

Project Report
on

Tracking of Children of Age Group 0-14 Years



SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (SSA)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Education is the most significant factor for social, economic and political transformation. A well-educated population, equipped with the relevant knowledge, attitudes and skills is essential for economic and social development. Thus, India has made a huge progress in terms of increasing primary education attendance rate and expanding literacy to approximately two thirds of the population. India's improved education system is often cited as one of the main contributors to the economic rise of India. However, India continues to face challenges, despite growing investment in education nearly 35 % of the population is illiterate (Census 2001).

In order to achieve UEE (Universalisation of Elementary Education), the Government of India has initiated a number of programmes and projects in the education sector. The Government adopts an integrated approach in the implementation of the various centrally sponsored schemes, in keeping with principles of the National Policy on Education (NPE), to ensure that the education of equitable quality for all to fully harness the nation's human resource potential [2]. India is also bound to global commitment of the historic Millennium Declaration adopted by 189 countries at the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000, which reflects in the form of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) entailing various time bound targets including universalization of primary education & elimination of gender disparity in education.

Government of India started SSA to achieve the goal of universalizing the quality of elementary education in the whole country. Establishment of schools in the area not having schools, strengthening the infrastructure of the existent schools by providing additional classrooms, additional teachers and capacity building of teachers for better performance are essential components of the programme. Besides these, toilets, drinking water facilities, maintenance grant and school improvement grants are also the major components of the SSA. Developing teaching-learning materials and strengthening the academic support structure at the cluster, block and district levels were also focused upon in this programme. SSA aims to provide quality elementary education to all with specific focus on girls' education and children with special needs (CWSN).

SSA and Right to Education Act 2009 are two major initiatives taken in the direction of making the elementary education accessible to all children up to the age of 14 years. The SSA programme has been an endeavour to provide an opportunity for improving human

capabilities of all children, through the provision of community-owned quality education. The Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE Act, 2009) which came into force from 1st April, 2010 provides for free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years. As per the provisions of the Act, all children in the age group of 6-14 years will be provided 8 years of elementary education in an age appropriate classroom in the vicinity of his/her neighbourhood. The state government is bound by the constitutional commitment given under article 45 of the Directive Principle of the State Policy that “the state shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years”.

SSA programme is the first serious effort towards achieving the goal of UEE covering whole country. After enactment of Right to Education bill in 2009, the UEE is now not only restricted to only making provisions i.e., opening of schools for elementary education but to ensure that all children must participate and successfully complete 8 years of schooling. To achieve UEE in a time bound manner, SSA is mandated by 86th amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory Education to the Children of 6-14 years age group, a fundamental right.

To understand the overall status on selected indicators and implementation process of the SSA in the state of Bihar, a household survey was conducted in 2009. The goals of this survey was to know the basic educational indicators such as enrolment, out of school children, habitation wise access of schools (identification of underserved habitation), identification of number of recognized and unrecognized institutions including alternative and innovative education (AIE) centers, habitation wise data on disability etc. As per survey, there were about 207.97 lakhs children of 6-13+ year age and, out of which, about 7.84 lakhs children were out of school in Bihar. The projected population (based on household survey 2009) of 6-13+ year age children is 223.03 lakhs (Boys-118.14 & Girls-104.89).

The published data from Census 2011 has reported the population of 6-13 years age children as 235.72 lakhs (Boys-122.93 & Girls-112.79) in Bihar. Moreover, the population of 6-14 years children is 258.84 lakhs. The enrolment at the elementary level (class I to VIII) has improved over the years and it was 208.52 lakhs in 2011-12 as per District Information System for Education (DISE) data 2011-12. In 2012-13, the enrolment of elementary level has decreased, and it is 192.12 lakhs as per DISE data 2012-13.

There appears to be wide divergence in the data between government/census 2011 and data collected through household survey in 2009 and projection of data thereafter. Data published by Census and data collected by Bihar Education Project Council (BEPC) need to be harmonized to ensure authenticity. For effective and smooth implementation of RTE there is a strong need to knowing the actual number of children of age group 6-14 years, so as to ensure provisions as per RTE to all children who really need to be addressed.

The current study tracks the population of 6-14 years of children, their enrolment in different schools (including private schools), enrolment in special training centres, actual out of school children, dropout children, migratory children, children with special needs (CWSN) etc. This study also focuses to know age/grade appropriate enrolment in formal schools and duplicate enrolment. The objectives of the present study are as under: -

1. To track the category/religion/gender/age wise population of age group 0-14 years of children.
2. To know the status of enrolment in different schools (including private schools).
3. To know the enrolment in special training centres.
4. To know the status of dropout children, migratory children and children with special needs (CWSN) etc.
5. To assess the situation of duplication in enrolment.

The focus of the entire approach is to ensure that the data collection mechanism is precision oriented. Towards this end, a detailed data collection plan is prepared. The plan is executed by a data collection team which has undergone focused training for the data format to be used in this study.

Periodic intermediate validations and consistency/accuracy checks have been conducted on the field data as well, to ensure that the field data is error free. Discussions are also organized with household members, DPEP/SSA team members and school HMs during collection of data to get deep into the system.

Advanced and specialized tools like MS Excel was used to ensure that the data is analyzed, cross-tabulated, compared, and processed in meaningful ways to get detailed insights.

Multistage Stratified Random Sampling method was used for the selection of various constituents of the population. Selection of district, selection of blocks and selection of

schools is done on random basis. In first stage, one district each has been sampled from Koshi, Bhagalpur, Gaya and Patna division on the basis of highest number of children (0-14 years). Thus, the districts sampled are: Bhagalpur, Supaul, Gaya and Patna, as per the sampling basis.

Two blocks are sampled from each identified district on the basis of distance from district headquarter and presence of school going children. One Panchayat each is selected from each identified block on the basis of prevalence of children from underprivileged or unfavourable positioned communities. One ward in each district is selected based on highest number of children, while keeping in view to provide maximum geographical coverage.

Every household from 8 identified Panchayats and 4 urban wards are surveyed and interviewed through pretested questionnaire.

Name of Division	Name of District	Block to be Covered	Panchayat to be Covered	Urban Ward to be Covered
1. Patna	Patna	2 (Maner & Bakhtiyarpur)	2	1
2. Gaya	Gaya	2 (Belaganj & Bodhgaya)	2	1
3. Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	2 (Jagdishpur & Naugachhiya)	2	1
4. Koshi	Supaul	2 (Triveniganj & Nirmali)	2	1
Total	4	8	8	4

Comprehensive Outlook of Collected Data

The Table 3.2 gives the overall impression of the size of sample as per number of household surveyed in this project. Total 26,533 households in four different districts are being surveyed to track the population of the children in the age group of 0-14 years.

District	Block	Panchayat	No. of Households
Bhagalpur	Jagdishpur	Bhawanipur Deshri	2276
	Navgachhiya	Pakra	2235
	Ward - 51	Ward - 51	2628
Gaya	Belaganj	Earki	2091
	Bodhgaya	Urban ward 14	313
	Dobhi	Kurmawa	2319
Patna	Bakhtiyarpur	Champapur	2682
	Maner	Sherpur East	3800
	Patna Sadar	Urban Ward 36	3751
Supaul	Nirmali	Dighia	1442
	Supaul Nagar Parishad	Ward 11	472
	Triveniganj	Babhangama	2802
Grand Total of Households			26811

The key issues pertaining to all objectives of the study were identified and the survey tools designed accordingly. The following two tools were designed, pre-tested and validated for carrying out the study:

1. Household Questionnaire
2. Structured Format for collecting data from District/Block level Offices and Schools

Household questionnaire was consisting total of 39 items/questions to collect information addressing five objectives of the study.

The study co-ordinators conducted a range of tests and checks to ensure that the analysis is holistic, accurate and detailed. The key approaches/tests deployed for analyses and checks include cross-tabulation, to enhance data presentation and intuitive visibility into the information.

Tracking of age, category and gender wise population of 0-14 years of age:-

Tracking of age, category and gender wise population of 0-14 years of age:-

- Out of 26,811 sample households, 21,044 households i.e., 78.49% were having children in the age group of 0-14 years while, 5,767 households i.e. 21.51% were not having any children in the age group of 0-14 years.
- 25.92% of the households were having single child while 30.81% households were having two children. 23.53%, 12.49% and 7.26% households were having three, four, five and more than five children respectively.
- There are total 51,789 children in the whole data collection sample. Out of the total children 41.62% were from Patna, 19.08% were from Gaya, 21.05% were from Bhagalpur and the rest 18.25% were from Supaul. 41.33% (21,404) children were in the age group of 0-5 years and 58.67% (30,385) children were in the age group of 6-14 years
- The age wise number of children and their percentage in the sample area are as under-

Age of Children	Number of Children	% Distribution of Children
0	1787	3.45%
1	2871	5.54%
2	4187	8.08%
3	4517	8.72%
4	3921	7.57%
5	4121	7.96%
6	4318	8.34%
7	3187	6.15%
8	4497	8.68%
9	2365	4.57%
10	4848	9.36%
11	2230	4.31%
12	4049	7.82%
13	2597	5.01%
14	2294	4.43%
Total	51789	100.00%

- Distribution of children in various categories is as under.

Category	Number	Percentage
General	5539	10.70%
SC	4694	9.06%
ST	211	0.41%
OBC	26214	50.62%
EBC	10659	20.58%
Mahadalit	4472	8.64%

- 53.16% children of age group 0-14 years are male while 46.84% children from the whole sample are female.

Status of Enrolment in School-

- With taking the children of age group of 6-14, the enrolment percentage will be 91.4%. It means 8.6% children in the age group of 6-14 years are still out of schools.

District	School Going Children (Number)	School Going Children (%)	Out of School Children (Number)	Out of School Children (%)
Patna	12052	92.71%	948	7.29%
Gaya	5136	88.30%	681	11.70%
Supaul	4841	90.64%	500	9.36%
Bhagalpur	5752	92.30%	480	7.70%
Total	27781	91.4%	2609	8.6%

- Gaya district is having highest percentage of out of school children (11.7%) followed by Supaul (9.4%), Bhagalpur (7.7%). Patna (7.29%) was having lowest percentage of out of school children in the age group of 6-14 years.
- It was observed that most of the parents were not aware regarding the actual age of children and they were making approximation. Hence, it may be possible that some children not reaching the age of five/ six years have also been reported as five/six years. Second reason for inflating the age of the children were to get the benefit of enrolment in term of school uniform, free text book, mid day meal etc.
- Following reasons were pointed out for not sending the children to the schools.
 - ✓ To help family in livelihood-

- ✓ Children working on Brick kiln
 - ✓ Girls helping family members in domestic work and bearing responsibilities of younger brothers and sisters in the family as the parents go out for livelihood.
 - ✓ Poverty
 - ✓ Uneducated parents who are not aware about the importance of education
 - ✓ Migration (migration of families as well as child)
 - ✓ Lack of proper guidance
 - ✓ Misunderstanding of the parents about appropriate Age for sending school. Some ignorant and uneducated parents feel that five/six years of age of child is not sufficient for send them to schools.
- 73.6% students were studying in the government schools while 26.4% children were studying in different private schools in the sample area. There was variation among the districts. In Patna district 61.2% students were studying in the government schools while in Supaul 92.96% students were studying in government schools. Similarly, 78.9% and 78.77% children were studying in government schools in Gaya and Bhagalpur district respectively. These variations may be due to the urban ward taken in sample and their size.

There is no much significant difference on the basis of gender of out of school children except in the case of Patna.

- Total 52.5% male children were out of school along with total 47.5% of female children.
- In the category of out of school children 47.15% were females and 52.85% were males in Patna district. While 48.96% were females and 51.04% were males in Bhagalpur district. In Supaul, the percentage of male and female children was 58.2% and 41.8% respectively. The situation was reversed in Gaya district where, more percentage of female children was out of school as compared to male children.
- The attendance percentage of the students in the sample areas varied from 44% to 80% However, there was some improvement in the urban as well as rural areas where the attendance percentage was (72-75)%. The reasons for the poor attendance were as under:

- ✓ Children were supposed to help their father and mother in household work/ agriculture work/ business work/ tea stall/ use of fertilizers/ help of father in Haats for selling of agriculture products
- ✓ On the day of any type of function/ ceremony in the village, the percentage of students decline drastically.
- ✓ Illiteracy of guardians and their poor level of awareness and vigilance
- ✓ Poverty forces the boys/ girls to help their families either in domestic works or help in business as attendant
- ✓ Methodology of teaching is not so attractive

The following measures were suggested by the parents and the teachers for improving the attendance:

- Creating awareness amongst the guardians
- Making aware the value system of the education
- Making teaching attractive and regular. This can be achieved only when the teachers are freed from other works like survey, distribution of appointment letters, functioning of booth level officers, block works etc.

Tracking of Children with Special Needs (CWSN)

- Total CWSN population in sample households is 0.4% (205) in the total population of the children (51143) age group of 0-14 years. Out of the 205 CWSNs, 61.95% are male while 38.05% are female.
- 70.73% of the parents of CWSNs expressed the need for special training centres for CWSN.
- 12.68% parents of CWSNs were aware regarding the availability of special training centres.
- 11.22% of the CWSN of age group of 0-14 years have been enrolled in special training centres. If we consider the age group of 6-14 years, 14.46% CWSNs are enrolled in special training centres.
- The major reasons cited by the respondent for not sending CWSNs to special training centres were unawareness of the available facilities, inadequate infrastructures,

inadequately trained teachers, non availability of other facilities and transportation of the child from home to special training centre.

Status of Dropout Children

- The total dropout percentage in the sampled household was 1.80% in the age group of 6-14 years. In age wise dropout, highest dropout was at 14 year of age (4.78%) followed by 13 year of age (2.81%), 12 year age (2.64%), 10 year age (1.72%) and 8 year (0.94%) and 11 year (0.91%). The dropout from lower age group children was comparatively less than the higher age group children.
- Out of total dropout children, male children constitute 59.05% and female children constitute 40.95%.
- The highest dropout percentage were reported in Patna (3.0%) followed by Gaya (1.46%), Bhagalpur (0.70%) and Supaul (0.38%).
- 51.85% of the dropout children were from the BPL category. 22.22% and 64.61% of the dropouts were from the household having poor and average standard of living respectively. 22.22% and 41.14% dropouts were from the households having thatched and ragged houses respectively.
- Dropout is mainly because the children were put to work on Brick kiln and domestic work. Moreover, the children were left in the house to take care of the younger ones in the family as the adults go out for early livelihood as labourers. It was also observed that the children were helping their parents in their business like tea stall, Provision shop and agriculture operations.

Status of Migration of Children

- The total migration percentage in the sampled households was 2.82%.
- In age wise migration, highest migration was at 14 year (4.35%) followed by 11 year of age (3.19%), 10 year age (3.14%), 1 year age (3.11%) and 13 year (3.09%) and 12 year (2.94%). The lowest migration was for 0-1 year age group (1.94%).
- The highest migration percentage were reported in Supaul (6.38%) followed by Patna (3.15%), Gaya (0.70%) and Bhagalpur (0.89%).

- 43.89% migratory children are female and 56.11% migratory children students are male.
- The major reasons reported for migration were as under-
 - ✓ For livelihood parents along with children have moved outside
 - ✓ Social reasons like
 - ✓ Migration for studies
 - ✓ Migration to relatives' places such as grandfather, uncle etc. for better facilities

Multiple Enrolments of Children

- The percentage of total multiple enrolments of school going children in the sampled households was 2.01%.
- Multiple enrolments of school going children was highest at 8 year of age (2.36%), followed by 9 year of age (2.29%), 10 year of age (2.28%), 11 year of age (2.22%), 7 year of age (1.95%) and 14 year of age (1.82%). The lowest multiple enrolments were for 6 year age group (1.53%).
- The highest Multiple Enrolments of children percentage were reported in Gaya (4.89%) followed by Supaul (3.51%), Bhagalpur (0.95%) and Patna (0.71%).
- 37.68% students having Multiple Enrolments are female and 62.32% students having Multiple Enrolments are male.
- 26.29% of the Multiple Enrolments of children are from the BPL category.
- 79.04% and 10.85% of the children having multiple enrolments were from the household having average and good standard of living respectively.
- 61.76% and 25.18% children having multiple enrolments were from the households having cemented and ragged houses respectively.

The following reasons were enumerated by the parents for the multiple enrolments-

- ✓ Although the students are studying in private schools , to get transfer certificate (TC) from the government schools parents resort to multiple enrolments
- ✓ Although the students are studying in private schools , to get various benefits like school uniform, free books, mid day meal etc. from the government schools parents resort to multiple enrolments

Comparison of Children as per census 2001 and 2011 in Bihar

- Comparison of children (0-14 years) indicated in 2001 census who have reached the age of 10-14 years in 2011 (from the census figure) of same age group as per 2011 census. The following table provides the as mentioned scenario.

Age of Children	Expected no. of children who have reached to the age of 10 to 14 years respectively as on 2011 taking into account the data of 2001 census	Actual no. of children of age 10 to 14 years respectively as per census 2011	Difference
10	1381072	3848668	2467596
11	1804634	2385653	581019
12	2655903	3188267	532364
13	2578507	2185027	-393480
14	2585956	2312267	-273689
Total	11006072	13919882	2913810

- There is a wide variation in the statistics of children of age 10, 11 and 12 years. The difference is to the tune of approximately more than 29 lakh children. From the above mentioned figures, the gap is visible.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
AIE	Alternative and Innovative Education
BEPC	Bihar Education project Council
BRC	Block Resource Centre
BRCC	Block Resource Centre Coordinator
CRC	Cluster Resource Centre
CRCC	Cluster Resource Centre Coordinator
CWSN	Children With Special Needs
DE	Dual Enrolment
DEO	District Education Officer
DISE	District Information System for Education
DPEP	District Primary Education Programme
KGBV	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
MIS	Management Information System
NCERT	National Council of Educational Research and Training
NIEPA	National Institute of Education Planning and Administrations
NPE	National Policy on Education
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio
RTE	Right to Education
SC	Scheduled Caste
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
ST	Scheduled Tribes
UEE	Universalization of Elementary Education
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

In order to achieve UEE (Universalisation of Elementary Education), the Government of India has initiated a number of programmes and projects in the education sector. The Government adopts an integrated approach in the implementation of the various centrally sponsored schemes, in keeping with principles of the National Policy on Education (NPE), to ensure that the education of equitable quality for all to fully harness the nation's human resource potential [2]. India is also bound to global commitment of the historic Millennium Declaration adopted by 189 countries at the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000, which reflects in the form of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) entailing various time bound targets including universalization of primary education & elimination of gender disparity in education.

India has committed itself to achieve the goal of UEE, which is part of Education for All (EFA) programme. In order to meet this goal, the country has launched a nationwide programme known as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the year 2000-01. SSA is a very important and extensive programme of the government of India for providing free and compulsory education to the children in the age group of 6-14 years.

Government of India started SSA to achieve the goal of universalizing the quality of elementary education in the whole country. Establishment of schools in the area not having schools, strengthening the infrastructure of the existent schools by providing additional classrooms, additional teachers and capacity building of teachers for better performance are essential components of the programme. Besides these, toilets, drinking water facilities, maintenance grant and school improvement grants are also the major components of the SSA. Developing teaching-learning materials and strengthening the academic support structure at the cluster, block and district levels were also focused upon in this programme. SSA aims to provide quality elementary education to all with specific focus on girls' education and children with special needs (CWSN).

SSA and Right to Education Act 2009 are two major initiatives taken in the direction of making the elementary education accessible to all children up to the age of 14 years. The SSA programme has been an endeavour to provide an opportunity for improving human capabilities of all children, through the provision of community-owned quality education.

The Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE Act, 2009) which came into force from 1st April, 2010 provides for free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years . As per the provisions of the Act, all children in the age group of 6-14 years will be provided 8 years of elementary education in an age appropriate classroom in the vicinity of his/her neighbourhood. The state government is bound by the constitutional commitment given under article 45 of the Directive Principle of the State Policy that *“the state shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years”*.

Under SSA, India has not only been able to improve access to 99 per cent of primary level but has also been able to reduce out of school children to 3-4 per cent of the age cohort of 6-14 years. Under this programme, special focus is on girls, children belonging to SC/ST Communities, other weaker Sections, Minorities and urban deprived children [4].

It is apparently understandable that both SSA and RTE Act put lots of emphasis on universalization of education at the elementary level, but it would be interesting to know the ground realities which can render a path to optimize the implementation mechanism, to make it very effective at the base level and finally, to ensure fulfilment of the promises made to achieve the pious goals.

1.2 Background of the Current Study

SSA programme is the first serious effort towards achieving the goal of UEE covering whole country. After enactment of Right to Education bill in 2009, the UEE is now not only restricted to only making provisions i.e., opening of schools for elementary education but to ensure that all children must participate and successfully complete 8 years of schooling. To achieve UEE in a time bound manner, SSA is mandated by 86th amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory Education to the Children of 6-14 years age group, a fundamental right.

To understand the overall status on selected indicators and implementation process of the SSA in the state of Bihar, a household survey was conducted in 2009. The goals of this survey was to know the basic educational indicators such as enrolment, out of school children, habitation wise access of schools (identification of underserved habitation), identification of number of recognized and unrecognized institutions including alternative and innovative education (AIE) centers, habitation wise data on disability etc. As per survey,

there were about 207.97 lakhs children of 6-13+ year age and, out of which, about 7.84 lakhs children were out of school in Bihar. The projected population (based on household survey 2009) of 6-13+ year age children is 223.03 lakhs (Boys-118.14 & Girls-104.89).

The published data from Census 2011 has reported the population of 6-13 years age children as 235.72 lakhs (Boys-122.93 & Girls-112.79) in Bihar. Moreover, the population of 6-14 years children is 258.84 lakhs. The enrolment at the elementary level (class I to VIII) has improved over the years and it was 208.52 lakhs in 2011-12 as per District Information System for Education (DISE) data 2011-12. In 2012-13, the enrolment of elementary level has decreased, and it is 192.12 lakhs as per DISE data 2012-13.

There appears to be wide divergence in the data between government/census 2011 and data collected through household survey in 2009 and projection of data thereafter. Data published by Census and data collected by Bihar Education Project Council (BEPC) need to be harmonized to ensure authenticity. For effective and smooth implementation of RTE there is a strong need to knowing the actual number of children of age group 6-14 years, so as to ensure provisions as per RTE to all children who really need to be addressed.

In Bihar, including all the 38 districts, the total no. of schools were 80520. In Gaya, Bhagalpur, Supaul and Patna, which were the identified districts of research, the total no. of schools were 3418, 2122, 1827 and 4133 respectively. Further, the total no. of enrolment (in class 1-8) of boys and girls in Bihar is 21238957. Out of which 10668606 were boys and 10570351 were girls. Likewise, the statistics of enrolment of children in selected districts in the current study in class 1-8, given below:

- 1) Gaya- Total enrolment = 849876, Boys = 416775, Girls = 433101
- 2) Bhagalpur- Total enrolment = 605244, Boys = 304023, Girls = 301221
- 3) Supaul- Total enrolment = 460700, Boys = 235262, Girls = 225438
- 4) Patna- Total enrolment = 847229, Boys = 420464, Girls = 426765

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This evaluation study tracks the population of 6-14 years of children, their enrolment in different schools (including private schools), enrolment in special training centres, actual out of school children, dropout children, migratory children, children with special needs (CWSN)

etc. This study also focuses to know age/grade appropriate enrolment in formal schools and duplicate enrolment. The objectives of the present study are as under: -

- To track the category/religion/gender/age wise population of age group 0-14 years of children.
- To know the status of enrolment in different schools (including private schools).
- To know the enrolment in special training centres.
- To know the status of dropout children, migratory children and children with special needs (CWSN) etc.
- To assess the situation of duplication in enrolment.

2. REVIEW OF RESEARCH STUDIES IN BIHAR UNDER SSA

Research studies concerned with SSA are conducted at national and state level by different government and non-government organizations like National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), Ministry of Human Resource Development and Bihar Education project Council etc. These organizations have been responsible for conducting status assessment and achievement enquiry surveys at national and state level and also developing a system for regular quality monitoring through submission of quarterly reports. Sometimes studies are conducted on issues arising from analysis of District Information System for Education (DISE) data, findings from household surveys or need felt by different strategic level stakeholders in the course of their work. This chapter provides a brief review of some important national and state level research studies conducted so far under SSA in the state of Bihar.

2.1. All India Survey to Estimate Out of school children (2005 and 2009)

Two major sample surveys were conducted in 2005 and 2009 for assessing the number of out of school children in the country in the age group 6-14 years. In the first study, data was collected during the months of July to October 2005 from a sample of 87,874 households in 3,178 villages and 1,823 urban blocks covering all the 588 districts in India. The findings of the 2005 survey indicated that the country had about 19.4 crores children in the age group 6-13 (i.e. 6 to below 14 years), of whom 6.9% children were out of school. Amongst the out of school children, 68.3% children had never attended school and 31.7% were dropouts. Further, out of those children who were attending school, 97.3% studied in government or private recognized schools (including recognized Madarasas/ Sanskrit Pathshalas) and another 1.8% attended unrecognised schools. The remaining 0.9% children attended Education Guarantee schools, Alternative & Innovative Education centres or recognized Madarasas/ Sanskrit Pathshalas.

In the second study in 2009, data was collected from a sample of 99,226 households in 3,234 villages and 1,856 urban blocks covering all the 588 districts. The findings of the survey concluded that the country had about 19.1 crores children in the age group 6-13 (i.e. below 14 years), of whom 4.3% children were out of school and in 2005 this figure was 6.9%. Amongst the out of school children, 3.2% children had never attended school and 1.1% children were dropouts. Among boys, 3.9% children were out of school and among girls, 4.6% children were out of school. Amongst the states which had relatively high percentage of out of school children are: Arunachal Pradesh (10.6%), Delhi (5.0%), Orissa (7.0%) Rajasthan (8.4%), Uttarakhand (7.6%) and West Bengal (5.25%).

Many states like Kerala, Karnataka, Uttaranchal, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Goa and Gujarat have less than 4% of children in the 6-14 age-group out of school. In fact, Goa has overtaken Kerala as the state with the lowest number of out-of-school children -- only 0.3% of all children in the tiny coastal state do not go to school, compared to 1.6% of Kerala's children. Karnataka comes third with 1.9%, followed by Uttaranchal (2%), Tamil Nadu (2.7%) and Maharashtra (2.8%). Gujarat placed seventh, with 3.6% of its children out of school. Madhya Pradesh comes eighth with 4%, followed by Punjab (4.3%), West Bengal (4.4%), Chhattisgarh (4.7%), Haryana (5.3%) and Uttar Pradesh (7.3%). Andhra Pradesh (7.4%), Orissa (8.9%), Jharkhand (9.8%) and Rajasthan (10.4%) are at the bottom of the list. Bihar comes in last in terms of enrolment figures (Infochange News and Features, January 2006-<http://infochangeindia.org/education/books-a-reports/bihar-fails-indias-elementary-education-test-but-its-kids-are-bright.html>, retrieved on May 29, 2014).

As per one of the study conducted by ASER, 2011 in Patna Ward no. 60, for the age-group 6-14 years, the overall percentage of out of school children was 11.7% (Translating policy into practice: Right to Education-Learning from One Municipal Ward in Patna City) (http://img.asercentre.org/docs/Publications/Urban%20Ward%20Survey/patna_report/patna_city.pdf, retrieved on May 28, 2014).

2.2. Study of Students' Attendance in Primary and Upper Schools (2006)

The study was conducted in 20 major states including Bihar. The sample size in each state varied between 300 and 400 schools. The attendance of students was separately estimated for different groups of students from school records as well as head counting during 3 unannounced random visits of schools. Estimation of effect of students' attendance on students' achievement, repetition rate and dropout rate were also the part of the study. The schedules for data collection and sampling plan were finalized centrally.

The study was conducted by different agencies in different states, using common methodology and tools. An abridged synthesis report of the study based on the state reports was prepared and distributed. It was found that overall average attendance rate of students was 68.5% at primary and 75.7% at upper primary levels. For teachers, the average attendance rate was 81.7% in primary schools and 80.5% at upper primary schools.

The attendance rate of girls was a little higher than that of boys. The average attendance rate of boys and girls at primary level in the first hour was 69% and 70.6% respectively, and at upper primary level, 75.2% and 78.7% respectively. The average attendance rate in first hour was a little lower for SC and Muslim students at primary level (68.7% and 66.4% respectively) compared with that of all students. Moreover, at upper primary level there was

not much difference between attendance rates of different social groups; these were between 76% and 79%.

The lowest attendance rate was in class I (65.6%) and it increased gradually after that by 2 to 3 percentage points from one class to the next. However, there was no such increase in the attendance rate from class IV to V. The overall average attendance was a little lower in rural schools than urban schools (68.0% and 71.2% respectively at primary level), but in some states, the opposite was the case. Similar was the trend at upper primary level (73.7% in rural schools and 79.7% in urban schools).

The main reasons for children absenteeism from schools given by head teachers, teachers and other members were (a) lack of adequate facilities in school, (b) teacher shortage and overcrowded classrooms, (c) children being required for household work or sibling care at home and (d) children required to help parents in agriculture or occupational work or participation in other income generating activity and (e) parents' indifference or lack of interest in child's education. Parents mostly felt that lack of facilities in school and child's unwillingness to go to school, were main reasons for child's frequent absence from school.

2.3. Study of Deployment and Competence of Para teachers (2008)

In several states para-teachers had been deployed in large numbers to meet the shortage of teachers at the primary level. This study was conducted to assess their performance and professional competence and to find out how para-teachers were recruited, their job satisfaction, their training needs, the problems they face and the kind of support they require to function effectively.

The study was conducted in 12 states where para-teachers are employed on a large scale, namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa. The study was commissioned to National Council of Applied Economic Research.

A review of policy of states in the sample suggested that there was considerable variation in respect of recruitment of teachers on contract. There are different nomenclatures and the tenures of service for these teachers are also not same in the different states. The tenure varied between 11 months to 60 months. However, in most cases the tenure was extendable on satisfactory performance. The minimum prescribed qualification of the teachers appointed on contract also varied across states. Generally, it was lower than that prescribed for regular teacher cadre excepting in two states, Gujarat and Maharashtra. About one-fourth of the para teachers in all the states were post graduates and more than one-third of the teachers were graduates.

More than 85 per cent of head teachers had rated the para teachers either 'good' or 'very good' in their performance with very little variation across states. Largely, para teachers were satisfied with their job but many expressed dissatisfaction about the honorarium they received. Demand for better salary and equality of status with regular teachers was almost universal. To sum up, para teachers were rated as good as regular teachers; they were deployed mostly in rural areas and majority of them were female teachers. They received much lower remuneration than regular teachers but their performance was good. The report concluded that they were, however, dissatisfied with their emoluments and service conditions.

2.4. Study to Assess Reasons for large decline in enrolment (2009)

The main objective of the study was to find out the reasons for large decline in enrolment from class first of one year to class second of the following year (between class I and class II). It was conducted in samples of 100 primary and upper primary schools in four states - West Bengal, Bihar, Assam & Meghalaya, in which the decline was sharp. Child tracking method was used to find out where the children admitted in class first in a given year are in the following year. It was conducted with the help of State Councils of Educational Research & Training, District Institutes of Education & Training, Block Resource Centres and Cluster resources Centres.

The results confirmed the percentage decline in enrolment between class I & class II and the report concluded the reasons for decline in enrolment in the year 2005 & 2006 as per school records. The most common reason was that many children enrolled in class I repeat the class and did not get promoted to the next class in the following year.

The most common reasons for leaving the school and shifting to another school were (i) that the other school was nearer home and (ii) another sibling was already studying in the other new school. Unsatisfactory teaching and inadequate facilities in schools were also significant reasons in some cases.

2.5. Evaluation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya scheme (2007 & 09)

The major aim of the study was to assess whether the objectives of the KGBV scheme were being met in operationalised KGBV schools. The study was undertaken in 12 states: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Evaluation was conducted by six teams of 2 members each and each team visited 2 states. Data was collected through observation, discussion with stakeholders and study of related documents.

After the field visits the entire team met to discuss the state findings and developed a national synthesis report based on the state reports.

The report of this study concluded that in states like Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh KGBVs were being set up at a snail pace. However, KGBVs in most of the states had a high proportion of older girls who had dropped out. In States like Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh never enrolled girls were also admitted in the KGBVs. Their proportion varied from 69 % in Gujarat to 11% in Rajasthan. Across the States, girls in most of the KGBVs seemed to have settled down well, were happy and confident. By and large, the retention of girls was fairly good in most of the KGBVs visited.

2.6. Role of VECs / PTAs/ SMDCs etc. in School Management (2009)

This research study was related to assess the role of Village Education Committees (VECs) / Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs)/ School Management and Development Committees (SMDCs)/ urban local bodies etc. in school management and supervision in the context of SSA. The main purpose of this study was to make an assessment of community and school management bodies in management and supervision of schools and to find out to what extent they have achieved their objectives and what kind of problems or difficulties they have been experiencing in their work.

