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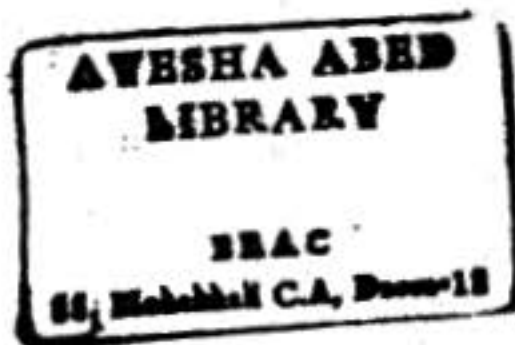


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ENROLMENT STATUS OF CHILDREN IN SELECTED VILLAGES OF BANGLADESH  
A SURVEY ON REOPENING OF BRAC'S NFPE SCHOOL

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

By both the international and regional standards, the education sector in Bangladesh is relatively underdeveloped (World Bank, 1988). The gross literacy rate is only 24.0 percent (B.B.S., 1991). The enrolment rates are only 60 percent in primary, 18 percent in secondary and 4 percent in high schools compared to corresponding regional averages of 73, 23 and 5 percent respectively (World Bank, 1988). The dropout rate in primary level is also high. Of those who drops out, 48 percent leave the school before completing the third grade and 62 percent before completing fifth grade i.e. primary level (BANBEIS, 1987).

BRAC has been operating two models of education programmes (NFPE and PEOC/KK) for the children those who were deprived of access to formal education because of both poverty and gender discrimination. The main strategy of the programmes are to improve the quality of life of the unprivileged population by providing basic education to children.

In 1985, non-formal primary education (NFPE) began by introducing in 22 experimental schools with 660 students. Till June 1992, a total of 10,732 schools were opened, of which, 2066 schools have been completed its first cycle (NFPE, 1992). As part of the strategy, after completion of a cycle, BRAC usually opens the next cycle of NFPE schools in that villages if there exist sufficient number of school aged children. This year BRAC's NFPE is going to have large scale expansion with a targeted goal of setting up some 9000 new schools in the new villages and re-opening of another 3000 schools in the areas where at least two cycles of schools have been completed. At the same time it is quite possible that due to insufficient number of eligible children, it may not be needed to re-open schools in some of the villages.

The main objectives of this study are to enquire the possibility to re-open schools in the villages where at least two cycles have been completed; estimate the enrolment status of children aged 6-16 years; and identify the association between enrolment status and selected socio-economic characteristics.

To meet the above objectives, study areas were selected purposively where the third cycle of BRAC schools (NFPE and KK/PEOC) were operating. A total of 45 villages were selected at random, five from each area. All children aged 6-16 years living in the selected villages were included in the study. The units of the analysis are the children, their households and their villages. The data were collected by the trained male interviewers in November of 1992. Two types of questionnaire were designed for this study. One was used to collect information about the number of educational institutions and their types in the sample villages. The second one was designed to collect such information of children and their households as age, sex, enrolment status, household status and

relationship with BRAC group as member. Dejure type of census method has been used to collect the information of the later questionnaire. The collected information processed at the Research and Evaluation Division (RED) of BRAC.

It is noted that for greater interest of the programme some of the big villages have been divided two or more operational villages and were operating separate schools in separate houses. But the study considered all the operational part together as one village.

The survey has covered 13427 households (45 villages) and found 19212 children (10148 boys and 9064 girls) of aged 6-16 years; and the sex ratio was 112.0. Higher number of children found under the age group 11- 16 years (42.0%) followed by 8-10 years (35.6%) and 6-7 years (22.0%). The households category and household membership status of the children indicate that 60.2% of the surveyed children were from BRAC target group (TG) households (HHs) and 57.4% from BRAC Non-target group households. Data on educational institutions revealed that 17 villages had no formal schools.

The study found that at the time of survey, 66.7% of the children were enrolled in any kind of schools; 10.9% dropped out and 22.4 percent had never enrolled. The enrolment rate among the girls (69.1%) was found significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) higher than boys (64.5%); and the dropout rate among girls is lower (9.4%) than boys (12.2%). The enrolment rate is also found higher among the children aged 8-10 year compare to other age cohort; among the children of BRAC non-target households (NTG HHs) compare to the children of BRAC target (TG) households (81.8% vs. 56.7%) and among the children of non BRAC members compare to the children of BRAC group members (70.0% vs. 62.4%).

At the time of this survey a total of 95 BRAC schools were operating in the study villages. But the survey results indicates that to fulfil the ceiling and maintain the boy-girl ratio of children require to 30 in each of the NFPE schools, if the children of aged 6-7 years are considered as waiting for NFPE, some 43 new schools ( NFPE: 32 and KK: 11) can be opened in 22 villages out of 45 villages. Among these 22 villages only NFPE can be opened in 13 villages and both NFPE and KK can be opened in remaining 9 (nine) villages. It is noted that among these 22 villages more than one cycles can be opened in 13 villages.

The survey results indicate that re-opening of schools in a village depends on some factors of that village such as; number of households, number of formal schools located, cycles of NFPE/KK opened and age-sex composition of the children among the TG households. Though the survey findings may not be generalised for the other areas of BRAC, yet the findings can help to estimate the number of schools that can be opened in the old villages where at least two cycles have been completed.

## **SECTION - 1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

BRAC, as a part of its strategy to improve the quality of life of the unprivileged population in rural areas, has been operating Non-Formal Primary Education Programme (NFPE) since the mid 1980s. The NFPE offers a replicable model capable of achieving basic literacy among the children of the poorest households. The students of BRAC schools are those children who were deprived of access to formal education because of both poverty and gender discrimination. The goal set by the World Summit on Education in 1990 emphasised basic education for at least 80 percent of school age children by the year 2000 (WCEFA 1990). Bangladesh is a signatory to this. The NFPE of BRAC and its activities were highlighted at the World Conference on Education For All ( WCEFA ) held in Jomtein, Thailand in 1990. It was acclaimed to be a successful model for replication.

BRAC has developed two primary school models directed at two different age groups. The first one started in 1985, is a three year programme for the children aged 8-10 years, called "Non - Formal Primary Education" (NFPE). The second one, "Primary Education For Older Children" (PEOC) or KK (Kishore Kishori), started in 1988, is a two year programme for the children aged 11-16 years. Over 70 percent of both NFPE and PEOC students are girls. Education is free for both NFPE and PEOC schools. BRAC schools allow these children to continue their education and prepare them for entrance into formal schools starting at grade four.

In 1985, BRAC initiated its NFPE programme by introducing 22 experimental schools with 660 students. Till June 1992, a total of 10732 schools ( 6275 NFPE and 4457 PEOC ) were opened of which 2066 schools ( 1045- NFPE and 1021 PEOC ) have been completed.

BRAC's NFPE is being considered for large scale expansion. NFPE has set up a target for the year 1993 to open 9000 new schools in the new villages. Another 3000 schools will re-open where one or more cycles of school have been operated. But it was assumed that due to insufficient number of eligible children in some of the old villages for NFPE/PEOC, it may not be possible to re-open schools. So, it is essential to conduct a survey to enquire the possibility to re-open schools where at least two cycles have been completed.

## **1.2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

This survey examined the schooling (literacy situation) of the children aged between 6 and 16 years in the villages where at least two cycles of NFPE or PEOC have been completed. The specific objectives of the survey are to :

- ▶ estimate the proportion of children aged 6-16 years who are eligible for NFPE/PEOC,
- ▶ estimate the enrolment status of children aged 6 and 16 years, and
- ▶ identify the association between enrolment status and selected socio-economic characteristics.

## **1.3. USEFULNESS OF THE STUDY:**

This survey findings may be helpful in taking decision regarding the re-opening of schools where at least two cycles of schools have been completed.

## **1.4. METHODOLOGY :**

The villages where at least two cycles of NFPE or PEOC have been completed were included in this survey. The ultimate unit of this survey was the children of age between 6-16 years. The survey covered the households having children of this age group. It was gathered that the villages which had completed at least two cycles of NFPE/KK were located in 9 (nine) RDP areas. All the areas were selected purposively for survey and 5 villages from each area were selected randomly. Through this method 45 villages (or 13427 households) have been covered and a total of 19212 (10148 boys and 9064 girls) children surveyed (Table-1.4.1). The village wise distribution of HUs by their category are shown in the Annex Table-1.4.2.

Two types of questionnaire were designed for this survey. One has been used to collect information about the number of educational institutions and their types in the sample villages. The second one has been used to collect such information of children as age, sex, enrolment status, household status and relationship with BRAC. De jure type of census method has been used to collect the information at the household level.

**Table 1.4.1 : Particulars of children covered as sample**

SL. NO.	Area	No. of Village	Total Ills	Sex		
				Boy	Girl	Total
1	Darshana	5	1708	1321 (51.4)	1251 (48.6)	2572 (100.0)
2	Paglapeer	5	2278	1690 (54.5)	1411 (45.5)	3101 (100.0)
3	Jalkar	5	2034	1872 (51.7)	1749 (48.3)	3621 (100.0)
4	Betila	5	702	598 (52.8)	535 (47.2)	1133 (100.0)
5	Balirtek	5	1288	995 (55.1)	810 (44.9)	1805 (100.0)
6	Manikgonj	5	1740	987 (51.8)	918 (48.2)	1905 (100.0)
7	Gorpara	5	1393	990 (52.2)	908 (47.8)	1898 (100.0)
8	Krishnapur	5	1036	697 (54.5)	583 (45.5)	1280 (100.0)
9	Nazirhat	5	1248	998 (52.6)	899 (47.4)	1897 (100.0)
All Area		45	13427	10148 (52.8)	9064 (47.2)	19212 (100.0)

**Section - 2. General Characteristics of the Children, their Households and Villages**

**1 : Age-Sex Composition of the Children**

Over 42 percent of the surveyed children fall under the age group of 11-16 years, 35.6% under 8-10 years and 22.0% under the age group of 6-7 years (Table 2.1.1). The distribution of surveyed children by village age and sex has been shown in the Annex Table-2.1.2. The sex ratio was found 112.0, while the national sex ratio was 106.0 (B.B.S 1991).



