

Profiles Of School Going And Non-School Going Children In Education Zone Shangas (Anantnag) Kashmir

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Abstract: The present study was under taken to find out the number of Primary and Middle Schools functioning in the Zone Shangas Anathnag Kashmir, assess the extent of school going children in the age group of (6-14) years (Sex-wise, Age-wise), to assess the extent of out of school children in the age group of (6 to 14) years and to study the family back ground and parental education of out of school children. The data for the present study has been collected with the help of information blank and on the basis of door to door survey; the data was statistically analyzed on the basis of parentage. The study revealed that the number of primary and Middle Schools is 95 & 66 respectively. The extent of school going children in the age group of (6 to 14) years are 7131 and the extent of out of school children in the age group (6-14) years are 200. 50.07% of school going children in the age group of (6-14) years is males and 49.92% children are females. 52% out of school children are males and 48% children are females. 62.5% of out of school children belong the nuclear families and remaining 37.5% children belonged to the joint families. 35% belonged to such families having monthly income less than 3000 rupees. 42% belonged to such families having mixed type of houses. 24.5% belonged to such families having pucca type of houses. 70% belonged to such families having illiterate parents. 28.33% of out of school children belonged to middle pass category of education of their parents. 29.5% belonged to the farmer. 1% belonged to cobbler. 4.5% of out of school children are those having employed fathers and remaining 95.5 % are of unemployed fathers. 52% are males and 48% are females.

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Introduction

Education should not be regarded as luxury. It is a necessity and rather a birth right of every human being. Education is very important for the progress of both individual and society and now it is regarded as a potent instrument for rapid and effective development through which the standard of living of people, their prosperity and security can be considerably improved. It furnishes the individual with basic knowledge and technical skills essential for work, productivity and economic survival. It attempts to bring the people out of false beliefs and superstitions. It does not only train the people in the 3R's but it is also helpful in developing health and favorable attitudes towards important issues in their lives. It serves as the base for the exercise of all rights and privileges of a citizen and also a precondition for the effective discharge of his duties. Children are the

future generation of the nation. They are the beings on which a nation puts all of its hopes. In many countries they do not constitute a big portion of the population. However, in many developing countries including India they constitute more than 40% of the population and about 20% are children under six years of age. Keeping in view the holistic nature of the child development viz, nutrition, physical, mental, moral, social and educational development, early childhood cares and education has received high priority and must be integrated with integrated child development service programmers. India which is a developing country cannot afford to make all education compulsory beyond first eight years of schooling for its enormous population of, 1000 million people. Mahatma Gandhi's scheme of pre basic education, formulated in 1937, was the first indigenous scheme of education for every young

child. Several education reformers and social workers endeavored to put it into action at the field level. The most dominant influence that can be felt even today as one survey the contemporary Indian Education scheme. Particularly with reference to early childhood education, is that of Madam Montessori (1870 to 1952). The Sargent report (1944) is the first official document which called up on the Government and the people to provide pre-school education. According to this report "An adequate provision of pre-primary instruction in the form of nursery school or classes is an essential adjunct to any national system of education". Significance of early education was recognized by the education commission (1964), in these words, "pre-primary is of great significance to the physical and intellectual development of children, especially those with unsatisfactory home backgrounds." In the pursuance of the National policy for children (1974) The Government has recognized that it's in early childhood that the foundations for physical psychological and social development are laid and that provisions of early childhood serves especially to the weaker and vulnerable sections of the community with the help of pre-school centers to prevent or minimize the wastage arising from infant morbidity, mal-nutrition and stagnation in schools. The Government of India started integrated Child Development serves after ten years in the country. At present there are more than 5614 ICDS projects in the country, benefiting more than 21.3 million children and more than 3.2 million mothers.

