



POPULATION AWARENESS AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS OF DHEMAJI DISTRICT OF ASSAM: A STUDY

Dr. Ranu Pariyar¹ | Dr. Bhabagrahi Pradhan²

¹ Associate Professor, Department of Education, Dhemaji Commerce College, Assam.

² Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Jain Vishva Bharati Institute, (Deemed University), Ladnun, Rajasthan-341306

ABSTRACT

The present research paper highlighted the population awareness among higher secondary levels school teachers in Dhemaji District of Assam. The present study has aimed to study gender wise and area wise the population awareness among teachers. The present Research study encompasses among 50 male teachers and 50 female school teachers in Dhemaji District of Assam. The researchers have done their Research work with using Descriptive survey method and Random sampling techniques. In this study attempts to highlights the ethics of Population education awareness for secondary levels teacher of Assam in democratic country like India. The study focused various intervention of population programme i.e. literacy, health, small family norms, population growth awareness. The researcher used "t" test for calculating the significant means difference between male and female teachers of both urban and rural secondary schools. The group of investigators found that, urban teachers have more population awareness than rural teachers and Female teachers have more literacy and small family norms awareness than Male teachers.

KEY WORDS: Population Awareness, Demographic Profile, Gender, Higher Secondary School, Equilibrium.

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, and 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 classrooms". The population density of Assam is 497 persons per square kilometer. While the population of India rose to 1.21 billion 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 Assam.

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 behaviour 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.

Rationale of the study:

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 of the. 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 awareness regarding health, education and Socio-Environmental condition of Dhemaji district of Assam state, India as a research work.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To study the population awareness among the higher secondary level school teachers of Dhemaji District.
- To study the population awareness among the male and female higher secondary level school teachers of Dhemaji District.

- To study the population awareness among the urban and rural higher secondary level school teachers of Dhemaji District.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

Ho₁: There is no significant difference in population awareness between male and female higher secondary level school teachers of Dhemaji District.

Ho₂: There is no significant difference in population awareness between urban and rural higher secondary level school teachers of Dhemaji District.

Ho₃: There is no significant difference in population awareness in between urban male and urban female in higher secondary level school teachers of Dhemaji District.

Ho₄: There is no significant difference in population awareness in between rural male and rural female in higher secondary level school teachers of Dhemaji District.

Ho₅: There is no significant difference in population awareness in between urban male and rural male in higher secondary level school teachers of Dhemaji District.

Ho₆: There is no significant difference in population awareness in between urban female and rural female in higher secondary level school teachers of Dhemaji District.

Operational Definition:

Population Awareness:

Population awareness is an educational process in which a basic awareness about population problems and favorable attitudes towards a small family size are developed. Population awareness is required to control rapid population growth which leads the country in the form of development.

Population Education:

According to UNESCO population education is an educational programme which is necessary for the development of the nation. It provides for a study of population situation of the family, the community, national and world, which the purpose of developing in the student rational and responsible attitudes and behaviour towards the situation.

Higher Secondary level school teachers:

Higher Secondary level indicates the class in between IX to XII class on the age group of 14 to 17 years. In this higher secondary school teacher indicates PGT and trained graduate training teachers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Method used for the study:

The present research work is based on Descriptive survey. Self-made tools in the form of questionnaire in an evaluative form are prepared by the researcher for data collection. The researcher used Descriptive survey methods for compare different interventions i.e. gender and areas of Population awareness among senior secondary school teachers of Dhemaji district of Assam.

Population and Materials :

The total number of senior secondary level school teachers of Dhemaji District as the sources of Government of Assam as per Census 2011 are total 511 teachers with the compound of 391 teachers as the junior college teachers and 120 higher secondary or senior secondary school teachers. As per the demographic Data Source: high & higher secondary schools, Rastriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan (RAMSA), junior college, Directorate of higher secondary education , Assam. The researcher has drawn 50 male and 50 female senior secondary school teachers of Dhemaji district of Assam proportionately higher secondary level school teachers as a sample with using stratified random sampling techniques. The representation of the sample as given below:

The description has given as follows:

Table No. 1: Demographic Sample Profile

Sample	Gender Wise		Total No. of Sample
	Male	Female	
1. Urban Teachers	25	25	50
2. Rural Teachers	25	25	50
Total	50	50	100

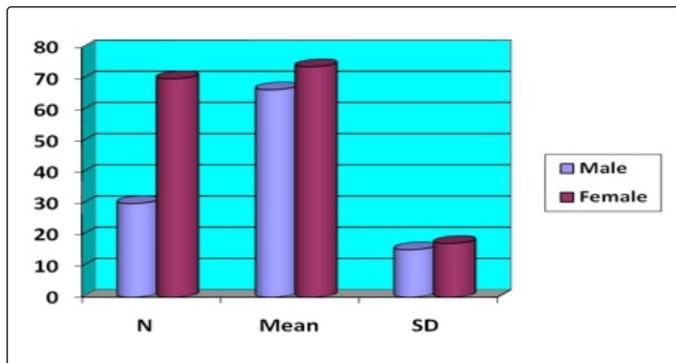
ANALYSIS OF DATA, INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

H₀: There is no significant difference in population awareness between male and female higher secondary level school teachers of Dhemaji District.

