



# A Study of universalization at Primary School level in Sanand Taluka

DR. JINAL SMIT JOSHI  
HOD

Communication and skill Development and  
Director of Schools For:  
Sarva Vidhyalaya Kelvani Mandal

## 1. Introduction

Today's era means an era of Education. The scope of education has been increased so much that there is no limit of it. As the scope of education increased the intense efforts have been done making education extensive.

The beginning of compulsory Primary education in India was in 1918 by the Law formed in old Bombay region. This law is known as "Patel Act", because Sardar Vallabhbhai's elder brother Vithalbhai Patel was its maker. Between 1918 to 1930 all British regions at that time made the law of compulsory Primary Education for their own areas.

Universalization of Primary Education is our National motto. Since last for decades, the educational field has remained weak and has been suffering from stagnation even though the education is given the priority. Government has done many types of efforts for the children's entrance in school and maintenance of their study. To achieve this aim various motivations and plans have been started. e.g. Midday meal, Scholarships for the students coming from economically poor families. Help of Textbook, Uniforms etc., to evaluate the condition of families by visiting the home now and then Education without load, competency based education adult education, wave delighted education (Tarang Ullasmay Shikshan) etc.,

According to article 45<sup>th</sup> of the constitution the provision of primary education for the children of the age group of 6 to 14 years. Should be done this primary education should be free. So that the people of all strata can take its advantage without experiencing any type of economic difficulty. This education should be given as compulsory, so that there is no explanation of any child. According to article 45<sup>th</sup> of constitution which is as follows.

"After the implementation of the constitution within the ten years, it will be the responsibility of the state government to make effort to provide free compulsory education to all the children of the age group of 6 to 14 years of the country without any discrimination of caste, colour and sex." There has been a delay in achieving this goal of universal free and compulsory primary education. And the following reasons can be considered the common reasons.

Economic condition of parents Ignorant parent shortage of physical material, insufficient understanding about education belief of the society against imparting education to the girls, difficulties in recruitment of the teachers Backwardness, environment etc. Years passed away offer-getting freedom, even though the provision of the constitution could not be shaped. We could not reach up to the decided goal. Therefore this study has been under taken for the assessment of universalization of primary Education.

## 2. Statement of the problem and the definitions of the words

In the present study, the problem has been mentioned as:

A study of universalization at primary school level in Sanand Taluka  
The practical definitions of words used in the study are as follows:

### **3. Definition of the words related to Terminology**

In order to make the problem well determined in any research while explaining the importance of terminology Whitney says: “ To define a problem means to put a fence around it to separate it by careful distinction Fro. . . . .

#### **3.1 Sanand Taluka**

A Taluka out of 7 Talukas of Ahmedabad District in Gujarat State.

#### **3.2 Universalization**

According to the article 45<sup>th</sup> of constitution to give universally free and compulsory education without any distinction of colour caste, sex and Race to all children of age 6 to 14.

#### **3.3 Study**

In the present research study about the factors playing roles in the process of universalization of primary Education.

### **4. Objectives of research**

Following are the objectives of the present research:

1. To get the data about the physical facilities of the school.
2. To get the no. of students and teachers in school.
3. To get the reserved numbers of the students studying in school year wise and standard wise.
4. To know the ration of standard wise wastage of children in school.
5. To know the efforts done for the admission and stagnation.
6. To know the standard wise ratio of wastage and stagnation in school.
7. To know the reasons about wastage and stagnation.
8. To know the No of students who have left the school.
9. To know the efforts done for getting good results of the students.

### **5. Questions of Research**

1. Are there enough physical facilities in the school?
2. Which types of efforts are undertaken for the admission of the children in school?
3. Which types of efforts are done for children’s admission and making them stable in the school?
4. Is there adequate educational staff? Which efforts are done for the good results of the children’s?
5. What are the reasons for the wastage and stagnation of children standard-wise?
6. Which are the supporting programmes of obstructing factors of universalization?
7. What is the ratio of wastage of the children standard-wise in school?
8. How are the factors obstructing universalization?

### **6. Scope and Limitations of the study**

In the present research 120 schools of Sanand Taluka which is one of the Ahmedabad District becomes the population. The students of std 1 to 7 of 70 primary schools run by Panchayat of Sanand Taluka is the sample of the present study.

