



EXPLORING GENDER AND SCHOOL PARTICIPATION

To what extent does gender matter?

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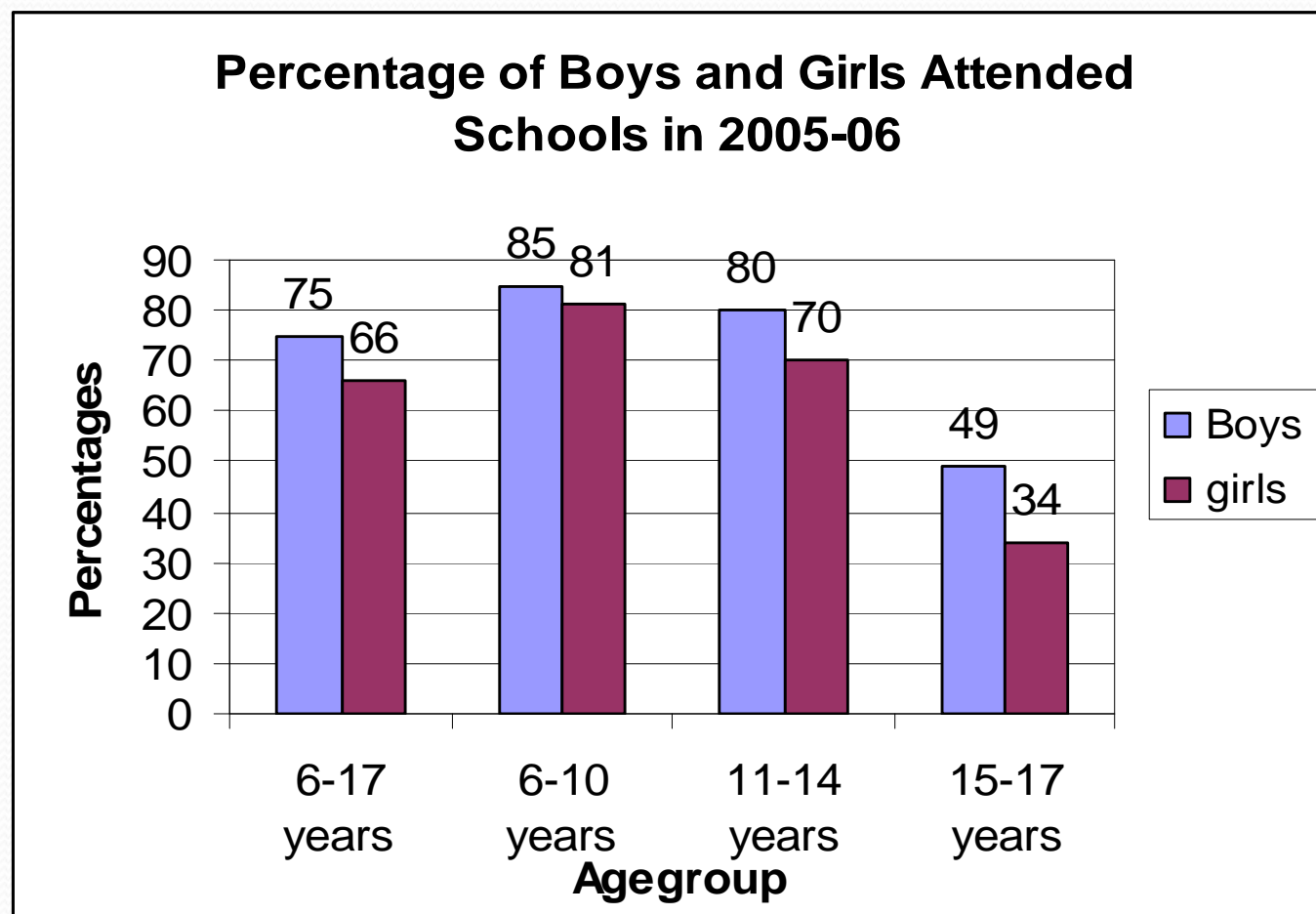
About the Paper

Objectives:

Critically examine whether schools are inclusive enough for all children

- How 'gender' determines access and participation of children in the schools
- Whether any gender gap is persisting in access, attendance and performance of boys and girls.

Gender Inequality in School Participation in India



Gender Equality in Study Area

- Gender gap in literacy rate has been recorded as 26 percentage point in MP and 25 percentage point in Chattishgarh in 2001.

Madhya Pradesh

- GER of girls is much lower at the upper primary stage
- Gender gap is around 15 percentage points at upper primary stage while it is around 6 percentage points at the primary stage.

