

Demographic Profiles and Access to Education in Primary Educational Zone in Zadibal, Srinagar, J & K, India

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Abstract: The present study entitled “Demographic Profiles and Access to Education in Primary Educational Zone in Zadibal. The Sample for the study consisted of 10 Educational Institutions of which 8 were Private and 2 were Govt. Schools which were selected randomly from Zadibal Zone in Srinagar. As far as parental education is concerned, the Study revealed that 03 of the parents were primary pass, 04 Middle, 18 Higher secondary, 16 Graduate, 03 Post Graduate, 01 Ph.D, 03 M.B.B.S, 05 B.E, 01 L.L.B and 05 illiterate. As far as enrolment is concerned, the study revealed that the total enrollment of Govt. schools in Zadibal zone is 577 and the total no. of Male students are 323 and their percentage is (55.97%) where as the no. and percentage of female students enrolled is 254 (44.07%). As far as parental occupation is concerned, the study revealed that the no. of Doctor (fathers) in the said zone are 10 and their percentage is 2.58%, Engineers are 07 and their percentage is 1.8%, Advocate are 10 and their percentage is 2.5%, Govt. Employee are 70 and their percentage is 18%, Businessmen are 120 and their percentage is 31%, Retailer are 40 and their percentage is 10.33%, Contractor are 20 and their percentage is 5.16%, Labor are 40 and their percentage is 10.33%, Crafting are 10 and percentage is 2.58%, Wholesalers are 20 and their percentage is 5.16%, Professor are 10 and their percentage is 2.58%, Teacher are 30 and percentage is 7.75%. This project provides an in-depth review and analysis of literature on dropping out from school, and focuses on children who have gained access, but fail to complete a basic education cycle. The main discussion is around why and how children drop out from school. Here drop out is not presented as a distinct event, but rather a process where a range of supply-demand factors interact to influence schooling access.

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Introduction

Education is for people and its development is ultimately aimed at maximizing the capacity for achieving full welfare of the population. The educational planner as well as administrator is constantly engaged in activities for and with the people. The question arises: What are the demographic challenges facing educational planning today? It is vital for planners and decision-makers to know the structure and distribution of the population at a given date, as well as how it has changed in recent years. In other words, educational planning cannot be divorced from considerations about dynamics of population (i.e., its growth and change), as it deals with a ‘target population’ which is constantly changing in number, age and sex composition, and geographic distribution.

India made a Constitutional commitment to provide free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14 nearly sixty years ago. The goal, which was expected to be achieved by 1960, remains elusive, even now. Yet, one has to admit that developments in recent years have had significant impacts on the situation, raising the hope that universal basic education could be a reality within a

reasonable period of time. Education in India is the joint responsibility of the central and state governments, and educational rights are provided for within the Constitution (GoI, 1949). Following the recommendations of the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1968 and subsequently by NPE 1986, attempts are being made to adopt a common structure of schooling across the country. The general pattern adopted at the national level, commonly known as the 10+2+3 pattern, envisages a broad-based general education for all pupils during the first ten years of schooling. Diversification of courses takes place only at the higher secondary level (grades 11 and 12), and is reliant on students successfully completing the secondary school examination at the end of grade 10. Successful completion of the public examination at the end of grade 12 qualifies the student for university entry. Of these twelve years of schooling, the first eight years are termed ‘elementary education’, and this should broadly correspond to the compulsory education period of 6-14 years of age.

According to average data available at the national level, the country has achieved near universal enrolment in many parts of the country, as indicated

by Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) statistics. According to the Annual Report 2006-2007 (GoI, 2007b) as many as 2.2 million children were enrolled in schools in December 2006. The GER of the 6-14 age-group increased from 96.3 in 2001-2002 to 108.6 in 2004-2005 at the primary level; and from 52.1 in 2001-2002 to 70.5 in 2004-2005 at the upper primary level. However, if we examine age-specific data, there is still a sizeable gap in Net Enrolment Ratios (NER). Low enrolment ratio is not a problem in all parts of the country. Several states show a NER of more than 80. But some states such as Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh seem to face a serious problem demanding immediate attention. The 61st Round of National Sample Survey (NSS) data from 2004-2005 (GoI, 2006b) reveals that about 83% of males and 77% of females in the 5-14 age group were attending educational institutions in rural areas (a total of 80% overall in rural areas). This is compared to around 89% of children aged 5-14 in urban areas (89% of urban boys and 87% of urban girls) (see Bandyopadhyay and Subrahmanian, 2008 for more information on this).

