



Lack of Facilities in Primary Schools of Rural Areas at Government Sector of District Bahawalpur, and Its impacts on Students

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received: August 05, 2021

Revised: November 22, 2021

Accepted: December 30, 2021

Available Online: December 31, 2021

Keywords:

Examines
Cultural identity
Superiority complex
Influence
Characteristics
Drastic changes

ABSTRACT

This research examines the cultural identity crisis of Igbo people, caused by the policies of European colonizers. The research discusses the superiority complex of white British people, which lead Igbo people to cultural identity crisis. The researcher highlights the disastrous phase of the African society under the influence of European culture. Igbo people lost their cultural identity by the invasion of white colonizers. The white men force the natives to change their tribal traditions during their colonial rule. Igbo people suffer from mental trauma and identity crisis. The white people impose their law on Igbo natives and exercise their authority. The democratic and altruistic characteristics of Igbo natives lead them to follow new culture and religion. The drastic changes come in Igbo traditional culture and tribal lifestyle that makes the society restless.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Primary education plays a vital role to build the foundation for the further studies. The education of primary level is the main pillar on which the further education can function properly. In these days, in Pakistan primary education is a fundamental right for children. The condition of primary school is not in good position. School facilities are not provided properly in rural areas of government sector. Proper availability of school facilities maintains clean, safe, creative and healthy environment of education.

Student can learn more effectively and work actively in a comfortable atmosphere by the presence of all the school facilities. Facilities are the factors which play an important role in the betterment of learning achievements of the students. Provision of all school facilities is compulsory to make students' learning concrete, better, and based on real experiences. Leeper, Skipper, and Witherspoon (1968) claimed that student learning is possible through concrete rather than abstract experiences. The learning of the students is enhanced by the help of physical facilities.

This research shows that the presence of all facilities in schools including building, classrooms, playgrounds, boundary wall, drinking water, electricity, toilets, furniture, dispensaries, and libraries have a positive influence on student learning achievements and academic performance. The research of Shami and Hussain (2006) revealed that the availability of all school facilities had a significance impact on the performance of the

students. Learning environment is very crucial in the context to school facilities in which the students can learn effectively. Effective learning cannot take place without the suitable and healthy environment. Learning environment has rightly called as a third teacher by Bruce (2006). But we have to look at the settings because environment is not an end in itself. He described further more about the school and classrooms environment that a rich range of resources should always available to children. The rooms should have no hidden area and it should be on the ground floor so that it can be easily observed. It should also be adjacent to toilet and drinking water facilities. The availability of furniture is another major issue in primary schools of rural areas at public sector in Bahawalpur District. There is less or sometime low quality furniture is available in schools. The furniture should be durable and comfortable in schools.

The primary education system has deprived from the basic need in Pakistan, like lack of basic infrastructure, lack of furniture, washrooms, drinking water etc, which are necessary for getting education. The main reason behind this situation is insufficient funds for education. The condition of schools in rural areas of Bahawalpur is very bad due to the insufficient funds. There are no much facilities available in schools of rural areas as compare to the urban areas. It is noted that in public schools have no basic facilities especially in the rural areas. On the other hand, condition of private schools is totally different It is commonly observed that there is no sitting arrangements as the one third of the schools contains only one or two classrooms. It is a critical situation in which students are forced to make their arrangements like brick, sack and tat etc. It leads to shatter the morale of the students. This situation indicates that students are deprived of their basic needs.

2. Literature Review

A review of related literature and selected studies will be presented in this chapter. Theoretical perspectives will be examined in this chapter, concerning lack of school facilities and its impact on students' learning. The literature review will also examine the bad impact on student's performance and behavior caused by the poor availability of school facilities. Education is the most important thing for the development of a society and their people. Khan (2010) is of the view that primary education could help in eradicating poverty by raising income. According to the constitution of Islamic Republic Pakistan the state of Pakistan shall provide compulsory and free primary education within minimum possible period. Mandela (2014) said that Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world. Longman (1987) defined primary education means the education between five to nine years age. Tulloch (1993) described that the education of young children below the age of eleven years is called primary education. But unfortunately, no qualitative revolution has occurred in the field of education in Pakistan.