**Table 2.1.1 : Children by age and sex.**

Age group (in year)	Sex					
	Boys	%	Girls	%	All	%
6-7	2167	21.4	2053	22.6	4220	22.0
8-10	3525	34.7	3323	36.7	6848	35.6
11-16	4456	43.9	3688	40.7	8144	42.4
All	10148	100.0	9064	100.0	19212	100.0

## 2.2 : Household Status

BRAC's target households (HHs) are those HHs which have 0.50 acres of land or less and at least one of whose members sells manual labour for a minimum 100 days in a year. Households falling into this category are considered eligible to be enrolled as members of BRAC organised groups.

More than 60 percent of the children under study are from the target group (TG) households (Table 2.2.1).

**Table 2.2.1 : Children by household status and sex.**

Households Status	Sex				Total	
	Boy	%	Girl	%	All	%
TG.	6060	52.4	5511	47.6	11571	60.2
NON TG.	4088	53.5	3553	46.5	7641	39.8
Total	10148		9064		19212	100.0

## 2.3 : BRAC Group Membership

Data on the BRAC' group membership status of the children shows that about 42.6 percent of the children are from BRAC group members and the remaining are from non member households (Table- 2.3.1).

**Table 2.3.1 : Children by BRAC group membership and sex**

Membership status	Sex				Total	
	Boys	%	Girls	%	All	%
BRAC group Member	4256	52.0	3926	48.0	8182	42.6
Non member	5892	53.4	5138	46.6	11030	57.4
Total	10148		9064		19212	100.0

Some 54.0 percent of the total TG households (11571) reported that they are related to BRAC as membership while 26.1 percent Non-TG households are also related to BRAC group as the same (Table-2.3.2). Though, it has been a guiding principle that the BRAC membership would be confined to the TG households only but in the study areas some of the non-TG households are found as BRAC group members. Since there were no baseline information about them, it is difficult to assess whether at the time of group formation these members were belonged to TG or non-TG households .

**Table 2.3.2 : Children by household category and sex.**

Household category	Relation-ship with BRAC	Sex		All
		Boys	Girls	
BRAC TG.	Related to BRAC	3226 (53.2)	3019 (54.8)	6245 (54.0)
	Not related	2834 (46.8)	2492 (45.2)	5326 (46.0)
	Sub total	6060 (100.0)	5511 (100.0)	11571 (100.0)
NON TG	Related to BRAC	1073 (26.2)	922 (26.0)	1995 (26.1)
	Not related	3015 (73.8)	2631 (74.0)	5646 (73.9)
	Sub total	4088 (100.0)	3553 (100.0)	7641 (100.0)
All		10148	9064	19212

## 2.4 : Status of Educational Institutions

It is observed that 17 (37.8%) out of 45 villages had no formal schools (Table-2.4.1) and in these 17 villages 28 BRAC schools were operating at the time of survey (Annex-Table-2.4.2). Among the 45 villages at least two cycles of BRAC schools have been completed in 41 villages (91.1 percent) and only one cycle completed in 4 villages. It is noted that among these 4 villages second cycles were operating in three villages and third cycles in the remaining villages (Table-2.4.1). The survey also found that BRAC was operating two shifts of schools in 18 villages. Among the 45 villages, high school was found in five villages (Annex-Table-2.4.2).

Table 2.4.1 : Educational institutions by type in the survey villages

Information about BRAC schools						No. of village	
No. of cycles operating in a village	No. of cycles completed in a village				Total	Have at least one formal schools	Have no formal schools
	1	2	3	4			
1	-	11	2	1	14	7	7
2	3	11	3	1	18	8	10
3	1	4	1	2	8	8	-
4	-	2	2	1	5	5	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b> (8.9)	<b>28</b> (62.2)	<b>8</b> (17.8)	<b>5</b> (11.1)	<b>45</b> (100.0)	<b>28</b> (62.2)	<b>17</b> (37.8)

Note : Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

## SECTION - 3 : ENROLMENT STATUS

### 3.1 : Enrolment Status and Dropout

The children who were enrolled at the time of survey ( during November-1992) considered as enrolled/ongoing and who admitted into any kind of schools (including BRAC schools) but not enrolling/ongoing at the time of survey is considered as dropout.

The study found that 66.7 percent children were enrolled, 10.9 percent were dropped out from schools and 22.4 percent had never enrolled (Table-3.1.1). According to the population census of Bangladesh, the enrolment rate among girls is lower than boys but in the study area the rate among girls (69.1 percent) was found to be significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) higher than boys (64.5 percent). The dropout rate among girls is lower (Figure-1). This may be due to BRAC's intervention in the survey locations that it gives emphasize on female education (girls: 70% and boys: 30%).

Table 3.1.1 : Children by enrolment status and sex.

Enrolment status	Sex				Total	
	Boy	%	Girls	%	All	%
Ongoing/ Enrolled Students	6550	64.5	6267	69.1	12817	66.7
Dropout	1238	12.2	849	9.4	2087	10.9
Never enrolled	2360	23.3	1948	21.5	4308	22.4
Total	10148	100.0	9064	100.0	19212	100.0

The area wise enrolment status shows that the highest enrolment rate was at Betila (75.2%) and lowest at Balirtek (57.1%) area in Manikgonj Region (Annex Table-3.1.2). Among these 45 villages, both the highest (91.8%) and lowest (46.1%) enrolment rates were found at Kewarzani and Betilarchar village in Betila Area (Annex Table - 3.1.2).

It was found that among the dropout children, 58.2 percent had dropped out before completing the third grade and 83.9 percent had dropped out before completing grade five. The highest portion of children dropped out from class I (one) and the lowest from class

11. More girls were dropped out after completing the grade five proportionately i.e., primary level. This may be due to the reasons that parents do not equally prefer their daughters as their sons to enrol in secondary or higher level education (Annex Table 3.1.3).

### 3.2. Possibilities of re-opening NFPE/KK schools

BRAC follows certain principles in respect of selection of students for its NFPE and PEOC schools. Children who have never enrolled and dropped out before completing third grade and among these whose households satisfy the BRAC's TG criteria, they are eligible and preferred to admission in BRAC schools. As a deliberate strategy, BRAC emphasize on female education and trying to maintain a sex ratio of boys 30%, girls 70%. The programme also emphasize on enrolling the children of BRAC group members. Annex Table - 3.2.3 and 3.2.4 show the number and rate of eligible children by village and Area respectively.

If the children aged 6-7 years are considered as waiting for enrolling in NFPE schools. On the basis of Table Annex 3.2.2, it can be said that BRAC can further operate the next cycles of NFPE/KK schools in 22 (48.9 percent) villages. Among the 22 villages only NFPE schools can be opened in 13 villages and both NFPE and KK can be opened in remaining 9 villages. Out of suggested 22 villages, in 16 villages the HHs consist ranging between 285 to 910. Of this 16 villages at least one primary school was operating in 14 villages. Whereas there were no primary schools in the remaining 8 villages whose number of households are ranging from 108 to 278 except two villages at Manikgonj Area Table Annex-3.2.2.

At the time of this survey a total of 95 BRAC schools were operating in the study villages(Annex Table-2.4.2) but the survey results indicate that BRAC can reopen 43 schools(NFPE: 32; KK: 11) in the next year (Table -3.2.1).

Table -3.2.1 : Scope of re-opening schools by village and particulars of the villages

Name of Village (Household)	Scope of opening schools (NO)			Cycles comple- ted	Cycles opera- ting	No. of pry. school s
	NFPE	PEOC	Total			
<b>Darshana</b>						
1. Babu kha (675)	2	1	3	4	3	1
2. W. Nazirdegheer (537)	2	-	2	4	5	1
<b>Paglapeer</b>						
3. Ratirampur (910)	4	2	6	2	3	3
4. Monthana (450)	2	1	3	3	4	1
5. Birabari (349)	1	-	1	2	4	2
6. Fakiran (458)	2	1	3	2	3	1
<b>Jalkar</b>						
7. Baharkachna (574)	2	1	3	3	3	1
8. Kubaru (536)	2	2	4	1	3	2
9. Kukrul (620)	1	1	2	3	4	1
<b>Betila</b>						
10. Betilarchar (108)	1	-	1	2	2	-
<b>Balirtek</b>						
11. Bangibari (185)	1	-	1	2	2	-
12. Sultanpur (531)	1	-	1	2	4	1
13. Banparil (219)	2	-	2	2	2	-
14. Shanbanda (258)	1	-	1	2	1	-
<b>Manikgonj</b>						
15. Dergram (335)	1	-	1	3	1	-
16. E. Dashora (801)	1	1	2	3	2	-
17. Ochotia (278)	1	-	1	3	1	-
<b>Gorpara</b>						
18. Gorpara (348)	1	-	1	2	1	1
19. Valvowr (411)	1	-	1	2	3	1
<b>Krishanapur</b>						
20. Mid. Barahi (285)	1	-	1	2	2	1
<b>Nazirhat</b>						
21. Srirampur (203)	1	-	1	3	2	-
22. Gupinathpur (387)	1	1	2	2	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>43</b>			

A new cycle of opening NFPE/KK schools depends on various factors, such as, size of the village in number of HHs, age sex composition of the children, number of TG households, number of ongoing BRAC schools and number of cycles completed, number of formal schools in the village and socio-economic structure of the village etc. Though the findings of this study may not be possible to generalize for the other areas of BRAC, yet it gives some ideas about the old

It was observed that in terms of number of HHs, some of the villages are big and some are small. Some of the big villages have been divided as two or more operational villages and separate schools operating through separate school houses. It was also observed that some of the NFPE schools were located in bordering area of the sampled villages. Children from the neighbouring villages were also enrolled in these schools. It is likely that there are some children in these neighbouring villages who are eligible for enrolment in the BRAC schools. But study did not gather any information about those children as the survey was confined to the sample villages.

### 3.3 : Enrolment Status and Socio-economic Characteristics

Findings of this study indicates that, the current enrollment rate of age group 8-10 years is higher (boy: 75.5% and girl: 77.1%) than other age cohorts (Table 3.3.1). The dropout rates among the boys and girls in the age group 8-10 years are significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) lower (boys: 2.2% vs. girls: 2.4%) than other age groups (Fig 2). Though, in the study area, the overall enrolment rate among the girls is higher than boys, it is observed that in the age group 6-7 years, this rate is lower than boys (49.1% for boys against 46.0% for girls).

