

Central Antecedent and Frequent Dispensing Study Rate among Female at Preliminary Stage at District Kharan

Summiaya Hamza¹ & Mohammad Zakir²

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to analyze different central antecedent and factors affecting frequent dispensing rate of girls at preliminary stage i.e. primary school at District Kharan, Baluchistan. The objective of the study was to provide understanding to the selected case, to identify factors affected student's education especially high dispensing rate at primary level of females and to analyze the factors and provide a comparative picture of education system of district Kharan, Baluchistan. The scope of the study was limited to district Kharan, Baluchistan and target market was girls of primary schools. The sample size was 150 comprising parents and teachers of district Kharan and girls primary schools of district Kharan, Baluchistan. The researcher went personally to collect data from schools. Secondary data was collected from , existing literature, primary schools and Ministry of education, government of Baluchistan.

This research is survey method and quantitative in nature. Questionnaire was used to collect data. Questionnaire has two parts, first contains general information of the respondents while second section have five sub-sections for example (a) Household, (b) School, (c) social/cultural, (d) economic and (e) security related factors comprising 7 question each. 5 point Likert scale is used such as Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Neutral, Agree and Strongly Agree. 1 represents Strongly Disagree while 5 represent Strongly Agree.

Key Words: *central antecedent, dispensing rate, preliminary stage, Household, School, social/cultural, economic and security related factors*

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INTRODUCTION

The rate of literacy is very low in developing country like Pakistan in comparison with other developed states. Baluchistan is a Pakistan's biggest province in term of land area. Baluchistan has lowest literacy rate. There are many of reasons which cause poor conditions of education. Although, there are many government educational institutes, these are not managed accurately. The government is not trying to improve it. There are many reasons and various issues in the background such as poverty, cultural problems and very low density of population. Women are also being ignored in the field of education. In Baluchistan, women's education is not good due to biased discriminatory policies and lack educational facilities. Girls are leaving from school at very an alarming rate. About nine out of every ten girls are not going to school in Baluchistan province rural areas, making girls as well as women the biggest victims of illiteracy in the area. The reasons for this are lack of schools where they can continue their education, teacher absenteeism, poverty, land lord system and corruption and many more. The objective of current study is to find out reasons of dispensing study rate among female/girls from schools at preliminary stage i.e. primary level in district Kharan of Baluchistan.

The importance of education can't be ignored in regularly surprising and changing international conditions. It is a reality that states get their progress due to their high quality education considering the fact that quality education is assurance of quality people. The people do valuable jobs for creation of better social orders required for sound social orders. Therefore education is important need for every person having essential units of social orders believing imperative job improvement of states. The significance of primary education is increasing student's lives for accomplishing further advanced education. Similar to developing nations, Pakistan is confronting difficulties in enhancing education quality. But, nation is confronting low enrolment as well as high students' give up at primary basic level (Malik,2002) directly correlated to rate of literacy. According to AlifAilaan (2014) 20.5 million children are out of schools, very big population of such children in Pakistan.

Today importance of education is increasing day by day in the world and quality of education is main source of achievement of progress of Nations. The role of individual is very significant in production of better social requests desired for good social orders. Education at primary level has expanded importance for lives of students for achieving further education at advance level. It is the underlying entryway. Similar to other developing states, the country of Pakistan is confronting difficulties in maintain education quality. Yet, the country is confronting against less enrolment and high gives up of student in primary schools (Malik, 2002) that is direct connected with the education rate in the nation. According to AlifAilaan (2014) twenty million kids are out of schools, the country of Pakistan has significant quantity of such students.

DEFINITIONS OF DISPENSING STUDY RATE

Different researchers used different terms to measure school leaving students at preliminary stage such as dropout/ give up/ dispensing rate etc. This study used the term of 'dispensing study rate ' for dropout. Jamil et.al, (2010) described that dispensing study rate is "a term utilized for the children, who in any way, shape or form not due to death, stop study and quit their study incomplete". It is very comprehensive meaning and incorporates every one of those students stopping their study without giving examinations in any capacity excluding demise of the students. The definition incorporates students for all types of students. This similarly deal with students who were removed by departments of education because of their poor performance, execution and not succeeded in their study. A part of the students stop education as a result of their sickness may moreover be associated with the above meaning of give up.

Education at primary level is mandatory for getting higher education. Along these lines, high enrolment in basic level can contribute for extending rate of literacy in the country. In Pakistan it is evident fact that one girl from 5 girls is able to finish her education at primary level (Malik, 2002). As demonstrated by the report US-AID (2009) report forty five percent chosen students give up study at their basic level. As such, thirty three percent boys and twenty percent girls finish their education at primary level. This showed seventy seven percent boys as well as eighty percent girls surrender before completing their study. This data showed low level education rate in the two

sexual directions particularly females setting up fifty percent of occupants. Thus, for achieving extended rate of literacy, policy makers are required to improve enrolment for boys as well as for girls at primary level. The province of Baluchistan is western area of Pakistan having of 12.34 million population (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2017). The literacy rate is 44% while 34 % complete their primary level of schooling which is lowest as compared to other Pakistani areas (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2014). It involves 5 % of total populace in Pakistan as well as is broadly dispersed more than 44 % of the land. The dispersed settlement reason a high cost of service which obstructs advancement of education inside Baluchistan (Government of Baluchistan, 2011). Below table indicated the portion of school enrolment across various levels and out of schools students in Baluchistan.