Chattishgarh

- Gender gap is continuing at both primary and upper primary stage.
- The upper primary stage has shown even wider gender gap
- GPI has substantially in case of SCs and STs in this state.



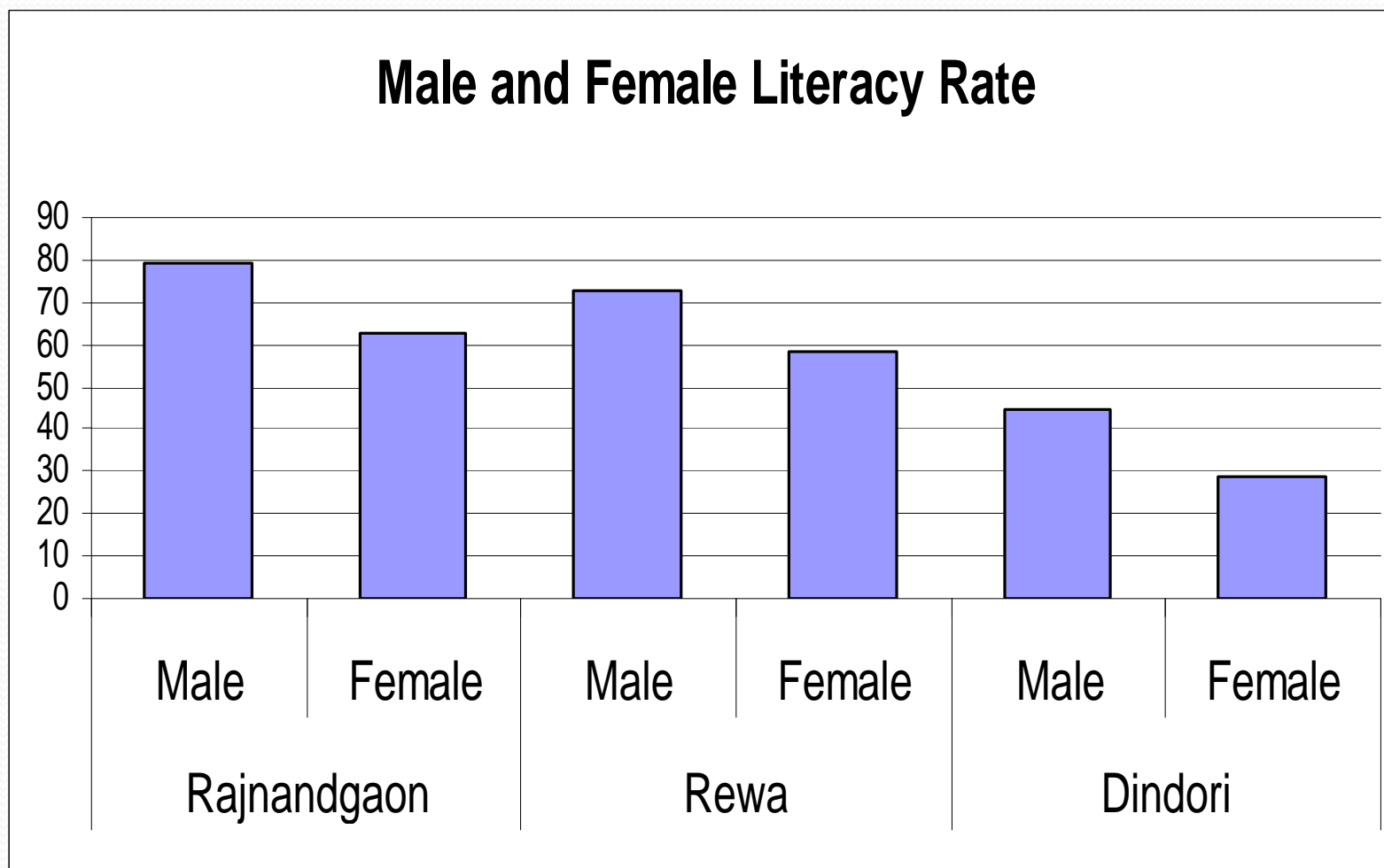
Gender Inequality in Study Area

- Population Composition
- Variation in Sex Ratio
- Dindori has the highest sex ratio but lowest female literacy rate
- The highest gender gap in literacy rate is also found in Dindori

Focus on District and Villages

- According to the 2001 census female literacy rate has shown considerable variation across the villages under study.
- Most of the villages in Dindori district are found with low female literacy rate and with high gender gap
- Gender gap in all the three clusters varies from 14-16 percentage points

