

Chapter-4

The Research Setting

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A. BASIRHAT: THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

According to Ptolemy's *Tractatus* on geography, written in the second Century A.D., the ancient land of Gangaridi was stretched between the rivers Bhagirathi-Hooghly (lower Ganga) and Padma – Meghna. The modern day 24 Parganas was the southern and the south-western territory of that legendary kingdom.

Archeological excavation at Berachampa village in Deganga P.S. proves that though the area was not directly attached to the rule of the Guptas, yet it could not show their cultural influence.

Huieng Tsang visited 30 Buddhist Bihars and 100 Hindu Temples in India and some of these were in the Greater 24 Parganas region.

The district was not a part of Sheshanka's unified Bengal kingdom known as Gauda, but it is assumed that the district which was the South-West frontier territory of ancient Bengal, was comprised of under the rule of Bharmapala. The Pala rule was not quite strong in this part as no excavation uncovered any of Buddhist Pala antiquities but a lot of Hindu Sena sculptures.

Basirhat has a long history of farmers' movement like Tevaga Andolan. Basirhat was connected to Kolkata by a narrow-gauge railway (the Martin Company railway) for a long time; it is non-existent now.

Not far from Basirhat is Sikra- Kulingram, the birthplace of Swami Brahmananda, the first president of Ramkrishna Mission, who took an important role in expanding education amongst the rural children.

Geographical location and climate :

The climate of North 24 Parganas is tropical, like the rest of the Gangetic West Bengal. The hallmark is the Monsoon, which lasts from early June to Mid September. The weather remains dry during the winter (mid November to Mid February) and goes humid during summer.

Annual Rainfall stands at 1,579 mm (Normal); Temperature goes upto 41⁰C in May (Max.) and plunges to 10⁰C in January (Min.); Relative humidity varies between 50 per cent in March & 90 per cent in July.

Basirhat is located at 22.66⁰N 88.89⁰E. It has an average elevation of 6 metres (19 feet). Basirhat is situated near the river Ichamati which is a branch river of Ganges. It is well connected with Kolkata by rail (65 km) as part of the Kolkata suburban Railway network. It is very near to Bangladesh. It is 42 Km away from Barasat on the Barasat – Basirhat – Hasnabad branch line of Eastern Railway.

Demography : Basirhat Block I

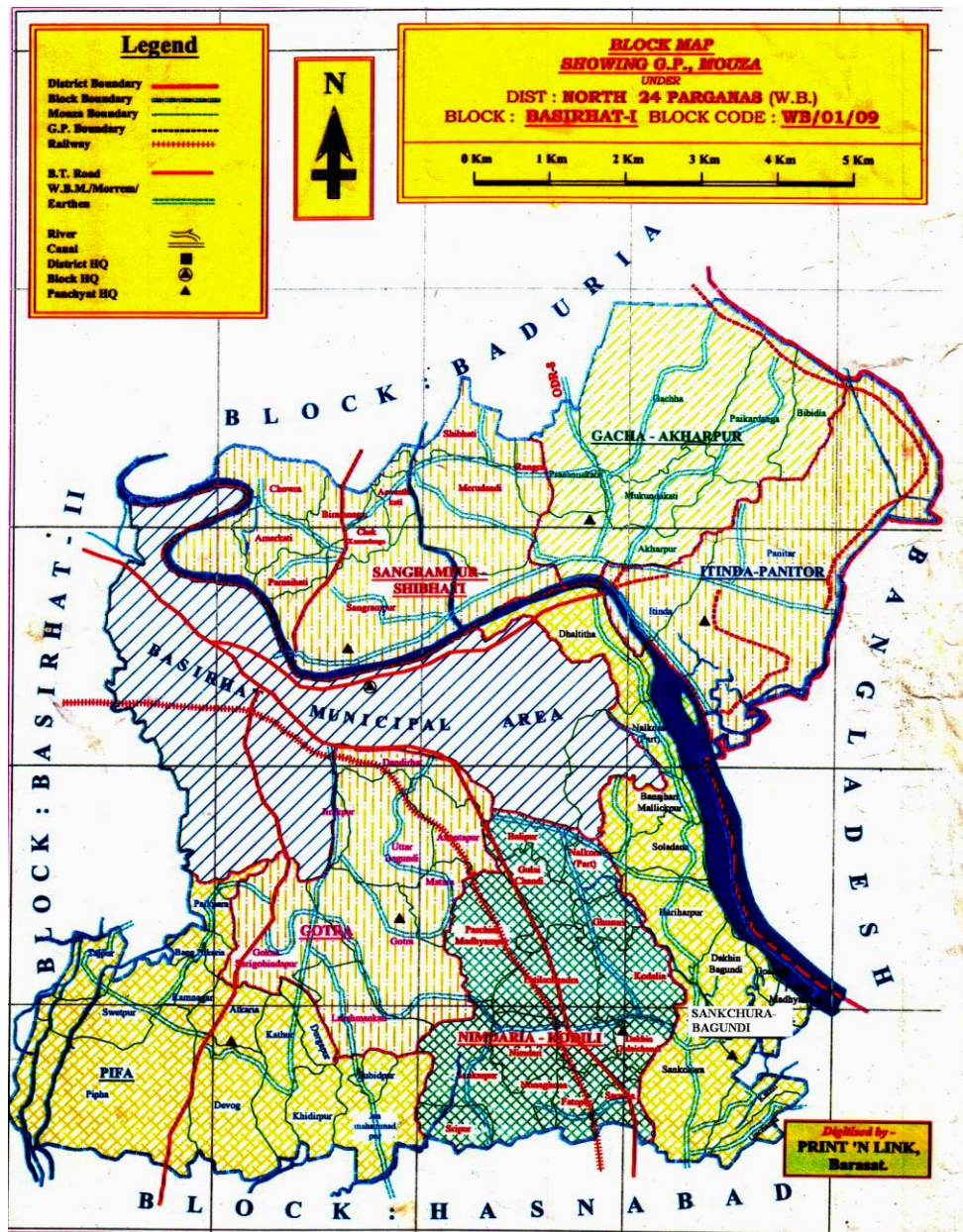
Basirhat is one of the densely populated subdivisions in West Bengal situated at Bangladesh border more than 70 per cent people solely depend on agriculture. Like other parts of West Bengal, the main cultivators in the district are mainly small and marginal in land possession. The cross border immigration and illicit trade have made the economy and the social fabric a complex one. So, a kind of acculturation process is also going on along and across the border and the agriculture as well as agrarian life process have been impacted the highest. So, some people in this area think better to get their children involved in cross border trade laboured in the brick industry. So, selecting Basirhat Block I (rural) as our study area will make us able to delineate the real picture of drop-out of girl students at primary level in a unique social ambience of rural or urbanite Bengal. The dominating economy of sub-marginal and marginal agrarian category of farmers indicates a bleak capability for investing, whatever might be the amount, after the education of the children. Sending the dropout children including girls for cross border trade activities might be perceived as a means to earn something to support their family.

GIRLS' DROP OUT IN PRIMARY EDUCATION: THE DESTINY AND AGONY

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The table 4.1 presents the demography of 17 villages under study. It shows that village Itinda has got the highest male population (53.6 per cent) followed by Biramnagar (53.6 per cent) and Pifa (52.2 per cent). So, these villages are rather male dominating. Village Ramnagar has got the highest female population (51 per cent) followed by Shankhchura (49.9 per cent) and Gacha (49.4 per cent).

In analyzing gender differences, in terms of their percentile contribution, it has been found that villages Itinda and Biramnagar have got the highest 4.7 per cent of differences of male and female population, followed by Pifa and Soladana the demography presents the social, gender, economic and cultural dynamics. These dynamics are influencing the process of education and socialization. The present research work, which concerns to problem of girl child, primarily deals with a gender dimension in education. It is expected that the composition of demography has got both integral and intrigued contribution to the educational performance of the girl child.



Basirhat Block I (Rural) : The Research Locale

Table 4.1: Village wise and gender wise literacy status : Basirhat Block I

Village	Population	Male	Per cent	Female	Per cent
Pifa	5211	2722	52.2	2489	47.7
Gotra	4939	2554	51.7	2385	48.2
Sangrampur	6540	3399	51.9	3141	48.0
Akharpur	5284	2701	51.1	2583	48.8
Gachha	5791	2927	50.5	2864	49.4
Panitar	12608	6477	51.3	6113	48.4
Itinda	7519	4038	53.6	3681	48.9
Purba Madhyampur	129	67	51.9	62	48.1
Shankchura	2623	1313	50.0	1310	49.9
Atkaria	1126	567	50.3	541	48
Lakshankati	2766	1411	51.0	1355	48.9
Ramnagar	1019	499	48.9	520	51.0
Anantapur	2024	1046	51.1	998	48.8
Gulai chandi	1432	737	51.4	495	48.5
Biramnagar	1948	1020	52.3	928	47.6
Soladana	2476	1288	52.0	1188	47.9
Dakshin Gulaichandi	1198	610	50.9	588	49.0

Source : B.D.O. Office, Basirhat- I Block

The table 4.1 presents the literacy status of the villages under study. The table elicits that the village Purba Madhyampur has got the highest level of male literacy and Atkaria has got the lowest level of male literacy. So far, the Atkaria has got the highest female literacy and Purba Madhyampur has got the village lowest level of female literacy (31.07per cent). It is also observable that female literacy of all the villages are running well below 50per cent. The status indicates that some of the villages still display a poor level of literacy level, even below the national level. It has altogether a telling impact on the drop-out performance.

