

Disparity between Investment and Achievement at Secondary Schools of Rupandehi, Nepal

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Abstract

Five schools: Sainamaina Secondary School, Janakalyan Secondary School, Parroha Secondary School, Durga Bhawani Secondary School and Paschim Parroha Secondary School, Rupandehi, Nepal have been purposively selected and studied to find out the disparity between investment at schools and rate of return from the schools in the form of achievement level. This study reveals that there exists a gap between investment and achievement. The findings showed the grim picture of the rate of return. Competitive doing, motivating working condition, and cooperative and academic principal make the schools worth. The existing disparity between funding and achievement at Secondary Schools can be bridged up through planning and implementation.

Index terms— investment, process, rate of return, achievement, disparity, planning, implementation.

1 I. Introduction

his paper presents the existing strategies and ratio of investment and the level of achievement at the secondary schools of Sainamaina Municipality, Rupandehi. Investment is the total physical and monetary expenditure allocated for the sake of effective achievement. The techniques of teaching and evaluation, administrative mechanism, evaluation, and evaluation system perform principal role in the determination of achievement. The strategies adopted for academic improvement have all failed to satisfy the people's demand. The satisfaction of the guardian is the prime quality marker in which most of the schools are unsuccessful. However, the schools under study failed to get the social recognition.

This paper observes five government-aided schools through purposive sampling to find out the difference between the outlay and the output achieved. It points out the effort that has been made so far to encompass the overall upliftment of the school level education. Since the time school education started in Nepal, there has been an intensive effort from the side of the government to make school-level education fruitful and productive. Much effort has been made to make the endowment goal-oriented and cost-effective. However, the level of achievement did not increase according to the target of the government.

Rupandehi lies in the western part of Nepal. It has one Sub-Metropolitan Municipality, five Municipalities and Nine Rural Municipalities. Among Funding should bring the desired outcome, which, is possible to achieve through planning and implementation. As an individual decides for enrollment, he assumes for the expected benefits and costs involved after getting admission. It is the case about physical and human resource backing in schooling. Endowment should bring about a positive result, which is possible to achieve through the implementation of the innovative techniques. Jones (2010, p.3) defines funding, "The field of investments, therefore, involves the study of investment process. Investment is concerned with the management of an investor's wealth, which is the sum of current income and the present value of all future income". The process of funding decides the result of the endowment. It requires return, which is possible only when processing is accomplished through a planning.

The baking process needs to assume the expected outcome from the target school. ??ayo (2003, p.6) states the purpose of endowment, "An investment is made because the investor anticipates a return. The total return

1 I. INTRODUCTION

45 of an investment is what the investor earns. This may be in the form of income, such as dividends and interests,
46 or the form of capital gains, or appreciation if the asset's price rises". The rate of return after funding is the
47 primary requirement because the wealth transfers from one sector to the next. Whether it is in school education
48 or any other company, investment demands high or at least an average rate of return.

49 The learning environment, virtual classroom, the principal of the school, and maximum utilization of the
50 resources are the primary factors that determine the improvement of the achievement level of school. Learning
51 with curiosity brings a permanent change in learners. De Simone and Werner (2012, p.56) define learning "as
52 a relatively permanent change in behavior". Highlighting the importance of human resource development, they
53 maintain that "employees must also use it on the job to improve performance" (76). Cooperation between
54 students and teachers gears up learning.

55 Virtual classroom stimulates learners for the improvement of the achievement level of students. For the desired
56 result or outcome, "Virtual classrooms, as the name suggests, are the classrooms functioning in a system of virtual
57 reality" and further assert, " A virtual classroom tries to stimulate, in every way it can, the learning platform
58 provided by a conventional classroom" (Mangal and Mangal 774, 2012). This type of classroom replaces
59 the conventional chalk and talk tutorial period by the technology friendly classroom. They argue, " Virtual
60 classrooms, capable of replacing partially or totally the conventional, evaluative and administrative functioning
61 of a regular classroom by adopting the advanced communication and ICT technologies like the internet, email,
62 online chatting, www, LD, ROMs, DVDs teleconferencing and video conferencing" (774). For virtual classroom,
63 study materials are prepared by the subject experts so as to make the teachers easy to deliver in the session.