At international level, International Labor Organization (ILO) has adopted a number of resolutions relating to the safe guard of children and young person's rights. The most important of them is the resolution adopted by ILO in 1949 which draw attention towards maintenance of health, education, employment, protection and general welfare of children and young persons. "All men are created equal" therefore, education for all is applicable throughout length and breadth of the country. Every individual is equal before the law, equal in their claim to freedom, equal in their right to learn if not in their capacity to learn. In a democratic setup, we have to provide equal opportunities for all irrespective of

caste, creed for sex. It is committed to the education of all who are educable.

Need and Importance

The development of a nation cannot conceive without full development of its human potential. It is this very spirit that the Government of India has clearly committed itself to investment in young children as potential human resources. It has conceived and formulated plans and policies for the provision of basic services, inclusive of education to young children. In place of a rather very comprehensive and global recognition of the rights of the children has acknowledged the need to make special policies and plans of action in favour of children. This recognition has led to the establishment of the department of woman and child development within the Ministry of Human Resource Development. India is one of the few nations that have national policy for children. Keeping in view the present scenario of early childhood education and status of the field as a whole, one needs to take a realistic and pragmatic look about the future directions in which early childhood education programme and researches must move.

There has been a spectacular expansion in elementary education during the post-independence period. The elementary system of India has been explained to the one of the largest in the world. The number of primary schools increased from 476, 636 in 1978 to 529, 392 in 1986. The corresponding increase in upper primary schools was from 1, 12,404, to 1, 38,687. 94.6% of the rural population have primary schools within a walking distance of 1km and 85.59% of them have upper primary school within a walking distance 3km. out of total rural population habitations 5,02,806 (51.36%) habitation covering (80.34%) rural population had primary schools.

Elementary education is the most important stage of learning. It constitutes the bed rock supporting the whole edifice of education. It is absolutely essential that a strong foundation of education is given at this stage. It still remains a distant dream due to dichotomy between concept exposition and implementation strategies. According to 2011 census the total population of India is

1210193422. Out of it 623724248 are males and 586469174 are females. Literacy rate among males is 82.14% and among females it 65.46%. Thus the total literacy rate of India is 74.04%.

The total population of Jammu & Kashmir State is 12548926. Out of this 6665561 are males and 5883365 are females. 78.26% males and 58.01% females are literate. Thus the total literacy rate of Jammu & Kashmir is 68.13%.

In the state of Jammu & Kashmir there are 14 Districts and District Anantnag falls in Kashmir region. The district has a total population of 1070144 and out of these figures 552404 are males and 517740 are females. Literacy percentage among males is 74.13% and among females it is 54.15%. So total literacy percentage of Anantnag (Kashmir) is 64.32%. In the light of the above information, in district Anantnag (Kashmir) the Literacy percentage is near about 64.32% which indicates there are near about 35.68% people who are not in a position to read and write. Besides there are thousands of children who have no access to pre-primary and primary education these children are engaged in various child labour activities in various child labour centers. So it is need of the hour to look into the grass root level of district Anantnag (Kashmir) especially in Shangas zone to know the exact enrollment of the children at the age of 6 to 14 years. Besides the investigator wants to know the exact position of children who are out of school. The data of the present investigation will be useful for policy makers and academicians of the country for making a concrete plan for universalization of elementary education. Therefore, the investigator has chosen topic for the present investigation.

Objectives of the Present Study

The following objectives have been formulated for the present study:-

1. To survey the number of primary and middle schools existing in the block.
2. To study the extent of school going children in the age group of (6 – 14) years (sex-wise and age-wise) in primary and middle schools.
3. To assess the extent of out of school children (sex-wise and age-wise) in the age group of (6-14) years on the basis of door to door survey.
4. To study the family background of out of school children in the age group of (6-14) years.
5. To study parental education and parental occupation of out of school children in the age group of (6-14) year.

Tools

The data for the present study is collected with the help of following tools:-

Information Blanks: The information blank I has been developed by the investigator and administered with the purpose of getting classified data with regard to school going children (Sex-wise, Class – wise) in the age group of (6-14) years. The information blank II has been developed in order to get the right information of out of school children in the age group of (6-14) years regarding their parental education and parental occupation.