Gender Disparity in Literacy

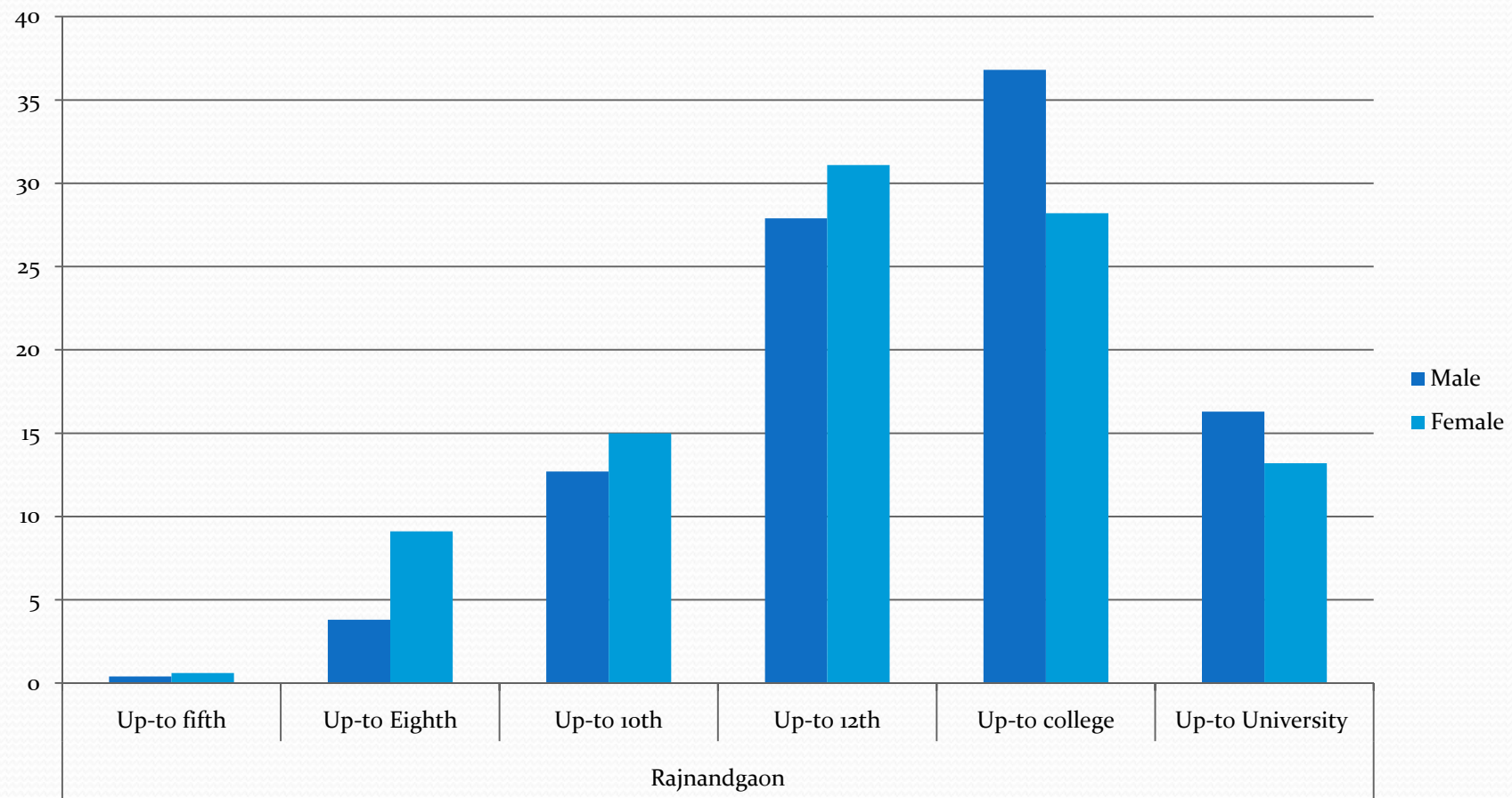




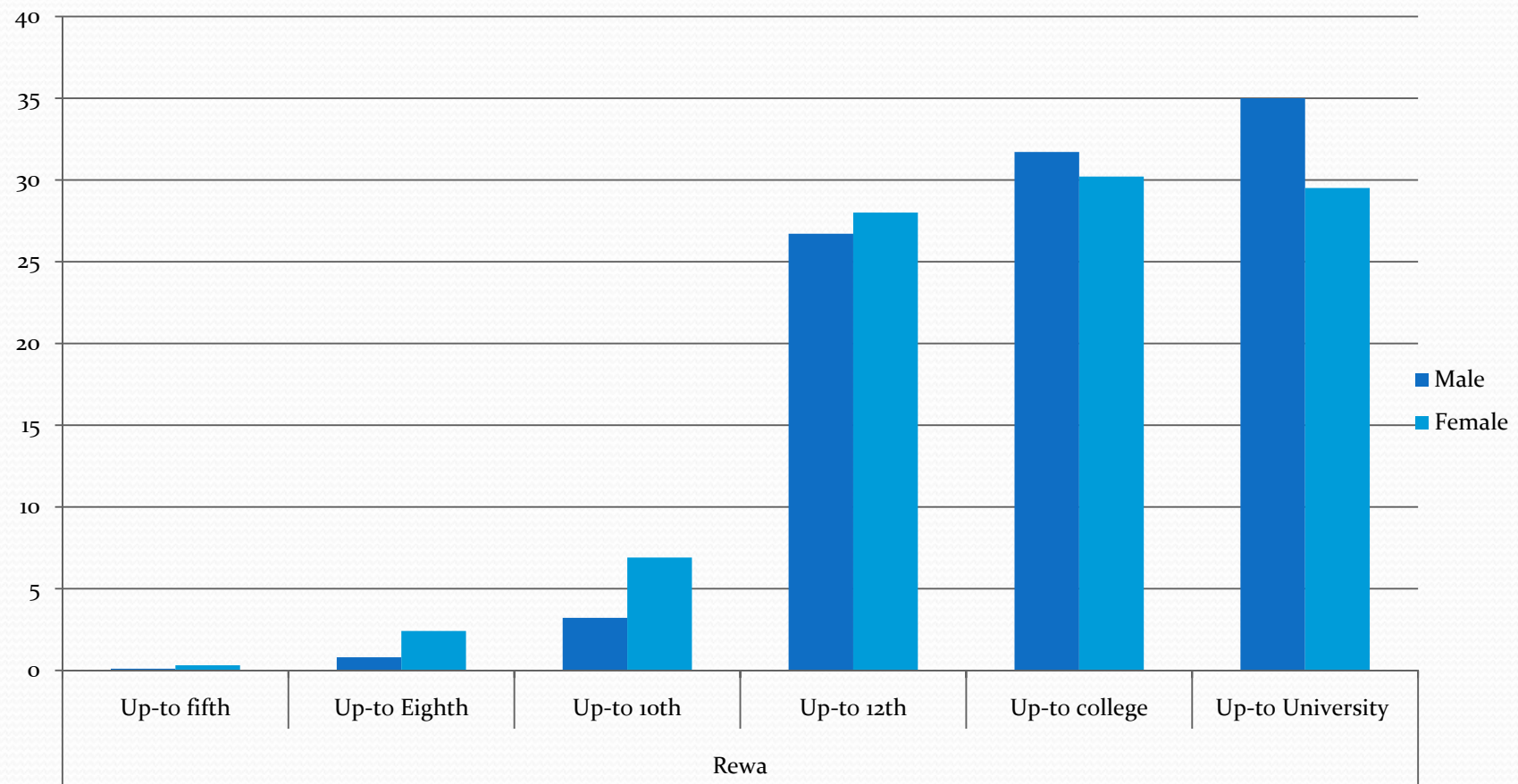
Parental Education and Aspiration and Access

- Literacy and Educational Level of Parents have considerable impact on children's education
- Mothers' education has more impact on girls' education
- Chances for remaining unschooled is less for boys than if their fathers are educated till high school, but few girls are found not in school even their fathers are educated till high school level
- Many parents want to educate their children beyond school level- but there is variation from one to other clusters

