

utilization of educational facilities at the primary schools of the basirhat 1, bangaon and swarupnagar block in north 24 parganas

Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI)  
Volume 12, Issue 9, August 2021: 2679-2686

## **Utilization Of Educational Facilities At The Primary Schools Of The Basirhat 1, Bangaon And Swarupnagar Block In North 24 Parganas**

**MADHUSUDAN BISWAS**

*Research Scholar, School of Education, Adamas University, W.B., India*

Email: madhusudanbiswas054@gmail.com

### **Abstract**

Educational facilities are the facilities provided to students, so that they can use every opportunity to develop full potential. The study was conducted to determine the utilization of the educational facilities in the primary schools of Basirhat1, Bangaon and Swarupnagar blocks of North 24 Parganas in West Bengal those are adjacent to the Indo-Bangla international border. The survey was carried out among 300 children and 30 teachers among them 15 Headmasters and 15 Assistant teachers from 15 selected Primary schools. Data were collected using questionnaires in the selected primary schools. Three point scale questionnaire was developed regarding utilization of the educational facilities. The result of the ANOVA was found that there was no significant difference among the Bashirhat 1, Bongaon and Swarupnagar blocks at 0.05 levels on the utilization of the educational facilities. On the other hand, The result of the t- test was found that there were no significant difference between the groups of Bashirhat-I and Bangaon block, Bashirhat 1 and Swarupnagar blocks, Bongaon and Swarupnagar blocks at 0.05 levels on the utilization of the educational facilities. It is recommended that more educational facilities should be provided to utilize the educational facilities properly.

**Keywords:** Utilization of Educational facilities, Primary Schools, North 24 Parganas.

### **1. Introduction**

Educational facilities are the facilities provided to students so that they can use every opportunity to develop their full potential. The educational facilities are generally categorized into two main groups, physical facilities and instructional facilities (Farooq, 1993). Physical facilities such as building facilities, water supply, playgrounds, toilets, furniture, science laboratories, and libraries affect the health, behaviour, engagement, learning, growth, and motivation of students and academic performance. Instructional facilities such as charts, audio-visual aids, television, radio, overhead projectors, television help to hold more concepts permanently and to motivate. Instructional materials enhance the correct image while students watch and listen appropriately.

Olagboye (2004) considers Educational facilities mean educational resources such as Libraries, laboratories, social facilities that are properly selected and these facilities are used during the

teaching and learning process, help and assist to integrate learning into the mind of the teachers, students can easily remember those things Forgot.

In every educational environment, advanced learning requires the promotion of efficient use of both human and material resources. Learning is the act of influencing a student's knowledge, skills and ideas that will bring about lasting change in the behavior of individuals in society. Students must have adequate educational facilities to improve learning in order to learn effectively. To make education attractive, teachers need to make effective use of educational opportunities. Educational facilities refer to all the facilities that we can find in the school environment, both human and non-human resources.

Also, studies carried out by Okunamiri (2003), on the provision and utilization of school facilities in some selected secondary schools in Nigeria, his findings revealed that although facilities were adequately provided in some schools, they were not effectively utilized. He further emphasized on the need to ensure effective and efficient realization of the goals and objectives of the educational system. This implies that the availability of physical facilities alone does not enhance learning; rather it is the adequate utilization of these facilities that can only motivate students to learn and enhance their academic performance.

## **2. Objectives of the Study**

- To compare the opinion on utilization of educational facilities at primary schools of Bashirhat 1, Bongaon and Swarupnagar blocks of north 24 parganas
- To compare the mean scores of Bashirhat 1 and Bongaon blocks on utilization of educational facilities at primary schools,
- To compare the mean scores of the opinion of Bashirhat 1 and Swarupnagar blocks on utilization of educational facilities at primary schools,
- To compare the mean scores of the opinion of Bongaon and Swarupnagar blocks on utilization of educational facilities at primary schools,