Procedure:

In order to achieve the objectives of present study, the investigator circulated information blank I to all the schools to know the extent of school going children in the Zone Shangas. The information blank II is framed to collect the data for out of school children in the age group of (6-14) years .A door to door survey is conducted in order to collect the information regarding out of school children. Further the investigator collects information with regard to the work and family background of out of school children. The information blank is administered to the group in order to collect the information with regard to their parental education and parental occupation.

Analysis and Interpretation

After the collection of data, the data is analyzed by applying percentage statistics. The details of the statistical analysis are given as under.

Table 1: Showing the population and literacy percentage in district Anantnag. (In 2011)

Population in Anantnag (2011)	Male	Female	Literacy percentage in 2011		
			Male	Female	Overall
1070144	552404	517740	74.13%	54.15%	64.32%
	51.61%	48.38%			

The above table shows population and literacy percentage in District Anantnag (2011 estimated). It reveals that the district has a population of 1070144 (2011 estimated figures). Out of which males are 552404 (51.61%) and females are 517740 (48.38%). The table also reveals that the overall literacy percentage in District Anantnag is 64.32 %. In case of males it is 74.13% and in case of females it is 54.15%. It is obvious from the figures that the

literacy percentage in males was higher than that of females.

The District Anantnag has been administratively divided in seven blocks namely 1.Kokernag, 2. Achabal, 3. Shangus, 4. Mattan,5. Qazigund,6. Dashnipora, 7. Larkipora.

Out of these seven blocks Shangus is taken for investigation for the present study.

Table 2: Showing the population and literacy percentage of the block Shangus (Anantnag) (in 2011)

Population in Shangus (2011)	Male	Female	Literacy percentage in (2011)		
			Male	Female	Overall
63645	33726	29919	68%	52%	60%
	52.99%	47%			

The above table shows population and literacy percentage. It indicates that the total population of the block was 63645,(2011 estimated). Out of which 52.99% are males and 47% are females. The table

also reveals that overall literacy percentage in the block was 60%.68% in case of males and 52% in case of female literacy (in 2011).

Table 3: Showing the number of primary schools and their enrollment in the block Shangus (Govt.-Private) (sex-wise.)

Number of primary schools	Classes	Boys	Girls	Total
95	1 st	781	769	1550
	2 nd	318	310	628
	3 rd	250	287	537
	4 th	250	285	535
	5 th	281	259	540
	Total		1881	1910
	Parentage	49.60%	50.39%	

The above table shows detailed statement of the number of primary schools and the roll of children in the primary school in the block Shangus. The total number of primary schools are 95 and total number of children who are on rolls in these primary schools from class I to class 5th are 3790, The boys are 1880 (49.60%) and girls are 1910 (50.39 %). The details of various classes are shown as under:-

The table indicates that there are 1550 children on rolls in the 1st class boys are 781 and girls are 769. In the 2nd and 3rd classes, The total number of children are 628 and 537 respectively. The boys are 318 and girls are 310 in the 2nd class, 250 are boys and 287 are girls in class 3rd, in class 4th, the total number of children are 535, boys are 250 and girls are 285. And in class 5th, the total numbers of children are 540 and boys are 281 and girls are 259.

Table 4: Showing the number of middle schools and their enrollment in the block “Shangas” (Govt.-Private) (sex-wise)

No. of Middle Schools	Classes	Boys	Girls	Total
66	6 th	557	507	1064
	7 th	584	617	1201
	8 th	550	526	1076
	Total	1691	1650	3341
	Percentage	50.61%	49.38%	

The above Table Shows the number of Middle Schools and roll of children in the Middle Schools functioning in the Block. The totals number of Middle Schools in the Block are 66. The total number of Children who are on rolls in these middle schools are 3341. Among them boys are 1691 (50.61%) and girls are 1650 (49.38%). In class 6th the Total number of Children are 1064, boys are 557 and girls are 507. In 7th & 8th classes the total number of Children are 1201 & 1076 respectively. The boys are 584 and girls are 617 in class 7th , whereas in class 8th the boys are 550 and girls are 526.

