

**SURVEY ON THE EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN OF GOVT.
SPONSORED / GOVT. AIDED SCHOOL TEACHING / NON-TEACHING STAFF IN
WEST BENGAL**

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Abstract

Everything changes in its own way. The nature also changes. Society is also changeable according to nature. Hence, the human behavior, attitude, life style also changes. Technology makes this change easier task to do. This era is a hybridization of globalization, privatization and modernization. These are all produced an effect on educational system. Human minds also changes and upgraded day by day. At present School Teacher parents are like to preferred private school as first educational institution for their children. This change of thinking of the School Teaching/Non-teaching parents in case of admission their child to the private school rather than Govt. Sponsored / aided school is increased day by day. In this present study, researcher wants to investigate the educational status of the Govt. Sponsored / aided School Teaching/Non-teaching staff's children in three district of West Bengal state. Findings of the study is shown that in primary level a tendency is observed to send their children in private school but the scenario is totally reversed in case of secondary level children.

Keywords: *Globalization, Privatization, Modernization.*



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I. INTRODUCTION

Introduction: In his book, “On Education”, Bertrand Russell said “...the educational system we must aim at producing in the future is one which gives to every boy and girl an opportunity for the best that exists”(CCS Summer Research Internship, 2006). Every person has a tendency to move towards to better position. New thinking, new knowledge, new concept, new theory is always accepted by the human being in different time and purpose. This acceptance depends on the proportion of quality present in it. Every parent’s desire is that their child will get all the best qualities and opportunities from the school. Elementary education is a key ingredient in human resource development. This development is in so far as its significant effect on quality of human life. The quality is concerned by the way of its effect on infant mortality, life expectancy, nutritional status and environmental awareness etc. “It can thus be identified as one of the essential pre-requisites for economic development” (CCS Summer Research Internship, 2006). Das (1974) found a significant relationship
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between physical facilities in schools and the quality of education. Mall (1985) reported that – “Storage of funds and delays in disbursing grants by the government were two serious problems in school education in Nepal”. That’s why in case of children admission process in first time of the school system, a choice of selecting private school rather than Government school is shown in now a day.

Significance of the Study: In the effect of globalization, privatization and modernization in educational sector, private institutions are grown up rapidly in West Bengal state. Their adequate infrastructure and all other quality assurance parameters are maintained properly and attract parents for getting admission their children here. By using modern scientific techniques, teaching learning recourses, TLM, ICT etc. private schools upgrades their standards, maintains their quality and produces better opportunity in the educational system than Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided school. That’s why a natural tendency of the School Teaching/Non-teaching staff to send their child to private school rather than sending them in Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided schools. That’s why the present study plays a significant role on this issue.

Objectives of the Study:

O 1: To find out the rate of enrolment for 10 years in Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided secondary schools in West Bengal in the wake of privatization.

O 2: To observe the attitude of teachers teaching in Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided secondary schools for admitting their children to Govt. / Govt. aided schools.

O 3: To observe the attitude of teachers teaching in Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided secondary schools for admitting their children to private schools.

O 4: To measure the distance of house from school of teachers teaching in Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided secondary schools in West Bengal.

O 5: To know the educational status of the children of teachers teaching in Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided secondary schools in West Bengal.

Delimitation of the Study: The study had following delimitations:

- The present study was delimited to Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided schools of West Bengal Board of Secondary Education (W.B.B.S.E.) only.
- This study was conducted on three districts (East Medinipur, Howrah, & North 24 Parganas) of West Bengal only.

II. METHODOLOGY

Method: Researcher has used survey method for collecting the data. I have visited 04 Govt. Sponsord and 04 Govt. aided secondary schools for this purpose.

Sample: For this study, researcher has selected purposive sampling technique for collecting the data. Total 08 numbers of sample schools are selected by randomly from the three districts such as Howrah, North 24 Parganas and East Medinipur. 04 from Howrah district, 03 from North 24 Parganas and 01 from East Medinipur are the sample structure in this case. Among them 06 sample are rural and 02 sample are urban in nature.

Tool: A structure questionnaire is prepared for this purpose. A common institutional profile is generated for all the schools. Head master / head mistress, teachers, non-teaching staff all are the respondent in my sample schools.

III. DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

Data Analysis: For analyzing all the data systematically, researcher has prepared a list of schools with their respective district and then selected one by one sample school for analyzing the data. All the collected data are analyzed qualitatively. An individual interpretation is drawn from each analysis part.

Table 1: School Description:

Serial no.	Name of the school	District	Date of Visit	Location	Type of the school	Co-ed /boys /girls
1.	Alinan S. M. Balika Vidyalaya	East Mediunipur	07/04/17	Rural	Govt. Sponsord	Girls
2.	Jujersa P.N. Manna Institution	Howrah	10/04/17	Rural	Govt. aided	Co-ed
3.	Joynagar Pallisree Vidyaniketan	Howrah	11/04/17	Rural	Govt. aided	Co-ed
4.	Gangadharpur Balika Vidyamandir	Howrah	12/04/17	Rural	Govt. Sponsord	Girls
5.	Udaypur Haradayal Nag Adarsha Vidyalaya	North-24-Parganas	13/04/17	Urban	Govt. aided	Boys
6.	Nilganj Sikshayatan	North-24-Parganas	16/04/17	Rural	Govt. Sponsord	Co-ed
7.	Gangadharpur Vidyamandir	Howrah	18/04/17	Rural	Govt. aided	Co-ed

8.	Sodepur Vidyapith	Chandrachur	North-24- Parganas	21/04/17	Urban	Govt. Sponsord	Boys
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Interpretation:

School 1 (Alinan S. M. Balika Vidyalaya): After analyzing the data getting from this school, it can be seen that the total number of student decreases gradually from 2008 to 2017. Out of 10 teaching faculty, 06 were admitted their child in Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided schools i.e. 60% of the study shows that in rural school that trend goes to till now in the favour of Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided side. Among the other 04, 01 response goes to the private school side. Rest 03 has no child.

In case of non-teaching staff, there is only 01 staff present and she was admitted her child to Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided school.

SCHOOL 2 (Jujersa P.N. Manna Institution): Last 10 years students' enrolment profile is not completely filled up by the respondent person. Only class V data and class X data of last 10 years are avail to access. Respondent person did not like to co-operate with the researcher. Respondent provides student enrolment data of class V to class X of 2008 only to me.

In this school, there are total 31 teaching faculty and 04 non-teaching faculty present. There are out of 31, 08 teachers present who were admitted their child to the Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided school and it is 25.8%. And 09 teachers out of 31, who were admitted their child to the private schools and that is 29.03%. Rest of the 14 teachers has no child.

In case of non-teaching staff, there are out of 04, all were preferred to admit their child in the Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided schools.

School 3 (Joynagar Pallisree Vidyaniketan): Student enrolment in this school is quiet satisfactorily throughout the last 10 years. Student capacity of this school is high in nature and this is quiet promising.

Total number of teaching faculty of this school is 36. Out of 36 teachers, 07 were admitted their child to the Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided schools and that is 19.44%. 12 teachers were admitted their child in private school and this is 33.33%. Out of 12 teachers who were admitted their child to private school 07 teachers are female. This trend is quiet interesting that female teachers are more inspire of privatization in educational sector. Rest of 17 out of 36 has no child.

Total 07 non-teaching staff is present in this school. Out of 07, 02 were admitted their child to the Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided school and 01 was admitted to private one. And other 04 have no child.

School 4 (Gangadharpur Balika Vidyamandir): In the year of 2008, it was a class viii standard school. After that it is recognized as a secondary school. Total enrolment of this school throughout the last 10 years is quiet promising and encouraging to other school. Result of the class X is quiet satisfactory.

Out of 20 teachers, only 01 was admitted her child to the Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided school and that is 5%. 10 teachers were admitted their child to the private schools and that is 50% of the total. Other 09 have no child. Here also the trend goes to that way where the maximum female teachers are willing to admit their child to the private schools.

In this school total 03 numbers of non-teaching staff are present. In which 02 are vote for private school and 01 was admitted his child in Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided school.

School 5 (Udaypur Haradaval Nag Adarsha Vidyalaya): Student enrolment in this school increases up to 2014 years starting from 2008, but it is slightly decreases the rate of enrolment in rest of the three years. Overall capacity throughout the last 10 years was quiet satisfactorily.