The study was undertaken in Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. While National University of Educational Planning and Administration coordinated this study, RESU was actively involved in developing the research design, tools and data analysis plan. For each state an institution was selected to conduct the study within the state. State reports were prepared by the concerned agencies and a draft synthesis report was prepared at national level by NUEPA.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is mostly experimental in nature involving practical implementation and empirical investigation of the work.

A four-step methodology is adopted for execution of this project as shown Figure 3.1.

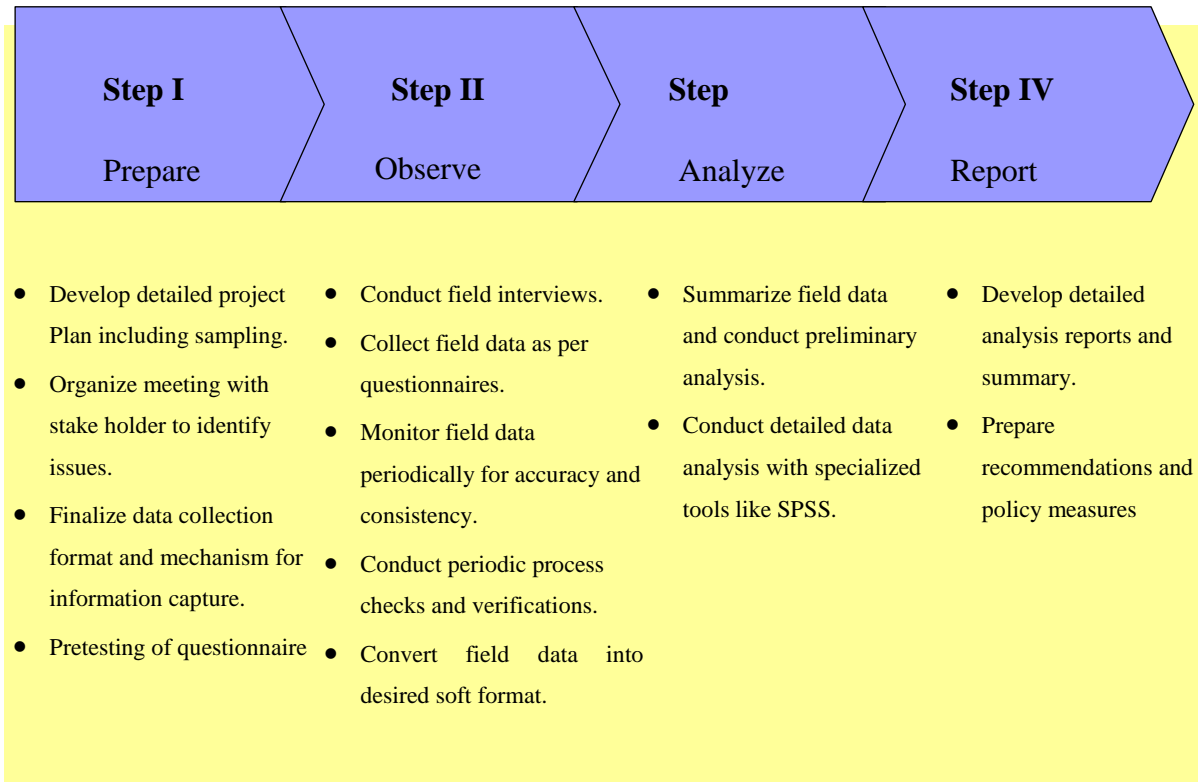


Figure 3.1: The four-step methodology for project execution

3.1. The Four Steps of the Methodology

The focus of the entire approach is to ensure that the data collection mechanism is precision oriented. Towards this end, a detailed data collection plan is prepared. The plan is executed by a data collection team which has undergone focused training for the data format to be used in this study.

Periodic intermediate validations and consistency/accuracy checks have been conducted on the field data as well, to ensure that the field data is error free. Discussions are also organized with household members, DPEP/SSA team members and school HMs during collection of data to get deep into the system.

Advanced and specialized tools like MS Excel was used to ensure that the data is analyzed, cross-tabulated, compared, and processed in meaningful ways to get detailed insights.

Further, detailed de-briefing is conducted by CIMP faculty for all four districts in this project. Different data analysis tools are used during the execution of the project. Besides, detailed field notes written by the research co-ordinators/field investigators are used in this report to capture the overall impression in the particular School, Urban Ward or Panchayat.

3.2. Sampling Design

Multistage Stratified Random Sampling method was used for the selection of various constituents of the population. Selection of district, selection of blocks and selection of schools is done on random basis. In first stage, one district each has been sampled from Koshi, Bhagalpur, Gaya and Patna division on the basis of highest number of children (0-14 years). Thus, the districts sampled are: Bhagalpur, Supaul, Gaya and Patna, as per the sampling basis.

Two blocks were sampled from each identified district on the basis of distance from district headquarter and presence of school going children. One Panchayat each was selected from each identified block on the basis of prevalence of children from underprivileged or unfavourable positioned communities. One ward in each district was selected based on providing maximum geographical coverage.

Every household from 8 identified Panchayats and 4 urban wards were surveyed and interviewed through pretested questionnaire.

Table 3.1: Number of data collection points in the districts of Bihar

Name of Division	Name of District	Block to be Covered	Panchayat to be Covered	Urban Ward to be Covered
1. Patna	Patna	2 (Maner & Bakhtiyarpur)	2	1
2. Gaya	Gaya	2 (Belaganj & Bodhgaya)	2	1
3. Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	2 (Jagdishpur & Naugachhiya)	2	1
4. Koshi	Supaul	2 (Triveniganj & Nirmali)	2	1
Total	4	8	8	4

3.3. Graphical Representation of Total 12 Data Collection Points

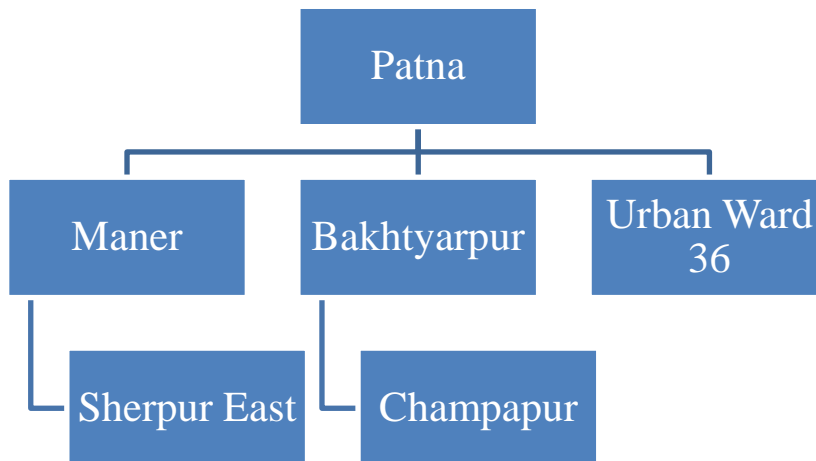


Figure 3.2: The data collection points within Patna

Above figure is showing the three data collection point within Patna District. Maner and Bakhtyarpur were the two selected blocks and Sherpur East and Champapur were the two selected Panchayats from the blocks respectively. As per data collection plan of this study, Urban Ward 36 was selected as third data collection point to have a holistic view of children age group 0-14 years. Selection of data collection points from rural and urban part of district was made to generalize the findings of study for overall district and if possible for the state.

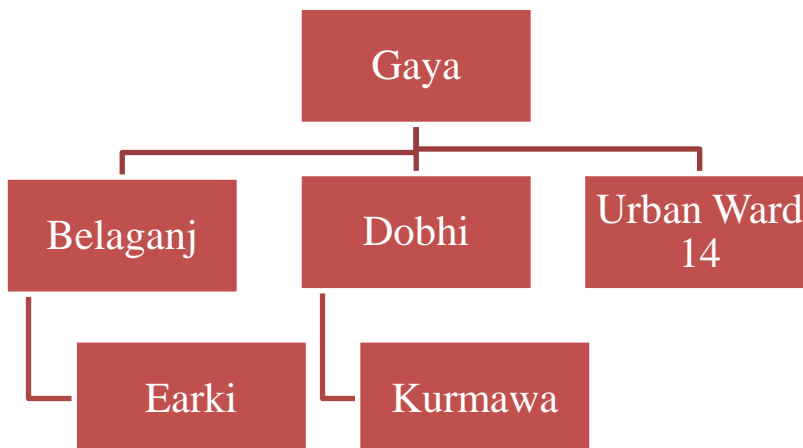


Figure 3.3: The data collection points within Gaya

Similarly, above figure is showing the three data collection point within Gaya District. Belaganj and Dobhi were the two selected blocks and Earki and Kurmawa were the two selected Panchayats from the blocks respectively. Along with Earki and Kurmawa, the third data collection point was Urban Ward 14.

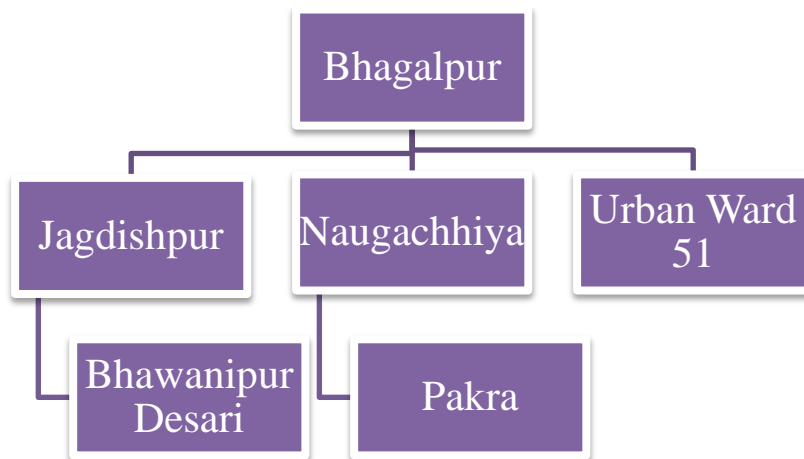


Figure 3.4: The data collection points within Bhagalpur

In Bhagalpur, Jagdishpur and Baugachhiya were selected from total blocks of district and Bhawanipur Desari and Pakra were the two Panchayata selected from identified blocks respectively. Again, Urban Ward 51 was the third data collection points.

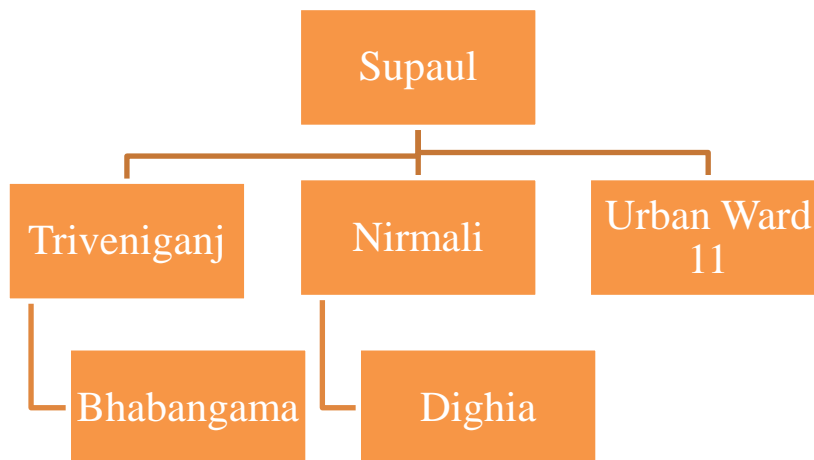


Figure 3.5: The data collection points within Supaul

Likewise in Supaul, Triveniganj and Nirmali were the two selected blocks and Bhabangama and Dighia were the two Panchayats out of the blocks as data collection points. Urban Ward 11 was the third data collection point. Thus, the sample has been collected from 12 data collection points mentioned above to have a holistic picture of children age group 0-14 years. The analysis of collected data was made as per 5 objectives of the study. In the following section we have provided chapter wise complete analysis of the study.

3.3.1. Comprehensive Outlook of Collected Data

The Table 3.2 gives the overall impression of the size of sample as per number of household surveyed in this project. Total 26,811 households in four different districts are being surveyed to track the population of the children in the age group of 0-14 years.

Table 3.2: Number of households across 12 data collection points of four districts

District	Block	Panchayat	No. of Households
Bhagalpur	Jagdishpur	Bhawanipur Deshri	2276
	Navgachhiya	Pakra	2235
	Ward - 51	Ward - 51	2628
Gaya	Belaganj	Earki	2091
	Bodhgaya	Urban ward 14	313
	Dobhi	Kurmawa	2319
Patna	Bakhtiyarpur	Champapur	2682
	Maner	Sherpur East	3800
	Patna Sadar	Urban Ward 36	3751
Supaul	Nirmali	Dighia	1442
	Supaul Nagar Parishad	Ward 11	472
	Triveniganj	Babhangama	2802
Grand Total of Households			26811

3.4. Tool Design for the Study

The key issues pertaining to all objectives of the study were identified and the survey tools designed accordingly. The following two tools were designed, pre-tested and validated for carrying out the study:

1. Household Questionnaire
2. Structured Format for collecting data from District/Block level Offices and Schools

The questionnaire developed for household survey and approved by State Programme Officer is enclosed as annexure 1.

Household questionnaire was consisting total of 39 items/questions to collect information addressing five objectives of the study.

3.5. Collection of Data

Data collection is done through a detailed data collection template. The template covers both quantitative/objective and qualitative/subjective aspects of the study like tracking category/religion/gender/age wise population of age group 0-14 years children, status of enrolment in different schools (including private schools), enrolment in special training centers, status of dropout children, migratory children and children with special needs (CWSN) and duplication in enrolment. The questionnaire template allows the data collection team to capture specific data as well as overall impression on quality, activity, etc.

Data collection task is executed by the CIMP faculty team with the assistance of a support team hired for the purpose. The CIMP team consist of following qualified and experienced persons under the overall guidance of its Director.

- Anuj Sharma - Assistant Professor, CIMP,
- B.L. Mishra - Principal Research Co-ordinator, CIMP
- Jyoti Verma - Assistant Professor, CIMP

The support team is retained by the CIMP faculty team based on parameters like educational background, base location, and availability during the field-visit period, etc. A capacity building programme with pretested questionnaire was arranged for support team.

The whole data collection process was tracked and monitored by frequent field visits and during each visit, the team surveyed different schools and block office to get the real picture of the situation.

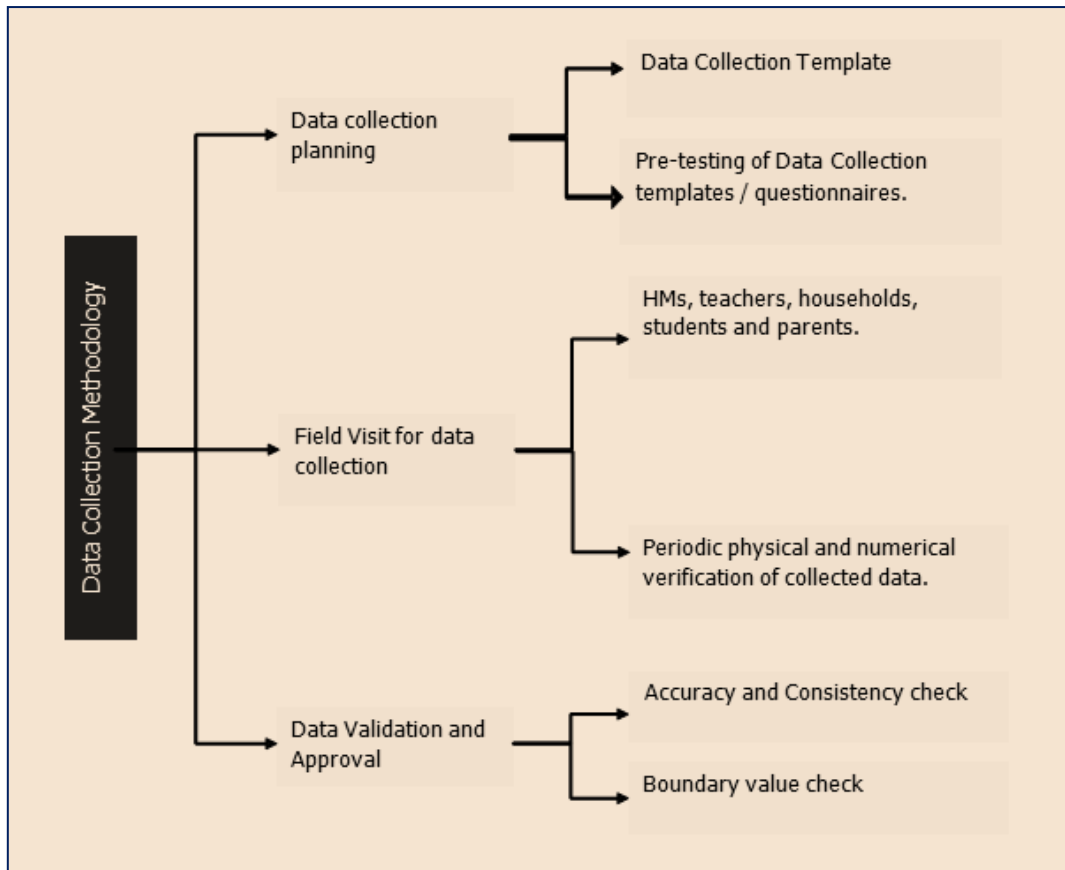


Figure 3.6: Data collection methodology

The data collection team has conducted many field visits to capture the data points directly from schools, study centres, children homes and DIT. The means of data capture include discussions/interviews with all households, HMs, SSA coordinators, students and their parents and school level SSA committee members.

In the field, data is collected in hard-copy templates and then this information was processed and converted into desired soft-copy format.

The CIMP officials have periodically validated the data collection accuracy and process to ensure that all guidelines in data collection are adhered to adequacy.

3.6. Activity List

To achieve all the objectives of the study, the following activities were undertaken. These activities are not exhaustive but give a snapshot of the whole data collection and analysis process adopted in this project.

Table 3.3: Activity list

Activity 1	Review of Literature
Activity 2	Collection of secondary data from various offices comes under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
Activity 3	Collection of secondary data from various websites like Bihar Education project Council, Census, etc.
Activity 4	Brainstorming with experts and officials from Education Dept. & with officials in the districts of state
Activity 5	Development of Questionnaire and other instruments for primary data collection
Activity 6	Pre-testing of Questionnaire
Activity 7	Training of field researchers and enumerators for carrying out field survey
Activity 8	Primary data collection in the field from Households, Education Dept. (district & block offices) and various schools/school's headmasters
Activity 9	Tabulation of Data
Activity 10	Analysis of Data
Activity 11	Preparation of Draft Report
Activity 12	Discussion of Draft Report with Key Stakeholders
Activity 13	Submission of Final Report

3.7. Overall Work Plan for the Project Duration

Following is a pictorial representation of the activity plan for executing the study in approximately 20 weeks.

Table 3.4: Overall work plan

WORK PLAN TIME SCHEDULE																
TASK	WEEKS															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Orientation of meeting and debriefing of objectives	■	■	■													
Review of existing literature			■	■	■	■	■	■								
Development of questionnaire and team training for survey			■	■												
Collection of secondary data		■	■	■	■	■										
Interaction with key stakeholders and collection of primary data from field					■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
Feeding and Cleaning of Data							■	■	■	■	■	■				
Tabulation of Data and Data analysis										■	■	■	■	■		
Report Writing and Submission of Draft Report													■	■	■	■

3.8. Field Work Plan

3.8.1. Team Training Program for Survey

After development of questionnaire, the field coordinators conducted a comprehensive training program for field enumerators. The training focused on the overall concept of the

study and covered in detail the background, objectives, methodology and various tools designed for data collection viz. household questionnaire & discussion cues for conducting meetings with headmasters of schools and district/block education officers.

Each questionnaire and data-capture format was discussed in detail and all doubts of enumerators were sorted out before teams left for field visit. Mock-sessions for data collection were conducted to simulate actual situation in the field and anticipate doubts. Difficulties faced in the mock sessions were discussed and practical solutions were devised to tackle any such obstacles during data collection in the field.

All field coordinators were visiting the field throughout the period of data collection to supervise and guide the field researchers.

3.8.2. Field Work Plan

One to two field coordinator and four to seven field investigators were deployed in each district from January 30 to February 28, 2014. Data collection work started simultaneously in all four districts. The field work plan for the 12 data collection points is given below.

Table 3.5: Field visit work plan

Name of Districts (12 data collection points)	Team Members	Duration of field visits and data collection	Work to be done			
			Household Survey (population based)	Discussions and meetings with education officers/School's Headmasters	Collection of data and information from Education Officers	Supervision / Guidance / Quality check of filled data
1. Bhagalpur (Jagdishpur, Naugachhiya and Urban Ward 51)	Mr. B. L. Mishra (Project Co-ordinator)	January 30 to February 28, 2014		✓	✓	✓
	Field investigator: I	January 30 to February 28, 2014	✓	✓		
	Field investigator: II & III	January 30 to February 28, 2014	✓	✓		
	Field investigator: IV & V	January 30 to February 28, 2014	✓	✓		
2. Supaul (Triveniganj, Nirmali and Urban Ward 11)	Prof. Anuj Sharma (Field Co-ordinator)	January 30 to February 28		✓	✓	✓
	Field investigator: I	January 30 to February 28	✓	✓		
	Field investigator: II & III	January 30 to February 28	✓	✓		
	Field investigator: IV	January 30 to February 28	✓	✓		

3. Patna (Maner, Bakhtiyarpur and Urban Ward 36)	Dr. Jyoti Verma (Field Co-ordinator)	January 30 to February 28		✓	✓	✓
	Field investigator: I & II	January 30 to February 28	✓	✓		
	Field investigator: III & IV	January 30 to February 28	✓	✓		
	Field investigator: V, VI & VII	January 30 to February 28	✓	✓		
4. Gaya (Belaganj, Dobhi and Bodhgaya)	Prof. Anuj Sharma and Dr. Jyoti Verma (Field Co-ordinator)	January 30 to February 28		✓	✓	✓
	Field investigator: I & II	January 30 to February 28	✓	✓		
	Field investigator: III	January 30 to February 28	✓	✓		
	Field investigator: IV	January 30 to February 28	✓	✓		

3.8.3. Quality Check Plan

Periodic checks for accuracy, precision and consistency were performed. The field coordinators were in the field during the data collection exercise to monitor and facilitate the data collection process. Data collected by field investigators was scrutinized frequently and random checks were carried out in the field to ensure accuracy and consistency. Any aberrations in the collected data were verified and corrected.

3.9. Tabulation and Analysis

The data collected from the sampled shall be collated and tabulated to facilitate easy sharing, referencing and analyses.

3.9.1. Analysis of Data

The study co-ordinators conducted a range of tests and checks to ensure that the analysis is holistic, accurate and detailed. The key approaches/tests deployed for analyses and checks include cross-tabulation, to enhance data presentation and intuitive visibility into the information.

3.9.2. Software

This study deploys MS Excel as the basis software for storing and submitting the basic/raw data collected during the study. However, the major chunk of the analysis is conducted through specialized programs like Statistical Packages of Social Sciences (SPSS), due to their powerful data handling and analysis capabilities. Due to ease of sharing and universal acceptability, this study, however, deploys MS excel for presentation purposes wherever possible.

3.10. Outline of the Project Report

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Review of some studies in the context of SSA in Bihar

Chapter 3: Overall Methodology

Chapter 4: Tracking the category/religion/gender/age wise population of age group 0-14 years children

Chapter 5: Status of enrolment of children in different schools

Chapter 6: Status of CWSN Children

Chapter 7: Status of dropout children

Chapter 8: Status of migratory children

Chapter 9: Assessing the situation of duplication of enrolment in schools

Chapter 10: Major Findings & Recommendations

4. TRACKING OF AGE, CATEGORY AND GENDER WISE CHILDREN POPULATION

The first proposed objective of the study was tracking of age, category and gender wise children of age group 0-14 years. Thus, to address above mentioned, following sections include the overall sample size in terms of households i.e. the sample unit of study. Along with that the households have categorized on the basis of with and without child/children in households.

Further, for the analysis, households with child/children were crucial and age wise (0-14 years) statistics of children have included in the following section 4.3. The details were given as per data collection point viz. a viz. collectively. The statistics of children of age group 0-14 years have been again categorized on the basis of their respective gender. One of the important sections (4.4) of this chapter contains age wise proportion of children of age group 0-14 years with respect to census 2001 and census 2011. The reason behind providing this proportion is aligned with some disputed statistics pertaining towards different ages of children. It means, heaping was visible in certain parts. It is visible in the statistics that similar results were coming as per census studies.

The final section talked about the category wise classification of children of age group 0-14 years. Thus, current chapter will give a comprehensive outlook of children of age group 0-14 years. For specific details please refer following sections.

4.1. Total Households in Data Collection Points of Study

The total number of household in project data collection points is 26,811, the detail of which is given below in the table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Number of Households across 12 Data Collection Points in Four Districts

District	Block	Panchayat	No. of Households	Total Population As per Census 2001	Total Population As per Census 2011
Bhagalpur	Jagdishpur	Bhawanipur Deshri	2276	7,112	9,323
	Navgachhiya	Pakra	2235	9,007	1,4069
	Ward - 51	Urban Ward 51	2628	14,286 (e)	17,877 (e)
Gaya	Belaganj	Earki	2091	8,758	11,042 (e)
	Bodhgaya	Urban Ward 14	313	1,177 (e)	1,485
	Dobhi	Kurmawa	2319	10,223	11,811
Patna	Bakhtiyarpur	Champapur	2682	17,876	21,869
	Maner	Sherpur East	3800	12,835	24,116
	Patna Sadar	Urban Ward 36	3751	22,916 (e)	28,036
Supaul	Nirmali	Dighia	1442	7,438	9,566 (e)
	Supaul Nagar Parishad	Ward 11	472	2,494 (e)	3,209 (e)
	Triveniganj	Babhangama	2802	10,317	10,773
Grand Total of Households			26811	1,24,439	1,63,176

The above table is not only showing the sample size (total households of selected research area) of study but also the total number of population as per census 2001 and 2011. For few Urban Wards and Panchayats, actual figure was difficult to gather thus, the team has provided the estimated values for the respective data collection points and values were given with a symbol **(e), it means estimated values**. The values were estimated as per the growth rate of whole districts namely, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Patna and Supaul. Gaya, Bhagalpur, Patna and Supaul has positive growth rate of 26.08%, 25.13%, 22.34% and 28.62%. Using the given values of growth rate the populations of respective data collection points were calculated.

4.2. Households with Children and Without Children

The households with children and without children in the data collection points have been compiled from the collected data and presented below in Table 4.2.

It appears from the Table 4.2 that out of 26811 households, 21,044 households i.e., 78.49% were having children in the age group of 0-14 years while, 5,767 households i.e. 21.51% were not having any children in the age group of 0-14 years. The graphical presentation of the households with children and without children of the age group of 0-14 years is given below in Figure 4.1.

Table 4.2: Households with Child/Children and Without Child in the Age Group of 0-14 Yrs of Age (District Wise)[#]

No. of Households	Data Collection Points																Grand Total
	Patna				Gaya				Bhagalpur				Supaul				
	Sherpur East	Champapur	Urban Ward 36	Total	Kurmawa	Earki	Urban Ward 14	Total	Bhawanipur Desari	Pakra	Urban Ward 51	Total	Babhangama Panchayat	Dighia Panchayat	Urban Ward 11	Total	
With Child/Children	3469	2081	3038	8588	1961	1613	250	3824	1619	1465	1687	4771	2239	1316	306	3861	21044 (78.49%)
Without Child/Children	331	601	713	1645	358	478	63	899	657	770	941	2368	563	126	166	855	5767 (21.51%)
Overall Total	3800	2682	3751	10233	2319	2091	313	4723	2276	2235	2628	7139	2802	1442	472	4716	26811

[#]The values in parentheses indicate the percentage distribution

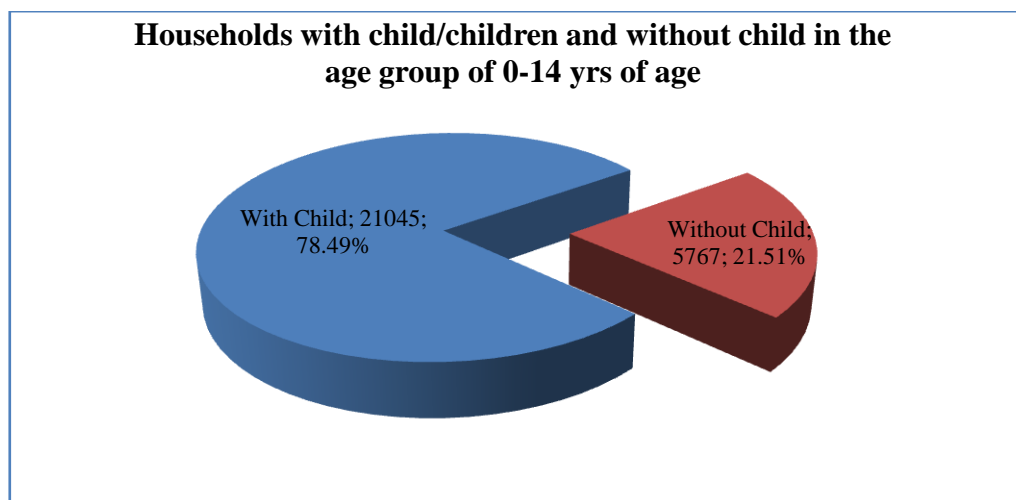


Figure 4.1: Households with child/children and without child in the age group of 0-14 years of age

4.2.1. Frequency Distribution of Children in Households

The District Wise distribution of Households having one, two, three, four and five and above Children in the Age Group of 0-14 Years have been compiled and presented below in the table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Households with child/children in the age group of 0-14 yrs of age
(District Wise)

Districts	Data Collection Points	No. of Households with Children						Grand Total
		1	2	3	4	5 and greater than 5	Total	
Patna	Sherpur East	868	889	817	533	362	3469	8588
	Champapur	431	521	488	358	283	2081	
	Urban Ward 36	1022	1095	615	222	84	3038	
Gaya	Kurmawa	409	561	532	290	169	1961	3824
	Earki	414	505	375	200	119	1613	
	Urban Ward 14	71	78	50	20	31	250	
Bhagalpur	Bhawanipur Desari	441	487	393	203	95	1619	4771
	Pakra	447	463	328	163	64	1465	
	Urban Ward 51	527	581	364	155	60	1687	
Supaul	Babhangama Panchayat	473	842	541	251	132	2239	3861
	Dighia panchayat	252	358	382	205	119	1316	
	Urban Ward 11	99	103	66	28	10	306	
Total		5454	6483	4951	2628	1528	21044	21044
Percentages		25.92%	30.81%	23.53%	12.49%	7.26%	100.00%	100.00%

It can be seen from the above table that 25.92% of the households were having single child while 30.81% households were having two children. 23.53%, 12.49% and 7.26% households were having three, four and five or more than five children respectively. The graphical representation of the frequency distribution of the households as per number of children is shown in Figure 4.2.

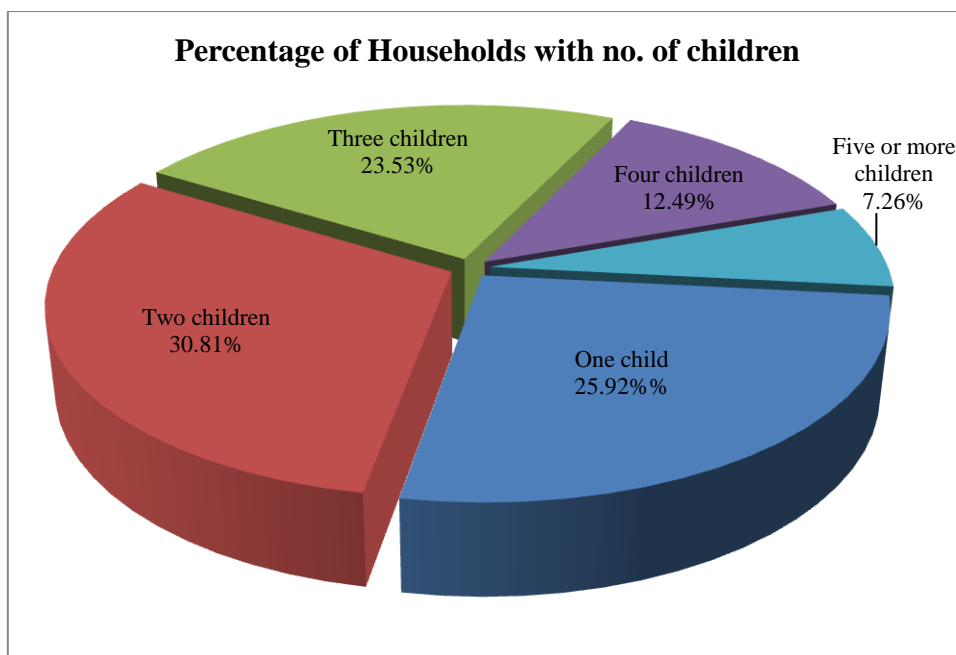


Figure 4.2: Percentage of households with no. of children

4.3. Age Wise Information of Children of Age Group 0-14 Years

The age wise distribution of children in the sampled household has been compiled district wise and is appended below in Table 4.4.

