Chapter: 6

Summary, Findings, Suggestions And

Educational Implications

6.0.0 Introduction

6.1.0 Summary

6.2.0 Findings

6.3.0 Suggestions

6.3.1 General Suggestions

6.3.2 Suggestions For Further Research

6.4.0 Educational Implications Of The Study

6.5.0 Conclusion
CHAPTER: 6

SUMMARY, FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

6.0.0 INTRODUCTION:

Classification, graphical presentation and analysis of data regarding the infrastructural facility, different special rooms, hostel, and financial assistant received by DIETs were carried out in previous chapter. Analysis of fund received and expenditure of in-service funds in context to participants and programmes were also done in previous chapter.

This chapter deals with, summary of the work have done, findings, general suggestions in light of observations, suggestions for future research. It also deals with the educational implications of the study.

6.1.0 SUMMARY:

Education is accepted as a fundamental right of all members of the society. Continuous efforts have been made to extend education to all children through formal, non-formal and alternative schooling. Other efforts have also been made through special schemes for the socially deprived groups such as girls, schedule castes, schedule tribes, differently able people. Then also as a system much more has to be done to ensure the acceptance and utilization of the access provided.

For the development and prosperity of the nation, the most important and recognized input is quality education. The major indicator making difference between developed nations and developing nations is the quality of the education only. Demand of ever increasing knowledge and very fast
changing technological scenario make it imperative that the system of education be reviewed and modified time to time. In this context, the Government of India has adopted the *National Policy on Education* (NPE 1986). Great expectation has been aroused in the country about the change being brought about in education, to meet the needs and aspirations of the people. This policy gave greater importance to the teacher by quoting that.. *No people can rise beyond the level of its teachers.* In this policy reform regarding the teacher education was also mentioned.

Raising the importance of teacher education and especially the in-service training to achieve the basic objectives of universalization of elementary education NPE 1986 envisaged in-service centralization of education and recommended to establish *District Institute of Education and Training* (DIET) in every district to cater the needs of providing trained and professional teachers to all elementary schools, especially the ones in the rural and remote area.

Specific guidelines for establishing the DIETs were given in 1989 about physical, financial and human resources development. So it was necessary to review the progress according to the guidelines. The number of programmes, facility available, use and access of the facility etc.....

Considering this view and with the objectives to find availability and usability of different resources of DIET, to find difficulties faced by DIET and to prepare the suggestions for smoothening of working of DIET present study was carried out under the following statement.

**"AN INVESTIGATION IN TO THE PRESENT STATUS AND WORKING OF DIETs OF GUJARAT"**

As research has to be completed within the stipulated time, the present study had some limitations like, only academic staff were studied out, training programmes were studied in their numbers only, the tool was
constructed by the investigator, some of the past data and data of newly established DIETs were excluded, financial assistance and training programmes of central Government (In-service) were only included in the study.

For the purpose of the review of the past studies the investigator had gone through 24 studies out of which 16 were the case studies of the DIET of Gujarat, while 3 were the international studies related to the teacher education system in foreign countries. And the others were related to the in-service training programme conducted by DIET, teachers training programme of secondary level and critical study.

These international studies suggested that the teacher education programme of developing countries like India is not of the dynamic type and not meeting to the social demands. While other studies relating the comparison of secondary teacher training programmes suggested that there is a lack of uniformity in the programmes.

In context to referred studies, this study emphasized on the use of human resources as well as physical resources and not on the number of resources. Trend study, availability and usability of the resources, difficulties faced by the DIETs were studied out, in this sense present study differs from past studies.

This study was a survey as well as a case study type. Data form, questionnaire and interview schedule were found best tools for data collection to study, present facilities, its usability and to obtain suggestions for smooth running of DIETs in context to the objectives of the study. Apart from these tools, for the cross validation of data, documents prepared by DIETs say, annual administrative reports, Teacher Education Resource Group (TERG) report etc., were also used.
Permission for further study and preference letter for smooth data collection regarding DIETs were obtained by the investigator from the Director, GCERT, because the investigator was serving as a Lecturer, at the DIET Ahmedabad.

A copy of the Data sheet cum questionnaire was posted to all the Principals of DIET along with permission letter issued by the Director, GCERT and were requested to provide necessary information from their documents. Personal efforts were made to collect filled data sheets cum questionnaire. Interview with DIET Principals and faculty were held for getting missing data and to collect suggestions for smoothening of the working of DIETs.

