

July -December, 2019

Causes of Primary Level Dropout in Balochistan District**Jaffarabad:**

By

¹Gul Nisa ² Muhammad Nasir**Abstract:**

Education is the cornerstone of development and success for any nation without which all channels of progress and prosperity paralyze. Education paves the way for innovation and creativity allowing the individuals to thrive their skills and talents. Realizing this fact, United Nations included education in its millennium development goals initiative back in 2000. In accordance with the millennium development goals, all countries were supposed to achieve universal primary education by 2015. Pakistan despite its adherence to the goal has failed by a long margin to achieve this goal. Pakistan has not even accomplished half of the target in Sindh and Balochistan. The case worsens in the rural areas where an overwhelming majority of the children are out of schools. Given the case study of district Jaffarabad, the issue is not getting the students enrolled at schools, but the actual problem is sustaining their enrollment. The dropout ratio of the students in the given district is one of the highest in the entire province of Baluchistan.

Keywords: Corn stone of Development and Success. Skill and Talent.

Long Margin to achieve this goal. Sustaining.

Introduction:

Education is the important factor for the progress of any nation. Its importance cannot be denied in this vastly growing world. The world is

¹M.Phil. scholar (Education) in Balochistan Study Centre University of Balochistan Quetta Pakistan

²Dr. Muhammad Nasir Supervisor, chairman and Assistant Professor Department of Education University of Balochistan Quetta Pakistan

moving towards development from backwardness to success. All this is possible because of education. Nations come to the heights of success by the help of education. So, from many aspects education is the only factor which brings a prosperous change in a nation. In this globalized world the nations achieved their goals through education. This is important to say that education is the only prerequisite for the better future of a nation.(Willing, 2000)

However, the significance of education is undeniable in this growing world. The veracity of the fact is widely admitted that education made the nations prosperous and developed in this contemporary world, but, the quality of education is the most important base from where a nation can achieve the goals of success.

Quality of education is essential for the progress of nation this is just because of the facts that quality education creates quality based individuals. The future of a nation comes from individuals so these individuals come forward to establish a healthy and prosperous society.(Anndy, 2010)

Education thus, became an important part for the nation's development. This is the fundamental right of every man to get education. But it is the responsibility of the government to provide quality education to its people for the sake of future of the country. The role of nation in the international arena comes through quality based education; quality of education is only possible by the help of educational facilities and policies.(Semelli, 2009)

The students' educational career is the most important factor for the development of a nation. In this regard, the primary education is the chief component for the career of a student. The primary education cannot be ignored in the career of a student. It possesses as the backbone of the student's career. Primary education is the first and foremost part for the progress of a nation, where the students establish the first wall of their career.(Shah, 2003)

The first stage of a nation in educational context gets start from primary education. Primary education can construct the basis of a well and developed nation, in regards of educational, political, social and economic development. The nations developed in every sphere of life, where a developing country like Pakistan is facing many challenges in its quality of education. The quality of education needs enormous steps for its improvement.

The educational structure of Pakistan is extremely alarming in the country, where the enrollment of the students is less, but the dropout of the children is high. This abysmal condition of the education at primary and higher level is threatening for the future of the nation. This situation is much deplorable at primary level in the country. But in the province Balochistan the situation is worse as compared to the other provinces. The dropout of the children at primary level is 65% in the province.(Gulam, 2011)

The ratio of the dropout of the children in Balochistan is high, but the ratio of girls' education is much threatening where the girls' education is abjectly poor. The primary level dropout of the students in Balochistan directly linked with the poor literacy rate. But the literacy rate in female education is very poor. In Jaffarabad district the education ratio is extremely low but in girls education it is considered as very poor.(Abro, 2013)

The entire situation of education in the country is very poor where the sources report that 80.95 million students are out of schools. In Jaffarabad district the ratio is reported as 75% children leave schools at primary level. Jaffarabad district is as poor like other districts of Balochistan, but the education of this district is worse both in male and female education.