## **3. Hypothesis**

- H01 There is no significant difference on utilization of educational facilities at primary schools among Bashirhat 1, Bongaon and Swarupnagar blocks
- H02 There is no significant difference on utilization of educational facilities at primary schools between Bashirhat 1 and Bongaon blocks
- H03 There is no significant difference on utilization of educational facilities at primary schools between Bashirhat 1 and Swarupnagar blocks
- H04 There is no significant difference on utilization of educational facilities at primary schools between Bongaon and Swarupnagar blocks

## **4. Methodology**

This was a study under the category of the survey in the field of educational research, in which the investigator attempted to evaluate and compare utilization of the educational facilities at Government added primary schools of border area in North 24 Parganas.

utilization of educational facilities at the primary schools of the basirhat 1, bangaon and swarupnagar block in north 24 parganas

#### 4.1. The Population of the Study

Populations of the study were the students, Head Teachers, and Assistant Teachers of the primary schools in the area adjacent to the Indo-Bangla international border area of North 24 Parganas in West Bengal.

#### 4.2. Sampling

Multilevel Mixed Methods Sampling techniques were used to collect the data. At first, the researcher used purposive sampling to identify the blocks of North 24 Parganas which touched the Indo-Bangla border. A total of 3 blocks of North 24 Parganas were touched on the Indo-Bangla border, they are Basirhat1, Bangaon, and Swarupnagar. Then 5 schools were chosen using purposive sampling from each block those are within 5 km from the international borderline. Total number of schools were- (number of blocks x 5)= ( 3x 5) = 15.

The researcher chooses 10 male and 10 female students from the class III & IV using disproportionate stratified random sampling.

The Head-teacher of the school and an Assistant Teacher were also considered as population. No sampling technique was used for Head Teachers, but simple random sampling was used for the Assistant Teachers.

#### 4.3. Criterion Measure and Tools Used

In this study, the researcher wants to find out the utilization of the educational facilities in the primary schools of border area. To measure the utilization of educational facilities in the primary schools a questionnaire was standardized for Head Teachers, Assistant Teachers and for the students.

### 5. Analysis of the Data

#### 5.1. Compare the opinion on utilization of educational facilities at primary schools of Bashirhat 1, Bongaon and Swarupnagar blocks of north 24 parganas

**TABLE NO: 01.**

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Utilization of Educational Facilities							
	(I) Block	(J) Block	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Tukey HSD	Bashirhat I	Bangaon	3.473	2.027	.678	-2.68	9.63
		Swarupnagar	2.682	2.027	.890	-3.48	8.84
	Bangaon	Bashirhat I	-3.473	2.027	.678	-9.63	2.68
		Swarupnagar	-.791	2.027	1.000	-6.95	5.37
	Swarupnagar	Bashirhat I	-2.682	2.027	.890	-8.84	3.48
		Bangaon	.791	2.027	1.000	-5.37	6.95

\* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

The population, i.e. teachers and students were from three different blocks those were mentioned above. Thus the data were analyzed with the help of One Way ANOVA and the results are given in table 01.

From table 01, It can be seen that there is no significant difference at 0.05 levels on utilization educational facilities at primary schools among Bashirhat 1, Bongaon, Bagdah and Swarupnagar blocks of North 24 Parganas has been accepted.

**5.2. Compare the Mean Scores of the Opinion on Utilization of Educational Facilities at Primary Schools between Bashirhat-I and Bangaon**

**TABLE NO: 02.**

Group Statistics

	Block	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Utilization of Educational Facilities	Bashirhat I	110	87.33	13.318	1.270
	Bangaon	110	83.85	14.380	1.371

Table no. 02. shows that the mean was 87.33 and standard deviation was 13.318 of the Bashirhat Block for the utilization of the educational facilities. On the other hand the table also shows that the mean was 83.85 and standard deviation was 14.380 of the Bangaon Block.

**TABLE NO: 03.**

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Utilization of Educational Facilities	Equal variances assumed	.534	.466	1.858	218	.064	3.473	1.869	-.210	7.156
	Equal variances not assumed			1.858	216.728	.064	3.473	1.869	-.211	7.156

There were primary schools from two blocks, i.e. Bashirhat I and Bangaon. The data were analysed with the help of t-test and the results are given in the table 03.

