CONCLUSIONS

It is broadly concluded that:

- Gender wise comparison indicates that number of boys are more in the schools in comparison to that of girls. In terms of total number of children who are in the schools, the same has come down in 2007-2008 in comparison that of 2002-2003.

- More number of girls are out of the schools in relation to that of boys in Potti Sriramulu Nellore District. It is further observed that the number of out of children has come down over the period.

- Primary education level dropout rates of both boys and girls are on the decline but subjected to some degree of variations. The dropout rate of boys is subjected to relatively high degree of variations in relation to that of girls.

- The percentage of Scheduled caste girls who are out of school is more than that of boys in Scheduled Caste communities. Mandal wise analysis indicates that in terms of SC boys out of school are found the highest in Kondapuram Mandal and girls highest in Sangam Mandal and the same is the least for boys in Doravarisatram and for girls in Kondapuram. It is further indicated that ST boys outweigh ST girls in terms of percentage of children who are out of schools.

- Pyramid rate of girls enrollment both primary and upper primary education put together is found to be higher than that of boys in majority of the Mandals but girls enrollment is subjected to a high degree of fluctuations in relation to that of boys enrolment. It is further found that girls education is found to be more inefficient both in Govt, and private schools as compared to that of boys in primary education.

- Economic factors have emerged as predominant factors to determine the dropout rates in primary education in relation with those of others.

Thus, the first hypothesis "Girls education is subjected to high degree of inequality at primary level in relation to that of boys education" is accepted.
The second hypothesis "Girls enrolment in primary education is higher than that of Boys but the former is subjected to high degree of fluctuations" is accepted.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the field study and personal experiences derived from the present research work the following measures are suggested to strengthen primary education in Potti Sri Ramulu Nellore District which include:

1. School environment must be made conducive in order to reduce the dropout rate in primary education.
2. Girls specific school and hostel facilities must be arranged so as to reduce the fluctuations in their enrolments and success rates.
3. Capacity building programmes for teachers in the area of promotion of high rates of success and desired level of pass percentage.
4. Co-curricular activities must be promoted to enable the students to take interest in education.
5. Extra coaching facility may be provided to all the primary education students with a focus on both academic and creativity development.
6. Guidance cells must be arranged in every village so as to provide necessary ideas for the parents to ensure continuity in their children education.
7. Frequent Student parent meet will also be an added advantage to identify the loops if any in setting right certain things to improve the standards and regularity of the student to the classes.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The present study though based on sound methodology coupled with a scientific enquiry and consistency in its analysis and presentation, suffers from certain limitations which include;

1. Most of the study although is based on hard facts but in case of dropouts, it is based on the perceptions of the sample respondents which are highly subjective and value loaded judgments; hence 100 percent of objectivity cannot be attributed to the desired results.
2. As the present study is based only on the primary education of Potti
Sriramulu Nellore District in Andhra Pradesh, the results cannot be
universalized and generalized.

AREAS OF FURTHER RESEARCH

The future studies in this area of research may focus on the following

1. Social categories specific primary education and its problems.
2. The nexus between primary education and rural development with a focus
   on Agriculture development.
3. The role of self help groups and Vidya committees in primary education and
   its development.