Ahmer (2003) stated that the condition was unsatisfactory due to the poor quality of education provided to the Government schools of Pakistan. It has been already investigated that the primary schools or rural areas has no compulsory facilities that must be provided by the Government. That can cause the problems in effective teaching and better learning environment. It has investigated through this research that primary schools or rural areas has poor management and lack of basic facilities.

It is indisputably and unquestionably acknowledged that the physical and educational facilities in primary schools can improve or purify the educational process. Iqbal (2005) Availability of School education facilities is a process of selecting and conceiving the elements, their structure and material, arrangements and for a school building or facility Australia (2008). Schools are those essential institutions where the requirement of physical and social atmosphere in a better quality is very high. Lackney (1999) said that conducive and favorable physical and social atmospheres can affect students' performance in education positively.

This research also revealed the quality of facilities influences and perception of citizens about school facilities. Stockard and Mayberry (1992) described that students' really spend most of their school time within classrooms. So that, (Castaldi, 1994; Leung & Fung, 2005) concluded that the classroom atmosphere is imperative in influencing students' attitude toward attending school and learning. It is showing that the facilities have great

impact on the students' learning, attendance and on their performance in the classrooms. Leung and Fung (2005) claimed in this regard that schools will enhance student's learning by improving their facilities in schools. Suleman, Aslam, Awan, Lodhi, and Hussain (2012) said that this is a reality that Pakistan is included in one of those few countries where education system has constantly ended since independence. According to Ahmad, Rauf, Rashid, ur Rehman, and Salam (2013), Pakistan's whole education system is ruined and in a miserable condition; which is so much deteriorated. In the views of Ahmad et al. (2013).

Khan et al 2004 concluded that the teachers' education at academic and professional level had a great positive impact on the learning ability of the students. It is compulsory to increase their confidence level and make them psychologically strong. It is must for the teachers to teach their students through practical and concrete experiences of education in a professional way. The Government of Pakistan and Education department (2003) examined that there was a lack of school facilities in primary schools like building, furniture and toilets and other compulsory requirements like blackboard, chalk and other teaching learning equipment in the classrooms for the teacher and students. Ahmad et al. (2013) said in his study that the primary schools are the most poorly managed and neglected from all other institutions. The administration and management of primary schools at rural areas in District Bahawalpur are unsatisfactory. Environment is another great factor which plays very important role in the development of teaching learning process. Teacher can create a healthy learning environment in which children can learn effectively and build their confidence. It gives them a healthy environment to and confidence to answer freely of every question and to fight with the difficult situation in their life. There is a dire need to build confidence level in the students who do not have strong and rich background. Only teachers can create a healthy environment of a classroom through his friendly talk and polite behavior and indulge the students in many different activities of educational point of view. Bruce (2006) is of the view that heads of the schools have to look at the settings because the environment is not an ending factor in itself. Bruce (2006) also called the environment a third teacher of the students.

2.1. Statement of the problem

School facilities either educational or physical, play a crucial role in improving the quality of education. This study is conducted to investigate the poor availability of school facilities at primary level in rural areas of district Bahawalpur. Most of the primary schools at rural areas in Bahawalpur do not have the basic educational and physical facility. This study is designed to identify the impacts of missing facilities on the learning achievements of students at primary level.

2.2. Research Hypothesis

Students can learn or perform more effectively when they have all the physical and educational facilities in their schools. While no availability of these facilities can cause unhealthy environment and low learning achievements. Missing of school educational and physical facilities has bad impacts on students' educational performance and learning process and also on their behavior.

2.3. Research Objectives

- The aims and objectives of this study are:
- To investigate the missing educational and physical facilities in primary schools of rural areas in Bahawalpur.
- To collect data about educational facilities available in primary schools of rural areas in Bahawalpur.
- To identify the impact of poor availability of school facilities on the students of primary level in rural areas of District Bahawalpur.

2.4. Research Questions

Following are the main research questions of this study:

- 1) What are the missing facilities in primary schools of rural areas at Government sector in District Bahawalpur?
- 2) What is the condition of availability of educational facilities in primary schools of rural areas at government sector in District Bahawalpur?
- 3) How do learning facilities impact the academic performance of students in public schools of rural areas at primary level of in District Bahawalpur?

2.5. Delimitations of the study

It includes the basic information on the poor availability of school facilities at primary level of rural areas in district Bahawalpur and its impacts on students' education. This topic is limited to the analysis of the missing school facilities of rural area at B. Ed level in Allama Iqbal Open University, Bahawalpur Pakistan. This specific area is used for this research study to collect all the data.