Table 1. 1

Enrolment and drop out data in Baluchistan (Rural)

Children Age group	state	Non-State provider			Out of school children		
	Govt. schools	Private schools	Madrasas	Others	Never enrolled	Drop out	Total
6-11	64	3.8	2.1	0.2	25.3	4.6	100
11-13	59.1	3.1	2.3	0.1	20.4	15	100
14-16	45.7	3.4	2.3	0.2	23.4	10.9	100
6-16	59.4	3.4	2.3	0.2	23.9	10.9	100
Total	65.2				34.8 Boys 15%, Girls 19%		100
By type	91.1	5.1	3.5	0.3			

Source: ASER, (2017), page.86

Above table showed that a lot of strength of children is those who never enrolled in contrast to other areas of Pakistan. Girl's level of enrolment is very less and out of school's girls also. The trends of students who give study is very high i.e. twenty five percent in Baluchistan.

HISTORY OF KHARAN

Kharan was first recommended as a separate district on 15 March, 1952. Formerly, its name was Qaran or Karan. "In accordance to the historian

Istakhari, its name Qaran was called after Barfen or Qaran mountains. Kharan is the name of a town in the district also. Kharan is a headquarter of Rakshan Division. It is situated in the central of Balochistan, in southwest with Kalat and Washuk in the east, Nushki and chaghai in the North West.

INTRODUCTION OF KHARAN

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Previously mentioned, District Kharan was obviously a big area of 48,051 sq. kms. This district is consisted of dune of sand as well as areas of hills. These ridges curve in south west are divided through lower Vales. Kharan Desert was also one of the site of Pakistan's second nuclear test, which occurred on 30 Might, 1998.

LITERATURE REVIEW

High dispensing rate of students at primary level especially females pulled interest of analysts as well as scholars in developing states. The results of studies change according to circumstances of area. Following are research work of different researchers:-

Chaurd&Mingat (1996) considered students drop outs in two different provinces of Pakistan (Punjab and KPK). They contended that private schools had fewer drops out as compared to public one. Their investigation showed that drop out of students is low in schools that are taking class in shifts like morning and evening. These institutions arranging two shifts provide adaptability to their parents to drive their children to class since their kids are earning also to help out their parents. In this way students can carry their schools and can assist their parents also. In girls schools rate of drop out is greater than boy schools.

Kemal & Maqsood (2000) considered giving up of study in urban as well as rural areas by the students. They contended that punishments of the students helped in controlling give ups and retaining them in studies in villages but in cities these types of practices are not workable.

Holmes (2003) explored variables assisting students in leaving primary school study. According to researcher literacy of girls is less as compared to boys. Holmes (2003) contended that female students can't finish their preliminary education because of their financial and social requirements. The females are marrying in their early ages especially in villages since it is observation that girls sending to schools is not helpful for parents (Globe Financial institution, 1989).

Sterns & Glennie (2006) considered government schools in the North Carolina as well as contended that educational disappointment, disciplinary issues, business opportunities, occupied family units, pregnancy causes as well as kind children are issues which add to secondary school give up of females as well as males. It denotes a variety of society problems following by drop out of students in the schools. As in the investigation of Sterns & Glennie (2006), marriage, pregnancy, as well as youngster caring obligations resulting drop out of girls from schools. Besides, ethnical foundation of students, least opportunities after study, atmosphere of schools and view of parents about education are affecting the admissions and give up of students from schools (Chistle et al., 2007).

Debbie and Jennifer (2004) perform an investigation in the Texas University in Austin on the subject of dropout at High School level. The study distinguished issues of drop out consisting earning of family, societal plus passionate elements, race and ethnicity, financial status, worry for accomplishing good numbers as well as institutional variables.

According to UNESCO & Development Research Center, Bangladesh (2002), females' students has two major causes of given up studies from school for to be specific extreme poverty as well as marriages at immature level. Here, poverty is main reason of drop out from school in the country of Bangladesh. Thus, untimely marriages of children are main cause behind drop out. The matter of immature marriages is additionally connected with the social and cultural variables. These issues may likewise insert student to drop out students in the country of Pakistan as well as Bangladesh demonstrates resemblances.

The perspective of parents about education may moreover critical for enrolment as well as give up students at schools level. It is described that guardians are progressively ready to send children to school when contrasted with those guardians who are uneducated (Holmes, 2003). The researcher

described that in the event that the guardians are incompetent, at that point their children inclined to be given up school. In any case, it is likely that once in a while uneducated parents can drive children to school since they want to them for being ignorant and unskilled. These parents may require their children to improve education as well as secure extraordinary positions

Kukreti& Saxena (2004) expressed in investigation done in India in the area of Rajhistan that poverty, teaching methods, study interest, uneducated parents as well as immature age's marriages cause of give up. In the examination main "marriagesimmature level" has direct linked with female dropout who different societies. It isn't just main issue which increase females dropout.