Table 4.2: Literacy status of the villages under study

Village	Population male Literate	Male	Literate (per cent)	Population Female literate	Literate (per cent)
Pifa	2971	1726	58.09	1245	41.90
Gotra	2462	1411	57.31	1051	42.68
Sangrampur	4120	2266	55.00	1854	45.00
Akharpur	2617	1491	56.97	1126	43.07
Gachha	3375	1887	55.91	1488	44.08

Panitar	6820	3998	58.77	2804	41.22
Itinda	4128	2416	58.52	1712	41.47
Purba Madhyampur	41	28	68.29	13	31.70
Shankchura	1419	795	56.02	624	43.97
Atkaria	629	332	52.78	279	47.21
Lakshmankati	1143	660	57.74	483	42.25
Ramnagar	456	246	53.94	210	46.05
Anantapur	907	530	58.43	377	41.56
Gulai Chandy	914	516	56.45	398	43.54
Biramnagar	1092	597	54.67	495	45.32
Soladana	1122	657	58.55	465	41.44
Dakshin Gulaichandy	716	419	58.51	297	41.48

Source: B.D.O. Office, Basirhat- I Block

It has been found that (table 4.3) the village Dakshin Bagundi has got the highest male SC population (54.79 per cent) and Pachim Madhyampur has got lowest male SC population (47.22 per cent). It is also discernible that the village Pachim Madhyampur has got the highest female SC population and Dakshin Bagundi has got lowest SC female population. The only village Pifa has got ST male population and has got 51.04 per cent of the female ST population. It is also interesting to take note that the two villages viz Dashin Bagundi and Shankhchura have got wider gap between male to female population i.e. around 9 per cent; this is somehow a larger gap and needs a precise study to take proper note of the character.

Table 4.3: The distribution of SC and ST population of some of the selected villages

Village	Population	Population SC	Male SC	Per cent age	Female SC	Per cent age
Pifa	3230	438	221	50.45	217	49.54
Gotra	2760	47	23	48.93	24	51.06
Paschim Madhyampur	1310	72	34	47.22	38	52.77
Akharpur	1590	592	306	51.68	286	48.31
Gachha	2630	1410	706	50.07	704	49.92
Panitar	8360	5185	2661	51.32	2524	48.67
Itinda	3970	933	485	51.98	448	48.0
Dakshin Bagundi	1320	73	40	54.79	33	45.20
Shankchura	1230	207	112	54.10	95	45.89
Village	M. ST	Per cent age		F. ST	Per cent age	
Pifa	257	48.95		268	51.04	

Source: B.D.O. Office, Basirhat- I Block

The district has got a good educational set up and is well distributed across the geography of the district. A list of educational institution are given below (table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Type of institution

Type of institution	Numbers (2000-2001)
Primary school	3,799
Middle school	163
High school	510
Higher Secondary	328
Degree college	37
Technical school and colleges	16

Source: www.north24parganas.nic.in

Climate : The (table 4.5) district is well drenched by an average annual rain fall of 1,579 mm. and the temperature of the district is ranging from 10⁰C – 41⁰C during winter and summer spell.

Table 4.5: Climate

Climate	
Description	Particulars
Rainfall	1,579mm(Normal)
Temperature	41 ⁰ C in May(Max) and 10 ⁰ C in January(Min)
Relative Humidity	Between 50per cent in March & 90per cent in July
Soil Status	varies from sandy to clay loam
Ratio of land	High: Medium: Low=17:44:39

Source: www.north24parganas.nic.in

Land use : Agriculture – Land use pattern depicts the reciprocal and proportionate allotment of lands on different crops or animal or fish enterprises. A land utilization pattern does not mean only a biophysical distribution, it has got a host of socio-economic and cultural information, livelihood, wage, income, migration, occupation, traditional folk and cultural inputs and so on. The table (4.6) shows that out of the total land 0.367 per cent is forest land followed by 24.27 per cent cultivable area, 23.66 per cent is net cropped area, 0.052 per cent is current fallow land, 0.041per cent cultivable waste land, 2.83 per cent total vested land, and 48.75 per cent is gross cropped area.

Table 4.6: The distribution of the land use pattern : North 24 Parganas

Land Use		
Description	Area in hector	Per cent
Forest Land	4,221	0.367
Cultivable Area	2,71,845	24.27
Net cropped Area	2,64,952	23.66
Current fallow land	587	0.052
Cultivable wasteland	465	0.041
Total vested Land	31,791.72	2.83
Gross cropped Area	5,45,945	48.75

Source : www.north24parganas.nic.in

Irrigation : Agriculture of Basirhat is well supported by a network of diverse irrigation devices and is indicative of high density agriculture. When agriculture turns highly intensive, it invites higher family labour engagement and intensity of enterprise is to be directed for yield and better return. The irrigation system of the district is pre dominantly supported by shallow tube well devices. The account of other source of irrigation are also given herewith.

Table 4.7: Irrigation

Irrigation	
Type	Area (Ha.)
Net area irrigated	1,67,128
Source	No
DTW	235
Major RLI[Electrified 97, Diesel run 63]	160
STW	54,753
Others	1,245
High capacity DTW	51
Medium capacity DTW	16
Low capacity DTW	178
Govt. shallow Tubewell	407

Source : www.north24parganas.nic.in

Health : The district has got a good infrastructure for rendering health services. It has got 7 rural hospitals, 15 primary health centers, which show that the rural people enjoy a good access, to health infrastructure and service as well.

Table 4.8: Health facilities

Health Facilities		
Type of Hospital/Health centre	Numbers (2000-01)	Number of Beds (2000-01)
District Hospital	01	500
Sub Divisional Hospital	04	870
State General Hospital	08	872
ESI Hospital	01	200
Rural Hospital	07	228
Block Primary Health Centre	15	-

B. The background information : Respondents and their families

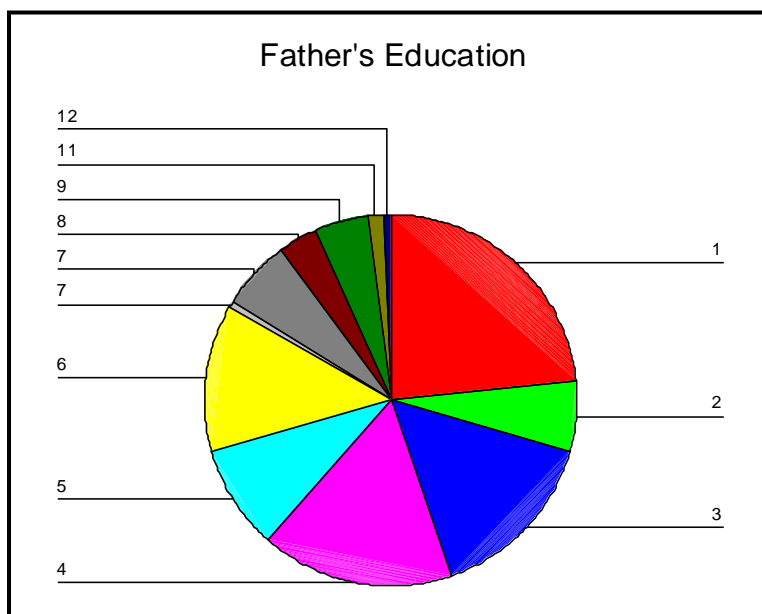
The agro-economic and socio-cultural background of school drop-outs families: The issues and factors

The respondents are behaviorally disposed of and socially elicited through the score of predicting characters, may be branded as predictors variables, which in turn, provide a meticulous description of their social set up and community ambience. Drop out, by being social and economic consequences, rightly deserves an objective analysis of the background information. The already identified and isolated causal factors and consequent factors could rightly be a provider of basket of agro-economy and socio cultural characters may be branded as background information.