Table : 3.3.1. Children by enrolment status, age and sex

Enrolment status	Age group					
	6-7		8-10		11-16	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Ongoing/Enroled	1065 (49.1)	945 (46.0)	2662 (75.5)	2563 (77.1)	2823 (63.4)	2759 (74.8)
Drop out	185 (8.5)	208 (10.1)	79 (2.2)	81 (2.4)	974 (21.8)	560 (15.2)
Total	2167	2053	3525	3323	4456	3688

The enrolment rate among the children of TG households (56.7 percent) is significantly ( $p < 0.01$ ) lower than the children of NTG HHs (81.8 percent). The rate also significantly ( $p < 0.01$ ) differs both boys and girls of TG and NTG households (Table-3.3.2. & Figure- 3). The dropout rate of the children of TG households is significantly higher than those of NTG households. Though BRAC education programme is trying to minimise this difference, it has still a long way to go.

**Table 3.3.2 : Enrolment status of children by household status and sex.**

Enrolment status	Children of TG HHS			Children of NTG HHS		
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All
Enroled (ongoing)	3283 (54.2)	3287 (59.6)	6570 (56.7)	3267 (79.9)	2980 (83.9)	6247 (81.8)
Drop out	957 (15.8)	693 (12.6)	1650 (14.3)	281 (6.9)	156 (4.4)	437 (5.7)
Total	6060	5511	11571	4088	3553	7641

Note : Figures in Parentheses indicate percentages.

The enrolment rate among the children of non group members (70.0%) is significantly ( $P < 0.01$ ) higher than the children of BRAC group members (62.4%). Among the children of BRAC group members the enrolment rate of girls (65.7%) is significantly ( $P < 0.01$ ) higher than boys (59.3%) and also the dropout rate among girls is slightly lower than boys. (Table-3.3.3 and Figure- 4). This may be due to the BRAC interventions which emphasised on education of girl children of BRAC group members (70% girls VS 30% boys). This is an obvious success of BRAC's education programme in the study area.

**Table 3.3.3 : Enrolment status of children by BRAC group membership status and sex.**

Enrolment Status	Children of BRAC Group Members			Children of Non BRAC group Members		
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All
Enroled (ongoing)	2522 (59.3)	2578 (65.7)	5100 (62.4)	4028 (68.4)	3689 (71.8)	7717 (70.0)
Drop out	570 (13.4)	414 (10.5)	984 (12.)	668 (11.3)	435 (8.5)	1103 (10.0)
Total	4256	3926	8182	5892	5138	11030

Note : Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

Table 3.3.4 and Figure- 5 show that among the TG households, the enrolment rate of the children of BRAC group members is slightly higher than that of the children of non members (BRAC: 57.3% and Non BRAC: 56.2%). It appears that the enrolment rate of the children of BRAC group members from TG households is significantly lower ( $p < 0.05$ ) than the children of BRAC group members from NTG households. Since, BRAC always facilitates its group members to take multiple economic activities for generating income and there



have been a relationship between income and enrolment. Hence, it is assumed that before joining a BRAC group, the NTG households were in TG households category. So it may be concluded that their present elevated position is the result of indirect effects of BRAC. On the other hand among the NTG households, the enrolment rate of the children of BRAC group members is significantly lower than ( $p < 0.05$ ) that of the children whose households are not related to BRAC (BRAC: 76.4% and Non BRAC: 83.6%).

Table : 3.3.4 : Distribution of children by enrolment status, household category, membership status and sex.

Children of TG household						
Member ship status	Ongoing			Drop out		
	Boys	girls	All	Boys	Girls	All
BRAC	1734 (53.8)	1841 (61.0)	3575 (57.3)	479 (14.8)	373 (12.3)	852 (13.6)
NO. BRAC	1549 (54.6)	1446 (58.0)	2995 (56.2)	478 (16.9)	320 (12.9)	798 (15.0)
Children of NTG households						
BRAC	788 (73.3)	737 (79.9)	1525 (76.4)	102 (9.5)	39 (4.2)	141 (7.1)
NO. BRAC	2479 (82.3)	2243 (85.3)	4772 (83.6)	179 (5.9)	117 (4.5)	296 (5.2)

Note : Figures in parentheses indicate percentage.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The survey has covered 13427 households (45 villages) and found 19212 children (10148 boys and 9064 girls) of aged 6-16 years; and the sex ratio was 112.0. Higher number of children found under the age group 11- 16 years (42.0%) followed to 8-10 years (35.6%) and 6-7 years (22.0). The households category and households membership status of the children indicates that 60.2% of the surveyed children were from TG HHs and 57.4% from BRAC Non-group members HHs. Data on educational institution revealed that 17 villages had no formal schools.

The study found that at the time of survey 66.7% of the children were enrolled in any kind of schools; 10.9% dropped out and 22.4 percent had never enrolled. The enrolment rate among the girls (69.1%) was found significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) higher than boys (64.5%); and the dropout rate among girls is lower (9.4%) than boys (12.2%). The enrolment rate is also found higher among the children aged 8-10 year compare to other age cohort; among the children of BRAC non-target households (NTG HHs) compare to the childrens of BRAC target (TG) households (81.8% vs. 56.7%) and among the children of Non BRAC members compare to the children of BRAC group members (70.0% vs. 62.4%).

At the time of this survey a total of 95 BRAC schools were operating in the study villages. But the survey results indicates that to fulfil the ceiling and maintain the boy-girl ratio of children require to 30 in each of the NFPE schools, if the children of aged 6-7 years are considered as waiting for NFPE, some 43 new schools ( NFPE: 32 and KK: 11) can be opened in 22 villages out of 45 villages. Among these 22 villages only NFPE can be opened in 13 villages and both NFPE and KK can be opened in remaining 9 (nine) villages. It is noted that among these 22 villages more than one cycles can be opened in 13 villages.

The survey results indicates, re-opening of schools in a village depends on some factors of that village such as; number of households, number of formal schools located, cycles of NFPE/KK opened and age-sex composition of the children among the TG households. Though the survey findings may not be generalised for the other areas of BRAC but yet the findings can help to assume about the number of schools that can be opened in the old villages where at least two cycles have been completed.

