

A Cognizance on The Decreasing Rate of Enrolment in Govt-Aided Primary School in West Bengal



Education

KEYWORDS : Causes, Enrolment Difference, Teachers, Parents & 't'- test.

Dr. Nityagopal Mondal

Assistant Professor, Siliguri B.Ed. College, P.O – Kadamtala (Shibmondir) Siliguri, Dist- Darjeeling, WB-734011, India.

Mr. Sonjoy Mondal

Assistant Headmaster, Banior A.K. High School, P.O. Banior (Nalhati), Dist-Birbhum WB-731243, India

Mr. Chiranjib Saha

Assistant Teacher, Abadangha Gopeswar High School, Birbhum, WB

Dr. Birbal Saha*

Associate Professor, Department of Education, Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University, Purulia Campus, Purulia Zilla Parishad, Old Administrative Building, Jubilee Compound, P.O. & Dist- Purulia, WB-723101, India * Corresponding Author

ABSTRACT

The objective of this paper is to find out the reasons behind the low enrolment in the Govt. Aided Primary School of West Bengal. Data was collected of 200 Primary School Teachers (100 Urban & 100Rural) and 200 Parents (100 Rural and 100 Urban) respectively in around Seven District of West Bengal by randomly. The main conclusions are drawn that 1) Teachers and Parents opinion differ significantly with regard to enrolment in Govt. Aided Primary School; 2) Urban Teachers & Rural Teachers differ significantly with regard to enrolment in Govt. Aided Primary School, 3) Urban Parents & Rural Parents differ significantly with regard to enrolment in Govt. Aided Primary School

INTRODUCTION:

Primary Education is general in nature and concentrated to the development of intellectual skills. It has been stated in Article 45 of the Indian Constitution that state shall endeavour to provide within a period of 10 years from the commencement of the constitution for free and compulsory education for all the children until they attain the age of 14. This commitment of the constitution has not yet been realized even after 63 years of the passing of the constitution and they result is that literacy rate in India is just 74.04 % (Census 2011) and in West Bengal is 77.10 %.

In 2007, the net enrolment rate was below 80 percent in at

least 29 countries with little improvements in this rate made in many countries since 1999, including having fallen in at least 20. Both retaining children in the primary cycle and providing them with a decent education remain problematic. In 2007, at least 72 million primary-aged children were not in school and if the enrolment trends between 1999 and 2007 continue, a predicted 56 million children will not be in school in 2015.

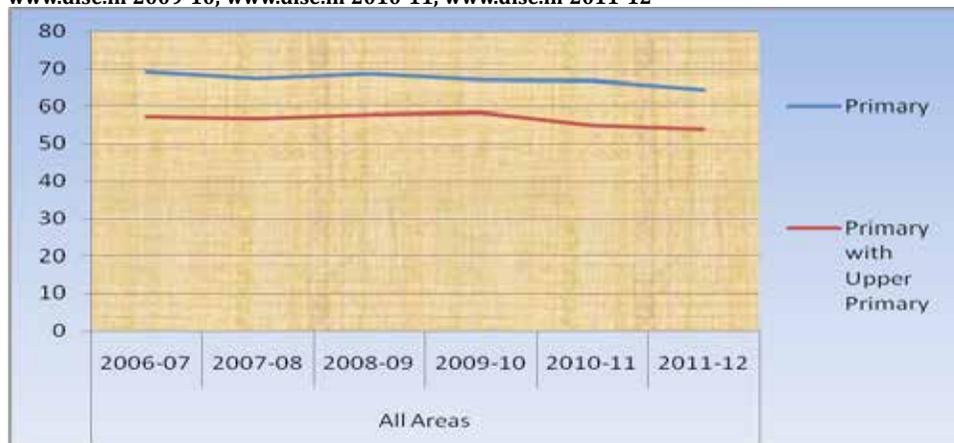
The enrolment rate in primary education in India decrease year wise which is very serious effect to reach the goals of Education for All (EFA) by government Aided primary school.

