

# Periodic Research Qualitative Degradation in Primary Schools

(A Study Related To Urban and Rural Areas of Kanpur City and Kanpur Dehat)

## Abstract

In this study, the researcher has studied the causes and measures responsible for qualitative depreciation in primary schools located in Kanpur city and Kanpur Dehat region and for this she has randomly selected 200 teachers 200 parents, 100 academicians equally from both rural and urban areas In the sample of students there are 250 students from rural areas and 250 from urban area these students are selected by random-ratio method from primary and upper primary schools Randomized test were used for measuring the variables involved in study and it was found that there was no significant difference in reference to their educational status as the attitudes of students, Teacher and parents were found similar Researches has also suggested same measures to improve the quality standard.

**Keywords:** Qualitative, Degradation

## Introduction

Education plays an essential role in overall personality development of individual. It helps man in inculcating values and apply the technical knows how in real life situation. What is more important is provision of quality education rather than opening schools without taking cares about quality issues.

With the passage of time it was realized that education is necessary for all without any discrimination of caste and creed thus Education also aims as the all round development of boys and girls. It is the only wealth that cannot be robbed. Learning includes the moral values and the improvement of character and the methods to increase in the strength of mind. Present trend of education in Indian scenario is a good example of such learning in which learners are the recipients of sacred and precious values imparted regularly by the teachers.

Even in the article 45 of Indian constitution free and compulsory education is suggested to all children of 6-14 years but due to some reasons, this announced provision could not be fulfilled and today also we could not get the target of ten percent literacy in India. So it was felt that if some strong steps had not been taken in this direction more than half of the illiterates of world would be there in India.

## Review of Literature and Need of Study

Agarwal (1969) studied about status of teachers' in primary schools and result was that there were 53% of teachers are such who were not taking interest in teaching classes. 42% teachers were found to be unfit. Single (1980) also studied a comparative analysis of development of education in M.P. and U.P. and concluded that Educational backwardness is the main reason of lagging behind in economic and industrial development. Thus, it was clear from previous literature that there was quality degradation in primary schools of U.P and in Kanpur city. So the researcher decided to find out the causes behind it and to suggest some preventive measures so that quality enhancement in education many taka places.

Quality and access to education is a major concern in rural schools too as there are fewer committed Teachers, lack of proper text book and learning material in the schools. Though Govt. Schools exist, but when compared to private schools then quality is major issue. Majority of people living in villages have understood the importance of education and know that it is that only way to get rid of poverty. But due to lack of money they are not able to send their children to private schools and hence depend upon government schools for education. So there is a duty of government to provide quality education in urban as well as in rural areas.



**Gurvinder Kour**

Principal,  
Deptt.of Education,  
Guru Gobind Singh College of  
Education,  
Malout, Punjab,  
India

In a recent study (2017) being conducted in Punjab agricultural university (PAU) Ludhiana it was noticed that against the sanctioned posts, as many as 73% teachers are teaching out of which in the rural areas, 30 to 40 percent teachers remain absent due to lack of supervision by the state government in case of education sector in making it the worse sector.

Chauhan (2016) reported that big spending to provide education to all children has no effect on retaining children in govt. School of Himachal Pradesh. Enrolment in Himachal Govt. schools is dropping at a fast rate and rising in private schools.

### Objectives of the Study

1. To study and assess the current physical and educational facilities in primary schools.
2. To study the aptitude towards these schools among students of these schools, parents and teachers of these schools.
3. To know the various causes responsible for qualitative degradation in these primary schools.