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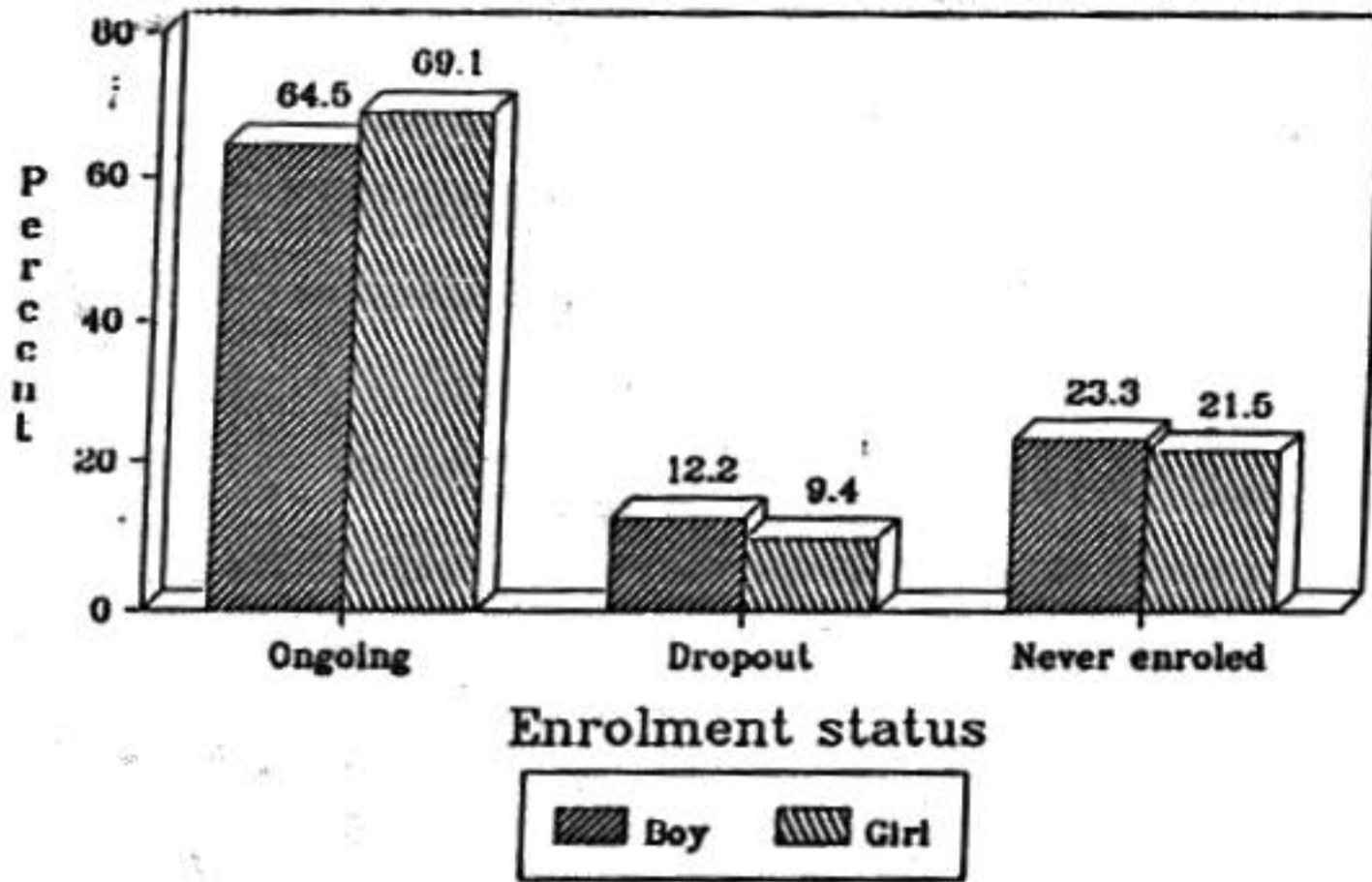
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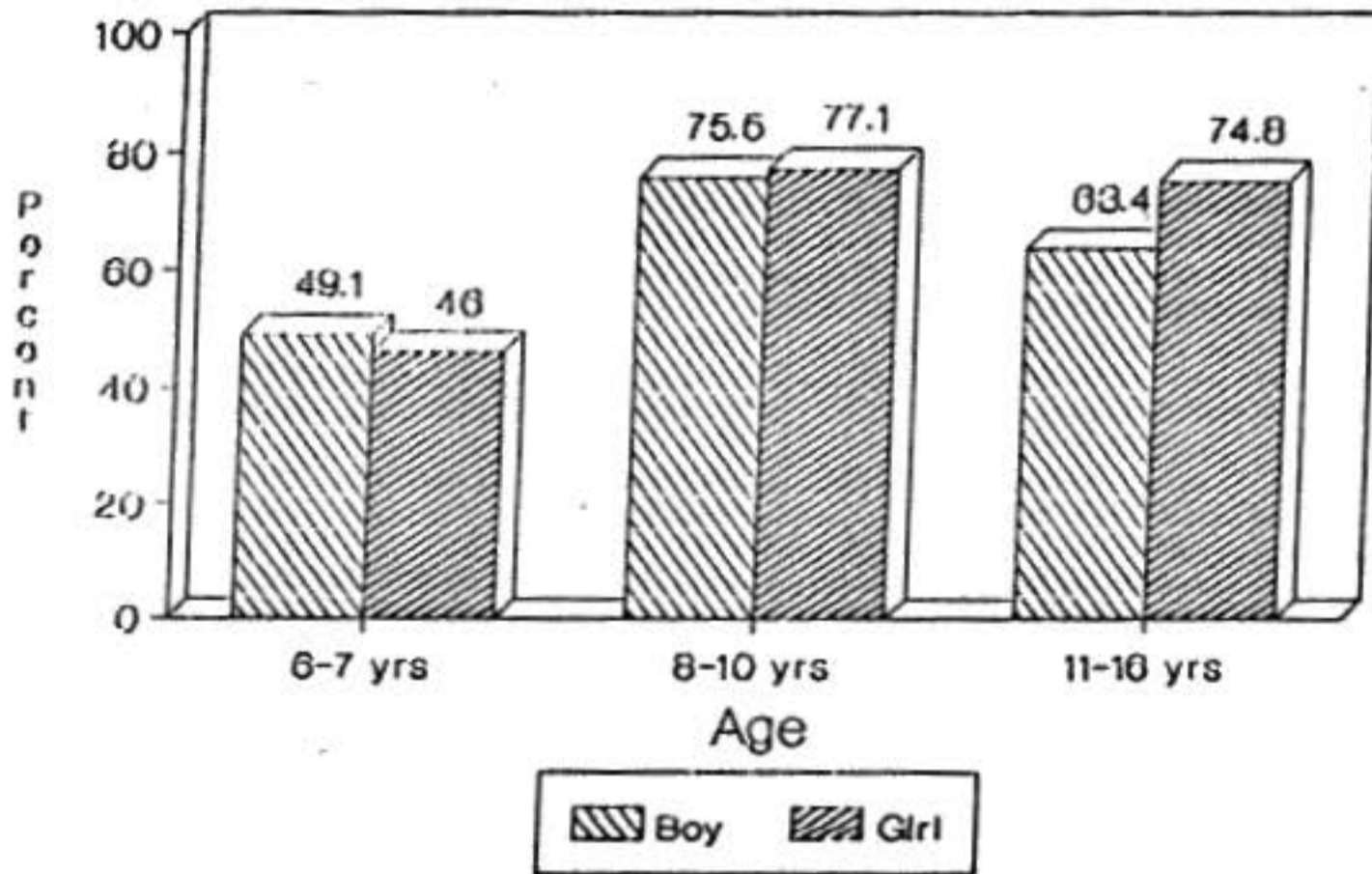
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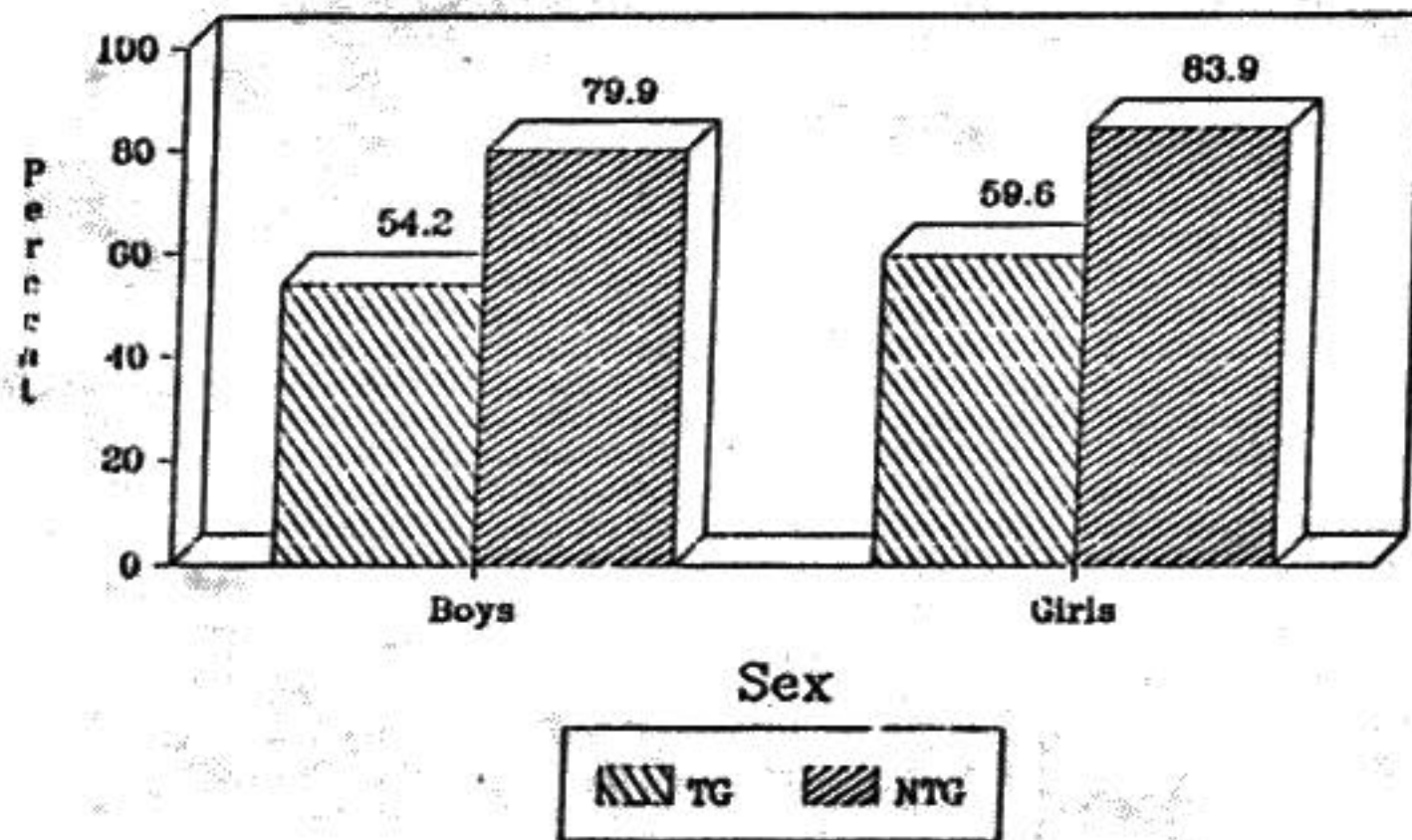
Figure - 1  
Enrolment status by sex