Importance of Study

It is important that access and equity go together in order to make UEE a reality. Almost all programmes and plans aim at bridging gender and social gaps in enrolment, retention and learning achievement at the primary stage. Special interventions and strategies have been adopted to include girls, SC/ST children, working children, children with special needs, urban deprived children, children from minority groups, children living below the poverty line, migratory children and children in the hardest-to-reach groups. These are indeed children who have historically remained excluded from education and are at a high risk of dropping out even after enrolment if special attention is not paid.

Recent years have witnessed some positive developments with respect to girls' education in India. For instance, since the beginning of 1990s, progress in girls' enrolment has been faster than that of boys (Govinda and Biswal, 2006). In the 6-11 age group, this could possibly be explained by the fact that the GER for boys was already around or above 100% and was, therefore, in a stabilization phase. Despite positive trends in the enrolment of girls, however, gender disparity does not seem to have reduced significantly over the years. Indeed, the GER for girls does not reach 100% at the lower primary stage. If one assumes that 18-20% of this is due to the presence of over-age and under-age children, the proportion of girls in the age group of 6-11 who are enrolled in primary schools would be less than 80%. The overall difference in the enrolment ratio between boys and girls continues to be around 10 percentage points. The

situation is even more disturbing at the upper primary stage where the enrolment rate for girls falls below 60%. Particular attention in this regard is required in four states, namely Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

According to the estimates made under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), around 1.5% of children in the 6-14 age group have special needs, while the 2001 Census data indicated the proportion to be around 2% (GoI, 2007c: 61). A recent SRI-IMRB report (SRI, 2005) estimated that around 38% of such children are out of school. Special measures are needed for such children ranging from appropriate school infrastructure to special training for teachers, and provision of suitable learning material, aids and appliances.

Statement Of The Problem

"Demographic Profiles and Access to Education in Primary Educational Zone in Zadibal"

Objectives Of The Study

The following objectives were formulated for the present study:

1. To study the Demographic Profile and Universal Primary access to Education.
2. To Study the educational qualification and Occupation of parents in Zadibal Zone
3. To Study the Infrastructure of Schools in Zadibal Zone.
4. To Study and compare the Enrollment of Private and Govt Schools in Zadibal Zone.
5. To compare Male and Female Students in Zadibal Zone.

Sample

S. No.	School Educational Institutions	Males	Females	Total
01.	Green Land High School	365	316	681
02.	Green Woods High School	302	256	558
03.	Eves garden Educational Institute	-	546	546
04.	Tiny Circle School	255	217	472
05.	Lal Public High School	144	159	303
06.	Vision Public High School	289	258	547
07.	Zadibal High School	173	134	307
08.	Standard Public High School	280	250	530
09.	Muslim Educational Institute	200	172	372
10.	Govt. High School Lal Bazar	150	120	270
	Total	2158	2428	4586

The Sample for the study consisted of 10 Educational Institutions of which 8 are Private and 2 are Govt. Schools in Zadibal Zone in Srinagar. The sample for the present investigation was selected randomly from different schools in Zadibal Zone. The breakup of the Sample of School Educational Institutions is as above.

Selection Of Tools

The tools for the present study were selected in a manner to achieve an optimum level of confidence by the investigator for the objectives of the study, since the study principally contained two variables namely Demographic Profiles and Access to Primary Education, such tools were decided to be chosen as could validly and reliably measure these variable. The

investigator uses the ratio and percentage of Male and Female Students in Zadibal Zone.

