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**A STUDY OF SCHOOLS** 97884  
**WITH**  
**ENROLMENT LESS THAN 40 STUDENTS**

BY

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REPORT REGARDING THE STUDY ABOUT THE SCHOOLS

WITH ENROLMENT UP-TO 1-20 & 1-40

1. Name of the Study : 40 or less Study.
2. Location : Two Distts. (Pishin & Loralai)
3. Area of the study : The area of the study comprises the following :
  - A. 10 schools of the far-flung areas with enrolment up-to 20 children.
  - B. 10 schools of the semi urban area with enrolment up-to 20 children.
  - C. 10 schools of the far-flung areas with enrolment 21 to 40 children.
  - D. 10 schools of the semi urban areas with enrolment 21 to 40 children.
4. Objectives of the Study : This study was conducted with the following aims :-
  - I. To identify the actual number of school age children in both the areas that go to school.
  - II. To identify the number of the school age children in both the areas that do not go to school.
  - III. To know the factors that hinder the

school age children from taking admission in the schools.

IV. To find out the various ways to the convince the parents to sending their school age children to schools.

**5. Methodology :**

School sample for the study was selected from the School Census conducted by the B.E.M.I.S in 1990.

The main method for the collection of information, is based on the individual interviews with the parents, teachers and sometimes the elder students in the schools.

**ITEM NO.1.            PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN**  
**REPORTED TO BE NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL.**

The study was conducted in 40 schools of two districts. These schools were selected from the far flung and Semi urban areas of the districts .

The most important item of the study was to identify the number of the children that are not attending the school and the reasons for their non-attendance. The total school age population in these villages was approximately 2428. Out of these, 1448 (approximately) children do not attend the school. According to these figures an average of about 60% children do not attend the school. This percentage varies from 36 % (Far Flung Pishin) to 87 % (Far Flung). In the 10 villages with school enrolment 1-40, about 43% of the children are not going to school. In the other 10 villages with school enrolment (1-20), 81% of the children are not admitted in the school. The percentage of the children that are not going to school in the Semi- urban villages of school population 21-40 is 43% while in the 10 villages of Semi urban areas with school population 1-20, the non participating percentage of the children is the highest which comes up to 78% .

The district and area wise population of school age children, the number and the percentage of non participating children is enclosed as Annexure A.

## ITEM NO. 2 REASONS FOR THE LOW ENROLMENT

1. According to the findings of the study the main reasons for the low enrolment were as under.  
Parental attitude. This is the main reason for the low enrolment of the children because the majority of the parents are illiterate and are not aware of the importance of the education for their children. More over the parents are totally against the Female education. During the study almost 75 % responses were that of the parental attitude.
2. Lack of schooling facilities. About 35% of the responses were advocating that the reasons for low enrolment are because of the, lack of schooling facilities. This includes irregular and incompetent teachers, in effective supervision of the schools, lack of school buildings and insufficient school equipment and learning materials.
3. Poverty. This is also an important factor in keeping the children away from schools. Because poor parents prefer to engage their children in any earning business than sending them to the school. During the survey about 63% of the responses responsible for the low enrolment were those of poverty.
4. Scattered population with one school and tribal clashes were also found to be responsible for the low enrolment in the schools. The percentage of these responses is 10% to 5% respectively. The district-wise responses regarding the reasons of low enrolment is enclosed as Annexure " B."

**ITEM NO. 3. THE VARIOUS WAYS TO CONVINCING PARENTS TO SEND THE CHILDREN TO SCHOOLS.**

On the basis of the information collected during the study, the following factors were claimed by the people to convince parents.

**1. PROVISION OF**

**STIPEND :-**

Provision of the stipend to the poor and the female children is the main factor that can convince the parents to send their children to school. According to the parents, they demand stipend for their children so as to provide their children clothes and shoes. 77 % of the responses are for provision of stipend to the poor and (F) children .

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**2. BETTER SCHOOLING**

**FACILITIES :-**

Better schooling facilities are also an important factor that can motivate parents for sending children to school 57% responses of the parents are regarding this factor. The most important factor in this regard is the availability of a regular and competent teacher.

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### 3. PARENTS AWARENESS

REGARDING EDUCATION :- Some of the parents are not aware of the importance of Education for their children. It should be arranged to make the parents aware regarding importance of education at Provincial & Federal level, through various media. This factor has 12% responses.