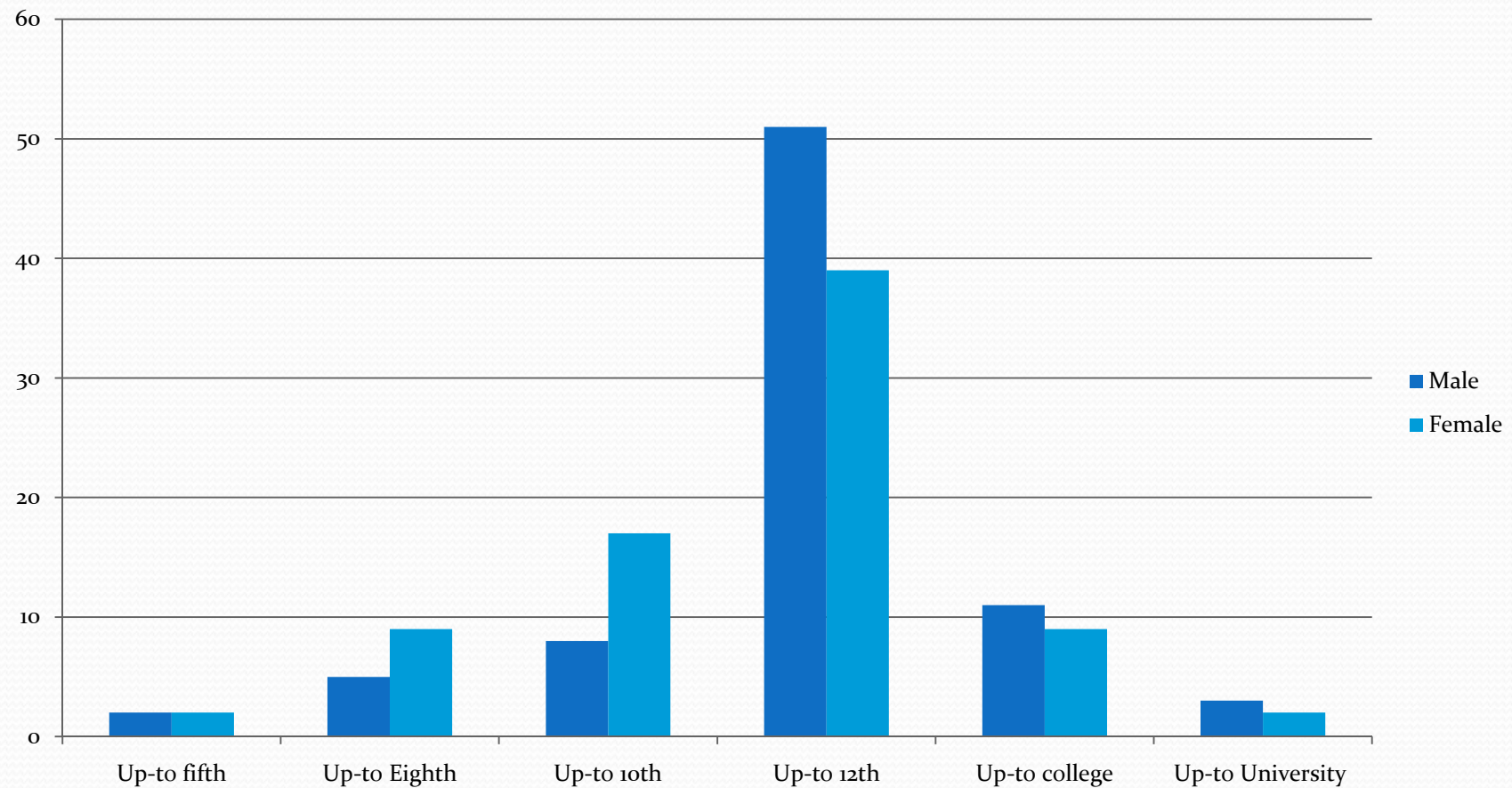
The Highest Grade Parents Want to Educate Their Children- Rajnandgaon