**Figure- 2**  
**Enroled children by age and sex**



**Figure-3**  
**Enroled children by household status**  
**and sex**



**Figure-4**  
**Enroled children by BRAC group membership and sex**

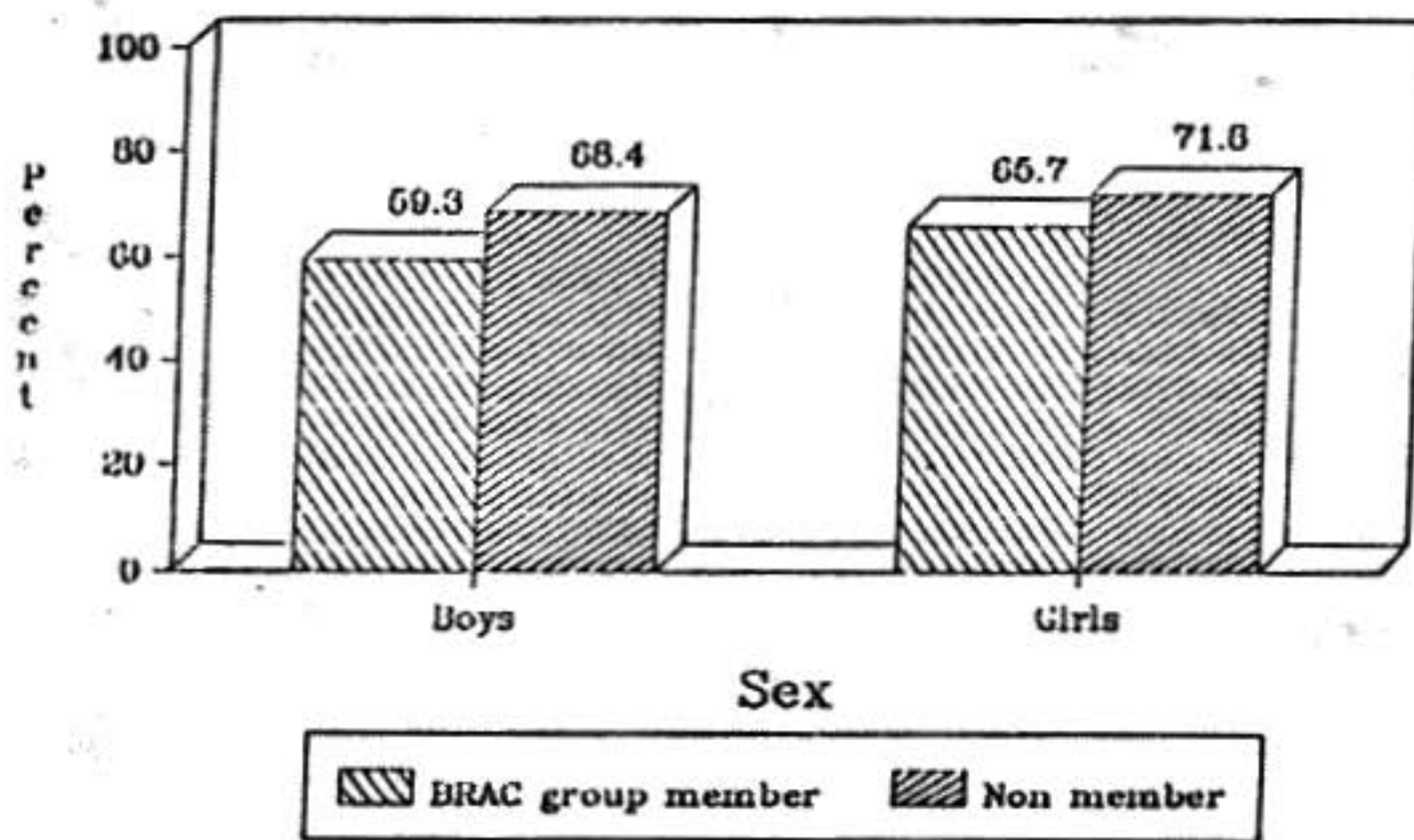
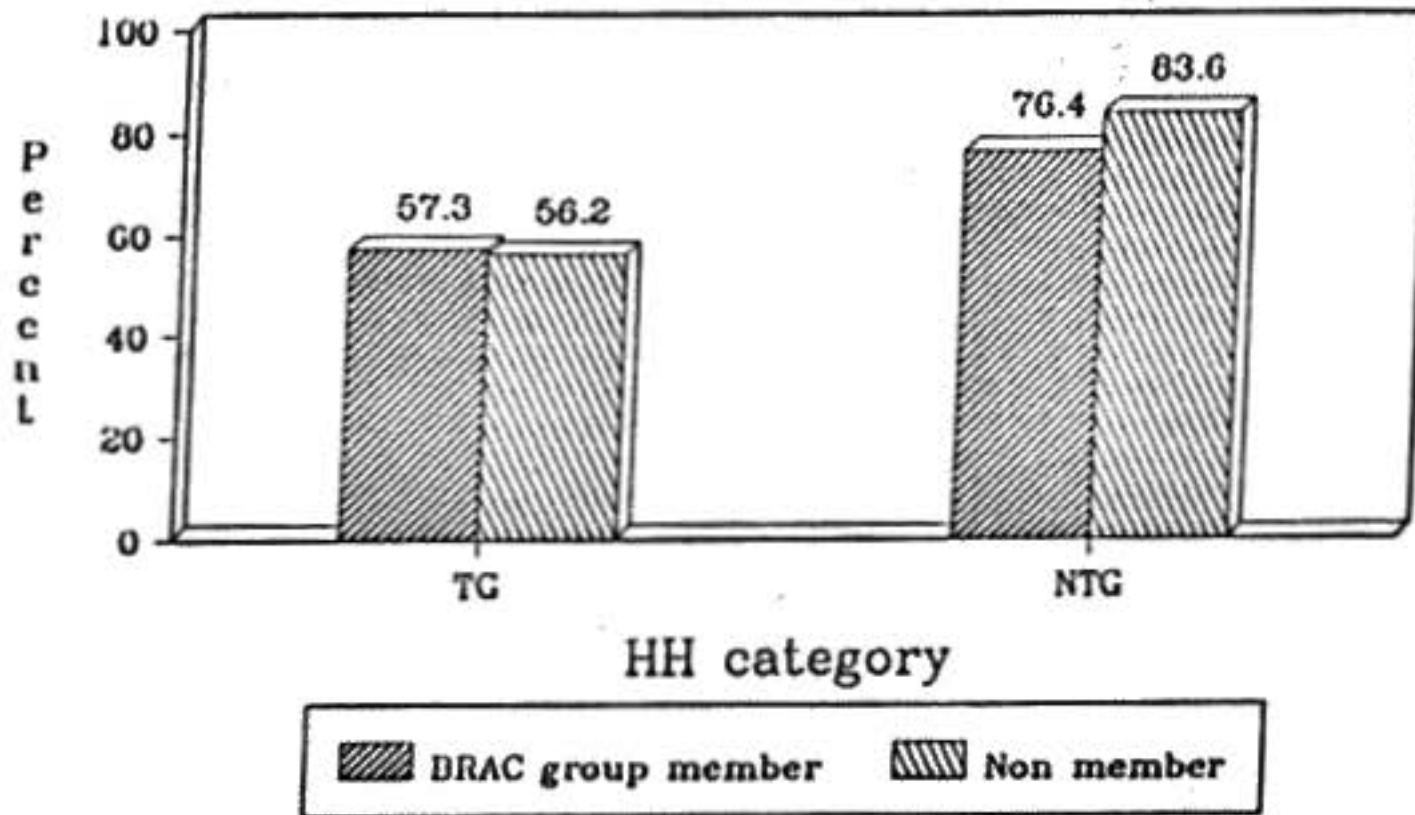


Figure - 5  
Enroled children by household  
and membership status





Tables in ANNEX

Table 1.4.2 : Surveyed HHs by category and village in nine RDP Areas (45 villages).

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Total HH	TC HH	NTG HH
<b>Darshana</b>				
1.	Milonpara	193	103	53%
2.	Babu Kha	675	410	61%
3.	Bar Awlia	185	131	71%
4.	W.Nazirdeogir	537	333	62%
5.	Darshana	118	88	75%
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>1708</b>	<b>1065</b>	<b>62.4%</b>
<b>Paglapeer</b>				
6.	Raliranpur	910	597	66%
7.	Monthana	450	327	73%
8.	Birabari	349	226	65%
9.	Fakiran	458	315	69%
10.	Gongahori	111	69	62%
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>2278</b>	<b>1534</b>	<b>67.3%</b>
<b>Jalkar</b>				
11.	Baharkachna	574	399	70%
12.	Shapara	153	130	85%
13.	Bangitari	151	127	84%
14.	Kubaru	536	142	27%
15.	Kukrul	620	483	78%
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>2034</b>	<b>1481</b>	<b>72.8%</b>

Contd. Table-1.4.2.

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Total HH Surveyed	TG HH	NTG HH		
Betila						
16.	Putail	114	84	74%	30	26%
17.	Betilarchar	108	94	87%	14	13%
18.	Shimulia	158	96	61%	62	39%
19.	Kewarzani	133	89	67%	44	33%
20.	Airmara	189	140	74%	49	26%
Subtotal		702	503	71.7%	199	28.3%
Balirtek						
21.	Bangibari	185	147	79%	38	21%
22.	Sultanpur	531	289	45%	242	46%
23.	Valboag	95	58	61%	37	39%
24.	Banparail	219	131	60%	88	40%
25.	Shanbandha	258	126	49%	132	51%
Subtotal		1288	751	58.3%	537	41.7%
Manikganj						
26.	Dergram	335	204	61%	131	39%
27.	E. Dashora	801	297	37%	504	63%
28.	Surundi	232	131	56%	101	44%
29.	Ocholia	278	173	62%	105	38%
30.	Kandorkandi	94	59	63%	35	37%
Subtotal		1740	864	49.7%	876	50.3%

Contd. Table-1.4.2.

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Total HH Surveyed	TG HH	NTG HH		
Gorpara						
31.	Ranadia	122	87	71%	35	29%
32.	Gorpara	348	259	74%	89	26%
33.	Chandoir	328	199	61%	129	39%
34.	Patrail	184	158	86%	26	14%
35.	Vatvowr	411	310	75%	101	25%
Subtotal		1393	1013	72.7%	380	27.3%
Krishnapur						
36.	Mid Bharahi	285	158	55%	127	45%
37.	Danestnagar	95	73	77%	22	23%
38.	Rajibpur	176	117	66%	59	34%
39.	Imannagar	200	117	59%	83	41%
40.	C. Krishnapur	280	230	82%	50	18%
Subtotal		1036	695	67.1%	341	32.9%
Nazirhat						
41.	R. Krishnapur	197	130	66%	67	34%
42.	Srirampur	203	122	60%	81	40%
43.	C. Issobpur	203	149	73%	54	27%
44.	Kashipur	258	154	60%	104	40%
45.	Gopinathpur	387	232	60%	155	40%
Subtotal		1248	787	63.1%	461	36.9%
Total		13427	8693	65%	4734	35%

Table 2.1.2 : Children by age ,sex and village .

Sl.No	Area/Village (No. of HHs)	6-7 yrs		8-10 yrs		11-16 yrs		Total		All
		Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	
Darshana										
1.	Milonpara (193)	36	26	40	49	61	45	137	120	257
2.	Babu Kha (675)	119	107	209	206	218	238	546	151	1097
3.	Bar Awlia (185)	38	29	63	41	53	51	154	121	275
4.	W.Nazirdeegir (537)	80	90	163	134	152	162	395	386	781
5.	Darshana (118)	17	23	29	26	43	24	89	73	162
Subtotal		290	275	504	456	257	520	1321	1251	2572
Paglapeer										
6.	Ratirampur (910)	130	135	236	213	300	172	666	520	1186
7.	Monthana (450)	87	76	117	114	121	90	325	280	605
8.	Birabari (349)	61	61	111	98	103	87	275	246	521
9.	Fakiran (458)	66	63	128	100	142	121	336	284	620
10.	Gongahori (111)	32	18	33	41	23	22	88	81	169
Subtotal		376	353	625	566	689	492	1690	1411	3101
Jalkar										
11.	Baharkachna (574)	63	134	191	181	243	255	597	570	1167
12.	Shapara (153)	20	22	23	26	28	29	71	77	148
13.	Bangitari (151)	29	25	36	51	67	47	132	123	255
14.	Kubaru (536)	128	115	186	192	233	197	547	504	1051
15.	Kukrul (620)	137	129	186	168	202	178	525	475	1000
Subtotal		477	425	622	618	773	706	1872	1749	3621

Contd. Table-2.1.2.

