

CHAPTER-5

Findings, Educational Implications, Suggestions and Conclusion

FINDINGS, EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Findings, Educational Implications and suggestions for further research is the most important aspect of the Educational researches. After analysis and interpretation of the data, researcher follows the next step that is findings and the implication, application and suggestions for further researches. In this study researcher, after content analysis found some results which can be called as findings of the study. In this study researchers analyzed and interpreted the responses of the sample taken. The findings mainly covers two specific areas: Educational Rights and Rights related to health and care.

5.1 Findings with respect to Educational Rights

5.1.1 Access to School

As per the awareness towards “*Access to school*” is concerned it was found that 86.67% of the fathers and 83.87% of mothers gave favourable responses which means they are aware about accessing the children to school. It shows that fathers are more aware about than mothers that how to Access the school to their children. But it has also been found that some percent of fathers and mothers have unfavourable responses which comprises of 13.34% of fathers and 16.13% of mothers.

5.1.1.1 Problems Identified (Access to school): After an in-depth interview with the Parents researcher identified some of the problems, parents (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) are facing for Access to School.

- It was found by conducting interview that poor economic condition of these families can force them to send their children for work on shop, hotel or some

factories and other places. Along with this it was found that these parents are not able to afford the extra tuition fee for their children and all of them enroll their children in the government schools. It was also found that poor economic condition and illiteracy is the main cause of drop out.

- Some of the parents replied that “it is the boundation and mandatory for us to enroll our children in government school because for admitting the children in good school requires more money which we do not have”.
- It was found that illiteracy is also the factor responsible for Less Access to Education. Some of them were of the opinion that they cannot teach their wards in the home due illiteracy.
- Along with this it was found that Village Education committee is not working well. Village Education committee members does not provide appropriate information and do not take serious steps for the Education of the village children.

5.1.2 Discrimination against children

As per the awareness towards “*Discrimination against children*” is concerned ‘it was found that 92.78% of the fathers and 96.12% of mothers have favourable responses which means they are aware about the rights related to discrimination against children. Along with this 7.22% of fathers and 3.88% of mothers have unfavourable responses which means this percentage of fathers and mothers may not aware about the same. It may be concluded that Majority of mothers are aware about the rights related to Discrimination against children.

5.1.2.1 Problems Identified (Discrimination against Children): After an in-depth interview with the parents' researcher identified some of the problems, parents (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) are facing for Access to School.

- Although it was found that there is no discrimination in the school on the ground of colour, creed, and caste. But some of parents were of the opinion that there is discrimination in school in regard to cooking food of mid- day meal. But the parents did not complaint against authorities anymore.
- When the researcher taken into consideration the Education of the handicapped children, researchers come to know that some of them have unfavourable responses for the Education of the handicapped.
- Along with this it was found that 36.67% of fathers and 16.67% of mothers have unfavourable responses for the involvement of girls in games and sports.

5.1.3 Roles and responsibilities of the parents

As per the awareness towards dimension related to ***“Roles and responsibilities of the parents”*** is concerned it was found that 90.56% of fathers and 92.23% of mothers have favourable responses to their roles and responsibilities of Educational Rights. But 9.44% of fathers and 7.77% of mothers have opposite responses. It may be concluded that majority of mothers are aware about their roles and responsibilities to protect the Educational rights of their children.

5.1.3.1 Problems Identified (Roles and responsibilities of the parents): After an in-depth interview with the Parents researcher identified some of the problems which the parents (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) are facing for Access to School.

- Although it has been found that majority of the parents are aware about their roles and responsibilities but it was also found that due poor economic condition they cannot fulfil all the needed requirements.
- Most of the Scheduled Castes parents (only fathers) use alcohol at least thrice a week and no use of alcohol was found in the Scheduled tribes.
- Along with this it was found that 16.67% of the mothers and 6.67 % of fathers have unfavourable response regarding participation of children in the extra-curricular activities. And it was also found that there is no quality Education.

5.2 Findings with respect to Rights related to health and care:

5.2.1 Health of the children

As per the awareness of parents towards "*Health of the children*", it was found that 82.084% of the fathers and 81.67 of mothers have favourable responses towards the health of their children which shows their awareness about the good health of their children. Along with this 17.92% of the fathers and 18.33% of the mothers have unfavourable responses which may indicate the less awareness of parents towards the Health of the children.

5.2.1.1 Problems identified (Health of the Children): After an in-depth interview with the Parents researcher identified some of the problems, parents (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) are facing for Access to School.

- It was found that 33.34% and 23.34% of the mothers replied that there is no need of toilets in the school. They have unfavourable responses having toilets in the school.
- It was found that majority of parents are aware about the diet of the children but sometimes due to poor economic condition they cannot afford all the food requirements.
- Along with this it was found that 10% of the fathers and 23.34% of mothers have unfavourable responses regarding the marriage of their children. They were of the opinion that girls should marry as early as possible because it will help to maintain prestige in society and will reduce the burden of parents.

5.2.2 Care of the children

As per the awareness of parents towards "*Care of the children*", is concerned it was found that 74.77% of the fathers and 91.81 of mothers have favourable responses towards the care of their children which shows their awareness how to take care of their children. Along with this 25.23% of the fathers and 8.19% of the mothers have unfavourable responses which may indicate the less awareness of parents towards care the children.

5.2.2.1 Problems Identified (Care of the Children): After an in-depth interview with the Parents researcher identified some of the problems, parents (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) are facing for Access to School.