Table 1 Showing Details of Profiles in Educational Zone Zadibal

Total No. Of Candidates	65
Total No. Of Male Candidates	23
Total No. Of Female Candidates	42
Total No. Of School going Candidates	59
Total No. Of Private School Candidates	51
Total No. Govt. School Candidates	08
Total No. Candidates not going to School	06
Total No. Of Male School going Candidates	21
Total No. Of Female School going Candidates	38
Total No. Of Males not going to School	02
Total No. Of Females not going to School	04

Table 2 Showing Educational Qualification of Parents

Educational Qualification	Father			Mother			Grand Total A + B
	Academic Qualification	Professional Qualification	Total (A)	Academic Qualification	Professional Qualification	Total (B)	
Primary	03	-	03	06	-	06	09
Middle	04	-	04	12	-	12	16
Higher Secondary	18	-	18	14	-	14	32
Graduate	16	-	16	07	-	07	23
Post Graduate	03	-	03	04	-	04	07
Ph.D	01	-	01	-	-	-	01
M.B.B.S	-	03	03	-	03	03	06
B.E	-	05	05	-	-	-	05
L.L.B	-	01	01	-	-	-	01
Illiterate	05	-	05	13	-	13	18
Total	50	09	59	56	03	59	118

The above table shows the qualification of the Fathers of children in educational zone Zadibal .It is evident from the table that 03 of the parents where primary pass, 04 Middle, 18 Higher secondary, 16 Graduate, 03 Post Graduate, 01 Ph.D, 03 M.B.B.S, 05 B.E, 01 L.L.B and 05 illiterate where as the above table

also shows the qualification of the Mothers of children in educational zone Zadibal. It is evident from the table that 06 of the parents where Primary pass, 12 Middle, 14 Higher Secondary, 07 graduate, 04 Post Graduate, 03 M.B.B.S and 13 Illiterate.

Table 3 Showing Percentage of Educational Qualification of Parents

Educational Qualification	Father			Mother			%age A + B
	%age Of Academic Qualification	%age Of Professional Qualification	Total %age (A)	%age Of Academic Qualification	%age Of Professional Qualification	Total %age (B)	
Primary	5.08	-	5.08	10.1	-	10.1	7.6
Middle	6.7	-	6.7	20.3	-	20.3	13.5
Higher Secondary	30.5	-	30.5	23.7	-	23.7	27.1
Graduate	27.1	-	27.1	11.8	-	11.8	19.4
Post Graduate	5.0	-	5.0	6.7	-	6.7	5.9
Ph.D	1.6	-	1.6	-	-	-	0.8
M.B.B.S	-	5.08	5.08	-	5.0	5.0	5.0
B. E	-	8.4	8.4	-	-	-	4.2
L.L.B	-	1.6	1.6	-	-	-	0.8
Illiterate	8.4	-	8.4	22.0	-	22.0	15.2

The above table shows the qualification of the Fathers of children in educational zone Zadibal. It is evident from the table that 5.08% of the parents where primary pass, 6.7% Middle, 30.5% Higher secondary, 27.1% Graduate, 5.0% Post Graduate, 1.6% Phd, 5.08% M.B.B.S, 8.4% B.E, 1.6% L.L.B

and 8.4 illiterate where as the above table also shows the qualification of the Mothers of children in educational zone Zadibal. It is evident from the table that 10.1% of the parents where Primary pass, 20.3% Middle, 23.7% Higher Secondary, 11.8% graduate, 6.7% Post Graduate and 22.0 Illiterate.

Table 4. Showing infrastructure of Schools in terms of Buildings – Pakka, Kacha, and Mixed Schools

S. No.	Name Of School	Infrastructure
01.	Green Land High School	Mixed (Kacha- Pakka) Buildings
02.	Green Woods High School	Mixed (Kacha- Pakka) Buildings
03.	Eves Garden Educational Institute	Pakka Buildings
04.	Zadibal High School	Kacha Buildings

The above table shows the infrastructure of Schools in terms of Buildings. The Green land High School & Green Woods High School have mixed (Kacha – Pakka) Buildings where as Eves Garden Educational Institute have Pakka Buildings and Zadibal High School have Kacha Buildings.

Table 5 Showing the infrastructure of Schools in terms of Chairs, Desks, Mats, Charts, and Maps

S. No.	Name of School	Chairs	Desks	Charts	Mats	Maps
01.	Green Land High School	600	600	200	350	15
02.	Green Woods High School	500	500	200	200	10
03.	Eves Garden Educational Institute	550	550	180	150	8
04.	Zadibal High School	250	230	50	100	6

The above table shows the infrastructure of schools in terms of chairs, Desks, Mats, Charts and maps. The green land high schools have 600 chairs, 600 desks, 200 Charts, 350 mats and 15 maps. The green Wood's high school 500 chairs 500 desks, 200 charts, 200 mats and 10 maps. The Eves Garden Educational Institute has 550 chairs, 550 desks, 180 charts, 150 mats and 08 maps. And Zadibal high school has 250 chairs, 230 desks, 50 charts, 100 mats and 06 maps.