Table 5: Table showing the number of out of school children in block Shangas in the age group of (6-14) years (sex-wise)

Sex	Number of out of school children	Percentage
Male	104	52%
Female	96	48%
Total	200	

This above table indicates the total number of out of school children (sex-wise) in the block. The table reveals that there are 104 males (52%) and 96 are females (48%). It also indicates that male children are more than female children.

Table 6: Table showing the number of out of school children according to the nature of their families.

Pattern of family	Number	Percentage
Single	125	62.5%
Joint Family	75	37.5%
Total	200	

The above table reveals the distribution of out of school children according to the pattern of their families. It indicates that 125 (62.5%) children belonged to the single family and the remaining 75 (37.5%) children belonged to the joint family.

Table 7: Table showing the number of out of school children according to the nature of their houses.

Nature of House	Number	Percentage
Pacca	49	24.05%
Kachacha	67	33.05%
Mixed	84	42%
Total	200	

The above Table reveals the distribution of out of school children according to the nature of their houses. The table indicates that 49 (24.05%) lives in pacca houses, 67 (33.05%) lives in kachacha and 84 (42%) lives in mixed houses.

Table 8: Table showing the number and percentage of out of school children according to their parental literacy (Fathers).

Literacy of Parents	No. of Parents	Percentage
Illiterate	140	70%
Literate	60	30%
Total	200	

The above table indicates that most of the parents of out of school children are illiterate. It also shows that 140 (70%) parents especially fathers are illiterate and remaining 60(30%) are literate.

Table 9 : Table showing the Number and Percentage out of school children according to literacy level of their parents. (Fathers)

Level of Education	No. of Parents	Percentage
5 th	15	25%
8 th	17	28.33%
10 th	10	16.66%
12 th	10	16.66%
Under Graduate	05	8.33%
Graduate	03	5%
Total	60	

The above table shows the distribution of out of school children according to the levels of education of their parents. The table indicates that 15 (25%) parents are 5th pass, 17 (28.33%) parents are 8th pass, 10(16.66%) parents are 10th pass, 10 (16.66%) parents are 12th pass, 05 (8.33%) parents are Under Graduate and 03 (5%) parents are Graduate.

Table 10: Table showing the number and percentage of out of school children according to their occupation of their parents (Fathers).

Occupation of Father	Number	Percentage
Farmer	59	29.05%
Labour	49	24.05%
Business	41	20.05%
Shepherd	25	12.05%
Employee	09	04.05%
Carpenter	06	03%
Barber	05	2.05%
Mason	04	02%
Cobbler	02	01%
Total	200	

The above table indicates that the distribution of children according to the parental occupation of their parents especially fathers. The table shows that 59 (29.5%) parents are farmers, 49 (24.05%) fathers are labours, 41 (20.5%) fathers are business man 25 (12.05%) parents are shepherd, 9 (4.05) parents are employee, 6(03%) Parents are Carpenters, 5(2.05%) parents are Barbers, 4 (2%) fathers are mason and 2 (1%) fathers are Cobblers.

Table 11: Showing the number and percentage of out of school children according to monthly income of their families.

Monthly Income	No. of Families	Percentage
500-1000	17	8.5%
1000-2000	60	30%
2000-3000	70	35%
3000-4000	32	16%
4000-5000	21	10.5%
Total	200	

The above table shows the distribution of children according to their monthly income of their families. It shows that 17 (8.5%) children belonged to the families having income between 500-1000, 60 (30%) children belonged to the families having income 1000-2000, 70 (35%) children belonged to the families having income 2000-3000, 32 (16%) children belonged to families having income 3000-4000, 21(10.05%) children belonged to the families having income 4000 or above.