It is evident from the above table that there are 51,789 children in the whole data collection sample. Out of the total children 41.62% were from Patna, 19.08% were from Gaya, 21.05% were from Bhagalpur and the rest 18.25% were from Supaul. The variation in the percentage of the children was mostly due to the size of the respective Panchayats and Wards in the sample districts. 41.33% children were in the age group of 0-5 years and 58.67% children were in the age group of 6-14 years. The age wise number of children and their percentage in the sample area are as under.

Table 4.4: Age wise information of children of age group 0-14 Years

Age of Children	No. of Children																Grand Total	% Distribution of Grand Total
	Patna				Gaya				Bhagalpur				Supaul					
	Sherpur East	Champapur	Urban Ward 36	Total	Kurmawa	Earki	Urban Ward 14	Total	Bhawanipur Desari	Pakra	Urban Ward 51	Total	Babhangama	Dighia	Urban Ward 11	Total		
0	419	75	252	746	220	159	25	404	79	62	131	272	294	49	22	365	1787	3.45%
1	394	378	177	949	341	191	27	559	249	323	240	812	322	185	44	551	2871	5.54%
2	713	494	389	1596	383	324	55	762	339	307	330	976	514	289	50	853	4187	8.08%
3	755	535	532	1822	470	320	45	835	337	322	313	972	464	369	55	888	4517	8.72%
4	761	489	423	1673	364	278	51	693	278	261	255	794	476	250	35	761	3921	7.57%
5	744	536	487	1767	478	285	52	815	288	267	291	846	442	210	41	693	4121	7.96%
6	783	564	471	1818	449	351	42	842	319	262	301	882	424	299	53	776	4318	8.34%
7	586	380	393	1359	307	203	37	547	228	173	251	652	326	251	52	629	3187	6.15%
8	868	584	486	1938	452	360	52	864	371	314	332	1017	351	259	68	678	4497	8.68%
9	370	236	349	955	267	150	46	463	173	111	157	441	274	200	32	506	2365	4.57%
10	861	660	563	2084	503	408	51	962	394	334	365	1093	372	278	59	709	4848	9.36%
11	325	220	361	906	238	164	30	432	175	116	135	426	284	150	32	466	2230	4.31%
12	696	449	542	1687	368	364	60	792	318	271	300	889	373	255	53	681	4049	7.82%
13	467	225	396	1088	232	188	31	451	185	167	216	568	316	131	43	490	2597	5.01%
14	413	209	543	1165	151	270	38	459	170	28	66	264	253	117	36	406	2294	4.43%
Total	9155	6034	6364	21553	5223	4015	642	9880	3903	3318	3683	10904	5485	3292	675	9452	51789	100.00%
Percentages	17.68%	11.65%	12.29%	41.62%	10.09%	7.75%	1.24%	19.08%	7.54%	6.41%	7.11%	21.05%	10.59%	6.36%	1.30%	18.25%		

Table 4.5: Percent distribution of overall children

Age of Children	Number of Children	% Distribution of Children
0	1787	3.45%
1	2871	5.54%
2	4187	8.08%
3	4517	8.72%
4	3921	7.57%
5	4121	7.96%
6	4318	8.34%
7	3187	6.15%
8	4497	8.68%
9	2365	4.57%
10	4848	9.36%
11	2230	4.31%
12	4049	7.82%
13	2597	5.01%
14	2294	4.43%
Total	51789	100.00%

The graphical representation of the distribution of the children amongst various age group rendering from 0-14 years is depicted in the Figure 4.3 below.

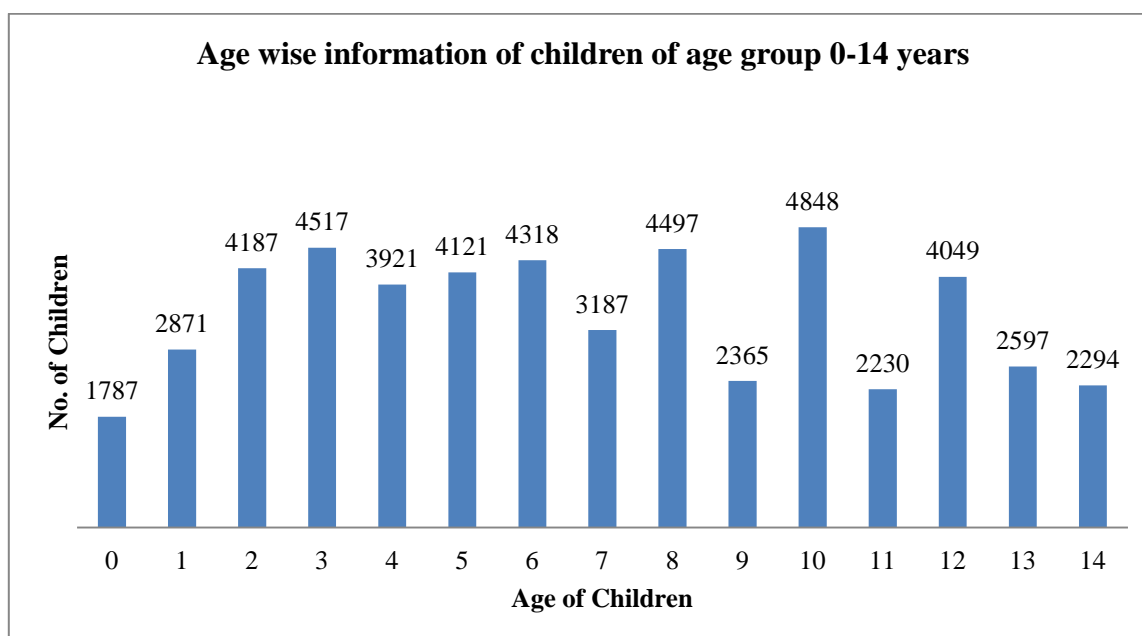


Figure 4.3: Age wise information of children of age group 0-14 years

4.4. Number of Children and Respective Proportion as per Census 2001 and 2011

In this section, we have tried to compare the statistics and respective percentages of children of age group 0-14 years with the available census data of 2001 and 2011 simultaneously.

Table 4.6: Proportion of children of age group 0-14 years to total population

Age	As Per Study			Whole State-As Per 2001 Census			Whole State-As Per 2011 Census			In Sample Districts as per 2011 Census		
	Number of Children	Proportion to Total Number of Children	Proportion to Total Population	Number of Children (State)	Proportion to Total Number of Children (State)	Proportion to Total Population (State)	Number of Children (State)	Proportion to Total Number of Children (State)	Proportion to Total Population (State)	Number of Children (4 Districts of Sample)	Proportion to Total Number of Children (4 Districts of Sample)	Proportion to Total Population (4 Districts of Sample)
0	1787	3.43%	1.10%	13,81,072	3.96%	1.67%	20,14,957	4.83%	1.94%	2,83,289	4.76%	1.83%
1	2871	5.60%	1.76%	18,04,634	5.17%	2.18%	23,30,590	5.59%	2.24%	3,34,850	5.63%	2.16%
2	4187	8.08%	2.57%	26,55,903	7.62%	3.20%	28,01,985	6.72%	2.69%	3,93,983	6.62%	2.54%
3	4517	8.74%	2.77%	25,78,507	7.39%	3.11%	28,35,798	6.80%	2.72%	4,03,141	6.78%	2.60%
4	3921	7.57%	2.40%	25,85,956	7.42%	3.12%	27,81,699	6.67%	2.67%	3,93,864	6.62%	2.54%
5	4121	8.01%	2.53%	27,94,120	8.01%	3.37%	30,72,103	7.36%	2.95%	4,34,095	7.30%	2.80%
6	4318	8.28%	2.65%	30,05,871	8.62%	3.63%	32,96,832	7.90%	3.17%	4,67,128	7.85%	3.01%
7	3187	6.09%	1.95%	19,23,438	5.52%	2.32%	27,36,174	6.56%	2.63%	3,87,307	6.51%	2.50%
8	4497	8.69%	2.76%	36,18,492	10.38%	4.37%	34,72,198	8.32%	3.34%	4,92,049	8.27%	3.18%
9	2365	4.53%	1.45%	14,62,381	4.19%	1.76%	24,58,970	5.89%	2.36%	3,56,165	5.99%	2.30%
10	4848	9.39%	2.97%	38,47,307	11.03%	4.64%	38,48,668	9.22%	3.70%	5,46,477	9.19%	3.53%
11	2230	4.29%	1.37%	10,89,485	3.12%	1.31%	23,85,653	5.72%	2.29%	3,47,185	5.84%	2.24%
12	4049	7.84%	2.48%	31,12,657	8.93%	3.76%	31,88,267	7.64%	3.06%	4,56,630	7.68%	2.95%
13	2597	5.01%	1.59%	12,41,128	3.56%	1.50%	21,85,027	5.24%	2.10%	3,14,413	5.28%	2.03%

14	2294	4.45%	1.41%	17,73,200	5.08%	2.14%	23,12,267	5.54%	2.22%	3,38,640	5.69%	2.19%
Total	51789	100.00%	31.74%	3,48,74,151	100.00%	42.08%	4,17,21,188	100.00%	40.08%	59,49,216	100.00%	38.39%

By referring above table, almost similar trend is noticeable if we compare the statistics of data collection points with census data 2011 and state district's different population proportion. Similarly, in the below sections the population proportion has given as per sample age group i.e. 0-5 years, 6-10 years and 11-14 years. Not only this, the statistics has given at individual district level also for having a comprehensive idea of sample area.

From the above table, if the statistics of population of children of age group 0-14 years as per census 2001 and 2011 is compared the growth rate has been worked out to 19.63% against the decadal growth rate of 25.07% in the state for the same period.

Table 4.7: Sample age-group

Age Group	As Per Study			Whole State-As Per 2001 Census			Whole State-As Per 2011 Census			In Sample Districts as per 2011 Census		
	Number of Children	Proportion to Total Number of Children	Proportion to Total Population	Number of Children (State)	Proportion to Total Number of Children (State)	Proportion to Total Population (State)	Number of Children (State)	Proportion to Total Number of Children (State)	Proportion to Total Population (State)	Number of Children (4 Districts of Sample)	Proportion to Total Number of Children (4 Districts of Sample)	Proportion to Total Population (4 Districts of Sample)
0-5 Years	21,404	41.33%	13.12%	13,800,192	39.57%	16.65%	15,837,132	37.96%	15.21%	2,243,222	37.71%	14.48%
6-10 Years	19,215	37.10%	11.78%	13,857,489	39.74%	16.72%	15,812,842	37.90%	15.19%	2,249,126	37.81%	14.51%
11-14 Years	11,170	21.57%	6.85%	7,216,470	20.69%	8.71%	10,071,214	24.14%	9.67%	1,456,868	24.49%	9.40%
Total	51,789	100.00%	31.74%	34,874,151	100.00%	42.08%	41,721,188	100.00%	40.08%	5,949,216	100.00%	38.39%

4.4.1. Gaya- Total Proportion

Table 4.8: Total proportion in Gaya

Gaya									
	As Per Study			Whole District-As Per 2001 Census			Whole District-As Per 2011 Census		
Age	Number of Children	Proportion to Total Number Children	Proportion to Total Population	Number of Children (District)	Proportion to Total Number Children (District)	Proportion to Total Population (District)	Number of Children (District)	Proportion to Total Number Children (District)	Proportion to Total Population (District)
0	404	4.09%	1.66%	52,392	3.63%	1.51%	84,089	4.90%	1.91%
1	559	5.66%	2.30%	76,580	5.31%	2.20%	92,272	5.38%	2.10%
2	762	7.71%	3.13%	103,904	7.20%	2.99%	112,980	6.58%	2.57%
3	835	8.45%	3.43%	102,623	7.11%	2.95%	115,379	6.72%	2.63%
4	693	7.01%	2.85%	109,085	7.56%	3.14%	114,429	6.67%	2.61%
5	815	8.25%	3.35%	107,341	7.44%	3.09%	124,535	7.26%	2.84%
6	842	8.52%	3.46%	135,444	9.38%	3.90%	139,375	8.12%	3.17%
7	547	5.54%	2.25%	72,636	5.03%	2.09%	113,774	6.63%	2.59%
8	864	8.74%	3.55%	159,718	11.06%	4.60%	136,804	7.97%	3.12%
9	463	4.69%	1.90%	58,262	4.04%	1.68%	107,145	6.24%	2.44%
10	962	9.74%	3.95%	166,373	11.53%	4.79%	156,253	9.10%	3.56%
11	432	4.37%	1.78%	41,235	2.86%	1.19%	106,773	6.22%	2.43%
12	792	8.02%	3.25%	133,405	9.24%	3.84%	128,336	7.48%	2.92%
13	451	4.56%	1.85%	49,209	3.41%	1.42%	90,212	5.26%	2.05%
14	459	4.65%	1.89%	75,324	5.22%	2.17%	94,168	5.49%	2.14%
Total	9,880	100.00%	40.59%	1,443,531	100.00%	41.56%	1,716,524	100.00%	39.09%

4.4.2. Gaya- Sample Age Group

Table 4.9: Sample age group in Gaya

Gaya									
	As Per Study			Whole District-As Per 2001 Census			Whole District-As Per 2011 Census		
Age	Number of Children	Proportion to Total Number of Children	Proportion to Total Population	Number of Children (District)	Proportion to Total Number of Children (District)	Proportion to Total Population (District)	Number of Children (District)	Proportion to Total Number of Children (District)	Proportion to Total Population (District)
0-5 Years	4,068	41.17%	16.71%	551,925	38.23%	15.89%	643,684	37.50%	14.66%
6-10 Years	3,678	37.23%	15.11%	592,433	41.04%	17.06%	653,351	38.06%	14.88%
11-14 Years	2,134	21.60%	8.77%	299,173	20.73%	8.61%	419,489	24.44%	9.55%
Total	9,880	100.00%	40.59%	1,443,531	100.00%	41.56%	1,716,524	100.00%	39.09%

4.4.3. Bhagalpur- Total Proportion

Table 4.10: Total proportion in Bhagalpur

Bhagalpur									
	As Per Study			Whole District-As Per 2001 Census			Whole District-As Per 2011 Census		
Age	Number of Children (Sample)	Proportion to Total of Number Children	Proportion to Total Population	Number of Children (District)	Proportion to Total Number of Children (District)	Proportion to Total Population (District)	Number of Children (District)	Proportion to Total Number of Children (District)	Proportion to Total Population (District)
0	272	2.49%	0.66%	33,250	3.31%	1.37%	53,783	4.51%	1.77%
1	812	7.45%	1.97%	52,181	5.19%	2.15%	67,624	5.68%	2.23%
2	976	8.95%	2.36%	72,494	7.21%	2.99%	81,082	6.81%	2.67%
3	972	8.91%	2.36%	73,912	7.35%	3.05%	82,290	6.91%	2.71%

4	794	7.28%	1.92%	73,366	7.30%	3.03%	80,344	6.74%	2.64%
5	846	7.76%	2.05%	80,303	7.99%	3.31%	87,225	7.32%	2.87%
6	882	8.09%	2.14%	86,620	8.62%	3.57%	94,034	7.89%	3.10%
7	652	5.98%	1.58%	53,020	5.27%	2.19%	77,141	6.48%	2.54%
8	1,017	9.33%	2.46%	1,09,000	10.84%	4.50%	1,00,323	8.42%	3.30%
9	441	4.04%	1.07%	40,271	4.01%	1.66%	68,327	5.74%	2.25%
10	1,093	10.02%	2.65%	1,15,457	11.49%	4.76%	1,12,669	9.46%	3.71%
11	426	3.91%	1.03%	30,586	3.04%	1.26%	64,833	5.44%	2.13%
12	889	8.15%	2.15%	96,425	9.59%	3.98%	92,908	7.80%	3.06%
13	568	5.21%	1.38%	35,594	3.54%	1.47%	61,295	5.15%	2.02%
14	264	2.42%	0.64%	52,648	5.24%	2.17%	67,349	5.65%	2.22%
Total	10,904	100.00%	26.42%	10,05,127	100.00%	41.48%	11,91,227	100.00%	39.21%

4.4.4. Bhagalpur- Sample Age Group

Table 4.11: Sample age group in Bhagalpur

Bhagalpur									
Age	As Per Study			Whole District-As Per 2001 Census			Whole District-As Per 2011 Census		
	Number of Children (Sample)	Proportion to Total Number of Children	Proportion to Total Population	Number of Children (District)	Proportion to Total Number of Children (District)	Proportion to Total Population (District)	Number of Children (District)	Proportion to Total Number of Children (District)	Proportion to Total Population (District)
0-5 Years	4,672	42.85%	11.32%	3,85,506	38.35%	15.91%	4,52,348	37.97%	14.89%
6-10 Years	4,085	37.46%	9.90%	4,04,368	40.23%	16.69%	4,52,494	37.99%	14.90%
11-14 Years	2,147	19.69%	5.20%	2,15,253	21.42%	8.88%	2,86,385	24.04%	9.43%
Total	10,904	100.00%	26.42%	10,05,127	100.00%	41.48%	11,91,227	100.00%	39.21%

4.4.5. Supaul- Total Proportion

Table 4.12: Total proportion in Supaul

Supaul									
	As Per Study			Whole District-As Per 2001 Census			Whole District-As Per 2011 Census		
Age	Number of Children (Sample)	Proportion to Total Number Children	Proportion to Total Population	Number of Children (District)	Proportion to Total Number Children (District)	Proportion to Total Population (District)	Number of Children (District)	Proportion to Total Number Children (District)	Proportion to Total Population (District)
0	365	3.83%	1.55%	28,963	3.88%	1.67%	47,727	5.05%	2.14%
1	551	6.19%	2.34%	36,981	4.96%	2.13%	54,589	5.78%	2.45%
2	853	9.04%	3.62%	59,053	7.92%	3.41%	65,072	6.89%	2.92%
3	888	9.50%	3.77%	59,619	7.99%	3.44%	65,234	6.91%	2.93%
4	761	8.05%	3.23%	55,030	7.38%	3.18%	62,754	6.65%	2.82%
5	693	7.61%	2.94%	65,436	8.77%	3.78%	70,738	7.49%	3.17%
6	776	7.90%	3.30%	62,220	8.34%	3.59%	71,243	7.55%	3.20%
7	629	6.34%	2.67%	47,546	6.38%	2.74%	63,610	6.74%	2.85%
8	678	7.06%	2.88%	76,588	10.27%	4.42%	80,220	8.50%	3.60%
9	506	5.20%	2.15%	34,968	4.69%	2.02%	58,161	6.16%	2.61%
10	709	7.51%	3.01%	78,566	10.54%	4.53%	87,350	9.25%	3.92%
11	466	4.93%	1.98%	23,222	3.11%	1.34%	54,289	5.75%	2.44%
12	681	7.29%	2.89%	61,537	8.25%	3.55%	69,687	7.38%	3.13%
13	490	5.14%	2.08%	24,677	3.31%	1.42%	47,189	5.00%	2.12%
14	406	4.41%	1.72%	31,313	4.20%	1.81%	46,361	4.91%	2.08%
Total	9,452	100.00%	40.14%	7,45,719	100.00%	43.04%	9,44,224	100.00%	42.36%

4.4.6. Supaul- Sample Age Group

Table 4.13: Sample age group in Supaul

Supaul									
	As Per Study			Whole District-As Per 2001 Census			Whole District-As Per 2011 Census		
Age	Number of Children (Sample)	Proportion to Total Number Children	Proportion to Total Population	Number of Children (District)	Proportion to Total Number Children (District)	Proportion to Total Population (District)	Number of Children (District)	Proportion to Total Number Children (District)	Proportion to Total Population (District)
0-5 Years	4,111	43.49%	17.46%	3,05,082	40.91%	17.61%	3,66,114	38.77%	16.42%
6-10 Years	3,298	34.89%	14.01%	2,99,888	40.21%	17.31%	3,60,584	38.19%	16.18%
11-14 Years	2,043	21.61%	8.68%	1,40,749	18.87%	8.12%	2,17,526	23.04%	9.76%
Total	9,452	100.00%	40.14%	7,45,719	100.00%	43.04%	9,44,224	100.00%	42.36%

4.4.7. Patna- Total Proportion

Table 4.14: Total proportion in Patna

Patna									
	As Per Study			Whole District-As Per 2001 Census			Whole District-As Per 2011 Census		
Age	Number of Children (Sample)	Proportion to Total Number Children	Proportion to Total Population	Number of Children (District)	Proportion to Total Number Children (District)	Proportion to Total Population (District)	Number of Children (District)	Proportion to Total Number Children (District)	Proportion to Total Population (District)
0	746	3.46%	1.01%	64,839	3.60%	1.37%	97,690	4.66%	1.67%
1	949	4.40%	1.28%	87,784	4.88%	1.86%	120,365	5.74%	2.06%
2	1,596	7.41%	2.16%	125,290	6.96%	2.66%	134,849	6.43%	2.31%
3	1,822	8.45%	2.46%	123,806	6.88%	2.62%	140,238	6.69%	2.40%

4	1,673	7.76%	2.26%	128,374	7.13%	2.72%	136,337	6.50%	2.34%
5	1,767	8.20%	2.39%	133,159	7.40%	2.82%	151,597	7.23%	2.60%
6	1,818	8.44%	2.46%	155,742	8.65%	3.30%	162,476	7.75%	2.78%
7	1,359	6.31%	1.84%	90,223	5.01%	1.91%	132,782	6.33%	2.27%
8	1,938	8.99%	2.62%	191,133	10.62%	4.05%	174,702	8.33%	2.99%
9	955	4.43%	1.29%	75,330	4.19%	1.60%	122,532	5.84%	2.10%
10	2,084	9.67%	2.82%	204,972	11.39%	4.34%	190,205	9.07%	3.26%
11	906	4.20%	1.22%	60,350	3.35%	1.28%	121,290	5.78%	2.08%
12	1,687	7.83%	2.28%	173,848	9.66%	3.68%	165,699	7.90%	2.84%
13	1,088	5.05%	1.47%	72,624	4.03%	1.54%	115,717	5.52%	1.98%
14	1,165	5.41%	1.57%	112,507	6.25%	2.38%	130,762	6.23%	2.24%
Total	21,553	100.00%	29.12%	1,799,981	100.00%	38.15%	2,097,241	100.00%	35.92%

4.4.8. Patna- Sample Age Group

Table 4.15: Sample age group in Patna

Patna									
	As Per Study			Whole District-As Per 2001 Census			Whole District-As Per 2011 Census		
Age	Number of Children (Sample)	Proportion to Total Number Children	Proportion to Total Population	Number of Children (District)	Proportion to Total Number Children (District)	Proportion to Total Population (District)	Number of Children (District)	Proportion to Total Number Children (District)	Proportion to Total Population (District)
0-5 Years	8,553	39.68%	11.55%	663,252	36.85%	14.06%	781,076	37.24%	13.38%
6-10 Years	8,154	37.83%	11.02%	717,400	39.86%	15.20%	782,697	37.32%	13.41%
11-14 Years	4,846	22.48%	6.55%	419,329	23.30%	8.89%	533,468	25.44%	9.14%
Total	21,553	100.00%	29.12%	1,799,981	100.00%	38.15%	2,097,241	100.00%	35.92%

4.5. Category wise Distribution of Children

The Category wise distribution of children of the age group 0-14 years have been compiled and presented below in table 4.5.

Table 4.16: Category wise total population of children of age group 0-14 years

Age of Children	Category Wise Information												Total
	General		SC		ST		OBC		EBC		Mahadalit		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
0	158	8.84%	170	9.51%	6	0.34%	887	49.64%	339	18.97%	233	13.04%	1787
1	233	8.12%	287	10.00%	6	0.21%	1476	51.41%	607	21.14%	262	9.13%	2871
2	370	8.84%	400	9.55%	13	0.31%	2141	51.13%	881	21.04%	381	9.10%	4187
3	472	10.45%	442	9.79%	17	0.38%	2292	50.74%	891	19.73%	403	8.92%	4517
4	344	8.77%	357	9.10%	15	0.38%	1974	50.34%	877	22.37%	353	9.00%	3921
5	451	10.94%	368	8.93%	18	0.44%	2055	49.87%	863	20.94%	366	8.88%	4121
6	423	9.80%	379	8.78%	13	0.30%	2273	52.64%	857	19.85%	372	8.62%	4318
7	380	11.92%	267	8.38%	16	0.50%	1595	50.05%	675	21.18%	255	8.00%	3187
8	481	10.70%	409	9.09%	33	0.73%	2264	50.34%	926	20.59%	384	8.54%	4497
9	276	11.67%	190	8.03%	4	0.17%	1239	52.39%	482	20.38%	174	7.36%	2365
10	499	10.29%	469	9.67%	25	0.52%	2440	50.33%	999	20.61%	415	8.56%	4848
11	287	12.87%	162	7.26%	6	0.27%	1165	52.24%	437	19.60%	172	7.71%	2230
12	473	11.68%	395	9.76%	22	0.54%	2050	50.63%	794	19.61%	314	7.76%	4049
13	376	14.48%	221	8.51%	5	0.19%	1298	49.98%	499	19.21%	196	7.55%	2597
14	316	13.78%	178	7.76%	12	0.52%	1065	46.43%	532	23.19%	192	8.37%	2294
Total	5539	10.70%	4694	9.06%	211	0.41%	26214	50.62%	10659	20.58%	4472	8.64%	51789

From the above table it is evident that there is no much difference of a particular category of children in various age groups. It can also be observed from the above table that out of the total 51,789 children, the distribution of children amongst various categories are as under-

Table 4.17: Distribution of children amongst various categories

Category	Number	Percentage
General	5539	10.70%
SC	4694	9.06%
ST	211	0.41%
OBC	26214	50.62%
EBC	10659	20.58%
Mahadalit	4472	8.64%

The graphical representation of the category wise distribution of the children is given in the Figure 4.4.

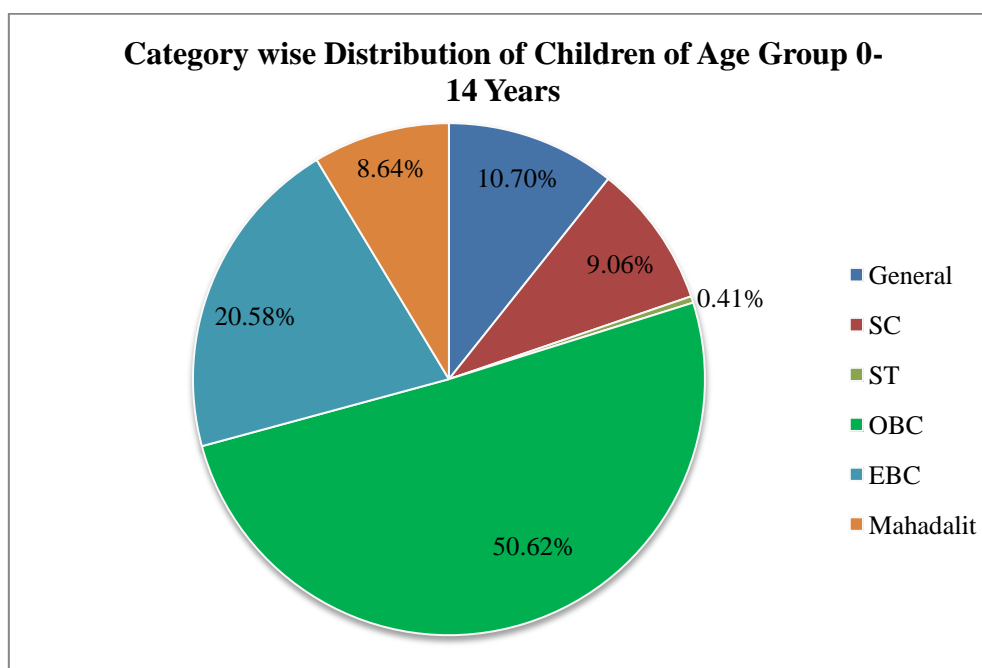


Figure 4.4: Category wise distribution of children of 0-14 age group

4.5.1. District wise Category wise Distribution of Children

The District wise Category wise Distribution of Children of the age group 0-14 years is shown below in Table 4.18.

Table 4.18: District wise category wise distribution of children of age group 0-14 years

Districts	Category Wise Information												
	General		SC		ST		OBC		EBC		Mahadalit		Total
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	
Patna	3326	15.43%	1697	7.87%	137	0.64%	11477	53.25%	4280	19.86%	636	2.95%	21553
Gaya	779	7.88%	1203	12.18%	0	0.00%	4260	43.12%	770	7.79%	2868	29.03%	9880
Bhagalpur	774	7.10%	989	9.07%	22	0.20%	7042	64.58%	1720	15.77%	357	3.27%	10904
Supaul	660	6.98%	805	8.52%	52	0.55%	3435	36.34%	3889	41.14%	611	6.46%	9452
Total	5539	10.70%	4694	9.06%	211	0.41%	26214	50.62%	10659	20.58%	4472	8.64%	51789

The graphical representation of the children district wise and category wise is given below in Figure 4.5.