Percentage of enrolment in Government schools to total enrolment in India

| School Category | All Areas | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| Primary | 69.23 | 67.44 | 68.73 | 67.06 | 66.80 | 64.40 |
| Primary with Upper Primary | 57.40 | 56.69 | 57.78 | 58.34 | 55.0 | 53.80 |

Sources: www.dise.in 2006-07, www.dise.in 2007-08, www.dise.in 2008-09,

www.dise.in 2009-10, www.dise.in 2010-11, www.dise.in 2011-12



Percentage of enrolment in Government schools to total enrolment in West Bengal

| School Category | All Areas | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| Primary | 90.42 | 86.38 | 88.73 | 86.48 | 89.46 | 86.39 |
| Primary with Upper Primary | 15.49 | 7.46 | 6.59 | 1.97 | 5.82 | 11.13 |

Sources: www.dise.in 2006-07, www.dise.in 2007-08, www.dise.in 2008-09,

www.dise.in 2009-10, www.dise.in 2010-11, www.dise.in 2011-12

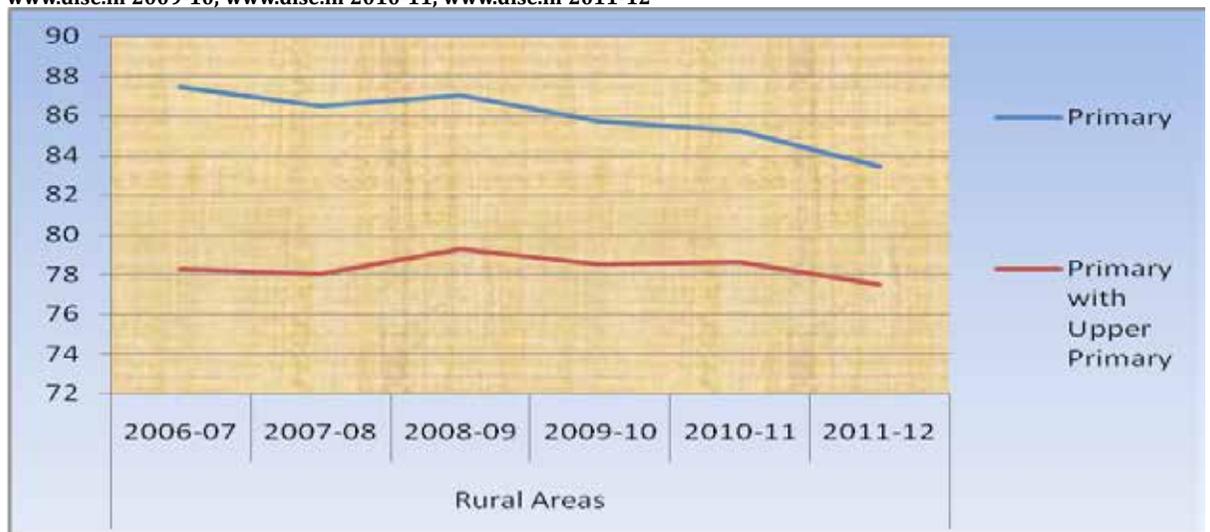


Percentage of enrolment in Government schools to total enrolment in India

| School Category | Rural Areas | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| Primary | 87.43 | 86.50 | 87.04 | 85.73 | 85.23 | 83.45 |
| Primary with Upper Primary | 78.27 | 78.05 | 79.26 | 78.51 | 78.60 | 77.51 |