40 teachers are present in this school. Out of them, 08 teachers were admitted their child to the Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided school and that is 20%. 14 teachers were admitted their child to the private schools and that is 35% of the total. Other 18 have no child.

In this school total 05 numbers of non-teaching staff are present. In which 01 person was admitted his child to private school and 03 persons were admitted their child in Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided school. And 01 has no child.

School 6 (Nilganj Sikshayatan): Enrolment structure of the student's up to class X is surprisingly increases day by day. Starting from 2008 to 2016, this increasing rate is positive in nature. In the year of 2014, it was a slight decrease, otherwise enrolment ratio increases significantly. In the last year, a huge decrease in student admission is shown.

Out of 38 teachers, 11 teachers were admitted her child to the Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided school and that is 28.94%. 15 teachers were admitted their child to the private schools and that is 39.47% of the total. Other 07 have no child and another 07 have little child of age 1 month to 2 year. Here also the trend goes to that way where the maximum female teachers are willing to admit their child to the private schools.

Only 01 non-teaching staff is present in this school. His son is doing a company job. In his childhood, he studied in a govt. aided school.

School 7 (Gangadharpur Vidyamandir): Student enrolment in this school is almost constant throughout the last 10 years. Student capacity of this school is not so high. All the data of enrolment profile sheet is filled properly. Percentage of class X pass out is so good.

Total 26 number of teaching faculty are present in this school. Out of 26, only 04 teachers were admitted their child in the Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided schools. This percentage is only 15.38%. Other 14 teachers were admitted their child to the private schools. This percentage is 53.84%. Rest out of the 26, 08 have no child.

Non-teaching staff capacity is 05. Out of them, 04 were admitted their child in the Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided schools. And 01 person has no child.

School 8 (Sodepur Chandrachur Vidyapith): The capacity of student in this school is quiet high. But last year student enrolment was abruptly decreased. It is almost half of its usual intake capacity. All the data for last 10 years students' enrolment profile was not attained due to some unavoidable reason.

34 numbers of teachers are present in this school. There are 11 vacant teaching posts. Out of these 34 faculties, 05 teachers were admitted their child in Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided schools. It is only 14.70%. In other side, out of those 34 teachers, 23 teachers were admitted their child to private schools. This percentage belongs to 67.64%. Rest of them i.e. 06 teachers have no child.

Total 03 non-teaching staff is present in this school. Out of them, 02 were admitted their child to the govt. / govt. aided schools. Rest one has no child.

IV. FINDINGS & CONCLUSION

Major Findings: After completing all the data analysis and interpretation process some major findings are generated by the researchers. These are –

- It is observed that all schools have fulfilled their student enrolment in last year, except Sodepur Chandrachur Vidyapith, North-24-parganas.
- A trend is also shown that Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided schools student enrolment rate decreases in last 05 to 10 years.
- Out of 08 schools, 02 schools responses incompletely in their institutional profile.
- Female teachers are more in percentage that they are admitted their child to the private schools rather than Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided schools.
- Urban school teachers are more interested to admit their child to the private school rather than rural school teachers.

- Non-teaching staff members are admitted their child in Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided schools rather than private schools.
- It is also shown from analyzing the collected data that, Primary level (I to V) maximum children of teachers in Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided schools read in private schools rather than Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided schools.
- Another findings shown that, Upper Primary level (VI to VIII) and Secondary level (IX to X) maximum children of teachers and non-teaching staffs in Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided schools read in Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided schools rather than private schools.

Conclusion:

From this survey study it is concluded that in primary level a tendency is observe to send them in private school but the scenario is totally reversed in case of secondary level children. Not only the insufficient student enrolls but also the lack of infrastructural facility has been present in the Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided schools. That's why a lot of Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided primary schools does not run well properly and become abolished from the competition. Somewhere these are merges with each other.

Educated teachers are not agreeing to compromise their child's future with any cost and they are sending their child to those institutions where quality is the first and last issue. It brings them a better opportunity in future success. For this reason, a tendency has been grown in the teachers mind to send their child in private school rather than the Govt. Sponsord / Govt. aided schools. As they can understand the problem practically, their attitude also changes towards the privatization in significant manner.

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