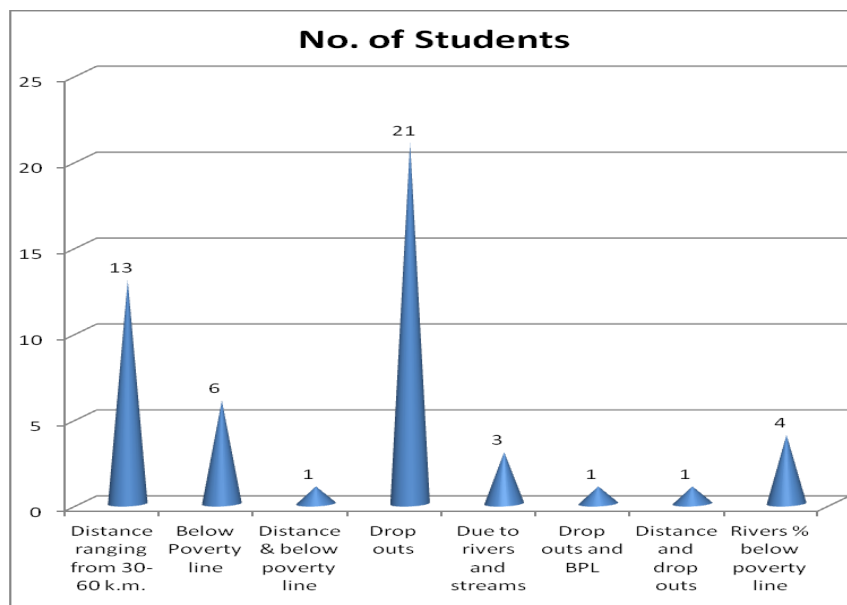


Table No. 8 Status of teaching & Learning

Centre	Good	Average	Poor	Total
Kathrimal (teaching)	50	00	00	50
Kathrimal (learning)	49	01	00	50

Lamna Centre

Table No. 9 Caste-wise distribution of the students

SN	ST	SC	OBC	GEN	Total
1.	44	03	02	00	49

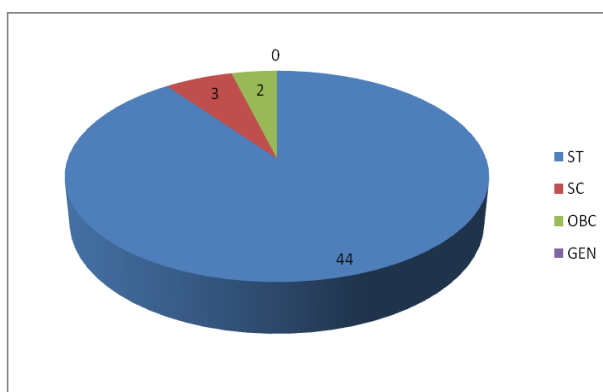


Table No. 10 Lamna Centre

SN.	Reasons for staying in the hostel	No. of Students	%
1.	Below Poverty line	48	97.95
2.	Lost his father	01	2.04
	Total	49	100

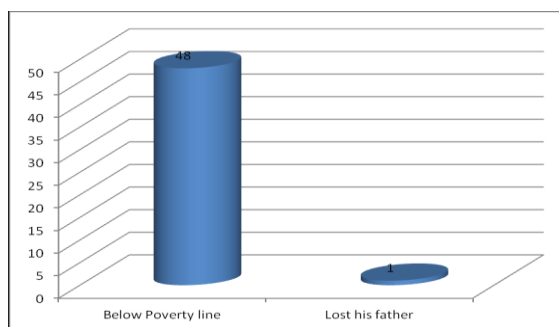


Table No. 11 Status of teaching & Learning

Centre	Good	Average	Poor	Total
Lamna (teaching)	49	00	00	49
Lamna (learning)	45	4	00	49