- Although majority of the parents are aware of taking care of their children, but as per the take care of pregnant women is concerned it was found that due to poor economic condition they cannot afford all the things needed during pregnancy.
- Along with this it was found that 16.37% of fathers and 33.33of mothers replied that children should do work of their home. It was also found that nobody is aware about any organization working for protection of Childs Rights.

5.3 Educational Implications

5.3.1. Educational Implications for parents

- ❖ It will be easy to say that family is the first institution in the society which can protect the rights of the children. As we can say that the civil rights of the Childs starts from family. Parents are the first protector of the rights of their children. It is the responsibility of the parents be aware about the rights of their children. They should try to approach the different agencies and organizations working for the protection of the Childs rights.
- ❖ As it has been found in the study that there are some parents who are not aware about the Educational rights of their children. These needs to be made aware by other parents and they should encouraged by others parents of the locality so that they can understand the importance of Education of their children. Parents needs to ensure the attendance of the children in the school. Parents needs to access other

facilities provided by the government to the school of Marginalised and rural areas. There are also some scholarship facilities for the children, parents' need to get aware about it.

5.3.2 Educational Implications for Local Government

- ❖ Local government or panchayat can play an important role in the protection of the rights of the children of their particular area or boundary. It is the responsibility of the local government to protect their children. Local government should ensure the Education and health of their children. On the basis of the study it has been found that local government does not take active participation in the Education and health facilities of the children of their panchayat
- ❖ On the basis of the study it has been found that parents of the scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes in some area do not allowed to check the food of the Mid- Day-Meal. And it is the responsibility of the local government to check over it, there should not be any type of discrimination on the basis of caste in the school. Equal opportunities should be given to all without any discrimination.
- ❖ It is the implication for the local self-government to make aware the local people about the importance of Education, health and other services. Awareness campaign and awareness programmes can be the best option to get them aware about the Educational and rights related to health and care of their children.

5.3.3 Educational Implications for state and central government

- ❖ Government can play a very significant role in the protection of the child's rights. Central government needs to advise the state government to ensure the rights of the children. As UNICEF organizes various programmes and cooperates with both donor governments and governments in the developing world. Government of India needs to collaborate with UNICEF to deal the child's rights issues.
- ❖ There is a need of participation of marginalized population in the mainstreaming so that the marginalized people can understand the basic necessities of their child. There should not be any discrimination in the school on the basis of caste. Government should ensure the equal rights of all children. As there are commissions such as State commission for the Protection of Child Rights, National commission for the protection of child's rights should consider the rights of children's of remote, far-flung and rural areas where there is less accessibility of Education and health facilities.
- ❖ Government should collaborate with UNICEF-assisted programmes which seeks to ensure the social and economic rights of children by delivering essential services such as health and education and improving access to good nutrition and to care. There is a need of establishing Childs protection cell in each district which works at ground level. Government should organize awareness camps and campaigns to aware the parents and other members of the village about the importance of Education and protection of children from other violence.

- ❖ Government should made available proper health facilities so that the children could not deprive from good health.

5.3.4 Educational Implications for school:

- ❖ School is the second home of the children, where they mould their behavior and life towards positive achievements. For the protection of the child's rights, teacher's needs to adopt human rights based approach in teaching so that children can realize their rights.
- ❖ Teacher should adopt democratic methods of teaching. It is the responsibility of the school to involve the parents in various school programmes. Proper teacher-parents meeting needs to be organize to share the problems of their children.
- ❖ There should be proper health and sanitation facilities in the school.

5.4 Suggestions for Further Researches

Any research cannot be complete itself and it is very difficult to include all the aspects. There may remain certain gaps which can be improved by conducting further researches in the area. So the suggestions for further researches in this direction cannot be kept out of place here. Following suggestions can be considered for further researches.

1. Others areas of research like Discrimination against Children, protection of children from sexual offences, protection of children from domestic violence, physical and mental threats to children can be considered in the further research.
2. Child labour and rights of children can be considered in the further researches.

3. The present study was confined to Udhampur District of state Jammu and Kashmir only. So other districts of the state can be considered in further Research.
4. The present study was confined to the state of Jammu and Kashmir only. Other states of India can be considered in the further researches
5. In this study researcher included only the rights of Scheduled castes and Schedule Tribe children. Further other groups of marginalization can be considered in the study.
6. In this study researcher considered the Awareness of parents only. In further studies other stakeholders such as: Teachers, Government officials, Elected and selected members of the panchayats can be considered.

5.5 Proposed model (HER) for Health and Educational Rights of Children

PROPOSED MODEL (HER MODEL) FOR HEALTH, CARE AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS OF CHILDREN				
PARENTS	LOCAL GOVT.	SOCIETY	SCHOOL	STATE & CENTRAL GOVT.
Know the Childs rights	Ensure Education and Health of the children	Attitudinal change regarding girls child marriage	Human rights based approach in teaching	Special Provisions for Marginalized Children
Approach the Authorities	Ensure equality without Discrimination in schools	Attitudinal change regarding participation of girls in Games & sports	Involvement of parents in various school programmes	Awareness campaign in rural area
Knowledge about commissions	Aware Local People		Health and Sanitation facilities in the school	Healthy food and Nutrition (Direct to Home)
Say "No" to Alcoholism	Literate the illiterates			Appointing committees at grassroots level to ensure protection of children
				Financial Assistance to poor families