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**A STUDY OF THE PHYSICAL AND ACADEMIC INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES
AVAILABILITY OF HIGH SCHOOLS OF KOIL KONDA MANDAL
MAHABOONNAGAR DISTRICT IN ANDHRA PRADESH.**

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Abstract

The present study aims to assess the facilities available at secondary schools in rural areas. Investigator made an attempt to find out the physical and academic infrastructure facilities available in secondary schools in rural areas of koil konda mandal mahaboobnagar District in Andhra Pradesh. The findings of the study revealed that, efficient physical and academic infrastructure facilities are essential for improvement of the school in general and development of students in particular. The study results shows that, most of the rural secondary schools of koil konda mandal are in lack of adequate physical and academic infrastructure facilities for schools. This study can be utilized by policy makers and educational administrators, responsible community members for providing facilities to schools for academic growth of students.

Education has been considered as a process which develops the all-round personality of a child. To this has been added another dimension, viz the development of qualities, interest, values etc. which are considered by the society in which he lives. Education by its very nature influences and gets influenced by the whole development process. School Education is a sector of fundamental importance to both individual and national development process. Human Resource Development is essential for the Economic growth. Education is a fundamental right of all Indian citizens. Elementary education is often considered to the first stage of the entire super structure of educational set up in India.

Secondary Education is the stage of education following primary education except in countries where only primary or basic education is compulsory. Secondary education is characterized by

transition from primary education for minors to tertiary, ‘Post-Secondary’ or ‘higher’ education (e.g. University, Vocational Schools) for adults depending on the system of Education.

Significance

Education aims in any country have varied with its political, social and economic conditions. The educational system of Greece and Rome raised an issue that is still very important in education. The Indian constitutional Amendment in 2002, Article 45 (Articles 36-5) are on directive principles of state policy) of the constitution was Arti.45 provision for free and compulsory education for children. The state shall Endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this constitution. For all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.

Secondary education acts as a high way to tertiary education. Secondary education is critical for the development of the young people during their adolescence where the most rapid phase of their physical, mental and emotional growth.

Secondary education Commission is recommends the following organization structure for secondary education after 4 or 5 years of primary Basic education. As per Bengal Secondary education Act 1960, Secondary education is suitable to the requirements of all pupils who have completed primary education includes general technical, industrial, Agricultural and Commercial education.

The variability of schooling facilities is measured by a set of indicators concerning access. Infrastructure and other facilities in schools have also improved significantly although a large number of primary and Upper-Primary schools continue to suffer from deficiencies, making it difficult for them to function smoothly and preventing them from providing optimal conditions for teaching and learning.

Objectives

- To findout the availability of physical infrastructure facilities in the secondary schools of koil konda mandal.
- To explore the availability of Academic infrastructure facilities in the secondary schools of koil konda mandal.
- To study the opinion of the teachers regarding the physical infrastructure facilities availability in the secondary schools of koil konda mandal.

Methods

Descriptive survey method was used in the study.

Demographic Details of Mahaboobnagar District:

As per 2001 census, Mahaboobnagar District geographical area is 18.4 thousand sq.kms. Which is 6.7% of the state geographical area (275 thousand sq.kms). There are four municipalities in the district (namely Mahaboobnagar, Gadwal, Wanaparthy and Narayanpet) and is divided into 5 Revenue Divisions. There are 64 mandals comprising of 1550 revenue villages and 1348 Gram Panchayats. The district has a total population of 35.14 lakhs (accounting for 4.61% of the total state population) comprising of 17.82 and 17.32 lakhs males and females respectively. Out of the total population, rural and urban areas have registered 31.42 and 3.71 lakhs, respectively. The literacy rate in the district, total literacy rate is 13, 56,186. Male literates of 8, 74,033 and that of female literates of 4, 82,153 in the total population.

In rural areas of Mahaboobnagar District there are of number of primary schools, upper primary schools, higher schools and junior colleges. The investigator has selected 6 high schools from Koilkonda Mandal out of 10 high schools in this Mandal.

Population

The population for the present study was considered as the rural secondary schools in the Koilkonda Mandal, Mahaboobnagar District of Andhra Pradesh.

Sample

The investigator randomly selected a sample of 6 secondary schools belonging to Koilkonda Mandal Mahaboobnagar District in Andhra Pradesh.

Tools

The following tools were used by the investigator for the present study.

1. Questionnaire for the Head masters
2. Questionnaire for the Teachers for collecting information regarding physical, Academic infrastructure and manpower facilities in the secondary schools.

Procedure

To collect the data from Headmasters and Teachers related to facilities available in secondary level. Statistical techniques item wise analysis on a nominal scale with the frequency Average of responses were tabulated and used for interpretation. To work out reliabilities through test-retest, Product moment correlation was worked out as traditional in the study.