From the analysis of table no. 03. it is seen that in the case Levene's Test for Equality of Variances the calculated P-value is 0.466 ( $P > 0.05$ ). So, the equal variance can be assumed.

utilization of educational facilities at the primary schools of the basirhat 1, bangaon and swarupnagar block in north 24 parganas

The table no.03. also shows that in case of compares of mean sores of variance utilization of educational facilities between Basirhat and Bangaon Block, the calculated T-value  $T_{(218)}$ value- 1.858 and P-value is 0.064 ( $P>0.05$ ). Hence, there is no significant difference found between the opinion of BasirhatI and Bangaon Block at 0.05 levels for the utilization of the educational facilities. It may, therefore, be said that primary schools of Basirhat I and Bangaon Blocks of the border area in North 24 Parganas were found to the same opinion on educational facilities utilizing at primary schools.

### 5.3. Compare the Mean Scores of the Opinion on Utilization of Educational Facilities at Primary Schools between Bashirhat-I and Swarupnagar

**TABLE NO: 04.**

Group Statistics

	Block	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Utilization of Educational Facilities	Bashirhat I	110	87.33	13.318	1.270
	Swarupnagar	110	84.65	15.057	1.436

Table no. 04. shows that the mean was 87.33 and standard deviation was 13.318 of the Basirhat I Block for the utilization of the educational facilities. On the others hand the table also shows that the mean was 84.65 and standard deviation was 15.057 of the Swarupnagar Block.

There were primary schools from two blocks, i.e. Bashirhat I and Swarupnagar. The data were analysed with the help of t-test and the results are given in the table 05.

From the analysis of table no. 05. it is seen that in the case Levene's Test for Equality of Variances the calculated P-value is 0.149 ( $P>0.05$ ). So, the equal variance can be assumed.

**TABLE NO: 05**

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Utilization of Educational Facilities	Equal variances assumed	2.094	.149	1.399	218	.163	2.682	1.917	-1.096	6.459
	Equal variances not assumed			1.399	214.794	.163	2.682	1.917	-1.096	6.460

The table no. 05. also shows that in case of compares of mean sores of variance utilization of educational facilities between Basirhat I and Swarupnagar Block, the calculated T-value  $T_{(218)}$ value-1.399 and P-value is 0.163 ( $P>0.05$ ). Hence, there is no significant difference found between the opinion of Basirhat I and Swarupnagar Blocks at 0.05 levels for the utilization of the educational facilities. It may, therefore, be said that primary schools of Basirhat I and Swarupnagar Blocks of the border area in North 24 Parganas were found to the same opinion on educational facilities utilizing at primary schools.

**5.4. Compare the Mean Scores of the Opinion on Utilization of Educational Facilities at Primary Schools between Bangaon and Swarupnagar**

**TABLE NO: 06.**

Group Statistics

	Block	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Utilization of Educational Facilities	Bangaon	110	83.85	14.380	1.371
	Swarupnagar	110	84.65	15.057	1.436

Table no. 06. shows that the mean was 83.85 and standard deviation was 14.380 of the Bangaon Block for the utilization of the educational facilities. On the others hand the table also shows that the mean was 84.65 and standard deviation was 15.057 of the Swarupnagar Block.

**TABLE NO: 07.**

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Utilization of Educational Facilities	Equal variances assumed	.472	.493	-.398	218	.691	-.791	1.985	-4.704	3.122
	Equal variances not assumed			-.398	217.540	.691	-.791	1.985	-4.704	3.122

There were primary schools from two blocks, i.e. Bangaon and Swarupnagar. The data were analysed with the help of t-test and the results are given in the table 07.