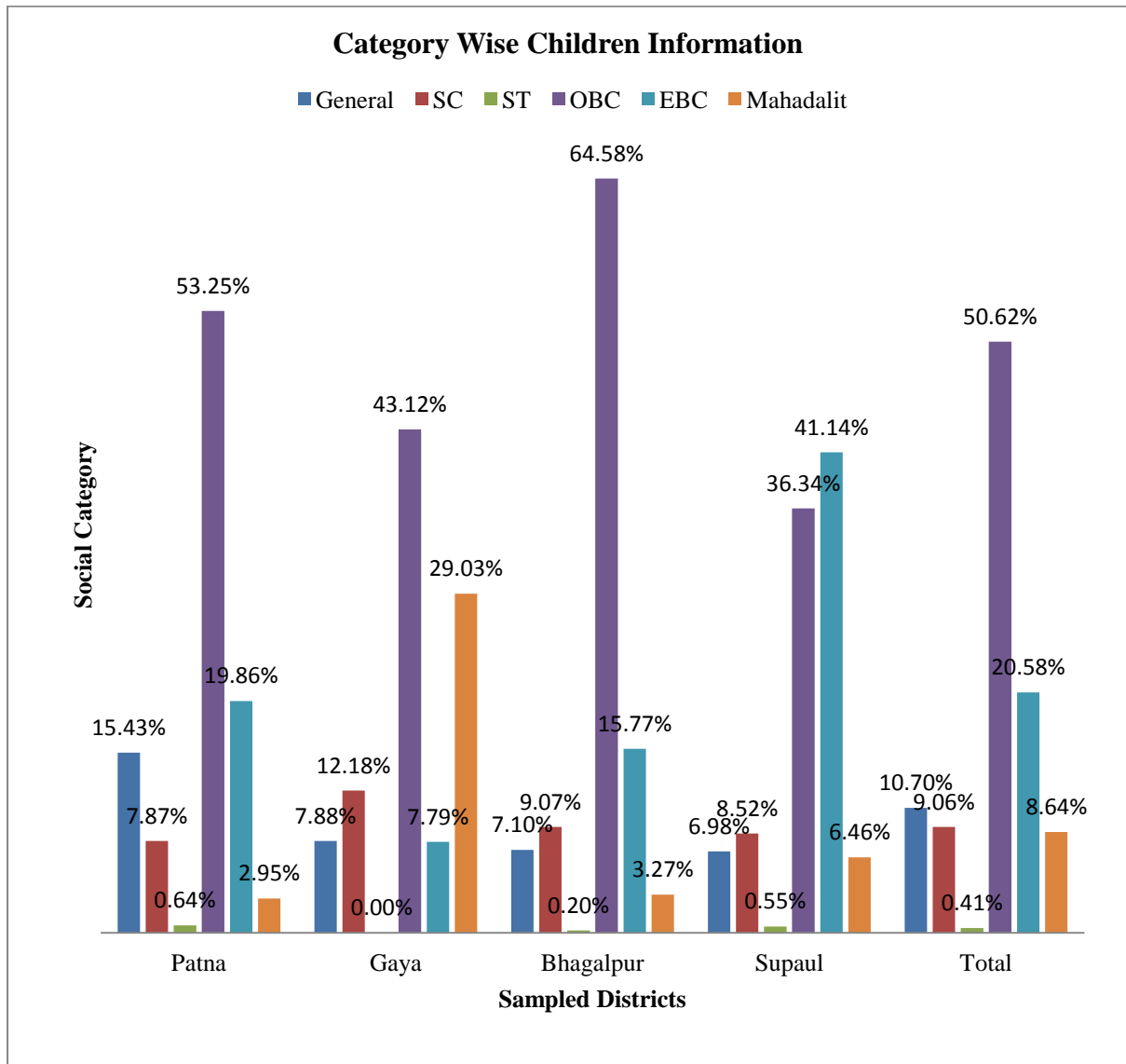


Figure 4.5: Category wise information of children per district

4.5.2. Data Collection Point wise category wise distribution of children

The Data Collection Point wise category wise distributions of children for all the four sample districts are given below in Table 4.19, 4.20, 4.21 and 4.22

Table 4.19: Category wise total population of children of age group 0-14 years in Patna District

Age of Children	Category Wise Information																		Grand Total
	Patna																		
	Sherpur East						Champapur						Urban Ward 36						
	General	SC	ST	OBC	EBC	Mahadalit	General	SC	ST	OBC	EBC	Mahadalit	General	SC	ST	OBC	EBC	Mahadalit	
0	21	50	4	190	151	3	14	10	0	47	4	5	52	2	0	157	5	36	751
1	19	25	4	175	164	7	65	75	0	206	32	0	34	0	0	126	3	14	949
2	31	73	5	350	250	4	77	66	0	304	46	0	93	6	1	254	6	29	1595
3	48	51	9	354	282	11	101	69	0	320	45	0	148	7	1	318	16	42	1822
4	36	73	8	299	336	9	66	78	0	303	41	0	98	4	1	280	10	30	1672
5	41	61	11	331	293	7	99	73	0	314	50	0	135	8	2	287	14	41	1767
6	48	56	10	353	307	9	90	76	0	351	46	0	106	11	0	312	6	36	1817
7	50	40	7	258	224	7	90	35	0	220	35	1	97	10	2	232	7	45	1360
8	49	63	19	368	363	6	102	79	0	357	46	0	138	7	6	293	9	33	1938
9	23	31	2	172	135	7	54	19	0	138	25	0	103	12	1	210	5	18	955
10	46	79	14	360	362	0	110	93	0	385	71	0	139	8	0	354	11	51	2083
11	32	18	3	162	109	1	44	21	0	135	20	0	99	6	1	221	6	28	906
12	38	63	12	294	288	1	86	74	0	259	29	0	154	6	2	318	11	51	1686
13	69	61	2	173	159	3	56	35	0	121	11	0	118	5	2	232	5	34	1086
14	25	15	5	144	222	2	62	39	0	97	11	1	120	4	3	343	9	64	1166
Total	576	759	115	3983	3645	77	1116	842	0	3557	512	7	1634	96	22	3937	123	552	21553

Table 4.20: Category wise total population of children of age group 0-14 years in Gaya District

Age of Children	Category Wise Information																		Grand Total
	Gaya																		
	Earki						Kurmawa						Urban Ward 14						
	General	SC	ST	OBC	EBC	Mahadalit	General	SC	ST	OBC	EBC	Mahadalit	General	SC	ST	OBC	EBC	Mahadalit	
0	7	29	0	46	13	64	8	21	0	89	20	82	6	2	0	18	0	0	405
1	15	38	0	46	9	83	10	32	0	169	20	110	2	3	0	22	0	0	559
2	34	53	0	74	27	136	13	37	0	172	47	114	9	2	0	44	0	0	762
3	35	62	0	85	17	121	11	41	0	251	40	127	8	1	0	36	0	0	835
4	25	50	0	55	19	129	10	34	0	187	28	105	7	3	0	41	0	0	693
5	33	48	0	66	31	107	12	47	0	236	49	134	11	1	0	40	0	0	815
6	51	62	0	78	25	135	7	22	0	271	27	122	5	0	0	37	0	0	842
7	23	44	0	57	18	61	17	22	0	162	31	75	3	3	0	31	0	0	547
8	50	66	0	90	19	135	6	35	0	231	40	140	7	2	0	43	0	0	864
9	25	27	0	46	7	45	7	24	0	156	21	59	6	3	0	37	0	0	463
10	49	85	0	98	31	145	14	35	0	270	44	140	7	4	0	40	0	0	962
11	37	32	0	45	12	38	6	16	0	138	22	56	9	2	0	18	0	0	431
12	47	74	0	104	34	105	7	30	0	205	32	94	12	2	0	46	0	0	792
13	50	38	0	43	12	45	9	15	0	121	29	58	10	2	0	19	0	0	451
14	46	48	0	83	23	70	5	3	0	87	23	33	8	3	0	27	0	0	459
Total	527	756	0	1016	297	1419	142	414	0	2745	473	1449	110	33	0	499	0	0	9880

Table 4.21: Category wise total population of children of age group 0-14 years in Bhagalpur District

	Category Wise Information																		Grand Total
	Bhagalpur																		
	Bhawanipur Desari						Pakra						Urban Ward 51						
	General	SC	ST	OBC	EBC	Mahadalit	General	SC	ST	OBC	EBC	Mahadalit	General	SC	ST	OBC	EBC	Mahadalit	
0	4	14	0	28	33	0	1	3	0	48	4	6	15	15	0	101	0	0	272
1	6	53	0	103	86	1	19	1	0	259	28	16	24	8	1	188	14	5	812
2	9	67	0	141	118	4	23	0	2	232	27	23	28	18	1	263	10	10	976
3	7	84	0	134	111	1	27	1	2	242	28	22	32	15	3	239	15	9	972
4	8	52	0	121	97	0	19	0	3	194	25	20	29	11	0	198	6	11	794
5	8	54	0	116	108	2	30	1	1	188	24	23	29	21	1	225	11	4	846
6	8	65	0	143	103	0	25	0	0	201	19	17	26	13	0	245	8	9	882
7	6	47	0	92	81	2	16	0	0	133	9	15	30	11	1	197	7	5	652
8	9	77	0	162	119	4	29	0	0	240	15	30	33	15	1	263	14	6	1017
9	4	33	0	71	65	0	14	0	0	83	5	9	18	9	0	124	4	2	441
10	14	76	0	157	144	3	32	0	2	259	18	23	32	21	1	286	12	13	1093
11	1	21	0	73	76	4	14	0	1	89	5	7	12	9	0	109	3	2	426
12	9	69	0	133	102	5	35	0	1	207	16	12	34	21	1	222	12	10	889
13	1	36	0	83	60	5	15	1	0	130	12	9	17	10	0	179	5	5	568
14	6	34	0	69	60	1	5	0	0	20	1	2	11	3	0	52	0	0	264
Total	100	782	0	1626	1363	32	304	7	12	2525	236	234	370	200	10	2891	121	91	10904

Table 4.22: Category wise total population of children of age group 0-14 years in Supaul District

Age of Children	Category Wise Information																		Grand Total
	Supaul																		
	Bhabangama						Dighia						Urban Ward 11						
	General	SC	ST	OB C	EB C	Mahadali	General	SC	ST	OB C	EB C	Mahadali	General	SC	ST	OB C	EB C	Mahadali	
0	28	4	2	143	80	37	1	20	0	10	18	0	1	0	0	10	11	0	365
1	33	4	1	133	125	26	4	48	0	41	92	0	2	0	0	8	34	0	551
2	39	9	4	238	163	61	10	68	0	65	146	0	4	1	0	4	41	0	853
3	44	6	2	208	134	70	5	103	0	96	165	0	6	2	0	9	38	0	888
4	31	5	3	239	149	49	9	46	0	52	143	0	6	1	0	5	23	0	761
5	44	9	3	186	152	48	3	44	0	59	104	0	6	1	0	7	27	0	693
6	41	6	3	210	120	44	4	68	0	65	162	0	12	0	0	7	34	0	776
7	30	3	6	144	99	44	10	51	0	58	132	0	8	1	0	11	32	0	629
8	39	6	7	144	125	30	7	58	0	60	134	0	12	1	0	13	42	0	678
9	17	2	1	138	82	34	0	30	0	60	110	0	5	0	0	4	23	0	506
10	39	7	8	142	136	40	4	61	0	79	134	0	13	0	0	10	36	0	709
11	19	5	1	143	80	36	7	31	0	25	87	0	7	1	0	7	17	0	466
12	35	5	6	157	134	36	5	51	0	95	104	0	11	0	0	10	32	0	681
13	24	3	1	150	101	37	3	14	0	37	77	0	4	1	0	10	28	0	490
14	23	6	4	104	97	19	0	22	0	31	64	0	5	1	0	8	22	0	406
Total	486	80	52	2479	1777	611	72	715	0	833	1672	0	102	10	0	123	440	0	9452

4.6. Gender wise and Age wise Distribution of Children

The Gender wise and age wise distribution of children under Age Group 0-14 Years in all the four sample districts is given in the table 4.23.

Table 4.23: Gender information of children of age group 0-14 years

Age of Children	Gender Information												Total Male Children	Total Female Children	Grand Total
	Patna			Gaya			Bhagalpur			Supaul					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
0	428	318	746	224	180	404	162	110	272	185	180	365	999	788	1787
1	520	429	949	284	275	559	462	350	812	281	270	551	1547	1324	2871
2	868	728	1596	390	372	762	500	476	976	427	426	853	2185	2002	4187
3	939	883	1822	421	414	835	493	479	972	459	429	888	2312	2205	4517
4	888	785	1673	377	316	693	423	371	794	373	388	761	2061	1860	3921
5	984	783	1767	410	405	815	450	396	846	344	349	693	2188	1933	4121
6	974	844	1818	424	418	842	458	424	882	435	341	776	2291	2027	4318
7	737	622	1359	261	286	547	330	322	652	337	292	629	1665	1522	3187
8	1039	899	1938	455	409	864	569	448	1017	328	350	678	2391	2106	4497
9	534	421	955	237	226	463	238	203	441	254	252	506	1263	1102	2365
10	1152	932	2084	513	449	962	606	487	1093	377	332	709	2648	2200	4848
11	482	424	906	205	227	432	226	200	426	239	227	466	1152	1078	2230
12	940	747	1687	424	368	792	481	408	889	355	326	681	2200	1849	4049
13	592	496	1088	205	246	451	312	256	568	244	246	490	1353	1244	2597
14	684	481	1165	243	216	459	137	127	264	211	195	406	1275	1019	2294
Total	11761	9792	21553	5073	4807	9880	5847	5057	10904	4849	4603	9452	27530	24259	51789
Percentage	22.71%	18.91%	41.62%	9.80%	9.28%	19.08%	11.29%	9.76%	21.05%	9.36%	8.89%	18.25%	53.16%	46.84%	

It is evident from the Table 4.11 that 53.16% children of age group 0-14 years are male while 46.84% children from the whole sample are female.

The district wise distribution of male and female children is as under-

Table 4.24: District wise distribution of male and female children

District	Male (Number)	Male (%)	Female (Number)	Female (%)
Patna	11761	54.57%	9792	45.43%
Gaya	5073	51.35%	4807	48.65%
Bhagalpur	5847	53.62%	5057	46.38%
Supaul	4849	51.30%	4603	48.70%

The graphical representation of the age wise distribution of the children in the age group on 0-14 years in the whole data collection sample is given in the Figure 4.6.

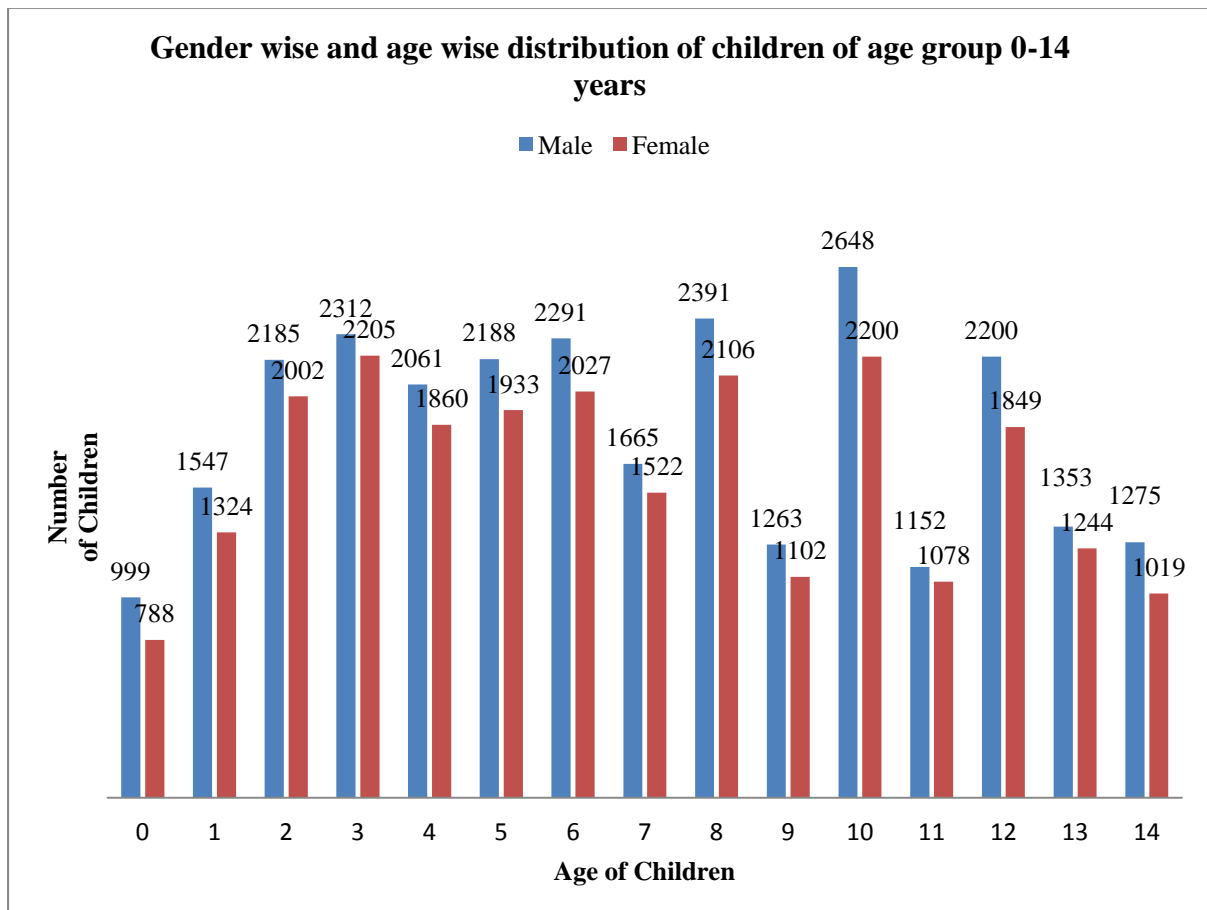


Figure 4.6: Gender wise and age wise distribution of children of age group 0-14 years

The gender wise distribution of the total children of age group 0-14 is graphically shown below in Figure 4.7.

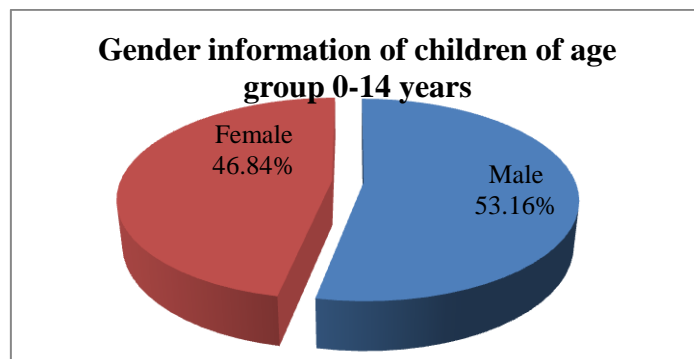


Figure 4.7: Gender information of children of age group 0-14 years

4.6.1. Data Collection Point wise gender wise distribution of children

The Data Collection Point wise gender wise distributions of children for all the four sample districts are given below in Table 4.25, 4.26, 4.27 and 4.28.

Table 4.25: Gender wise total population of children of age group 0-14 years in Patna District

Age of Children	Gender Wise Information									Grand Total
	Patna									
	Sherpur East			Champapur			Urban Ward 36			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0	244	175	419	43	32	75	141	111	252	746
1	220	174	394	217	161	378	83	94	177	949
2	401	312	713	267	227	494	200	189	389	1596
3	391	364	755	285	250	535	263	269	532	1822
4	400	361	761	267	222	489	221	202	423	1673
5	411	333	744	311	225	536	262	225	487	1767
6	419	364	783	311	253	564	244	227	471	1818
7	316	270	586	214	166	380	207	186	393	1359
8	473	395	868	307	277	584	259	227	486	1938
9	217	153	370	135	101	236	182	167	349	955
10	481	380	861	367	293	660	304	259	563	2084
11	184	141	325	115	105	220	183	178	361	906
12	382	314	696	251	198	449	307	235	542	1687
13	250	217	467	119	106	225	223	173	396	1088
14	254	159	413	118	91	209	312	231	543	1165
Total	5043 (55.08%)	4112 (44.92%)	9155	3327 (55.14%)	2707 (44.86%)	6034	3391 (53.28%)	2973 (46.72%)	6364	21553

Table 4.26: Gender wise total population of children of age group 0-14 years in Gaya District

Age of Children	Gender Wise Information									Grand Total
	Earki			Kurmawa			Urban Ward 14			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0	88	71	159	123	97	220	13	13	26	405
1	103	88	191	162	179	341	19	8	27	559
2	168	156	324	193	190	383	29	26	55	762
3	178	142	320	224	246	470	19	26	45	835
4	152	126	278	197	167	364	28	23	51	693
5	166	119	285	217	261	478	27	25	52	815
6	177	174	351	222	227	449	25	17	42	842
7	98	105	203	146	161	307	17	20	37	547
8	192	168	360	237	215	452	26	26	52	864
9	84	66	150	134	133	267	19	27	46	463
10	219	189	408	269	234	503	25	26	51	962
11	91	73	164	101	137	238	13	16	29	431
12	191	173	364	199	169	368	34	26	60	792
13	104	84	188	87	145	232	14	17	31	451
14	143	127	270	82	69	151	18	20	38	459
Total	2154 (53.65%)	1861 (46.35%)	4015	2593 (49.65%)	2630 (50.35)	5223	326 (50.78%)	316 (49.22%)	642	9880

Table 4.27: Gender wise total population of children of age group 0-14 years in Bhagalpur District

Age of Children	Gender Wise Information									Grand Total
	Bhagalpur									
	Bhawanipur Desari			Pakra			Urban ward 51			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0	49	30	79	40	22	62	73	58	131	272
1	150	99	249	173	150	323	135	105	240	812
2	176	163	339	158	149	307	165	165	330	976
3	178	159	337	147	175	322	166	147	313	972
4	151	127	278	132	129	261	138	117	255	794
5	161	127	288	138	129	267	151	140	291	846
6	164	155	319	136	126	262	157	144	301	882
7	121	107	228	89	84	173	120	131	251	652
8	188	183	371	190	124	314	189	143	332	1017
9	88	85	173	64	47	111	85	72	157	441
10	203	191	394	195	139	334	206	159	365	1093
11	101	74	175	54	62	116	71	64	135	426
12	169	149	318	145	126	271	166	134	300	889
13	102	83	185	92	75	167	117	99	216	568
14	91	79	170	12	16	28	34	32	66	264
Total	2092	1811	3903	1765	1553	3318	1973	1710	3683	10904

Table 4.28: Gender wise total population of children of age group 0-14 years in Supaul District

Age of Children	Gender Wise Information									Grand Total
	Supaul									
	Bhabangama			Dighia			Urban ward 11			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0	145	149	294	29	20	49	11	11	22	365
1	163	159	322	99	86	185	19	25	44	551
2	258	256	514	143	146	289	26	24	50	853
3	227	237	464	207	162	369	25	30	55	888
4	222	254	476	137	113	250	14	21	35	761
5	207	235	442	117	93	210	20	21	41	693
6	230	194	424	184	115	299	21	32	53	776
7	174	152	326	129	122	251	34	18	52	629
8	168	183	351	124	135	259	36	32	68	678
9	144	130	274	94	106	200	16	16	32	506
10	204	168	372	143	135	278	30	29	59	709
11	137	147	284	85	65	150	17	15	32	466
12	203	170	373	126	129	255	26	27	53	681
13	156	160	316	60	71	131	28	15	43	490
14	141	112	253	53	64	117	17	19	36	406
Total	2779	2706	5485	1730	1562	3292	340	335	675	9452

4.7. Comparison of children as per census 2001 and 2011 in Bihar

We have attempted to compare the children (0-14 years) indicated in 2001 census who have reached the age of 10-14 years in 2011 (from the census figure) of same age group as per 2011 census. The following table provides the as mentioned scenario.

Table 4.29: Comparison of children as per census 2001 and 2011

Age of Children	Expected no. of children who have reached to the age of 10 to 14 years respectively as on 2011 taking into account the data of 2001 census	Actual no. of children of age 10 to 14 years respectively as per census 2011	Difference
10	1381072	3848668	2467596
11	1804634	2385653	581019
12	2655903	3188267	532364
13	2578507	2185027	-393480
14	2585956	2312267	-273689
Total	11006072	13919882	2913810

There is a wide variation in the statistics of children of age 10, 11 and 12 years. The difference is to the tune of approximately more than 29 lakh children. From the above mentioned figures, the gap is visible. There is a need to explore reasons behind such values. The graphical representation of above table is mentioned below to see the variation:

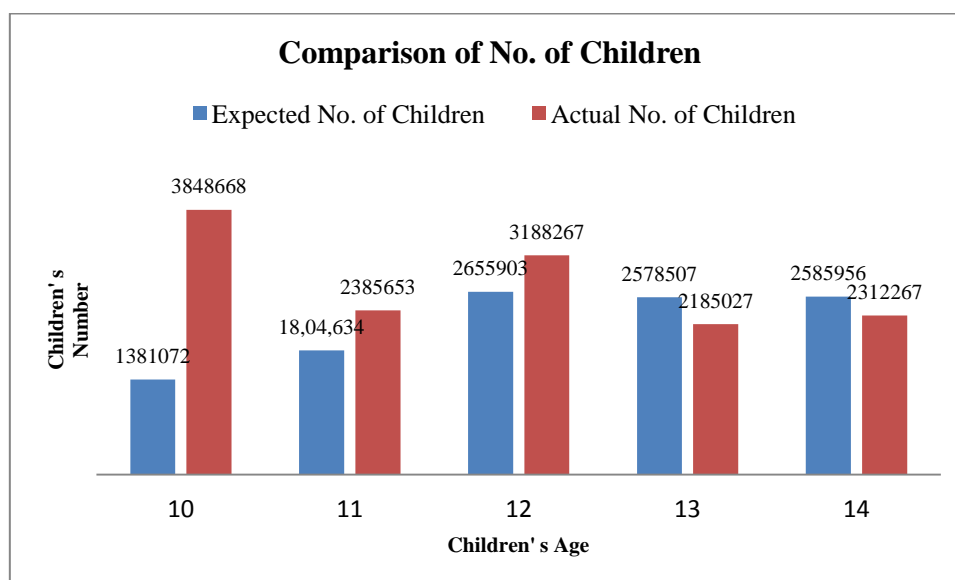


Figure 4.8: Comparison of children as per census 2001 and 2011

5. STATUS OF ENROLMENT IN SCHOOL

5.1. Introduction

Indian society is highly heterogeneous and diversified. Education has often been seen as the key instrument for bringing about a social order based on value of equality and social justice. The objective of this chapter is to describe the status of enrolment in different schools in the sample districts which is also the major objective of this study. This objective is achieved through collection of data on some of the items included in the survey questionnaire from all the households in the sample data collection points.

The definition of enrolment is the registration of any children as a regular student in any of the government or private schools. The Aanganwari centers of ICDS are also included as government organization providing education if children are enrolled there as regular students.

The data of school going and out of school children are collected with other demographical variables like household's social category, type of house, standard of living etc. These variables can be useful to find the link between these variables and out of school children population.

The age wise and gender wise distribution of the children in the age group of 6-14 years can give proper picture of the school going and out of school children population. This chapter describes age wise enrolment (total, and gender wise) in primary, upper primary and secondary stages of recognised schools. In the context of universalisation of elementary education, to know the number of children with enrolment at primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary schools is crucial. The findings from this chapter can be used to assess the total population of out of schools children and plan accordingly to cater the needs of the out of school children population.

The total enrolment by age, new entrants, promoted students, repeaters, dropouts and gap between enrolment and attendance information can be useful to achieve the objective of universalization of elementary education.

5.2. Enrolment of Children (6-14 years) in Schools:

The enrolment of children of the age group 6-14 years in different schools were compiled and tabulated, which is presented in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Enrolment of children of age group 6-14 years (Elementary Education)

Age of Children	School Going Children Information														Grand Total
	Patna			Gaya			Bhagalpur			Supaul			Grand Total of School Going Children	Grand Total of Out of School Children	
	School Going Children	Out of School	Total	School Going Children	Out of School	Total	School Going Children	Out of School	Total	School Going Children	Out of School	Total			
6	1551	267	1818	592	251	843	723	159	882	637	139	776	3503	816	4319
7	1266	93	1359	486	62	548	604	48	652	541	88	629	2897	291	3188
8	1773	165	1938	745	119	864	938	79	1017	608	70	678	4064	433	4497
9	901	54	955	442	21	463	421	20	441	479	27	506	2243	122	2365
10	1993	91	2084	886	78	964	1025	68	1093	656	53	709	4560	290	4850
11	878	28	906	421	12	433	414	12	426	455	11	466	2168	63	2231
12	1576	111	1687	725	67	792	843	46	889	631	50	681	3775	274	4049
13	1039	49	1088	420	31	451	533	35	568	462	28	490	2454	143	2597
14	1075	90	1165	419	40	459	251	13	264	372	34	406	2117	177	2294
Total	12052 (92.71%)	948 (7.29%)	13000	5136 (88.3%)	681 (11.7%)	5817	5752 (92.3%)	480 (7.7%)	6232	4841 (90.6%)	500 (9.4%)	5341	27781 (91.4%)	2609 (8.6%)	30390

Table 5.1 shows that there are total 30390 children in the age group of 6 -14 years in our sample. Out of which, 91.4% (27781 in number) children in the age group of 6-14 years were enrolled in different schools and 8.6% (2609 in number) are out of school children in this age group.

The graphical representation of school going and out of school children in the four districts is depicted below in Figure 5.1 and 5.2.

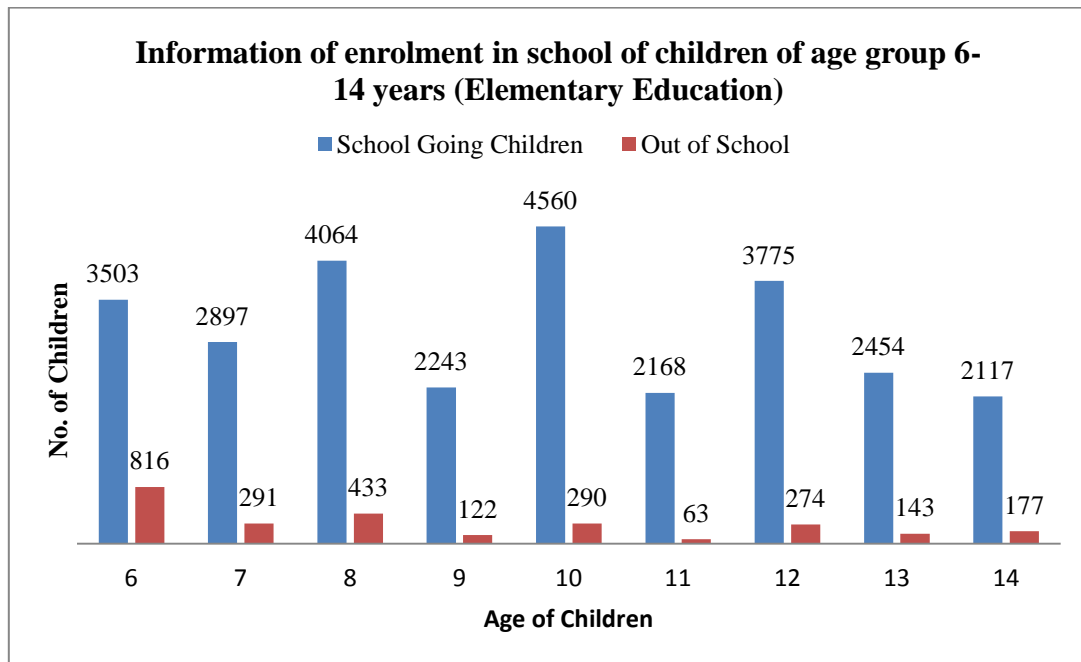


Figure 5.1: Enrolment in school of children of age group 6-14 years

The Figure 5.2 given below clearly depicts the position of school going and out of school children (6-14 years age) in the total sample. Percentage of enrolment of children of age group 6-14 years in schools was 91.4%. It means 8.6% children in the age group of 6-14 years were out of schools.

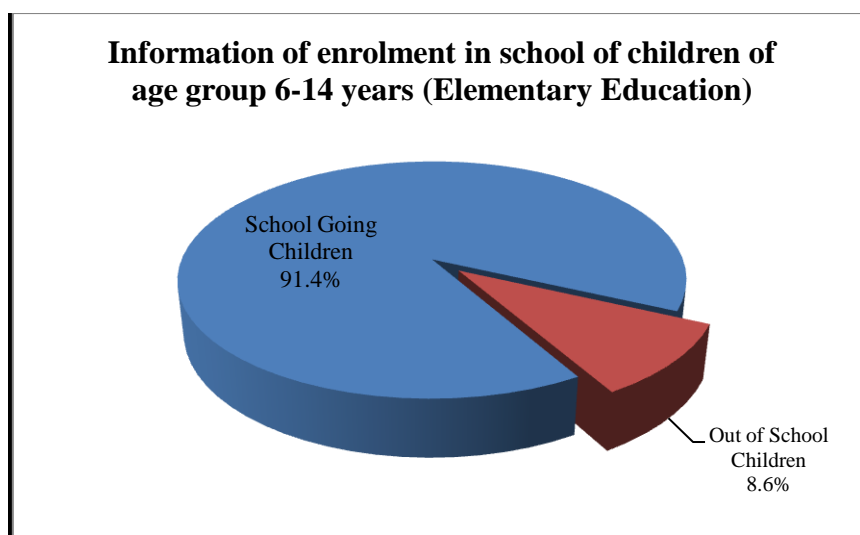


Figure 5.2: Total enrolment in school of children of age group 6-14 years

The below mentioned table shows, the overall statistics of enrolled children of age group 6-14 years in schools as per individual districts.

Table 5.2: Enrolment in schools

District	School Going Children (Number)	School Going Children (%)	Out of School Children (Number)	Out of School Children (%)
Patna	12052	92.71%	948	7.29%
Gaya	5136	88.30%	681	11.70%
Supaul	4841	90.6%	500	9.4%
Bhagalpur	5752	92.30%	480	7.70%
Total	27781	91.4%	2609	8.6%

It appears from the above table that Gaya district is having highest percentage of out of school children (11.7%) followed by Supaul (9.4%), Bhagalpur (7.7%). Patna (7.29%) was having lowest percentage of out of school children in the age group of 6-14 years.

During the survey, it was observed that most of the parents were not aware regarding the actual age of children and they were making approximation. Hence, it may possible that some children not reaching the age of five/ six years have also been reported as five/six years. Second reason could be of age manipulation of the children to get the benefit of enrolment in term of school uniform, free text book, mid day meal etc.

Following reasons were pointed out for not sending the children to the schools.

- To help family in livelihood
- Children working on Brick kiln
- Girls helping family members in domestic work and bearing responsibilities of younger brothers and sisters in the family as the parents go out for livelihood.
- Poverty
- Uneducated parents who are not aware about the importance of education
- Migration (migration of families as well as child)
- Lack of proper guidance
- Misunderstanding of the parents about appropriate Age for sending school. Some ignorant and uneducated parents feel that five/six years of age of child is not sufficient for send them to schools.

The graphical representation of percentages of school going and out of school children in the four districts is depicted below in Figure 5.3.

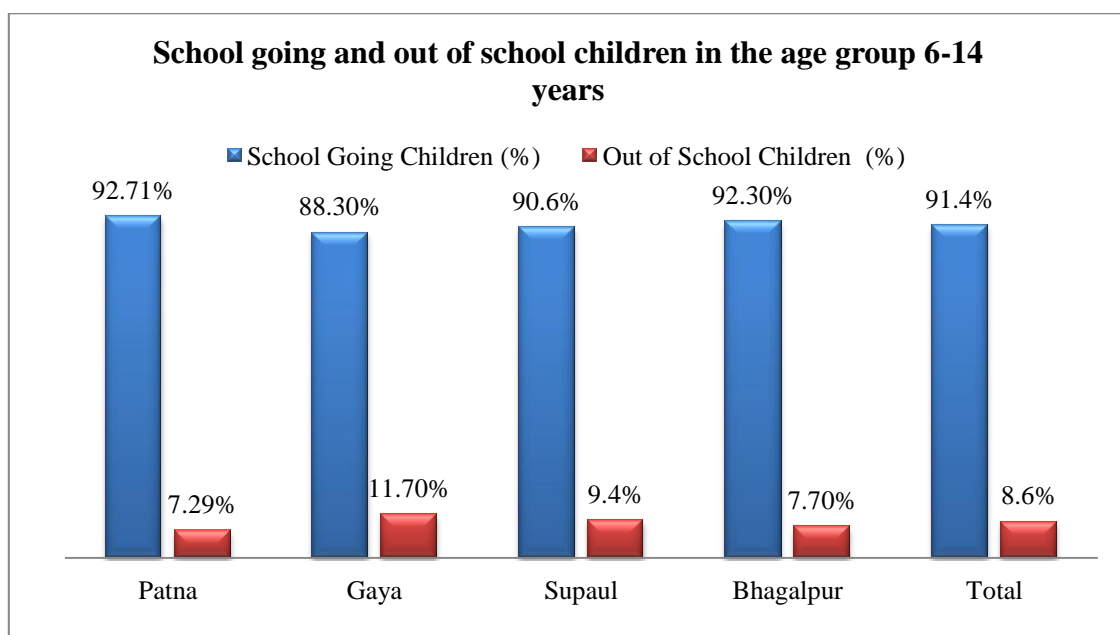


Figure 5.3: School going and out of school children in the age group 6-14 years

5.3. Age wise enrolment of children

The data collection point wise age wise enrolment of children and out of school children for all the four sample districts are given below in Table 5.3, 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6.