### 4. OPENING OF GIRLS

SCHOOLS :- A small percentage of the parents agreed to send their girls to schools subject to the condition that separate girls schools are sanctioned for them. During the study 5 % responses favour this factor .

### 5. PROVISION OF MID

DAY MEALS :- A few of the parents were of the view that if mid day meals are provided to the children, all the children of the poor families will take admission. 2.5% responses were for this factor.

### 6. SETTLEMENT OF

#### GRIEVANCES BETWEEN

THE PARENTS :- In some villages the parents were not on good terms so they ceased to send their children to the school which is in the rival portion of the village. 7 % responses were for this factor. The district wise responses for each factor is enclosed as annexure. 'C'

## ITEM NO. 4

EXISTENCE OF TWO OR MORE SCHOOLS  
WITH IN THE SAME VILLAGE

According to the findings of the study ,there are only four villages where more than one school exists.

The main reasons for the opening of more than one school in the same village were found to be as under:-

1. A boys school was functioning in the village since long ago but the parents did not send their girls to the boys school. They later on sanctioned a girls school in the village for the girls , thus two schools function in the same village. See village at S.N. 1.
2. In three villages it was found that more schools have been opened because of the tribal differences between the inhabitants. See villages at S.N.2 ,3 & 4.
3. The population of the village was very large and scattered on a large area ,hence more schools were opened in the same village. See at S.N.5.

The position of the enrolment in these schools was as under:-

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>NO.Of Schools</u>	<u>Enrolment</u>
Village 1.	2	I. 130 mixed. II. 26 girls.
" 2.	2	I. Nil} both the schools II. " }are closed since long.
" 3.	2	I. 26 in the register but Physically only 4. II. 16 in the register but physically only 6.
" 4.	2	I. 26 mixed.

Village 5. 5

II. 10 boys only.

I. 28 boys

II. 21 "

III. 2 girls only.

IV. 31

V. 112

ITEM NO. 6 THE MAIN SOURCE OF EARNING OF THE PEOPLE.

The main source of earning of the people in the study area is agriculture, manual labour and cattle breeding, while a small number of the people deal in business and gardening. The district-wise and profession-wise detail is as under:

S.NO.	Profession	Pishin	Loralai	Total.
1.	Agriculture	16	20	36
2.	Manual labour	16	11	27
3.	Cattle breeding	8	15	23
4.	Gardening	2	-	2
5.	Business	1	-	1

The following reasons were also identified to be responsible for low enrolment.

1. The parents of one of the villages run their business in other towns and cities, so they have taken their male children with them and have admitted them in the schools there.
2. In some of the villages ,only one school existed,due to tribal controversy ,the parents of the rival group got sanctioned another school in the same village, thus the small population of the school age children again divided into two. For example in distt: Pishin in a village , with a school age population hardly 16 a primary school functioned. Unfortunately on some problem the population divided in two groups. Therefore the parents of one group did not allow their children to go to the school which is in the other portion of the village. They got sanctioned a mosque school in their own portion of the village. In this way the total number of 16 children was further divided into 10 & 6. A similar case in Distt: Loralai,at Chohercot was also observed.
3. Some of the schools have been opened in small settlements with nominal population,so the enrolment in the schools is very low.

ITEM NO. 8      DO THE MOSQUE SCHOOLS FUNCTION IN THE MOSQUE OR ELSEWHERE. WHY DOES IT NOT FUNCTION IN THE MOSQUE.?

The number of the mosque schools included in the study area is 14 schools, 7 mosque schools from each district.

In district Pishin, only two schools function in the mosques while the remaining 5 schools function in a kucha class room provided by the Malik or the village community.

In district Loralai, only one school functioned in a hut situated in the compound of the mosque. However the children were allowed to use the mosque during severe season. One mosque school functioned in a pukka class room constructed under the M.P.A scheme. The rest of the schools functioned in small kucha class rooms provided by the Malik or villagers.

Usually, the villagers do not allow children to use the prayer hall as class room. According to the villagers, the children come with shoes in the prayer hall which is against the reverence of the religion and mosque.

ITEM NO. 9      NUMBER OF GIRLS IN THE MOSQUE SCHOOLS.

According to the data collected for the study, the total number of mosque schools in both the districts is 14, seven schools in each district.