Table 4.9: Father's education

No. of years of schooling	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent	Cumulative per cent
1	35	23.3	23.3	23.3
2	9	6.0	6.0	
3	23	15.3	15.3	29.3
4	25	16.7	16.7	44.7
5	14	9.3	9.3	61.3
6	19	12.7	12.7	70.7

7	1	7	7	83.3
8	9	6.0	6.0	84.0
9	5	3.3	3.3	90.0
10	7	4.7	4.7	93.3
11	2	1.3	1.3	98.0
12	1	7	7	93.3
Total	150	100.0	100.0	100.0



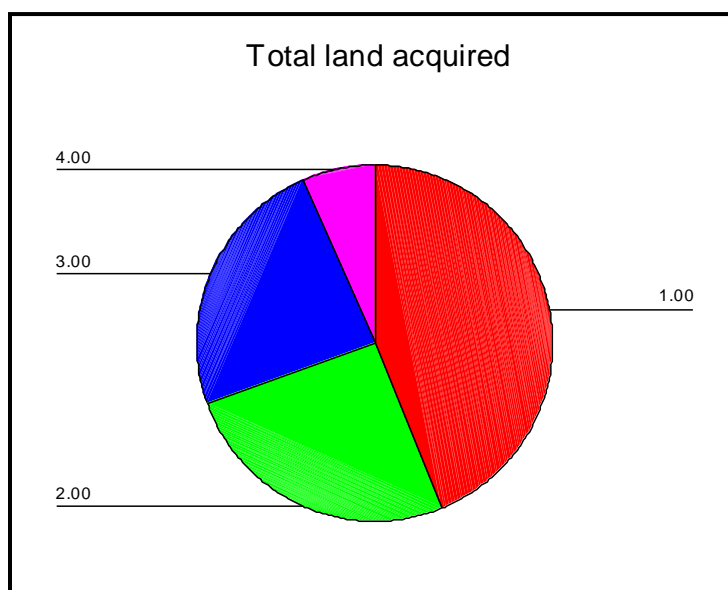
Father's education level, among the families of respondents, has been found to the category of 1 year of schooling of 23.3 per cent of the fathers'. 16.7per cent of the father's are having 4 years of schooling experiences. While 15.5per cent of the fathers are having 3 years of schooling, only a single father is having 12 years of schooling experiences. Other frequencies and per centage of educational level of the father are given in the table-

Revelation : It has been found that fathers' educational experiences in the study area have stood on a poor attainment level. So, it is anticipated that the girl's motivation for educational attainment shall be governed, to a good extent, by the level of educational attainment made by the father of the girl himself.

Table 4.10: Land ownership status of the families of dropout girls

Category (Cottah)	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent	Cumulative per cent
1	66	44.0	44.0	44
2	38	25.3	25.3	69.3
3	36	24.0	24.0	93.3
4	10	6.7	6.7	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	-

Category-1: 0-5, Category-2: 5-10; Category-3: 10-15; Category-4: 15 -20.

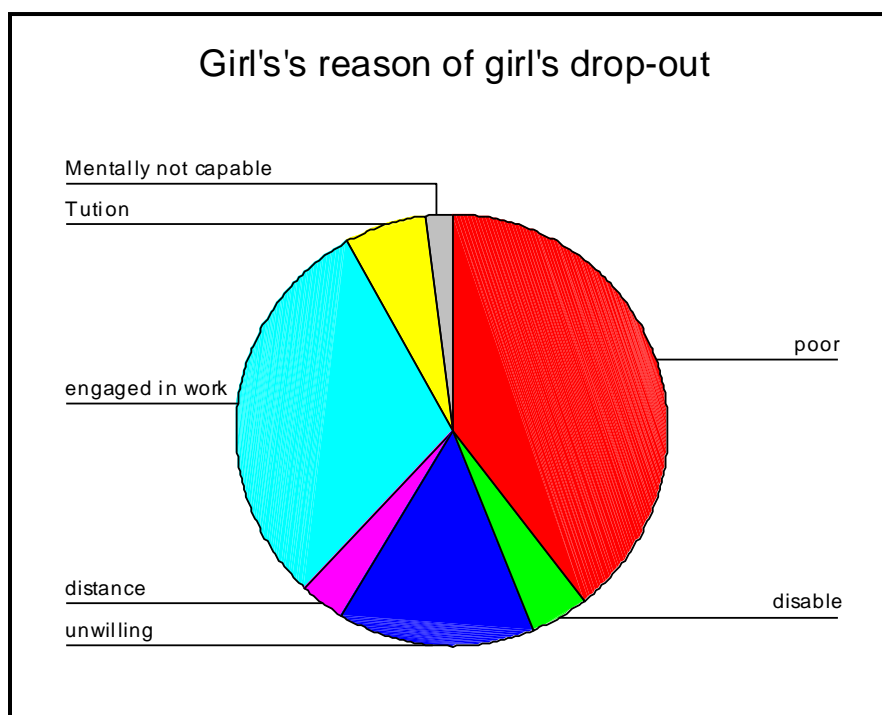


Most of the respondents (69.3 per cent) are having a size of holding ranging from 1 to 100 cottas of land, that is, a miniscule size of holding, even below 1ha/capita.

Revelation : Most of the families are belonging to a sub -marginal category of farmers, it rightly has to depend on an ancillary source of income other than agriculture.

Table 4.11: Perceived reason of girl drop-out

Reasons	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent	Cumulative per cent
Poor	59	39.3	39.3	39.3
Physically disable	7	4.7	4.7	44.0
Low motivation	22	14.7	14.7	58.7
Distance from school	5	3.3	3.3	62.0
Engagement in work	45	30.0	30.0	92.0
Tution	9	6.0	6.0	98.0
Low mental capability	3	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	



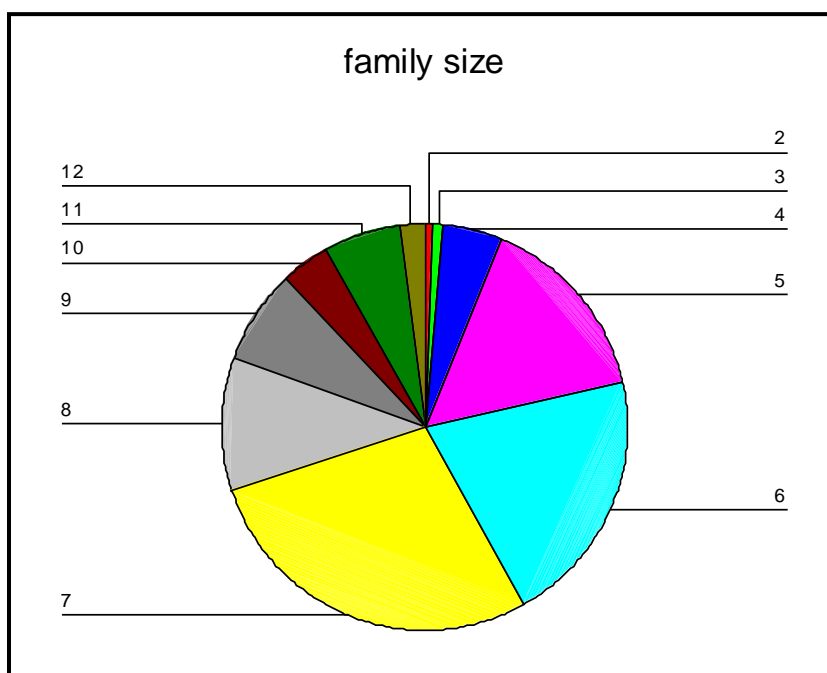
The classified data as retained in the table (4.11) appraises that around 40 per-cent of girls drop-out have identified poverty as the main reasons for culmination of their school days. Interestingly, 30 per cent of the girls do think that they have been dropped-out because they had to perform house hold chores and duty.

Revelation : This is an interesting revelation and we find here is that girls engagement in household activities, as per the view of the mother's of the girls drop-out, is not the reason of that importance (2.7 per cent table above); but the drop-out girls themselves thought that this is one of the most important contributory factors which has led them to this sorrow state of affairs. So, there is a perceptual difference in identifying the reasons for drop-out consequences of the girls.

Table 4.12: Family size (No. of family members)

No. of Family members	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent	Cumulative per cent
2	1	0.7	0.7	0.7
3	1	0.7	0.7	1.3
4	7	4.7	4.7	6.0
5	23	15.3	15.3	21.3
6	31	20.7	20.7	42.0
7	42	28.0	28.0	70.0
8	16	10.7	10.7	80.7
9	11	7.3	7.3	88.0
10	6	4.0	4.0	92.0

11	9	6.0	6.0	98.0
12	3	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	



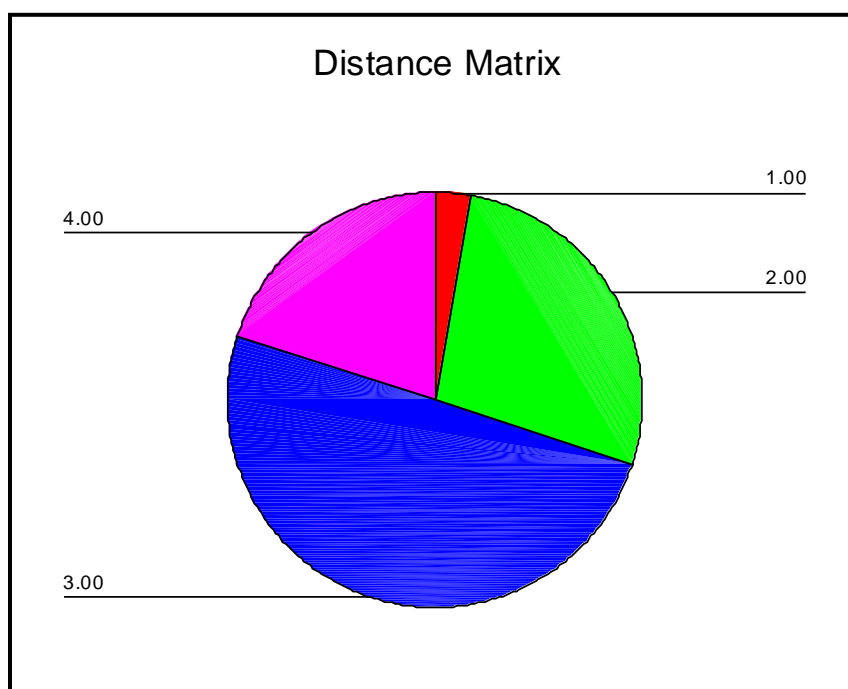
It has been elicited from the tabulated information that 70.0 per cent of the respondents are having a family size consisting of 2-7 numbers, and 30 per cent of the families are sustaining family members ranging from 8 to 12.