The collected data with the help of computer was classified according to the objectives of the present study. Category wise Frequencies were converted into percentage. Infrastructural facilities available and its usability were analyzed by using percentage. A trend graph was prepared for each aspect. A trend analysis was done to work out increase or decrease in facilities. Chi-square test was carried out for grant rating scale and content analysis was performed for the qualitative data received during interview of the different principals and dialogue with DIETs faculties.

Analysis about average expenditure per participant and average expenditure per programme were calculated and compared to find the working status of three classified groups of DIETs of Gujarat as per the ceiling of 12, 15 and 17 lac set up by MHRD.

Percentages were calculated at different stages for comparisons and to get percentile results of different resources. Graphical representation of data was carried out for better understanding and clarity of the matter.
On the basis of analyzed data and discussion, findings, suggestions and educational implications of the study were carried out. They are stated as below:

### 6.2.0 FINDINGS:

Following were the major findings on the basis of the analysis and discussion of the data:

- Majority of the DIETs did not have adequate land as per the guideline set up by the MHRD.
- Majority of the DIETs had construction as per the guideline. This is a very good sign in context to guideline.
- Majority of the DIETs had good infrastructural facilities excluding special rooms.
- There was a lack of proper infrastructural maintenance fund in DIET.
- There was a deficit in academic staff of the DIET. All the DIET faculties were overburdened.
- Almost one third of the DIETs did not have separate science laboratory facility.
- There was marginal increase in the availability of experiment sets to perform experiment for std. 5 to 7 in the DIETs.
- Some of the DIETs were rarely using the facility of experiment sets during their pre-service or in-service training.
- Usability of the science charts in pre-service and in-service training was very satisfactory.
- No remarkable increase was observed in the facility of water connection, drainage connection and washbasin in the science laboratory.
- The usability of reading room was not up to the highly satisfactory level.
Remarkable increase in the availability of books in the library was noticed. But they were waiting for readers.

Regardless of high availability of magazines and periodicals in library, the use of such facility was not highly satisfactory.

High percentage of DIETs had satisfactory amount of experiment equipments in the psychology laboratory, but the use of such facility was not up to the satisfactory level.

There was non availability of sufficient reference material in the psychology laboratory, as well as the available material was not used very frequently.

DIETs were neither having large numbers of charts nor using the available charts up to the functional level.

As compared to the time of establishment, presently DIETs were somehow more equipped with psychological tests.

In seminar room of DIETs there was a remarkable increase in furniture facility.

Majority of the DIETs were using seminar room very frequently. It is due to frequent programme organized by them.

There was a significant increase in the facility of P.A (Public Address) system in the majority of the DIETs. And use of such facility was of the highly satisfactory level.

Presently more than two third of the DIETs had different types of writing and display boards available in the seminar room. But gloomy picture for its uses.

Remarkable increase in the electronic gazettes likes, audio cassettes, audio cassette player, V.C.R, T.V, O.H.P, V.C.D was observed in the E.T branch of DIET. The use of such facilities was also very high.
This shows that DIETs were well equipped with latest technological advancement.

- There was a good use of most of the facilities available in Audio-Video Room.
- Majority of the DIETs had good computer facility.
- Presently all the DIETs were well equipped with different types of printer facility. Use of such facility was of the very high percentages.
- Some of the DIETs were never using the facility of scanner available to them.
- Almost all the DIETs had C.D writer facility. There was not a single DIET which was not using this facility.
- All the DIETs were well-equipped with Internet facility. And the use of such facility was of the high percentage.
- All the DIETs were having well-equipped and fully functional computer room in comparison to its status at the time of establishment.
- Majority of the DIETs had ample amount of word charts and Language games in Language Room, but they didn’t seem to use them quiet frequently.
- Majority of the DIETs were having hostel building facility for pre-service trainees.
- Most of the DIETs were having sufficient amount of sanitation facility in the hostel.
- Different types of play grounds were available in most of the DIETs.
- In terms of sports and physical education equipments, DIETs became more versatile periodically from the time of the establishment.
- Percentage of availability of equipments for each sport and game was up to the adequate number.
□ Majority of the DIETs were obtaining sufficient financial assistance for various programmes organized during the academic year.

□ In-service training programme grant was sufficient enough for all the DIETs to organize the programmes in academic year.

□ There was a consistent increase in the in-service grant expenditure except the DIETs having ceiling of 12 lac per annum.

□ DIETs were not found competent enough to utilize the allocated grant up to the satisfactory level.

