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Provision of Physical Facilities: A Comparative Study of Boys and Girls Colleges in Azad Jammu and Kashmir

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Abstract

The major purposes of this study were to compare the available physical facilities in boys and girls colleges. The study was descriptive in nature and survey design was used to conduct the research. A researcher constructed five point Likert scale questionnaire was used to collect the data. The study was delimited to district Kotli. 446 teachers who were teaching at college level in district kotli Azad Kashmir were the population of the study. 73 male and 73 female teachers were selected through disproportionate Stratified random sampling technique. Data were collected through personal visits and analyzed by using SPSS 23 version. The results of the study explored that all colleges have physical facilities that are assisting teachers and students but boys' colleges have more physical facilities as compared to the girls' colleges. It is recommended that government may provide modern physical facilities that may help students and teachers to create effective learning environment. It is also recommended that laboratories of colleges may be equipped with modern instruments and AV aids.

Key Words: *Physical Facilities, Students, College, Teachers, Learning, Infrastructure.*

Introduction

Education is process of imparting awareness, skills, knowledge, and development of capabilities in the workers. This is an essential part which makes the character, economic and social evolution of a country. Education is universally known as well because it gives economical profits asin shape of investment in human capital development which raises the productive capacity of its citizens by contributing to a future of a country (Woodhall, 2004).

UNESCO (2002) stated that education is a sign of level of development of country. Education is known as a fundamental human right universally. The Human Rights Charter stated education as one of the fundamental

rights of human. This indicates that quality of education available with the acquiring of universal involvement in education will be fundamentally dependent upon the current education quality. To become the skillful as well as responsible citizenship, schools support the students to develop and acquire knowledge, skills as well as values. An individual who uses all these techniques can attain educational results (Earthman, 2006).

Hence, policy makers as well as analysts alike should also find the matter of quality difficult to ignore. A skilled and well educated student who can face the problem within the area nicely is made by the Quality education system. Desired qualities like good ethics must be impose through this system .Life decision/ chances of students are strongly affected by the quality of their education.

Objectives of the Study

1. To check the availability of physical facilities at college level.
2. To seek the teachers perception towards the importance of physical facilities at college level.
3. To compare physical facilities in both boys and girls colleges.

Research Questions

1. To what extent, physical facilities are available at college level?
2. What is teachers' perception towards the importance of physical facilities at college level?
3. What is the difference between the availability of physical facilities in boys and girls colleges.

Delimitations of the Study

1. The study was delimited to teachers of govt. colleges of district kotli Azad Kashmir

Literature Review

Physical Facilities

Physical facilities do not only mean the building system and physical structure. The facilities also consists of supplies and materials, equipments as well as playground, area for outdoor learning which is provided to the institutions in the shape of physical and human resources to provide the education. Colleges and schools are the basic institutions of the modern formal education system. These institutions play a special role for the building of personality of a person for example development of his behavior and pleasant growth and modification of the whole organization through efficient and effective teaching/learning process. This requires the suitable use of enough facilities and instructional materials is one of the main factors of the quality of education. Doubtlessly, teaching/learning could be more effective and efficient and if it is assisted by different important teaching/learning materials. Briefly, the word physical facility consists of i) college building, ii) college grounds, iii) instructional and teaching/learning equipments As well as iv) physical arrangements and provision for professional growth/development (Okoro, 2011).

In each teaching learning process physical facilities are essential for the betterment of its efficiency and effectiveness. Ehiametalor (2001) stated that physical facilities are functional inputs of every teaching learning process. For effective as well as valuable teaching learning process educational goals and physical facilities ought to be view very closely inter connected. For such physical facilities represents teaching learning circumstances, which has wonderful impacts on the comfort, safety, as well as performance of the pupil. Adequate availability of physical resources means to make maximum accessibility in this regard for effective teaching learning process in

colleges. As Adesina (1980) supported this view that by persevering that manager opening of new-fangled schools should anywhere to to be had rules on availability of physical resources (Woodhall, Hernes & Beeby, 2004).

Okoro (2011) claimed that maximum funds should be provided to both public and private colleges to make enough accessibility of physical facilities to increase college outcomes as well as to upgrade any teaching learning process. Okoro (2011) also suggested in his another study that accessibility of enough physical facilities which must be skillfully maintained as well as utilized according to demand and need of the situation must be helpful for teachers in their teaching and students for their better understanding (Asiyai, 2012).

Need of Physical Facilities

The design of building of the institution as well as the providing of others physical facilities cannot assure that the educational program will be a better one, but a poorly planned facility can greatly demote the improvement of a very good program in all areas of the curriculum. Boles (1965) in his research highlighted the value of a thorough study of the curriculum as a basis for a school building program he writes. Study of curriculum is important for all types of school constructions as it contain a process of illustrating the predefined experiences to be had by girls as well as boys in school facilities. Without this, the special curriculum needs of a particular school community might be neglected."Physical facilities must cover all the requirement of several subjects being taught in school the age and level of educations well as number of students (Cheng, 2006).