Nidhi et al., (2007) discovered a similar explanation as were expressed by different analysts that budgetary position of parents and there is an significant position in education of their children by the parents and hence parents' financial status is very important, so their children are more accessible to dropout and gender biasness is also another factor of dropout.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN

A Design of Research is a pair of procedures and methods utilized for the collection and examination of factors causing high dispensing rate of girls in district Kharan, Baluchistan. The design of research of a study defines the study type. This research is survey method and quantitative technique was used.

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The study population is consisted of all primary schools of females at District Kharan, Baluchistan.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

The technique of sampling is a method or specific procedure identification wherein entities of sample are chosen. Several sampling techniques and methods are used to collect data such as, Stratified Sampling, Simple Random Sampling, and others. We used simple random sampling

techniques in this research because all organizations have equal chance of selection.

SAMPLING SIZE

A sample is described as persons group, things or items which are taken from larger population. The sample always represents population in order to generalize findings as a whole. The sample size of this study is 150 comprising of students, teachers and parents chosen from different primary schools in District Kharan, Baluchistan.

INSTRUMENT AND MEASUREMENT /RESEARCH TOOLS

A well-structured questionnaire is used to collect data. Questionnaire consists of 2 parts, first contains general data of the respondents while second section have five sub-sections for example (a) Household, (b) School, (c) social/cultural, (d) economic and (e) security related factors comprising 7 question each. In this study 5 point Likert scale was used such as Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Neutral, Agree and Strongly Agree. 1 denotes Strongly Disagree while 5 denotes Strongly Agree.

The questionnaire's variables and their questions such as Household, School related, social/cultural and economic factor were adopted from Wagachira, (2015) while security factors were prepared by researcher himself with help of expert opinion.

PROCEDURE / STATISTICS GATHERING

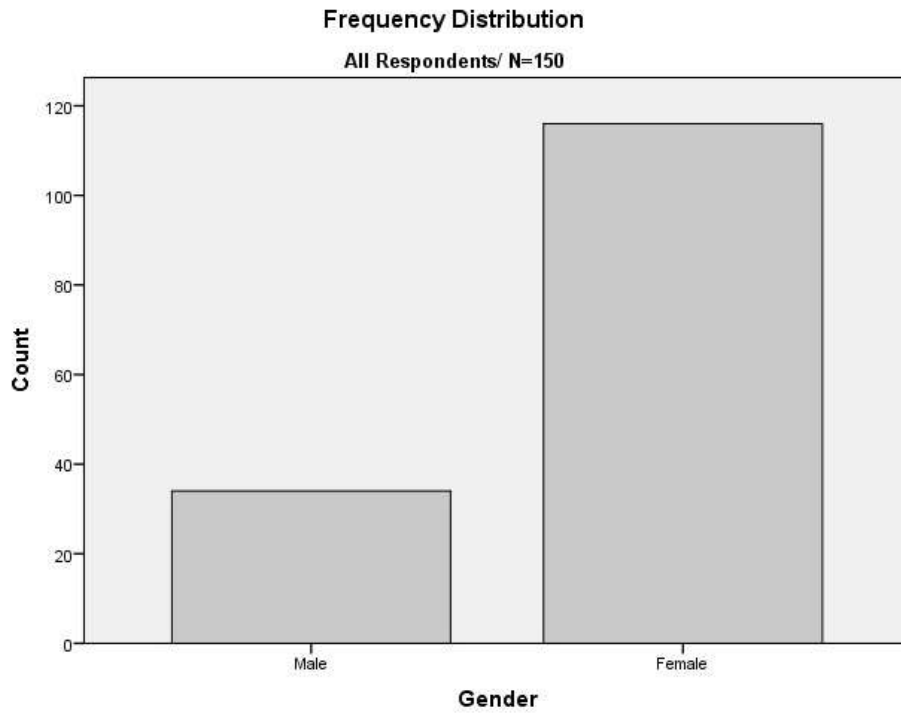
Primary data is utilized in this research. A well-structured questionnaire is used for collecting data and researcher went personally to collect data. Secondary data is collected from Education department.

DATA ANALYSIS

Table 4. 1 Gender

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Male	34	22.7	22.7	22.7
Female	116	77.3	77.3	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Figure 4. 1