Table 5.3: Age wise enrolment of children (age group 6-14 years) in Patna District

Age of Children	Patna									Grand Total
	Sherpur East			Champapur			Urban Ward 36			
	School Going Children	Out of School	Total	School Going Children	Out of School	Total	School Going Children	Out of School	Total	
6	677	106	783	445	119	564	429	42	471	1818
7	548	38	586	343	37	380	375	18	393	1359
8	804	64	868	525	59	584	444	42	486	1938
9	352	18	370	219	17	236	330	19	349	955
10	823	38	861	629	31	660	541	22	563	2084
11	311	14	325	212	8	220	355	6	361	906
12	650	46	696	428	21	449	498	44	542	1687
13	446	21	467	212	13	225	381	15	396	1088
14	372	41	413	209	0	209	494	49	543	1165
Total	4983	386	5369	3222	305	3527	3847	257	4104	13000

Table 5.4: Age wise enrolment of children (age group 6-14 years) in Gaya District

Age of Children	Gaya									Grand Total
	Kurmawa			Earki			Urban Ward 14			
	School Going Children	Out of School	Total	School Going Children	Out of School	Total	School Going Children	Out of School	Total	
6	310	139	449	242	110	352	40	2	42	843
7	259	48	307	191	13	204	36	1	37	548
8	383	69	452	312	48	360	50	2	52	864
9	257	10	267	142	8	150	43	3	46	463
10	463	41	504	374	35	409	49	2	51	964
11	232	7	239	160	4	164	29	1	30	433
12	336	32	368	330	34	364	59	1	60	792
13	215	17	232	175	13	188	30	1	31	451
14	145	6	151	239	31	270	35	3	38	459
Total	2600	369	2969	2165	296	2461	371	16	387	5817

Table 5.5: Age wise enrolment of children (age group 6-14 years) in Bhagalpur District

Age of Children	Bhagalpur									Grand Total
	Bhawanipur Desari			Pakra			Urban Ward 51			
	School Going Children	Out of School	Total	School Going Children	Out of School	Total	School Going Children	Out of School	Total	
6	253	66	319	211	51	262	259	42	301	882
7	214	14	228	160	13	173	230	21	251	652
8	342	29	371	292	22	314	304	28	332	1017
9	165	8	173	107	4	111	149	8	157	441
10	373	21	394	316	18	334	336	29	365	1093
11	171	4	175	112	4	116	131	4	135	426
12	299	19	318	256	15	271	288	12	300	889
13	177	8	185	156	11	167	200	16	216	568
14	164	6	170	24	4	28	63	3	66	264
Total	2158	175	2333	1634	142	1776	1960	163	2123	6232

Table 5.6: Age wise enrolment of children (age group 6-14 years) in Supaul District

Age of Children	Supaul									Grand Total
	Bhabangama			Dighia			Urban ward 11			
	School Going Children	Out of School	Total	School Going Children	Out of School	Total	School Going Children	Out of School	Total	
6	338	86	424	252	47	299	47	6	53	776
7	264	62	326	229	22	251	48	4	52	629
8	313	38	351	232	27	259	63	5	68	678
9	259	15	274	191	9	200	29	3	32	506
10	348	24	372	251	27	278	57	2	59	709
11	278	6	284	145	5	150	32	0	32	466
12	349	24	373	232	23	255	50	3	53	681
13	297	19	316	122	9	131	43	0	43	490
14	234	19	253	103	14	117	35	1	36	406
Total	2680	293	2973	1757	183	1940	404	24	428	5341

5.4. Distribution of school going children by type of school

The distribution of school going children as per type of schools were compiled from the collected data and presented below in the table 5.7.

Table 5.7: Distribution of school going children (6 - 14 Years Age) by school type

Age of Children	Type of School												Grand Total		
	Patna			Gaya			Bhagalpur			Supaul					
	Government	Private School	Total	Government	Private School	Total	Government	Private School	Total	Government	Private School	Total	Government	Private School	Total
6	912	639	1551	435	158	593	548	175	723	593	44	637	2488	1016	3504
7	711	555	1266	363	123	486	424	180	604	492	49	541	1990	907	2897
8	1050	723	1773	598	147	745	734	204	938	554	54	608	2936	1128	4064
9	494	407	901	340	102	442	315	106	421	446	33	479	1595	648	2243
10	1258	735	1993	702	184	886	827	198	1025	605	51	656	3392	1168	4560
11	521	357	878	345	76	421	330	84	414	430	25	455	1626	542	2168
12	1040	536	1576	566	159	725	703	140	843	594	37	631	2903	872	3775
13	674	365	1039	347	74	421	433	100	533	436	26	462	1890	565	2455
14	714	361	1075	356	63	419	217	34	251	350	22	372	1637	480	2117
Total	7374 (61.2%)	4678 (38.8%)	12052	4052 (78.9%)	1086 (21.1%)	5138	4531 (78.77%)	1221 (21.23%)	5752	4500 (92.96%)	341 (7.04%)	4841	20457 (73.6%)	7326 (26.4%)	27783

It is vividly evident from the above table that 73.6% students were studying in the government schools while 26.4% children were studying in different private schools in the sample area. There was variation among the districts. In Patna district 61.2% students were studying in the government schools while in Supaul 92.96% students were studying in government schools. Similarly, 78.9% and 78.77% children were studying in government schools in Gaya and Bhagalpur district respectively. These variations may be due to the urban ward taken in sample and their size.

The graphical representation of the distribution of children as per type of schools is given below in Figure 5.4.

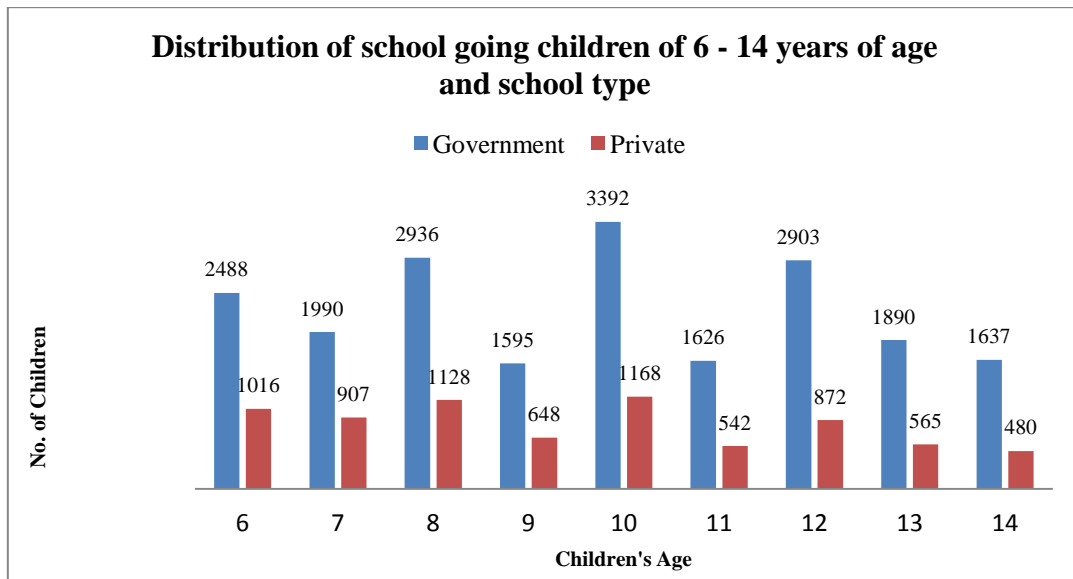


Figure 5.4: Distribution of school going children of 6 - 14 years of age and school type

The Figure 5.5 given below clearly depicts the position of children (6-14 years age) as per type of school in the total sample.

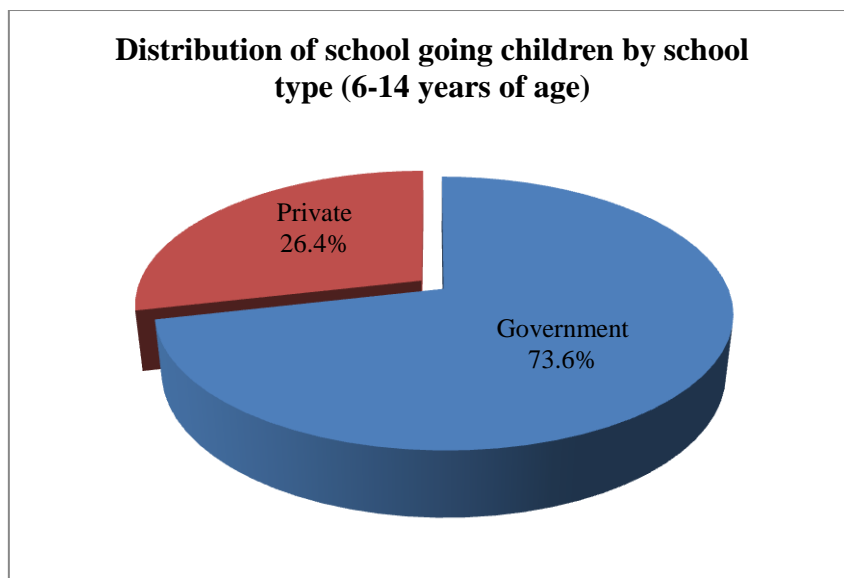


Figure 5.5: Distribution of total school going children by school type (6-14 years of age)

5.4.1. Data Collection Point wise distribution of School going children

Further, the data collection point wise distributions of school going children by type of school for all the four sample districts were also compiled. The distributions are given below in tables 5.8, 5.9, 5.10, and 5.11.

Table 5.8: Data collection point wise distribution of school going children in Patna District

Age of Children	Patna									Grand Total
	Sherpur East			Champapur			Urban Ward 36			
	Government	Private School	Total	Government	Private School	Total	Government	Private School	Total	
6	480	197	677	297	148	445	135	294	429	1551
7	376	172	548	237	106	343	98	277	375	1266
8	559	245	804	358	167	525	133	311	444	1773
9	245	107	352	162	57	219	87	243	330	901
10	618	205	823	479	150	629	161	380	541	1993
11	228	83	311	172	40	212	121	234	355	878
12	519	131	650	339	89	428	182	316	498	1576
13	352	94	446	178	34	212	144	237	381	1039
14	313	59	372	175	34	209	226	268	494	1075
Total	3690	1293	4983	2397	825	3222	1287	2560	3847	12052

Table 5.9: Data collection point wise distribution of school going children in Gaya District

Age of Children	Gaya									Grand Total
	Kurmawa			Earki			Urban Ward 14			
	Government	Private School	Total	Government	Private School	Total	Government	Private School	Total	
6	221	89	310	198	44	242	16	25	41	593
7	194	65	259	152	39	191	17	19	36	486
8	304	79	383	267	45	312	27	23	50	745
9	217	40	257	107	35	142	16	27	43	442
10	368	95	463	308	66	374	26	23	49	886
11	200	32	232	129	31	160	16	13	29	421
12	273	63	336	269	61	330	24	35	59	725
13	189	26	215	141	34	175	17	14	31	421
14	133	12	145	197	42	239	26	9	35	419
Total	2099	501	2600	1768	397	2165	185	188	373	5138

Table 5.10: Data collection point wise distribution of school going children in Bhagalpur

Age of Children	Bhagalpur									Grand Total of School Going Children
	Bhawanipur Desari			Pakra			Urban ward 51			
	Government	Private School	Total	Government	Private School	Total	Government	Private School	Total	
6	226	27	253	196	15	211	126	133	259	723
7	183	31	214	144	16	160	97	133	230	604
8	303	39	342	275	17	292	156	148	304	938
9	153	12	165	100	7	107	62	87	149	421
10	346	27	373	296	20	316	185	151	336	1025
11	158	13	171	109	3	112	63	68	131	414
12	279	20	299	242	14	256	182	106	288	843
13	171	6	177	143	13	156	119	81	200	533
14	153	11	164	23	1	24	41	22	63	251
Total	1972	186	2158	1528	106	1634	1031	929	1960	5752

Table 5.11: Data collection point wise distribution of school going children in Supaul

District

Age of Children	Supaul									Grand Total of School Going Children
	Bhabangama			Dighia			Urban ward 11			
	Government	Private School	Total	Government	Private School	Total	Government	Private School	Total	
6	315	23	338	252	0	252	26	21	47	637
7	238	26	264	229	0	229	25	23	48	541
8	284	29	313	232	0	232	38	25	63	608
9	239	20	259	191	0	191	16	13	29	479
10	318	30	348	251	0	251	36	21	57	656
11	266	12	278	145	0	145	19	13	32	455
12	327	22	349	232	0	232	35	15	50	631
13	281	16	297	122	0	122	33	10	43	462
14	220	14	234	103	0	103	27	8	35	372
Total	2488	192	2680	1757	0	1757	255	149	404	4841

5.5. District, gender and age wise distribution of out of school children

The district wise distribution of out of school children as per gender and age were compiled from the collected data and given below in the table 5.12.

Table 5.12: District, Gender and Age wise distribution of out of school children of age group 6-14 Years

Age of Children	Out of School Children														
	Patna			Gaya			Bhagalpur			Supaul			Grand Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
6	129	138	267	120	131	251	72	87	159	80	59	139	401	415	816
7	48	45	93	30	32	62	22	26	48	52	36	88	152	139	291
8	79	86	165	63	56	119	41	38	79	43	27	70	226	207	433
9	25	29	54	10	11	21	13	7	20	11	16	27	59	63	122
10	52	39	91	33	45	78	38	30	68	33	20	53	156	134	290
11	13	15	28	3	9	12	5	7	12	4	7	11	25	38	63
12	65	46	111	39	28	67	29	17	46	30	20	50	163	111	274
13	32	17	49	12	19	31	18	17	35	11	17	28	73	70	143
14	58	32	90	23	17	40	7	6	13	27	7	34	115	62	177
Total	501 (52.85%)	447 (47.15%)	948	333 (48.9%)	348 (51.1%)	681	245 (51.04%)	235 (48.96%)	480	291 (58.2%)	209 (41.8%)	500	1370 (52.5%)	1239 (47.5%)	2609

It could be concluded from the above table that there was no much significant difference on the basis of gender of out of school children except in the case of Patna. In the category of out of school children 47.15% were females and 52.85% were males in Patna district. While 48.96% were females and 51.04% were males in Bhagalpur district. In Supaul, the percentage of male and female children was 58.2% and 41.8% respectively. The situation was reversed in Gaya district where, more percentage of female children was out of school as compared to male children. The graphical representation of the out of school children as per age and gender is given below in Figure 5.6.

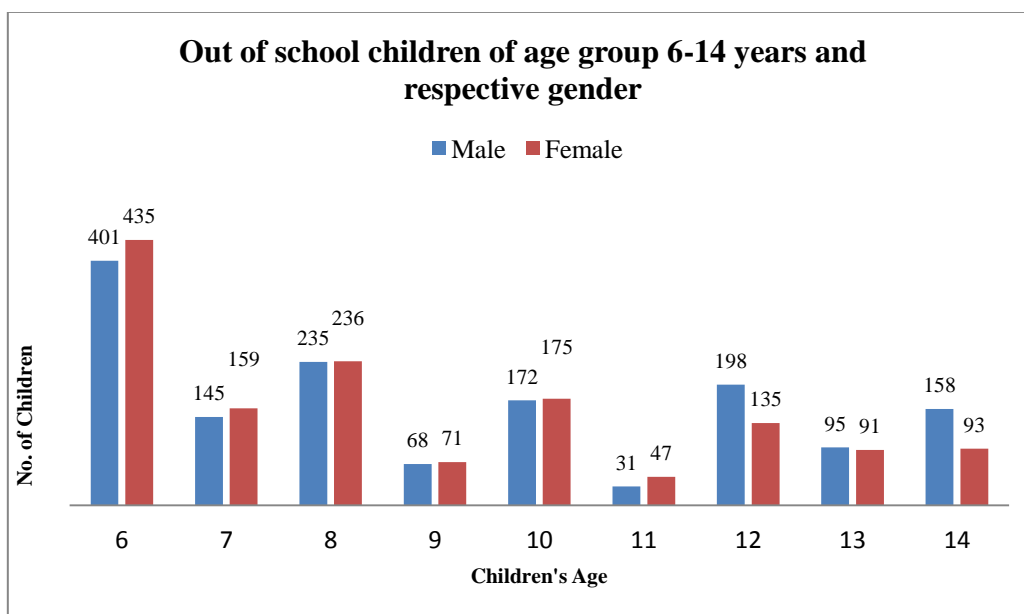


Figure 5.6: Out of school children of age group 6-14 years

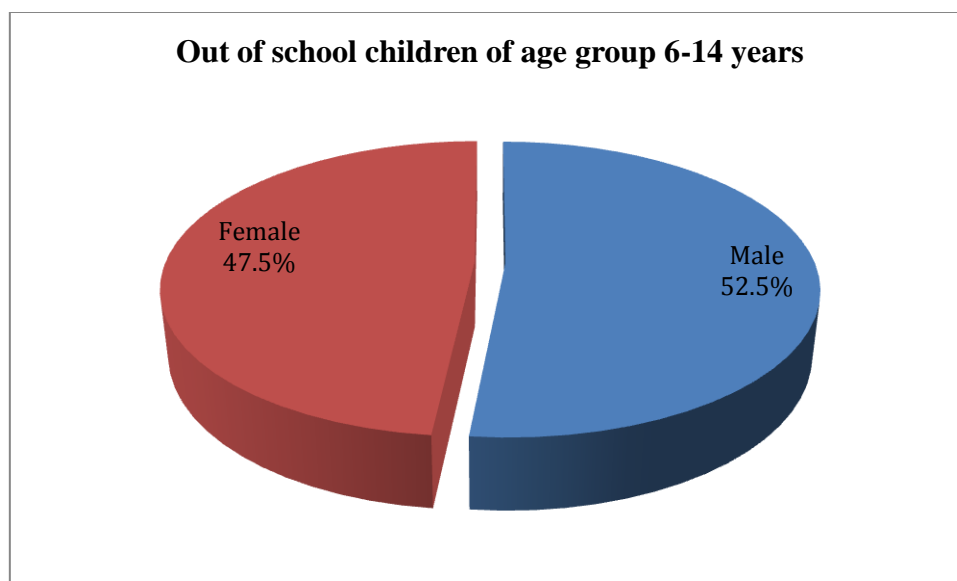


Figure 5.7: Total out of school children of age group 6-14 years (Gender Wise)

Above table shows that total 52.5% male children were out of school along with total 47.5% of female children.

5.5.1. Data Collection Point wise distribution of Out of School children

Further, gender wise and age wise distributions of out of school children for all the data collection points in respective four sample districts were also compiled. The distributions for all four districts are given below in Tables 5.13, 5.14, 5.15, and 5.16.

Table 5.13: Age wise and gender wise distribution of out of school children in Patna district

Age of Children	Out of School Children									Grand Total
	Patna									
	Sherpur East			Champapur			Urban Ward 36			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
6	54	52	106	56	63	119	19	23	42	267
7	17	21	38	21	16	37	10	8	18	93
8	24	40	64	29	30	59	26	16	42	165
9	11	7	18	6	11	17	8	11	19	54
10	21	17	38	14	17	31	17	5	22	91
11	5	9	14	5	3	8	3	3	6	28
12	20	26	46	13	8	21	32	12	44	111
13	12	9	21	9	4	13	11	4	15	49
14	23	18	41	0	0	0	35	14	49	90
Total	187	199	386	153	152	305	161	96	257	948

Table 5.14: Age wise and gender wise distribution of out of school children in Gaya district

Age of Children	Out of School Children									Grand Total
	Gaya									
	Kurmawa			Earki			Urban Ward 14			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
6	57	82	139	62	48	110	1	1	2	251
7	23	25	48	6	7	13	1	0	1	62
8	38	31	69	24	24	48	1	1	2	119
9	5	5	10	4	4	8	1	2	3	21
10	15	26	41	17	18	35	1	1	2	78
11	1	6	7	1	3	4	1	0	1	12
12	18	14	32	20	14	34	1	0	1	67
13	5	12	17	7	6	13	0	1	1	31
14	2	4	6	20	11	31	1	2	3	40
Total	164	205	369	161	135	296	8	8	16	681

Table 5.15: Age wise and gender wise distribution of out of school children in Bhagalpur

Age of Children	Out of School Children									Grand Total
	Bhagalpur									
	Bhawanipur Desari			Pakra			Urban Ward 51			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
6	30	36	66	25	26	51	17	25	42	159
7	8	6	14	7	6	13	7	14	21	48
8	11	18	29	14	8	22	16	12	28	79
9	4	4	8	3	1	4	6	2	8	20
10	11	10	21	11	7	18	16	13	29	68
11	3	1	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	12
12	14	5	19	8	7	15	7	5	12	46
13	5	3	8	7	4	11	6	10	16	35
14	3	3	6	2	2	4	2	1	3	13
Total	89	86	175	78	64	142	78	85	163	480

Table 5.16: Age wise and gender wise distribution of out of school children in Supaul District

Age of Children	Out of School Children									Grand Total
	Supaul									
	Bhabangama			Dighia			Urban ward 11			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
6	70	16	86	7	40	47	3	3	6	139
7	41	21	62	8	14	22	3	1	4	88
8	32	6	38	8	19	27	3	2	5	70
9	8	7	15	2	7	9	1	2	3	27
10	22	2	24	11	16	27	0	2	2	53
11	3	3	6	1	4	5	0	0	0	11
12	22	2	24	6	17	23	2	1	3	50
13	10	9	19	1	8	9	0	0	0	28
14	19	0	19	7	7	14	1	0	1	34
Total	227	66	293	51	132	183	13	11	24	500

5.6. Attendance percentages in schools belong to research area

The research team of CIMP has randomly selected some of the schools during field visits to know the overall status of attendance in different Prathmik and Madhya Vidyalaya. Thus, below mentioned table no. 5.17 shows the attendance percentage in some of the schools of research area.

Table 5.17: Attendance percentage in schools from research area

S. No.	Name of School	Total Enrolment	Attendance	Attendance
1	Prathmik Vidyalaya Varasliganda	170	76	44.71%
2	Prathmik Vidyalaya Manikpur	98	57	58.16%
3	Prathmik Vidyalaya Fatahpur	116	73	62.93%
4	Madhya Vidyalaya Hadwa	282	218	77.30%
5	Prathmik Vidyalay Pakra	168	119	70.83%
6	Prathmik Vidyalay Simravasti	200	144	72.00%
7	Uchch Madhya Vidyalaya Sunderpur, Pakra	173	102	58.96%
8	Prathmik Vidyalaya Desari, Jagdishpur	217	154	70.97%
9	Prathmik Vidyalaya Julaha Tola	128	79	61.72%
10	Prathmik Vidyalaya Shripur Naya Tola	170	125	73.53%
11	Utkramit Madhya Vidyalaya Tatma Tola, Pakra	221	176	79.64%
12	Prathmik Vidyalaya, Ghanshyam Singh Tola	178	134	75.28%
13	Rajendra Madhya Vidyalaya, Doniya Tola Pakra	609	370	60.76%
14	Madhya Vidyalaya Pakra	398	236	59.30%
15	Jawahar Prathmik Vidyalaya Pakra	319	238	74.61%
16	Prathmik Vidyalaya Acharya Tola Pakra	175	131	74.86%
17	Madhya Vidyalaya Lakshmpur Pakra	325	237	72.92%
18	Prathmik Vidyalay Simra Basti	200	144	72.00%
19	Prathmik Vidyalaya Khela Khadi Bhandar	133	96	72.18%
20	Prathmik Vidyalaya Sunder Kumhar, Dobhi Gaya	91	61	67.03%
21	Rajkiya Madhya Vidyalaya, Earki	289	176	60.90%
22	Prathmik Vidyalaya, Mehkampur	135	92	68.15%

23	Uttkramit Madhya Vidyalaya, Gaya	163	71	43.56%
24	Madhya Vidyalaya Kurmawa	374	201	53.74%
25	Prathmik Vidyalaya Parvatiya	127	102	80.31%
26	Prathmik Vidyalaya Mudiyal	160	99	61.88%
27	Rajkiya Madhya Vidyalaya, Rampur	122	87	71.31%
28	Prathmik Vidyalaya, Sherpur	99	61	61.62%
29	Madhya Vidyalaya Dadaur, Champapur	356	210	58.99%
30	Primary School Durgasthan, Supaul	94	63	67.02%
31	Uday Chandra Madhya Vidyalaya	445	260	58.43%
32	Rajkiya Madhya Vidyalaya, Patna	378	234	61.90%
Total		6348	4626	72.87%

The calculated average attendance percentage of students in Prathmik and Madhaya Vidyalaya of sample area was 72.87%. The attendance percentage of the students in the sample areas varied approximately from 44% to 80% However, the attendance percentage was better in urban areas in comparison to rural areas i.e. 72-75%. The sample has been collected from few schools as per the convenience of researchers/headmasters and teachers thus, the findings should generalize with caution.

The reasons for the poor attendance were as under:

- Children were supposed to help their father and mother in household work/ agriculture work/ business work/ tea stall/ use of fertilizers/ help of father in Haats for selling of agriculture products etc.
- On the day of any type of function/ ceremony in the village, the percentage of students decline drastically.
- Illiteracy of guardians and their poor level of awareness and vigilance
- Poverty forces the boys/ girls to help their families either in domestic works or help in business as attendant
- Framework of teaching is not so attractive

The following measures were suggested by the parents and the teachers for improving the attendance:

- Creating awareness amongst the guardians

- Making aware the value system and importance of the education
- Improving PTR to 40:1. The average PTR of Bihar was calculated as 46.14 (Snapshot Revised UDISE-1314) in which PTR in Gaya, Bhagalpur, Supaul and Patna was 52.46, 46.48, 51.18 and 39.32 respectively. In actual, there was a large variation in PTR in the schools as indicated by teachers, education officers and headmasters together.
- Making teaching attractive and regular. This can be achieved only when the teachers are freed from other works like survey, distribution of appointment letters, functioning of booth level officers, block works etc.

5.7. Reasons behind out of school

- To help family in livelihood, boys work for daily wages (Bhatta) and girls help family members in domestic work and responsibilities of younger brothers and sisters.
- Interest of child/children in studies was identified as nil
- Not familiar with the importance of education
- Migration (major reason, migration of families as well as child)
- Lack of proper guidance

At the initial stage of this study, questionnaire development and pretesting, it was perceived that the parents or guardians of children are incognizant with the free benefits provided by government. But we were wrong. During data collection phase it has been brought into the notice of CIMP team that parents, guardians and children were pretty aware with the free benefits provided by government and this was the main reason to get enrolment in schools especially in rural or suburb areas. It has been noticed that the enrolment of children in schools was quite high or above 90% or 95% in many regions but the attendance was very poor in the areas like Earki Panchayat, Gaya, Sherpur East, Patna.

CIMP team has observed that the attendance of children also varies with seasons of earning as well as weather conditions. Like the attendance was very poor in winters and rainy days while attendance percentages got improved during summers, springs and in pleasant weather conditions. The next section has talked about some suggestions which may increase the status of enrolment along with attendance percentage.

5.8. Recommendations to increase enrolment in schools

- Economic/Monetary instability of families. As a result child helps family in livelihood. Thus, it should be the responsibility of school principal that he/she encourages children to enrol in school and should motivate them for the regular studies.
- Spread awareness and disseminate the importance of education among guardians.
- Availability of motivated and involved teachers
- Increase PTR
- Regular studies in schools
- Attractive framework of education
- On time proper guidance of teachers and guardians both
- Disseminating the importance of education to parents and motivate them to send their children to have education

6. TRACKING OF CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS (CWSN)

6.1. Introduction

SSA is being implemented in partnership with State Governments to cover the entire country and address the needs of 192 million children in 1.1 million habitations. SSA seeks to provide quality elementary education including life skills. Not only this, SSA has a special focus on girl's education and **children with special needs**. Special need is a term used in clinical diagnostic and functional development to describe individuals who require assistance for disabilities that may be medical, mental, or psychological. The term Special Needs is a short form of Special Education Needs and is a way to refer to students with disabilities. The term Special Needs in the education setting comes into play whenever a child's education program is officially altered from what would normally be provided to students through an Individual Education Plan which is sometimes referred to as an Individual Program plan.

This chapter has given a detailed view on Children with Special Needs (CWSN) of age group 0-14 years of age as per the objective of the study. In this Chapter, CIMP officials have also given the percentages/statistics of those children who need some special training to enhance their ability. It has been observed during the pretesting of questionnaire that some children do not require any kind of assistance but on the other hand some do require specific assistance so that they can spend a quality life. Thus, we have also tried to know the statistics of those children who need special training/assistance but arrangement of training centres were not available. Although the percentages of those children were very few (mentioned in the below section) but to address the needs of such individuals we should know the minute and basic details of CWSN related variables. Along with this, the following section includes the statistics of those children who are enrolled in special training centres.

Thus, researchers have collected data on 7 questions included in the pretested questionnaire and those have addressed the objective of CWSN comprehensively.

6.2. District Wise Distribution of Children with Special Needs (CWSN)

The district wise distribution of Children with Special Needs (CWSN) among the sample households have been compiled and given below in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: District wise distribution of CWSN

Children with Special Need (CWSN)-Statistics				
District	Total No. of Children	CWSN	CWSN	
			Male	Female
Patna	21553	115 (0.53%)	70 (61%)	45 (39%)
Gaya	9880	55 (0.55%)	34 (61.8%)	21 (38.1%)
Bhagalpur	10880	31 (0.29%)	21 (67.74%)	10 (32.26%)
Supaul	8830	4 (0.05%)	2 (50%)	2 (50%)
Total	51143	205 (0.4%)	127 (61.95%)	78 (38.05%)

From the above table it can be seen that total CWSN population in sample households was 0.4% (205) in the total population of the children (51143) age group of 0-14 years. Out of the 205 CWSNs, 61.95% were male while 38.05% were female. The graphical representation of the CWSNs in the entire sample was given below in Figure 6.1.

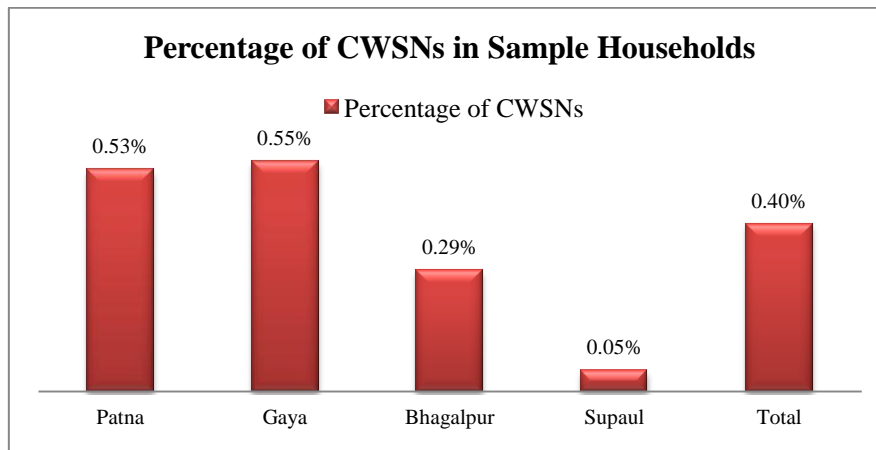


Figure 6.1: Percentage of CWSNs in Sample Households

The Gender wise Distribution of CWSNs in Sample Households is being depicted below in Figure 6.2.