Revelation : The families of the drop-outs are to thrive on a small piece of land (5 cotta to 2 Bighas) and at the same time are to support a family size with 5-8 family members on an average. In present day situation, this is how a 'large size' family thrives under stress of scanty land resource.

Table 4.13: Distance matrix (distance from school in Km)

Kilometer	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent	Cumulative per cent
1.00	4	2.7	2.7	2.7
2.00	41	27.3	27.3	30.0
3.00	75	50.0	50.0	80.0
4.00	30	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Category-1: 0-7, Category-2: 7-10; Category-3: 10-13; Category-4: 13 & above.

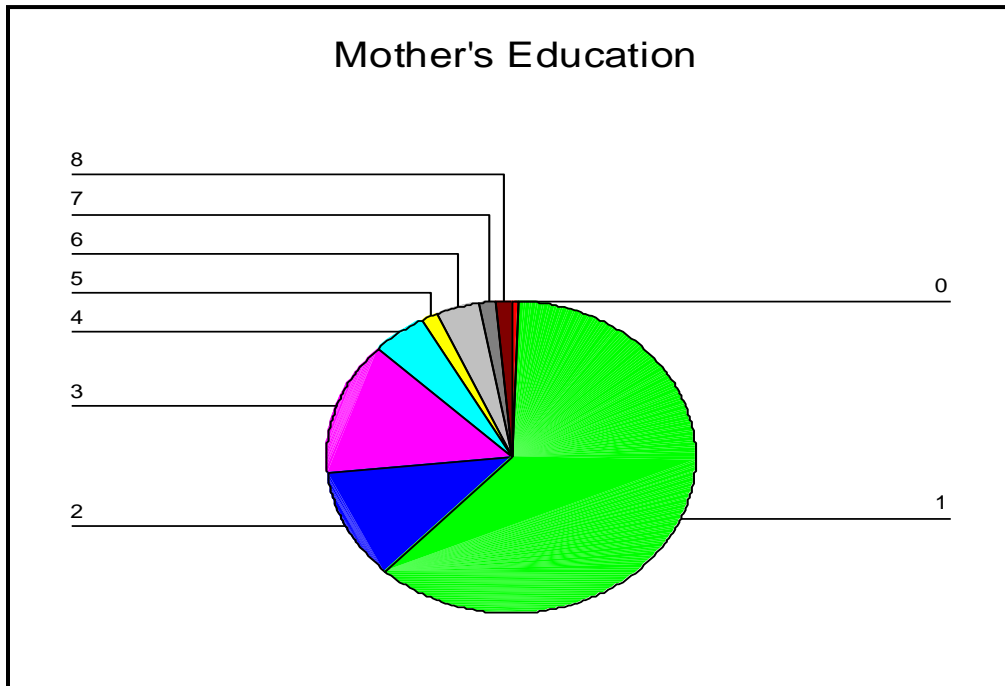


It has been elicited from the tabulated information (4.13) that 77.3 per cent schools are existing within 2-3 km radii, and 20 per cent of the schools are existing within 3-4 km of distance. Only 2.7 per cent school are stationing within a distance 2 km.

Revelation : So, this conjugated value of the distance (2-3 km) suggests that for the younger children, the school is not that accessible given they are to attend the school on foot. However, for the children of upper classes, it is somehow accessible.

Table 4.14: Mother's education

No. of years of schooling	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent	Cumulative per cent
0	1	0.7	0.7	0.7
1	92	61.3	61.3	62.0
2	17	11.3	11.3	73.3
3	21	14.0	14.0	87.3
4	7	4.7	4.7	92.0
5	2	1.3	1.3	93.3
6	6	4.0	4.0	97.3
7	2	1.3	1.3	98.7
8	2	1.3	1.3	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

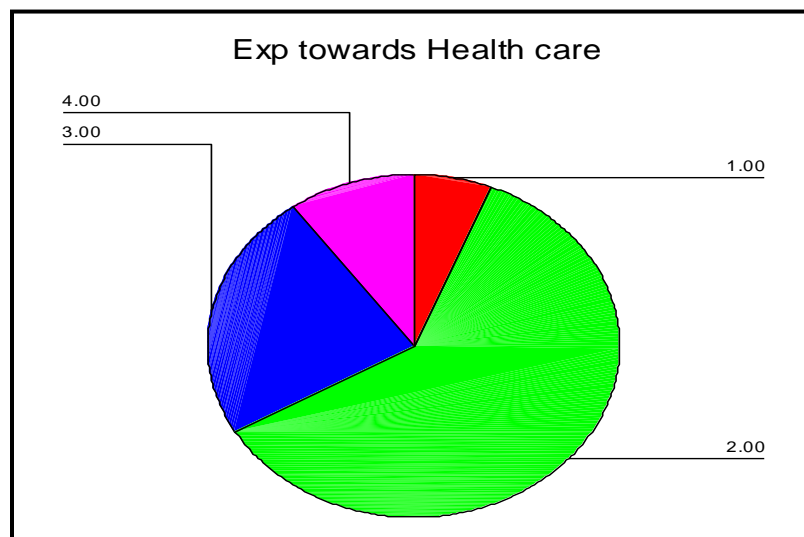


The table (4.14) envisages that 72.6 per cent of the mothers have undergone a schooling period of 1-2 years only. This would suggest that with this marginal educational experiences, it is very difficult for the mothers themselves to motivate and technically guide their girl children to attend primary education.

Table 4.15: Expenditure towards health care

Expenditure category	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent	Cumulative per cent
1.00	9	6.0	6.0	6.0
2.00	91	60.7	60.7	66.7
3.00	35	23.3	23.3	90.0
4.00	15	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Category-1: 0-500, Category-2: 501-1500; Category-3: 1501-2500; Category-4: 2501 & above.



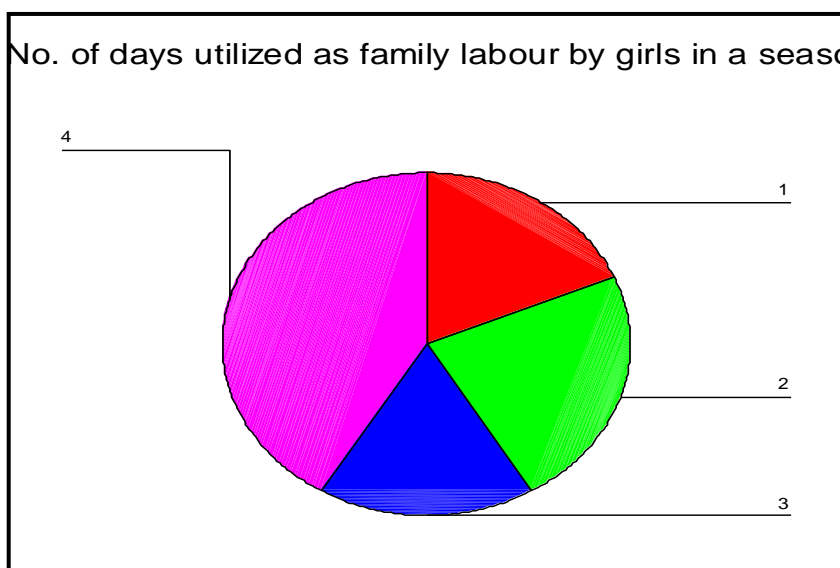
The table (4.15) reveals that 90 per cent of the families of drop-out have to incur a maximum annual expenditure of Rs. 500 to 2,500 after health care. The rest 10 per cent of the respondents are to defray an expenditure of 2,500 and above after family health care.

Revelation : This is enough to indicate that even the families of marginal resources have to incur a substantive amount after their health care. This investment of course stands large for a family of sub marginal income level this got a negative bearing on allocating expenditure after other aspect like education as well.