Satrenga Centre

Table No. 12 Caste-wise distribution of the students

SN	ST	SC	OBC	GEN	Total
1.	44	04	01	01	50

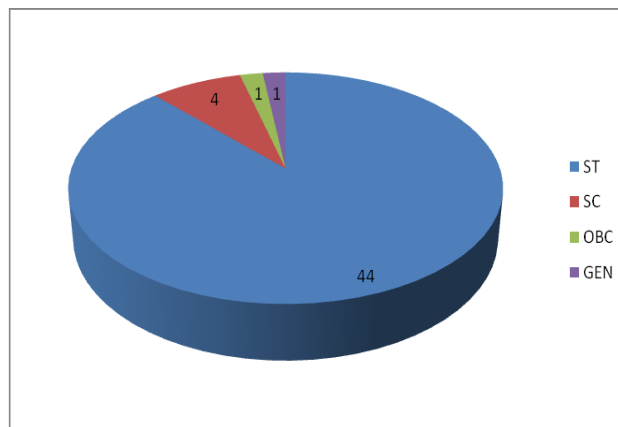


Table No. 13 Satrenga Centre

SN.	Reasons for staying in the hostel	No. of Students	%
1.	Displaced by Bango Dam	49	98
2.	Lost his father	01	2
	Total	50	100

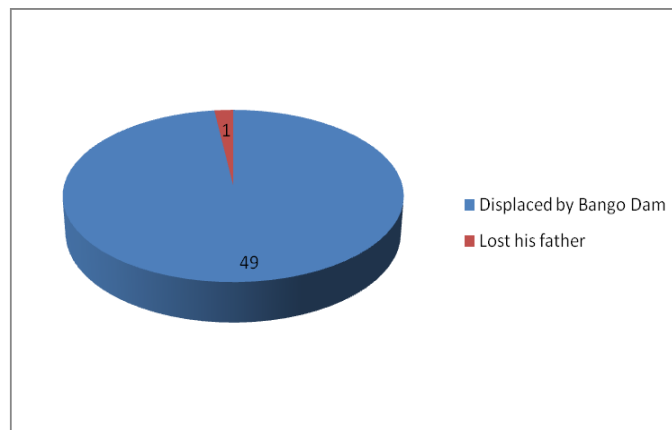


Table No. 14 Status of teaching & Learning

Centre	Good	Average	Poor	Total
Satrenga (teaching)	50	00	00	50
Satrenga (learning)	47	3	00	50

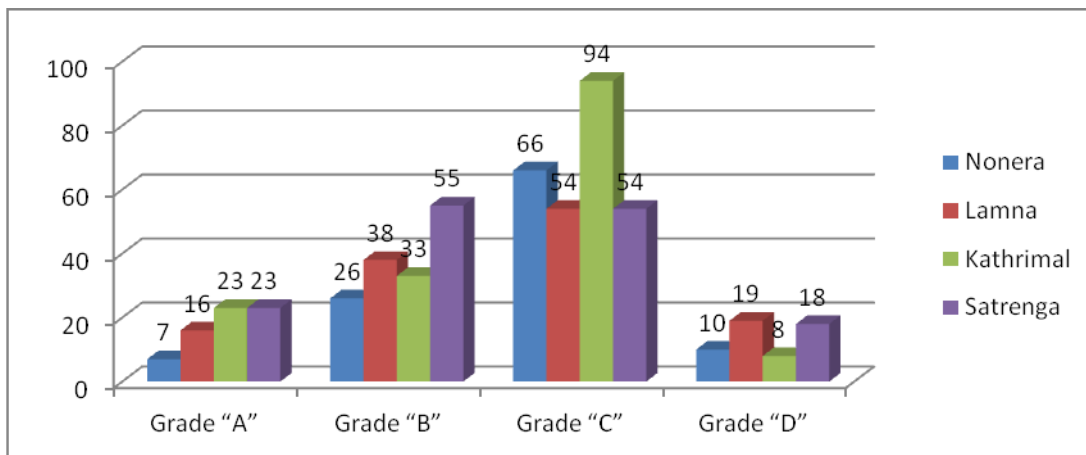
Conclusion, Problems, Findings, Suggestions & Recommendations

1. The scheme is very good for the upliftment and development of the poorest of the poor people in the remote villages. 2. Very good initiative and step on the part of the government in the field of education and especially the girl children.