Table No. 2: Gender-wise Awareness Comparison of Male Teachers and Female Teachers

Gender	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Level of Significance
Male	50	114.1	7.95	1.87	4.01	Significant** at both levels 0.05 & 0.01
Female	50	106.6	10.6			

** Significant at both 99% and 95% confidence levels.



From the above description

$$df = N_1 + N_2 - 2 = 98$$

t' table value < t' calculated value

$$\begin{matrix} 0.05 \text{ Level} & 1.98 \\ \text{Level } 0.01 & 2.63 \end{matrix} < 4.01$$

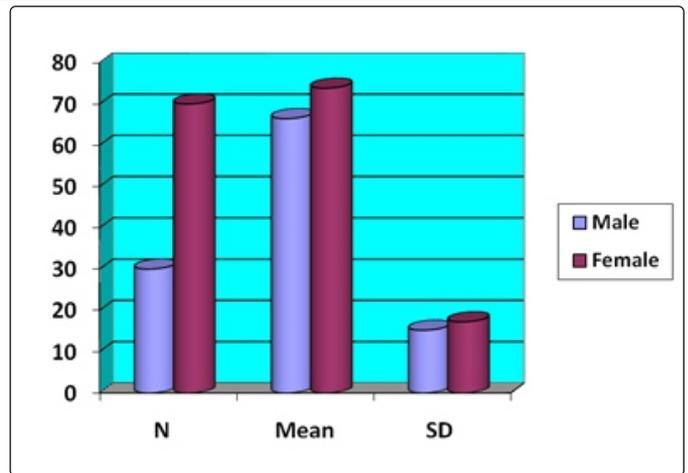
Thus, H₀ (null hypothesis) is significant and rejected at both confidence levels i.e. 0.01 (99%) and 0.05 (95%). The researcher found the conclusion that, there are highly significant difference between Male teachers and Female teachers in term of their awareness. It can be concluded that, Female teachers have more population awareness than male teacher's higher secondary level school teachers of Dhemaji District.

H₀: There is no significant difference in population awareness between urban and rural higher secondary level school teachers of Dhemaji District.

Table No. 3: Area-wise Awareness Comparison of urban Teachers and rural Teachers

Gender	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Level of Significance
Urban Teacher	50	114.1	9.15	1.92	4.95	Significant** at both levels 0.05 & 0.01
Rural Teacher	50	104.6	10.0			

** Significant at both 99% and 95% confidence levels.



From the above description

$$df = N_1 + N_2 - 2 = 98$$

t' table value < t' calculated value

$$\begin{matrix} 0.05 \text{ Level} & 1.98 \\ \text{Level } 0.01 & 2.63 \end{matrix} < 4.95$$

Thus, H₀ (null hypothesis) is significant and rejected at both confidence levels i.e. 0.01 (99%) and 0.05 (95%). The researcher found the conclusion that, there are highly significant difference between urban teachers and rural teachers in term of their awareness. It can be concluded that, urban teachers have more population awareness than rural teachers of higher secondary level school teachers of Dhemaji District. Again it is revealed that, possible due to the more external exposure for population awareness availing urban teachers than rural teachers.

H₀: There is no significant difference in population awareness in between urban male and urban female in higher secondary level school teachers of Dhemaji District.

Table No. 4

Gender	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Level of Significance
Urban Male	25	115.4	9.15	2.57	1.01	Not Significant** at both levels 0.05 & 0.01
Urban Female	25	112.8	9.0			

From the above description

$$df = N_1 + N_2 - 2 = 48$$

t' table value [0.01 = 2.68, 0.05 = 2.01]

It is revealed from the above that t' table value 2.68 & 2.01 > t' calculated value (1.01) in both 0.01 & 0.05 levels in the critical ratio of 99% & 95% confidence levels. So the research found that, the null hypothesis is accepted at both levels. The researcher found that, there are no differences between urban male teachers and urban female teachers in population awareness. It is revealed that both are highly awarded due to the urban area exposure and facility of media is concerned.

H₀: There is no significant difference in population awareness in between rural male and rural female in higher secondary level school teachers of Dhemaji District.