Sources: www.dise.in 2006-07, www.dise.in 2007-08, www.dise.in 2008-09,

www.dise.in 2009-10, www.dise.in 2010-11, www.dise.in 2011-12

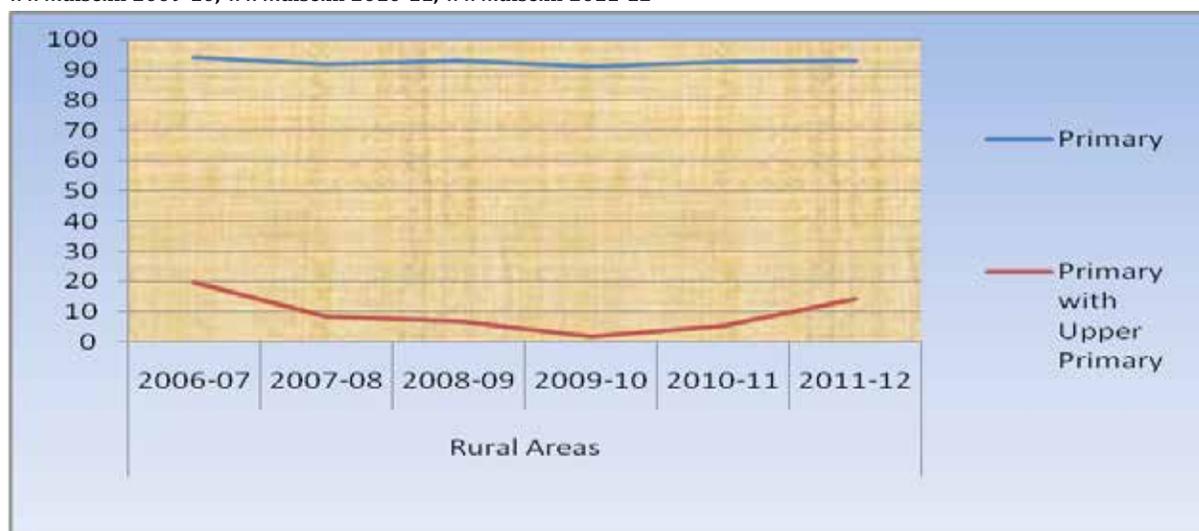


Percentage of enrolment in Government schools to total enrolment in West Bengal

| School Category | Rural Areas | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| Primary | 94.39 | 92.10 | 92.96 | 91.11 | 92.80 | 93.08 |
| Primary with Upper Primary | 19.73 | 8.48 | 6.81 | 1.77 | 5.14 | 14.23 |

Sources: www.dise.in 2006-07, www.dise.in 2007-08, www.dise.in 2008-09,

www.dise.in 2009-10, www.dise.in 2010-11, www.dise.in 2011-12



Percentage of enrolment in Government schools to total enrolment in India

| School Category | Urban Areas | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| Primary | 51.04 | 48.38 | 50.43 | 48.39 | 48.37 | 45.36 |
| Primary with Upper Primary | 36.53 | 35.34 | 36.31 | 34.18 | 32.36 | 30.10 |

Sources: www.dise.in 2006-07, www.dise.in 2007-08, www.dise.in 2008-09,

www.dise.in 2009-10, www.dise.in 2010-11, www.dise.in 2011-12

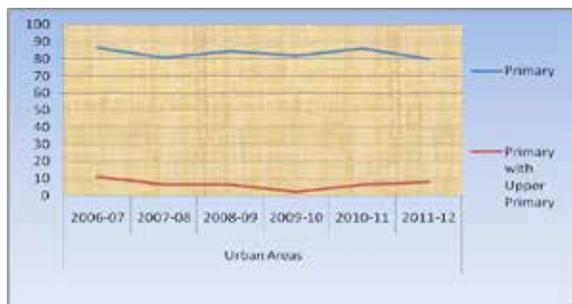


Percentage of enrolment in Government schools to total enrolment in West Bengal

| School Category | Urban Areas | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| Primary | 86.44 | 80.66 | 84.51 | 81.85 | 86.13 | 79.70 |
| Primary with Upper Primary | 11.26 | 6.46 | 6.38 | 2.18 | 6.60 | 8.04 |

Sources: www.dise.in 2006-07, www.dise.in 2007-08, www.dise.in 2008-09,

www.dise.in 2009-10, www.dise.in 2010-11, www.dise.in 2011-12



The above information indicates that the rate of enrolment in primary & primary with upper primary under Govt. Aided schools in India and West Bengal rapidly decreases every year.

It is suggested by the educationists that to control the quality of primary education, learning must be free from gaps as per as practicable for all categories of students. But most of the parents not interested to enroll their children at the primary level in Govt. or Govt. aided school due to quality of teaching, quality of infrastructure, school building quality, teachers student ratio, lack of lady teacher, discipline, punctuality, seriousness of the management, mode of examination and medical care etc. It is a very common experience of the teachers of primary and upper primary schools that due to many constraints in our education system transaction of curriculum through instructional procedure may not always fulfill the aims of education. Thus, it is necessary to identify the alternatives to achieve the goal of primary education.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To compare the rural and urban opinion regarding enrolments at the Primary stages in Govt. Aided School.
- To compare the urban and rural teachers’ opinion regarding enrolment in Govt. Aided primary school.
- To compare the urban and rural parents’ opinion regarding enrolment in Govt. Aided primary school.
- To compare the urban teachers’ and rural parents’ opin-

ion regarding enrolment in Govt. Aided primary school.
 • To compare the urban parents’ and rural teachers’ opinion regarding enrolment in Govt. Aided primary school.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

- H₀₁: There is no difference between urban and rural opinion regarding enrolment in Govt. aided primary school.
- H₀₂: There is no difference between urban teachers’ and rural teachers’ opinion regarding enrolment in Govt. Aided primary school significantly
- H₀₃: There is no difference between urban parents’ and rural parents’ opinion regarding enrolment in Govt. Aided primary school significantly.
- H₀₄: There is no difference between urban teachers’ and rural parents’ opinion regarding enrolment in Govt. Aided primary school significantly.
- H₀₅: There is no difference between urban parents’ and rural teachers’ opinion regarding enrolment in Govt. Aided primary school significantly.