Table 6 Showing the total No. of Teachers and their Qualification

S. No	Educational Qualification of Teachers	Name of Schools			
		Green Land High School	Green Woods High School	Eves Garden Educational Institute	Zadibal High School
1	Matric	-	-	-	-
2	10 + 2	1	-	-	2
3	B. Sc	15	10	15	10
4	M.Sc	5	4	5	3
5	B. Sc, B. Ed	3	2	3	2
6	B.A, B. Ed	2	3	2	1
7	M.A, B. Ed	5	1	2	-
Total		31	20	27	18

The above table shows the total No. of teachers and their qualification. The Green land High school have 31 teachers having qualification 12th 01, B.SC 15, M.SC 05, B.Sc, B. Ed 03, B.A B. Ed 02 & M.A B. Ed 05. The Green Woods high schools have 20 teachers having qualification B.SC 10, M.SC 04, B.Sc B. Ed02, B.A B. Ed 03 & M.A B. Ed 01. The Eves Garden Educational Institute has 27 teachers having qualification B.SC 15, M.SC 05, B.Sc B. Ed 03, B.A B. Ed 02 & M.A B. Ed 02. The Zadibal high School has 18 teachers having qualification 12th 02, B.SC 10, M.SC 03, B.Sc, B. Ed 02 & B.A B. Ed 01.

Table 7 Showing The Total No. Schools in Educational Zone Zadibal

Area Name	No. Of Schools
Lal Bazar	5
Bota Kadal	2
Alamgari Bazar	2
Hawal	3
Amda kadal	2
Total	14

The above table shows the Total No. of schools in Educational Zone Zadibal In terms of Area wise is 14. The Lal bazaar area has 05 schools, Bota Kadal area has 02 schools, Alamgari Bazar has 02 schools, Hawal has 03 schools and Amda Kadal has 02 schools.

Table 8 Showing Total No. of out of School Children between the Age Group of 6-14 Years

Total No. of Out of School Children	06
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The above table shows the total no. of out of school children between the Age group of 06 – 14 years is 06 in Zadibal Educational Zone. The Male and Female Children out of school are 02 and 04.

Table 9 Showing Total No. Of Children In Terms Of Male and Female Ratio

S. No.	Name Of School	No. of Male Students	No. of Female Students	Total No. of Students	% Age of Male Students	% Age of Female Students
01.	Green Land High School	11	11	22	50	50
02.	Eves Garden Educational Institute	-	12	12	-	100
03.	Green Woods High School	08	09	17	47.0	52.9
04.	Zadibal High School	02	06	08	25	75
05.	Illiterate	02	04	06	33	66
	Total	23	42	65	35.38	64.6

The above table shows the total no. of children attending school in terms of Male and Female ratio in Educational Zone Zadibal. The green land High Have 50% of Male and 50 % of female students. The Eves Garden Educational Institute have 100% Females. The

Green Woods High have 47% males and 52.9% females. The Zadibal High School have 35% males and 75% females. And the %age of illiterate is 33% males and 66% females.