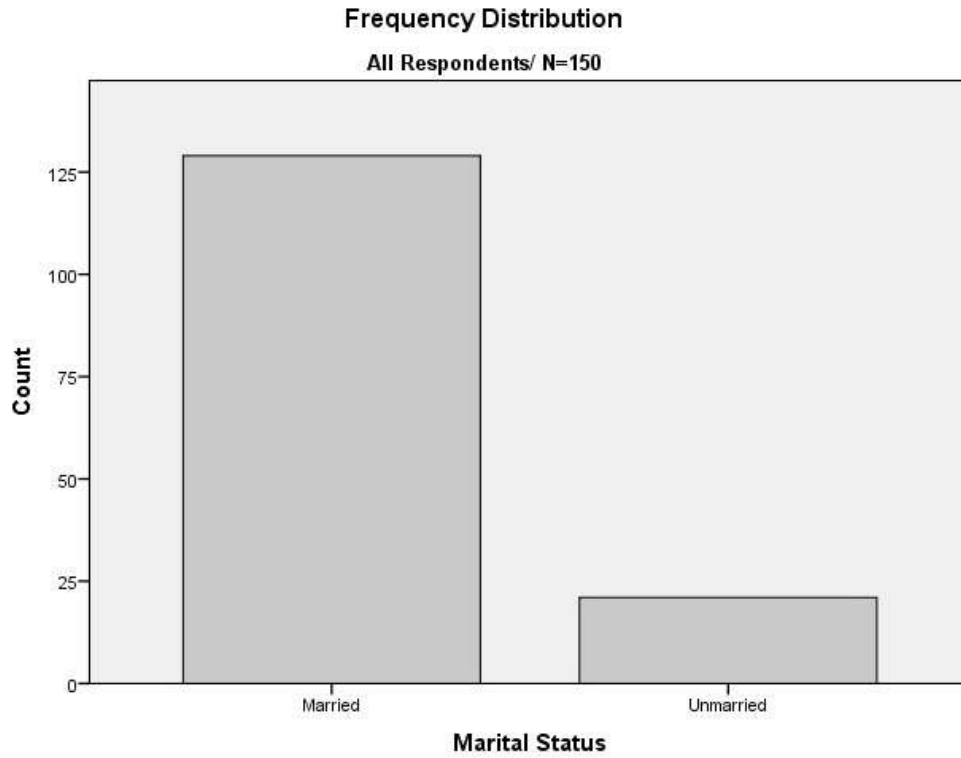


The above table 4.1 demonstrated the ratio of gender of the participants. There are 116 females and 34 male contributing 77.3% and 22.7% of total respondents respectively.

Table 4. 2 Marital Status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Married	129	86.0	86.0	86.0
Unmarried	21	14.0	14.0	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Figure 4. 2

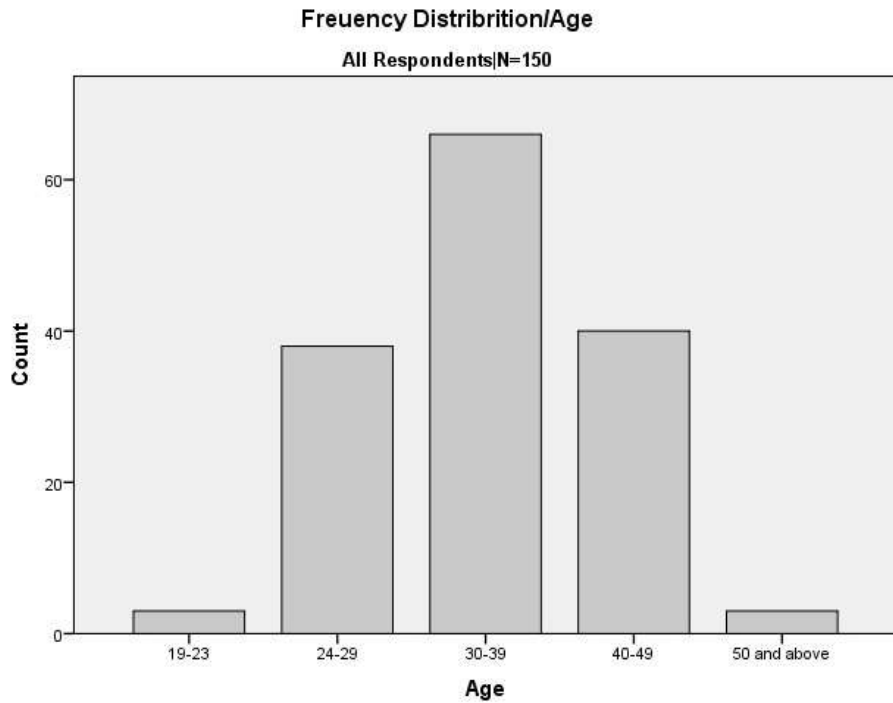


The above table 4.2 demonstrated marital status of the participants. There are 129 married and 21 un-married contributing 86% and 14% of total respondents respectively.

Table 4. 3Age

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 19-23	3	2.0	2.0	2.0
24-29	38	25.3	25.3	27.3
30-39	66	44.0	44.0	71.3
40-49	40	26.7	26.7	98.0
50 and above	3	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Figure 4. 3



The above table 4.3 demonstrated the ratio of age of the participants. The respondents between the ages of 19-23 were 3, between 24-29 were 38, between 30-39 were 66, between 40-49 were 40 and respondents between 50 and above age were 3 in number. So, most respondents were fall between the ages of 30-39.