SCOPE AND DELIMITATION:

i. School:

All the Govt. Aided Primary School and all parents could be included in the study. But considering the facilities and time span, 200 Govt. Aided Primary School Teachers (100 urban teachers and 100 rural teachers) and 200 Parents (100 urban parents and 100 rural parents) were taken for the study.

ii. Area:

This type of study could be conducted in any district of West Bengal. However considering the availability of data and co-operation from the schools in view; seven Districts were selected as the study area.

SAMPLING:

The random sampling procedure was adopted for selection of sample from the list of primary schools in West Bengal, 200 primary school teachers (100 urban teachers and 100 rural teachers) and 200 parents (100 urban parents and 100 rural parents) were selected randomly.

| District | Birbhum | | Malda | | North Dinajpur | | South Dinajpur | | Darjeeling | | Jalpaiguri | | CoochBehir | |
|-------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| Rural/Urban | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural |
| Teachers | 15 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Parents | 15 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |

DATA BASE:

The data was collected through the following manners:

- Name of the Teacher
- Name of the school
- Name of the parents
- Address of the parents
- Opinion of the teachers and parents from structure questioners
- Year wise enrolment of students of the Govt. Aided primary school

ANALYSIS OF DATA INTERPRETATION:

Hypothesis No 1:

There is no difference between urban and rural opinion regarding enrolment in Govt. Aided primary school significantly.

Table: 2 Comparison between Urban and Rural opinion

| Category | N | Mean | SD | df | 't'-value | Remark |
|---------------|-----|-------|-------|-----|-----------|-------------|
| Urban opinion | 200 | 75.17 | 8.18 | 398 | 5.23 | Significant |
| Rural opinion | 200 | 70.77 | 10.45 | | | |

Interpretation:

Table 2 indicates that the Mean 75.17 & 70.77, SD 8.18 & 10.45 and calculated 't' value is 5.23 between urban and rural opinion regarding enrolment of Govt. Aided primary school. Our calculated 't' value is greater than table value at 0.01 level and 0.05 level (df 398, 0.01 level 2.58 and 0.05 level 1.96). Thus, it is evident that there is significant difference between urban and rural opinion regarding enrolment in Govt. Aided primary school. Hence, the Hypothesis No.1 is rejected.

Hypothesis No 2:

There is no difference between urban teachers’ and rural teachers’ opinion regarding enrolment in Govt. Aided primary school significantly

Table: 2 Comparison between Urban and Rural Teacher’s opinion regarding enrolment of Govt. Aided Primary School

| Category | N | Mean | SD | df | 't'-value | Remark |
|---------------|-----|-------|------|-----|-----------|-------------|
| Urban Teacher | 100 | 73.26 | 6.70 | 198 | 2.88 | Significant |
| Rural Teacher | 100 | 76.34 | 8.38 | | | |

Interpretation:

Table 2 indicates that the Mean 73.26 & 76.34, SD 6.70 & 8.38 and calculated 't' value is 2.88 between urban & rural teachers opinion regarding enrolment of Govt. Aided primary school. Our calculated 't' value is greater than table value at 0.01 level and 0.05 level (df 198, 0.01 level 2.58 and 0.05 level 1.96). Thus, it is clear that there is significant difference between urban and rural teachers opinion regarding enrolment in Govt. Aided primary school. Therefore, the Hypothesis No.2 is rejected.

Hypothesis No 3:

There is no difference between urban and rural parents' opinion regarding enrolment in Govt. Aided primary school significantly

Table: 3 Comparison between Urban and Rural Parents' opinion regarding enrolment of Govt. Aided Primary School

| Category | N | Mean | SD | df | 't'- value | Remark |
|---------------|-----|-------|------|-----|------------|-------------|
| Urban parents | 100 | 77.08 | 9.07 | 198 | 9.13 | Significant |
| Rural parents | 100 | 65.20 | 9.30 | | | |

Interpretation:

Table 3 shows that the Mean 77.07 & 65.20, SD 9.07 & 9.30 and calculated 't' value is 9.13 between urban & rural parents opinion regarding enrolment of Govt. Aided primary school. Our calculated 't' value is greater than table value at 0.01 level and 0.05 level (df 198, 0.01 level 2.58 and 0.05 level 1.96). Thus, it is evident that there is significant difference between urban and rural parents opinion enrolment in Govt. Aided primary school. Hence, the Hypothesis No.3 is rejected.