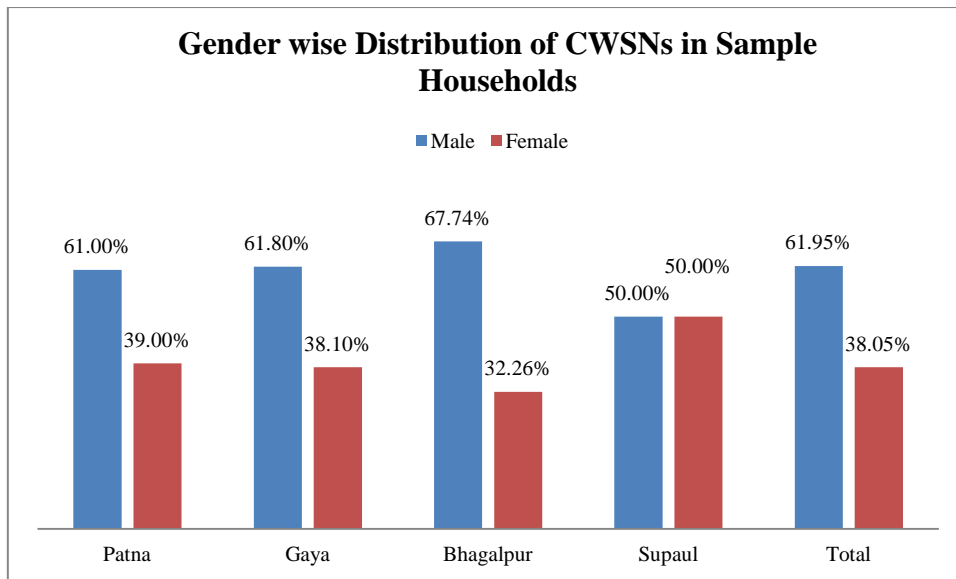


Figure 6.2: Gender wise distribution of CWSNs in sample households

The Gender wise Distribution of the total number of CWSNs in Sample Households is given below in Figure 6.3.

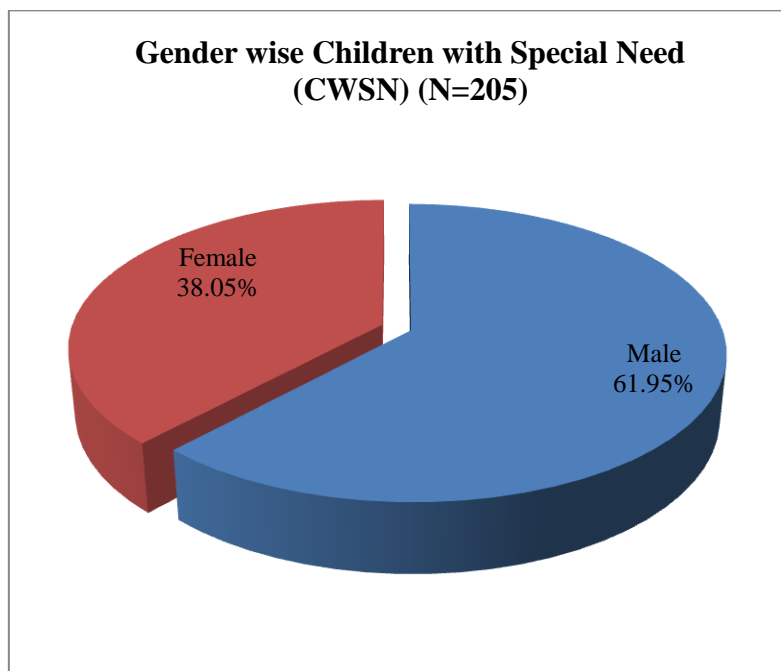


Figure 6.3: Gender wise distribution of total number of CWSNs in sample households

6.3. Age Wise Distribution of Children with Special Needs (CWSN)

The age wise distribution of Children with Special needs have been compiled and given below in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Children with special need (CWSN) of age group 0-14 years

Age of Children	Children with Special Need (CWSN)																Overall Total
	Patna				Gaya				Bhagalpur				Supaul				
	Sherpur East	Champapur	Urban Ward 36	Total	Kurmawa	Earki	Urban Ward 14	Total	Bhawanipur Desari	Pakra	Urban Ward 51	Total	BabhangamA Panchayat	Dighia panchayat	Urban Ward 11	Total	
0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
2	1	1	2	4	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
3	7	1	1	9	3	0	0	3	4	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	17
4	3	8	0	11	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	16
5	1	3	3	7	2	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	11
6	2	1	2	5	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
7	7	0	1	8	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
8	5	0	0	5	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	10
9	7	1	0	8	5	0	0	5	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	15
10	10	1	0	11	6	2	0	8	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	22
11	2	1	0	3	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	9
12	13	2	0	15	10	0	0	10	5	0	1	6	1	0	0	1	32
13	4	1	2	7	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	11
14	9	4	8	21	5	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	27
Total	72	24	19	115 (0.53%)	50	5	0	55 (0.55%)	23	1	7	31 (0.29%)	3	1	0	4 (0.05%)	205 (0.4%)

The graphical representation of Age wise Distribution of Children with special need (CWSN) in age group 0-14 years is shown in Figure 6.4.

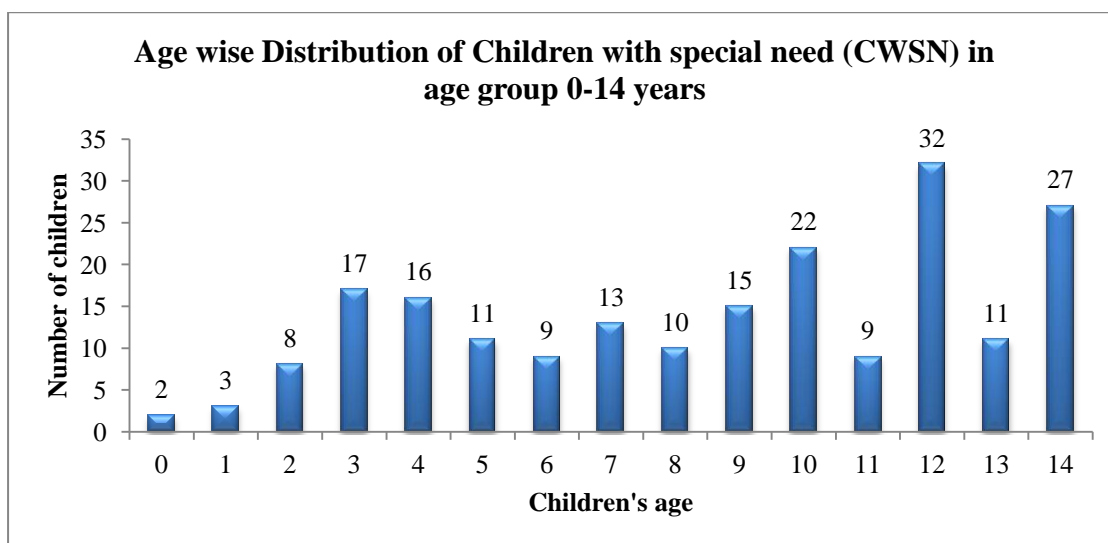


Figure 6.4: Age wise distribution of children with special needs in age group 0-14 years

6.3.1. Data Collection Point wise distribution of CWSNs

Further, gender wise and age wise distributions of CWSNs for all the data collection points in respective four sample districts were also compiled. The distributions for all four districts are given below in Tables 6.3, 6.4, 6.5 and 6.6.

Table 6.3: Age wise and gender wise distribution of CWSNs in Patna District

Age of Children	Patna									Grand Total
	Sherpur East			Champapur			Urban Ward 36			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	4
3	3	4	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	9
4	3	0	3	3	5	8	0	0	0	11
5	1	0	1	3	0	3	3	0	3	7
6	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	5
7	2	5	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	8
8	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
9	6	1	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	8
10	4	6	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	11
11	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
12	9	4	13	2	0	2	0	0	0	15
13	3	1	4	0	1	1	1	1	2	7
14	6	3	9	4	0	4	4	4	8	21
Total	43 (59.72%)	29 (40.27%)	72	16 (66.67%)	8 (33.33%)	24	11 (57.89%)	8 (42.11%)	19	115

Table 6.4: Age wise and gender wise distribution of CWSNs in Gaya District

Age of Children	Gaya									Grand Total
	Kurmawa			Earki			Urban Ward 14			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
3	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
5	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
6	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
7	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
8	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
10	6	0	6	0	2	2	0	0	0	8
11	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
12	7	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
13	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
14	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	32 (64%)	18 (36%)	50	2 (40%)	3 (60%)	5	0	0	0	55

Table 6.5: Age wise and gender wise distribution of CWSNs in Bhagalpur District

CWSN Statistics										
Age of Children	Bhagalpur									Grand Total
	Bhawanipur Desari			Pakra			Urban Ward 51			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
10	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
11	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
12	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total	15 (65.22%)	8 (34.78%)	23	1 (100%)	0	1	4 (57.14%)	3 (42.86%)	7	31

Table 6.6: Age wise and gender wise distribution of CWSNs in Supaul District

CWSN Statistics										
Age of Children	Supaul									Grand Total
	Bhabangama Panchayat			Dighia Panchayat			Urban Ward 11			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
12	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2 (66.67%)	1 (33.33%)	3	0	1 (100%)	1	0	0	0	4

6.4. Enrolment of CWSN in Special Training Centres

The need for enrolment of CWSNs in Special Training Centres and availability of Special Training Centres in the localities were assessed. The data in this regard was compiled and reported below in the table 6.7.

Table 6.7: Enrolment of CWSN in special training centres

Enrolment of CWSN in Special Training Centres				
District	Need of Special Training Centres	Arrangement of Special Training Centres	Enrolment in Special Training Centres (Age Group 0-14)	Enrolment in Special Training Centres (Age Group 6-14)
	Yes	Yes		
Patna	69 (60%)	14 (12.17%)	14 (6.8%)	14 (15.56%)
Gaya	49 (89.1%)	4 (7%)	4 (7%)	4 (8.9%)
Bhagalpur	23 (74.19%)	2 (8.7%)	1 (50%)	1 (4.5%)
Supaul	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	4 (100%)
Total	145 (70.73%)	26 (12.68%)	23 (11.22%)	23 (14.46%)

70.73% of the parents of CWSNs expressed the need for special training centres for CWSN. Only 12.68% parents of CWSNs were aware regarding the availability of special training centres. Only 11.22% of the CWSN of age group of 0-14 years have been enrolled in special training centres. If we consider the age group of 6-14 years, 14.46% CWSNs are enrolled in special training centres.

The major reasons cited by the respondent for not sending CWSNs to special training centres were unawareness of the available facilities, inadequate infrastructures, inadequately trained teachers, non availability of other facilities and transportation of the child from home to special training centre.

The graphical representation of the enrolment of CWSN in special training centres is given below in Figure 6.5, 6.6 and 6.7.

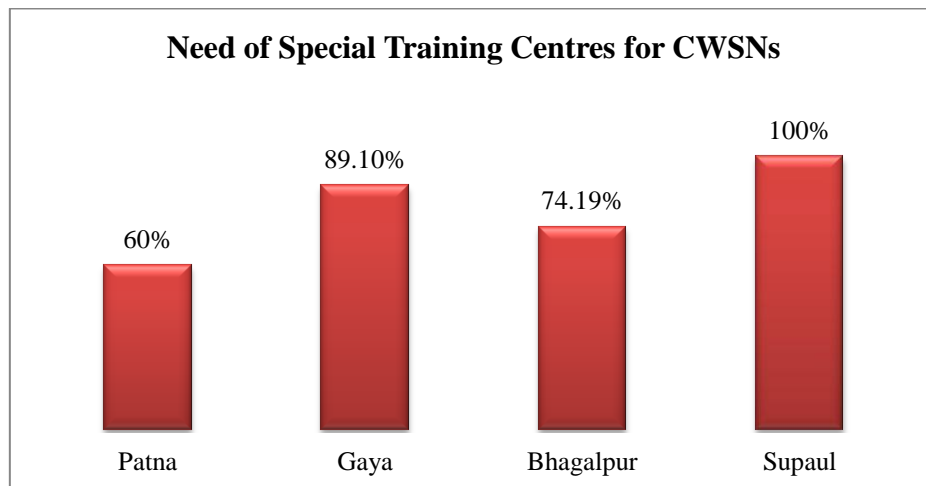


Figure 6.5: Need of special training centres for CWSNs

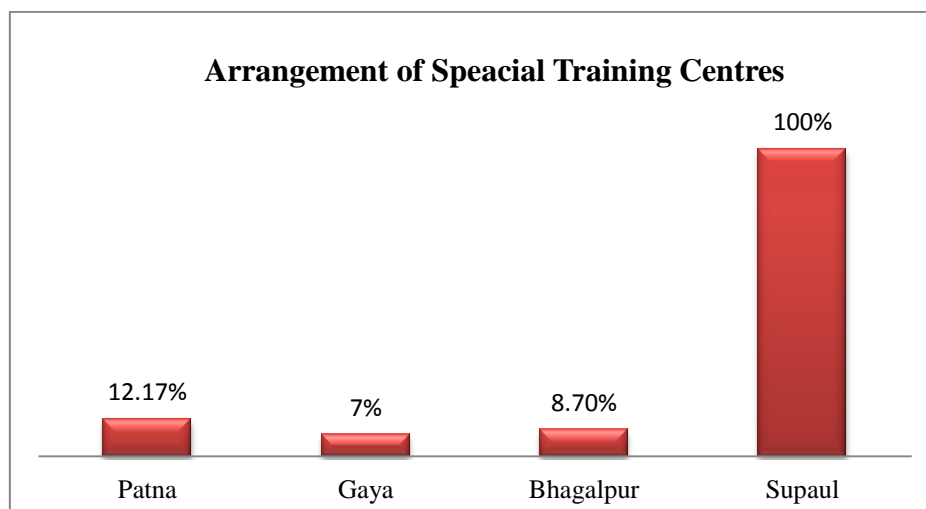


Figure 6.6: Arrangement of special training centres

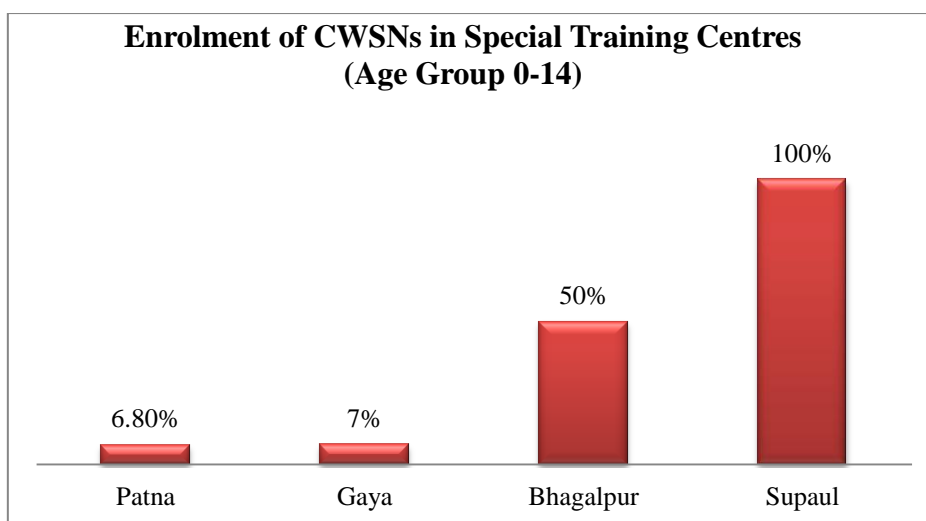


Figure 6.7: Enrolment of CWSNs in special training centres (Age Group 0-14)

It has been mentioned above in table 6.7 that 11.22% (23) of children were enrolled in special training centres. Out of 23 children, 9 were not satisfied with the provided services of special training centres. It means, 39.13% of enrolled children were dissatisfied. With the help of our questionnaire we have tried to find out some of the major reasons which were responsible for the dissatisfaction of guardians/children towards special training centres. Education officers (BEO-Block Education Officer, BRCC-Block Resource Centre Coordinator, CRCC- Cluster Resource Centre Coordinators) and headmasters have also mentioned some of the points which lead towards the reasons for dissatisfaction. The major reasons are mentioned below:

6.5 Reasons for Dissatisfaction with the Special Training Centres

- The distance of special training centres from the place of living i.e. minimum 5 kms from the residential area at some places like Eariki, Gaya and Sherpur East, Patna. (1 out of 9 identified children i.e 11.11%)
- The behaviour teachers, not as expected (3 out of 9 i.e. 33.33%).
- Unavailability of equipments/apparatuses in centres like Braille typewriters, crutches etc (4 out of 9 i.e. 44.44%).
- Unavailability of basic infrastructure like proper toilets, ramps or presence of very steep ramps etc. (1 out of 9 i.e. 11.11%).

6.6 Suggestions for making training programme more effective

- Availability of trained and motivated teachers

- Availability of basic infrastructure like proper toilets, ramps etc.
- To improve the enrolment status in training centres, there is a need to spread awareness in parents/guardians and children itself.
- Last but not the least, presence of training centres in nearby areas, in the periphery of 2 km from the residential area as suggested by some of the headmasters/teachers of school.

As per CIMP officials to improve the living status of disabled children, school authorities could organize some summer camp programmes for children with special needs. They may have some special supports and counsellors. Children with autism often require special supports to get out of their comfort zone and engage in any new routine and activity. Children with more emotionally challenging disturbances need special supports in the way counsellors handle their anger or impulses. Foreign countries especially US has compiled a comprehensive list of camps for children and adults with emotional disturbances as well as campers with cancer, haemophilia, muscular dystrophy, burns, HIV, and other physical and mental conditions. For example, Camp Wannagoagain in Pascoag, Rhode Island, works with children and teens diagnosed with autism or a related social-communication disorder.

7. STATUS OF DROPOUT CHILDREN

7.1 Introduction

When SSA seeks to provide quality education then with 100% enrolment, government also seeks to reduce the dropout of children from schools. Currently with low attendance of children in schools, dropout is another major issue that the government of Bihar and other states are facing. Existing literature says that, Teens drop out of school for many reasons, and the decision to drop out is rarely spur of the moment. Children usually drop out of school following a long process of disengagement and academic struggle. Many teens say they were bored and frustrated with classes that didn't seem relevant to their life. Or they felt they had fallen so far behind they eventually gave up hope. Children report that no one really cared about their school experience, or they felt subtly "pushed out" by school staff who perceived them as difficult or dangerous.

What is absolutely predictable is that many kids who don't finish high school do poorly in life. They are more likely to have poor health, to live in poverty, and to have children at an early age, who in turn are also more likely to drop out of school.

The good news is that dropping out is easily prevented. Research says that most children who drop out had at least passing grades, and these children say that, with some help, they could have completed high school. Parents who are involved in their kids' education often make the difference between academic success and failure. Kids do better when their parents care: when parents make sure their kids get to school and are progressing well and when parents communicate their expectations for success. If problems arise, involved parents have laid a solid foundation for dealing with them.

This section will give the statistics of dropout children of four district and 12 data collection points in isolation and collectively of state as well. CIMP officials have also tried to identify the relationship of dropout with other variables like poverty, standard of living and type of house of children.

In the last of this chapter, some the major identified reasons of dropout have also been enlisted by the team of CIMP along with some suggestions and recommendations.

As per existing literature, following six are the important risk factors for dropout:

1. Academic difficulty and failure- Struggling in school and failing classes is one of the main reasons teens drop out, and this pattern often shows up early. Students who fail eighth grade English or math, for example, are seventy-five percent more likely to drop out of high school.

2. Poor attendance- Teens who struggle in school are also absent a lot, and along with academic failure, absenteeism is an important future predictor for dropping out. As with the previous example, students who are absent for twenty percent of their eighth grade year (one day per week) are also highly likely to drop out in high school.

3. Being held back (retention)- Linked to academic difficulty, students who are held back and who are older than the kids in their grade also tend to drop out.

4. Disengagement from school- Many kids who drop out say that school was boring and teachers did little to connect learning to real life. They didn't feel invested in their school and they didn't feel that adults seemed interested in them.

5. Transition to a new school- A poor transition from the smaller, more protected environment of middle school to the anonymity of a high school can cause a teen to have difficulty catching up-and some kids never do.

6. Other life factors- Family problems and financial difficulties are all factors that distract a student from schoolwork and make keeping up more challenging.

7.2. Age wise Status of Dropout Children

The main findings on the status of dropout of children at different stages of school education are summarized in this chapter. The status of dropout children in the age group of 6-14 years were compiled and given below in table 7.1 (mentioned in next page). Despite the overall growth in enrolment, the rate of dropout children is cause for worry for universalisation of elementary education.

Table 7.1: Status of dropout children of age group 6-14 years

Age of Children	Dropout Children														
	Patna			Gaya			Bhagalpur			Supaul			Grand Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
6	7	10	17	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	9	10	19 (0.45%)
7	2	4	6	3	1	4	1	0	1	4	0	4	10	5	15 (0.48%)
8	16	16	32	2	2	4	3	1	4	1	1	2	22	20	42 (0.94%)
9	12	3	15	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	15	5	20 (0.86%)
10	29	25	54	11	7	18	5	4	9	0	2	2	45	38	83 (1.72%)
11	6	9	15	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	2	8	12	20 (0.91%)
12	43	28	71	15	6	21	10	2	12	2	0	2	70	36	106 (2.64%)
13	27	26	53	4	8	12	3	2	5	0	2	2	34	38	72 (2.81%)
14	59	32	91	9	2	11	4	1	5	2	0	2	74	35	109 (4.78%)
Total	201 (56.78%)	153 (43.22%)	354 (3.0%)	48 (64%)	27 (36%)	75 (1.46%)	29 (72.5%)	11 (27.5%)	40 (0.70%)	9 (52.94%)	8 (47.06%)	17 (0.38%)	287 (59.05%)	199 (40.95%)	486 (1.80%)

In age wise dropout highest dropout was at 14 year (4.78%) followed by 13 year of age (2.81%), 12 year age (2.64%), 10 year age (1.72%) and 8 year (0.94%) and 11 year (0.91%). The dropout in lower age group was comparatively less than the higher age group.

Out of the total dropout population of children, majority of children are male contributing to the fact of male children working with their parents to support in the household income. The percentage of dropout children as per age can be clearly seen from the Figure 7.1 given below. The age of 14 years shoes maximum dropout rate and age of 6 is having minimum rate of dropout that is quite less as compare to higher end of the 6-14 age group.

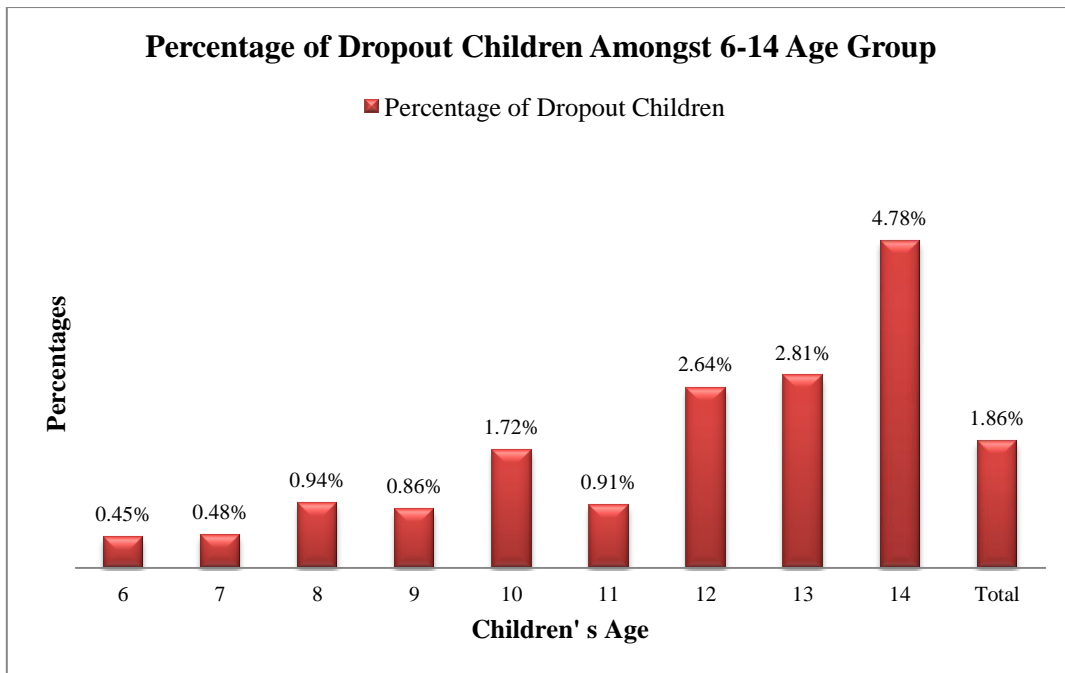


Figure 7.1: Age wise distribution of percentage of dropout children

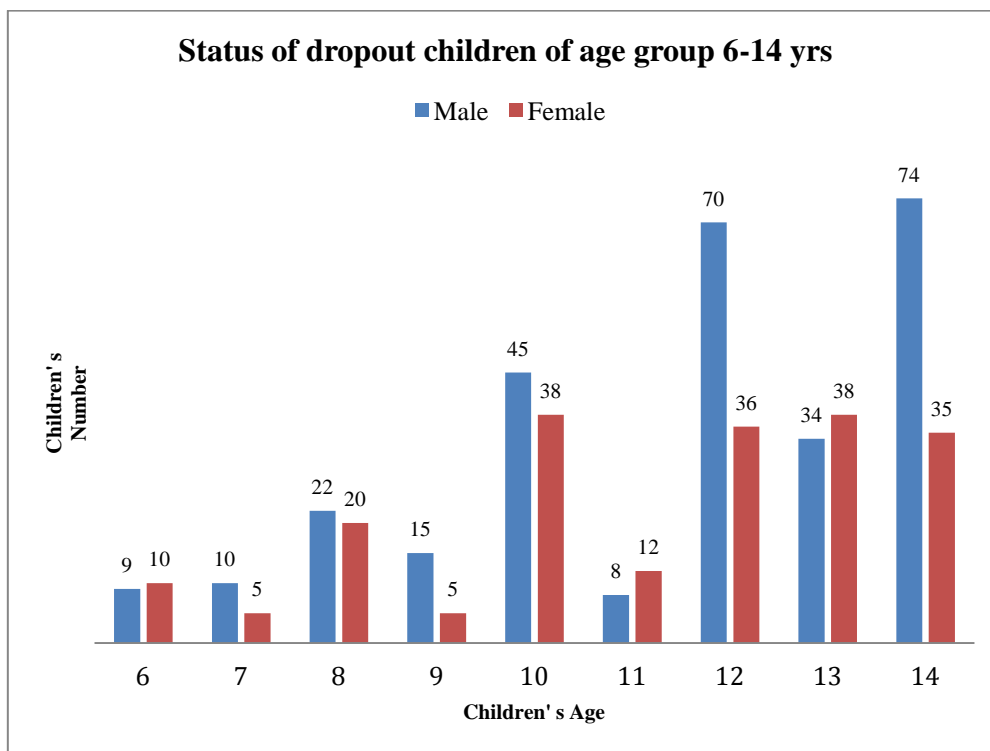


Figure 7.2: Status of drop out children of age group 6-14 years

The drops out children in the age group of 6-14 were 486 out of total 27053 school going children in the age group of 6-14 years. Percentage wise dropout cases are 1.80%. Out of

total dropout children, male children constitute 59.05% and female children constitute 40.95%.

7.3. District wise distribution of dropout Children

The district wise percentage of dropout children as compare to school going children in the age group 6-14 years can be seen from the Figure given below.

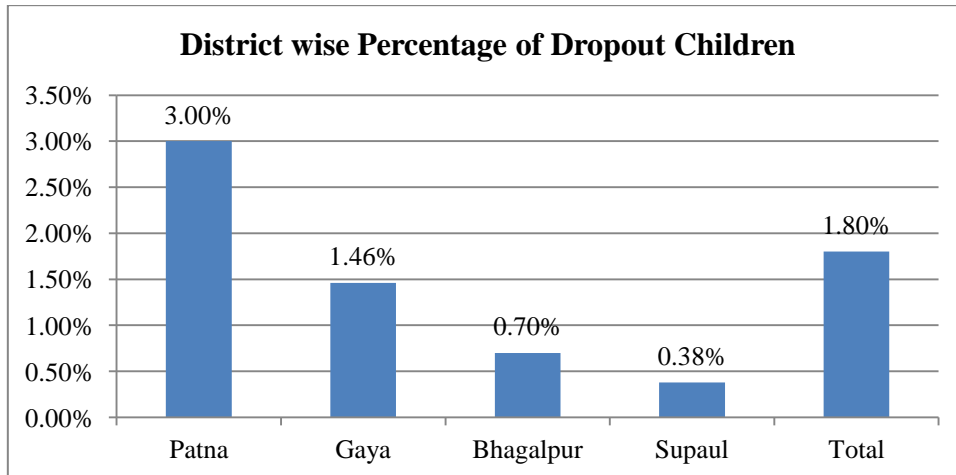


Figure 7.3: District wise percentage of dropout children

The highest dropout percentage were reported in Patna (3.0%) followed by Gaya (1.46%), Bhagalpur (0.70%) and Supaul (0.38%). This can be clearly visible in Figure 7.2.

7.4. Gender wise distribution of Drop out Children

The gender wise distribution of dropout children can be clearly observed from the following Figure.

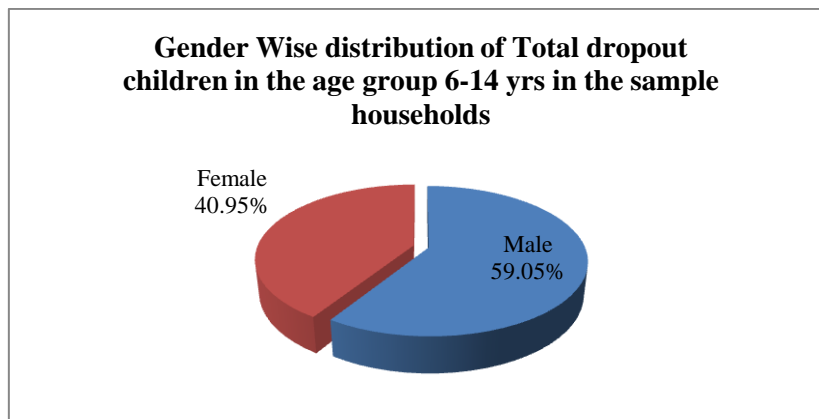


Figure 7.4: Gender wise distribution of total dropout children

It can be concluded from the above Figure that 40.95% dropout students are female and 59.05% dropout students are male.

7.5. Data collection point wise age wise and gender wise distribution of dropout Children

The data collection point wise age wise and gender wise distribution of dropout Children for all the four sample districts are given below in Table 7.2, 7.3, 7.4 and 7.5.

Table 7.2: Age wise and gender wise distribution of dropout children in Patna District

Dropout in Patna										
Age of Children	Patna									Grand Total
	Sherpur East			Champapur			Urban Ward 36			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
6	6	10	16	0	0	0	1	0	1	17
7	2	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
8	12	11	23	4	4	8	0	1	1	32
9	11	3	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	15
10	13	19	32	16	4	20	0	2	2	54
11	4	3	7	2	6	8	0	0	0	15
12	28	21	49	14	5	19	1	2	3	71
13	19	18	37	7	8	15	1	0	1	53
14	42	20	62	17	12	29	0	0	0	91
Total	137 (55.69%)	109 (44.31%)	246	61 (61%)	39 (39%)	100	3 (37.5%)	5 (62.5%)	8	354

Table 7.3: Age wise and gender wise distribution of dropout children in Gaya District

Dropout in Gaya										
Age of Children	Gaya									Grand Total
	Kurmawa			Earki			Urban Ward 14			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
8	1	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	4
9	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
10	11	6	17	0	1	1	0	0	0	18
11	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
12	15	3	18	0	3	3	0	0	0	21
13	4	2	6	0	6	6	0	0	0	12
14	8	1	9	1	1	2	0	0	0	11
Total	45 (77.59%)	13 (22.41%)	58	3 (17.65%)	14 (82.35%)	17	0	0	0	75

Table 7.4: Age wise and gender wise distribution of dropout children in Bhagalpur District

Dropout in Bhagalpur										
Age of Children	Bhagalpur									Grand Total
	Bhawanipur Desari			Pakra			Urban ward 51			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
10	5	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
11	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
12	10	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
13	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
14	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	28 (71.8%)	11 (28.2%)	39	0	0	0	0	1 (100%)	1	40

Table 7.5: Age wise and gender wise distribution of dropout children in Supaul District

Dropout in Supaul										
Age of Children	Supaul									Grand Total
	Bhabangama			Dighia			Urban ward 11			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	4
8	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
10	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
11	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
12	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
13	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
14	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Total	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	2	8 (53.33%)	7 (46.67%)	15	0	0	0	17

7.6. Dropout Children as per Type of house, Income and Standard of Living

The dropout cases were further tabulated as per their income (BPL/Non BPL), Standard of living and type of houses and presented below in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6: Dropout children as per type of house, income and standard of living

Dropout Children and Other Variables										
District	BPL		Standard of Living				Type of House			
	YES	No	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	Thatched	Ragged	Cemented	Other
Patna	182 (51.41%)	172 (48.59%)	2 (0.56%)	239 (67.51%)	83 (23.45%)	30 (8.47%)	80 (22.6%)	148 (41.81%)	124 (35.03%)	2 (0.56%)
Gaya	45 (60%)	30 (40%)	0	51 (68%)	20 (26.67%)	4 (5.33%)	9 (12%)	38 (50.67%)	22 (29.33%)	6 (8%)
Bhagalpur	17 (42.5%)	23 (57.5%)	1 (2.5%)	16 (40%)	2 (5%)	21 (52.5%)	12 (30%)	5 (12.5%)	7 (17.5%)	16 (40%)
Supaul	8 (47.1%)	9 (52.94%)	0	8 (47.1%)	3 (17.65%)	6 (35.3%)	7 (41.18%)	9 (52.94%)	1 (5.88%)	0
Total	252 (51.85%)	234 (48.15%)	3 (0.62%)	314 (64.61%)	108 (22.22%)	61 (12.55%)	108 (22.22%)	200 (41.15%)	154 (31.69%)	24 (4.94%)

It appears from the above table that 51.85% of the dropout from the BPL category. 22.22% and 64.61% of the dropouts were from the household having poor and average standard of living respectively. 22.22% and 41.14% dropouts were from the households having thatched and ragged houses respectively. Thus, it would not be wrong if we say that poverty and dropout has some connection and poverty is the main factor behind dropout from schools.