Following are the limitations of the present study:

- This study is limited only for the primary schools run by panchayat only of Sanand Taluka
- This study is limited only for the Gujarati Medium schools.
- This study is limited for the Academic year 2004-2005.

## 7. Research Methodology

When any research work is under taken, the method related to the research is to be selected Data is to be collected for research. For data collection, various methods are current and known. They are as follows:

1. Historical Research
2. Survey Method
3. Experimental Method

In the present research the survey method is used.

## 8. Tool

In the present study the questionnaire has been used as a tool for data collection.

## 9. Data collection and Data Analysis

The researcher selected the questionnaire as tool for the data collection in context to this problem.

The process of organizing in the proper form the data collected from the various schools separately with the help of response sheets for the present study and then classifying and observing as well as interpreting it is very important on the part of the researcher. The analysis sheet was prepared on the basis of that frequency tables are prepared and the percentages were calculated.

## 10. Finding of research:

Following are the Finding of the present research.

- The schools having std 1 to 7 are at the distance of more than ½ km than the schools having std 1 to 3. There are many schools having roots of thin sheet and the schools having 1 to 4 rooms are many.
- The proportion of schools, getting done the paper work in craft is more and the magazine namely "Balsrushti" is found in many schools.
- The no of schools having charts and scientific instruments are more.
- The parents of the children who are likely for admission are aware of the admission procedure. Such schools are more and they registered the name by moving from one house to another house.
- The schools which caused to put on the caps to the children along with the drum welcomed with pigment on fore head with red turmeric and gave sweets to them are many.
- The schools which are organizing various activities for the students so that they stay after their registration are more. The schools which contact the parents. So that the admission of the admissible children be successful and effective are many.
- There are more schools which are making efforts to reduce the load on the part of their children and the parents of the children are specially interested in the education of their children. The no. of schools where the students are more due to parents contact are many.
- The number of students can be increased with the midday program.
- The reasons which are responsible for children's not staying in school are economic condition absence in school irregularity their help to parents and house hold work etc.
- The proportion of girls rather than boys among the admissible children for school is less.
- Schools are making efforts to organize the cultural programme so that it can be seen through their eyes and they may get good result.

## 11. Implications of research;

The implications of the present research are as follows.

- In Sanand Taluka the condition of complete school for primary Education is vary god.
- Schools at a very short distance and having magazines are more.
- Student-Teacher ratio is equal.
- School is making efforts for getting goal results and registering the names of children.
- There are more schools that are performing admission festival.
- The migration of parents is responsible for the reason that the children are not attending the school.

**12. Recommendations regarding research:**

They are as follows to make universalization of primary education on the basis of the finding of the study in present research.

- It is necessary that the children get the adequate physical facilities and the proportion of children should be maintained.
- It is necessary to make efforts to reduce the proportion of wastage and stagnation and to make the parents aware in advance for the registration of their children.
- It is more essential to increase the achievement by finding the reasons of failure among the children and give acceleration to the educational process by diagnostic and remedial work.
- The admission festival can be made more effective by seeking the co-operation of village people.
- The efforts should be made to increase the attraction towards school and the lady teachers are recruited in the schools of rural area.

**13. Future Researches**

Any research work has no end but at same place it should be given some step.

In present work also there were some limitations about time and other difficulties but the study has been done about the universalization at primary school level of Sanand Taluka. Even though there remained some matter in the question form in the study. Some suggestion can be made for future studies on the basis of the results of the present study. They are:

- A study about the obstacles for the primary schools of rural area.
- A critical study of the present curriculum at primary level and the examination system.
- A study of the problems of the children of std 1 to 7 who are leaving the school in the middle of the study in Gujarat State.
- A study of obstructing factors in the implementation of Universal Primary Education.
- A study of wastage and stagnation in primary education.
- A study of social and economic reasons which are obstructing the implementation of Universalization of primary education.

**14. Conclusion**

In the present study the research has suggested the necessary task by analyzing and implementing the universalization of primary education from Sanand Taluka. This effort of the researcher will be fruitful if it will be helpful to remove the obstructing factors in order to attain the goal of Universalization of primary education according to the article 45<sup>th</sup> of the constitution.

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