Sl. No.	Area/ village (No. of HHs)	6-7 yrs		8-10 yrs		11-16 yrs		Total		All
		Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	
<b>Detila</b>										
16.	Putail (114)	21	23	22	34	37	27	80	84	164
17.	Betilarchar (108)	15	14	25	25	43	43	83	82	165
18.	Shimulia (158)	20	18	53	38	75	47	148	103	251
19.	Kewarzani (133)	32	16	34	45	53	52	119	113	232
20.	Airmara (189)	36	29	50	52	82	72	168	153	321
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>124</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>1133</b>
<b>balirtek</b>										
21.	Bangibari (185)	30	21	37	43	62	33	129	97	226
22.	Sultanpur (531)	63	65	128	110	176	145	367	320	687
23.	Valboag (95)	17	10	33	26	41	24	91	60	151
24.	Banparail (219)	42	36	59	60	93	78	194	174	368
25.	Shanbandha (258)	46	35	72	62	96	62	214	159	373
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>198</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>1805</b>
<b>Manikgonj</b>										
26.	Dergran (335)	39	37	58	59	87	91	184	187	371
27.	E. Dashora (801)	74	62	154	126	226	228	454	416	870
28.	Surundi (232)	25	26	59	42	54	43	138	111	249
29.	Ochotia (278)	36	33	49	61	73	70	158	164	322
30.	Kandorkandi (94)	8	12	25	12	20	16	53	40	93
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>182</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>1905</b>

Contd. Table-2.1.2.

Sl. No.	Area/Village (No. of HHs)	6-7 yrs		8-10 yrs		11-16 yrs		Total		All
		Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	
Gorpara										
31.	Ranadia (122)	17	15	32	23	35	41	84	79	163
32.	Gorpara (348)	38	48	84	71	110	82	232	201	433
33.	Chandoir (328)	56	47	62	75	115	95	233	217	450
34.	Patrail (118)	28	35	45	42	72	58	145	135	280
35.	Valvour (411)	62	70	83	89	151	117	296	276	572
Subtotal		201	215	306	300	483	393	990	908	1898
Krishnapur										
36.	Mid Bharahi (285)	27	27	68	73	80	52	175	152	327
37.	Danestnagar (95)	13	12	32	25	39	21	84	58	142
38.	Rajibpur (176)	21	28	51	55	60	26	132	109	241
39.	Imannagar (200)	21	27	45	54	56	29	122	110	232
40.	C. Krishnapur (280)	41	49	78	56	65	49	184	154	338
Subtotal		123	143	274	263	300	177	697	583	1280
Nazirhat										
41.	R. Krishnapur (197)	56	37	75	66	164	92	295	195	490
42.	Srirampur (203)	31	38	46	65	67	70	144	173	317
43.	C. Issobpur (203)	25	32	40	39	47	50	112	121	233
44.	Kashipur (258)	25	26	42	54	61	41	128	121	249
45.	Gopinathpu (387)	59	72	133	101	127	116	319	289	608
Subtotal		196	205	336	325	466	369	998	899	1897
Total		2167	2053	3525	3323	4456	3688	10148	9064	19212

Table- 2.4.2 : Category and Number of Schools in surveyd Village

Sl. NO.	Name of village (No. of NHs.)	Formal schools (NO)				NFPE schools (NO)		
		Primary	Secondary	Others	Total	No. of School House	Cycles completed	Cycles ongoing
1.	Darshana	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
2.	Milonpara (193)	-	-	-	-	3	4	3
3.	Babu kha (675)	1	-	1	2	1	2	1
4.	Bar Awlia (185)	-	-	-	-	4	4	5
5.	W. Nazideeghir (537)	1	-	-	1	1	2	1
5.	Darshana (118)	-	-	-	-	10	13	12
	Sub Total	2	-	1	3	10	13	12
6.	Paglapeer	-	-	-	-	3	2	3
7.	Ratirampur (910)	3	-	1	4	4	3	4
8.	Monthona (450)	1	-	-	1	3	2	4
9.	Birabari (349)	2	-	1	3	3	2	3
10.	Fakiran (450)	1	-	1	2	1	1	2
10.	Gongahori (111)	1	-	-	1	14	10	16
	Subtotal	8	-	3	11	14	10	16
11.	Jalkar	-	-	-	-	3	3	3
12.	Baharkachna (574)	1	-	1	2	2	3	2
13.	Shahapara (153)	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
14.	Bangitari (151)	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
15.	Kubaru (536)	2	1	3	6	3	3	4
15.	Kukrul (620)	1	1	-	2	12	12	14
	Sub Total	4	2	4	10	12	12	14

Contd. Table - 2.4.2.

Sl. NO.	Name of village (No. of HHs.)	Formal schools (NO.)				NFPE schools (NO.)		
		Primary	Secondary	Others	Total	No. of schools House	Cycles completed	cycles ongoing
16.	Betila Putail (114)	1	-	-	1	1	2	1
17.	Betilarchar (108)	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
18.	Shimulia(158)	1	-	-	1	1	1	2
19.	Kewarzani (133)	1	-	-	1	2	2	2
20.	Airmara (189)	1	-	-	1	1	2	1
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
21.	Balirtek Bangibari (185)	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
22.	Sultanpur (531)	1	-	-	1	3	2	4
23.	Vatboag (95)	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
24.	Banparil (219)	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
25.	Shanbandha (258)	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
26.	Manikgong Dergram (335)	-	-	-	-	1	3	1
27.	E. Dashoria (801)	-	-	1	1	1	3	2
28.	Surundi (232)	1	-	-	1	1	4	1
29.	Ochotia (278)	-	-	-	-	1	3	1
30.	Kandorkandi (94)	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>



Contd. Table : 2.4.2.

Sl. NO.	Name of village (No. of Hhs.)	Formal schools (NO.)				NFPE Schools (NO.)		
		Primary	Secondary	Others	Total	No. of Schools House	Cycles completed	Cycles ongoing
31.	Gorpara Ranadia (122)	1	-	-	1	1	2	2
32.	Gorpara (348)	1	1	-	2	1	2	1
33.	Chandoir (328)	-	-	1	1	2	3	2
34.	Patrail (118)	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
35.	Vatvowr (411)	1	-	-	1	2	2	3
Sub total		3	1	1	5	8	11	10
36.	Krishnapur Mid Barahi (285)	1	-	-	1	1	2	2
37.	Danestnagar (95)	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
38.	Rajibpur (176)	1	1	-	2	1	2	1
39.	Inannagar (200)	1	-	-	1	1	2	2
40.	C.Krishnapur (280)	1	-	1	2	1	2	1
Sub total		4	1	1	6	5	10	8
41.	Nazirhat R.Krishnapur (197)	-	-	-	-	2	4	2
42.	Srirampur (203)	-	-	-	-	2	2	3
43.	C. Issobpur (203)	1	-	-	1	3	4	3
44.	Kashipur (258)	2	1	-	3	1	2	1
45.	Gopinathpur (387)	1	-	-	1	2	2	2
Sub total		4	1	-	5	10	14	11
Grand total		31	5	11	47	77	104	95

Table 3.1.2 - Ongoing children by village and sex

Sl. No.	Name of village	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Darshana			
	Milon para	78 (56.9)	75 (62.5)	153 (58.5)
2.	Babu Kha	391 (71.6)	422 (76.6)	813 (74.1)
3.	Bar Awlia	97 (63.0)	90 (74.4)	187 (68.0)
4.	W. Nazirdeeghir	214 (54.2)	279 (72.3)	493 (63.1)
5.	Darshana	56 (62.9)	51 (69.9)	107 (66.0)
Sub Total		836 (63.3)	917 (73.3)	1753 (68.2)
5.	Paglapeer			
	Ratirampur	375 (56.3)	316 (60.8)	691 (58.3)
7.	Monthona	154 (47.4)	155 (55.4)	309 (51.1)
8.	Birabari	183 (66.5)	171 (69.5)	354 (67.9)
9.	Fakiran	168 (50.0)	162 (57.0)	330 (53.2)
10.	Gongahori	56 (63.6)	63 (77.8)	119 (70.4)
Sub Total		936 (55.4)	867 (61.4)	1803 (58.1)
11.	Jalkar			
	Baharkachna	387 (64.8)	399 (70.0)	786 (67.4)
12.	Shahapara	54 (76.1)	56 (71.4)	109 (73.6)
13.	Bangitari	72 (54.5)	78 (63.4)	150 (58.8)
14.	Kubaru	364 (66.5)	352 (69.8)	716 (68.1)
15.	Kukrul	309 (58.9)	329 (69.3)	638 (63.8)
Sub Total		1186 (63.4)	1213 (69.4)	2399 (66.3)

Note : Figure in parentheses indicates percentages

Contd. Table - J.1.2.

Sl. No.	Name of village	Boys	Girls	Total
16.	Betila	66 (82.5)	50 (59.5)	116 (70.7)
17.	Putail	39 (47.0)	37 (45.1)	76 (46.1)
18.	Betilarchar	125 (84.1)	99 (96.1)	224 (89.2)
19.	Shimulia	113 (95.0)	100 (88.5)	213 (91.8)
20.	Kewarzani	116 (69.0)	107 (69.9)	223 (69.5)
Sub Total		459 (76.8)	393 (73.5)	852 (75.2)
21.	Balirtek	66 (51.2)	58 (59.8)	124 (54.9)
22.	Bangibari	223 (60.8)	217 (67.8)	440 (64.0)
23.	Sultanpur	48 (52.7)	39 (65.0)	87 (57.6)
24.	Vatvoag	92 (47.4)	81 (46.6)	173 (47.0)
25.	Banparil	108 (50.5)	99 (62.3)	207 (55.5)
Sub Total		537 (54.0)	494 (61.0)	1031 (57.1)
26.	Manikgonj	127 (69.0)	115 (61.5)	242 (65.2)
27.	Dergram	357 (78.0)	342 (82.2)	699 (80.3)
28.	E. Dashora	98 (71.0)	85 (76.6)	183 (73.5)
29.	Surundi	105 (66.5)	108 (65.9)	213 (66.1)
30.	Ochotia	41 (77.4)	37 (92.5)	78 (83.9)
Sub Total		728 (73.8)	687 (74.8)	1415 (74.3)