Hypothesis No 4:

There is no difference between urban teachers' and rural parents' opinion regarding enrolment in Govt. Aided primary school significantly

Table: 4 Comparison between Urban Teachers' and Rural Parents' opinion regarding enrolment of Govt. Aided Primary School

| Category | N | Mean | SD | df | 't'- value | Remark |
|----------------|-----|-------|------|-----|------------|-------------|
| Urban Teachers | 100 | 73.26 | 6.70 | 198 | 7.03 | Significant |
| Rural Parents | 100 | 65.20 | 9.30 | | | |

Interpretation:

Table 4 indicates that the Mean 73.26 & 65.20, SD 6.70 & 9.30 and calculated 't' value is 7.03 between urban teachers and rural parent's opinion regarding enrolment of Govt. Aided primary school. Our calculated 't' value is greater than table value at 0.01 level and 0.05 level (df 198, 0.01 level 2.58 and 0.05 level 1.96). Thus, it is evident that there is significant difference between urban teachers' and rural parents' opinion regarding enrolment of Govt. Aided primary school. Hence, the Hypothesis No.4 is rejected.

Hypothesis No 5:

There is no difference between urban parents' and rural teachers' opinion regarding enrolment in Govt. Aided primary school significantly

Table: 5 Comparison between Urban Parents and Rural Teacher's opinion regarding enrolment of Govt. Aided Primary School

| Category | N | Mean | SD | df | 't'- value | Remark |
|----------------|-----|-------|------|-----|------------|-----------------|
| Urban parents | 100 | 77.08 | 9.07 | 198 | 0.06 | Not significant |
| Rural teachers | 100 | 76.34 | 8.38 | | | |

Interpretation:

Table 5 indicates that the Mean 77.08 & 76.34, SD 9.07 & 8.34 and calculated 't' value is 0.60 between urban parents and rural teacher's opinion regarding enrolment of Govt. Aided primary school. Our calculated 't' value is smaller than table value at 0.01 level and 0.05 level (df 198, 0.01 level 2.58 and 0.05 level 1.96). Thus, it is evident that there is no significant difference urban parents and rural teacher's opinion regarding enrolment of Govt. Aided primary school on the basis of opinion of rural primary teachers and urban parents. Hence, the Hypothesis is No.5 is accepted.

ANALYSIS OF DATA OBTAINED FROM THE OPINION OF THE TEACHERS AND PARENTS

Total thirty (30) causes are identified by the investigators to estimate the relative importance the causes for the low enrolment at the Govt. Aided primary school. 3-point rating scale was used to transform the qualitative opinion into quantitative scores.

Therefore the following trend was accepted;

- i) Maximum score = 30 x 3 = 90
- ii) Minimum score = 30 x 1 = 30
- iii) Average score = 30 x 2 = 60

It was decided that if the summated rating score exceeds 60 then it will be expected that the opinion of the individual tend to the favorableness of the causes.

Table-8 Average score of the parents' and teachers' opinion on summated rating

| Category | Number | Mean | Average Mean |
|----------------|--------|-------|--------------|
| Urban Teachers | 100 | 73.26 | 72.97 |
| Rural Teachers | 100 | 76.34 | |
| Urban Parents | 100 | 77.08 | |
| Rural Parents | 100 | 65.20 | |

Interpretation:

The average scores exceed the cutting point score. Therefore the parents and teachers viewed that the problems identified and presented in the questionnaire are responsible for different enrolment in Govt. Aided primary level in West Bengal.

Both of the parents' and teachers' (urban & rural) have identified the following causes for the enrolment different at primary level in West Bengal.

Table-9

| Item No | Causes |
|---------|---|
| 1 | Defective Curriculum |
| 3 | Lack of infrastructure in most of the schools at primary level. |
| 10 | Teaching environment effected by Mid-day meal system |
| 11 | Political interfere in the school administration. |

| Item No | Causes |
|---------|--|
| 16 | Lack of information regarding Right to information. |
| 20 | Lack of correlation between Union and State |
| 26 | Political relationship between parents and teachers |
| 29 | Defective relationship between teachers and students |
| 30 | Abnormal teachers students ratio |

FINDINGS OF THE PRESENT STUDY:

Following are the findings of the present investigation:

- Urban and Rural opinion are differ significantly with regard to the enrolment in Govt. aided primary school level,
- Urban Teachers & Rural Teachers opinion are differ significantly with regard to the enrolment in Govt. aided primary school level,
- Urban Parents & Rural Parents opinion are differ significantly with regard to the enrolment in Govt. aided primary school level,
- Urban Teachers and Rural Parents opinion are differ significantly with regard to the enrolment in Govt. aided primary school level,
- Urban Parents and Rural Teachers opinion are not differ significantly with regard to the enrolment in Govt. aided primary school level,

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