Primary education is the basic educational career without this education the higher education is impossible. This is important just because of the facts that the students come to enroll in primary education and stay; the ratio will automatically increase to the higher education. This will be helpful to the increasing of literacy rate. The high enrollment of the children at primary level will be the contributing factor for educational development.(Jamalli, 2015)

Generally, in Balochistan, but particularly in district Jaffarabad out of 10 students 1 child is enrolled in primary education, out of this one if substituted only 3% goes for higher education. The primary enrollment is very poor in district Jaffarabad. This was the case of male students but if compared to the girl's enrollment out of 25 female students only 1 girl is enrolled in primary education.

The primary education in Balochistan is as poor as like the higher education is concerned. There are many causes behind the dropout of the children in the province. Poverty is the chief cause of the dropout, and the weak policies and lack of interest of the government are other

main causes of the dropout of the students at primary level of education. Therefore, it is genuine to bring the focus of the government towards educational development. The government must take initiatives for the promotion of education to enroll the children in primary education. (Alan, 2016)

Statement of the Problem:

The educational history of Pakistan since independence witnessed many challenges in context of literacy it is still not improved as like the other developing countries. This is because of the fail policies and low budget of education sector. The educational weaknesses are the reasons of the low enrolment of the students and high dropout of the students at primary schools. The national policies for education are different and the provincial policies are different after 18th amendment and a shift came in the entire educational setup.

The dropout of the children at primary level is the chief hindrance in the progress of education. Primary education is the first step towards education, but in the province of Balochistan and particularly the dropout of children in Jaffarabad district is extremely abysmal. Balochistan is behind other provinces in term of its literacy rate that is because of the dropout of the children at primary schools.

There are many reasons which are responsible for the dropout of the children at primary school. Firstly, the poverty is the main cause of the dropout of children. Parents are poor they are unable to send their children to schools. The poverty rate of the province is 65%, where 65% people are living below poverty line. This is because of these factors parents prefer for their children to be in work field rather than schools.

Secondly, the government's weak policies and weak facilities are the chief causes of the dropout of the children in Jaffarabad district.

Thirdly, the institutional corruption and political interference are the cause of dropout of the students at primary schools. The teachers are corrupt in term of their duties and presence in schools. They are not fulfilling their duties in the rural areas of the province ghost schools are the other factor for the dropout of the children at primary level.

Fourthly, the quality of teachers and technical expertise are very poor in the schools. This is also the main factor of the dropout of the children in the province.

Fifthly, transportation is a major hindrance for children to get to schools on daily basis in the rural areas of Jaffarabad.

At last but not least, the ghost schools are innumerable in the province, being a tribal society the tribal influence and political influence in Jaffarabad area are responsible factors for the dropout of the students. This study aims to bring out the main causes of the dropout of the children at primary level in Jaffarabad district of Balochistan province.

Significance of the Study:

The education in Balochistan remained deplorable since the Balochistan got the status of a province. The educational backwardness is because of the governmental policies and the financial problems. The literacy rate is very poor this is because of the dropout of the children at primary school in Jaffarabad district. The significance of the study is to highlight the main factors which are responsible for the dropout of the children at primary level.

Context of the Study:

- Primary education is the foundation of educational development. In every country same like Pakistan primary education is the foundation of the enrolment of children in education. Primary education leads the foundation of a student's career. The higher education of a student is impossible without primary education. So, the primary education must be established as the most important institution in education sector.

The government also comes with grand policy to counter the dropout of the children at primary level. The dropout of the students at primary level is high in the province and it is very high in district Jaffarabad.

- Main cause of the dropout of children at primary level. The main causes of dropout of the children at primary level in Jaffarabad are at alarming position. The weak quality of teachers is also one giant factor for the dropout of the students. Teachers do not have trainings for the improvement of the schools. Along with this the policies and financial factors are there which made dropout of children an easy task at primary level.

The people of the area are abjectly poor they cannot afford the expenditures of education of their children. Ghost schools are the other main factors for the dropout of the children at primary level. Along with this tribal norms and values with their strong influence is also a

hindrance for the girls' education. The dropout of the girls' education is higher in the province which needs constructive steps to control.