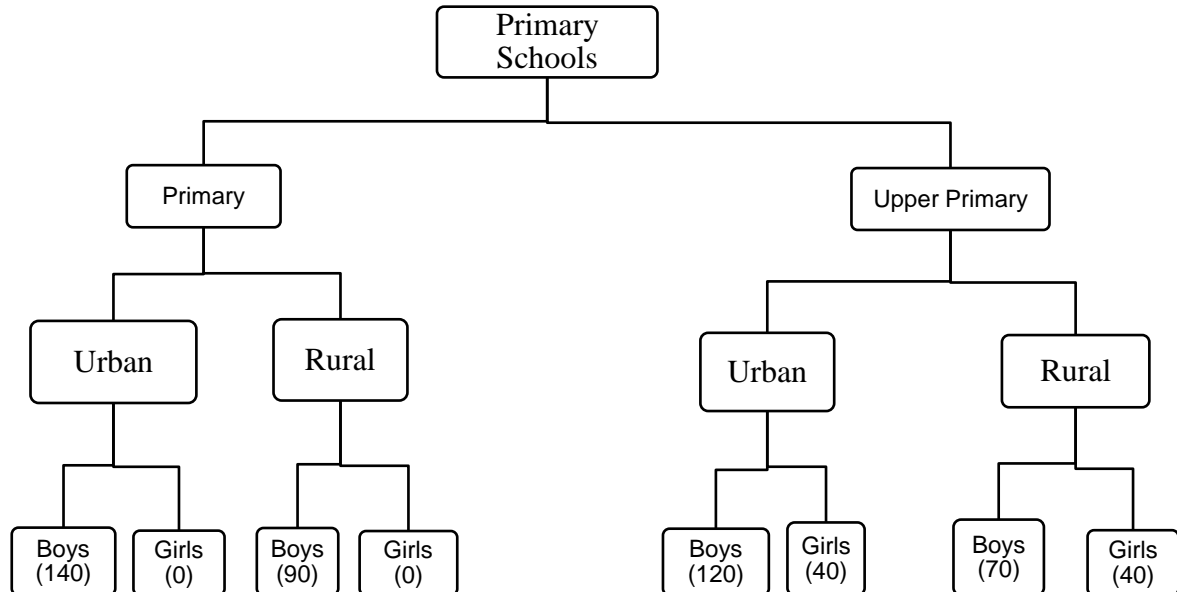
4. To know the possible measures to check the quality depreciation in primary schools and to find out the causes responsible for quality degradation.

### Hypothesis

1. There will be no significant difference in reference to educational status in primary schools of urban and rural areas.
2. The attitudes of students, teachers and parents towards present primary schools are similar to each other.

### Sample

For assessing the current status of quality education the researcher has taken a sample of 200 teachers (100 urban + 100 rural), 200 parents (100 urban + 100 rural), 100 academicians (50 urban + 50 rural), Thus overall sample of 200 (250+250) was taken. In the same way 500 students were also taken as sample of primary and higher primary schools.



### Tools used

First the researcher has analyzed the available tools for measuring the allotted data and used following questionnaire-

1. Dr. Umesh Singh and Ashwani Kumar Gupta's scale for measuring quality degradation.
2. Aptitude scale developed by Researcher.
3. Questionnaire for available infrastructure facility.
4. Interview schedule for students.

Thus, the researcher has used standardized scale in which after item analysis there were 30 statements which were distributed in five dimensions.

1. Related to economic/physical
2. Syllabus
3. Teacher
4. Parents
5. Discipline related dimension.

To see the validity and reliability of questionnaire only those statements were kept, on which the respondents have given at least 70%

answer which were on positive and negative side both.

### Aptitude Scale

Researcher has found 40 such items in self aptitude scale whose value was more than 2.35. So only 40 statements were included in this scale whose reliability was also known by two methods.

In the same way, a questionnaire related to availability of physical and economic infrastructure was developed and in this only 40 items were included.

Besides this an interview schedule was also prepared in which these different dimensions were included and there were 30 (10 in each dimension) items in this schedule.