Table 4.16: Number of days utilized as family labour by girls in a season

Category (Days)	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent	Cumulative per cent
1	28	18.7	18.7	18.7
2	34	22.7	22.7	41.3
3	26	17.3	17.3	58.7
4	62	41.3	41.3	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Category-1: 0-50, Category-2: 51-100; Category-3: 101-150; Category-4: 151 & above.



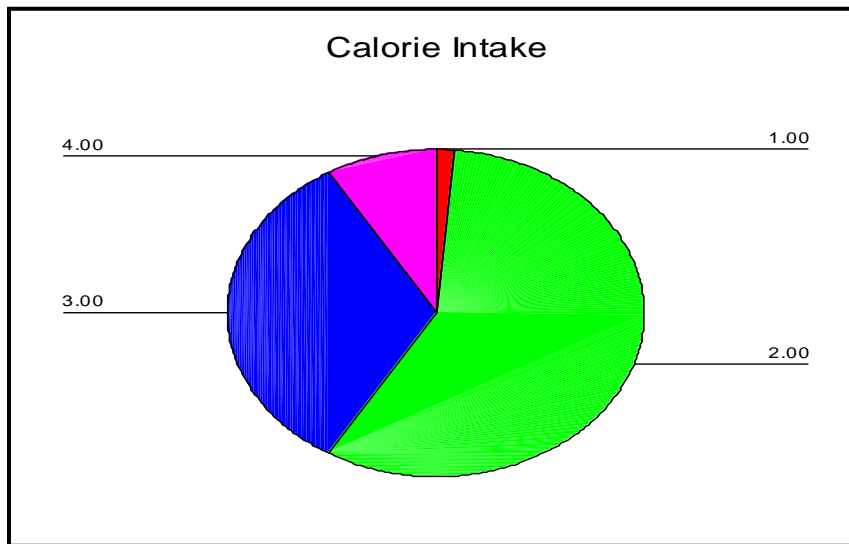
The table (4.16) reveals that 43.1per cent of the girl's drop-out are engaged as family labour for catering to farm based activities for more than fifteen days in a season. 17.3per cent are engaged to the extent of 1-2 week (7-14 days in a season) so, 58.7per cent of the girls' drop-out are being engaged in productive activities in farm economy to the extent of 7 -15 days in a season.

Revelation : This engagement in 7-15 days in a season go a long way in pulling the girls formal educational process back to a seasonal absence, a staggered absence during the peak hours of cropping season has the potential threat on distorting the normal schooling process.

Table 4.17: Calorie intake by the drop out girl

Category (Calorie)	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent	Cumulative per cent
1	2	1.3	1.3	1.3
2	86	57.3	57.3	58.7
3	49	32.7	32.7	91.3
4	13	8.7	8.7	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Category-1: 0-1000, Category-2: 1000-2000; Category-3: 2000-3000; Category-4: 3000 & above.

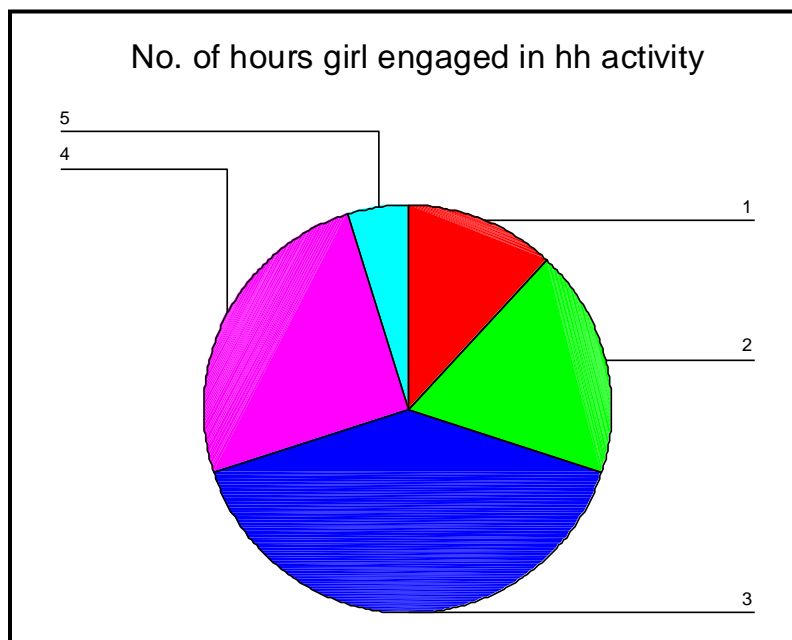


It has been elicited from the table (4.17) that 57.3 per cent of girls are accessing a calorie consumption level of just 1000 – 2000 calorie/head/day, while 32.7 per cent of them are taking in 2000 – 3000 calorie/day/head.

Revelation : So, most of the girls, dropped out of the schooling process have also been suffering from low to very low calories intake, that poses a threat to their health status and continuity of education as well.

Table 3.18: Number of hours engaged in house hold activity (Mothers)

Working hours/day	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent	Cumulative per cent
0-1	2	1.3	1.3	1.3
1-2	86	57.3	57.3	58.7
2-3	49	32.7	32.7	91.3
3-4	13	8.7	8.7	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

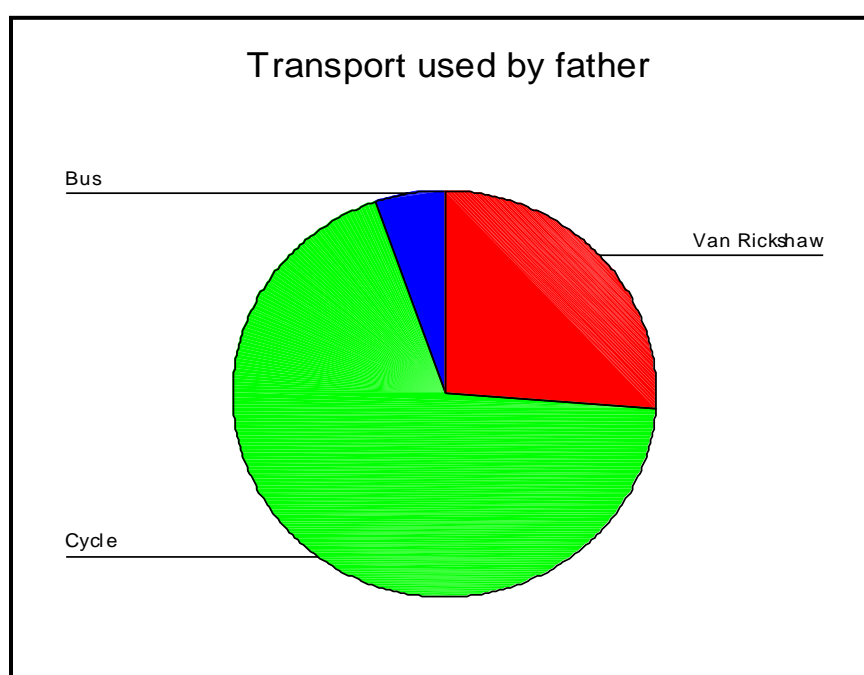


The table (4.18) communicates that 91.3 per cent of the girls dropout are engaged in household chores or activities for 1-3 hrs in a day. This kind of engagement is bound to have pulling out effect on the girls and girls are supposed to withdraw from the formal schooling process.

Revelation : Poverty, engagement in household activity and school drop-out have created, what we say call, a socially vicious cycle. The challenges are how to overcome this proximity of causal factors or other way round to make a segregation intervention to deal with the issues of isolates.

Table 4.19 : Means of transportation followed by father

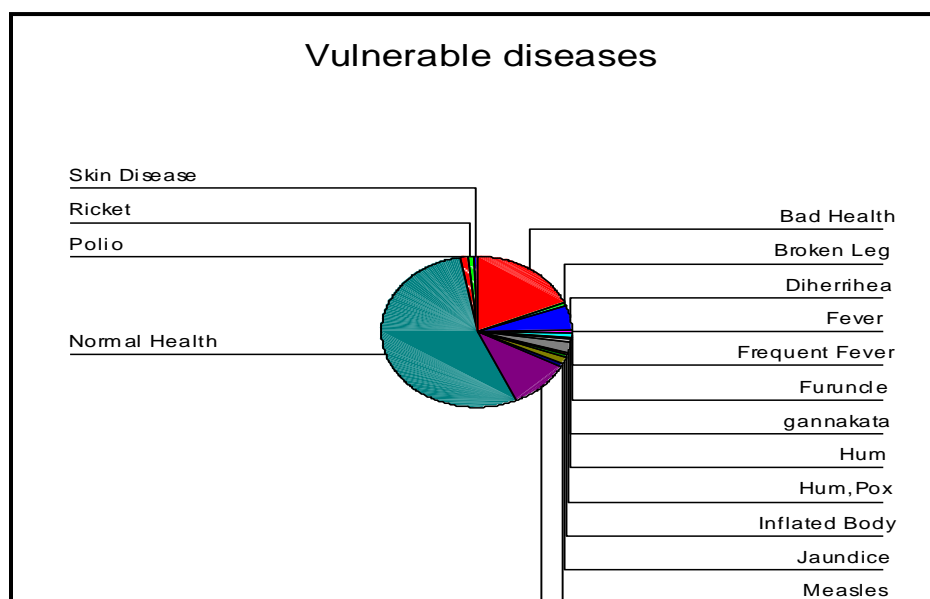
Mode of Transportation	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent	Cumulative per cent
Van Rickshaw	39	26.0	26.0	26.0
Cycle	103	68.7	68.7	94.7
Bus	8	5.3	5.3	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	



The table (4.19) generates an interesting data that about 69 per cent of the farmer of drop-out girls use bicycle as means of transport. The previous data depict that the families under study are mostly presenting the sub-marginal or marginal economic categories of the rural population and fathers are mostly engaged in farming and in some miniscule business activities and for whom bicycle, is a natural selection for their movement.