Note : Figures in parentheses indicates percentages

Contd. Table - 3.1.2

Sl. NO. -	Name of village	Boys	Girls	Total
31.	Gorpara			
	Ranadia	57 (67.9)	50 (63.3)	107 (65.6)
32.	Gorpara	136 (58.6)	127 (63.2)	263 (60.7)
33.	Chandair	155 (66.5)	154 (71.0)	309 (68.7)
34.	Patrail	99 (68.3)	85 (63.0)	184 (65.7)
35.	Valvowr	196 (66.2)	191 (69.0)	387 (67.7)
Sub Total		643 (64.9)	607 (66.9)	1250 (65.9)
36.	Krishnapur			
	Midbarahi	139 (79.4)	103 (67.8)	242 (74.0)
37.	Danestnagar	48 (57.1)	38 (65.5)	86 (60.6)
38.	Rajibpur	100 (75.8)	82 (75.2)	182 (75.5)
39.	Imannagar	99 (81.1)	79 (71.8)	178 (76.7)
40.	C. Krishanapur	142 (77.2)	127 (82.5)	269 (79.6)
Sub Total		528 (75.8)	429 (73.6)	957 (74.8)
41.	Nazirhat			
	R. Krishnapur	166 (56.3)	154 (79.0)	320 (65.3)
42.	Srirampur	93 (64.6)	120 (69.4)	213 (67.2)
43.	C. Issobpur	75 (67.0)	83 (68.6)	158 (67.8)
44.	Kashipur	79 (61.7)	86 (71.1)	165 (66.3)
45.	Gopinathpur	284 (89.0)	217 (75.1)	501 (82.4)
Sub Total		697 (69.8)	660 (73.4)	1357 (71.5)
Grant total		6550 (64.5)	6267 (69.1)	12817 (66.7)

Note : Figures in parentheses indicates percentage

Table -3.1.3 : Drop out children by last class attended and sex

Drop out class	Boys	Girls	Total
I	522 (42.2)	366 (43.1)	888 (42.6)
II	71 (5.7)	15 (1.8)	86 (4.1)
III	176 (14.2)	64 (7.5)	240 (11.5)
IV	167 (13.5)	143 (16.8)	310 (14.9)
V	120 (9.7)	106 (12.5)	226 (10.8)
VI+	182 (14.7)	155 (18.3)	337 (16.1)
Total	1238 (100)	849 (100)	2087 (100)

Note : Figures in parentheses indicates percetage

Table 3.2.2 : Children eligible for schooling by age, sex and TG households category.

Sl. No.	Area/Village (No. of HHs)	6-7 yrs		8-10 yrs		11-16 yrs		Total		All
		Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	
Darshana										
1.	Milonpara (193)	30 (26)	16 (14)	11 (8)	12 (12)	20 (18)	13 (11)	61	41	102
2.	Babu Kha (675)	54 (45)	34 (30)	27 (23)	30 (26)	53 (47)	24 (20)	134	88	222
3.	Bar Amlia (185)	17 (15)	7 (6)	11 (11)	6 (4)	12 (6)	7 (5)	40	20	60
4.	W.Nazirdeegir (537)	36 (23)	51 (39)	33 (27)	27 (22)	41 (29)	15 (14)	110	93	203
5.	Darshana (118)	9 (8)	9 (7)	8 (8)	5 (5)	5 (5)	7 (6)	22	21	43
Paglipoer										
6.	Ratirampur (910)	71 (46)	78 (55)	92 (76)	80 (64)	107 (71)	42 (33)	270	200	470
7.	Monthana (450)	73 (52)	48 (32)	56 (43)	43 (35)	28 (22)	19 (15)	157	110	267
8.	Birabari (349)	31 (22)	38 (30)	37 (30)	25 (21)	20 (16)	13 (8)	88	76	164
9.	Fakiran (458)	45 (29)	42 (23)	57 (45)	34 (28)	59 (42)	28 (26)	161	104	265
10.	Gongahori (111)	17 (13)	6 (4)	10 (7)	4 (3)	11 (7)	3 (2)	38	13	51
Jalkar										
11.	Baharkachna (574)	68 (58)	56 (41)	45 (38)	36 (26)	71 (62)	37 (25)	184	129	313
12.	Shapara (153)	10 (7)	13 (12)	5 (5)	3 (3)	8 (7)	4 (3)	23	20	43
13.	Bangitari (151)	20 (18)	18 (17)	11 (11)	9 (7)	14 (14)	12 (8)	45	39	84
14.	Kubaru (536)	61 (49)	51 (37)	38 (34)	43 (33)	54 (44)	42 (36)	153	136	289
15.	Kukruj (620)	69 (61)	75 (67)	48 (44)	26 (22)	45 (42)	23 (20)	162	124	286

Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of children in TG HHs.

Contd. Table-3.2.2.

Sl. No.	Area/ village (No. of HHs)	6-7 yrs		8-10 yrs		11-16 yrs		Total		All
		Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	
<b>Betila</b>										
16.	Putail (114)	10 (7)	13 (12)	4 (3)	8 (7)	9 (8)	5 (5)	23	26	49
17.	Betilarchar (108)	10 (9)	13 (13)	12 (11)	15 (15)	17 (16)	5 (4)	39	33	72
18.	Shimulia (158)	6 (5)	4 (4)	7 (4)	6 (3)	10 (8)	4 (4)	23	14	37
19.	Kewarzani (133)	9 (8)	3 (3)	3 (2)	3 (2)	3 (3)	2 (1)	15	8	23
20.	Airmara (189)	22 (17)	13 (13)	11 (9)	13 (11)	12 (9)	2 (1)	45	28	73
<b>Balirtek</b>										
21.	Bangibari (185)	24 (16)	15 (12)	13 (11)	15 (12)	22 (18)	3 (3)	59	33	92
22.	Sultanpur (531)	56 (35)	42 (24)	48 (35)	27 (18)	24 (19)	14 (10)	128	83	211
23.	Vatboag (95)	13 (6)	7 (4)	12 (7)	10 (6)	12 (9)	2 (2)	37	19	56
24.	Banparail (219)	38 (22)	33 (21)	28 (17)	31 (23)	21 (15)	5 (3)	87	69	156
25.	Shanbandha (258)	42 (18)	27 (16)	36 (25)	20 (11)	19 (9)	5 (4)	97	52	149
<b>Manikganj</b>										
26.	Dergram (335)	13 (11)	31 (25)	17 (17)	22 (21)	22 (20)	16 (15)	52	69	121
27.	E. Dashora (801)	25 (17)	17 (10)	15 (9)	17 (15)	22 (21)	19 (14)	62	53	115
28.	Surundi (232)	9 (8)	11 (8)	9 (6)	12 (10)	15 (9)	6 (5)	33	29	62
29.	Ochotia (278)	11 (10)	18 (17)	16 (14)	21 (19)	11 (8)	10 (9)	38	49	87
30.	Kandorkandi (94)	5 (3)	7 (5)	5 (5)	3 (3)	3 (2)	2 (2)	13	12	25

Figures in parentheses indicate the number of children in TG HHs.

Contd. Table-J.2.2.

Sl. No.	Area/Village (No. of HHs)	6-7 yrs		8-10 yrs		11-16 yrs		Total		All
		Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	
<b>Gorpara</b>										
31.	Ranadia (122)	8 (8)	13 (11)	7 (6)	4 (4)	9 (7)	6 (5)	24	23	47
32.	Gorpara (348)	28 (23)	38 (33)	29 (28)	20 (18)	22 (20)	5 (4)	79	63	142
33.	Chandoir (328)	41 (26)	39 (29)	10 (8)	10 (7)	17 (12)	5 (3)	68	54	122
34.	Patrail (118)	20 (16)	23 (20)	9 (9)	4 (4)	16 (15)	4 (4)	45	31	76
35.	Valvour (411)	30 (27)	42 (37)	23 (20)	16 (15)	42 (40)	16 (15)	95	74	169
<b>Krishnapur</b>										
36.	MidBharahi (285)	4 (3)	15 (8)	12 (8)	29 (20)	16 (10)	6 (5)	32	50	82
37.	Danestnagar (95)	7 (5)	9 (8)	9 (7)	5 (5)	2 (2)	- (-)	18	14	32
38.	Rajibpur (176)	6 (4)	17 (14)	9 (9)	9 (9)	9 (8)	2 (2)	24	28	52
39.	Imannagar (200)	9 (6)	15 (9)	11 (8)	10 (8)	13 (10)	1 (1)	33	26	59
40.	C.Krishnapur (280)	12 (12)	16 (15)	9 (9)	9 (8)	14 (13)	5 (4)	35	30	65
<b>Nazirhat</b>										
41.	R.Krishnapur (197)	26 (19)	16 (13)	20 (19)	14 (12)	20 (12)	4 (1)	66	34	100
42.	Srirampur (203)	21 (18)	21 (13)	20 (18)	23 (18)	22 (19)	8 (7)	63	52	115
43.	C. Issobpur (203)	13 (12)	14 (10)	9 (7)	9 (9)	13 (10)	3 (3)	35	26	61
44.	Kashipur (258)	14 (11)	12 (8)	20 (16)	13 (11)	12 (9)	4 (3)	46	29	75
45.	Gopinathpur (387)	19 (10)	26 (22)	28 (25)	24 (24)	20 (16)	18 (14)	67	68	135
<b>Total</b>		1162 864	1112 851	950 782	805 659	1017 809	476 385	3129 2455	2393 1895	5522 4350



Table 3.2.3: Children of BRAC group member eligible for schooling by age and sex.