64 The principal of the school is a leader who has the tactfulness to lead school in an organizational system. He
65 has a significant role in increasing the rate of return in the form of achievement. De Simone and Werner (2012,
66 p.494) define that "The role of a leader is critical to organizational learning". The success and failure of the
67 school lie in the performance of the leader.

68 For successful completion of the agenda, there has to be a commitment for the maximum utilization of resources.
69 Cialdini, R.B. (1993, p. 58) writes about the strategies of asset mobilization, "Each of the strategies is intended
70 to get us to take some action". Jensen's (1971, p. 174) links investment in school education with the economic
71 benefit, " The cost of schooling and the money returns resulting from endowment in schooling are currently
72 receiving more and more attention by economists". The cost of education and the benefit from it is the recent
73 debate that stimulates the internal analysis of the funding and fulfillment. Sharma (1994, p. 115) points out that
74 utilization of the resources helps to achieve a goal. He asserts that, "One of the important tasks in addition to
75 achieving better use of country's educational resources, is to make external assistance for education more efficient
76 and more effective". Educational resources that are available in the community need maximize utilization for the
77 maximum rate of return. The successful principal of school envisions a definite mental picture in their mind for
78 the future of the institution. He has to share mental picture with others for justification and verification. They
79 play a vital role in minimizing the gap between funding and achievement. Holmes (1936) examines the value of
80 administration: "Intensive training in administration asserting that all administrative officers in schools should
81 work in the system". When an institution embraces a compromise view about an administrative leader, it moves
82 on compromise throughout its life. For the effective functioning of an institution, a compromise view should be
83 discarded. An administrator has to have the feeling of risk manager for the introduction and implementation of a
84 new policy and other managerial tasks. The intervention is required to break the continuation. Implementation
85 of the recent technique is possible only through the principal, who is ready for risk management. Achievement
86 refers to the accomplishment or performance obtained based on predefined criteria. This type of achievement test
87 measures the extent to which an institution has mastered certain aspects. This test has to be officially recognized.
88 The governing body has to set the level of the target that they expect from the concerned stakeholders for the
89 desired outcome. Thomas (1936, p. 208-209) presents about teaching, "Effective instruction in English demands
90 from the teacher a sensitive and intelligent response to the changing ideas of the world. He should especially alert
91 and intelligent in his appraisal of new movements, new procedures and new techniques in the field of education".
92 Townsend (1994, p.68) presents the view that children's background does not play important position of the
93 performance at school. He believes that "The role of effective schools is related to the success of all the children in
94 the school, regardless of their background". Discussing the importance of effective classroom, Good and Brophy
95 (1997, p.132) contend that the effective management of a session "begins with advanced planning, in which the
96 teacher thinks through the intended curriculum and its implication about the kind of learning environment that
97 will be needed to support it". Use of resource and encouragement to teachers to utilize leads to the effective
98 benefit of the investment. Hence, time management by teachers, teachers' attitude to the subject and profession,
99 students' opportunity to learn, test items, and classroom tasks are given to students directly or indirectly affect
100 students' success. Teachers have to be aware of the fact that students having high track need thinking tasks
101 whereas students having weak intelligence level need memory tasks.

102 The risk manager has to depend on predetermined performance standards of different responsibilities that
103 the person assumes. For Greene and Serbein (1978, p.18), "The field of risk management, like all professional
104 fields, is not static. The risk manager has the responsibility to keep abreast of new developments in his field, to
105 evaluate these developments and to implement ideas and procedures that will enhance his department". For the
106 intervention and introduction of the new system in the school, the principal has to play an instrumental role as
107 a risk bearer and manager.

2 III. Methodology

The researcher collected the data from the five schools of Rupandehi purposively. Each school has distinct nature so far as the background of the students is concerned. A large number of Dalit and indigenous students study at these schools. The researcher visited the schools, observed the written documents, interviewed the students individually and in the group, took interview of ten teachers one by one, interviewed ten guardians of bright, average and weak students and discussed with principal and the members of the management committee. Finally, the researcher showed the result of the schools to the concerned authority. He used both primary and secondary data. Following were the secondary sources for study.

