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A STUDY OF POPULATION GROWTH AWARENESS AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS OF MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT IN WEST BENGAL

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to assess the population growth awareness of higher secondary school teachers in relation to gender and locale of study. Survey method of research has been used in the present study. The researcher has done of his research work with using Random Sampling technique. The present research paper highlighted the population growth awareness among higher secondary levels school teachers of murshidabad District in West Bengal. The present research study has aimed to study gender wise and area wise the population growth awareness among higher secondary levels school teachers. For this research study a sample of one hundred higher secondary school teachers were randomly selected in and around Murshidabad district of West Bengal by the investigator out of which 50 male teachers and 50 female teachers. In this study attempts to highlights the ethics of Population growth awareness for higher secondary school teachers of murshidabad District in West Bengal. The study focused various intervention of population programme i.e. literacy, health, small family norms and population growth awareness. The data was analyzed using mean, standard deviation and 't'- test. The research paper bring to light that the Male Teachers and Female Teachers do differ significantly in their population growth awareness and male teachers have significantly more population growth awareness as compared to their female counterparts. The study uncover that the Urban teachers have significantly more population growth awareness as compared to their rural counterparts. The research paper also bring to light that the Urban male teachers significantly more population growth awareness as compared to their Urban female teachers. The study also uncover that the Rural male teachers and Rural female teachers do not differ significantly in their population growth awareness. Urban male teachers and Rural male teachers do differ significantly in their population growth awareness. Urban female teachers and Rural female teachers do differ significantly in their population growth awareness.

KEY WORDS: *Population Growth Awareness, Teacher, Gender, Higher Secondary School, Demographic Profile.*

INTRODUCTION

Education makes a man needful and perfect through awareness. India is the second highest populated country of the world. India possesses 2.4% of the total land area of the world whereas it accommodates 16% of the total population. India is a multi-cultural, multi-lingual, multi-religious, multi- social country of the world. So far as the population density is concerned it is mandatory to require to aware about the rapid growth of population & its consequences which are deeply influenced day to day life of the human development. Realizing potential of education for resolving the problems of growing rate of population the ministry launched a population education programme with effect from 1980 designed to introduce population education in the formal educational system. There are some activities i.e. curriculum & instructional development, training programmes, evaluation & research work etc. The Education Commission (1964-66) professed, "the destiny of India is now being shaped in her class- rooms". The population density of West Bengal is 1030 persons per square kilometer. While the population of India rose to 1.35 billion Individuals and the population of West Bengal rose to 95.41 million Individuals in the course of the recent 10 years and there has been an expansion of 181 million as indicated by the new registration, the statistics report uncovered a few characteristic in the count and features population state of West Bengal. Population explosion, environment pollution and illiteracy have the seriously drawn the attention of all concerned with the welfare and survival of mankind. Philippines Conference in 1972 defines, "Population education is the process of developing awareness and understanding of population situation as well as rational attitude and behavior towards that situation for the attainment of quality of life for the individual, the family, the community, the nation and world." Education places a great motivational force to perform for controlling over population. Suitable educational measure needs to adopt and promote desirable changes for the society. Population awareness creates an educational movement to understand the significance and benefits of small family norms which is very much necessary for the development of the family as a whole or an individual. Population explosion itself a great problem is more acute. After independence despite spectacular success in science, technology, agriculture, and industry we are still unable to taste the sweet fruit of development due to growth of population. The continuous Endeavour of the government to meet the growing needs of ever-growing population has quite affected the ecological equilibrium. To meet the human consumption, natural resources like coal, minerals, oil, forests etc. are going to be exhausted within 50 years. It is clearly visualized that, modern world without all these natural resources after 50 years. Ecological balance is the crying need for the betterment of the world. Literacy and its awareness is the only solution to resolve these problems and save the human society. In this context the researcher state the mind to accesses the population growth awareness regarding health, education and Socio- Environmental condition of Murshidabad district of West Bengal, India as a research work.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study is carried out to analyze population growth awareness of Higher Secondary School Teachers in relation to Gender and Locale of Study in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

- To study the population growth awareness among the higher secondary level school teachers in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.
- To study the population growth awareness among the male and female higher secondary level school teachers in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.
- To study the population growth awareness among the urban and rural higher secondary level school teachers in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDUY

In view of the above objectives, following hypotheses have been formulated:

Ho1: There is no significant difference in population growth awareness between male and female higher secondary level school teachers in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Ho2: There is no significant difference in population growth awareness between urban and rural higher secondary level school teachers in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Ho3: There is no significant difference in population growth awareness in between urban male and urban female in higher secondary level school teachers in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Ho4: There is no significant difference in population growth awareness in between rural male and rural female in higher secondary level school teachers in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Ho5: There is no significant difference in population growth awareness in between urban male and rural male in higher secondary level school teachers in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Ho6: There is no significant difference in population growth awareness in between urban female and rural female in higher secondary level school teachers in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

METHODOLOGY

Method and Procedure of the study:

In the nature of the study, the descriptive survey method of educational research is adopted for the completion of the present study. It has undoubtedly true that the descriptive survey method has been the most popular and most widely used research method in education.

Population:

Population of the study covers higher secondary school teachers at Berhampore Sadar, Jangipur and Kandi sub-division in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Sample:

For the present study a sample of 100 higher secondary school teachers was selected. Out of which 50 were male higher secondary school teachers, 50 were female higher secondary school teachers, 50 were rural higher secondary school teachers, 50 were urban higher secondary school teachers, 25 were urban male higher secondary school teachers, 25 were urban female higher secondary school teachers, 25 were rural male higher secondary school teachers and 25 were rural female higher secondary school teachers.

The representation of the sample as given below

Table No. 1: Demographic Sample Profile

Sample	Gender Wise		Total No. of Sample
	male	Female	
Urban Teachers	25	25	50
Rural Teachers	25	25	50
Total	50	50	100

Tools for data collection:

By keeping the Objectives and Hypothesis in the mind with the suitable sampling techniques investigator visited different schools to collect the data. To collect the data investigator is adopted the survey method. Population growth awareness questionnaire is prepared by the investigator with the help of expert research scholars and my

colleagues after completion of the polite study it was tested to identify the validity and reliability of the questionnaire. Population growth awareness questionnaire was self constructed tool.

Statistical Techniques Used:

For analyzing and interpretations the data Mean, Standard Deviation (SD), t-test have been computed.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

In order to measure the population growth awareness among the higher secondary school teachers in relation to gender and locale of study. "Self constructed tool" was used on selected sample teachers and t-value was computed. The detail analysis is given as per hypothesis.

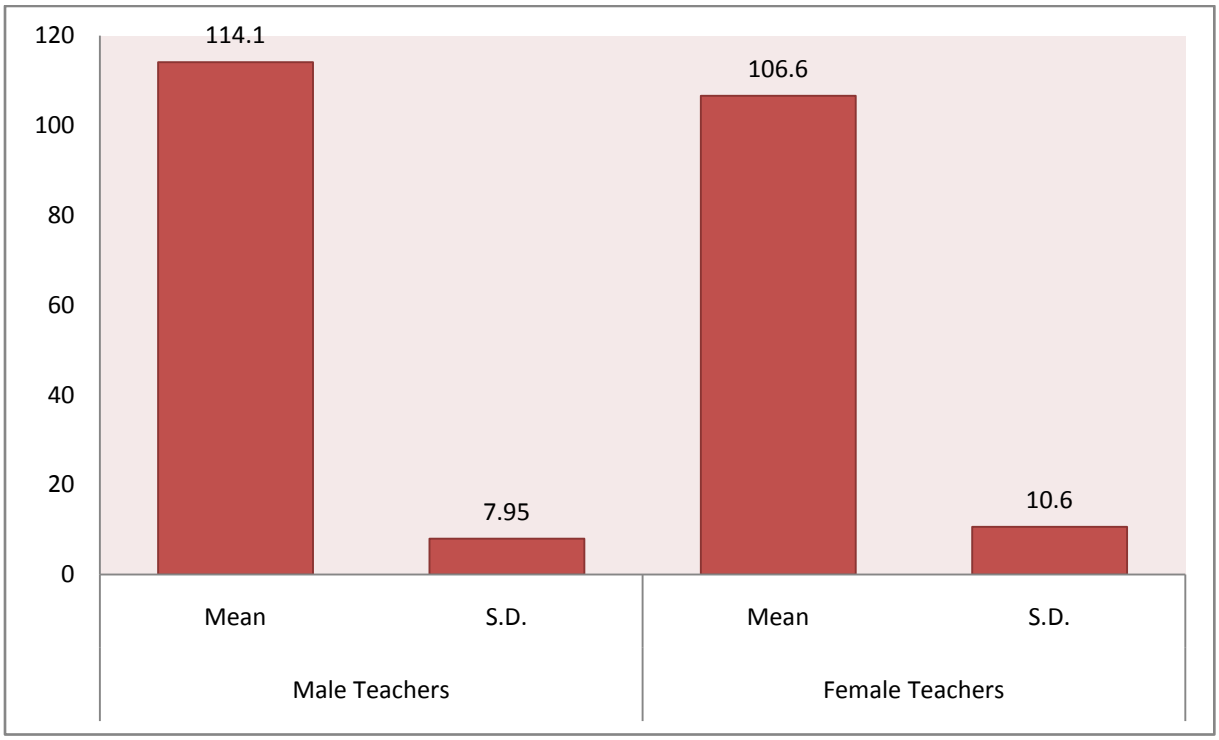
Hypothesis 1:

There is no significant difference in population growth awareness between male and female higher secondary level school teachers in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Table No.2: Levels of population growth awareness among the male and female higher secondary school teachers

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Degree of freedom	p-value	Level of significance	Result
Male Teachers	50	114.1	7.95	4.01	1000	2.58 at 0.01 & 1.96 at 0.05 level	At 0.01 & 0.05 level	Significant at both (0.05&0.01) levels of confidence
Female Teachers	50	106.6	10.6					

Figure -1: Levels of population growth awareness among the male and female higher secondary school teachers



The result in table no. 2 and figure 1, the calculated 't'-value 4.01 is greater than the table value (2.58) at 0.01 level and the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. It is found that there exists a significant difference in the level of population growth awareness among the male and female higher secondary school teachers at both (0.05 & 0.01) levels of significance.

The mean score of male teachers (114.1) is greater than the mean score of female teachers (106.6). It is inferred that the male teachers have higher awareness than female teachers regarding the population growth. Hence the null hypothesis Ho1 is rejected.

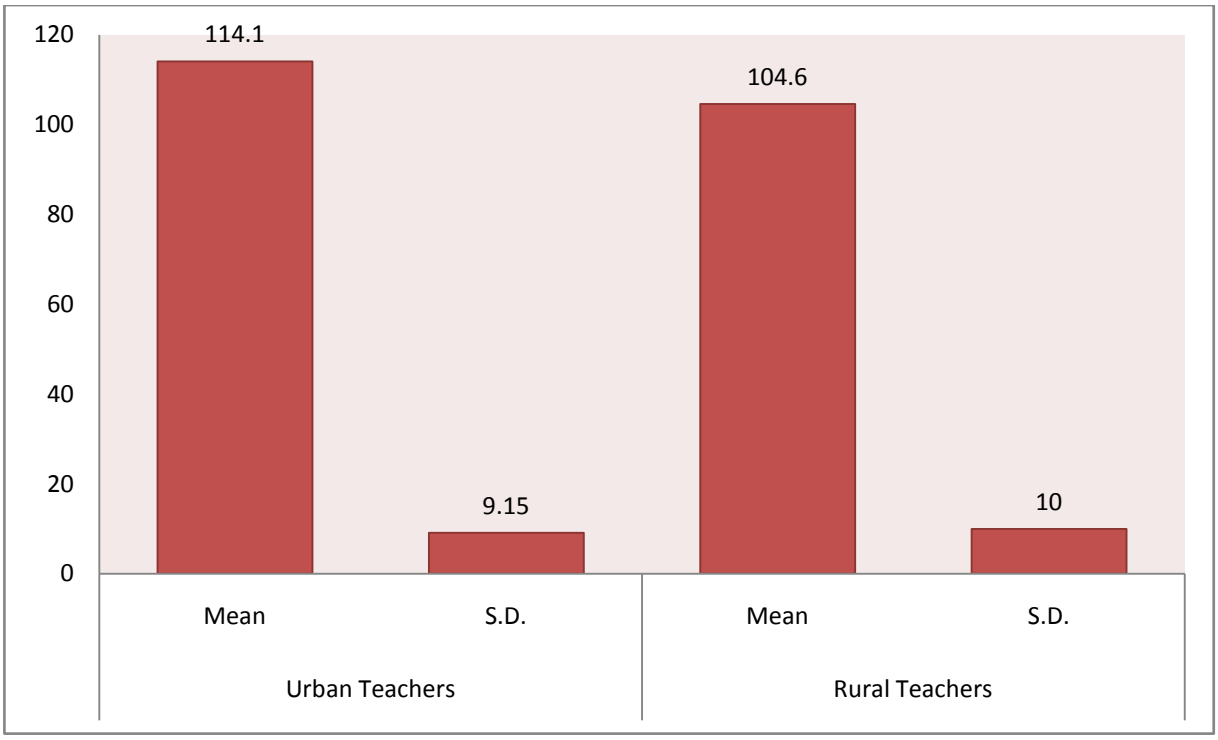
Hypothesis 2:

There is no significant difference in population growth awareness between urban and rural higher secondary level school teachers in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Table No.3: Levels of population growth awareness between urban and rural higher secondary level school teachers

Locale of Study	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Degree of freedom	p-value	Level of significance	Result
Urban Teachers	50	114.1	9.15	4.95	1000	2.58 at 0.01 & 1.96 at 0.05 level	At 0.01 & 0.05 level	Significant at both (0.05&0.01) levels of confidence
Rural Teachers	50	104.6	10.0					

Figure -2: Levels of population growth awareness between urban and rural higher secondary level school teachers



The result in table no. 3 and figure 2, the calculated 't'-value 4.95 is greater than the table value (2.58) at 0.01 level and the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. It is found that there exists a significant difference in the level of population growth awareness between urban and rural higher secondary school teachers at both (0.05 & 0.01) levels of significance.

The mean score of urban teachers (114.1) is greater than the mean score of rural teachers (104.6). It is inferred that the urban teachers have higher awareness than rural teachers regarding the population growth. Hence the null hypothesis Ho2 is rejected.

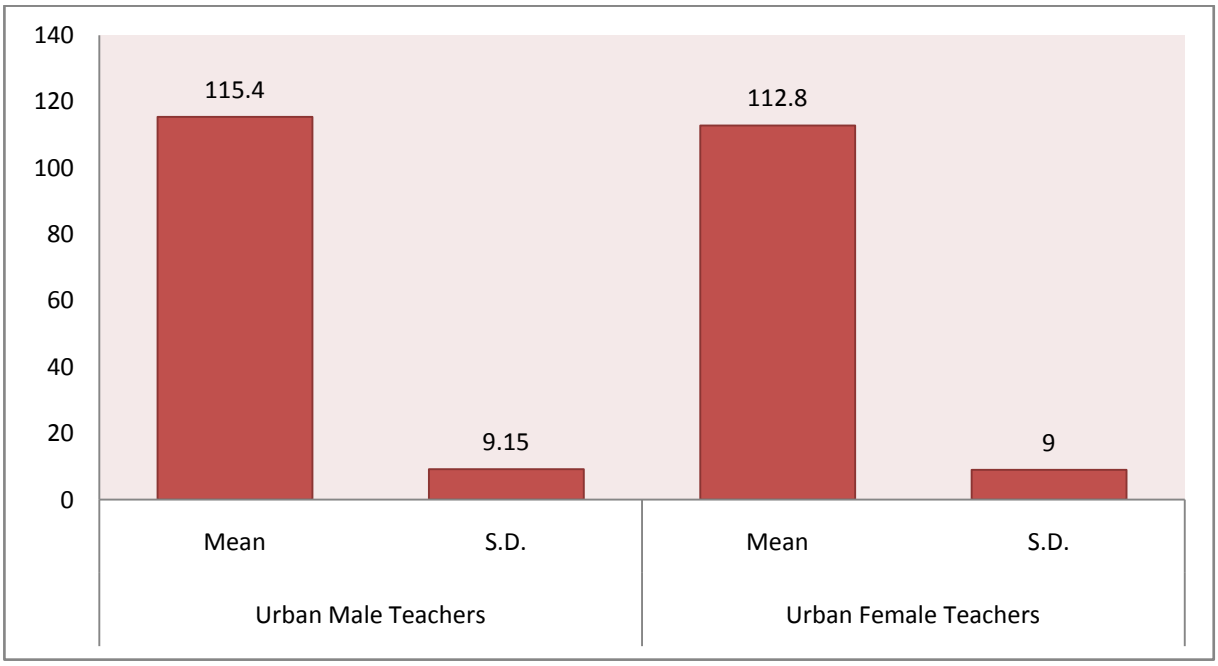
Hypothesis 3:

There is no significant difference in population growth awareness in between urban male and urban female in higher secondary level school teachers in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Table No.4: Levels of population growth awareness between urban male and urban female in higher secondary level school teachers

