

A Study On Availability Of Educational Facilities For The Teachers And Students In Primary Schools With Special Reference To Nazira Sub-Division Of Sibsagar District Of Assam

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Abstract - Education is a vital aspect of the development process as well as its goal. Under the education system, primary education gets the highest priority and is considered the base of formal education. It is the gateway of secondary and higher education. The development of education depends on large number of factors including the infrastructure resources available to a school. School infrastructure such as buildings, furniture, and equipments contribute to a learning environment. The government primary schools are lacking of sufficient infrastructure facilities and its affect on the whole teaching learning process. The study looks at the provision of school facilities in terms of physical infrastructure or education facilities available for teachers and students in the selected government primary schools of Nazira sub-division of Sibsagar district of Assam.

Key words: Education, primary education, infrastructure, Nazira, Sibsagar

Introduction

Primary education is the main pillar on which the higher education functions properly. At present, in India primary education is a fundamental right for the citizens. Besides this, article 21-(A) executes the free and compulsory education for all children up to the age group 6 to 14 irrespective of caste, creed, class, race and religion. The fulfilment of this provision is mainly dependant on the educational facilities and teaching procedures available in primary schools. Wastage and stagnation are the basic hindrance for universalization of primary education in India. Some factors are mainly responsible for these problems. Lack of educational facilities or unattractive educational facility is of the main responsible for these problems. To minimise these problems the Government of India has launched scheme known as Sarva- Siksha Abhiyan in the year 2001. It is a complete scheme for proper development of primary schools and universalization of primary education in the country. The main areas of Sarva Sikhsha Abhiyan are insfrustructure development, teachers training institutional changes, mid-day meal scheme, minimum levels of learning, joyful and activity based learning etc. Now, it is the time to observe how far the primary education is upgraded and improved in India with Sarva-Siksha Abhiyan.

Significance of the study:

Strong foundation of higher education requires a strong foundation of primary education. Primary education contributes to eliminate the evil of illiteracy and it also contributes to the development of all nations. School is the source of all round development of a child. It helps to develop a balanced mature personality of an individual. Education aware the child about the latest development in various fields like science and technology, explosion of knowledge, educational development etc. so, the role of the school is to prepare the child to face new areas of development and encounter future challenges. To fulfil these objectives the school must be well equipped by essential facilities and learner centred teaching learning procedure inside the classroom. Teaching must be supplemented by using educational technology. So, it is an urgent need to develop the educational facilities in the schools. Adequate educational facility is the main pre-requisite for the proper development of primary education. But, a large numbers of schools don't have adequate and well maintained classroom, library, playground, drinking water, sanitation etc. on which are considered as essential part of development or proper functioning of primary education. Therefore, for proper functioning of primary education, educational or physical facilities should available and well maintained in the school.

A brief description about the study area:

Nazira sub-division is located on the bank of the river Dikhow. Nazira sub-division is one of the three sub-division of Sibsagar district. It is located between 26°55' N latitude and 94°44' E longitude. This sub-division is bounded in the north by the Sibsagar sub-division, in the east Charaideo district, in the south Nagaland and in the west Sibsagar sub-division. The area of Nazira sub-division is not very large. The total geographical area is 347.70 sq. k.m. The total population of the Nazira sub-division is 197,618 according to the census 2011. Nazira is famous for Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC). The main office of ONGC is situated in Nazira town. There are approximate 378 primary schools in Nazira Sub-division.

Objectives of the study:

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To collect data about physical or educational facilities available in the primary schools of Nazira sub-division.
2. To identify the physical facilities available in the primary schools are suitable for teachers and students.

Methodology:

The study is based on field survey. So, descriptive study method is used to collect data. Also, secondary data have been used. Secondary sources include various journals and internet websites.

Population:

The population of the present study included all the primary schools of the Nazira sub-division of Sibsagar district of Assam.

Sample of the study:

Regarding the selection of sample size the purposive sampling method is used. The researcher selects 20 government primary schools from different locality of Nazira sub-division.