The graphical representation of the dropout as per BPL family is given in Figure 7.4.

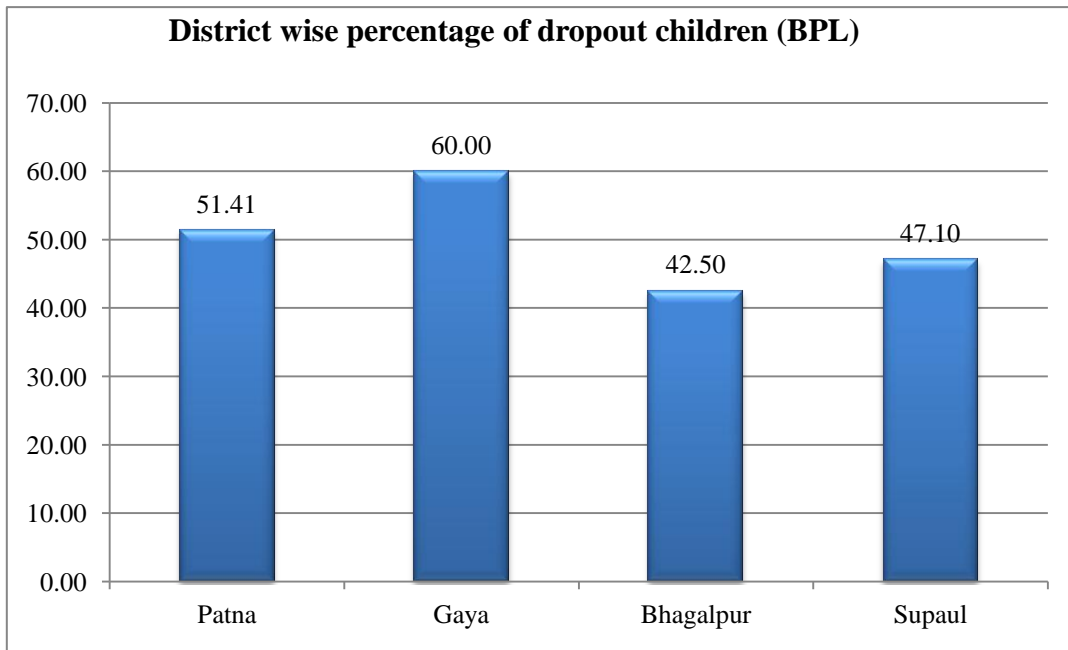


Figure 7.5: District wise percentage of dropout children (BPL)

The graphical representation of the dropout as per standard of living of the family is given in Figure 7.5.

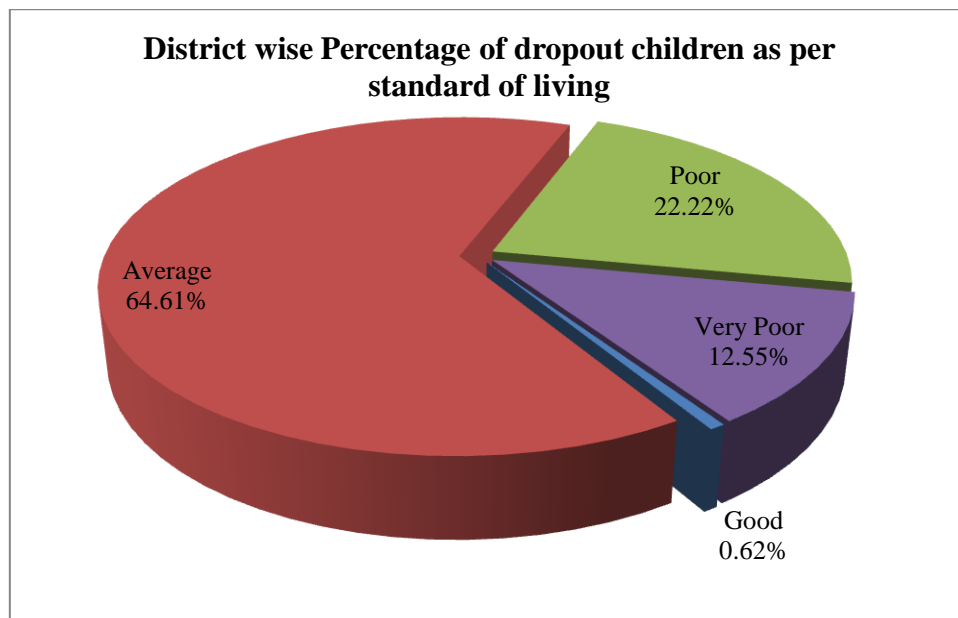


Figure 7.6: District wise percentage of dropout children as per standard of living

The graphical representation of the dropout as per type of house of the family is given in Figure 7.6.

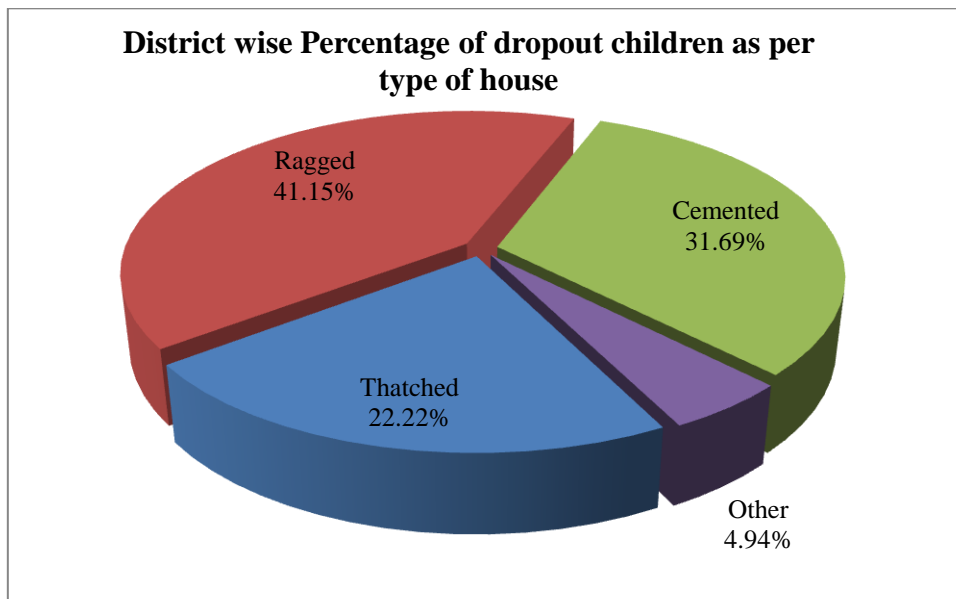


Figure 7.7: District wise percentage of dropout children as per type of house

7.7. Reasons for Dropout

Dropout is mainly because the children were put to work on Brick kiln and domestic work. Moreover, the children were left in the house to take care of the younger ones in the family as the adults go out for early livelihood as labourers. It was also observed that the children were helping their parents in their business like tea stall, Provision shop and agriculture operations. Other than this, during the interaction with education officers and headmasters of schools, we have realized that standard of living or poverty is just one of the reasons behind dropout whereas, there are other reasons which leads toward an issue of dropout are disinterest of child in studies and unawareness of importance of education among guardians as well as children.

7.8 Suggestions to overcome the issue of dropouts

- Spreading awareness is one of the most important point when we think to overcome the issue of dropout
- To increase pupil- teacher ratio (increasing P.T.R.)
- Regular studies in schools is again an important point to consider

- There is a need to make the medium of education more attractive so that children raise their interest in studies.
- Providing on time proper guidance to the children and guardians both.
- Last but not the least, there is a need to make guardians and children both understand the importance of education.

During our interaction with some education officers and headmasters of school, it was brought into notice that now schools are in the periphery of 1 or 1.5 kms from residential areas. **Thus, CIMP is glad to mention that no one has suggested providing free transport facility to children as one of the suggestion to improve dropout. Not only this, schools have raised their basic infrastructure level as well thus, availability of basic infrastructure was not being suggested by any of the respondent during data collection phase to overcome the problem of dropout.**

8. STATUS OF MIGRATION OF CHILDREN

8.1 Introduction

Out of five objectives of study, one major objective was to know the status of migrated households and children out of four districts. The objective behind knowing the statistics of migrated children was laid with having an accurate and precise numbers of children of age group 0-14 years of age. The other reason behind keeping this objective a part of study was laid with knowing the factors which force families or children to move outside their native place.

The statistics of migrated children has been given at district level and as per data collection point wise. The migrated children have also been categorized as per gender within each data collection point and district as whole.

Out of identified reasons, the major factor of migration of children/families laid with livelihood especially from rural part of districts. Again, it has been observed that from interiors of state, the children alone have moved to capital of state for better education and they are living with their relatives for better facilities and resources. For comprehensive view, please refer following sections of chapter.

8.2. District Wise, Gender Wise and Age Wise Status of Migration of Children

Migration of persons within national borders is far greater in magnitude than migration across international borders and has enormous potential to contribute to economic prosperity, social cohesion and urban diversity. Internal migration is an essential and inevitable component of the economic and social life of the country, given regional imbalances and labour shortages, and safe migration should be promoted to maximize its benefits.

However, in the absence of a coherent policy framework and strategy, migration imposes heavy costs on human development through poor labour arrangements and working conditions of migrants, and obstacles in their access to shelter, education, healthcare and food. Migrants constitute a ‘floating’ and invisible population, alternating between source and destination areas and remaining on the periphery of society.

The Constitution of India (Article 19) gives the right to all citizens to “to move freely throughout the territory of India; to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India”.

As per UNICEF report, migration in India is primarily of two types: Long-term migration,

resulting in the relocation of an individual or household and Short-term or seasonal/ circular migration, involving back and forth movement between a source and destination.

Macro databases such as the Census fail to adequately capture flows of short-term migrants and do not record secondary reasons for migration. Owing to lack of analytical refinement in the way migration is defined, design and delivery of services for migrants are hampered.

This study has targeted to evaluate the total population of migratory children in the age group of 0-14 years. This study has evaluated and tabulated the district wise, gender wise and age wise status of migration of children in the age group of 0-14 years were compiled and given below in table 8.1.

The findings from this chapter can be beneficial for assessing the actual number of migratory children, for addressing the issues related to social remittances and for improving institutional preparedness and building capacity for facilitating and promoting migration.

Table 8.1: District wise, gender wise and age wise migration of children

Age of Children	Gender Information												Total Male Children	Total Female Children	Grand Total	Percentage with respect to total children
	Patna			Gaya			Bhagalpur			Supaul						
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total				
0	9	5	14	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	11	19	17	17	34	1.94%
1	10	5	15	0	0	0	5	2	7	36	31	67	51	38	89	3.11%
2	15	14	29	0	0	0	3	4	7	29	40	69	47	58	105	2.54%
3	13	25	38	0	0	0	2	2	4	45	31	76	60	58	118	2.64%
4	35	14	49	2	1	3	3	3	6	29	13	42	69	31	100	2.58%
5	24	26	50	0	0	0	4	2	6	25	16	41	53	44	97	2.37%
6	32	19	51	9	2	11	5	2	7	31	12	43	77	35	112	2.64%
7	26	19	45	6	3	9	4	2	6	22	9	31	58	33	91	2.92%
8	40	28	68	4	4	8	5	4	9	17	15	32	66	51	117	2.63%
9	12	13	25	7	5	12	0	1	1	8	14	22	27	33	60	2.59%
10	43	50	93	8	5	13	5	7	12	20	13	33	76	75	151	3.14%
11	25	13	38	6	2	8	1	2	3	10	11	21	42	28	70	3.19%
12	30	29	59	13	5	18	5	4	9	24	8	32	72	46	118	2.94%
13	22	21	43	8	5	13	6	5	11	6	6	12	42	37	79	3.09%
14	34	29	63	6	4	10	2	1	3	9	14	23	51	48	99	4.35%
Total	370 (54.41%)	310 (45.59%)	680 (3.16%)	69 (65.71%)	36 (34.29%)	105 (1.06%)	50 (54.35%)	42 (45.65%)	92 (0.85%)	319 (56.66%)	244 (43.34%)	563 (6.38%)	808 (56.11%)	632 (43.89%)	1440	2.82%

The total migration percentage in the sampled households was 2.82%. In age wise migration, highest migration was at 14 year (4.35%) followed by 11 year of age (3.19%), 10 year age (3.14%), 1 year age (3.11%) and 13 year (3.09%) and 12 year (2.94%). The lowest migration was for 0-1 year age group (1.94%).

This can be clearly seen from the Figure 8.1 given below.

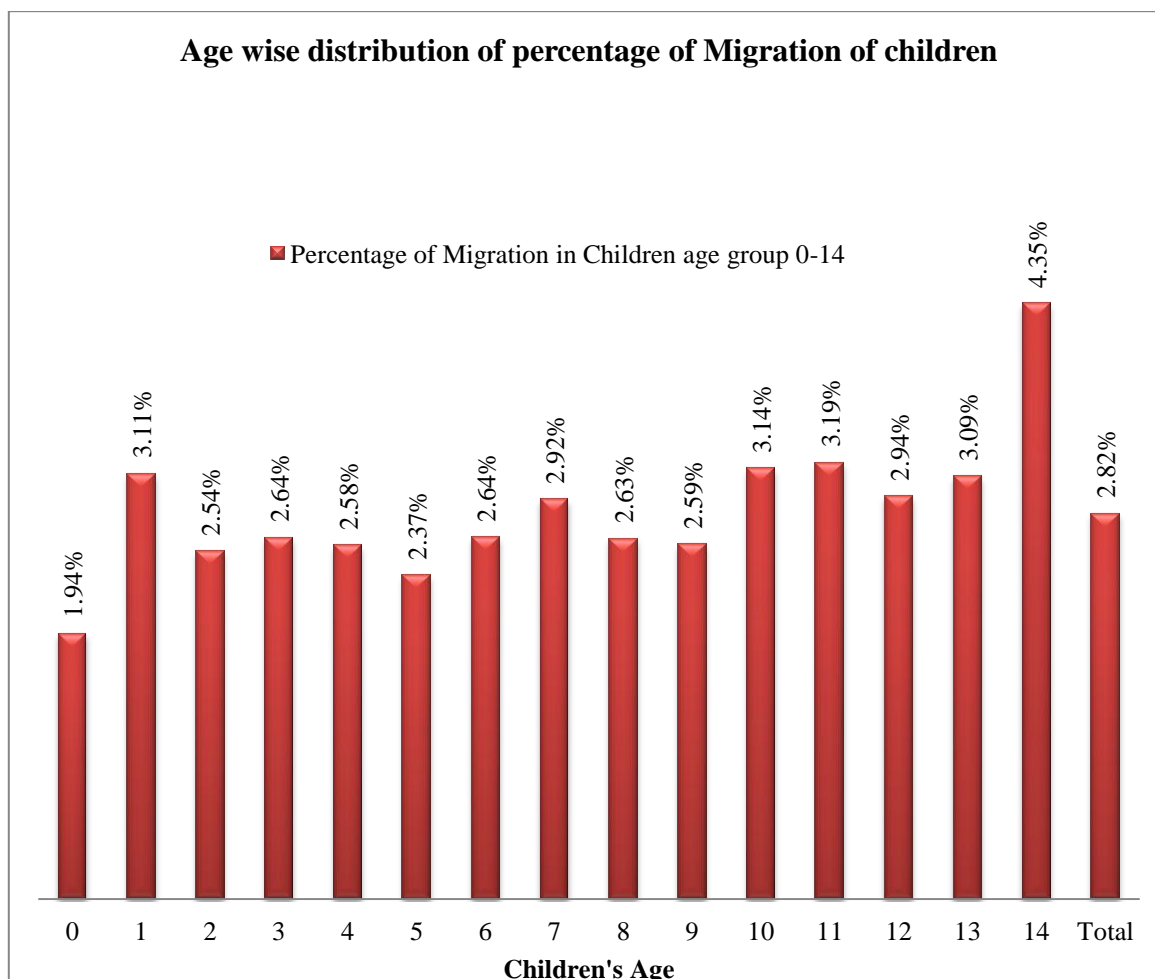


Figure 8.1: Age wise distribution of percentage of migration of children

8.3. District wise distribution of migration of children

The district wise percentage of Migration of children as compare to total children in the age group 0-14 years can be seen from the Figure given below.

Table 8.2: District wise percentage of migration of children

Status of Migrated Children		
District	No. of Children	Percentages
Patna	680	3.15%
Gaya	105	1.06%
Bhagalpur	92	0.89%
Supaul	563	6.38%
Total	1440	2.82%

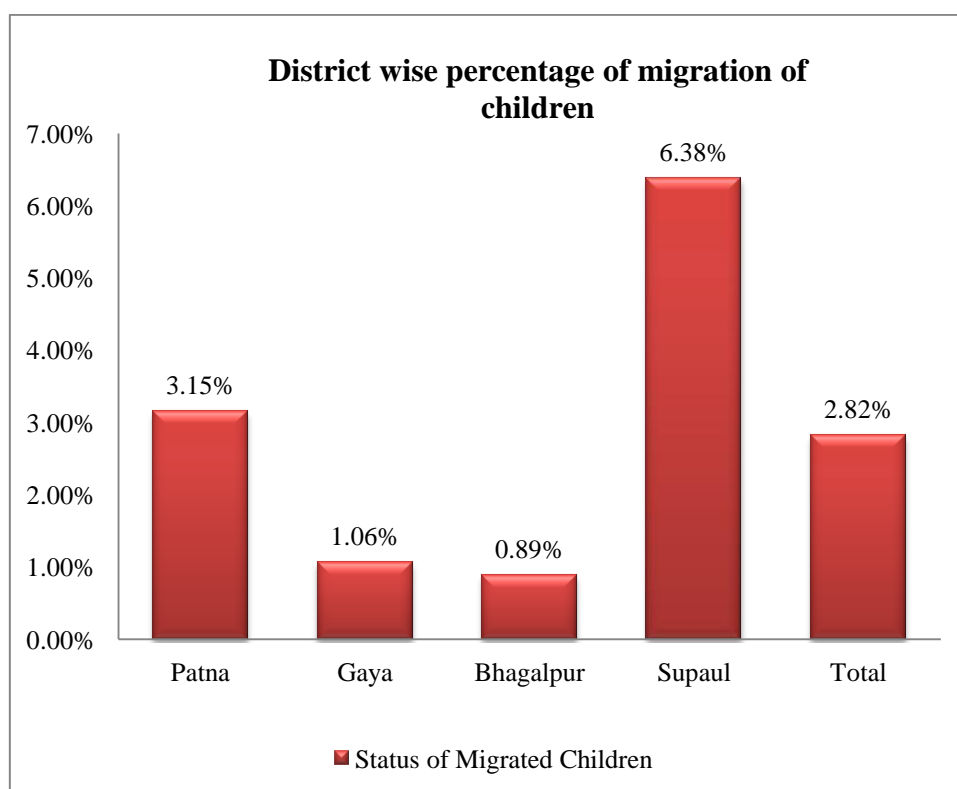


Figure 8.2: District wise percentage of migration of children

The highest migration percentage were reported in Supaul (6.38%) followed by Patna (3.15%), Gaya (0.70%) and Bhagalpur (0.89%). This is clearly visible in Figure 8.2 above.

8.4. Gender wise distribution of Migration of children

The gender wise distribution of migration of children in the age group of 0-14 years can be clearly observed from the following Figure.

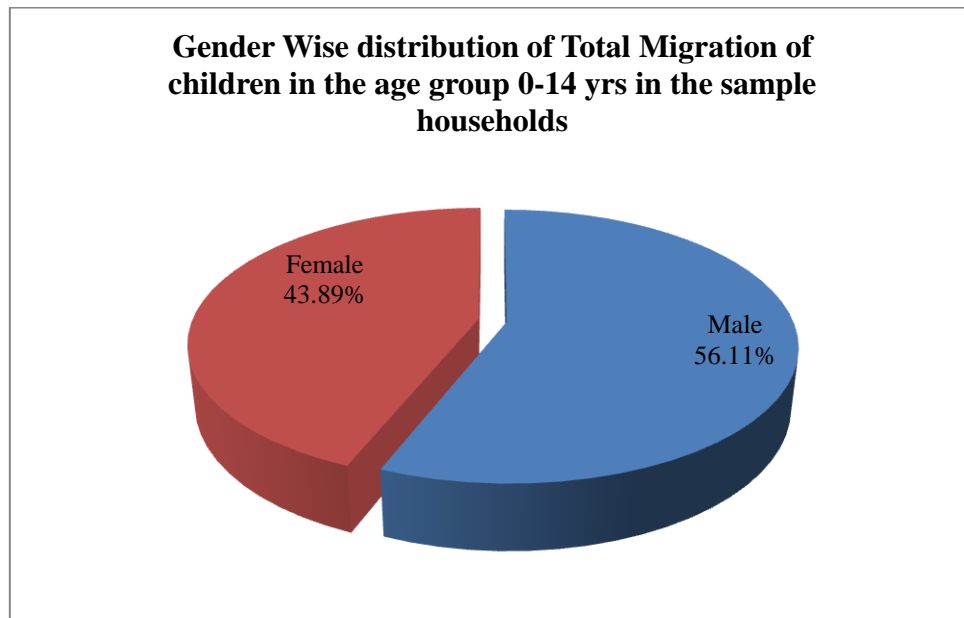


Figure 8.3: Gender wise distribution of total migration of children

It can be concluded from the above Figure that 43.89% migratory children are female and 56.11% migratory children students are male.

8.5. Data collection point, age and gender wise distribution of migration of children

The data collection point wise age wise and gender wise distribution of migration of children for all the four sample districts are given below in Table 8.3, 8.4, 8.5 and 8.6.

Table 8.3: Age wise and gender wise distribution of migration of children in Patna District

Migration in Patna									
Age of Children	Patna								
	Sherpur East			Champapur			Urban Ward 36		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	5	5	10	0	0	0	4	0	4
1	5	2	7	5	3	8	0	0	0
2	10	9	19	5	3	8	0	2	2
3	8	18	26	4	0	4	1	7	8
4	21	7	28	12	7	19	2	0	2
5	11	21	32	12	4	16	1	1	2
6	15	8	23	17	9	26	0	2	2
7	11	7	18	13	12	25	2	0	2
8	18	18	36	22	10	32	0	0	0
9	4	7	11	5	6	11	3	0	3
10	26	24	50	14	26	40	3	0	3
11	16	3	19	9	10	19	0	0	0
12	15	19	34	14	10	24	1	0	1
13	10	11	21	12	10	22	0	0	0
14	13	19	32	16	9	25	5	1	6
Total	188 (51.37%)	178 (48.63%)	366	160 (57.35%)	119 (42.65%)	279	22 (62.86%)	13 (37.14%)	35

Table 8.4: Age wise and gender wise distribution of migration of children in Gaya District

Migration in Gaya									
Age of Children	Kurmawa			Earki			Urban Ward 14		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	4	1	5	5	1	6	0	0	0
7	1	1	2	5	2	7	0	0	0
8	2	2	4	2	2	4	0	0	0
9	3	3	6	4	2	6	0	0	0
10	4	4	8	4	1	5	0	0	0
11	2	2	4	4	0	4	0	0	0
12	7	3	10	6	2	8	0	0	0
13	3	3	6	5	2	7	0	0	0
14	2	2	4	4	2	6	0	0	0
Total	2 (56.86%)	22 (43.14%)	51	40 (74.1%)	14 (25.9%)	54	0	0	0

Table 8.5: Age wise and gender wise distribution of migration of children in Bhagalpur

Migration in Bhagalpur									
Age of Children	Bhawanipur Desari			Pakra			Urban ward 51		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1	2	2	4	2	0	2	1	0	1
2	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	1	1
3	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	4
5	3	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	2
6	4	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	2
7	3	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	1
8	2	4	6	0	0	0	3	0	3
9	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	5	3	8	0	0	0	0	4	4
11	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	4	2	6	0	0	0	1	2	3
13	4	3	7	0	0	0	2	2	4
14	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	36 (57.14%)	27 (42.86%)	63	2 (100%)	0	2	12 (44.44%)	15 (55.56%)	27

Table 8.6: Age wise and gender wise distribution of migration of children in Supaul District

Migration in Supaul									
Age of Children	Bhabangama			Dighia			Urban ward 11		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	4	9	13	4	2	6	0	0	0
1	4	3	7	32	28	60	0	0	0
2	8	4	12	21	36	57	0	0	0
3	4	3	7	41	28	69	0	0	0
4	3	0	3	26	13	39	0	0	0
5	1	1	2	24	15	39	0	0	0
6	5	1	6	26	11	37	0	0	0
7	1	0	1	21	9	30	0	0	0
8	1	0	1	16	15	31	0	0	0
9	2	1	3	6	13	19	0	0	0
10	2	1	3	18	12	30	0	0	0
11	3	1	4	7	10	17	0	0	0
12	3	1	4	21	7	28	0	0	0
13	0	1	1	6	5	11	0	0	0
14	0	1	1	9	13	22	0	0	0
Total	41 (60.29%)	27 (39.71%)	68	278 (56.16%)	217 (43.84%)	495	0	0	0

8.6. Reasons for Migration

The major reasons reported for migration were as under-

- For livelihood parents along with children (whole families) have moved to other cities or states of country
- Social reasons like inequality/disparity among population of different caste and social category
- Migration for better studies and study related facilities
- Migration to relatives' places such as grandfather, uncle etc. for better facilities and resources

9. MULTIPLE ENROLMENTS OF CHILDREN

9.1 Introduction

In education, dual enrolment (DE) involves students being enrolled in two separate, academically related institutions. It may refer to any individual who is participating in two related programs. Critics of dual enrolment have expressed concern that students who are inadequately prepared may be deterred from pursuing a regular education as a result of their participation in dual enrolment. In addition, schools may find it difficult to ensure that their teachers are adequately qualified to teach regular courses. Thus, parents and teachers both are required to think that how DE cohorts could perform in terms of degree completion (no drop out) and persistence rates (attendance) together.

This chapter has given a holistic picture on dual enrolment of students of four selected states in detail. Gender and age wise statistics of children of age group 6- 14 years of age has been included in the following sections. We have also tried to find out the relationship of dual/multiple enrolment of children with other factors like poverty, status of living, type of house etc.

In the last section of this chapter, we have talked about the identified reasons which lead towards dual/multiple enrolment in schools. The reasons have been identified by detailed discussion with education officers and headmasters of schools of four districts.

CIMP officials have discussed and enlisted some suggestions through which the concerned individuals may overcome the issue of dual enrolment in schools and one of the important point laid with making principals and teachers of school responsible. For details, please refer the following sections of the chapter.

9.2. District, Gender and Age Wise Status of Multiple Enrolments of Children

The district wise, gender wise and age wise status of multiple enrolments of children in the age group of 6-14 years were compiled and given below in table 9.1.

Table 9.1: District wise, gender wise and age wise status of multiple enrolments of children

Age of Children	Statistics of Multiple Enrolment															% with respect to total school going children
	Patna			Gaya			Bhagalpur			Supaul			Overall			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
6	2	1	3	10	15	25	2	3	5	16	3	19	30	22	52	1.53%
7	3	6	9	14	9	23	5	2	7	13	3	16	35	20	55	1.95%
8	8	5	13	25	22	47	10	3	13	9	12	21	52	42	94	2.36%
9	5	2	7	21	4	25	0	3	3	11	4	15	37	13	50	2.29%
10	12	4	16	28	19	47	5	5	10	24	5	29	69	33	102	2.28%
11	4	3	7	9	7	16	3	3	6	14	4	18	30	17	47	2.22%
12	8	1	9	16	20	36	3	1	4	11	4	15	38	26	64	1.74%
13	3	6	9	13	7	20	2	2	4	7	3	10	25	18	43	1.81%
14	10	1	11	5	7	12	0	2	2	8	4	12	23	14	37	1.82%
Total	55	29	84 (0.71%)	141	110	251 (4.9%)	30	24	54 (0.95%)	113	42	155 (3.51%)	339	205	544 (2.01%)	2.01%

The percentage of total multiple enrolments of school going children in the sampled households was 2.01%. In age wise multiple enrolments of school going children, highest multiple enrolments was at 8 year age (2.36%), followed by 9 year of age (2.29%), 10 year age (2.28%), 11 year age (2.22%), 7 year age (1.95%) and 14 year of age (1.82%). The lowest multiple enrolments were for 6 year age group (1.53%).

This can be clearly seen from the Figure 9.1 given below.

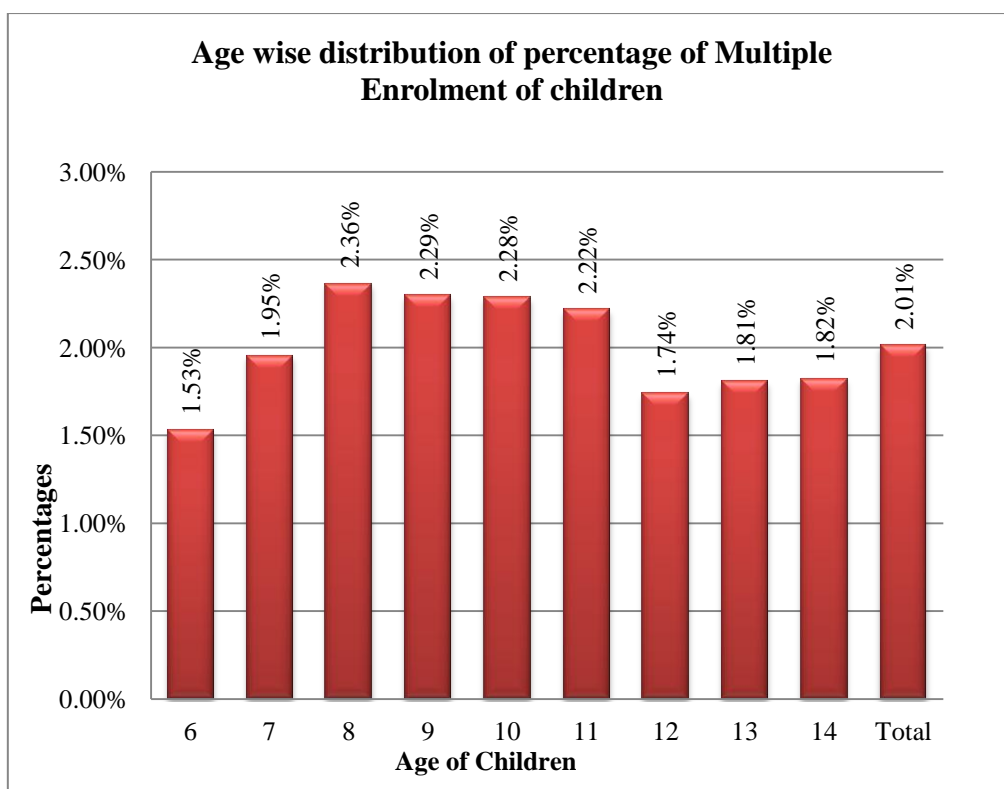


Figure 9.1: Age wise distribution of percentage of Multiple Enrolments of children

9.3. District wise distribution of Multiple Enrolments of Children

The district wise percentage of **Multiple Enrolments of children** as compare to total school going children in the age group 6-14 years can be seen from the Table 9.2 and Figure 9.2 given below.

