

---

# An Evaluative Study on the Administration of District Institute of Education and Training

Mr. Zacharias Tirkey<sup>1</sup> & Ms Parama Jyoti Narzary<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, University of Science & Technology, Meghalaya

<sup>2</sup>Research Scholar, University of Science & Technology, Meghalaya

---

**Abstract:** *To promote-equality it will be necessary to provide for equal opportunity to all not only on access. But also in the conditions for success' (NPE. 1986). The concept of national system of education envisages access for all students. Irrespective of caste, Creed, location and sex. To educate comparable quality the DIETs in all aspects of their work would have to give primary attention to promotion of education of the Minorities, Handicapped. Other educationally disadvantaged groups working children, slum dwellers, inhabitants of hilly areas, desert and other inaccessible areas etc. DIET has been created with the view to bring qualitative transformation in the quality of life of the community. It will be an attempt to energize the educational priorities of the following groups: (1) Girls and women. (2) Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. (3) Climate of the district by providing rich training and resources and improving the professional competence of teachers and other educational functionaries. The mission of the institute is to ensure sustainable quality education to all and also to enhance and review the teacher education in line with the needs and aspiration of society.*

## 1.0 Introduction

DIET is the most significant educational intervention in the country, while the NCERT came up in the 1960s and the State Council of Education Research and Training came up in 1970s. The need for a third tier of training and resource support structure, right at the district level was genuinely felt in order to improve the quality of basic education as result DIETs were set up in almost all the districts of all states in the country. Government of India gave top priority to elementary education. Different education commissions were constituted which submitted the reports and on the basis of their findings the Government made drastic change in the education policy. In the beginning education was a state subject but through an amendment in the constitution in 1976 the subject of education was put on the concurrent list. As a result the state government as well as central government now

collectively frames a particular education policy and National Education Policy 1986, introduced a new pattern of recommendation of National Education Policy 1986.

### 1.1 Aims of DIET

- a) To provide high level of education and knowledge to students.
- b) To educate as 10+2+3 system, Establishment of DIET is based on the provide information of new and upcoming technologies to the student.
- c) To encourage students for research and development.
- d) To provide carrier guidance through eminent personalities from academics and industries.
- e) To organize seminars, guest lectures and industrial training for the students.
- f) To develop personality and inculcate practical knowledge among the students.

### 1.2 Justification of the Study

The constitution of India under Article 45 made it obligatory to the part of the Government for providing free and compulsory education to all children until they complete the age of fourteen years. It also gave emphasis for 100% literacy. As training plays a crucial role in teachers development. The study has been carried out to study the role played by DIETs in improving the knowledge and skills of in-service elementary school teacher's. The main findings are:- In-service training programmed organized by DIETs help to improve the teaching learning process, refreshing knowledge and improving teaching skills among teachers. These study help the institution to improve in a better perspectives. Field Interaction, Resource Support, Research and Action Research, Pre-Service Training, In-Service Training, Support for Adult and Non-Formal Education, Dissemination of ideas that will lead to knowledge is the need of the hour and this is emphasised in the district Institutions of Education for the resource building and capacity development of the human resource in education. So, this particular study will enhance the productivity of the very institute in terms of sustaining knowledge at the grassroots level of learning. This is vital for the

qualitative development in the nation as India stands quantitatively distinct in Higher Education.

## 2.0 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the present study are the followings:

- a) To study the management system of DIET.
- b) To find out the system of training provided to the teachers.
- c) To find out the financing system of DIET.
- d) To find out the teaching learning methodology in DIET.
- e) To suggest measures for the effective development of DIET.

## 3.0 Methodology

### 3.1 Design of the Study

The researcher used field survey method for this particular study.

### 3.2 Population of the study

**Table 3.2: Population of the Study**

Members	Male	Female	Total
Staff	27	6	33
Student	77	165	242
Total	104	171	275

The population of the study comprises of the staff: Male 27 and 6 female, students: male 77 and female 165 which give a total of 275.

### 3.3 Sample Size of the Study

The sample size for this present study is 150. The data was collected only from 150 official staffs, students and teachers of the Institute.

**Table 3.3: Sample of the Study**

Members	Male	Female	Total
Staff	23	3	26
Student	44	80	124
Total	67	83	150

### 3.4 Tools of the Study

The researcher used questionnaire method for collecting the data. The questionnaire consisted of both open and close ended questions.

### 3.5 Data collection of the Study

The researcher distributed the questionnaire to the teachers, official staff and the student of the institute. And after the questionnaire is filled the researcher will go and collect data personally.

### 3.6 Statistical techniques used in Study

After the questionnaire is collected the researcher analyzed the data by using simple average, percentages.

## 4.0 Findings

The following findings are arranged with the objectives which are extracted from the analysis and from field observations that had been carried out from DIET, Kokrajhar, Assam, India which are given below:-

### 4.1 Findings for the Objective 1

- a) The Principal is the head administrator in managing the administration of DIET, Kokrajhar. Working of management system in DIET is effective as 62.10% of both male and female agreed with the effective management system.
- b) There are development programmes carried out in the DIET, Kokrajhar in the process of capacity building programmed, training, seminar, workshops, one day programmed etc.
- c) It is found out that there is no co-ordination among the staff members.
- d) The training system provided to the teacher is effective and there is proper budgeting in the management system.