- Government can bring a dynamic change to stop the dropout at primary level

Dropout of the children from primary education needs to be cure from the roots because primary education is very important for the students. The government in this regards must take steps at a grand level to stop the dropout of the children at primary level.

Education is necessary and it is the duty of government to provide it to the children from age 6 to 15 free according to the article 25(a) of the constitution of Islamic republic of Pakistan. Therefore, government by any means of policies and support can bring dynamic change in education sector to stop the dropout at primary level education.

Benefits of the Study:

This research would be a source for the government and other non-governmental organizations to take initiatives for stoppage of dropout of the children in Jaffarabad district. These institutions would be benefited from this research work on the causes of dropout of students at primary level in Jaffarabad.

General Objective:

The general objective of the study is to bring out the main causes of the dropout of the children in Jaffarabad district and to highlight the obstacles which are responsible for this dropout at primary schools.

Specific Objectives of the Study:

- To bring out the chief causes of dropout at primary school of girls and boys in district Jaffarabad.
- To create awareness among the masses about the dropout of the children at primary level.
- To provide benefits to the governmental institutions, non-governmental organizations and the other forums about the causes of the dropout of the children at primary level.

Research Questions:

1. What are the main causes of dropout of the students at primary school?

2. What are the reasons that the children leave the school at primary level?
3. How much children are responsible for leaving schools?
4. Why government cannot take initiatives to reduce the dropout of children from schools at primary level?

Research Methodology:

The research will be in means by Questionnaires, where 50 parents will be selected to get the causes of the dropout of children at primary level. Along with this 50 teachers of primary schools will be selected to get the views of the teachers that what are the causes of the dropout of children in primary school in Jaffarabad district.

Data Collection:

The research methodology will be based on qualitative approach, the primary and secondary data will be collected from newspapers, books, reports, interviews and questionnaires will be given for data collection.

Sampling:

The random sampling will be conducted through interviews.

Size of Sampling:

The numerical structure of this study is consisted of 50 parents and 50 teachers of primary schools, here the questionnaires will be distributed and the net result will be achieved through SPSS for the real cause of dropout of children at primary level.

Data Analysis:

The data analysis will be attaining through SPSS.

Assumptions of the Study:

Assumptions are fundamentally the ideas and approaches which the researcher thinks about them in during the research. In this process the researcher tries to bring out that thoughts and ideas to interlink them with its variables in the process of research. As the following thoughts and ideas traced in the research are follows.

- Dropout of the children at primary school is the main cause of the backward education of the province.

- Government is responsible for the dropout of the children at primary level, because this is the responsibility of the government to eliminate poverty, fulfill the facilities of the schools, and make the teachers present at schools and to functionalize the ghost schools of the province.
- The dropout is high in the rural areas of the province particularly in Jaffarabad districts because of lack of awareness and interest of the parents.
- Girls' education ratio is very poor in the province which needs to be improved by the help of government and other NGO's. The dropout of girl is also higher than that of boys; this is because of the tribal influences.
- The education sector needs improvement, and the policies should be hard for the teachers and parents at primary schools because primary education led the foundation of literacy.

Definition of the key Terms:

Dropout:

Dropout is the term which means the process where the students come to enroll in schools and leave school at the initial stage. This dropout is the main cause of the educational backwardness in every society.

Primary Education:

Primary education is the first and foremost stage of education where a student gets its early education. In Pakistan primary education is the nursery education from where the academic career of a student gets started.

Educational Trainings:

Educational training is a professional training of a teacher from where he/she gets and comes to the institution to play its positive role for the school and curriculum.

Poverty:

According to many sources, poverty is that stage of a person earning from where he/she earns less than 2 dollars in a day for its basic needs of survival. Poverty is the main cause of dropout of the students in Balochistan.

Ghost schools:

The schools which are present in the records of the government, their annual budget comes from government, their teachers get salary from the government, but which are not functional for the students to get education.