Table 4. 4 Education

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Un-educated	32	21.3	21.3	21.3
Matric	22	14.7	14.7	36.0
F.A./F.Sc.	36	24.0	24.0	60.0
Bachelor's Degree	36	24.0	24.0	84.0
Post Graduate Diploma	10	6.7	6.7	90.7
Master's Degree	14	9.3	9.3	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Figure 4. 4

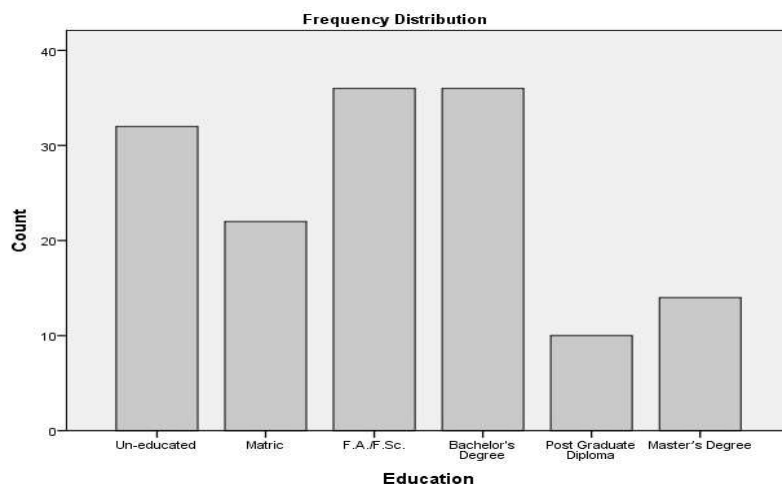


Table 4.4 showed that education of most of the respondents were F.A./F.Sc. and Bachelor's Degree comparing 36 each in number and these are 48% of total respondents. Mostly parents of Kharan district were illiterate comprising 21.3% of the total respondents.

Table 4. 5: Educational Experience

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid No experience	55	36.7	36.7	36.7
3 or less	2	1.3	1.3	38.0
4-10	37	24.7	24.7	62.7
11-15	14	9.3	9.3	72.0
16-20	15	10.0	10.0	82.0
Over 20	27	18.0	18.0	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Figure 4. 5

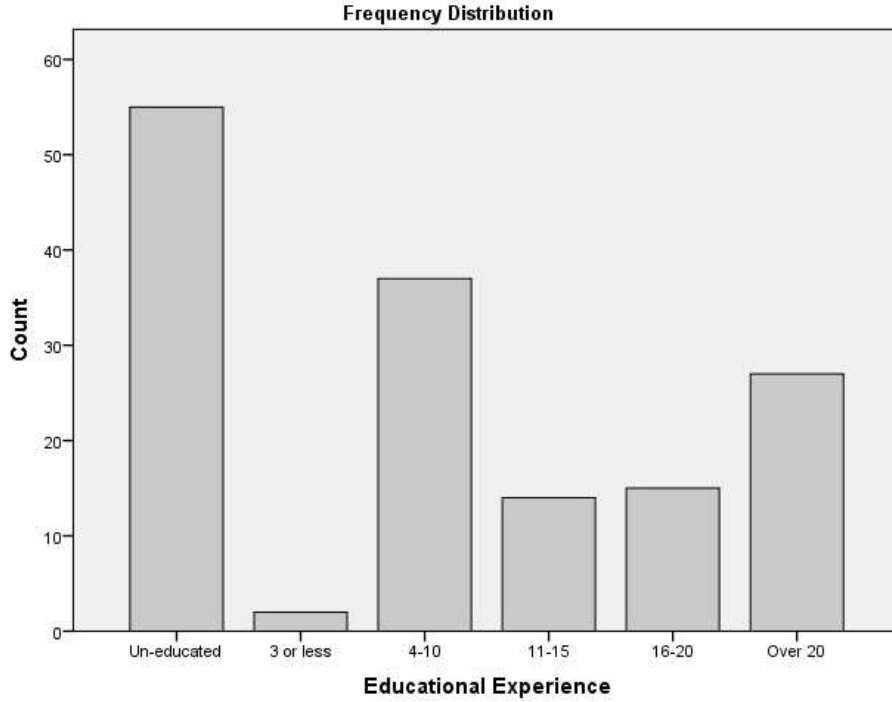


Table 4.5 showed that respondents educational experience. Most of the teachers have 4-10 years and years 20 experience in field of education comprising 42.7% of total respondents. Most parents are not teachers and have no educational experience comprising 36.7% of total respondents.

HOUSEHOLD FACTORS

The responses of the respondents regarding household factors are in tables and figures given below:-

Table 4. 6

Q.1. The opportunity cost of sending females children to schools in rural areas, where girls are married quit early, is high because benefits of their schooling will not accrue to their parent household.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	10	6.7	6.7	6.7

Disagree	24	16	16	22.7
Neutral	9	6	6	28.7
Agree	86	57.3	57.3	86
Strongly Agree	21	14	14	100
Total	150	100	100	