Table 10 Showing total Number of class-wise students in different schools

S.No.	Class	Green Land High School			Green Woods High School			Eves Garden School			Tiny Circle School			Lal Public High School			Vision Public School			Zadibal High School			Govt. High School			Gross Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
01.	Nursery	35	25	60	27	23	50	-	50	50	25	16	40	20	10	30	30	20	50	15	10	25	12	20	32	164	174	338
02.	L.K.G	40	30	70	35	25	60	-	65	65	30	20	50	25	15	40	30	35	65	15	15	30	10	20	30	195	225	420
03.	U.K.G	35	25	60	40	30	70	-	60	60	30	25	55	30	22	42	27	33	60	25	15	40	10	15	25	197	225	422
04.	1st	40	40	80	34	31	65	-	55	55	26	24	50	21	19	40	36	29	65	19	11	30	10	10	20	186	224	410
05.	2 nd	39	36	75	34	26	60	-	60	60	25	20	45	22	16	38	39	31	70	20	15	35	15	10	25	194	214	408
06.	3 rd	33	36	69	28	22	50	-	55	55	20	20	40	16	14	30	30	30	60	14	11	25	10	20	30	151	198	349
07.	4 th	31	29	60	22	18	40	-	45	45	19	21	40	12	17	29	27	23	50	12	13	25	08	10	18	131	186	317
08.	5 th	30	25	55	22	19	41	-	40	40	20	18	38	15	11	26	25	20	45	14	12	26	10	10	20	136	155	291
09.	6 th	27	23	50	21	18	39	-	35	35	20	15	35	11	14	25	20	20	40	13	12	25	10	10	20	122	147	269
10.	7 th	25	25	50	18	22	40	-	40	40	20	18	38	14	11	25	20	22	42	14	10	24	10	20	25	121	168	289
11.	8 th	30	22	52	21	22	43	-	41	41	20	20	40	18	10	28	25	15	40	12	10	22	10	15	2	136	155	291

The above table shows the total No. of Class – wise students in different Schools in Zadibal Zone. The total no. of students in Nursery 338, L.K.G420,

U.K.G 422, 1st 410, 2nd 408,3rd 349, 4th 317, 5th 291, 6th 269, 7th 289 And 8th 291.

Table 11. Showing the total no. of Male and Female students in Educational Zone Zadibal

S. No	Name of school	Males	Females	Total
01.	Green Land High School	365	316	681
02.	Green Woods High School	302	256	558
03.	Eves garden Educational Institute	-	546	546
04.	Tiny Circle School	255	217	472
05.	Lal Public High School	144	159	303
06.	Vision Public High School	289	258	547
07.	Zadibal High School	173	134	307
08.	Standard Public High School	280	250	530
09.	Muslim Educational Institute	200	172	372
10.	Govt. High School Lal Bazar	150	120	270
	Total	2158	2428	4586

The above shows the total NO. of male students in educational Zone Zadibal is 2158 and their percentage is 47% and also the No. of Female Students is 2428 and their percentage is 52.94 which indicates that percentage of female is higher than male.

Table 12 Showing the total no. of Male and Female students in Educational Zone Zadibal

S. No.	Name of school	Males	Females	Total
01.	Green Land High School	365	316	681
02.	Green Woods High School	302	256	558
03.	Eves garden Educational Institute	-	546	546
04.	Tiny Circle School	255	217	472
05.	Lal Public High School	144	159	303
06.	Vision Public High School	289	258	547
07.	Zadibal High School	173	134	307
08.	Standard Public High School	280	250	530
09.	Muslim Educational Institute	200	172	372
10.	Govt. High School Lal Bazar	150	120	270
	Total	2158	2428	4586

The above table shows the total no. of male students in educational zone Zadibal is 2158 and their percentage is 47% and also no. of female students is 2428 and their percentage is 52.94% which indicates that percentage of female is higher than male students.

Table 13 Showing the total no. of Private Schools and their Enrollment

S.No.	Name of Private Schools	Enrollment
01.	Green land high school	681
02.	Green Woods high school	558
03.	Eves garden educational institute	546
04.	Tiny circle school	472
05.	Lal public high school	303
06.	Vision public high school	547
07.	Standard public high school	530
08.	Muslim educational institute	372
	Total	4009

The above table shows the total no. of Private Schools in Educational Zone Zadibal are 08 and their enrollment are in Green land High school Have 681 students, Green Woods High School has 558 students, Eves Garden Educational Institute have 546 students, Tiny Circle School have 472 students, Lal Public High School 303 students, Vision public high School have 547 students, Standard Public School have 530 Students And Muslim Educational Institute have 372 Students.

Table 14 Showing the total no. of Male and Female students enrolled in private institutions in educational zone Zadibal

S. No	Name of school	Males	Females	Total
01.	Green Land High School	365	316	681
02.	Green Woods High School	302	256	558
03.	Eves garden Educational Institute	-	546	546
04.	Tiny Circle School	255	217	472
05.	Lal Public High School	144	159	303
06.	Vision Public High School	289	258	547
07.	Standard Public High School	280	250	530
08.	Muslim Educational Institute	200	172	372
	Total	1835	2174	4009

The above table shows the total no. of male students in private educational zone Zadibal is 1835 and their percentage is 45.77% and also the total no. of female students is 2174 and their percentage is 54.22% which indicates that percentage of female is higher than male students.

