

Chapter-6

Future Scope of Research

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Based on the present research experience, projection of the future can be made and in doing this it has been envisaged that the system of primary education here in this part of West Bengal, needs a lot of improvement and intervention to check the erosion i.e. the drop out.

The causes of drop-out are huge, heterodoxy, and socially polymorphous and also are reticulate if poverty be the reasons. The attitudinal factors are also swashbuckling in impact even some schools, as the researcher witness, have been experiencing endemic problems of drop-out due to bleak motivation, lack of parental support, lack of commitment to be made by the teachers, community leaders etc.

Malnutrition, sickly mothers, heavily engaged father, insipid mode of teaching learning, are all collectively responsible for amounting to drop-out happenings.

Drop-out is not a phenomenon, seldom occurring without any topographic exposition. The seasonality, dents, intensity, distribution etc. are some of the operational characters and dimensions being considered and studied in conducting the research in realms of drop-out. Since most of the crucial areas of drop-out research has not been researched yet, the scope for future research in this area is not only huge but also diverse. Hence, following are some of the areas of the drop-out researches to be organized with a view to generate empirical information of heuristic values.

1. Both the linear and curvilinear characters of drop-out factors need to be studied further in different locales.
2. The geo-spatial, socio-economic and techno-operational dimensions of drop-out with new elements would be adding new dimensions to the study.
3. The micro-climate or micro-environment management of teaching learning process happenings in family, school or greater society environment need to undergo meticulous research and analysis intervention.
4. Chronological cultural and operational level of drop-out management both in control and natural social set up.
5. Modeling of school systems and educational process in terms of system functioning, operational parameters and policy makers are emerging areas of research.
6. Integrating the component of primary education in terms of access, enrolment, retention and quality for designing a macro-policy for Universalization of Primary Education up holds a new system vision.

Limitation of the Study

Every social science research has got some intrinsic limitation and operational confinement unlike physical sciences. It does not have any structured laboratory where in cause and effects are controllable and operations are manipulative per desire of the researches as the design followed there in.

The researches on the dropout phenomena have not been that extensive so far, rather very few social science researchers have pin pointed this specific area yet given in selecting the variables in influencing drop-out process, it is very difficult to find out a pattern. So, with this ambience of research efforts and documentation in drop out studies the present researches has tensed out the score of limitation.

1. It has been difficult although to get ample of supportive studies in this specific area of primary education. So there has been an un-intended confinement in sighting ampler of review works.
2. Since the work has been organized in a farm and rural set up, the research design has to focus basically on agro economic and socio personnel variables. It would have been better in case more number of co-genital variables could be accommodated.
3. Teachers and the organizers in the study area for some strategic reasons otherwise have not been willing to supply drop out accounts since these might do out the performance record of the concerned schools and teachers as well.
4. Due to the heterogeneous engagement in activities, it was very difficult to get the drop-out struck to a stipulated time as per desire of the researches.
5. Due to cross border activities and avocations, many a time overlapping to each other, it has been difficult for the researcher to get the problem geo graphically and operationally defined for better understanding.
6. In only one Block some segment of villages have been covered in the study. The observation for more geo-social distribution imbibing caste, community, occupation, migration, enterprise variations could have been more logical in generating resilient data helping a more logical explanation.
7. A didactic study comprising of high and low level drop-out groups, girls vs boys matching, community vs groups comparisons, rural. vs urban matching, core vs peripheral study would help the researchers enjoy a journey into the heterodoxy and hetrophyly nature of the problem.
8. Instead of solitary research, a group of researchers would have been a better human resource approach for this kind of huge research arena. It is denying that the collective wisdom has got inherent property to some times supersede the individuals, knowledge.
9. Participatory Rural Appraisal and PLA (Participatory Learning Action) approach would have been a strength to study as a whole. Both these two approaches have got intrinsic potential to information for quality analysis and inferences.