3 IV. Analysis and Interpretation

Physical infrastructure, teachers and community participation are the key concerns of endowment. Physical infrastructure refers to the visible corporal structure at the school. It encompasses the land that the school owns, playground that students can use daily, classrooms, furniture, electricity and computer. Along with these, the use of electronic devices in teaching, and learning activities in the session fall within this criteria.

Not all students carry food from home to eat during the Tiffin time. The school has to manage cafeteria within the school premises. Fresh and hygienic food in the canteen is the prerequisite for quality. Pure drinking water is the fundamental requirement that affects the health and hygiene of the students. Once the students feel mentally tired reading the books, listening to the lectures of the teachers and practicing the classroom tasks, they need to refresh themselves, which is possible only through games. Sports materials like volleyball, football, cricket chess, and ring are play materials for the students. Sanitary management gears learning. When students do not find a clean toilet with soap and the management of sanitary pads for girls, they feel uneasy visiting the school. That is why restroom has to be fresh with abundant water. For science, computer and English students need a lab that makes teaching lively and practice-based. Though most of the schools have ceased to use blackboard and chalk, some of them have been using till now. The use of technology in the tutorial period is the call of the time.

The foremost stakeholder of school is a subject teacher. The success level of students differs based on the qualification of the teacher. Moreover, the teacher has to feel himself or herself secure about the job. The permanent teachers feel more secure than contract or temporary teachers. The ability of teacher to use a computer in the classroom is also significant factor making teaching effective. Teachers who are literate about the use of electronic devices in the tutorial period can visually deliver the current technological and scientific innovation that gets imprinted on the mind of the students.

Community participation is the sign of direct involvement of guardians in the school education. When the community is indifferent, the school family does not feel any supervision outside. Community participation for purchasing land and construction of infrastructure affect the learning environment. If guardians have donated, they do have an internal drive to participate in all the constructive activities of the school. Consequently, the quality of the institution improves.

Twenty-seven main criteria had been developed to find out the funding at the school, 46 criterion for classroom teaching and professional development, 15 criteria for achievement level have been designed. Every checklist deserves three full marks. Based on the checklists, schools obtain score According to the predefined criteria, the total weight-age of the investment is 25 percentages, classroom teaching and professional development deserves 30 percentages, achievement level deserves 40 percentages and the number of students deserves five percent for the determination of the quality of the school.

4 a) Investment at Five Schools of Rupandehi

Investment at school is the total expenditure for the maximum rate of return for a better performance. It encompasses land, furniture, computer, and the teachers for making the teaching and learning-friendly. The following table presents the ratio of backing to make learning effective. The table indicates the ratio of backing at different schools. Sainamaina Secondary School obtained 62 marks out of 81. The total percent is seventy-six. Janakalyan Secondary School got 61 marks out of 81. The percent is 75.28. Parroha Secondary school secured 67.88 percentages, Durga Bhawani Secondary School got 58 percentages and Paschim Parroha Secondary School got 58 percentages. In backing, the highest percentage is 76 obtained by Sainamaina Secondary school and the lowest percentage that is 58 obtained by Durga Bhawani and Paschim Parroha. All the schools crossed fifty percentages in backing. The ratio of funding is not as much as required but it is not much poor as well simply because all the schools crossed fifty percentage.

The endowment of all school is satisfactory for the reason that except Paschim Parroha Secondary all schools do have enough land. The government has invested for the infrastructure development of the schools.