3. Research Methodology

In research method data has been collected through different sources. It is divided into different sections. Research tools, population and data sampling also described as the main parts of this research. A survey and interview from the school heads and teachers has been conducted to collect the data of this research. Two schools of rural area of District Bahawalpur were selected as the sample of the researchers' study. Research questions have analyzed through the detailed interview of experts and senior staff members of schools and a survey report. Two schools of Jhangiwalı have been taken as the total population of this research study.

3.1. Research Tools

It is descriptive study in nature. A survey and interview from the heads of two primary schools of rural areas at district Bahawalpur was prepared. The opinions of experts and senior heads of the schools have been taken before launching this research. The researcher highlighted the facility problems of two primary schools of Jhangiwalı, the rural area of Bahawalpur.

3.2. Population of the study

The population of the study was designed to analyze aptitude of related people in school and in service school heads and teachers at primary level of rural area in District Bahawalpur. The total population was considered as the two schools of rural area of Jhangiwalı of District Bahawalpur, Pakistan. This specific area of study has been selected to collect data from the people to research. And the views of experts and teachers have been taken in this research.

3.3. Sampling

Two schools were selected as the sample of the researcher study. It is a small set of something intended to represent as a whole. Government Girls Primary school Nabi Daya and Government Girls Primary School of Panwan of Jhangiwalı of Bahawalpur are represented as target population in this research.

The nature of this research is qualitative. A survey and interview have organized to complete this research. The collection of data has done by taking interviews from the heads of primary schools of rural areas about their school condition and the availability of school facilities. A survey has conducted to check the conditions of missing facilities in primary

schools of rural area. The opinion of in service teachers and head teachers of selected two primary schools have been taken to analyze the bad effects on students due to the non-availability of basic facilities. Opinions of senior experts have also taken to investigate the impact of missing facilities on students.

4. Data Analysis Techniques

The last method of the researcher to organize this research is data analysis. As the researcher has taken two primary schools as a sample of this study to analyze the data and information, that resulted on the whole. The researcher has collected various opinions of experts, school heads and in service teachers related to the topic of the study. The researcher also added secondary sources as well like articles, reviews and web pages to support the argument of the data analysis. Research questions have analyzed through the detailed interview of heads and survey report. In addition, the conclusion has based on the result of data analysis, which is about lack of physical and educational and educational facilities in primary schools and its impacts on students learning achievements.

Through the survey and interviews from the Government Primary school teachers and school heads of rural areas, these data has been collected to analyze and to conclude this research. The views of two heads have collected and the conditions of their primary schools situated in rural area of District Bahawalpur. Following are the main points that has been concluded or taken as the missing facilities in Primary schools of rural areas. This collected data and points show the lackness of school facilities in different context.

Table No.1.
Factors Affecting Quality of Primary Education Explained by Head teachers

Factors affecting Primary Education	Freg:	% age	Number
Lack of effective management and administration at primary level	116	55%	10
Lack of competent and trained teaching staff	114	54%	10
Poor and Non Facilitated infrastructure	113	53%	10
Lack of teaching staff as compared to the strength	112	52%	10
Child Labor	98	49%	10
Lack of educational technologies and A.v aids	97	49%	10
Lack of furniture for students and teachers	85	50%	10
Facility of toilets and washrooms	78	48%	10
Assemble and playgrounds and boundary walls	63	45%	10
Facility of electricity and drinkable water	56	42%	10
First Aid and health facility	56	42%	10
Buildings, Classrooms and safety conditions	72	49%	10

This table shows the availability of school facilities at Primary level in rural areas of District Bahawalpur. The views of teachers and head teachers have also been included in this study to clarify the research consequences. Following are the main points about the non-availability of school facilities which are described according to the surveys and interviews.

5. Discussion

It is observed that mostly students in country side are deprived from the basic facilities of education. Facilities like availability of infrastructure, school building, classrooms, boundary wall, drinking water, washrooms and electricity are necessary for getting education. Lack of these facilities, especially in rural areas creates problems in the learning process of students and their academic performance at primary level. Missing physical and educational facilities are important in the development of learning process of a child. In rural areas, if any student is willing to get education, he has no proper availability of infrastructure. He has deprived from the education due to no availability of basic facilities in schools. The education department is concern with the development of the nation, especially at primary level that built the roots of learning in students. But our government did not pay full attention to this department. There is no proper check and balance system in schools, this leads to students in bad situations, not only physically but also mentally.

