



Reviewing Residential School for Delivering Quality Education

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Abstract- Residential school scheme is one of the important parts of current education process. The concept of residential school emerges from the objective of making provision of an atmosphere, in which students are made available opportunities for their complete personality development. There two types of residential school government and non-government. The residential school provides various facilities to students. The purpose of this article is to find out challenges faced by students in a residential school. In this article, we have discussed in detail about residential school, and its type, advantage, facilities, and challenges.

Keywords:- Residential School, Quality Education

I. INTRODUCTION

Education has been a key factor for all-round development of any group of people. Education is not only promotes integration of the communities with mainstream of nation but also facilities protection from all kinds of exploitation and helps in adoption to the changing life styles. This is a necessity as the development of a nation is impossible without the contribution of the educated population of that country. India since time immortal has a rich tradition of learning. India is a developing country with literacy rate according to 2011 is 75.36%. This is not enough, to achieve 100% literacy, it is important to teach every children of the society. Therefore, residential schools were set up by the government to achieve this goal.

A residential or boarding school is different from other schools as an educational institution in that the students here not only study but also live together. The act of living together beyond classroom

hours has significant implications for management, relationships and learning. A number of countries have used the system of residential schooling strategy with definite purposes and for specific reasons. This is true for India as well. Although initially used as a tool that was exclusionary in character, as evidenced by presence of religious schools meant for only boys from exclusive caste groups in ancient times or elite boarding schools in modern times, the State has tried to use this as a means of inclusion for those who face deprivation and exclusion in education for a variety of reasons.

A residential school is a school where some or all pupil study, and live during the school year with their fellows students and possibly teachers or principals. Residential schools provide opportunities to the students for all-round development of the individual. It provides formal instruction as well as extra-curricular activities to the students. The students studying in residential schools will get more time of opportunity with pupils to associate themselves and work together. So the students in residential schools prominence formal instruction knowledge and also socializing process, which is, must for every student.

History of Residential School

Education has been a source of illumination right from the Vedic period. Each and every country on this earth invests some part of their resources for the education of their children. This is a necessity as the development of a nation is impossible without the contribution of the educated population of that country. India, since time immortal has a rich tradition of learning. The concept of residential school is not new to India. The ancient Indian education system was residential type where students used to live in the house of their teachers for education. These schools were called, "Gurukuls". Historically, there were two basic kinds of residential schools in India. One was the 'ashram' or 'Gurukuls' that were part of ancient India's narrative. Children of kings and other gentry went to stay with a 'guru' in an ashram to learn various skills and philosophical perspectives. However, these were only-boys ashrams. The second kind was that of elite 'residential schools' of colonial times, also called the boarding schools. Structured on the

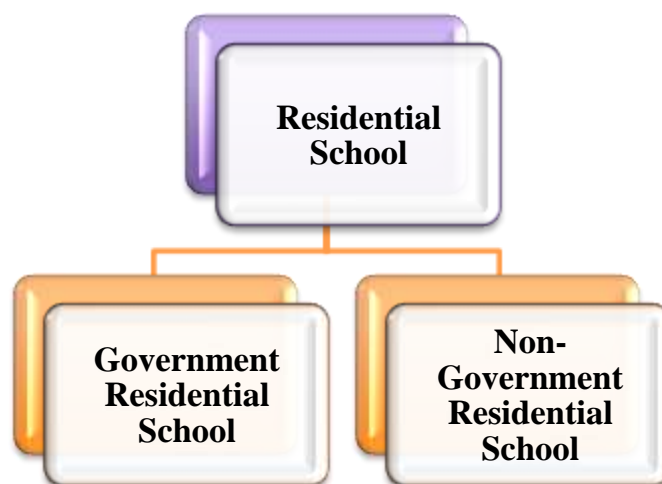
lines of British boarding schools, these schools essentially catered to elite Indians, both boys and girls. Neither was aimed at girls from disadvantaged sections from economically or / and socially backwards classes. Another kind of residential school that emerged was Ashram school: there were two strands within Ashram schools.

One was motivated by the thoughts of political thinkers and social reformers like Gandhi, Tagore and Vinoba Bhave. These were civil society organizations initiated residential schools largely for dalit and tribal children. These, however, were few and dispersed in different regions and states of India. Another was those started largely by religious organizations backed NGOs with a purpose of 'refining' and integrating the tribal in the Hindu fold or in some cases, under Christian fold. A number of these are continuing even now. In modern era, these Gurukuls are replaced by residential schools. The modern residential school system was established by the Canadian government to forcibly remove Indigenous children from their communities and families for the purpose of assimilating them to mainstream culture and Eurocentric beliefs and values. The system included industrial schools, day schools, and residential schools.

Ever since Independence, the Government of India and State Government has been striving for the development of the economically and educationally weaker and backward sections of the society. From the Five-year Plans and the New Education Policy to the Constitutional Provision, many efforts were made to universalize quality education. At present, several schemes have been launched for the educational development of the poor sections of the society, the deprived, the minorities, etc. the main among them is the Residential School Scheme. Under this scheme, the first residential schools was established in 1986 which named was Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya. The purpose of establishing residential schools was to provide the best education to the students of weaker and backward classes and bring skills in them from the equivalent of other sections of the society.

