



A Comparative study of Awareness towards Right to Education Act among B.Ed. trainees of Gandhinagar

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Abstract:

In the present study researcher tried to find out the level of awareness among B.Ed. Trainees, who are future's teachers of Gandhinagar city. Via this study the researcher wants to convey that if we much aware about RTE, then we lead ourselves and our society for their fruitful development and sustainable performances in the field of education.

Keywords: Awareness, RTE act, Education, Trainees of B.Ed.

1. Introduction

The Right of children to free and compulsory Education act, 2009 which is known as RTE Act, 2009 has been inserted by the 86th amendment in December, 2002 and passed by the parliament in July, 2009 and it was implemented on 1st April, 2010. The success of any policy or legislation or act lies in its implementation. India is rated at 108 per literacy rate of the countries at the global level in 2010 and there should be some concrete efforts to imply the policy or act. It includes creating awareness among teachers is required to make the RTE act reality. This problem arose in researcher's mind that the government spend huge amount for implementation of this act and if our teachers are not well informed on the basic provisions of this act, it will remain a piece of paper.

2. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the present study are as follows

1. To find the differences in RTE awareness among male and female B.Ed. trainees of Gandhinagar.
2. To Compare the RTE awareness among the B.Ed. Trainees belonging to rural and urban areas.
3. To Compare the RTE awareness among the B.Ed. Trainees belonging to Science and General Streams.

3. Hypotheses

In the light of the objectives, the following hypotheses were formulated.

H₀₁: There is no significant difference in RTE awareness among male and female B.Ed. trainees.

H₀₂: There is no significant difference in RTE awareness among rural area and urban area's B.Ed. trainees.

H₀₃: There is no significant difference in RTE awareness among Science stream and general stream's B.Ed. trainees.

4. Methodology

In the present study descriptive survey method was employed. It was designed to explore the RTE awareness among B.Ed. trainees.

4.1 Sample

The questionnaire was used on 138 B.Ed. trainees of Gandhinagar were selected by random sampling method. Detail of sample is given in following table.

Table 1. Sample of the study

Science Stream				General stream			
Male		Female		Male		Female	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
15	19	15	20	15	19	15	20
34		35		34		35	
69				69			
Total = 138							

4.2 Tool

The tool for this study was a self made questionnaire. It contained 20 multiple choice items related to RTE awareness. The test was administered and the responses made by B.Ed. Trainees to test the RTE awareness were scored, tabulated and analyzed using appropriate statistical techniques.

4.3 Analysis, Result and Discussion

Ho₁: There is no significant difference in RTE awareness among male and female B.Ed. trainees.

Table 2. Statistics of the trainees of Male & Female

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	Mean differences	't' ratio
Male	68	10.34	2.93	0.79	1.88
Female	70	9.55	2.41		

There are no significant differences in RTE awareness among Male and Female B.Ed trainees. Observation of table-1 reveals that the t-ratio is 1.88 which is not significant at 0.05 level. It means that male and female B.Ed. trainees have equal awareness. Hence, Null hypothesis is accepted. It is therefore, concluded that there is no significant differences in RTE awareness among male and Female B.Ed. trainees.

Ho₂: There is no significant difference in RTE awareness among rural area and urban area's B.Ed. trainees.

Table 3. Statistics of the trainees of rural & urban area

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	Mean differences	't' ratio
Urban	78	10.19	2.59	0.49	1.16
Rural	60	9.70	2.83		

There are no significant differences in RTE awareness among rural and urban area's B.Ed trainees. Observation of table-1 reveals that the t-ratio is 1.16 which is not significant at 0.05 level. It means that rural and urban area's B.Ed. trainees have equal awareness. Hence, Null hypothesis is accepted. It is therefore, concluded that there is no significant differences in RTE awareness among rural and urban area's B.Ed. trainees.

Ho₃: There is no significant difference in RTE awareness among Science stream and general stream's B.Ed. trainees.

Table 4. Statistics of the trainees of Science & General stream

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	Mean differences	't' ratio
Science stream	69	10.92	2.99	1.96	4.9
General stream	69	8.96	1.99		

There are no significant differences in RTE awareness among science and general stream's B. Ed. trainees. Observation of table-3 reveals that the t-ratio is 4.9 which is significant at 0.01 level. It means that science and general stream's B.Ed. trainees have unequal awareness. Hence, Null hypothesis is rejected. It is therefore, concluded that there is a significant differences in RTE awareness among Science stream and general streams B.Ed. trainees.

5. Conclusion and suggestions

It is true that there is no significant difference on awareness among male and female B.Ed. trainees of rural and urban area. But the average score of this group have makeable differences. General streams B.Ed. trainees are not well aware about RTE Act-2009. The B.Ed. colleges should organise seminars and workshops on RTE Act-2009. They should give this point as a part of syllabus. Government should make it compulsory to learn RTE Act in B.Ed. / M.Ed. colleges. The government needs to plan and organise one week / three days short term course with sufficient study material. Such initiatives are necessary to to create awareness among all B.Ed. and M.Ed. colleges, who will give their best to achieve the goals of RTE to make it attainable and successful.

References

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