**IJCRT.ORG** 

ISSN: 2320-2882

a298



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

# **Education Conditions Of Bbmp High School Students: A Sociological Study**

Dr. K.R.VEENA, Assiociate Professor, Department Of Sociology, Government First Grade College,

Malleswaram, Bangalore-12 Karnataka

# **INTRODUCTION:**

Human life, which is the best creation of god, has got two aspects: The biological and sociological or cultural. While the former is maintained and transmitted by food and reproduction, the latter is preserved and transmitted by education. It is again through education that he promotes his intelligence and add his knowledge with which he can move the world for good and for evil according to his wishes. Education in fact, is one of the major "life processes" of the human beings "just as there are certain indispensable vital processes of life in a biological sense. So education may be considered a vital process in a social sense. Education is indispensable to normal living, without education the individual would be unqualified for group life. Education, in its broadest sense, may be defined as a process designed to inculcate the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to enable individuals to cope effectively with their environment. Its primary purpose is to foster and promote the fullest individual self realization for all people.

Education is an instrument for the around development of a nation. This has been acknowledge by the national leaders and educationists since independence. Education is a continuous process from the cradle to the grave that is womb to tomb. There is a saying the families an elementary school and mother is the first teacher. Socio economic status has an important role in the education of the child. The home is the original social institution from which, all other institutions developed. The world is becoming more and more competitive. Quality of performance has become the key factor for personal progress. Parents desired that their children climb the ladder of performance to has a high level a possible

IJCR

# **Importance of the Study:**

Elementary Education provides the platform for Secondary Education. Secondary Education is the connecting link between primary education and higher education. Secondary Education is a crucial point in the lives of individuals. It is at this stage that young people should be able to decide their own future In the light of their own tastes and aptitudes, so that they can acquire the abilities and skills for a successful adult life. Educationists today have realized the fact that if India has to play an Important role in economic and social growth, then improvements at secondary educational structure are essential in the view of the Kothari Commission, Secondary Education enables the students carry responsibilities of life on their shoulders and can get engaged in useful commercial activities. Secondary education is a gateway to the opportunities and benefits of economic and social development. Demand for access to higher levels of education is growing dramatically as countries approach universal primary education. The global Education For All (EFA) effort provides added momentum for the growth in secondary education. Furthermore, globalization and the increasing demand for a more sophisticated labor force, combined with the growth of knowledge-based economies gives a sense of urgency to the heightened demand for secondary education. In today's world, secondary education has a vital mission - one which combines the policy peculiarities of being at the same time terminal and preparatory, compulsory and post-compulsory, uniform and diverse, general and vocational. Secondary education is now being recognized as the cornerstone of educational systems in the 21st century.

# **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

- 1. Socio-economic family status for BBMP high school students.
- 2. The Facilities given by the BBMP for high schools.
- 3. Problem faced by the students in BBMP schools.

# **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:**

The present study mainly intended to identify the educational constraints at the secondary level in Bangalore. It is conceptually study and primary data is drawn from survey type research, observations, interviews most suitable method for the study.

#### **SAMPLE:**

The sample for the present study consisted of 200 students from BBMP high schools. The sample was selected using random sampling technique

# **DATA COLLECTION:**

The data was collected from the students of class 8<sup>th</sup>,9<sup>th</sup> &10<sup>th</sup> from the selected schools belonging to the 10 schools of south Zone in BBMP. Information was collected from parents, direct observations of the school situation was also made by the investigator using an observations and interview schedule.

# **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA:**

Socio economic status plays an important role in the life of a person. The status opens the ways for his progress. Intelligence, attitudes, aptitudes and even interests are patterned by socio economic background of the individual. Socio economic status refers to the position that an individual and family occupies with reference to prevailing average standards, cultural possession and participation in group activity of community. The variations in achievement are also due to the differences in socio economic status of the student, differential treatment given by parent's educational level, influence of the surroundings and so on. Individual success and failure can also be judged by facilities and environment provided for his study, environment in the home will definitely have an impact on the school achievement of the student and this intellectual environment in turn is determined by intellectual level of parents, parent's education, occupation, income, size of the family, place of residence are the major factors, which define a condition of social advantage or disadvantage. Parental income and Academic achievement The income of the family frequently determines the family's social status.