Sl. No.	Area/ Village (No. of WHs)	6-7 yrs		8-10 yrs		11-16 yrs		Total		All
		Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	
Darshana										
1.	Milonpara (173)	30 (18)	16 (8)	11 (5)	12 (3)	20 (6)	13 (4)	61 (29)	41 (15)	102 (44)
2.	Babu Khai (675)	54 (20)	34 (13)	27 (10)	30 (11)	53 (30)	24 (9)	134 (60)	88 (33)	222 (93)
3.	Bar Awlia (185)	17 (15)	7 (6)	11 (7)	6 (5)	12 (7)	7 (3)	40 (29)	20 (14)	60 (43)
4.	M.Nazirdaegir (537)	36 (28)	51 (27)	33 (16)	27 (15)	41 (22)	15 (7)	110 (66)	93 (49)	203 (115)
5.	Darshana (118)	9 (3)	9 (5)	8 (5)	5 (2)	5 (1)	7 (2)	22 (9)	21 (9)	43 (18)
Paglapeor										
6.	Ratirampur (910)	71 (39)	78 (44)	92 (55)	80 (42)	107 (63)	42 (26)	270 (157)	200 (112)	470 (269)
7.	Monthana (450)	73 (46)	48 (34)	56 (38)	43 (27)	28 (16)	19 (7)	157 (100)	110 (68)	267 (168)
8.	Birabari (349)	31 (21)	38 (25)	37 (29)	25 (15)	20 (13)	13 (7)	88 (63)	76 (47)	164 (110)
9.	Fakiran (458)	45 (17)	42 (11)	57 (25)	34 (17)	59 (16)	28 (19)	161 (58)	104 (47)	265 (105)
10.	Gongahori (111)	17 (10)	6 (3)	10 (5)	4 (3)	11 (6)	3 (1)	38 (21)	13 (7)	51 (28)
Jalkar i										
11.	Baharkachna (574)	68 (29)	56 (26)	45 (25)	36 (15)	71 (32)	37 (21)	184 (86)	129 (62)	313 (148)
12.	Shapara (153)	10 (1)	13 (7)	5 (2)	3 (1)	8 (3)	4 (1)	23 (6)	20 (9)	43 (15)
13.	Bangilari (151)	20 (15)	18 (11)	11 (8)	9 (5)	14 (12)	12 (3)	45 (35)	39 (19)	84 (54)
14.	Kubaru (536)	61 (16)	51 (10)	38 (6)	43 (9)	54 (9)	42 (8)	153 (31)	136 (27)	289 (58)
15.	Kukrul (620)	69 (23)	75 (35)	48 (21)	26 (9)	45 (20)	23 (7)	162 (64)	124 (51)	286 (115)

Figures in parentheses indicate the No. of Children of BRAC group members.

Annex Table-3.1.3.

Sl. No.	Area/village (No. of HUs)	6-7 yrs		8-10 yrs		11-16 yrs		Total		All
		Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	
<b>Betila</b>										
16.	Putail (114)	10 (4)	13 (9)	4 (3)	8 (5)	9 (6)	5 (4)	23 (13)	26 (18)	49 (31)
17.	Betilarchar (108)	10 (5)	13 (5)	12 (5)	15 (11)	17 (10)	5 (4)	39 (20)	33 (20)	72 (40)
18.	Shimulia (150)	6 (2)	4 (1)	7 (3)	6 (1)	10 (2)	4 (3)	23 (7)	14 (5)	37 (12)
17.	Kewarzani (133)	9 (5)	3 (3)	3 (1)	3 (1)	3 (2)	2 (1)	15 (8)	8 (5)	23 (13)
20.	Airnara (189)	22 (10)	13 (7)	11 (5)	13 (10)	12 (6)	2 (-)	45 (21)	28 (17)	73 (38)
<b>Balirtek</b>										
21.	Bangibari (185)	24 (15)	15 (9)	13 (7)	15 (4)	22 (10)	3 (2)	59 (32)	33 (15)	92 (47)
22.	Sultanpur (531)	56 (28)	42 (20)	48 (27)	27 (17)	24 (11)	14 (7)	128 (66)	83 (44)	211 (110)
23.	Vatboag (95)	13 (3)	7 (3)	12 (7)	10 (5)	12 (5)	2 (2)	37 (15)	19 (10)	56 (25)
24.	Banparail (219)	38 (12)	33 (17)	28 (11)	31 (15)	21 (7)	5 (2)	87 (30)	69 (34)	156 (64)
25.	Shanbandha (258)	42 (13)	27 (11)	36 (15)	20 (5)	19 (7)	5 (2)	97 (35)	52 (18)	149 (53)
<b>Manikganj</b>										
26.	Bergran (335)	13 (7)	31 (6)	17 (7)	22 (5)	22 (6)	16 (4)	52 (20)	69 (15)	121 (35)
27.	E. Dashora (801)	25 (3)	17 (0)	15 (1)	17 (-)	22 (4)	19 (3)	62 (8)	53 (3)	115 (11)
28.	Surundi (332)	9 (2)	11 (5)	9 (3)	12 (-)	15 (2)	6 (2)	33 (7)	29 (7)	62 (14)
29.	Uchotia (278)	11 (3)	18 (5)	16 (2)	21 (7)	11 (3)	10 (2)	38 (8)	49 (14)	87 (22)
30.	Kandorkandi (94)	5 (1)	7 (4)	5 (4)	3 (3)	3 (1)	2 (2)	13 (6)	12 (9)	25 (15)

Figures in parentheses indicate the No. of children of BRAC group members.

Contd. Table-3.2.3.

Sl. No.	Area/Village (No. of Hhs)	6-7 yrs		8-10 yrs		11-16 yrs		Total		All
		Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	
<b>Gorpara</b>										
31.	Ranadia (122)	8 (4)	13 (6)	7 (1)	4 (1)	9 (3)	6 (1)	24 (8)	23 (8)	47 (16)
32.	Gorpara (348)	28 (22)	38 (24)	29 (23)	20 (16)	22 (13)	5 (2)	79 (58)	63 (42)	142 (100)
33.	Chandoir (328)	41 (16)	39 (21)	10 (4)	10 (4)	17 (5)	5 (2)	68 (25)	54 (27)	122 (52)
34.	Patrail (118)	20 (10)	23 (13)	9 (3)	4 (3)	16 (14)	4 (2)	45 (27)	31 (18)	76 (45)
35.	Vatvowr (411)	30 (17)	42 (25)	23 (13)	16 (9)	42 (28)	16 (10)	95 (58)	74 (44)	169 (102)
<b>Krishnapur</b>										
36.	Mid Bharahi (285)	4 (3)	15 (8)	12 (6)	29 (15)	16 (9)	6 (2)	32 (18)	50 (25)	82 (43)
37.	Danestnagar (95)	7 (4)	9 (4)	9 (4)	5 (5)	2 (1)	- (-)	18 (9)	14 (9)	32 (18)
38.	Rajibpur (176)	6 (4)	17 (14)	9 (9)	9 (9)	9 (8)	2 (2)	24 (21)	28 (25)	52 (46)
39.	Imannagar (200)	9 (4)	15 (10)	11 (7)	10 (7)	13 (8)	1 (-)	33 (19)	26 (17)	59 (36)
40.	C. Krishnapur (290)	12 (6)	16 (7)	9 (2)	9 (6)	14 (10)	5 (3)	35 (18)	30 (16)	65 (34)
<b>Narihal</b>										
41.	R. Krishnapur (197)	26 (15)	16 (9)	20 (10)	14 (11)	20 (9)	4 (2)	66 (34)	34 (22)	100 (56)
42.	Sriampur (205)	21 (8)	21 (4)	20 (8)	23 (3)	22 (3)	8 (1)	63 (19)	52 (8)	115 (27)
43.	C. Issobpur (205)	13 (5)	14 (3)	9 (7)	9 (5)	13 (8)	3 (3)	35 (20)	26 (11)	61 (31)
44.	Kashipur (250)	14 (6)	12 (5)	20 (12)	13 (11)	12 (9)	4 (3)	46 (27)	29 (19)	75 (46)
45.	Gopinathpur (387)	19 (11)	26 (13)	28 (15)	24 (17)	20 (12)	18 (8)	67 (38)	68 (38)	135 (76)
<b>Total</b>		1162 549	1112 536	950 (482)	805 (390)	1017 (478)	476 (206)	3129 1509	2393 1152	5522 2641

Note : Figures in parentheses indicates No. of children of BRAC group members.

**Table 3.2.4 : Percentage of school eligible children as percent of total children by Area, sex and household category.**

Name of Area	Boys			Girls			Total
	TG	NTG	ALL	TG	NTG	ALL	
Darshana	22.6	5.2	27.8	17.6	3.4	21.0	24.5
Paglapeer	30.8	11.4	42.2	26.9	8.8	35.7	39.2
Jalkar	26.4	3.9	30.3	20.4	5.2	25.6	28.0
Betila	19.9	4.3	24.2	18.3	2.1	20.4	22.4
Balirtek	26.3	14.7	41.0	20.9	10.7	31.6	36.8
Hanikgonj	16.2	3.9	20.1	19.4	3.7	23.1	21.5
Gorpara	26.8	4.6	31.4	23.0	4.0	27.0	29.3
Krishnapur	16.4	4.0	20.4	19.9	5.5	25.4	22.7
Hazirhat	22.1	5.6	27.7	18.7	4.5	23.2	25.6
Total	24.2	6.6	30.8	20.9	5.5	26.4	28.7

Table J.2.5 : School eligible children by Area sex and household category.

Sl. NO.	Name of Area	Children of TG. NHs		Children of NTG. NHs		ALL	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Darshana	299 (81.5)	221 (84.0)	68 (18.5)	42 (16.0)	367 (100)	263 (100)
2	Paglapeer	521 (73.0)	379 (75.4)	193 (27.0)	124 (24.6)	714 (100)	503 (100)
3	Jalkar	494 (87.1)	357 (79.7)	73 (12.9)	91 (20.3)	567 (100)	448 (100)
4	Betila	119 (82.1)	98 (89.9)	26 (17.9)	11 (10.1)	145 (100)	109 (100)
5	Balirtek	262 (64.2)	169 (66.0)	146 (35.8)	87 (34.0)	408 (100)	256 (100)
6	Manikgonj	160 (80.8)	178 (84.0)	38 (19.2)	34 (16.0)	198 (100)	212 (100)
7	Gorpara	265 (85.2)	209 (85.3)	46 (14.8)	36 (14.7)	311 (100)	245 (100)
8	Krishna- pur	114 (80.3)	116 (78.4)	28 (19.7)	32 (21.6)	142 (100)	148 (100)
9	Nazirhat	221 (79.8)	168 (80.4)	56 (20.2)	41 (19.6)	277 (100)	209 (100)
Total		2455 (78.5)	1895 (79.2)	674 (21.5)	498 (20.8)	3129 (100)	2393 (100)

Note : figures in parentheses indicates percentages.