Figure 4. 6

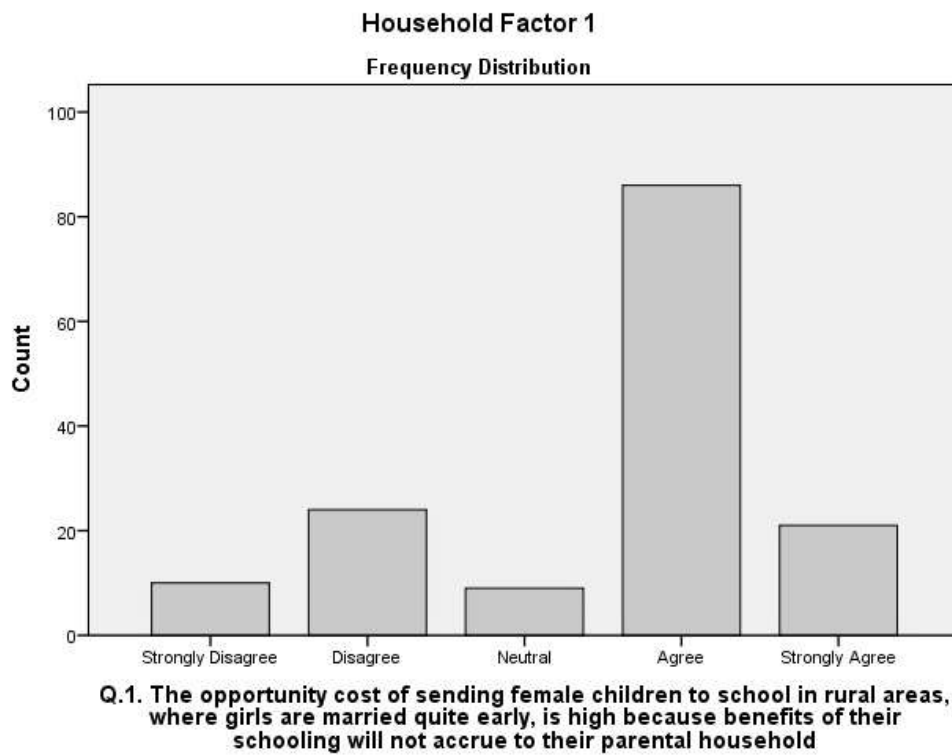


Table 4.6 showed the response of question No.1 of household factor. The responses of participants were analyzed in SPSS for questions. About this question mostly respondents were agreed with the statement. They are in view that school going opportunity cost of girls is high because their school study is not beneficial for parents at household level. The

respondents' ratio is given as follows: 21 agreed strongly and 86 were agreed with statement. 9 respondents were neutral with the statement. In contrast, 24 respondents were disagreed and 10 disagreed strongly with the statement given in above table.

Figure 4. 7

Q.2.Early marriages influence children's giving up of school especially girls

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Disagree	3	2.0	2.0	2.0
Disagree	22	14.7	14.7	16.7
Neutral	8	5.3	5.3	22.0
Agree	73	48.7	48.7	70.7
Strongly Agree	44	29.3	29.3	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Figure 4.7

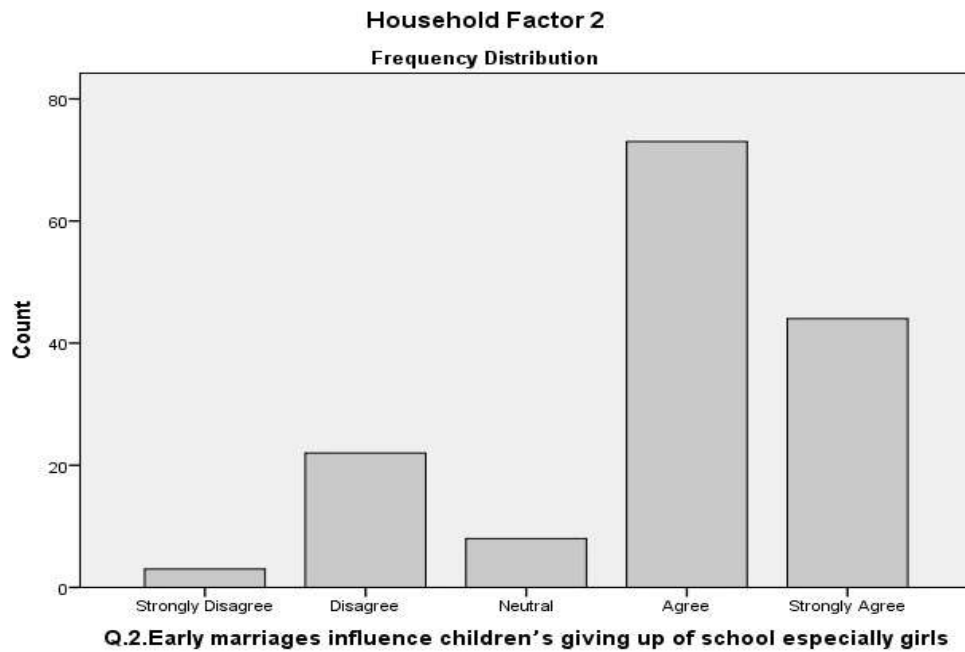


Table 4.7 showed the response of question No.2 of household factor. About this question mostly respondents were agreed with the statement. They are in view that early marriages are the cause of give up of school girls. The respondents' ratio is given as follows: 44 agreed strongly and 73 were agreed with statement. 8 respondents were neutral with the statement. In contrast, 22 respondents were disagreed and 3 disagreed strongly with the statement given in above table.