□ In-service grant expenditure of the last two years (2005-06, 2006-07) was very satisfactory as compared to the past years (2002-03 to 2004-05).

□ Almost half of the DIETs were performing below the average in terms of organizing the training programmes within their classified groups of 12, 15 and 17 lac ceiling of MHRD.

□ There was no difference in the expenditure of the fund in terms of participants. All the three groups (i.e 12, 15 and 17 lac Ceiling) of DIETs were expending almost same amount of funds per participant.

□ There was no significant difference in the expenditure of the fund in terms of programmes. Group of DIETs having 17 lac ceiling were organizing programmes more economically than the DIETs having 15 lac ceiling.

□ In all the three classified groups according to grant ceiling, it was observed that, all the groups had organized maximum average numbers of in-service training programmes in year 2005-06 and decline was observed in all cases in the next year i.e 2006-07.

□ There was no proper system working for follow-up of training programmes administered at state or district level.

□ There was a lack of co-ordination at state and district level.
6.3.0 SUGGESTIONS:

One of the objectives of the study was to prepare the suggestions for smoothening of the working of DIETs of Gujarat. Two categories of suggestions were prepared by investigator, one general suggestion in light of observation, analysis and findings of the study and another for the future research on the basis of some of the points of concern came out in light during the analysis of this study.

6.3.1 GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

Following are suggestions made out in light of the above findings for better prospective of the DIETs:

➢ It was observed that, some of the DIETs were found reluctant in using std. 5 to 7 experiment sets. In such case, Principal and faculty should take lead to use it more time.

➢ It was observed that no separate science laboratory was available in few DIETs and the existing laboratories were not having some of the essential facility like water connection, drainage connection and washbasin. So the authorities should give more emphasis on it and make efforts so that these facilities can be made available to DIETs.

➢ Use of reading room was very limited, so efforts should be made by Principal of DIETs and faculties to increase the use of such facility among the in-service, pre-service trainees and even by faculties too.

➢ The use of periodicals and magazine was not up to the highly satisfactory one in that case, DIET faculties and Principal must workout some strategies for more use of such facilities.

➢ It was observed that apart from having the facility of equipments in psychology laboratory the use of such facility was not regular, so the concern faculty of the DIET should make larger efforts for the same.
➢ From the observation it was found that, the availability of reference material in psychology laboratory was in limited number and it was not used on regular basis, in that case more emphasis should be given by DIETs principal to make material available. And concern faculty should make efforts so that the available material can be used during the in-service and pre-service programme.

➢ It was observed that DIETs were not having functional psychology laboratory. On the account of importance of psychology laboratory more committed efforts should be made for highly equipped functional psychology laboratory.

➢ As the number of psychological tests available in DIETs were not of the considerable number. In light of NCTE norms more tests should be made available to DIET and more concentration should be given to school counseling.

➢ It was observed that some of the DIETs had writing and display board facility available, but they were never used by faculties and experts. In such situation some comprehensive monitoring system should be implemented for better utilization of such facility.

➢ One fourth of the DIETs were not using the facility of audio cassettes frequently. Principals may take lead for the same and can motivate faculties for the same.

➢ It was observed that some of the DIETs were not using the facility of scanner, concern faculty should take positive step towards its utility.

➢ It was found that DIETs were seen reluctant in using facilities of language room quite frequently. So DIET authorities and concern faculty must develop concrete planning for its usages.

➢ It was observed that DIETs were not in position to utilize allocated in-service fund, in such case constant monitoring system at the state level.
must be implemented to see that, the allocated funds are utilized up to the satisfactory level. On the other hand DIET must stick to their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B).

➢ It was found that majority of the DIETs were not performing above the average programmes conducted within their classified group of 12, 15 and 17 lac. The authorities must plan and critically analyze the reason behind such situation and try to sort it out. So that performance of the DIETs can be improved in terms of number of training programmes.

➢ Average expenditure of all the three classified groups of DIETs (i.e 12, 15 and 17 lacs Ceiling) were increased in last two years i.e 2005-06 and 2006-07) but significant decline in average number of in-service training programmes were observed in year 2006-07. In that case it a matter of concern and detailed investigation must be carried out to find out the reasons behind it.

➢ It was opined that, there was a lack of co-ordination and monitoring at state and district level, in this situation comprehensive system for monitoring the state and district level programmes should be developed for better co-ordination and quality improvement of in-service programme.

6.3.2 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH:

Following are suggestions for future research in light of some points of concern during this study:

✓ Critical analysis of the expenditure of training programmes organized by DIETs in context to number of programmes, participants and some other criteria can be studied out.