Table 9.2: District wise distribution of multiple enrolments of children

District	No. of Children with Multiple Enrolments	Total School Going Children	Percentages
Patna	84	11813	1.19%
Gaya	251	5138	4.89%
Bhagalpur	54	5681	0.95%
Supaul	155	4421	3.51%
Total	544	27053	2.22%

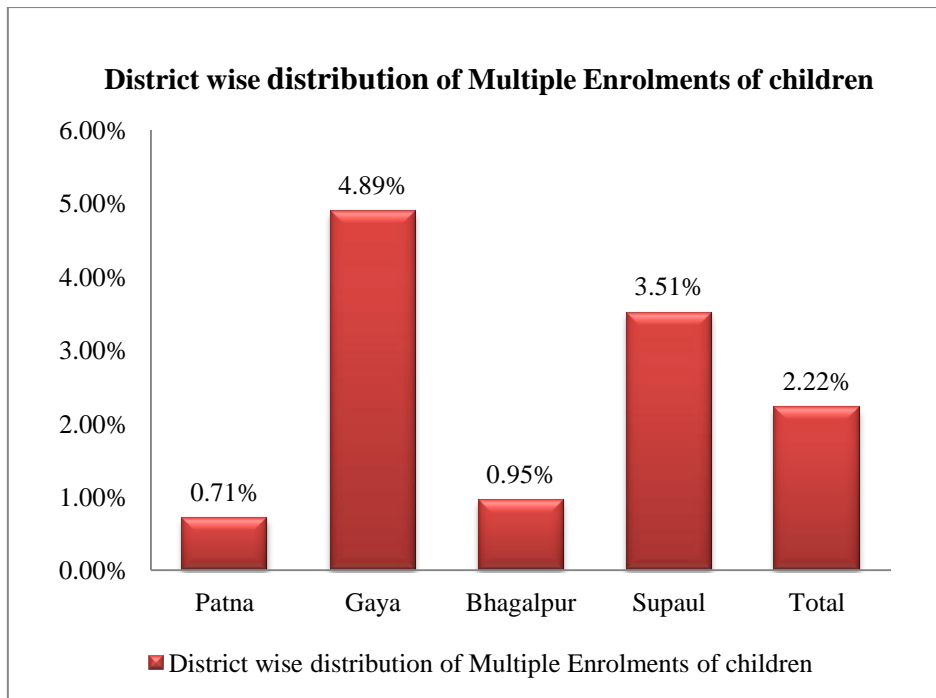


Figure 9.2: District wise percentage of multiple enrolments of children

The highest multiple enrolments of children percentage were reported in Gaya (4.89%) followed by Supaul (3.51%), Bhagalpur (0.95%) and Patna (0.71%). This is clearly visible in Figure 9.2 above.

9.4. Gender wise distribution of Multiple Enrolments of children

The gender wise distribution of multiple enrolments of children in the age group of 6-14 years can be clearly observed from the following Figure 9.3.

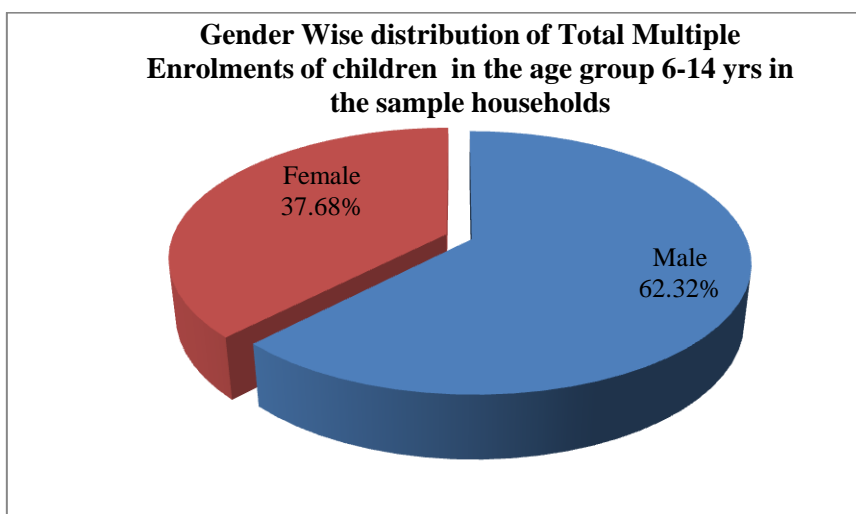


Figure 9.3: Gender wise distribution of total multiple enrolments of children

It can be concluded from the above Figure that 37.68% students having Multiple Enrolments are female and 62.32% students having Multiple Enrolments are male.

9.5. Data collection point, age and gender wise distribution of multiple Enrolments of children

The data collection point wise age wise and gender wise distribution of **multiple enrolments of children** for all the four sample districts are given below in Table 9.3, 9.4, 9.5 and 9.6.

Table 9.3: Age wise and gender wise distribution of multiple enrolments of children in Patna district

Multiple Enrolment										
Age of Children	Patna									Grand Total
	Sherpur East			Champapur			Urban Ward 36			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
6	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	3
7	0	0	0	3	5	8	0	1	1	9
8	4	1	5	3	3	6	1	1	2	13
9	3	0	3	0	1	1	2	1	3	7
10	4	1	5	7	3	10	1	0	1	16
11	0	1	1	4	1	5	0	1	1	7
12	3	0	3	5	1	6	0	0	0	9
13	1	1	2	2	5	7	0	0	0	9
14	1	1	2	5	0	5	4	0	4	11
Total	16 (72.73%)	6 (27.27%)	22	31 (62%)	19 (38%)	50	8 (66.67%)	4 (33.33%)	12	84

Table 9.4: Age wise and gender wise distribution of multiple enrolments of children in Gaya District

Multiple Enrolment										
Age of Children	Gaya									Grand Total
	Kurmawa			Earki			Urban Ward 14			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
6	9	8	17	1	7	8	0	0	0	25
7	5	3	8	9	6	15	0	0	0	23
8	10	13	23	14	9	23	1	0	1	47
9	7	1	8	14	3	17	0	0	0	25
10	10	9	19	18	10	28	0	0	0	47

11	1	0	1	8	7	15	0	0	0	16
12	7	5	12	9	13	22	0	2	2	36
13	5	1	6	7	6	13	1	0	1	20
14	3	2	5	1	5	6	1	0	1	12
Total	57 (57.58%)	42 (42.42%)	99	81 (55.10%)	66 (44.9%)	147	3 (60%)	2 (40%)	5	251

Table 9.5: Age wise and gender wise distribution of multiple enrolments of children in Bhagalpur District

Multiple Enrolment										
Age of Children	Bhagalpur									Grand Total
	Bhawanipur Desari			Pakra			Urban ward 51			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
6	1	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
7	4	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	2	7
8	4	3	7	3	0	3	3	0	3	13
9	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
10	2	4	6	1	1	2	2	0	2	10
11	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	6
12	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	4
13	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	4
14	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Total	13 (44.83%)	16 (55.17%)	29	9 (75%)	3 (25%)	12	8 (61.54%)	5 (38.46%)	13	54

Table 9.6: Age wise and gender wise distribution of multiple enrolments of children in Supaul District

Multiple Enrolment										
Age of Children	Supaul									Grand Total
	Bhabangama			Dighia			Urban ward 11			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
6	14	3	17	2	0	2	0	0	0	19
7	11	3	14	0	0	0	2	0	2	16
8	7	10	17	0	0	0	2	2	4	21
9	9	4	13	0	0	0	2	0	2	15
10	22	5	27	0	0	0	2	0	2	29
11	13	4	17	0	0	0	1	0	1	18
12	10	4	14	0	0	0	1	0	1	15
13	7	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
14	8	3	11	0	0	0	0	1	1	12
Total	101 (72.14%)	39 (27.86%)	140	2 (100%)	0	2	10 (76.92%)	3 (23.08%)	13	155

9.6. Multiple Enrolments of children as per Type of house, Income and Standard of Living

The Multiple Enrolments of children cases were further tabulated as per their income (BPL/Non BPL), Standard of living and type of houses and presented below in Table 9.7.

Table 9.7: Multiple enrolments of children as per income, standard of living and type of house

Multiple Enrolments of children as per Income, Standard of Living and Type of house										
District	BPL		Standard of Living				Type of House			
	YES	NO	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	Thatched	Ragged	Cemented	Other
Patna	29 (34.52%)	55 (65.48%)	5 (5.95%)	74 (88.1%)	5 (5.95%)	0	8 (9.52%)	26 (30.95%)	49 (58.33%)	1 (1.19%)
Gaya	65 (25.9%)	186 (74.10%)	13 (5.18%)	238 (94.82%)	0	0	3 (1.2%)	72 (28.68%)	176 (70.12%)	0
Bhagalpur	19 (35.19%)	35 (64.81%)	6 (11.11%)	33 (61.11%)	10 (18.59%)	5 (9.26%)	6 (11.11%)	11 (20.37%)	18 (33.33%)	19 (35.19%)
Supaul	30 (19.35%)	125 (80.65%)	35 (22.6%)	85 (54.8%)	4 (2.58%)	31 (2%)	18 (11.6%)	28 (18.1%)	93 (6%)	16 (10.32%)
Total	143 (26.29%)	458 (76.21%)	59 (10.85%)	430 (79.04%)	19 (0.18%)	36 (6.62%)	35 (6.43%)	137 (25.18%)	336 (61.76)	36 (6.62%)

It appears from the above table that 26.29% of the Multiple Enrolments of children are from the BPL category. 79.04% and 10.85% of the children having multiple enrolments were from the household having average and good standard of living respectively. 61.76% and 25.18% children having multiple enrolments were from the households having cemented and ragged houses respectively.

The graphical representation of the children having multiple enrolments as per BPL family is given in Figure 9.4.

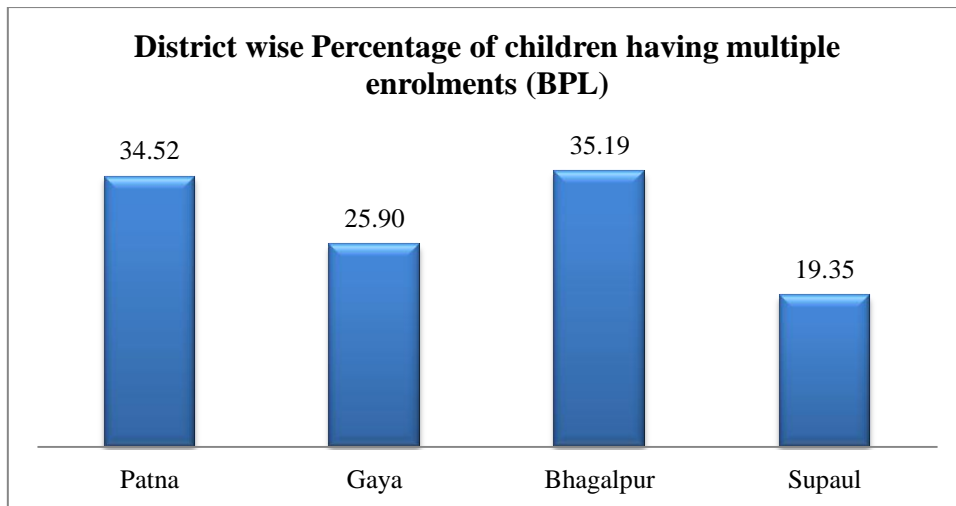


Figure 9.4: District wise percentage of children having multiple enrolments (BPL)

The graphical representation of the children having multiple enrolments distributed as per standard of living of the family is given in Figure 9.5.

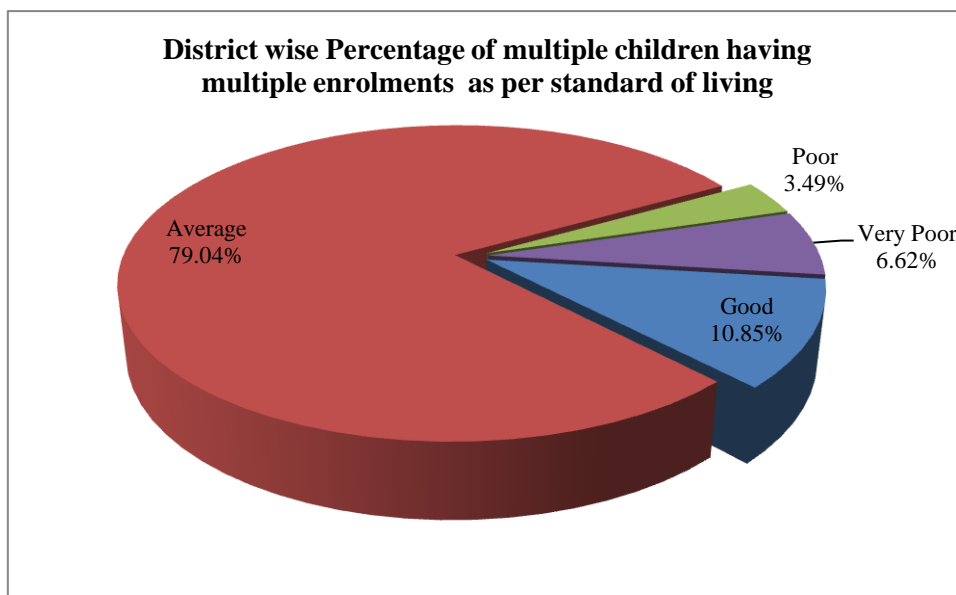


Figure 9.5: District wise percentage of children having multiple enrolments as per standard of living

The graphical representation of the children having multiple enrolments distributed as per type of house of the family is given in Figure 9.6.

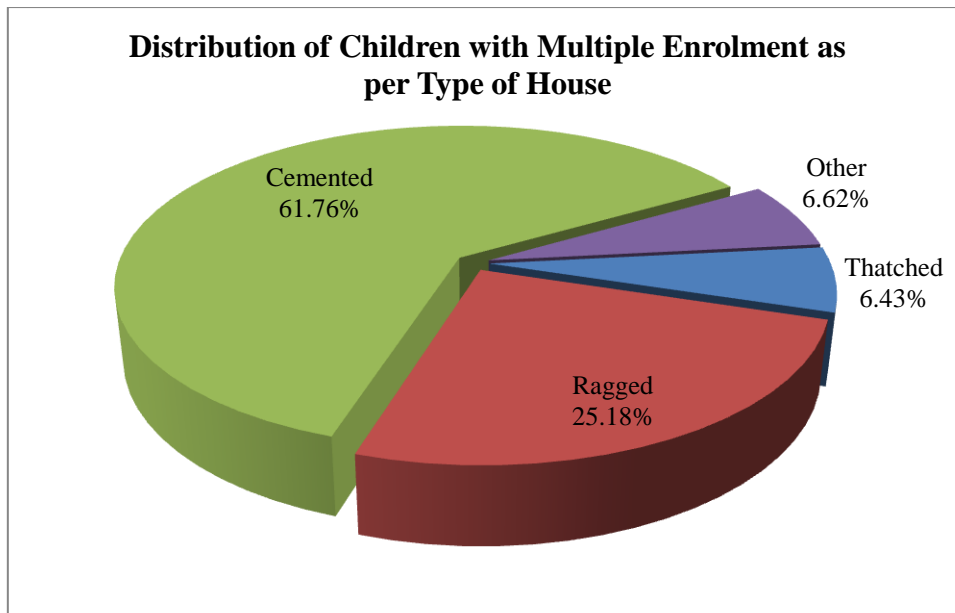


Figure 9.6: Distribution of children with multiple enrolments as per type of house

9.7. Reasons for Multiple Enrolments

The following reasons were enumerated by the parents for the multiple enrolments-

- to confer transfer certificates (TC) from the government schools parents resort to multiple enrolments. This is one the major reason behind dual enrolment in schools as identified by the CIMP team.
- The students are studying in private schools because parents perceive private education better in comparison to government but to get various benefits like school uniform, free books, mid day meal etc. from the government schools parents resort to multiple enrolments
- To avail government certificates and mark sheets, parents resort to multiple enrolments

9.8 Suggestions to overcome multiple enrolments

- Concept of “model school” as suggested by one of the education officer of Dobhi Block
- Stereotyped view of most of the guardians that English medium schools are better for study and government schools certificate is widely acceptable
- Making principal and teachers responsible for multiple enrolments as they remain in direct contact with students.

- There is a need to improve school wise P.T.R.

10. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This evaluation study tracked the population of 6-14 years children. The reason behind considering children of age group 6-14 years is that, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is Government of India's flagship programme for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, as mandated by 86th amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory Education to the Children of 6-14 years age group, a Fundamental Right. Enrolment in multiple schools (including private schools), enrolment in special training centres, actual out of school children, dropout children, migratory children, children with special needs (CWSN) etc. The major objectives of the present study were as under: -

- To track the category/religion/gender/age wise population of age group 0-14 year's children.
- To know the status of enrolment in different schools (including private schools).
- To know the enrolment in special training centres.
- To know the status of dropout children, migratory children and children with special needs (CWSN) etc.
- To assess the situation of duplication in enrolment.

10.1 Major Findings

Tracking of age, category and gender wise population of 0-14 years of age:-

- Out of 26,811 sample households, 21,044 households i.e., 78.49% were having children in the age group of 0-14 years while, 5,767 households i.e. 21.51% were not having any children in the age group of 0-14 years.
- 25.92% of the households were having single child while 30.81% households were having two children. 23.53%, 12.49% and 7.26% households were having three, four, five and more than five children respectively.
- There are total 51,789 children in the whole data collection sample. Out of the total children 41.62% were from Patna, 19.08% were from Gaya, 21.05% were from Bhagalpur and the rest 18.25% were from Supaul. 41.33% (21,404) children were in the age group of 0-5 years and 58.67% (30,385) children were in the age group of 6-14 years

- The age wise number of children and their percentage in the sample area are as under-

Age of Children	Number of Children	% Distribution of Children
0	1787	3.45%
1	2871	5.54%
2	4187	8.08%
3	4517	8.72%
4	3921	7.57%
5	4121	7.96%
6	4318	8.34%
7	3187	6.15%
8	4497	8.68%
9	2365	4.57%
10	4848	9.36%
11	2230	4.31%
12	4049	7.82%
13	2597	5.01%
14	2294	4.43%
Total	51789	100.00%

- Distribution of children in various categories is as under.

Category	Number	Percentage
General	5539	10.70%
SC	4694	9.06%
ST	211	0.41%
OBC	26214	50.62%
EBC	10659	20.58%
Mahadalit	4472	8.64%

- 53.16% children of age group 0-14 years are male while 46.84% children from the whole sample are female.

10.2 Status of Enrolment in School

- With taking the children of age group of 6-14, the enrolment percentage will be 91.4%. It means 8.6% children in the age group of 6-14 years are still out of schools.

District	School Going Children (Number)	School Going Children (%)	Out of School Children (Number)	Out of School Children (%)
Patna	12052	92.71%	948	7.29%
Gaya	5136	88.30%	681	11.70%
Supaul	4841	90.64%	500	9.36%
Bhagalpur	5752	92.30%	480	7.70%
Total	27781	91.4%	2609	8.6%

- Gaya district is having highest percentage of out of school children (11.7%) followed by Supaul (9.4%), Bhagalpur (7.7%). Patna (7.29%) was having lowest percentage of out of school children in the age group of 6-14 years.
- It was observed that most of the parents were not aware regarding the actual age of children and they were making approximation. Hence, it may be possible that some children not reaching the age of five/ six years have also been reported as five/six years. Second reason for inflating the age of the children were to get the benefit of enrolment in term of school uniform, free text book, mid day meal etc.
- Following reasons were pointed out for not sending the children to the schools.
 - ✓ To help family in livelihood-
 - ✓ Children working on Brick kiln
 - ✓ Girls helping family members in domestic work and bearing responsibilities of younger brothers and sisters in the family as the parents go out for livelihood.
 - ✓ Poverty
 - ✓ Uneducated parents who are not aware about the importance of education
 - ✓ Migration (migration of families as well as child)
 - ✓ Lack of proper guidance
 - ✓ Misunderstanding of the parents about appropriate Age for sending school. Some ignorant and uneducated parents feel that five/six years of age of child is not sufficient for send them to schools.
- 73.6% students were studying in the government schools while 26.4% children were studying in different private schools in the sample area. There was variation among the districts. In Patna district 61.2% students were studying in the government schools while in Supaul 92.96% students were studying in government schools. Similarly, 78.9% and 78.77% children were studying in government schools in Gaya and

Bhagalpur district respectively. These variations may be due to the urban ward taken in sample and their size.

There is no much significant difference on the basis of gender of out of school children except in the case of Patna.

- Total 52.5% male children were out of school along with total 47.5% of female children.
- In the category of out of school children 47.15% were females and 52.85% were males in Patna district. While 48.96% were females and 51.04% were males in Bhagalpur district. In Supaul, the percentage of male and female children was 58.2% and 41.8% respectively. The situation was reversed in Gaya district where, more percentage of female children was out of school as compared to male children.
- The attendance percentage of the students in the sample areas varied from 44% to 80% However, there was some improvement in the urban as well as rural areas where the attendance percentage was (72-75)%. The reasons for the poor attendance were as under:
 - ✓ Children were supposed to help their father and mother in household work/ agriculture work/ business work/ tea stall/ use of fertilizers/ help of father in Haats for selling of agriculture products
 - ✓ On the day of any type of function/ ceremony in the village, the percentage of students decline drastically.
 - ✓ Illiteracy of guardians and their poor level of awareness and vigilance
 - ✓ Poverty forces the boys/ girls to help their families either in domestic works or help in business as attendant
 - ✓ Methodology of teaching is not so attractive

The following measures were suggested by the parents and the teachers for improving the attendance:

- Creating awareness amongst the guardians
- Making aware the value system of the education
- Making teaching attractive and regular. This can be achieved only when the teachers are freed from other works like survey, distribution of appointment letters, functioning of booth level officers, block works etc.

10.3 Tracking of Children with Special Needs (CWSN)

- Total CWSN population in sample households is 0.4% (205) in the total population of the children (51143) age group of 0-14 years. Out of the 205 CWSNs, 61.95% are male while 38.05% are female.
- 70.73% of the parents of CWSNs expressed the need for special training centres for CWSN.
- 12.68% parents of CWSNs were aware regarding the availability of special training centres.
- 11.22% of the CWSN of age group of 0-14 years have been enrolled in special training centres. If we consider the age group of 6-14 years, 14.46% CWSNs are enrolled in special training centres.
- The major reasons cited by the respondent for not sending CWSNs to special training centres were unawareness of the available facilities, inadequate infrastructures, inadequately trained teachers, non availability of other facilities and transportation of the child from home to special training centre.

10.4 Status of Dropout Children

- The total dropout percentage in the sampled household was 1.80% in the age group of 6-14 years. In age wise dropout, highest dropout was at 14 year of age (4.78%) followed by 13 year of age (2.81%), 12 year age (2.64%), 10 year age (1.72%) and 8 year (0.94%) and 11 year (0.91%). The dropout from lower age group children was comparatively less than the higher age group children.
- Out of total dropout children, male children constitute 59.05% and female children constitute 40.95%.
- The highest dropout percentage were reported in Patna (3.0%) followed by Gaya (1.46%), Bhagalpur (0.70%) and Supaul (0.38%).
- 51.85% of the dropout children were from the BPL category. 22.22% and 64.61% of the dropouts were from the household having poor and average standard of living respectively. 22.22% and 41.14% dropouts were from the households having thatched and ragged houses respectively.

- Dropout is mainly because the children were put to work on Brick kiln and domestic work. Moreover, the children were left in the house to take care of the younger ones in the family as the adults go out for early livelihood as labourers. It was also observed that the children were helping their parents in their business like tea stall, Provision shop and agriculture operations.

10.5 Status of Migration of Children

- The total migration percentage in the sampled households was 2.82%.
- In age wise migration, highest migration was at 14 year (4.35%) followed by 11 year of age (3.19%), 10 year age (3.14%), 1 year age (3.11%) and 13 year (3.09%) and 12 year (2.94%). The lowest migration was for 0-1 year age group (1.94%).
- The highest migration percentage were reported in Supaul (6.38%) followed by Patna (3.15%), Gaya (0.70%) and Bhagalpur (0.89%).
- 43.89% migratory children are female and 56.11% migratory children students are male.
- The major reasons reported for migration were as under-
 - ✓ For livelihood parents along with children have moved outside
 - ✓ Social reasons like
 - ✓ Migration for studies
 - ✓ Migration to relatives' places such as grandfather, uncle etc. for better facilities

10.6 Multiple Enrolments of Children

- The percentage of total multiple enrolments of school going children in the sampled households was 2.01%.
- Multiple enrolments of school going children was highest at 8 year of age (2.36%), followed by 9 year of age (2.29%), 10 year of age (2.28%), 11 year of age (2.22%), 7 year of age (1.95%) and 14 year of age (1.82%). The lowest multiple enrolments were for 6 year age group (1.53%).
- The highest Multiple Enrolments of children percentage were reported in Gaya (4.89%) followed by Supaul (3.51%), Bhagalpur (0.95%) and Patna (0.71%).
- 37.68% students having Multiple Enrolments are female and 62.32% students having Multiple Enrolments are male.

- 26.29% of the Multiple Enrolments of children are from the BPL category.
- 79.04% and 10.85% of the children having multiple enrolments were from the household having average and good standard of living respectively.
- 61.76% and 25.18% children having multiple enrolments were from the households having cemented and ragged houses respectively.
- The following reasons were enumerated by the parents for the multiple enrolments-
 - ✓ to get transfer certificate (TC) from the government schools parents resort to multiple enrolments
 - ✓ to get various benefits like school uniform, free books, mid day meal etc. from the government schools parents resort to multiple enrolments

10.7. Comparison of Children as per census 2001 and 2011 in Bihar

Comparison of children (0-14 years) indicated in 2001 census who have reached the age of 10-14 years in 2011 (from the census figure) of same age group as per 2011 census. The following table provides the as mentioned scenario.

Age of Children	Expected no. of children who have reached to the age of 10 to 14 years respectively as on 2011 taking into account the data of 2001 census	Actual no. of children of age 10 to 14 years respectively as per census 2011	Difference
10	1381072	3848668	2467596
11	1804634	2385653	581019
12	2655903	3188267	532364
13	2578507	2185027	-393480
14	2585956	2312267	-273689
Total	11006072	13919882	2913810

There is a wide variation in the statistics of children of age 10, 11 and 12 years. The difference is to the tune of approximately more than 29 lakh children. From the above mentioned figures, the gap is visible.

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ANNEXURE - 1

Pretested Questionnaire Used in Study

चन्द्रगुप्त प्रबंध संस्थान पटना

0 से 14 वर्ष के बच्चों का ट्रेकिंग (सर्व शिक्षा अभियान)



जिला: _____

प्रखण्ड: _____

पंचायत: _____

परिवार संख्या	नाम	पिता / माता / संरक्षक का नाम	ग्राम (टोला) या बसाव क्षेत्र का नाम या मुहल्ला (शहरी)	परिवार में सदस्यों की संख्या	जाति	धर्म*	वर्ग* (सामाजिक कोटि)	क्या बी.पी.एल. के अंतर्गत आता है। हाँ-1, नहीं-2	रहन सहन का स्तर*	मकान का प्रकार*	0-14 वर्ष के बच्चों की संख्या	प्रत्येक बच्चे का उम्र/आयु वर्षों में (0-14)	बच्चे का लिंग पुरुष-1, महिला-2	विद्यालय में नामांकन किया है हाँ-1, नहीं-2	विद्यालय का नाम	अगर हाँ तो नामांकन का वर्ष	किस वर्ग में अध्ययन कर रहे हैं। (0-10) कक्षा	विद्यालय का प्रकार क्या है? सरकारी-1, प्राइवेट-2	शिक्षण का माध्यम*	क्या एक से अधिक विद्यालय में नामांकन है? हाँ-1, नहीं-2	अगर हाँ, तो कारण*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
(7) धर्म: हिन्दू=1, मुस्लिम=2, क्रिश्चन=3, सिख=4, बौद्ध=5, जैन=6, अन्य=7							(8) सामाजिक कोटि: सामान्य=1, अनुजाति=2, अनुजनजाति=3, पिछड़ा वर्ग=4, अत्यंत पिछड़ा वर्ग=5, महादलित=6							(10) अच्छा के लिए-1, औसत या साधारण के लिए-2, खराब के लिए-3, दयनीय के लिए-4							
(11) फूस के लिए-1, खपरैल के लिए-2, पक्का के लिए-3, अन्य-4							(20) शिक्षण का माध्यम: हिन्दी=1, उर्दू=2, अंग्रेजी=3, अन्य=4							(22) सरकारी सुविधाओं का लाभ उठाने के लिए-1, सरकारी प्रमाण पत्र के लिए-2, शिक्षा का माध्यम-3, घर से विद्यालय की दूरी-4, शिक्षकों की कमी-5, अच्छी पढ़ाई के लिए-6, अन्य-7							
(23) जीविकोपार्जन में परिवार का साथ-1, सामाजिक कारणों (जातपात या छुआछूत)-2, पढ़ने में रूची नहीं-3, शिक्षा के महत्व का अभाव-4, पलायन-5, घरेलू कार्य-6, सही मार्गदर्शन का न होना-7, अभी जाने की उम्र नहीं-8, सरकार द्वारा प्रदान करायी जाने वाली मुफ्त सुविधाओं से अपरिचित होना-9, अन्य-10							(25) जीविकोपार्जन के लिए-1, सामाजिक कारणों से-2, प्राकृतिक व भौगोलिक बाधाएँ-3, पढ़ाई के लिए-4, बेहतर सुविधाओं के लिए संबंधी के पास-5, अन्य कारण-6							(26) आर्थिक कारण-1, सामाजिक कारण-2, पढ़ने में रूची नहीं-3, निरस शिक्षण माध्यम-4, शिक्षकों की कमी-5, मुफ्त यातायात सुविधा नहीं है-6, सरकारी मुफ्त सुविधा से अपरिचित-7, घर की जिम्मेदारी-8, बाल विवाह-9, विद्यालय में बुनियादी सुविधाओं का न होना-10, पलायन-11, अन्य-12							

परिवार संख्या	विद्यालय में नामांकन नहीं कराने के कारण*																
	क्या आपके परिवार ने पलायन किया है? हाँ-1, नहीं-2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	अगर हाँ तो पलायन करने के कारण*																
	नामांकन कराने के पश्चात् भी विद्यालय नहीं जाने के कारण*																
	क्या बच्चे ने पढ़ाई छोड़ दी है हाँ-1, नहीं-2																
	पढ़ाई छोड़ने के कारण*																
	क्या कोई बच्चा विकलांग है? हाँ-1, नहीं-2																
	अगर हाँ, तो क्या उसे विशेष प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता है? हाँ-1, नहीं-2																
	अगर हाँ, तो प्रशिक्षण हेतु कोई व्यवस्था है? हाँ-1, नहीं-2																
	क्या विकलांग बच्चे का नामांकन किसी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में किया गया है? (हाँ-1, नहीं-2)																
	क्या इस प्रकार के प्रशिक्षण से आप संतुष्ट हैं? (हाँ-1, नहीं-2)																
	यदि नहीं तो असंतुष्टि का कारण*																
	विकलांग बच्चे के विशेष प्रशिक्षण को उपयोगी बनाने हेतु आपके सुझाव*																
	बच्चे के नामांकन में सुधार लाने हेतु सुझाव*																
	एक से अधिक विद्यालय में नामांकन रोकने हेतु आपके सुझाव*																
	उपस्थिति प्रतिशत बढ़ाने हेतु आपके सुझाव*																
	ड्रॉप आउट को कम करने के लिए आपके सुझाव*																

(28) घरेलू कार्य-1, दैनिक मजूदारी-2, पढ़ने में रुचि नहीं-3, सामाजिक बाधाएँ-4, आर्थिक बाधाएँ-5, पलायन-6, बाल विवाह-7, शिक्षकों का वर्ताव (व्यवहार) अच्छा नहीं-8, प्रेरणा का अभाव-9, अन्य-10	(34) प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों का अभाव-1, शिक्षकों का व्यवहार सही नहीं-2, उपयुक्त उपकरण नहीं है (बैसाखी, ब्रेल टाइपराइटर आदि)-3, केन्द्र पर बनियादी सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं (शौचालय, रैम आदि)-4, प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र दूर हैं-5, अन्य-6
(35) प्रशिक्षित और प्रेरित अध्यापकों का होना-1, बुनियादी सुविधाएँ हो-2, विकलांग बच्चों और अभिभावकों में जागरूकता फैलाना-3, अन्य-4	(36) प्रेरित अध्यापकों का होना-1, प्रधानाध्यापक का नेतृत्व क्षमता-2, प्रशासनिक मुद्दे सुधारना (आपसी विश्वास एवं इच्छाशक्ति)-3, जागरूकता फैलाना-4, शिक्षकों की कमी को पूरा करना (पी.टी.आर. बढ़ाना)-5, मुफ्त यातायात सुविधा का होना-6, नामांकन अभियान-7, अन्य-8
(37) प्रधानाध्यापक की जवाबदारी तय करना-1, पी.टी.आर-2, शिक्षा के माध्यम/तरीके को आकर्षक बनाना-3, उपस्थिति कम होने पर मुफ्त सुविधा ना देना-4, अन्य-5	(38) उपस्थिति कम होने पर मुफ्त सुविधा का होना-1, जागरूकता फैलाना-2, सही मार्गदर्शन-3, पढ़ाई के माध्यम को आकर्षक बनाना-4, नियमित पढ़ाई-5, अन्य-6
(39) जागरूकता-1, पी.टी.आर. बढ़ाना-2, नियमित पढ़ाई-3, शिक्षा के माध्यम को आकर्षक बनाना-4, सही मार्गदर्शन का होना-5, मुफ्त यातायात सुविधा देना-6, बालिकाओं के लिए मुफ्त मार्गदर्शन देना-7, बुनियादी सुविधाएँ प्रदान करना (शौचालय आदि)-8, अभिभावकों में शिक्षा के महत्व को समझाना और प्रेरित करना-9	