Types of Residential School:- Residential Schools are mainly of two types:-

- 1 Government Residential School
- 2 Non-Government Residential School



1. Government Residential School:- Schools that are both controlled and funded by the Government and where residential facilities are also available to students are called Government Residential School. Government residential school are as follows-

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV):- KGBVs are residential upper primary schools for girls from SC, ST, OBC and Muslim communities. KGBV was established in 2004. KGBVs are set up in areas of scattered habitations where schools are at great distances and are a challenge to the security of girls. This often compels girls to discontinue their education. KGBV addresses this through setting up residential schools, in the block itself. KGBVs reach out to :

- Adolescent girls who are unable to go to regular schools.

- Out of school girls in 10+ age group who are unable to complete primary school.
- Younger girls of migratory populations in difficult areas of scattered habitations that do not qualify for primary/upper primary schools.

KGBVs provide for a minimum reservation of **75 percent** seats for girls from SC/ST/OBC and minorities communities and **25 percent** to girls from families that live below the poverty line.

KGBVs have been classified into following four models:

- Model I:** Schools with hostels for 100-150 girls.
- Model II:** Schools with hostels for 50 girls.
- Model III:** Hostels in existing schools for 50-150 girls.
- Model IV:** Hostels in existing schools for 100 girls (for classes IX to XII).

These schools are jointly operated by the central and state government. Currently, the number of these schools in Rajasthan is 179.

Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs):- The concept of Ekalavya Model Residential School has been derived from the traditional Indian Gurukuls and the Gandhian philosophy of basic education in which the teacher and the taught live together and have close interaction with the purpose of helping the students in development of complete personality and in sharpening their capacities. The educational philosophy of Ekalavya is based on spiritualism, discipline, and Yoga. A new concept for educational development “Establishment of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools” was launched during 1997-98 to provide quality education to the tribal students. It was decided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to utilize a part of the funds under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, for setting up of Model Residential Schools from class VI to XII in different tribal concentrated states of the country. A part of the grant can be used for setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS).

Government residential school:- In Rajasthan, 10 residential schools were set up for the SC, ST, and Special backward classes children with the huge financial support provided by KFW Germany and 14 residential schools were set up by the state government. These residential schools are run by the “Rajasthan Residential Educational Institute Society” Under the administrative control of the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. These schools were established in 2002-03. Currently, the number of these schools are 24 in Rajasthan.

Mewat residential school:- Mewat residential school was established in 2011-12. Its main objective was to ensure to quality education for girls from the disadvantaged sections by establishing residential schools at upper primary level. Presently, there are 10 Mewat residential school which are run by the Rajasthan School Education Council. In the year 2018-19, the number of girls enrolled in these schools are 443.

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya:- Jawahar Navoday Vidyalaya was started in 1985-86. These schools are run by the Navoday Vidyalaya Samiti. Currently, 598 Navodaya Vidyalaya are functional in all over India with approximately 1.80 lakh students studying. A total of 32 Navodaya Vidyalayas are currently being operated in Rajasthan.

Ashram Shala: These are supported by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MTA) to provide residential schools for tribal children (girls and boys) in an environment that is conducive for learning. The main idea behind the scheme was to increase the literacy rate among tribal students, and bring them to par with non-ST population. This scheme is being implemented in 22 states and two union territories that have been identified under the Tribal Sub Plan by the MTA.

2. Non-Government Residential School:- In addition to above, government residential schools, more number of private residential schools/public schools is established in Rajasthan. That schools are neither under Government control nor Government funded. The basis of their finances is the fees from the students and there are also residential facilities available for the students. Such schools are called Non-government residential schools. There are several number of non-residential school in Rajasthan. Some non-government residential schools are as follows-

- 1 Raffles international school
- 2 Gurukul international school sikar
- 3 Sanskriti the school
- 4 Mody school
- 5 Vidya niketan birla public school,Ajmer
- 6 Birla Balika Vidyapeeth, Pilani

- 7 Maharani kishori devi girls, school
- 8 Dunes academy
- 9 Delhi public school Jaipur
- 10 Jayshree periwal international school
- 11 Mahala residential public school sikar
- 12 Neerja modi school jaipur
- 13 G.D. Goenka international school Udaipur
- 14 Aklank Bay Boarding cum residential school, Kota
- 15 Mayo College, Ajmer

Benefits of Residential school

Boarding schools offer a variety of benefits to the students who study there. The Boarding school's environment makes sure that students are absorbed in an educational world where learning is central to all activities. It's a unique setting that promotes common experience, companionship, friendship, trust and honesty between children at the boarding school.

Some of the benefits for the students in Residential Schools are as follows:

- Good Relationship between teacher and student.
- Association with pupils from different places, gives enriched social experience.
- It is the source of development of good habits, personality and values and attitudes.
- For developing feeling of unity and integrity in the minds of the students.
- It improves sacrificing nature, Self -help, servicing to others and improves democratic leadership qualities.
- House master/loco parent system.
- Provides homely atmosphere, and nutritious food.
- Peer group discussion and exchange of ideas.
- Develops Democratic leadership qualities.
- Provides good infrastructure, Labs, Computer facilities.
- Provides constant supervision by the medical officer.