References:

- Abrar, S. (2015). Educational system in Balochistan the government pitfalls to manage the system . *Fijar* , 13-19.
- Abro, A. (2013). *Dropout of students in Balochistan at primary level*. Islamabad: Alif Alan.
- Afsar, A. (2014). Balochistan in the juncture of Educational backwardness. *AID Balochistan* , 13-18.
- Alam, N. (2015). Balochistan's current educational condition . *Government of Balochistan* (pp. 13-20). Quetta: Noman Publisher .
- Ali, L. (2016). New initiatives in educational sector of Balochistan can be helpful? . *Balochistan Point* , 3-8.
- Alan, A. (2016). *Primary education in Balochistan at abysmal*. Islamabad: Alif Alan.
- Anndy, S. (2010). *Education and its importance for nations*. Berlin: Gihjtag.
- Asad, Q. (2016). School facilities in Balochistan: a case study of the Quetta. *Balochistan Cultural Forum*, 14-20.

- Atiq, M. (2014). Balochistan and the dropout of children from primary level . *HEC*, 14-19.
- Bungulzi, Z. A. (2015). *Balochistan and the struture of schools* . Quetta: Nimroch .
- Diwar, S. (2016). Educational backwardness in Balochistan the great pitfall in educational system . *Afl Illan* , 14-21.
- Ellahi, T. (2015). Balochistan and the educational dropout of students from school . *Windra Jung* , 19-24.
- Ghani, U. (2016). Education a shaky scenario in Balochistan . *Singar*, 12-19.
- Gulam, S. (2011). *Primary education and the dropout of the students in Pakistan: the causes and concequences*. Islamabad: UNESCO.
- Haleem, S. (2009). Dropout of chilfren in Pakistan: the causes and concequences . *Educational Review* , 9-14.
- Hussian, W. (2013). Abysaml Educational Balochistan and the girls education . *Sehar*, 12-16.
- Hussian, Y. (2014, March Friday). Balochistan lacks educationally by other provinces . *Express Tribune* , pp. 9-9.

- Ibrahim, F. (2015). *Girls education in Balochistan and the ratio of dropout*. Quetta: Witra
- Jamalli, I. (2015). Primary education and the dropout of children in Jaffarabad. *Balochistan Point*, 3-9.
- Khan, F. (2013). *Educational Pitfalls in Pakistan*. Islamabad : Alif Alian.
- Kosar, S. (2011). *Pakistan lingering behind in education because of the dropout of children*. Islamabad: Pakistan Review .
- Masoori, S. U. (2011). *Dropout of children in Balochistan, the lapse of governemnt* . Karachi : Sagar Publisher .
- Mehammod, S. (2014). Causes of dropout of children from schools: a case study of Balochistan . *Aid Balochistan* , 10-17.
- Mengal, O. (2015). *The education sector in Balochistan*. Quetta: Lagan .
- Qadir, K. (2014). The rural Balochistan in eye view of its educational system . *Rochger*, 22-17.
- Qaosar, S. (2016). Causes of dropout of children in early agea in Balochistan. *Balochistan Point* , 3-9.

- Qossar, S. (2014). Balochistan and the critical educational challenges .
HEC, 18-22.
- Rasool, S. (2014). *Why Balochistan is backward in its educational race, the governemnt policies*. Quetta: Sehar.
- Saleem, M. (2014). Dropout of children in Balochistan and the future of the province. *Sehar*, 11-23.
- Sarwer, S. (2011). *Educational pitfalls and the responsibility of governemnt* . Islamabad : Margalalla.
- Semelli, Q. (2009). Education and 3rd World. *Social and educational institution*, 12-17.
- Shah, S. (2003). Primary education and its importance . *Education*, 10-13.
- Shawani, W. (2011). Education and our responsibility for the future of Balochistan . *Educational and social institution* , 11-17.
- UNESCO. (2008). *Dropout of students from schools in Balochistan*. Islamabad: UNESCO.
- Waseem, S. (2013). Gender Diferities in education of Balochistan. *UoB journal* , 3-9.