The Highest Grade Parents Want to Educate Their Children- Rewa



The Highest Grade Parents Want to Educate Their Children-Dindori

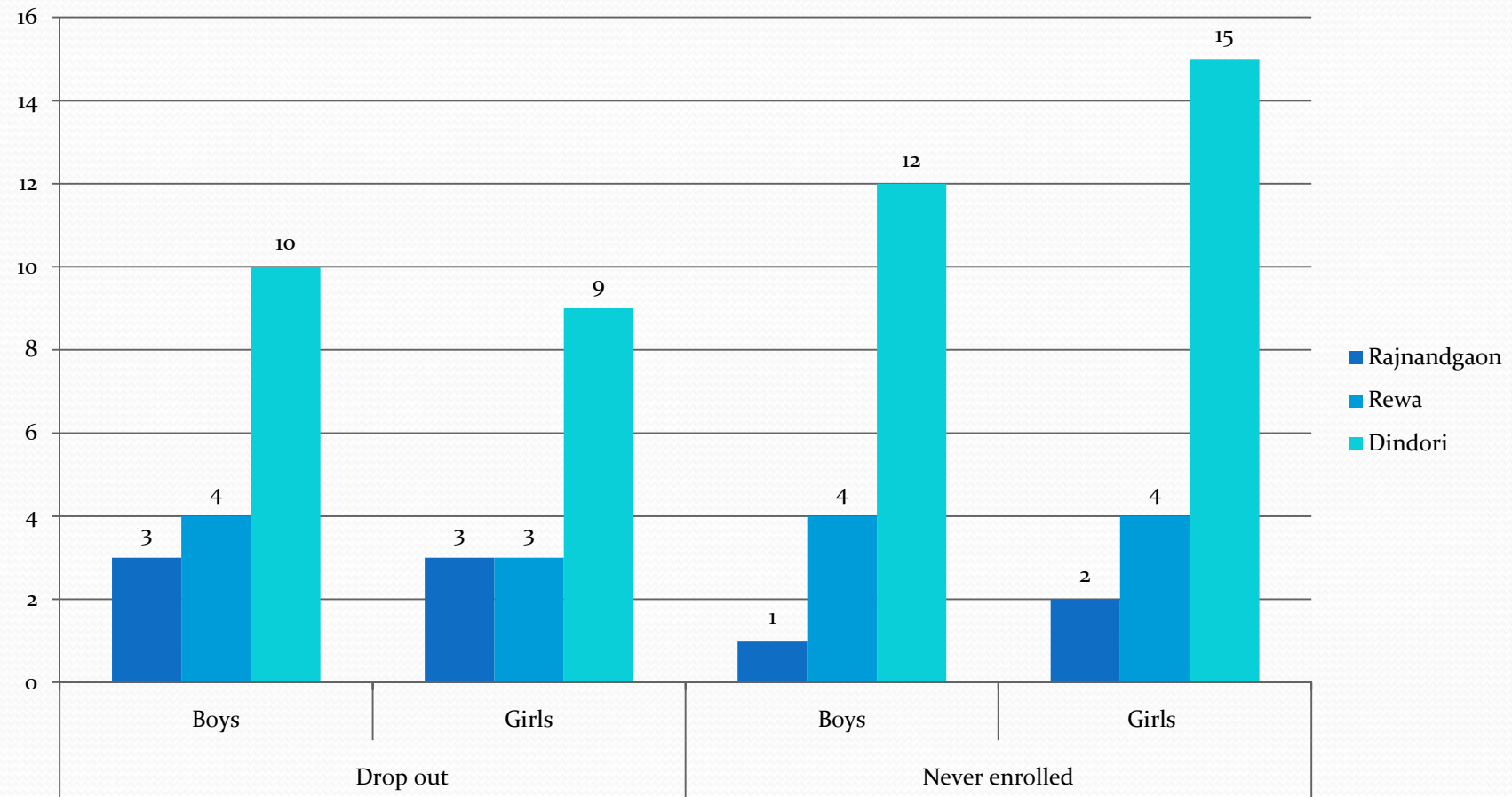


Are All Children in School?

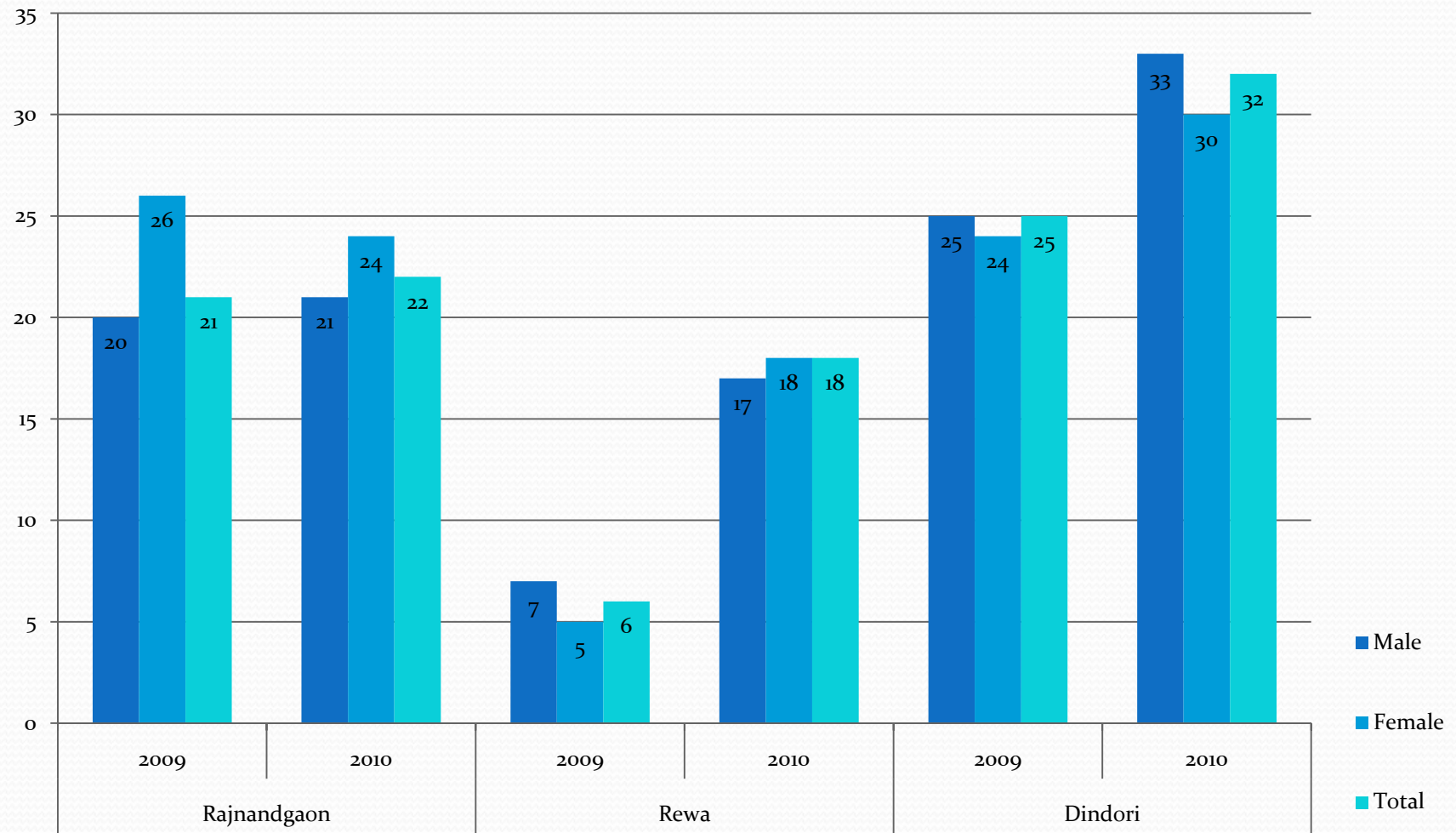
Is there any Gender Disparity?