Table 4. 7

Q.3. Marrying off girls would benefit her family in terms of attaining bride price

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Disagree	10	6.7	6.7	6.7
Disagree	49	32.7	32.7	39.3
Neutral	27	18.0	18.0	57.3
Agree	51	34.0	34.0	91.3
Strongly Agree	13	8.7	8.7	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Figure 4. 8

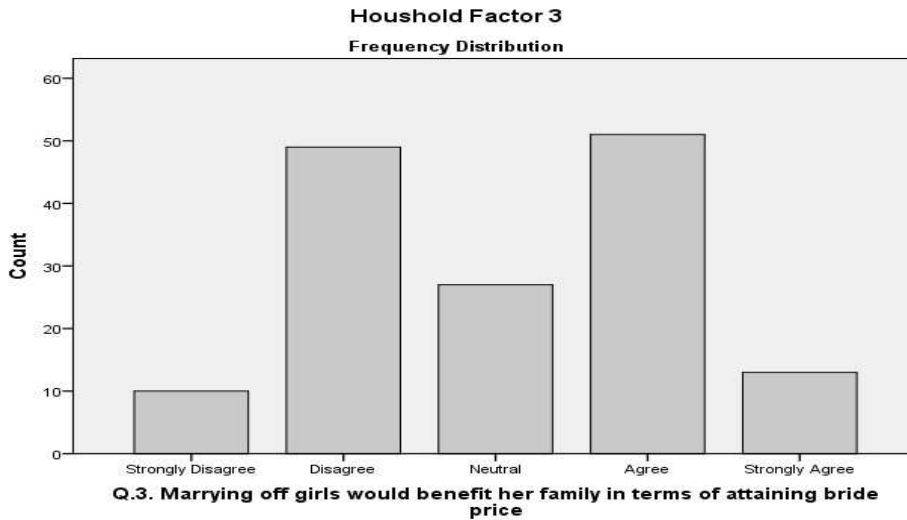


Table 4.8 showed the response of question No.3 of household factor. About this question mostly respondents were agreed with the statement. There is a little bit confusion in respondents for this question and they gave mix responses. The respondents' ratio is given as follows: 13 agreed strongly and 51 were agreed with statement. 27 respondents were neutral with the statement. In contrast, 49 respondents were disagreed and 10 disagreed strongly with the statement given in above table.

Table 4. 8

Q.4. Parents worry about wasting money

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Disagree	13	8.7	8.7	8.7
Disagree	42	28.0	28.0	36.7
Neutral	13	8.7	8.7	45.3
Agree	59	39.3	39.3	84.7
Strongly Agree	23	15.3	15.3	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Figure 4. 9

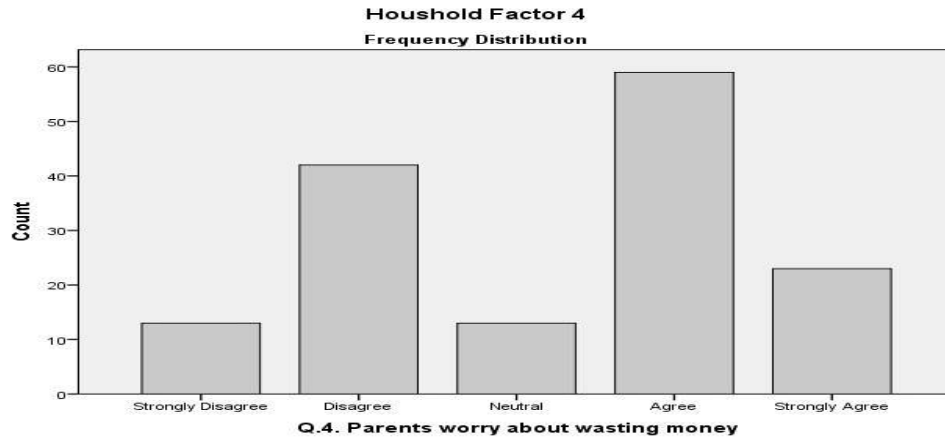


Table 4.9 showed the response of question No.4 of household factor. About this question mostly respondents gave mix response of the statement that parents are worried in wasting money in education of

female. The respondents' ratio is given as follows: 23 agreed strongly and 59 were agreed with statement. 13 respondents were neutral with the statement. In contrast, 42 respondents were disagreed and 13 disagreed strongly with the statement given in above table.