### Analysis and Interpretation of Data

All tools were used on teachers, parents, academicians, students involved in the study. After this data was tabulated and Mean, Median, S.D. was calculated by using various statistics after that chi-

E: ISSN No. 2349-9435

square was calculated and CR was computed. The result was as such-

- To see the difference between the views of teachers and parents C.R. was computed, by which CR in all 5 dimensions (Economic-2.76, syllabus 2.34, Teacher/Teaching 2.62, parents 2.65) was computed and lastly the average value of all 5 dimensions was computed which was 2.89 and it was found significant at 0.01 level

| Statistic Sr. | Teachers   |            | Parents    |            |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|               | Urban Area | Rural Area | Urban Area | Rural Area |
| N             | 100        | 100        | 100        | 100        |
| Mean          | 78.95      | 95.03      | 95.07      | 94         |
| Median        | 96.71      | 97.26      | 95.59      | 94.36      |
| SD            | 5.52       | 5.58       | 4.91       | 4.06       |
| ̄M            | 0.55       | 0.55       | 0.49       | 0.40       |
| SK            | -9.65      | -1.04      | 0.06       | -0.27      |
| CR            | 2.61       |            | 1.98       |            |

It was analyzed that on account of earning money from their children the parents' of lower income group sends them for work instead of providing good education, this in the cause of qualitative degradation too. Besides this in rural area on account of single teacher, teaching cannot be done appropriately. This is also a cause of qualitative degradation lack of discipline is also considered a factor for this but the percentage value of rural respondents was found more than urban respondents.

#### Results from Aptitude Scale

On the basis of answers received from various groups related to primary schools following results are obtained-

- The mean and medium of urban teachers was found less than rural teachers
- Mean and medium of parents of urban area was more than rural parents
- There was found significant difference between the teachers of urban and rural areas in reference to attitudes towards primary schools.
- Regarding the availability of physical infrastructure the teachers of urban areas have accepted that uniform should be made compulsory like private schools. Teachers from rural areas also emphasized on this with this they both stressed on availability of conveyance. Parents and teachers of both area have strongly agreed that principals should not lay unnecessary pressure on assistant teacher so that the teaching work may not get disturbed. The level of significance on the basis of related positive and negative respondents was also calculated through chi-square.
- On the basis of interview schedule the causes and attitude related to available facilities was known and causes were recognized.

In short, on the basis of all above analysis it can be suggested the primary schools in urban area be supported by various groups of society (gram pradhan /member, other employees and rich people) and they should be cooperated appropriately. Parents from urban areas also suggested that the Govt. should provide good text books and other educational

# Periodic Research

supportive material to children instead of scholarship whereas the teachers from rural areas has suggested to motivate parents to send their children to schools for study by freeing them from extra works. As, all the respondent have given importance to one or other suggestion. The difference is only at the less or more importance. The same step is of general importance to one group where as for other it is of most importance.

#### Conclusion

It is known from results of present study that some main issues are responsible specially for qualitative degradation of primary schools so various problems can be solved in related areas by some necessary improvements.

- The Teachers should be appointed not very remote areas of their home.
- The parents from lower income group should provide education to their children.
- Lack of teachers should be removed.
- Students should be acknowledged about discipline.
- The environment of schools should be made attractive so that its level may be streng
- Administrative facility in schools should be given special importance.
- Proper seating arrangement should be made available for students.
- Proper recreational / co-curricular activities should be arranged in schools.
- Proper conveyance facility should be made available in schools.
- Students should be taken for educational tour by school.
- As there are individual differences among students, teachers should be patient and energetic enough to deal with these children.
- Various groups of society (Gram pradhan of related school/member, other employees and rich people) should co-operate in maintenance of school.

It is suggested that if above points should be noted it will be helpful in removing qualitative depreciation of education.

#### References

- Buch, M.B (Edi 1986) *Third survey of research in Education*, New Delhi, NCERT
- Chauhan, Nisha (2016) *enrollments drop in government schools as Himachal big shreds on education*, H.P. Hill past, May 26, 2017
- Chaubey S.P(1976) *Education in India and its problems*, Vinod Pustak Mandir Agra
- Kapil, H.K. (1992-93) *Educational Researches and New Techniques*, Agra, Bhargawa Book Depot.
- Lal, Raman Bihari (2015), *Development of Education System in India and Its Challenges*, R.Lall Pub. Meerut
- Murallidharan K (2013), *Priorities for primary education in India 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan*, India policy form 2012-13
- Singh A. (2010), *Estimating teacher effectiveness from changes in students test scores*, Economics of Education Review