From the analysis of table no. 07. it is seen that in the case Levene’s Test for Equality of Variances the calculated P-value is 0.493 ( $P>0.05$ ). So, the equal variance can be assumed.

utilization of educational facilities at the primary schools of the basirhat 1, bangaon and swarupnagar block in north 24 parganas

The table no. 07. also shows that in case of compares of mean sores of variance utilization of educational facilities between Bangaon and Swarupnagar Block, the calculated T-value  $T_{(218)}$ value-.398 and P-value is 0.691 ( $P>0.05$ ). Hence, there is no significant difference found between the opinion of Bangaon and Gaighata Blocks at 0.05 levels for the utilization of the educational facilities. It may, therefore, be said that primary schools of Bangaon and Gaighata Blocks of the border area in North 24 Parganas were found to the same opinion on educational facilities utilizing at primary schools.

## **6. Findings**

The researcher founded that educational facilities were not used regularly or properly. But The result of the ANOVA was found that there was no significant difference among the Bashirhat 1, Bongaon and Swarupnagar blocks at 0.05 levels on the utilization of the educational facilities. The result of the t- test was found that there were no significant difference between the Bashirhat-I and Bangaon block at 0.05 levels on the utilization of the educational facilities. On the other hand, there was no significant difference between the Bashirhat 1 and Swarupnagar blocks at 0.05 levels on the utilization of the educational facilities. There was significant difference found between the Bongaon and Swarupnagar blocks at 0.05 levels on the utilization of the educational facilities.

## **7. Conclusion**

The researcher founded that educational facilities were not used regularly or properly. The result of the ANOVA was found that there was no significant difference among the Bashirhat 1, Bongaon and Swarupnagar blocks at 0.05 levels on the utilization of the educational facilities. On the other hand, The result of the t- test was found that there were no significant difference between the groups of Bashirhat-I and Bangaon block, Bashirhat 1 and Swarupnagar blocks, Bongaon and Swarupnagar blocks at 0.05 levels on the utilization of the educational facilities. It is recommended that more educational facilities should be provided to utilize the educational facilities properly. We can never deny the positives aspects of educational facilities in the primary schools. So, the students need to be more motivated to use of educational facilities. Teachers will encourage to the students to use the educational facilities every day in the primary schools. Each school has to arrange separate classrooms for each class. Teachers will always encourage students to play. All teachers must have knowledge of manage and use modern instruction opportunities and physical facilities. Teachers should be encouraged to use instructional opportunities to improve their education. India has been providing various facilities in the field of education to implement universal primary education and has appointed various commission and committee. So the researcher thought that not only the Government should come forward to improve the education system but also our whole society should join in activities. All the people have to stand by the backward people of the society to help them. People have to be aware of education and also make the general public awareness about education. Ordinary people should continue to help the Government in various ways regarding education.

## **References**

1. Biswas, M. & Biswas, A. (2020).AVAILABILITY AND UTILIZATION OF THE SPORTS FACILITIES AT THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF BORDER AREA IN NORTH 24

PARGANAS [Special Issue].International Journal for Innovative Research in Multidisciplinary261-266.<https://www.ijirmf.com/wp-content/uploads/IECTIDPES-JULY-2020.pdf>

2. American Psychological Association. (2020). Publication manual of the American Psychological Association (7<sup>th</sup>ed.).<https://doi.org/10.1037/0000165-000>
3. Koul, L. (2015). Methodology of educational research (4<sup>th</sup>ed.). Noida, India: VikashPublishing House PVT LTD.
4. <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1092365.pdf>
5. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/49591623\\_A\\_Study\\_to\\_Evaluate\\_the\\_Availability\\_and\\_Utilization\\_of\\_Physical\\_and\\_Instructional\\_Facilities\\_in\\_Secondary\\_Schools\\_of\\_Bajaur\\_Agency\\_Pakistan](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/49591623_A_Study_to_Evaluate_the_Availability_and_Utilization_of_Physical_and_Instructional_Facilities_in_Secondary_Schools_of_Bajaur_Agency_Pakistan)
6. <http://www.wbsed.gov.in/>
7. <https://www.rsisinternational.org/journals/ijrsi/digital-library/volume-6-issue-12/220-226.pdf>