Repair and Maintenance of Physical Facilities

Renew the facilities according to the changes in curriculum as well as according to the requirement the staff and students.

Replacing physical Facilities when they become irreparable

After providing physical facilities all efforts should be done to see that the equipments are properly used to a maximum degree. According to an educational innovation and the institutional plan Reida, G. W. (1965) stated: " An essential consideration for design is not the listing of activates to be housed, but crystal-ball exploration in to tends, methods, as well as new programs that will have a present as well as future in flamenco on the types of planned facilities". Regarding the significance of library, physical facilities must be planned in such a way that it also takes care of the future developments in schools education. Library must be an essential element. Those books should be selected which can help the students as well as teachers in enhancing their knowledge and Teachers-learning skills (Adesina, 2010).

Needs of physical facilitates

Needs of physical facilitates at elementary level are different from those of secondary level. Universities and Colleges require completely different physical facilities. Technical and vocational education needs facilities, which are drastically at variance with those of general education. Educational Facilities include the physical facilities of an educational institution and they mostly deal with the school equipment, school building, furniture, Library as well ad laboratories. The researcher however has added to providing teachers to the schools as a facility because no educational institution can be of repute without its teachers (Brown & Norberg, 2005).

Methods and Materials

The study was descriptive in nature and survey method was used to conduct the research. 446 teachers who were teaching at college level in district kotli Azad Kashmir were the population of the study. Random sampling

technique was used to select the sample. The researcher constructed five point Likert scale questionnaire for the collection of data. Data were collected through personal visits and analyzed by using SPSS 23 version. The researcher applied mean, standard deviation and independent sample t-test for the analysis of data.

Results

Table 1: Availability of physical facilities at college level

No	Physical Facilities	Mean	SD
01	Building	4.5	.872
02	Electricity	4.0	1.189
03	Play ground	3.2	1.356
04	Furniture	3.1	.952
05	Washroom	2.9	1.235
06	Laboratories	2.7	1.198
07	A V aids	2.4	1.195
08	Library	1.2	1.253
09	Water	1.1	1.352
10	Heater/fan	1	0.962

Descriptive statistics were used to explore the availability of physical facilities in the public colleges. Above table shows that college building is the most available physical facility and library is the less available physical facility for the students at college level. The scores of building were; M=4.5and SD= .872, the scores of electricity were; M=4.0 and SD= 1.189, the scores of play ground were; M=3.2 and SD= 1.356, the scores of furniture were; M=3.2 and SD= 1.356, the scores of washroom were; M=2.9 and SD= 1.235, the scores of laboratories were; M=2.7and SD= 1.198, the scores of AV aids were; M=2.4 and SD= 1.195 , the scores of library were; M=4.0 and SD= 1.189, the scores of water were; M=1.1 and SD= 1.352 and the scores of heater/fan were; M=1 and SD=0.962.

Table 2: Teacher's perception towards the importance of physical facilities

No.	Statement	SDA	DA	UD	A	SA
01	College building is basic necessity	2%	5%	10%	40%	43%
02	Electricity is basic need of the colleges	10%	15%	20%	30%	25%
03	Playground may be the part of every college	15%	10%	8%	32%	35%
04	Furniture is the main requirement of a college	5%	3%	10%	45%	37%
05	Washrooms are the main necessity of every college	2%	1%	7%	35%	55%
06	Laboratories are the essential component of college	5%	8%	17%	32%	38%
07	Classrooms may be equipped with modern AV aids	3%	2%	5%	20%	30%
08	Library is the much needed part of the college	3%	2%	5%	40%	50%
09	Water may be available in college permanently	1%	2%	5%	41%%	51%
10	Fan/ heater is basic requirement of any institute	12%	10%	20%	23%	35%

Table 2 shows that; most of the respondents (92%) were agreed with the statement that "College building is basic necessity", most of the respondents (55%) were agreed with the statement that "Electricity is basic need of the colleges", most of the respondents (68%) were agreed with the statement that "Playground may be the part of every college", most of the respondents (82%) were agreed with the statement that "Furniture is the main requirement of a college", most of the respondents (90%) were agreed with the statement that "Washrooms are the main necessity of every college". Most of the respondents (70%) respondents were agreed with the

statement that "Laboratories are the essential component of college", most of the respondents (50%) were agreed with the statement that "Classrooms may be equipped with modern AV aids", most of the respondents (90%) were agreed with the statement that "Water may be available in college permanently", most of the respondents (92%) were agreed the statement "Fan/ heater is basic requirement of any institute"