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Degree of freedom	p-value	Level of significance	Result
Urban Male Teachers	25	115.4	9.15	1.01	1000	2.58 at 0.01 & 1.96 at 0.05 level	At 0.01 & 0.05 level	Not Significant at both (0.05&0.01) levels of confidence
Urban Female Teachers	25	112.8	9.0					

Figure -3: Levels of population growth awareness between urban male and urban female in higher secondary level school teachers



The result in table no. 4 and figure 3, the calculated 't'-value 1.01 is less than the table value (2.58) at 0.01 level and the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. It is found that there is no significant difference in the level of population growth awareness between urban male teachers and urban female higher secondary school teachers at both (0.05 & 0.01) levels of significance.

The mean score of urban male teachers (115.4) is greater than the mean score of urban female teachers (112.8). It is inferred that the urban male teachers have higher awareness than urban female teachers regarding the population growth. Hence the null hypothesis Ho3 is accepted.

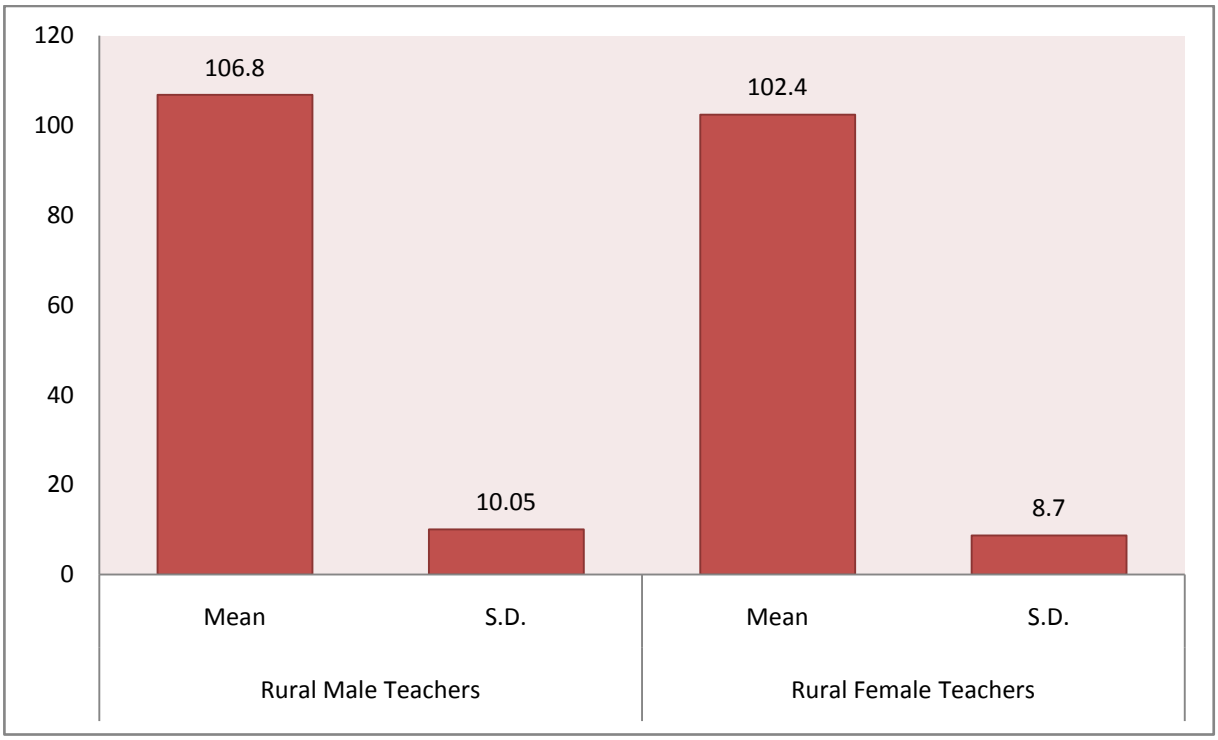
Hypothesis 4:

There is no significant difference in population growth awareness in between rural male and rural female in higher secondary level school teachers in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Table No.5: Levels of population growth awareness between rural male and rural female in higher secondary level school teachers

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Degree of freedom	p-value	Level of significance	Result
Rural Male Teachers	25	106.8	10.05	0.62	1000	2.58 at 0.01 & 1.96 at 0.05 level	At 0.01 & 0.05 level	Not Significant at both (0.05&0.01) levels of confidence
Rural Female Teachers	25	102.4	8.7					

Figure -4: Levels of population growth awareness between rural male and rural female in higher secondary level school teachers



The result in table no. 5 and figure 4, the calculated 't'-value 0.62 is less than the table value (2.58) at 0.01 level and the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. It is found that there is no significant difference in the level of population growth awareness between rural male teachers and rural female higher secondary school teachers at both (0.05 & 0.01) levels of significance.

