**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 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. 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 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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**Key words**: Demographic Profile, Out of School, Efficiency, Productivity, National Policy on Education (NPE)

**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 as 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 Shiskhsa 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** |
| **Academic**  **Qualification** | **Professional**  **Qualification** | **Total**  **(A)** | **Academic**  **Qualification** | **Professional**  **Qualification** | **Total**  **(B)** | **A + 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** |
| **%age Of Academic**  **Qualification** | **%age Of Professional**  **Qualification** | **Total %age**  **(A)** | **%age Of Academic**  **Qualification** | **%age Of Professional**  **Qualification** | **Total %age**  **(B)** | **A + 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 Paka 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** |

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** | | **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. | Ist | 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. | 2nd | 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. | 3rd | 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. | 4th | 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. | 5th | 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. | 6th | 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. | 7th | 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. | 8th | 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, Ist 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 are10 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 is13.42%, 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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