In the light of the results discussed above, it has been found that the District Anantnag Kashmir has population of 1070144. Out of which 552404(51.61%) are males and 517740 (48.38%) are females. The District has a literacy percentage of 64.32%. The District Anantnag has Seven Blocks and Block Shangas is one of them. The Block has a total population of 63645. Out of which 52.99% are males and 47% are females. It has been found that the number of primary and middle schools existing in the Block are 95 & 66 respectively. Also extent of school going children in the age group of 6 to 14 years are 7131 and the extent of out of school children in the age group of 6 to 14 years are 200. Among 200 out of school children 104 children are males and 96 are females.

Further the analyses show that among 200 out of school children 125 (62.5%) belonged to Single family and 75 (37.5%) belonged to joint family. It also reveals that 49 (24.5%) children lives in Pacca houses, 67 (33.5%) children lives in kachacha houses and 84 (42%) children lives in Mixed houses. It has been found that most of the parents of out of school children are illiterate. It shows that 140 (70%) are illiterate and the remaining 60 (30%) are literate. Among these 60 parents, 15 (25%) are fifth pass, 17 (28.33%) are 8th pass, 10 (16.66%) are 10th pass, 10 (16.66%) are 12th pass, 5 (8.33%) are under graduate, 3 (5%) are graduate.

The analysis also shows that distribution of children according to parental occupation of their parents. It indicates that 59 (29.5%) parents are farmers, 49 (24.5%) are labours, 41 (20.5%) parents are businessman, 25 (12.5%) parents are shepherd, 9 (4.5%) parents are employed, 6 (3%) parents are Carpenters, 5 (2.5%) parents are Barbers, 4 (2%)

parents Mason, 2 (1%) parents are Cobblers. Among 200 out of school children, 17 (8.5%) children belonged to the families having monthly income between 500-1000, 60 (30%) Children belonged to families having income between 1000-2000, 70(35%) children belonged to families having income between 2000-3000, 32(16%) children belonged to families having income between 3000-4000, 21(10.5%) children belonged to families having monthly income of 4000 or above.

Summary, Conclusion and Suggestions:

As mentioned earlier the present study was under taken to find out the number of primary and middle schools existing in the block and to determine the extent of school going children in the age group of (6-14)years (sex-wise), (age-wise).

To assess the extent of out of school children in the age group of (6-14)years (sex-wise), (age-wise) in the block Shangas and to study family background ,parental education and parental occupation of the out of school children.

The data for the present study has been collected with the help of an information blanks and on the basis of door to door survey, The data was statistically analyzed through percentage statistics. On the basis of analysis the findings of the study are summarized here as under:-

1. The study has revealed that the number of primary and middle schools are 95 and 66 respectively
2. The study has revealed that the extent of school going children in the age group of (6-14) years are 7131 and the extent of out of school children in the age group of (6-14) year's are 200.
3. It has been found that 50.07% of school going children in the age group of (6-14)years are males and 49.92% children are females.
4. The study revealed that 52% out of school children are males and 48% children are females.
5. It has been found that 62.5% of out of school children belonged to the nuclear families and remaining 37.5% children belonged to the joint families.

6. The study revealed that a majority of out of school children i.e. 35% belonged to such families having monthly income less than 3000 rupees.
7. It has been found that the highest percentage of out of school children I.e 42% belonged to the families having mixed type of houses.
8. The lowest percentage of out of school children i.e 24.5% belonged to such families having pacca type of houses.
9. It has been found that a majority of out of school children i.e 70% belonged to such families having illiterate parents.
- 10 The study revealed that 28.33% of out of school children belonged to the middle pass category of education of their parents.
- 11 It has been found that the highest percentage of out of school children i.e 29.5% belonged to the farmers.
- 12 The lowest percentage of out of school children i.e 1% belonged to cobblers.
- 13 The study revealed that on 4.5% of out of school children are those having employed fathers and remaining 95.5% are of unemployed fathers.

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