The purpose of the study was to analyze socio economic family status influence on students behaviour. The independent variables selected for the study were study habits, it has been found that the factors like parent's education, parental occupation, type of family, family size, their impact on the achievement of every pupil. Studies dealing with the effect of family environment on student's achievement suggest that several characteristics of family life are relevant. According to level of education of the parents qualification was made a shown below:

<b>Education status</b>	Numbers	Percentage
Illiterate	100	50.00
Primary	75	37.50
Secondary	20	10.00
College	05	02.50
Degree	00	00.00
Total	200	100.00

**Table : 1 Parents Education Status** 

The characteristic of the sample is presented in the Table 1. It is shown that 50.00 percent of parents were illiterate, 37.50 percent of parents had primary school education. About 10.00 per cent parents are educated high school. More over 02.50 per cent parents had college education.

And zero percent of parents degree education. parental education, significantly related to student academic achievement and parents were not able to spend more time for their children's.

• The size of the family has been found to play an important role in the child's academic performance.

According to Types of Family was made a shown below:

Types of family	Numbers	Percentage
Nuclear Family	150	75.00
Joint Family	50	25.00
Total	200	100.00

**Table :2 Type of Families** 

It is observed that there were 75.00 per cent of students from nuclear families. Only 25.00 Percent Students from joint families.

• The income of the family frequently determines the family's social status. The children living in poor environment cannot develop their potentials and skills to the maximum extent which do effect negatively on their performance in schools and achievements in social life, children from well to do families show superior cognitive abilities, competence and other similar skills. It was researched that poor children lag behind in all the activities involving cognitive abilities than children from middle and upper section of the society. According to Parents Income and Parents Occupation was made a shown below:

Annual Income	Number	Percentage
1,000-5,000	60	30.00
5001-10,000	80	40.00
10,001 above	60	30.00
Total	200	100.00

**Table :3 Parents Income** 

It is revealed that 30.00 per cent Parents belong to the low income category. Moreover 40.00 percent of Parents had medium income, 30.00 per cent of parents above 10.001 income. The income of the family frequently determines the family's social status.

\A/\A/\A/	crt.org
44 44 44 - 1	Ci t.Oi g

Parents Occupation	Numbers	Percentage
Unemployed	10	05.00
Labourer	100	50.00
Caste occupation	28	14.00
Small Business	60	30.00
Govt. Jobs	02	1.00
Total	200	100.00

**Table :4 Parents Occupation** 

It is revealed from table that 5.00 per cent of Parents were unemployed, 50.00 parents were labourers, 14.00 per cent of parents were having caste occupation, 30.00 percent of parents were having small business, 1.00 per cent of parents were got a Govt. jobs

#### THE FACILITIES OF THE BBMP HIGH SCHOOLS:

- Economic support to Merit students studying in BBMP Schools.
- Grants to Educational Institutions/Hostels run by SC/St management.
- Financial supports BBMP to the schools.
- Educational programmes for school Drop outs.
- Expenditure for students educational/study tour.
- Facilities to Children of BBMP Schools- Midday meals & Health Checkup.
- Facilities to Children of BBMP Schools- Uniform to Nursery, Primary & High School students.
- Purchase of School Bags to Primary & High Schools /Colleges.
- Study Tour for BBMP students (7<sup>th</sup> Std, SSLC &2<sup>nd</sup> PUC).
- To encourage the students studying in BBMP schools a prize money of Rs. 10,000 for the S.S.L.C students and Rs 15,000 for II P.U.C students is being given for those who score above 85%. For students passing in first class also Rs. 750 and Rs. 1000 is given for SSLC and II PUC students respectively.
- Infrastructural facilities, library facilities. Book facilities, building facilities etc.,

# PROBLEM FACED BY STUDENTS:

The children living in poor environment cannot develop their potentials and skills to the maximum extent which do effect negatively on their performance in schools and achievements in social life, because student having disturbing factors at home in the form of quarrels between parents and siblings, broken homes, substance abuse in parents and having responsibilities at home, low achievers had the above disturbing factors, and adjustment problem with parents ,friends, siblings and nighbours. Corporation school student most of them time spent on television watching did not affect grades in the present study. children from well to do families show superior

cognitive abilities, competence and other similar skills. It was researched that poor children lag behind in all the activities involving cognitive abilities than children from middle and upper section of the society.