The mean score of rural male teachers (106.8) is greater than the mean score of rural female teachers (102.4). It is inferred that the rural male teachers have higher awareness than rural female teachers regarding the population growth. Hence the null hypothesis Ho4 is accepted.

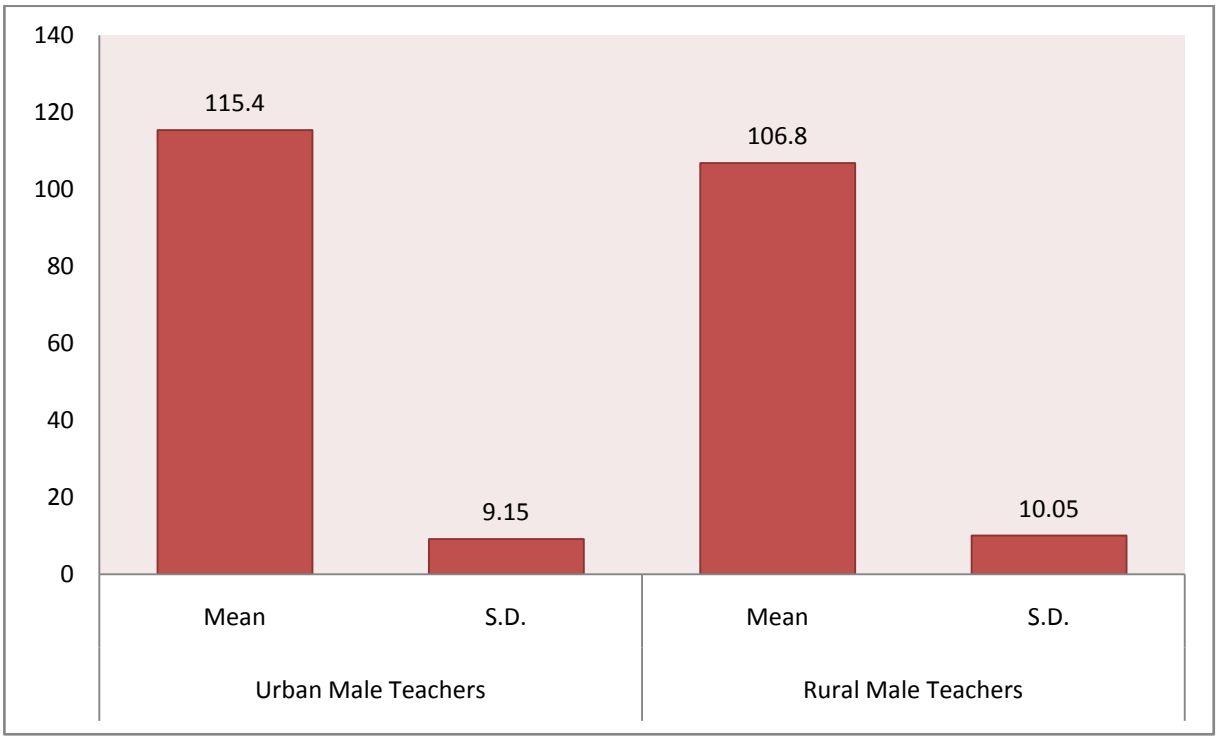
Hypothesis 5:

There is no significant difference in population growth awareness in between urban male and rural male in higher secondary level school teachers in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Table No.6: Levels of population growth awareness between urban male and rural male in higher secondary level school teachers

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Degree of freedom	p-value	Level of significance	Result
Urban Male Teachers	25	115.4	9.15	3.16	1000	2.58 at 0.01 & 1.96 at 0.05 level	At 0.01 & 0.05 level	Significant at both (0.05&0.01) levels of confidence
Rural Male Teachers	25	106.8	10.05					

Figure -5: Levels of population growth awareness between urban male and rural male in higher secondary level school teachers



The result in table no. 6 and figure 5, the calculated 't'-value 3.16 is greater than the table value (2.58) at 0.01 level and the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. It is found that there exists a significant difference in the level of population growth awareness between urban male and rural male higher secondary school teachers at both (0.05 & 0.01) levels of significance.