Table 3: Comparison between physical facilities of Boys and Girls Colleges

No.	Facilities	N	M(B)	SD(B)	M(B)	SD(G)	T	df	sig
01	Building	73	4.2451	.872	3.561	1.150	0.640	144	.000
02	Electricity	73	3.8310	.792	3.125	1.154	-0.745	144	.459
03	P. Ground	73	4.0423	.745	1.8421	1.213	0.899	144	.000
04	Furniture	73	4.1268	.653	2.7368	1.284	1.835	144	.000
05	Washroom	73	2.3380	1.229	3.9474	1.715	-1.126	144	.000
06	Laboratory	73	3.9296	.780	3.7368	1.408	0.791	144	.152
07	A V aids	73	4.0423	.664	2.1053	1.048	-0.322	144	.000
08	Library	73	3.2254	1.148	3.1053	1.370	0.388	144	.000
09	Water	73	3.8592	.914	4.1053	1.048	-1.010	144	.000
10	Heater/fan	73	4.321	.92695	4.215	1.456	1.120	144	.367

Table 3 shows that there is a significance difference between Availability of building, playground, furniture, washrooms, AV aids, library and water. The scores of building for boys colleges were; N= 73, M= 4.2451, SD=.872 and scores of building for girls colleges were; N=73, M= 3.561, SD= 1.150. t= (144) 0.640 and p=.000<0.05, the scores of play ground for boys colleges were; N= 73, M= 4.0423, SD=.745 and scores of play ground for girls colleges were; N=73, M= 1.8421, SD= .81.213. t= (144) .899 and p=.000<0.05, the scores of furniture for boys colleges were; N= 73, M= 4.1268, SD=.653, and the scores of furniture for girls colleges were; N=73, M= 2.7368, SD= 1.28. t= (144) .1.835 and p=.000<0.05, the scores of washrooms for boys colleges were; N= 73, M= 2.3380, SD=.1.229 and scores of washrooms for girls colleges were; N=73, M= 3.9474, SD= 1.715. t= (144) -1.126 and p=.000<0.05, the scores of AV aids for boys colleges were; N= 73, M= 4.0425, SD=..664, and scores of AV aids for girls colleges were; N=73, M= 2.1053, SD= 1.048 t= (144) -0.32 and p=.000<0.05, the scores of library for boys colleges were; N= 73, M= 3.2254, SD=.1.148, and scores of library for girls colleges were; N=73, M= 3.1053, SD=1.370. t= (144) 0.388 and p=.000<0.05 and the scores of water for boys colleges were; N= 73, M= 3.8592, SD=.914, and scores of water for girls colleges were; N=73, M= 4.1053, SD= 1.048 t= (144) -1.010 and p=.000<0.05. Table 3 shows that there is no significance difference between availability of electricity, laboratory and Heater/ fan. The scores of electricity for boys colleges were; N= 73, M= 3.8310, SD=.792 and scores of electricity for girls colleges were; N=73, M= 3.125, SD=1.154. t= (144) 0.745 and p= .459 >0.05, the scores of laboratory for boys colleges were; N= 73, M= 3.9296, SD= .780 and scores of laboratory for girls colleges were; N=73, M= 3.7368, SD=1.408. t= (144) 0.791and p = .152 >0.05 and the scores of heater/fan for boys colleges were; N= 73, M=4.321, SD= .926 and scores of heater/fan for girls colleges were; N=73, M= 4.215, SD=1.456. t= (144) 1.120 and p = .367 >0.05.

Discussion

The results of the current study were very much similar with the results of the study conducted by Earthman in 2002; he conducted a research in his native hometown and concluded that physical facilities play important role in the uplift of an institute.

Another research conducted by Asiyai in 2012 to find out the relation of physical facilities on academic performance of the students and the results of the study showed that the physical facilities have positive relation with performance of the students.

According to Likoko (2013) the quality and availability of institutional facilities experienced by a learner determines the quality of education. Additionally, he emphasized that, the quality and quantity of institution resources can affect the quality of education and students performance. Findings of this research also explore that physical facilities are essential for any college in order to improve teaching learning process.

Conclusions

1. It is concluded that boys and girls colleges have buildings, electricity, play grounds, furniture, washrooms, laboratories, AV aids, libraries, water and heater/fan regarding physical facilities.
2. It is concluded that the physical facilities such as have buildings, electricity, play grounds, furniture, washrooms, laboratories, AV aids, libraries, water and heater/fan are important for teaching learning process.
3. It is concluded that boys colleges have more physical facilities such as buildings, electricity, play grounds, furniture, laboratories, libraries and heater/fan whereas, girls colleges have more physical facilities such as AV aids and water.

Recommendations

1. It is recommended that missing physical facilities such boundary walls, examination halls, technical education sections, game rooms and transport etc. may be arranged for the institutions at first priority in order to equip colleges with modern demands.
2. It is recommended that physical facilities may be made available to every institute as these facilities play an important role in making teaching learning environment attractive and effective.
3. Boys' colleges may strengthen their libraries and girls colleges may strengthen their play ground according to the demand of the students as play grounds add a lot of in the social skills of the students.

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