Tools and Techniques used:

To collect the required data the researcher developed a questionnaire and collected required information or data from the heads of the primary schools using the questionnaire. Some of the data were collected by means of observation by the researcher.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data:

Here an attempt has been made to study the availability of educational facilities for the Teachers and Students in primary schools of Nazira sub-division of Sibsagar district. The study carried out 20 different primary schools of Nazira sub-division of Sibsagar district.

After proper securing data have tabulated and analyzed to see the available educational facilities in primary schools.

Table 1: Basic Educational Facilities

Educational Facilities	Number of Schools		Percentage
Head Masters room	Yes	11	55%
	No	9	45%
Students common room	Yes	0	0%
	No	20	100%
School library	Yes	1	5%
	No	19	95%
Classroom	5 classroom	6	30%
	1 classroom (partition)	14	70%
Black board	Yes	20	100%
	No	0	0%
Sufficient Desk and Benches	Yes	17	85%
	No	3	15%
Drinking water	Yes	18	90%
	No	2	10%
Playground	Yes	14	70%
	No	6	30%
Urinal	Yes	20	100%
	No	0	0%
Boundary	Yes	14	70%
	No	6	30%
Building	Assam Type	20	100%
	R.C.C	0	0%
Kitchen	Yes	10	50%
	No	10	50%

Source: Field survey 2017

From the table 1,

- **Head Masters room:** In order to study the Head Masters room, it is seen that out of 20 sample primary schools 11 primary schools i.e. 55% have separate head masters room.
- **Student common room:** In regard to the availability of student's common room in primary school, it is seen that 100% of the sample primary schools have no student's common room.
- **School Library:** In this study the investigator found that library facility in primary schools are not available. Data collected from the head of the institution it is seen that out of 20 sample primary schools 1 primary schools having

library facility which is 5% of the total sample primary schools. Out of 20 primary schools 19 primary schools have no library facility which is 95% of the total sample of the primary schools. From this analysis it was observed that maximum numbers of the primary schools are lacking of this facility which is considered as an important part of educational institutions.

- **Classroom:** The analysis deal with regarding the availability of numbers of classroom and conditions of classroom in different primary schools. Data collected from the head of the institution it was observed that out of 20 sample primary schools only 6 primary schools having 5 classrooms which covers 30% of total number of primary schools, whereas 14 sample primary schools have only 1 classroom which is 70% of total sample primary schools. It was also found that 20 sample primary schools, conditions of 9 primary schools are good and it covers 45% of the total primary schools. The conditions of 11 sample schools are average which covers 55%.
- **Black board:** In regard to the availability of blackboard in primary schools, it is seen that black board facility is available almost all the primary schools in the study area. Out of 20 sample primary schools, all the primary schools are provided the black-board facility.
- **Desk and Benches:** In this study, the investigator also collected the information about availability of desk and benches in primary school. The information indicated that out of 20 sample primary schools 17 primary schools having proper desk and benches. The percentage of sufficiency of desk and benches in primary schools is 85%. Out of 20 sample primary schools only 3 primary schools have no sufficient desk and benches in sample primary schools is 15%.
- **Drinking water:** In regard to the availability of drinking water facility. Out of 20 sample primary schools 18 primary schools i.e. 90% having minimum drinking water facility. The number of non-availability of drinking water in primary schools is 2 i.e. 10%. In this study, it is also found that the source of drinking water in primary schools mostly from tube well.
- **Play ground:** The analysis regarding the availability of play ground indicates that out of 20 sample primary schools in Nazira sub-division 14 primary schools i.e.70% having playground. Whereas 6 primary schools i.e.30% lacking of this facility.
- **Urinal:** The analysis regarding the available of urinal facility in primary school indicates that out of 20 sample primary schools all the primary schools i.e. 100% have urinal facility.
- **Boundary:** In this study, the investigator also collected data about the facility of boundary. Data collected from different primary schools it is found that out of 20 sample primary schools only 14 primary schools i.e. 70% have provision of boundary wall, whereas 6 sample primary schools i.e.30% schools have not boundary wall. The analysis regarding the type of boundary facility shows that among these 6 schools have concrete wall i.e. 43% and 8 schools have fencing i.e.57%.
- **Building:** The investigator collected the information about the nature of building of primary schools. This information shows that all i.e.100% schools are Assam type L pattern.
- **Kitchen:** The analysis regarding the availability of kitchen room it is found that out of 30 sample primary schools only 10 schools i.e. 50% have kitchen facility, whereas 10 schools i.e. 50% do not have this facility.