Table 4.20: Disease vulnerability and health status

Disease vulnerability	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent	Cumulative per cent
Sickly/Fever /Frequent fever	30	20.1	20.1	20.1
Handicapped	1	0.7	0.7	20.8
Medium /Normal health	97	64.7	64.7	85.5
Polio/Ricket	3	2	2	87.5
Measles / Hum/ Pox/ Skin diseases	9	4.8	4.8	90.3
Jaundice	2	1.3	1.3	91.6
Diarrhoea	8	5.3	5.4	100



The table (4.20) depicts that 64.7 per cent of the respondent i.e. girls drop-out are having a medium to normal health status, as high as 35 per cent of the respondents are having a moderate to high level of vulnerability to different endemic or water borne or contagious diseases.

Revelation : Health status and nutrition are two important predictors for influencing educational performances, and of course of the normal life behaviour. Poverty, malnutrition, poor food practices, lack of hygiene, quality of water accessed, amount of food and caloric taken in, are all coming together to create a score of vulnerability factors and ultimately their impacts on the educational performances at school and normalcy of life process as a whole.

Table 4.21: Nature of migration

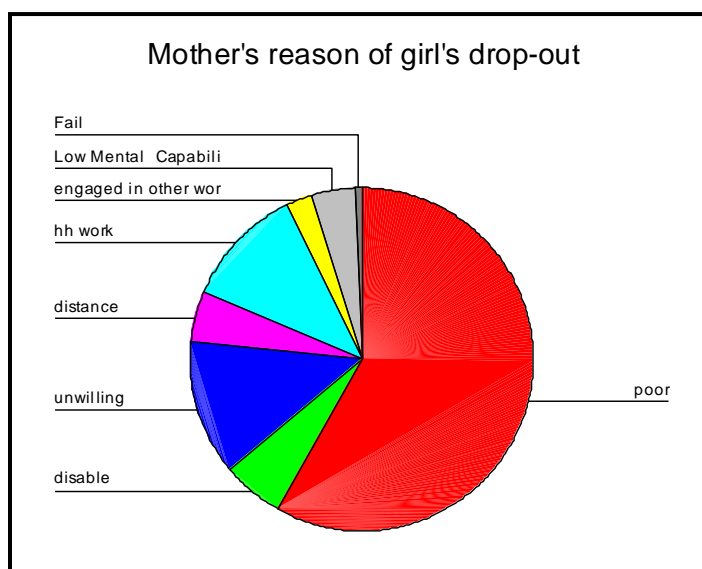
Category (Migration)	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent	Cumulative per cent
0.00	79	52.7	52.7	-
1.00	11	7.3	7.3	52.7
2.00	60	40	40	60
Total	150	100	100	100

00- no migration, Category-1: Geographically migrated, Category-2: Occupationally migrating.

The table (4.21) depicts that a sizeable population is undergoing seasonal to perennial occupational migration. So, this is quite a high level of migration which is expected to affect the educational process of the child education.

Table 4.22: Mother's view in checking drop-out

Views	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent	Cumulative per cent
No expression	14	9.3	9.3	9.3
More income	100	66.7	66.7	76.0
Tution	10	6.7	6.7	82.7
Nearby school	7	4.7	4.7	87.3
More concentration	10	6.7	6.7	94.0
Soln. in heal hazard	9	6.0	6.0	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

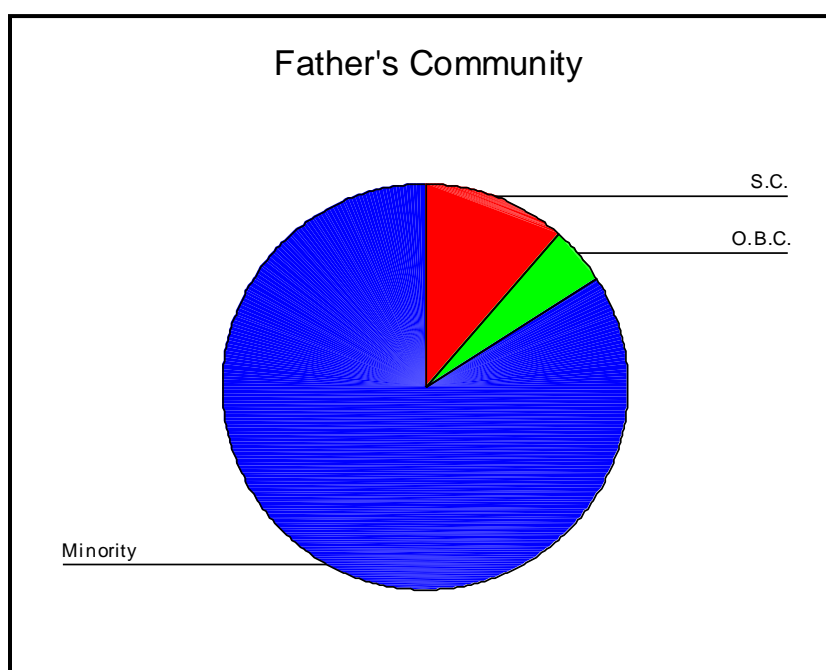


The table (4.22) generates a swashbuckling opinion of the mothers (66.7 per cent) that with an increase in the income, this drop-out problem could be combated.

Revelation : The opinion on how to check girls drop-out, as made by the mothers, is extremely general and is a monolithic concept that only poverty is responsible for the school dropout consequences of the girls.

Table 4.23: Community of the fathers of the girls dropout

Backward class	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent	Cumulative per cent
S.C.	17	11.3	11.3	11.3
O.B.C.	7	4.7	4.7	16.0
Minority	126	84.0	84.0	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

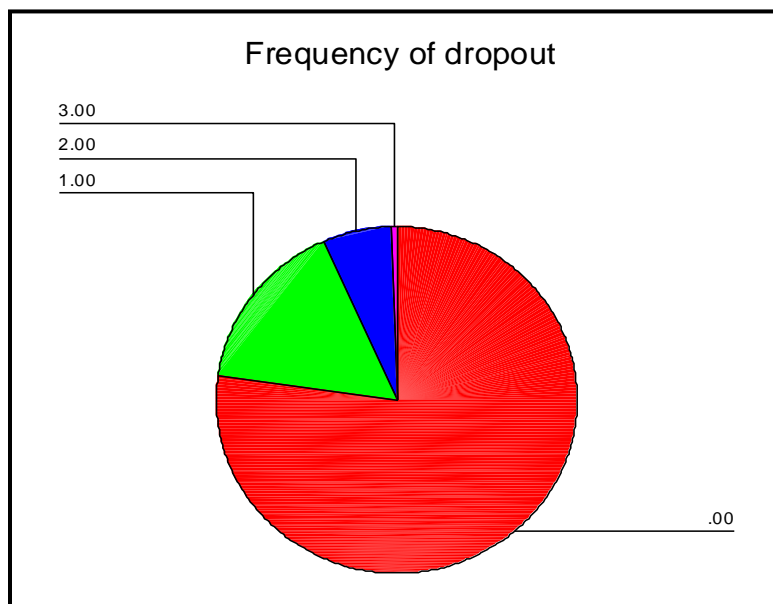


The table (4.23) elicits that the communities of most of the fathers of the girl drop-out (84%) have been the minorities, here are the Muslims. So, this is a sheer domination of a single community along with the intrinsic cultural inputs and customs behavior are expected to influence the girls education.

Table 4.24: Frequency of drop out

Category (Frequency)	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent	Cumulative per cent
0.00	116	77.3	77.3	77.3
1.00	24	16.0	16.0	93.3
2.00	9	6.0	6.0	99.3
3.00	1	7.0	7.0	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

00- 1st time; Category-1: 2nd time; Category-2: 3rd time; Category-3: 4th time.