Clusters	Enrolled			Drop out			Never Enrolled			Total		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Rajnand gaon	1503	1394	2897	49	49	98	23	30	53	1575	1473	3048
percent	95	95	95	3	3	3	1	2	2			
Rewa	1080	1008	2088	49	33	82	41	37	78	1170	1078	2248
percent	92	93	93	4	3	4	3.5	4	3			
Dindori	431	451	882	49	52	101	66	91	157	546	594	1140
percent	79	76	77	10	9	9	12	15	14			

Proportion of Never Enrolled and Drop Out



Continuation of Drop Out



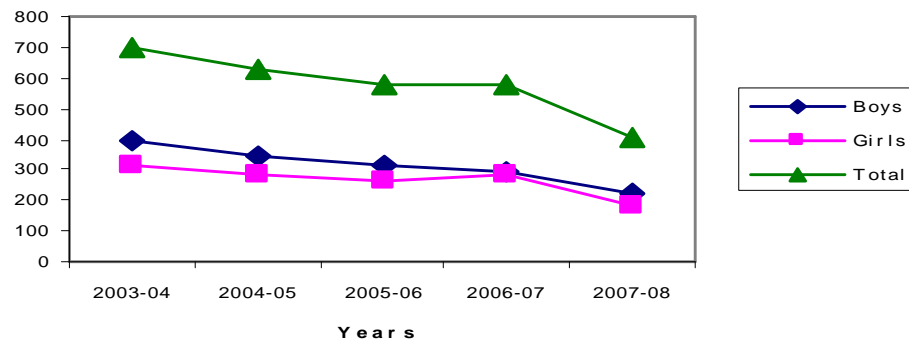
Enrolment of Boys and Girls in Different Grades

- 4543 students (excluding pre-primary) are enrolled in Rajnandgaon, out of which 48.3% are girls.
- Out of 3157 children in Rewa enrolled: 48% are girls
- Out of 1737 children 45% are girls in Dindori
- More boys than girls are in Private schools

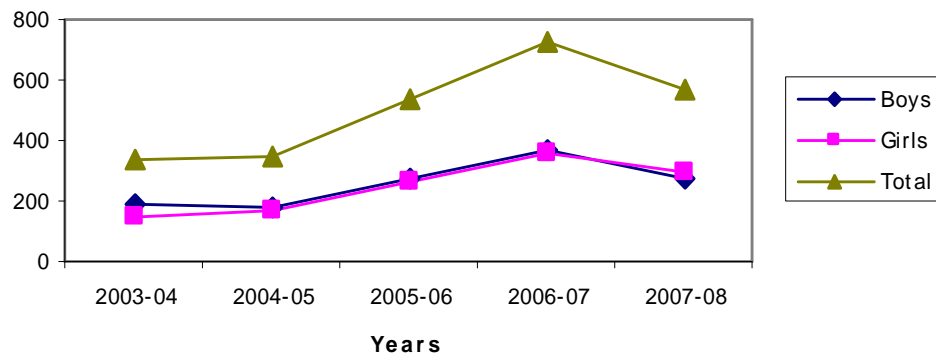
Gender	Type of Management	Rajnandgaon			Rewa		
		Primary	Middle	High	Primary	Middle	High
Boys	Government	81.9	88.7	85	77.6	77.9	67.4
	Private	18.1	11.3	15	22.4	22.1	32.6
Girls	Government	84.2	91.1	78.2	83.9	87.4	78.7
	Private	15.8	8.9	21.8	16.1	12.6	21.3

