CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION
8.0 CONCLUSION

In conclusion it may be stated that although most of the Government Aided Homes and the Government Aided Primary Schools have equal facilities the students of the Primary Schools got very low grades in the achievement test conducted by the researcher in the subjects English, Bengali and Mathematics compared to grades obtained by the students of the Government Aided Homes. One of the reasons behind this poor performance of the students is that the students who come to the local Government Aided Primary Schools are mostly from the poor families. These families are poverty stricken whose monthly income is very low. Most of these children also come from broken families where they have to suffer from harsh and hostile treatment from their parents. After going back to their home from the schools they have to help their mothers at work or have to do other household work. These schools also have children of the sex workers, who do not have a congenial atmosphere or environment at home for study. As a result of this the children have to suffer a lot. Whatever study they do they have to do it in schools. They mostly do not get any help from their family members. Moreover most of the children of these schools are first generation learners whose parents are illiterates and as such these children do not get any help from their parents. Moreover the families having both boys and girls give special attention to the education of their sons. As a result of this the education of the girls are highly neglected even in this century.
Some schools also do not have space for cooking mid-day meals and as such the students are given only packed foods or uncooked food like uncooked rice, wheat etc. Thus these students of Primary Schools are not even fed properly once a day also. These children most of the time come to schools without any food. As such, because of hunger they do not pay proper attention in the class and becomes distracted easily. Teachers also sometimes get frustrated with these children. This is reflected in their overall achievement in all the subjects. Ultimately these children leave education and become dropouts. These children of the Government Aided Primary Schools also do not attend schools regularly because most of the times they are engaged to other activities like van pulling, rag picking and the like by their families which fetch them both some money and food. They also have to search for some type of job from this young age to support their families. But the students of the Homes are placed in a better position. They do not have to think for their daily bread and thus can pay full attention to their studies. Moreover the students of these Homes can attend classes regularly as they are residents of the Homes. So, if the schools with the help of the Government do not take proper care of these students then they will be no where. The Government has taken some initiatives to improve their conditions by making education free up to the age of eighteen years irrespective of class, creed, religion and sex. But in actual life situation it is seen that the Government Aided Primary Schools mainly restricts its duty only in imparting education. Most of the times other necessities of the students are not met. The Government Aided Primary Schools most of the time could not even do anything for their children because they have to take prior permission from the Government and taking this permission makes the process
complicated. Hence the works of the Government Aided Primary Schools get delayed. Moreover the funds allotted for the improvement of the children of both the Homes and the Primary Schools are not disbursed properly.

On the other hand although the students of the Government Aided Homes may or may not have a family and come from poor background they get the proper care and attention in these Homes. They are fed properly with nutritious foods daily. As a result of this they can pay full attention to the classroom teaching which is reflected in their grades they got in the achievement test. They get all the necessities of life from the Homes. They do not have to think about their livelihood from this young age. They can fully concentrate on their studies. Thus it can be said that the Government Aided Homes not only provide education to the inmates but also take proper care and pays proper attention of the needs of the inmates. But one main problem faced by the inmates of the Homes is that after the age of 18 or after their completion of class X examination which ever is earlier, the Government have no provision for providing shelter to them. The mission of the Government Aided Homes is to provide opportunities to their inmates to attend schools up to class X develop self esteem and experience a trusting relationship with peers and adults. Hence they have to go back to their families and join the mainstream society. Thus they face difficulty in continuing their education further.

The Government Aided Homes provides residential and community services to the young people whose lives have been disrupted although the cause of this disruption
may be different. In the Homes these people seek for a homely atmosphere of which they are sometimes denied of. They need love, care and happiness which these Welfare Homes always strives to give. By utilizing these human resources the Homes are constantly striving to build useful members of the society. So proper care and attention needs to be paid to the students because the foundation for cognitive development takes place at this tender age.

Moreover as education is our birthright every children demand proper and fruitful education which needs to be given by the state. Government needs to sanction more funds towards the betterment of the Primary Schools and the Welfare Homes. These Homes and Primary Schools needs to be inspected regularly to evaluate their conditions. It is necessary to provide all-round education to the students and to prepare them to enter the next higher stage of education.

The Union Government with the help of the State Governments with its various child welfare schemes is catering towards the welfare of the children in India irrespective of class, creed, gender, age and geographical origin. Children are referred to as leaders of tomorrow and hence full attention is paid towards their welfare. The main aim of the Government is to equip the children of both the Government Aided Homes and local Government Aided Primary Schools with general education up to a certain level and finally give training in some work in order to integrate them in the society so that they can lead their lives with self respect. The Government provides support to these
institutions working for the cause of the children by giving them assistance through funds, technical support and any other type of help.

Both the Government Aided Homes and the local Government Aided Primary Schools cater to the needs of the under privileged children of the society. The only difference between the two institutions is that the Government Aided Homes mainly deals with the children who are destitute or orphans and may not have anywhere to go and on the other hand the children of the local Government Aided Primary Schools have a home to live in and may have somebody to look after them at home. Thus the Government Aided Homes have to provide their inmates with food, clothing and shelter together with education whereas the local Government Aided Primary Schools can only restrict their duty by imparting education to their students and giving them only one meal which may be served either cooked or uncooked. But both the Government Aided Homes and local Government Aided Primary Schools encourage their children to become self sufficient members of the society. Together with curricular activities they are also given instructions in co curricular activities.