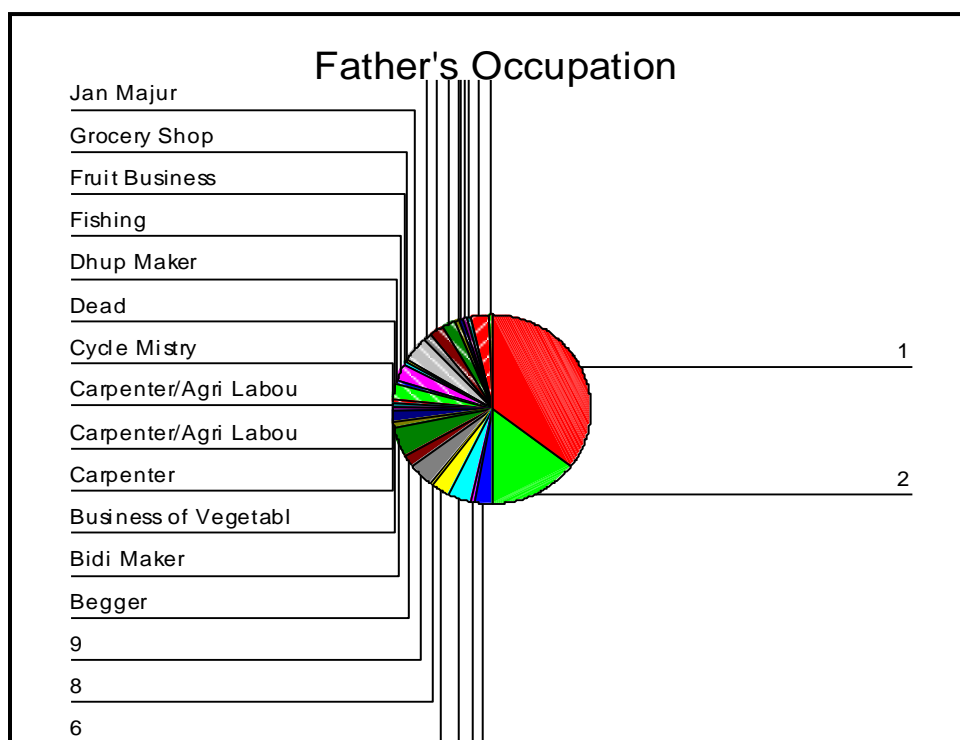


The table (4.24) reveals that 77.3 per-cent of the respondents have recorded a first time drop-out experience followed by a small 16 per-cent and 6 per-cent of the respondents having undergone experiences of drop-outs for the second and third time in schooling period consequently.

Revelation : This is an important information to depict that most of the respondents i.e. girls drop-out who are nascent to dropout experience, have the fecundity of restarting the school education process provided a befitting intervention and arrangements are made since their dropout incidence is fresh enough for being corrected.

Table 4.25: Father's occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent	Cumulative per cent
Agricultural occupation	100	64.7	64.7	64.7
Allied occupation	50	35.3	35.3	100
Total	150	100.0	100.0	



The table (4.25) reveals that most of the fathers of the respondents are following agriculture as occupation (64.7 per cent) and 35.3 per-cent of them are following allied occupation. This information suggests that the respondents as well as their parents are pre-dominantly representing a farm based occupation and are inviting situation for the girls where in they are waiting for being seasonally engaged in different farm occupation.

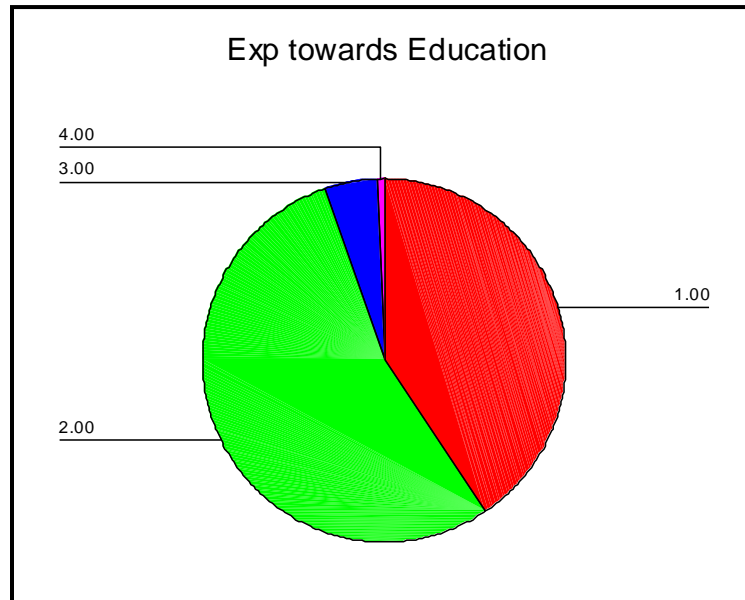
As allied occupation, the following economic activities are enlisted

- Gur making
- Jhuri maker
- Dhoop maker
- Bidi Maker
- Carpenter
- Cycle mistri
- Fishing
- Labour in brick making etc.

Table 4.26: Expenditure towards education

Category (Expenditure)	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent	Cumulative per cent
1.00	61	40.7	40.7	40.7
2.00	81	54.0	54.0	94.7
3.00	7	4.7	4.7	99.3
4.00	1	0.7	0.7	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

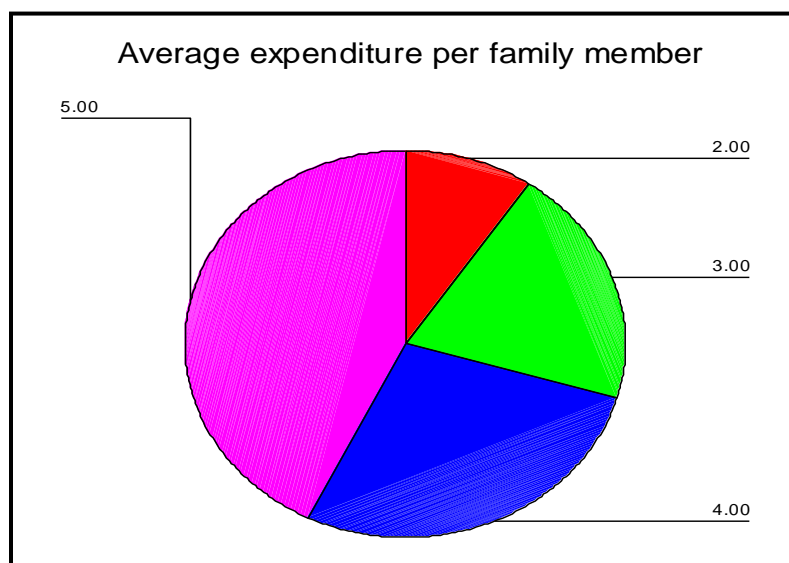
Category-1: 0-500, Category-2: 501-1500; Category-3: 1501-2500; Category-4: 2501 & above.



The table (4.26) reveals the distribution of respondents in terms of expenditure incurred towards education. As high as 54.0 per cent of the girls drop-out are to be supported by a paltry allocation of expenditure ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1500 per year per family. This also indicates that expenditure after education per family per month stands at a miniscule amount, minimum Rs. 40 to maximum Rs. 125.

Table 4.27: Average expenditure per family member

Category (Expenditure in Rs./Family/Year)	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent	Cumulative per cent
1000-2000	14	9.3	9.3	9.3
2001-3000	30	20.0	20.0	29.3
3001-4000	42	28.0	28.0	57.3
4001-5000	64	42.7	42.7	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

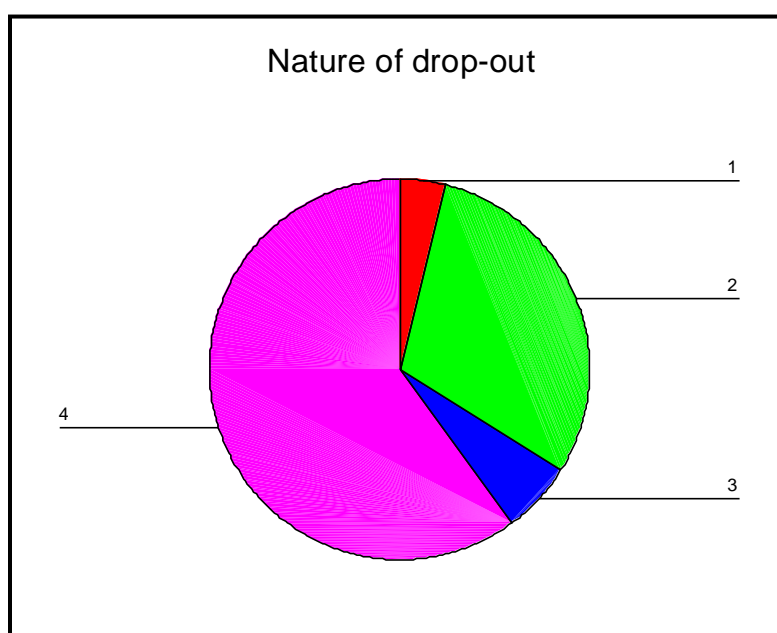


The table (4.27) depicts that as high as 57.3 per cent of the respondents are being sustained by a family expenditure, per i.e. family/year on an average to the tune of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 4000 only. This suggests that they are getting a meagre monetary support to their sustenance, physical, educational and entertainment, if any, to the least.