This study empirically investigated the impact of school facilities on students' academic performance which caused by the missing facilities in schools at primary level. In District Bahawalpur most of the schools do not have the proper availability of these facilities. In rural areas of District Bahawalpur, Government Girls Primary schools Nabi Daya has no proper facilities regarding School boundary wall, gate, classrooms, playground and drinking water. This study highlighted the condition of two schools in rural areas of District Bahawalpur regarding school facilities and its impacts on students. This study showed the results of different school surveys regarding school facilities and student performance. The data collected in this survey and interview told that the condition of school in rural areas is very poor. There is no proper management and teaching techniques are available in schools. These problems should be eradicated to promote the better learning and best level of education. The unavailability of all these facilities gives bad impacts on students, not only their learning development but also caused psychological problems in children. These data described the poor management and low quality of infrastructure.

6. Conclusions

The educational system of Pakistan at primary level is getting very pathetic. It is said that there is no need to wage war with anyone; defunct its education system to destroy the future of any nation. So, that nation will remain no more live on the map of the world. Due to the lack of physical and educational facilities in primary schools of rural areas in Government sector of Bahawalpur. Pakistan is also facing educational crisis. The 70 percent population of Pakistan live in countryside and most of the primary schools or rural areas are in bad condition. The availability of school facilities is poor and miserable. If the higher authority will not take noticed then the future of whole nation will be at very miserable condition. In rural areas, most of the schools are deprived from basic facilities of education. Missing school facilities like school building and classrooms, clean water and furniture leads to bad impacts on students learning process and also on their academic performance. Most of the schools have no playgrounds for the refreshments of the students in their break time. Students cannot give proper attention towards their learning goals in this discouraging situation. Students cannot show off their capabilities. In this situation, ultimately the students lost their interest in studies and left the education. In rural areas, most of the schools did not have proper teaching facilities such as flip charts, flash cards and models etc. While the availability of these school facilities have great impacts on the students positively, on the minds of the students and their learning process. It has been noted that most of the schools do not has the proper facility of drinking water. Water that students drink is not purified and clean that can cause diseases. There is a dire need to fulfill all the lackness and availability of pure drinking water. It is a critical situation in which the students are forced to make their arrangements like brick, sack, and etc. It leads to shatter the morale of the students. These situations indicate that students are deprived of their basic needs of education. Generally, learning facilities have been described as an effective tool for educational development that had a positive impact on students' learning ability and academic performance. Most of the schools had not the facilities of sick bay, toiletries, and first aid which give bad impacts on students. It was revealed that some of these facilities are not adequate such as football field, playgrounds, park and rooms etc.

7. Recommendations

Children are the future of any nation in a country. In educational area, most of the children are deprived from their rights that can play a major role to develop their education and learning. The school education system are deprived from the basic needs in Pakistan, like lack of basic infrastructure, lack of furniture, lack of washrooms and drinking water etc. which are necessary for getting better type of learning and education. In this regard, The Government should take following solid steps to improve the primary level of education or rural areas.

- The basic facilities of the education to the education to the students should be provided by the Government such as boundary wall, proper classrooms with furniture. Provision of purified drinking water, electricity and toilets are also compulsory need which have to be fulfilled in schools.

- There is a dire need to fulfill the all educational facilities including health, security, sports and educational environment to the better learning process.
- For the refreshment of the students, there should be the area of playgrounds in the schools.
- Proper medical facilities should be provided in primary schools by the Government for better growth and learning of students.
- Better availability of school facilities can make the students' performance better and learning environment easier and comfortable.
- Appreciation in class is also very important to motivate the students. It brings students towards best performance level in learning.
- All school facilities must be provided to promote the best quality of education and learning ability in students.
- Curriculum must be updated to the modern ages and current topics.
- Government and school administration urgently need to upgrade teaching facilities to fulfill with the latest educational school studies. Flip charts, models, and pictures and other material should be provided in schools of rural areas.
- The furniture should be durable and comfortable.
- In health issues first aid box should be provided in schools.

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