The mean score of urban male teachers (115.4) is greater than the mean score of rural male teachers (106.8). It is inferred that the urban male teachers have higher awareness than rural male teachers regarding the population growth. Hence the null hypothesis Ho5 is rejected.

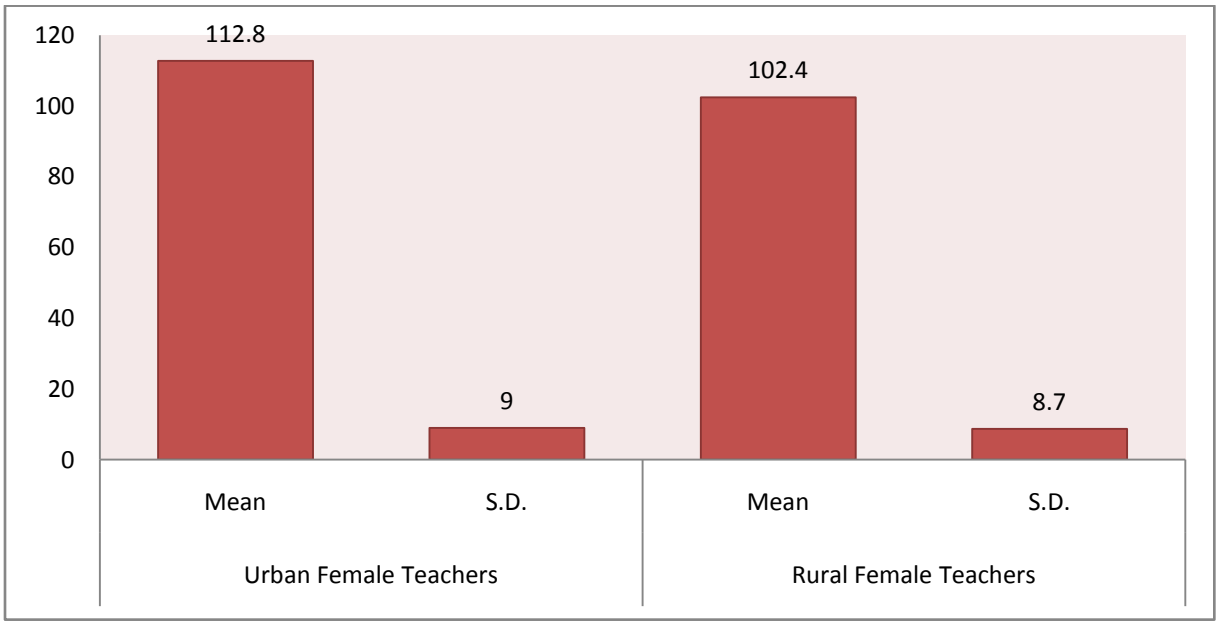
Hypothesis 6:

There is no significant difference in population growth awareness in between urban female and rural female in higher secondary level school teachers in Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Table No.7: Levels of population growth awareness between urban female and rural female in higher secondary level school teachers

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Degree of freedom	p-value	Level of significance	Result
Urban Female Teachers	25	112.8	9.0	4.16	1000	2.58 at 0.01 & 1.96 at 0.05 level	At 0.01 & 0.05 level	Significant at both (0.05&0.01) levels of confidence
Rural Female Teachers	25	102.4	8.7					

Figure -6: Levels of population growth awareness between urban female and rural female in higher secondary level school teachers



The result in table no. 7 and figure 6, the calculated 't'-value 4.16 is greater than the table value (2.58) at 0.01 level and the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. It is found that there exists a significant difference in the level of population growth awareness between urban female and rural female higher secondary school teachers at both (0.05 & 0.01) levels of significance.

The mean score of urban female teachers (112.8) is greater than the mean score of rural female teachers (102.4). It is inferred that the urban female teachers have higher awareness than rural female teachers regarding the population growth. Hence the null hypothesis Ho6 is rejected.

CONCLUSION:

Awareness can't be taught but it should be caught through practice in daily life. Teacher plays the vital role to execute and imparted population growth awareness in our society. In digital platform ICT media also plays the vital role to create awareness relating to health, literacy and population growth awareness. At last but not the least it is not only the access but the condition for success.

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