Table 4. 9

Q.5. The illiteracy of parents plays an important role in giving up of girls in early classes

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Disagree	6	4.0	4.0	4.0
Disagree	16	10.7	10.7	14.7
Neutral	10	6.7	6.7	21.3
Agree	58	38.7	38.7	60.0
Strongly Agree	60	40.0	40.0	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Figure 4. 10

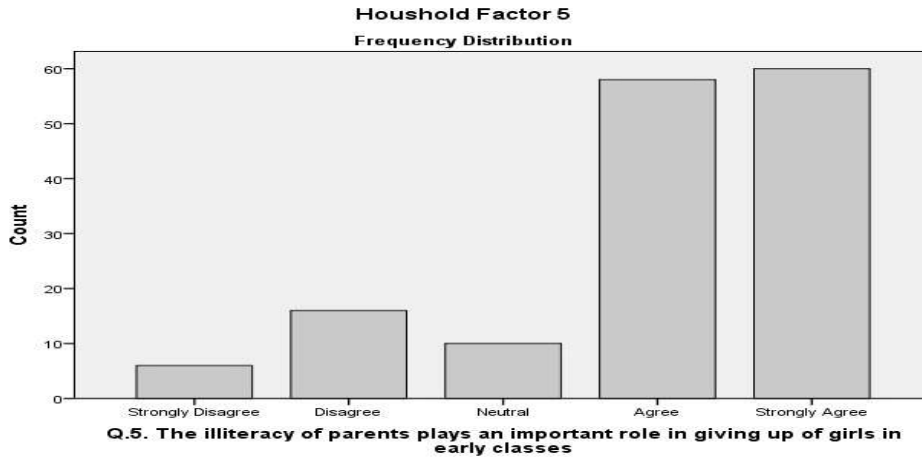


Table 4.10 showed the response of question No.5 of household factor. About this question mostly respondents were agreed with the statement. They are in view that illiteracy of parents plays an important role in giving up of girls in early classes. The respondents' ratio is given as

follows: 60 agreed strongly and 58 were agreed with statement. 10 respondents were neutral with the statement. In contrast, 16 respondents were disagreed and 6 disagreed strongly with the statement given in above table.

CONCLUSION

The household factors that are antecedent of high dispensing rate of girls from school in district Kharan, Baluchistan include early marriages, perception of parents about education; they thought that investing on girls is wastage of money, illiteracy of parents, lack of emotional support to girls and long distance of school from house. Females take some tasks in homes causing increase in drop out, According to Fuller & Liang (1999) that generally girls involved in taking responsibility of household tasks and on the other way girls in rural areas do extra work of household as compared to girls in urban areas (Ersado, 2005).

The school related factors are caused many girls to give up their studies. As a result, high dispensing rate of girls in district Kharan, Baluchistan is developed. The main factors are lack of motivation and academic accomplishments, poor facilities in schools and in adequate infrastructure, lack of interest & skills in the leadership of school, repetition in subjects and classes and poor relationship between teachers and pupils frustrated girls and effect the academic performance and hence they give up study. Juneja (2001) observed that it is perception that due to long distance of school from home the threat of sexual harassment increased causing drop out of young girls. Lizettee (2000) observed that however lack of facilities as well as poor cleanliness affects girls as well boys and causing drop out.

The study make conclusion that social/cultural factors causing give up of girls from school are: -social and cultural norms of preferring boys than girls, gender social practices, poor socio-economic status of parents, old traditions and early marriages since the girls regarded as source of income. Holcamp (2009) founded that parents consider that studying girls is not considered as beneficial for parents as they left their parent home and having no financial benefit for parents after marriages in villages. Save the Children

(2005) indicated that norms of culture as well as beliefs compel girls' education particularly in numerous developing areas of World.

The economic factors have also main cause of high dispensing rate of girls from school at primary level in district Kharan, Baluchistan, such as low earnings of parents, lack of parental support, poor family background, poor job opportunities, and perception of parents about education as economic burden, inflation and high prices of food items. According to Khan et. al., (2011), the main causes by respondents on this issue of drop out was low economic position of the parents which constrains both parents as well as girls for continuing their education at primary level.

The study finally concludes that security factor is very important antecedent of high dispensing rate of girls in district Kharan, Baluchistan. Many families and teacher presumed that security threat is major cause of give of girls from schools. Other security factors are sexual harassment, kidnapping, conflicts about study of females, busy roads, incidence of violence and attacks of terrorists on schools and education centers. According to Mughal (2018), doing fieldwork in the distant rural areas of KP as well as Baluchistan is very dangerous due to War on Terror against the terrorists causing drop out of females. According to Aqsa, & Ahmed, (2019), the key causes of dropout of females and girls are their perception to support their family in shape of work , punishment, behavior of teachers, long distance of school from home and lack of income to purchase books and school facilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This study has recommended following recommendations to overcome high dispensing rate of girls in primary schools of district Kharan, Baluchistan:-

- The government should make concrete policies and effective measures to overcome the high dispensing rate (drop out) of girls at primary level in district Kharan, Baluchistan.
- Every single school should be mandated to arrange meetings with parents for discussing problems of their children education. The parents should convinced to motivate their children i.e. girls to carry on their study for their future.

- The parents may realize importance of education of girls. They should be convinced that contribution of women is necessary for the progress of country and for district Kharan, Baluchistan.
- The government should pay attention for the development of backward areas of Baluchistan especially district Kharan. The government should make policies to eradicate poverty and increase the budget of education.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

The study recommends that research work to be done in secondary and higher level schools and colleges also and study should be done that how poverty can be eradicated from district Kharan and other backward areas of Baluchistan.

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