Facilities in residential school

School Related

- Sufficient number of class rooms.
- Teacher's resources room/computer lab.
- Students computer lab/language room
- Library
- Science laboratory
- General purpose hall/Recreation Room/Auditorium (can be combined with dining space)
- Infirmary/sick room
- Vocational education
- Scholarship
- Free Study Material
- Free Uniform

Residences

- Housing for teachers, security and supporting staff
- Housing for students

Hostel

- Well ventilated dormitories
- Assured/reliable water supply
- Office Room for hostel warden
- Courtyard/verandah for washing and drying clothes
- Regular Health Check-up
- Recreation/common room/covered courtyard for rainy season activities
- Rainwater harvesting
- Reliable sewage system
- Facilities for indoor and outdoor games

- Openable/cleanable nets on doors and windows to keep out mosquitoes/insects.

Dining/Kitchen

- Solar water heating
- Kitchen garden and compost pit
- Kitchen utensil washing area
- Multipurpose area-covered verandah attached to kitchen
- Housing for wardens, security and supporting staff

Outdoor areas

- Compound wall
- Area for plantation of nutritional fruit trees
- Garden and small shed
- Toilets for workers/visitors

Teaching learning process in residential school

The residential schools have been constructed for the primary, secondary and senior secondary stages of education in India. The syllabus, textbooks and the examination system in residential schools are the same as the non-residential schools. In all the residential schools, the school hours and time-table are routine type like in non-residential schools. In the teaching-learning process, focus is put upon all the children of residential school. Teaching learning in a residential school is based on a student-centered, diverse learning style and the principle of multiple intelligence. Here an attempt is made to enhance the personality and talent of the student. Students are encouraged by the teachers to read and practice the exercises. In residential schools, classes are conducted in accordance to the timings. When the lesson plans and the practice exercises are extensive, then teachers give students class assignments. The classroom environment in a residential school is stress-free. A limited number (25/30) of students in a class is fixed in a residential school the learning process is completed through artistic teaching and co-curricular activities. Knowledge of subject like Hindi, Music, Art, Information technology and physical education is given by experts. Classroom teaching work is conducted individually in which students are divided into small dynamic groups to try to demonstrate their ability. Sports and creative activities such as dance, drama and music competition are organized for the students. Along with this, vocational training is also provided to the students. The daily time-table in residential schools prescribes a private study scheduled for students in which they can complete their tasks. By reinforcing the discipline of self-study, the task of reading new subjects creatively, linguistically to children in fixed on any one day of the week. The evaluation process in a residential school is based on the examination system and on class work, home work and project work. Apart from formal education, there is emphasis put upon physical activities, meditation, sight-seeing, play, sports, games, and other extra-curricular activities, such as, drawing, painting, handicrafts, music and dance. That is, in a residential schools, the student learn from the school curriculum, educational activities, sports, art, and social service.

Challenges in Residential School

1 **Homesickness** - When a student enters the residential school away from his family, he faces various challenges there. Homesickness is the biggest problem for students in residential schools. Students here lack the affection of their parents. Many types of problems occur in students such as missing home, not getting mixed up in the new environment, stress, not getting favourite food etc. students has to do all his work on his own. It would be difficult for them to keep pace with the changing environment. In the absence of parents, some students feel uncomfortable here due to which they suffer from mental stress.

2 **Adjustment Problems** - In a residential school, there are neither parents nor other family members or friends with the students. Here all the faces are new for the student. Students have to adjust to new environment such as teachers, classmates, school rules, etc. If the student is unable to make this adjustment, he deviates from his goal which has adverse effects on educational achievement.

3 **Personal Problems** - Due to the busy schedule of each person in a residential school, they are busy in fulfilling their duties. No one has enough time to know about each other's personal problems and solve them by talking. In such a situation, the newly admitted student feels lonely. His problem is not resolved. This causes the student to become frustrated due to which proper development of his personality is blocked. Parents do not live with children in residential schools. If they have to meet their

children, they can be met at the time prescribed by the school administration. If students have any problem, then their parents get to know very late and their problem gets further increased due to which the children sometimes go on the wrong path.

4 **Strict Scheduled** – In a residential school strict routines and schedule are followed. Student has to insert himself according to the time plan which is challenging. All the role of the parents are performed by the teachers. In such a situation, they are unable to give personal time to all the students, due to which the students have to struggle.

5 **Educational problems** - Many times in a residential school, students have to face educational challenges due to behaviour of teachers, lack of physical facilities and fear of examination.

II. CONCLUSION

Residential schools were established to fulfil these objectives and to provide education to poor and remote areas students. The main benefit of residential school is, it emphasis upon physical activities, sports, games, dance, music, artworks and handicrafts. These activities stimulates the mind-sets of the students and they become more motivated towards learning. The residential provide sort of environment and supports system that promote good mental health and life skill too, building resilience, resourcefulness and social confidence in students.

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