Table 15 Showing the total no. of Govt. schools and their enrollment in educational zone Zadibal

S. No.	Name of Govt. schools	Males	Females	Total
01.	Zadibal high school	173	134	307
02.	Govt. high school Lal bazaar	150	120	270
	Total	323	254	577

The above table shows the total no. of male students in Govt. educational zone Zadibal is 323 and their percentage is 55.97% and also the total no. of female is 254 and their percentage is 44.02% which indicates that percentage of male is higher than Female students.

Table 16 showing the total percentage of Male and Female students enrolled in Govt. schools.

S.No.	Name of Govt. schools	Males	Females	Total
01.	Zadibal high school	173	134	307
02.	Govt. high school Lal bazaar	150	120	270
	Total	323	254	577

The above table shows the total enrollment of Govt. schools in Zadibal zone is 577 and the total no. of Male students are 323 and their percentage is (55.97%) where as the no. and percentage of female students enrolled is 254 (44.07%). The table further indicates the no. and percentage of male students is higher than female.

Table 17 Showing the total percentage of male and female students enrolled in private schools

S.No	Name of school	Males	Females	Total
01.	Green Land High School	365	316	681
02.	Green Woods High School	302	256	558
03.	Eves garden Educational Institute	-	546	546
04.	Tiny Circle School	255	217	472
05.	Lal Public High School	144	159	303
06.	Vision Public High School	289	258	547
07.	Standard Public High School	280	250	530
08.	Muslim Educational Institute	200	172	372
	Total	1835	2174	4009

The above table shows the total enrollment of private schools in Zadibal zone is 4009 and the total no. and percentage of male students enrolled is 1835 (45.77%) where as the total no. of female students and their percentage enrolled is 2174 (54.22%). The table further indicates the no. and percentage of female students is higher than male.

Table 18 showing the occupation of parents

S. No.	Occupation of Father	Total	Occupation of Mother	Total
01.	Doctor	10	Govt. Teacher	50
02.	Engineer	07	Engineer	07
03.	Advocate	10	Advocate	10
04.	Govt. Employee	70	Govt. Employee	100
05.	Business	120	Professor	60
06.	Retailer	40	Doctor	20
07.	Contractor	20	House Wife	200
08.	Labor	40	Total	447
09.	Crafting	10		
10.	Wholesaler	20		
11.	Professor	10		
12.	Teacher	30		
	Total	387		

The above table shows the occupation of father in Zadibal zone. The table exhibits that the no. of Doctor (fathers) in the said zone are 10 and their percentage is 2.58%, Engineers are 07 and their percentage is 1.8%, Advocate are 10 and their percentage is 2.5%, Govt. Employee are 70 and their percentage is 18%, Businessmen are 120 and their percentage is 31%, Retailer are 40 and their percentage is 10.33%, Contractor are 20 and their percentage is 5.16%, Labor are 40 and their percentage is 10.33%, Crafting are 10 and percentage is 2.58%, Wholesaler are 20 and their percentage is 5.16%, Professor are 10 and their percentage is 2.58%, Teacher are 30 and percentage is 7.75%. Whereas the table also shows the occupation of Mother in educational zone Zadibal which indicates that the total No. of Doctor (Mother) are 50 and their percentage is 11.18%, Engineers are 7 and their percentage is 1.5%, Advocates are 10 and their percentage is 2.23%, Govt. Employee are 100 and their percentage is 22.37%, Professor are 60 and their percentage is 13.42%, Doctor are 20 and their percentage is 4.47%, House Wife are 200 and their percentage is 44.74%.

Report summary:

This project provides an in-depth review and analysis of literature on dropping out from school, and focuses on children who have gained access, but fail to complete a basic education cycle. The main discussion is around why and how children drop out from school. Here drop out is not presented as a distinct event, but rather a process where a range of supply-demand factors interact to influence schooling access. The project looks at literature in relation to household,

community and social contexts of dropping out, as well as school supply and practices. It also explores what research is saying around pre-cursors to dropping out and factors which may influence retention. Finally, the study identifies gaps in research around dropping out and how create research could address some of these.

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