Result and Discussion

Analysis and interpretation of data relating to physical, Academic infrastructure facilities, and opinion of the teachers regarding the physical infrastructure facilities available in the secondary schools of Koilkonda Mandal.

Table – 1 School wise data of physical infrastructure facilities

Dimension	Variable	Frequency	Percentage	Level of Significance
School Building	Availability in the schools	6	100%	Positive
Classrooms	”	5	83%	Positive
Separate rooms	”	3	50%	Negative
Compound wall	”	4	66%	Positive
Play ground	”	4	66%	Positive
Sports materials	”	4	66%	Positive
Sanitary facilities	”	5	83%	Positive
Seating facilities (furniture)	”	5	83%	Positive
School Library	”	3	50%	Negative
Miscellaneous	”	3	50%	Negative

The above table no.1 shows that 100 percent of schools have buildings of them, 100% are government own building, are made up of bricks, RCC type roof. 83% of schools have Class wise classrooms availability and doesn't have separate rooms. Only 50 percent schools have separate rooms, 66% schools have school compound wall, 66% schools have play grounds, 66% schools have sports materials, 83% schools have sanitary facilities in the schools, 83% seating facilities have in the school, 50% schools doesn't have schools library facilities in the schools, and 50% schools are have miscellaneous facilities in the secondary schools in rural area.

Table – 2 School wise data of Academic infrastructure facilities

Dimension	Variable	Frequency	Percentage	Level of Significance
Teachers Working	Available in the Schools	6	100%	Positive
Qualifying Teachers	”	6	100%	Positive
News Papers	”	3	50%	Negative
Radio	”	5	83%	Positive
T.V.	”	3	50%	Negative
Teaching Aids	”	6	100%	Positive
Black Board	”	6	100%	Positive
Duster & Chalks	”	6	100%	Positive

Texts Books	”	6	100%	Positive
Medical examination	”	2	33%	Negative
Science Kits	”	4	66%	Positive
Games & Sports	”	5	83%	Positive
Extra &Co-curricular	”	6	100%	Positive

The above table - 2 shows that, the maximum teachers are trained in rural secondary schools out of which, most of the teachers are trained B.Ed and M.Ed. 50% teachers are not using news papers in classroom teaching. 83% teachers are using radio in teaching and 50% are don't have T.V. facility in the schools. 100% teachers are using Teaching Aids in the teaching. All schools have a black boards and Duster & Chalks in the schools. Texts books facilities are there in the schools but government is not supply at a time for every year. 33% schools have medical examination facility. Only 66% schools have science kits. 83% schools participate in games and sports and 100% schools are participate in Extra- curricular and Co-curricular activities

Table – 3 School wise data of opinion of the teachers regarding the physical infrastructure facilities available in the secondary schools of Koilkonda Mandal.

Dimension	Variable	Frequency	Percentage	Level of Significance
Sufficient of school building	Available in the Schools	11	91%	Positive
Furniture availability	”	8	66%	Positive
Books	”	10	83%	Positive
Play ground	”	5	41%	Negative
Sanitary	”	3	25%	Negative
Academic infrastructure	”	10	83%	Positive
Teaching Aids	”	6	50%	Negative
Radio & T.V.	”	1	8%	Negative
Extra & Co-Curricular activities	”	10	83%	Positive
Medical examination conducted	”	9	75%	Positive

The above table-3 shows that, 91% schools have school buildings sufficiently. 66% schools have furniture in the schools. 83% teachers are opined that, text books are available in the high schools. Only 41% schools have play ground and there are no sanitary facilities are available in the schools. 83% Teachers are opined that, Academic infrastructure facilities are available in the schools. 50% teachers are expressed their opinion that, teaching aids are not available in the schools. One percent teachers are explained Radio or T.V. don't using in teaching in the classroom. 83% teachers are given their statement Extra- Curricular and Co-Curricular Activities

are there in the school curriculum. 75 percent teachers are explained their opinion Medical examination facility is available in the schools.

Conclusion

From the above finding, the following conclusion has been drawn.

It is observed that most of the schools have generic equipment that is suitable for all the secondary level students in the high schools like Physical and academic infrastructure facilities which are essential for improvement of the school in general and development of students in particular. Researcher made an attempt to find out the physical and academic infrastructure facilities available in rural secondary schools of Koilkonda Mandal, Mahaboobnagar distric, Andhra Pradesh. The research result shows most of the high schools of Koilkonda Mandal are in lack of adequate physical and academic infrastructure facilities for schools. So this study can be utilized by policymakers and educational administrators, responsible community members for providing facilities to schools.

Suggestion

To improve the School and its Library, News Papers, Television, Computers, Teaching Learning Material are to be provided for high school level students. To improve the children health, play ground, good sanitation and Medical facilities has to be provided.

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