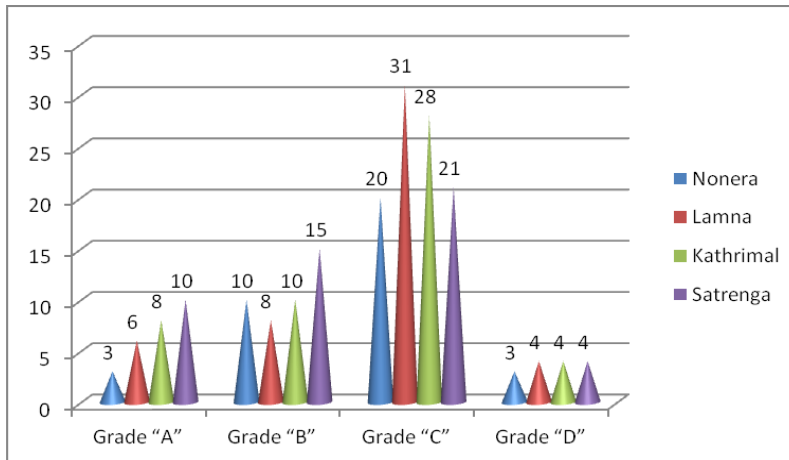
Problems: There are inadequate subject teachers for the hostel students to teach in the Dormitories. There is only the hostel warden, who tries to handle all the subjects. 2. There is lack of budget for the hostel due to which there is less quality in the food items. 3. In some of the centres, like Lamna and Satrenga, the students have to take the stationery articles on their own. Sometimes students are unable to afford the same, due to their poor economic situation.

Findings: 1. With regard to the academic achievements of the school and hostel students, it has been observed that the standard of the school teaching and learning is far far lagging behind. There may be many reasons from family background, situations, environment etc. to the school environment.

Schools	Grade "A"	Grade "B"	Grade "C"	Grade "D"	Total
Nonera	07 (6.42%)	26 (23.85%)	66 (60.55%)	10 (9.17%)	109 (100%)
Lamna	16 (12.59%)	38 (29.92%)	54 (42.51%)	19 (14.96%)	127 (100%)
Kathrimal	23 (14.55%)	33 (20.88%)	94 (59.49%)	08 (5.06%)	158 (100%)
Satrenga	23 (15.33%)	55 (36.66%)	54 (36%)	18 (12%)	150 (100%)
Total	69 (12.68%)	152 (27.94%)	268 (49.26%)	55 (10.11%)	544 (100%)



Hostel	Grade "A"	Grade "B"	Grade "C"	Grade "D"	Total
Nonera	03 (8.33%)	10 (27.77%)	20 (55.55%)	03 (8.33%)	36 (100%)
Lamna	06 (12.24%)	08 (16.32)	31 (63.26%)	04 (8.16%)	49 (100%)
Kathrimal	08 (16%)	10 (20%)	28 (56%)	04 (8%)	50 (100%)
Satrenga	10 (20%)	15 (30)	21(42%)	04 (8%)	50 (100%)
Total	27 (14.59%)	43 (23.24%)	100 (54.05%)	15 (8.10%)	185 (100%)



Suggestions & Recommendations:

1. The implementation of the scheme seems to be good enough. It should be carried out in a more transparent way, so that the others students may also be attracted.
2. There should be orientation and motivation programme for the students as well as the teachers on the said scheme every month, so that the staff as well as students be oriented towards their goals.
3. The staff

should be that of more dedicated and committed one. It would be recommended that subject teachers may be placed in the hostels, especially for Maths, English and Science.

Concluding Remarks

1. It is highly recommended that if this programme has to be continued for the longer terms, the government should pay attention to the following points: 2. There should be enough budget for the centers. 3. The staff must be dedicated and committed one. 4. This is the age of Information technology, hence the computer facilities must be provided to the students. 5. There should be a congenial, clean and healthy environment, atmosphere in the hostel so that the students may experience the tenderness, love and care to enhance their self confidence and self dignity in themselves to become somebody, who can touch the height of heights in their life. These hostels may become a place of caring (Mentally, Physically, Intellectually and spiritually) and sharing, so as to prepare the students for the better future.

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