✓ Working efficiency of the different branches of DIETs in context to guidelines can be studied out.

[ 211 ]
✓ Number of training programmes organized by DIETs and their classroom transaction in context to content and pedagogy can be studied out.

✓ Critical analysis of Annual Work Plan and Budget in context to actual work done can be taken up for study.

✓ Job profile and job satisfaction of DIET faculties in context to job perception mentioned in guidelines can be studied.

6.4.0 EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The educational implications of the study are as follows:

✓ It is found that majority of DIETs are having large number of vacant academic posts, which affects the quality of functioning of DIETs. Therefore, to improve the quality of functioning of DIETs, the vacant posts should be filled up as soon as possible.

✓ Effective classroom monitoring and monitoring of in-service teachers training are needed by district and state authorities, as it was observed from the principals' views that in-service teachers training is not reflecting in the class rooms.

✓ Demographic and cultural differences of urban and rural area should be taken in to account while planning the training programmes, as these differences are affecting the effectiveness of training programme.

✓ It is found that, apart from good infrastructure and physical development of the DIET the maintenance of such facilities make the qualitative effect on functioning of DIET, so PWD should be directed to look into this matter immediately or such fund of maintenance should be handed over to DIETs for proper maintenance and fund utilization.
As it was suggested by principals of the DIETs that lack in co-ordination affects the better functioning of DIET. So it is needed that joint co-ordination meeting of different state agencies and district agencies must be organized frequently at state level under the umbrella of GCERT for good and healthy co-ordination at district and state level.

Over burden on DIET faculties affect the healthy functioning of DIET, therefore it is suggested that there should be clear-cut job chart for DIET faculties for their work and in the same way responsibility of the DIET in terms of district level functions must be made clear at the state level for better performance of DIET and its faculty members including Principal.

Process of in-service training and communication have very important role in feedback and opinion of the stake holders, so state agency (GCERT) must take opinion on different training and programme from district agency(DIET). A micro level planning is needed to improve effectiveness of DIETs.

Clarity in grant distribution and utilization is very helpful in good functioning of DIETs. Utilization of fund depends on the proper guideline and brake-up given to utilize such fund, therefore different grant brake-ups must be reconsidered every alternate year to cop up with present requirements and scenario.

Proper utilization of the available fund is most important issue in context to public liabilities. So that GCERT should not look at only grant, training programmes and number of participants separately, but they should analyze such data and detailed investigation must be carried out to find out the reasons behind the lack of proper utilization
of the funds. This can improve the working of the DIETs in context to fund utilization.

6.5.0 CONCLUSION:

The present study was carried out to investigate the present status and working of the DIETs of Gujarat. Survey method was selected for execution of this study. Comprehensive data sheet cum questionnaire was prepared by the investigator to achieve the objectives of the study.

Collected data was classified as per the availability of different facilities and was tabulated. Graphical representation was done for the better clarification of the discussion of the data received.

On the basis of the observation of the analysis, findings, general suggestions, suggestions for future research and educational implications of the study were pointed out.

During this study investigator has received warm and prompt response and support from various dignitaries and faculties of different institutes. Humble support from the heads of the departments of education of different Universities of Gujarat state, DIET principals and Readers GCERT were received during the tool preparation. They gave very significant and useful suggestions for the error free and more fruitful tool of the study. All the DIET Principals, DIET faculties, GCERT authorities and GCERT faculties have given tremendous response and support during the phase of data collection, and whenever the need raised.

Major difficulties faced by the investigator were, during tool preparation and during data collection. During tool preparation initially there were no clear cut criteria mentioned for the availability of different facilities in DIET guideline. Suggestions for improvement in the tool were received in very wider spectrum and to incorporate them and make the final tool
demanded very skillful job. During the phase of data collection inspite of support from the DIET Principal, Faculties the data regarding the very long past were very hard to receive and they were not in stage of comparison. Investigator faced difficulty for collecting the data about the data of in-service programmes in terms of time duration.

During the report writing of the study investigator has not faced major difficulties because of the concrete and single pointed guidance of the guide.

In present study efforts have been made by the investigator to justify all the objectives of the study in light of availability of comparable data, then also there may be some errors or mistakes in the interpretation and analysis of the data, due to the lack of research experience and it was the first experience of the neo investigator. This study has been carried out as a part of the duties performed by the investigator. Investigator apologizes for any error or mistake if there be in this study.