Table 4.28: Nature of drop out

Category (Months)	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent	Cumulative per cent
1	6	4.0	4.0	4.0
2	45	30.0	30.0	34.0
3	9	6.0	6.0	40.0
4	90	60.0	60.0	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Category-1: 0-6 months, Category-2: 6-12; Category-3: 13-18; Category-4: 18 & above.

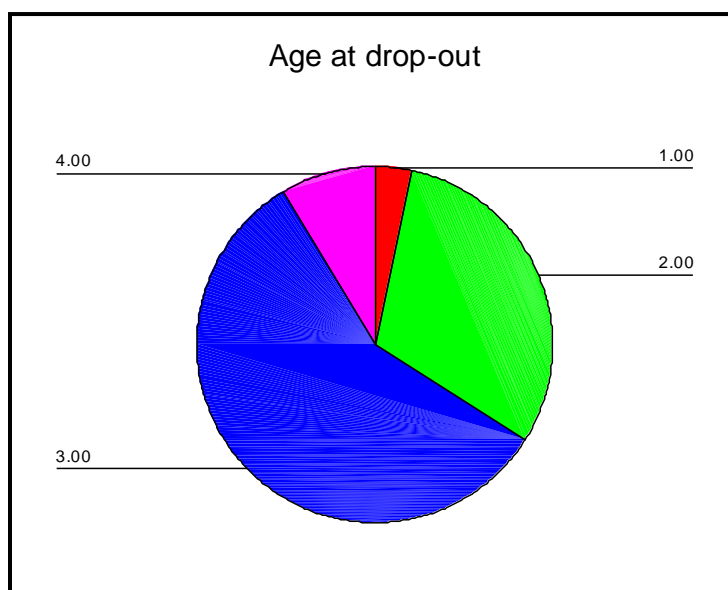


The table (4.28) depicts the information that 60 per cent of the drop-outs are falling in the category – 4 i.e. most of them have been absenting from the school for a duration 18 months and above.

Revelation : It is well discernible that chances for getting back into the re-schooling process will be very difficult since they have already developed a longer absenteeism from the schools leaving a withdrawal state of mind for re-starting the educational process.

Table 4.29: Age at drop-out

Category (years)	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent	Cumulative per cent
0-7	5	3.3	3.3	3.3
7-10	46	30.7	30.7	34.0
10-13	86	57.3	57.3	91.3
13 and above	13	8.7	8.7	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

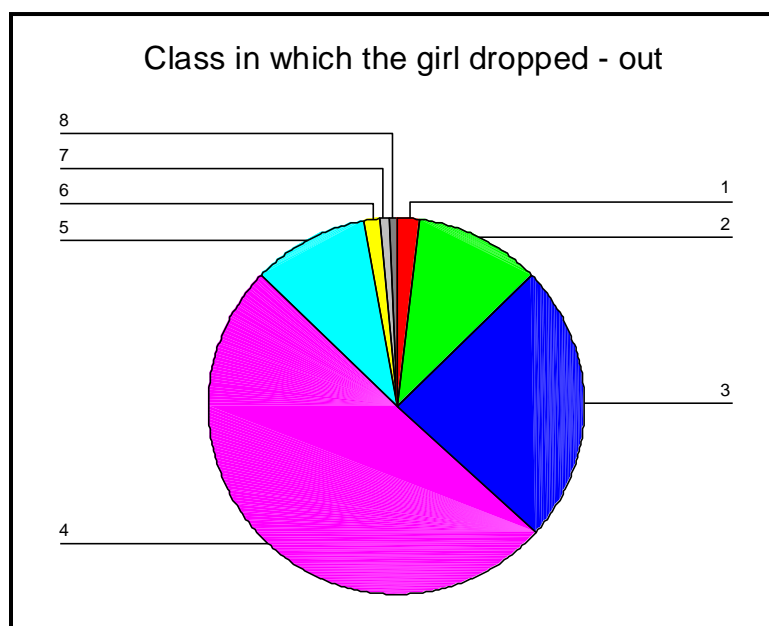


The table (4.29) indicates that 57.3 per cent of the girls drop-out are pertaining to an age category 10-13 years. Adding another category to it, it can be stated that 88 per-cent of the girls drop-out are pertaining to an age category 10-13.

Revelation : This is a critical age level specially for the girl child, a stage for psychosomatic transformation, who once gone dropped out, keeps hanging around an oscillating decision and dilemma on whether she will be further accepted by the system or would be psychologically separated out by the new ambience created by relatively new and young classmates.

Table 4.30: Class in which girl gets dropped out

Repeating years	Frequency	Per cent	Valid per cent	Cumulative per cent
1	3	2.0	2.0	2.0
2	16	10.7	10.7	12.7
3	36	24.0	24.0	36.7
4	76	50.7	50.7	87.3
5	15	10.0	10.0	97.3
6	2	1.3	1.3	98.7
7	1	0.7	0.7	99.3
8	1	0.7	0.7	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	



The table (4.30) depicts that 97.3 per cent of girls are getting dropped out between the repeating years 1-5 and of which 50.7 per cent are dropped out at class IV.

Revelation : Girls' dropping out at higher level of primary education are difficult to be motivated for a comeback into the primary education, might be due to their an apparent psycho-somatic maturity.

Table 5.1: Descriptive statistics and distribution of variables among respondents

Variable Label	Valid N	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Std. Deviation	C.V. (%)
Father's Education (X_1)	150	4.087	1.000	12.0	11.0	2.55	0.624303
Father's Age (X_2)	150	49.880	30.000	70.0	40.0	8.04	0.161256
Total land acquired (X_3)	150	29.077	1.000	148.0	147.0	33.07	1.137262
Irrigation Index (X_4)	150	38.151	0.000	96.8	96.8	40.07	1.050388
Nature of holding (X_5)	150	3.724	3.030	4.0	1.0	0.40	0.106474
Cropping intensity (X_6)	150	158.480	0.000	292.7	292.7	89.87	0.567078
Days utilized as family labour by boys in a season (X_7)	150	198.767	0.000	350.0	350.0	78.99	0.397395
Days utilized as family labour by girls in a season (X_8)	150	146.700	0.000	300.0	300.0	78.89	0.537741
Expenditure towards Health care (X_9)	150	1502.667	300.000	5000.0	4700.0	849.63	0.565415
Expenditure towards Education (X_{10})	150	741.333	0.000	3600.0	3600.0	525.45	0.708792
Per capita family expenditure (X_{11})	150	3915.289	1091.670	9385.7	8294.0	1575.48	0.402392
Monthly family income (X_{12})	150	2244.000	1000.000	5000.0	4000.0	839.58	0.374145
Family size (X_{13})	150	7.000	2.000	12.0	10.0	1.94	0.276951

Social interaction value (X ₁₄)	150	4.200	2.000	6.0	4.0	0.92	0.218949
Perceived reason of drop-out (X ₁₅)	150	0.211	0.093	0.8	0.7	0.11	0.529716
Fertility status (X ₁₆)	150	0.149	0.030	0.3	0.2	0.05	0.338184
Key institutional interaction (X ₁₇)	150	222.893	0.000	554.0	554.0	111.83	0.501698
Distance Matrix (X ₁₈)	150	11.337	4.200	16.0	11.8	2.07	0.18296
Recreational facility index (X ₁₉)	150	19.907	0.000	61.0	61.0	10.52	0.528415
Mother's age (X ₂₀)	150	40.520	25.000	58.0	33.0	6.91	0.170641
Mother's Education (X ₂₁)	150	1.953	0.000	8.0	8.0	1.60	0.818289
Hours mother engaged in household activity (X ₂₂)	150	13.553	0.000	19.0	19.0	3.25	0.240042
Girl's age (X ₂₃)	150	12.947	8.000	18.0	10.0	1.88	0.145066
Hours girl engaged in household activity (X ₂₄)	150	8.493	0.000	17.0	17.0	3.97	0.467338
Access to text (X ₂₅)	150	1.961	1.000	2.8	1.8	0.43	0.217506
Family Education Score (X ₂₆)	150	3.220	0.000	7.0	7.0	1.26	0.392285
Calorie Intake volume (X ₂₇)	150	5041.794	941.690	138633.4	137691.7	15911.45	3.155909
Information use index (X ₂₈)	150	11.887	4.000	23.0	19.0	3.41	0.286751
Nature of drop-out (Y)	150	21.640	5.000	50.0	45.0	9.74	0.450208
Age at drop-out (Y ₁)	150	11.163	7.000	15.0	8.0	1.73	0.155372
Level of drop-out (Y ₂)	150	3.660	1.000	8.0	7.0	1.03	0.281052