Table 2: Facilities Available in the Field of Co-Curriculum Activities

Facilities available in the field of Co-Curriculum Activities	Number of Schools		Percentage
Organize Games and Sports	Yes	20	100%
	No	0	0%
Morning Assembly	Yes	20	100%
	No	0	0%

Source: Field Survey 2017

From the table 2,

- **Games and Sports:** The analysis regarding the organizing the games and sports, the investigator found that out of 20 sample primary schools all i.e. 100% schools organised some outdoor and indoor events like race, art competitions, essay competitions, music competitions etc.
- **Morning Assembly:** Data collected regarding the morning assembly the investigator found that all i.e. 100% primary schools organized morning assembly before starting the classes daily.
- **Availability of Electricity facility:** In this study, the investigator also collected the data about availability of electricity facility in primary school. It was found that all i.e. 100% primary schools have electricity connection.
- **Availability of Grant-in-Aid:** The analysis regarding the schools grant-in-aid shows that 100% schools get grant-in-aid from the government for the development of schools infrastructure.
- **Impact of Sarva-Siksha Abhiyan:** All the heads of provincialised schools are satisfied with the functioning of sarva Siksha Abhiyan because of the implementation of different plan and programmes for the development of primary education under this scheme. The text-books are provided free of costs. More importance is laid of the teachers training programme. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan has given more importance on the infrastructure development.

Findings:

On the basis of the field survey data regarding availability of Educational facilities for the teachers and students in primary schools with special reference to Nazira sub-division of Sibsagar district, some major observation can be summed up as follows:

1. 55% primary schools have separate head masters room.

2. Only 5% primary schools having library facility.
3. 13% primary schools having 5 classroom whereas 87% primary schools having only 1 classroom.
4. All primary schools have black board facility.
5. 85% primary schools have proper desk and benches.
6. 90% primary schools have drinking water facility
7. 70% primary schools have playground and boundary facility.
8. All primary schools are Assam type L pattern.
9. All the provincialised schools are satisfied with the functioning of Sarva Sikhsha Abhiyan.

Measures:

On the basis of the present study, the following are put forward for the improvement of primary schools of Nazira sub-division of Sibsagar district of Assam.

1. Separate head masters room should be provided all the primary schools of the Nazira sub-division.
2. Student's common room is necessary for student's recreational works in the leisure time. So, student's common room should be provided all the primary school of the Nazira sub-division.
3. Sufficient play ground should be also made available for students proper all round development.
4. Separate classrooms should be provided all the primary schools of the Nazira sub-division.
5. The concerned authority may also provide separately for students and teachers the urinal facility separately.
6. Schools should be regular supervised.
7. The school authority, teachers and community people must be aware about the infrastructure facilities available in the school and necessary step should be taken for its improvement.

Conclusion

This study is mainly concerned with the seen the availability of educational facilities for teachers and students in primary schools of Nazira sub-division. After completion of analysis all the data collected from the head of the institutions it is found that most of the primary schools of Nazira sub-division are lacking of physical or educational facilities like boundary, head masters room, students common room, proper playground etc. and it could be contributory factor in the high students drop out rate in primary schooling. The midday meal programme appears to be functional in most of the schools visited. Also at present Sarva Siksha Abhiyan has been trying to improve the conditions of primary schools.

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