### 4.2 Findings for the Objective 2

- a) It is found out that the training system provided to the teacher is effective in DIET, Kokrajhar.
- b) Trainer in the DIET, Kokrajhar is recruited mainly in the process of Nomination and Entrance Test. The training system provided are of two kinds service and in-service.
- c) The trainers are not appointed in a year as they are appointed by the APSC i.e., (there should be vacancy for appointment in institute).

### 4.3 Findings for the Objective 3

- a) There is no committee on finance for the administration in DIET, Kokrajhar but financial provisions are allotted for teachers in the form of medical aid.
- b) It is found out that the DIET, Kokrajhar had no provision of funds from the centre, but the funds are raised from the State of Assam.

### 4.4 Findings for the Objective 4

- a) Training assessment carried out in DIET, Kokrajhar are both teacher evaluation and learner evaluation, there are various methods adapted in the institute like lecture method, demonstration method but it has been found out that Project/Seminar method is mostly emphasized in this institute.
- b) The DIET, Kokrajhar had provisions of proper materials for effective learning and well furnished library.
- c) Training in DIET, Kokrajhar helps the teachers in qualitative experience.
- d) There is some evidence of no improvement in DIET, Kokrajhar in teaching learning process.

### 5.0 Suggestions

From the entire study of the different aspects of the administration in DIET, Kokrajhar and the researcher's analysis, findings, field observations, the following suggestions are illustrated below:

- a) The institution can have co-ordination among the staff members. It will help to make an effective administration system.
- b) There can be committee on finance for the administration, so that the committee can handle the funds with proper budget.
- c) There can be sufficient faculties as only 13 teachers are handling 7 departments and there can be more grand- in -aid and external sources for effective development.
- d) There can be improvement in infrastructure facilities as there is lack of rooms for the classes.
- e) They can maintain proper sanitation and hygiene in case of drinking water, dustbin can be provided inside the class and at campus and proper washrooms can be arranged.
- f) The administration can make provisions for residential girls' hostel for girls students.
- g) Projects can be submitted to receive financial assistance from the centre.
- h) Implementation of ICT can be made available in the process of teaching learning.
- i) Supply of sufficient books and materials must be done for teaching learning.
- j) The management can see to the development of well-equipped library.
- k) The teacher and the staff can be given training so that proper attitudes for teaching learning is developed.
- l) The management can develop proper teacher assessment mechanisms.
- m) The staff and the teachers can adopt and use various methods of teaching such as demonstrative method, lecture method, field trip method besides project and seminar method.

### 6.0 Conclusion

To sum up, the present study reveals the fact that the DIET, Kokrajhar is an important Educational Institution that provide trainees a higher education both in service and in-service (Elementary School Teacher), it also helps the primary teacher to adopt more knowledge regarding their way of teaching process and motivating students in terms of study, serves as an evaluation centre for elementary schools and programmed, it also deals with specific problems of the district in achieving the objectives in the areas of elementary and adult education. The facilities available in the DIET, Kokrajhar are library, laboratory, educational technology display room, computer, furniture etc. which can be made in full

use of the institute. The administration and the teachers can make the DIET, Kokrajhar a wonderful learning institution where teaching-learning is done in unison so to bring proper growth and development in the region by promoting qualitative expansion.

### 7.0 Reference

- Agarwal, J. C. *Education and Development in Modern India*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. (2006)
- Arulsamy, S. 'Sarabha Shiksha Abhiyan' (Education for All), *Educational Innovations And Management* New Delhi: Neelkamal Publication Pvt Ltd. Educational Publishers, 1<sup>st</sup> Ed 2010 pp 65-68, 2010.
- Das, R. C. 'Impact of School Conditions on Primary Education,' in *Fourth Survey of Research in Education* Vol. II (1978-1983). M.B.Buch. Assam, 1974.
- Dash, B. N. 'Universalisation of Primary Education,' *Teacher and Education in the Emerging India* Society, Vol. I. Hyderabad: Neelkamal Publications Pvt Ltd., Pp. 762-763, 2003.
- Devi, R.P. & Swain, Bimal Charan, 'Elementary Education Examination Reforms.' *Edu Tracks*, Vol. 9, No. 9 May 2010: pp. 14.
- Kothari C.R. *Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques*, 2<sup>nd</sup> revised edition, New Age International Publishers.
- Mohanty, J. *Primary and Elementary Education*. New Delhi: NCERT Publication, 2002.
- Safaya R.N., Bhatia, B.D. *Modern Theory and Principles of Education*, New Delhi: Published by Dhanpat Rai Publishing Company, 2006.
- Sharma, V. S. 'Enrollment & Attendance of Pupils in Elementary Schools of Udaipur District,' in *Third Survey of Research in Education*, Vol. II (1978-1983), M.B. Buch, NCERT, New Delhi, 1977.