The enrolment of girls in all the mosque schools is nominal. The number of girls in mosque schools according to districts is as

under:

S.No.	Distt.	No. of M. Schools	No. of M. Schools with Girls enrol	Girls Enrol
1	Pishin	7	2	10
2	Loralai	7	32	7

ITEM NO. 10      REASONS FOR NON-ENROLMENT OF GIRLS

1. According to the tribal tradition, the parents claim it a vice or fault to educate the girls with the boys.
2. In most cases the parents were against female education.
3. In a few cases, parents are willing to educate their daughters if a separate girls school is provided.

ITEM NO. 11      DO THE PEOPLE PREFER TO SEND THEIR GIRLS  
TO A MOSQUE SCHOOL OR A PRIMARY SCHOOL , WHY?

According to the information collected during the study , in distt: Pishin the parents of 11 villages preferred to send the girls to a mosque school while the parents of the 9 villages were of the view that it makes no difference to send girls to a mosque school or to a primary school.

In distt: Loralai almost all the parents in then 20 villages claim that it makes no difference to send the girls whether it is a mosque school or a primary school.

In short out of 40 villages ,the parents in 29 villages were of the view that it makes no difference to send the girls to the mosque school or to a regular primary school ,while only the residents in 11 villages prefer to send the girls to a mosque school. Those parents who prefer to send the girls to a mosque school ,are of the view that in the mosque the girls will study under the supervision of the Imam, in whom they have much confidence,so no one can dare to disturb their girls, and they will be quite safe over there.

How ever most parents do not favour education for girls and are reluctant to enroltheir daughters regardless of the type of school.

ANNEXURE 'A'

ITEM NO. 1. PERCENTAGE OF THE SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN REPORTED TO BE NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL.

AREA.	DISTRICT	NO OF SCHOOLS.	SCHOOL AGE POPULATION.	NO. NOT ATTEND SCHOOL.	PERCENTAGE NOT ATTENDING
A.21-40 (Far Flung)	Pishin	5	314 (Approx)	116 (approx)	36 %
"	Loralai.	5	402 "	249 "	51 %
				Average.	43 %
A.1-20 (Far Flung)	Pishin.	5	315 "	276 (approx)	87 %
"	Loralai.	5	223 "	168 "	75 %
				Average.	81 %
B.21-40(Semi Urbon)	Pishin.	5	292 "	124 "	42 %
"	Loralai.	5	500 "	209 "	41 %
				Average.	42 %
B.1-20(Semi Urbon)	Pishin.	5	228 "	194 "	85 %
"	Loralai.	5	154 "	112 "	72 %
				Average.	78 %

## ANNEXURE 'B'

ITEM NO.2 . REASONS FOR LOW ENROLMENT IN THE SCHOOLS

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSES</u>	<u>PISHIN</u>	<u>LORALAI</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
1.	<u>Parental attitude</u>				
	I.Un-awareness of the parents regarding the importance of edn.	15	15	30	75%
	II.Parents'reluctance to send their girls to schools.				
2.	<u>Lack of schooling facilities</u>				
	I.Teachers absenteeism.				
	II.Lack of effective supervision.	8	6	14	35%
	III.Building.				
	IV.Lack of learning& writing material				
3.	<u>Poverty.</u>	11	14	25	62%
4.	<u>Scattered population &amp; long distances .</u>	2	2	4	10%
5.	<u>Tribal clashes</u>	2	-	2	5%
6.	<u>More schools in a limited population.</u>	2	2	4	10%

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ANNEXURE ' C '

ITEM NO. 3

WAYS TO CONVINCE TO SEND THEIR CHILDREN  
TO SCHOOL.

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>RESPONSES</u>	<u>PISHIN</u>	<u>LORALAI</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
1.	Better schooling <u>facilities</u> a, competent & regular teacher. b, Effective supervision. c, Building. d, School equipment, & Learning material.	11	12	23	57%
2.	Provision of stipend <u>to poor &amp; girls students</u> (For clothing & Shoes.)	12	19	31	77%
3.	Parents awareness regarding <u>the importance of education.</u>	3	2	5	12%
4.	Opening of separate girls <u>primary school.</u>	1	1	2	5%
5.	Provision of Mid-day meals <u>to the children</u>	1	-	1	2.5%
6.	Settlement of grievances <u>between the parents.</u>	3	-	3	7%