Trend in Repetition

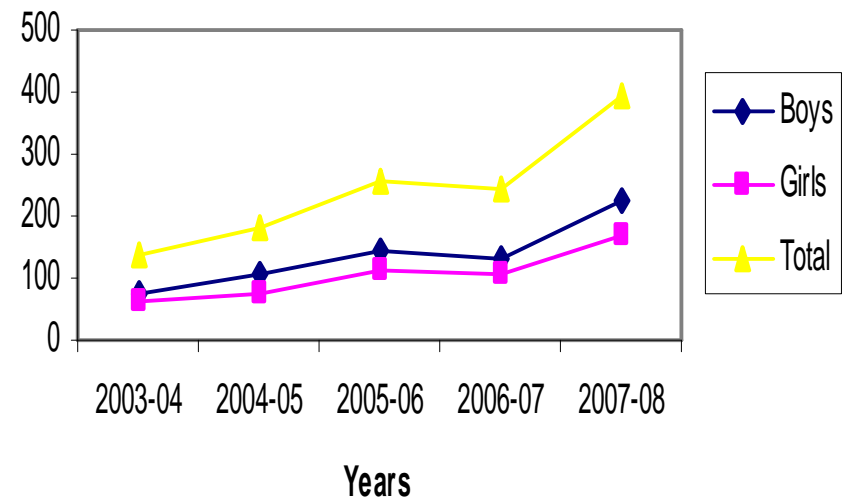
Trend in Repetition in Rajnandgaon



Trend in Repetition in Rewa District



Trend in Repetition in Dindori



Repetition

- Altogether, there are *1410 repeaters* found in this study area
- The number of repeaters is little higher in case of girls than boys in Rewa.
- Incidence of repetition is higher in case of boys in Rajnandgaon and Dindori.
- 10 percent boys and 8 percent girls had to repeat in the year of 2007-08 in Rajnandgaon
- One fourth of total students were found repeating their grades in Dindori and proportion of girls was 21%
- Very marginal difference in repetition of boys and girls

Grade wise Repetition (2007-08)

- In Rajnandgaon, girls performed better than boys in all the grades at primary and upper primary levels.
- In Rewa, more girls have shown poor performance in the GPMS and UEGS while higher proportion of boys has shown poorer performance in GPS and GHS.
- In Dindori district, girls seem to be in more disadvantaged situation as compared to boys right from the beginning of their schooling.
- Proportion of repeaters is higher in case of girls in Dindori district as compared to their counterpart in Rewa, particularly at the primary level.

Absenteeism- previous month

- High Absenteeism in the month preceding to the field visit
- 12% boys and 4% girls remained absent for more than 15 days in the month preceding to the field visit
- In Rewa, very high proportion of girls from higher grade of government schools remained absent for-7-15 days

Absenteeism- on the day of visit

- 22.3% in Rajnandgaon, 35% in Rewa and 47% in Dindori found absent on the day of the school visit in 2008
- More children from government school than private school remained absent
- More boys than girls were found absent

Is there enabling environment in school? Is Discrimination Continuing?



Performance According to Teachers

- Rajnandgaon - More boys than girls were rated as poor performers.
- Rewa- more girls than boys were rated as either below average or very poor and poor.
- Dindori- 20 % were rated as best performers and proportion of girls was higher than boys
- Majority of children in UEGS in Dindori were rated as poor performers and girls' share is higher among these poor performers in these school

Competency Test Performance

- Children both boys and girls from general caste group were found in advantage stage with respect to learning outcome.
- In Rewa, interplay of caste and gender is quiet visible in the result of competency test
- As per the competency test result, one can see that many SC and ST children who are attending EGS schools and majority of these children particularly girls have shown very poor performance
- Tribal girls are 'at risk' situation as their performance was very poor even after attending four years of schooling.

Overall Observations

- Location disadvantage is crucial aspect
- The System is still not responsive towards girls' needs particularly in backward area
- Social hierarchy in access and gender stereotyping are more pronounced in Rewa
- Equal treatment for all children was not observed
- More attention for improvement of each school through school level interventions



Thank You