Table No. 5

Gender	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Level of Significance
Rural Male	25	106.8	10.05	7.07	0.62	Not Significant** at both levels 0.05 & 0.01
Rural Female	25	102.4	8.7			

From the above description

$$df = N_1 + N_2 - 2 = 48$$

t' table value [0.01 = 2.68, 0.05 = 2.01]

It is revealed from the above that t' table value 2.68 & 2.01 > t' calculated value (0.62) in both 0.01 & 0.05 levels in the critical ratio of 99% & 95% confidence levels. So the research found that, the null hypothesis is accepted at both levels. The researcher found that, there are no differences between rural male teachers and rural female teachers in population awareness. It is revealed that both are

very low rate of awareness due to the rural remote area where, very less exposure and poor facility of media is concerned.

H₀: There is no significant difference in population awareness in between urban male and rural male in higher secondary level school teachers of Dhemaji District.

Table No. 6

Gender	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Level of Significance
Urban Male	25	115.4	9.15	2.72	3.16	Significant** at both levels 0.05 & 0.01
Rural Male	25	106.8	10.05			

H₀₆: There is no significant difference in population awareness in between urban female and rural female in higher secondary level school teachers of Dhemaji District.

Table No. 7

Gender	N	Mean	SD	SED	't' Value	Level of Significance
Urban Female	25	112.8	9.0	2.50	4.16	Significant** at both levels 0.05 & 0.01
Rural Female	25	102.4	8.7			

From the above Table no.6 & 7 descriptions as below:

$$df = N_1 + N_2 - 2 = 48$$

't' table value [0.01 = 2.68, 0.05 = 2.01]

It is revealed from the above that 't' table value 2.68 & 2.01 < 't' calculated value 3.16 & 4.16 in both 0.01 & 0.05 levels in the critical ratio of 99% & 95% confidence levels. So the research found that, the null hypothesis is rejected at both levels. The researcher found that, there are differences between urban male & rural male teachers and urban female & rural female teachers in population awareness. It is revealed that urban male and female teachers both have very high rate of awareness than rural male and female teachers. It is occurs due to the rural remote area where, very less exposure and poor facility of media is concerned.

RESEARCH FINDINGS:

- Female teachers have more population awareness than male teacher's higher secondary level school teachers of Dhemaji District.
- Urban teachers have more population awareness than rural teachers of higher secondary level school teachers of Dhemaji District. Again it is revealed that, possible due to the more external exposure for population awareness availing urban teachers than rural teachers.
- The researcher found that, there are no differences between urban male teachers and urban female teachers in population awareness.
- It is revealed that both are very low rate of awareness due to the rural remote area where, very less exposure and poor facility of media is concerned.
- The researcher found that, there are differences between urban male & rural male teachers and urban female & rural female teachers in population awareness. It is found that urban male and female teachers both have very high rate of awareness than rural male and female teachers.

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 awareness in our society.

In digital platform ICT media also plays the vital role to create awareness relating to health, literacy and population awareness. At last but not the least it is not only the access but the condition for success

REFERENCES:

1. Choudhury, R. K. (2000): "Growth Trend of Population and its Characteristic Features in North Eastern Region," in B. Datta Ray (Ed), Population, Poverty and Environment in North East India, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi,
2. Dandekar, V. M. (1996): The Indian Economy 1947-92, Vol. H: Population, Poverty and Employment, Sage Publications, New Delhi,
3. Datta, S. (2000): "Population Growth and Natural Resource Base in Meghalaya, " in B. Datta, Ray (Ed), Population, Poverty and Environment in North East India, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi,
4. Datt, G. (1998): "Poverty in India and Indian States: An Update," in The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol41. No 2,
5. Indian Journal of Teacher Education (2005): "Anweshika", New Delhi, NCTE, Vol.-2, No.-2, Dec.2005.
6. Indian Journal of Training and Development (2002): "Training Tools and Methodolo-

- gies", New Delhi, Indian Society for Training and Development, Vol.-xxxii, No.-1, Jan-Mar.2002.
7. Indian Journal of Training and Development (2002): "Training Tools and Methodologies", New Delhi, Indian Society for Training and Development, Vol.-xxxii, No.-1, Jan-Mar.2002.
8. MHRD Draft Report, (2016) National Policy on Education (NPE), New Delhi
9. Mohan, R. (2011). "Teacher Education", PHI learning Pub., New Delhi.
10. Nayak, B.K. (1999). "Education in Emerging Indian Society", Brahmapur, Taratarini Pustakalaya publication, revised edition, Pp. 357-360.
11. NCTE Document (2005). "National curriculum Frame work for school Education NCF-2005", NCTE pub. New Delhi.
12. NCTE Document (2009) "National curriculum Frame work for Teacher Education NCFTE-2009: Towards Preparing Professional and Humane Teacher", NCTE pub. New Delhi.

Webliography:

13. <https://asacs.assam.gov.in/information-services/nacp-iv>
14. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Assam
15. <http://populationeducation.org/tags/philippines>