# PROBLEM FACED BY STUDENT IN BBMP SCHOOL:

- BBMP schools do not have real library facilities, and Separate reading room were non existent in all the schools selected for the study.
- The laboratories in the schools lack many of the minimum facilities. A few of the important
- facilities are totally lacking.
- Imperfect building conditions in many of the schools. Lack of space and poor maintenance is a common complaint.
- Financial difficulties especially non receipt of Government grants in line is a major reasons for having poor school building facilities.
- Teachers, social workers and education experts consider the prevailing administrative system as rigid.
- Delay occurring in releasing development funds in time creates financial problems.
- In many cases infrastructural facilities are less than enough.

This Study Three areas: Socio-Economic conditions, facilities, problem faced by the student. The finding have important implications for promoting parental involvement, basic facilities from home, and teaching practices to benefit the student achievement in many cases infrastructural facilities are less than enough. The above said where the problems came to know while conducting the research study based on the genuine information. Through research aspects the detailed problems where known and some recommendations were given they are:

# MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. Agencies like Government Management, & BBMP should take initiative for the improvement of the infrastructural facilities of the High schools.
- 2 . The Department of education and BBMP Management of schools should take initiative to perfect the laboratory and library facilities of the schools.
- 3. Steps are to be taken by everyone concerned to provide the schools with educational technology laboratory with modern amenities and facilities.
- 4. Teachers encouragement should be given to ensure the participation of all students in co-curricular activities.
- 5. Through multimedia approach and by showing demonstration lessons confidence should be developed in teachers for adopting new instructional strategies.
- 6. The administrative system at the secondary level should be made more democratic.

- 7. The prevailing administrative procedures and formalities to be observed in teacher appointment has to be simplified so that substitute appointment for teachers entering on long leave can be made without delay.
- 8. Organize inservice programme for educational administrators to familiarise modern educational administrative practices.
- 9. Funds may be made available for the practice of innovative methods of teaching.
- 10. Parents should be educated to provide a proper atmosphere in home, so that students wishes are taken care in the home.

# **CONCLUSIONS:**

Students in schools come from different backgrounds. Quality education focuses on identification of the varieties each individual and nurturing such varieties for holistic development of the individuals. So nurturing each child to optimize his/her potential is an inevitable parameter of school education. Parents should create good home environment for their children. Parents can help and develop the ability for resolving the conflicts in day-to-day life activities of their children. Where the Parents are the role models for children to imitate them. Therefore parents telling the truth, keeping promises, honesty, courage, perseverance and strong will for right actions. These principles are a part of society's culture and have to be reinforced continuously.

Thus parents along with the schools should work together to support the child's learning, behavior and personality development.

# REFERENCES:

- 1. Agarwal, V.R., A study of reading ability in relation to certain cognitive and noncognitive factors. Asian J. Psy. Edu. 11(3): 41-44. 1983
- 2. AICRP (CD), Socio-economic status scale. Uni. Agric. Sci., Dharwad. 2002
- 3. Arya, Donald, Introduction to Research in Education, New York, Holt, Rinehard and Winston, 1972
- 4. Blaine, B.E., Trivedi, P. and Eshleman. A., Religious belief and the Self Concept: Ealuating the implications for psychological adjustment, Soc. Person. Socl. Psy. 24(10): 1040-1052., 1998
- 5. Bloom, B. All our children learning. New York: Mc Graw Hill. 1980
- 6. Devi, T.K. And Prashanthi, S., Self-concept of adolescents in urban and rural areas. Indian Psy. Rev., 62(4): 202-206. 2004
- 7. Erikson, E., Childhood and society (2nd ed.) New York; Norton. 1981
- 8. Hunt, j, Intelligence and experience, new York, Ronald Press. 1961
- 9. Janardan Prasad, "Education and Society', Kanishka publishers, New Delhi-2004
- 10. Muller, C., Maternal employment, parent involvement and mathematics achievement among adolescents. J. Marr. Fam.,57(1): 85-100. 1995

a304

- 11. Patel, B. V., Manual for study habits inventory, Agra Psychological Research cell, Tiwari Kothi, Belanganj, Agra, 1-8. Verma, D., 1990, Administration of technical vocational education. Sterling Pvt. Ltd. 1976
- 12. Vijayalaxmi, N. and Natesan, H., Factors influencing academic achievement. Research Highlights, 2: 62. 1992
- 13. www. Nert.gov.in
- 14. http://education.nic.in/secondary.htm