5 b) Classroom Teaching and Professional Development at Five Schools of Rupandehi

Classroom teaching, student, teachers' professional development and visionary management committee are main factors to make instruction and learning effective. Teachers' planning to increase the total academic attainment is significant for institutional development. For the implementation of the new technique to solve a problem, action

166 research is required. Every teacher has to accomplish at least one action research a year. Formative evaluation
167 gives feed back to the teachers about how far their students have learned what they have taught. Strategy
168 for professional development and yearly publication make the institution effective. The management committee
169 has to be very conscious about the overall development of the institution. On completion of the formation of
170 vision, mission, and goal, in every meeting quality-related agenda has to get importance. Two schools got less
171 than fifty percentage marks in tutorial activities and professional development. For effective tutorial period,
172 the school does not need for additional backing. When the school formulates and implements the system, the
173 percentages improve. Processing is the significant factor that increases or decreases the achievement. For this
174 reason, administration and inspection wing has to pay additional attention to processing.

175 **6 c) Achievement Level at Five Schools of Rupandehi**

176 The ultimate goal is the tempo of return after endowment. The rate of return determines utilization of funding.
177 For the optimum rate of returns there have to be effective classroom activities. The regularity of students,
178 teachers, dropout rate, repetition of course group, and attainment level of Nepali and Mathematics of class 5
179 and 8, and the result of SEE. Satisfaction of guardian, students and teachers are the major parameters for the
180 determination of the achievement level of the school. The table below shows the result. In the Terai region, the
181 average students required from grade one to twelve is six hundred that is to say one class needs 50 students.
182 Sainamaina Secondary School, Janakalyan Secondary School, and Parroha Secondary School got full marks
183 whereas Durga Bhawani Secondary School got only 3 out of 5, and Paschim Parroha Secondary School got 4 out
184 of 5. The number of students is satisfactory in three schools whereas the rest two schools need to increase the
185 students.

186 **7 e) The Disparity between Investment and Achievement at 187 Five Schools of Rupandehi.**

188 The ratio of funding is plausible in most of the schools. However, the academic level is very low. None of the
189 schools crossed fifty percent marks. The gulf between endowment and success has generated blunt criticism
190 from the public. Without knowing, the situation people have not become negative about schools. The average
191 rate of return can partially satisfy the people. For increasing the level of return, there has to be obligation
192 from the major stakeholders. The rate of return at the ratio of funding is the communal demand. The gap
193 between endowment and achievement demotivates the investor. Then the school education system degenerates.
194 De Simone and Werner (2012, p. 514) recommend certain actions to be taken to bridge the gap between funding
195 and attainment. Rate of return is very little in comparison to the funding.

196 1. Prepare a written policy statement on equal employment opportunity 2. Designate an affirmative action
197 officer 3. Publicize an affirmative action policy statement 4. Analyze the surrounding labor market to determine
198 if its current labor force is representative. 5. If a projected group is weak in any area within an organization,
199 develop goals and timetables. 6. Establish an internal auditing and reporting system of its program and activities
200 7. Develop support for affirmative action both inside and outside the company. Without considering the most
201 important factors of investment policy, the investor does not invest. The credibility becomes low when most of the
202 significant factors are not valued during the implementation phase. The investor has to consider the significant
203 factors during the implementation phase.

204 Good schools do not have many gaps between funding and achievement. Be are 1989 as cited in Be are
205 and Slaughter (1993, p.73) discusses the features of a good school, "as having clear educational aims, which
206 apply to the behaviors of staff no less than to students. Good schools target learning outcomes. An attitude of
207 success permeates the whole school. Good schools are relentlessly on the search for a better way of doing things".
208 Students and guardians develop positive thinking about good schools. Consequently, local, regional, provincial,
209 and national people develop positive attitude about such schools.

210 **8 V. Findings**

211 Till now, the ministry of education of Nepal and its wings have presented views about education highlighting the
212 static picture. Reformation in the structure of the school education does not guarantee quality. Along with this,
213 cultural agenda has lost its tempo that in turn degenerates into a moral outline. We need an urgent change in
214 education because people bluntly criticize school-activities, syllabus, curriculum and teachers. The main reason
215 of the criticism is the disparity between sponsorships and achievement. Guardians and students have felt that
216 the rate of return at school education is very low. The disparity in five schools ranges from 9.13 percent to 28.63
217 percentage. School education has to be analyzed showing in the line of economic benefit. Once, the stakeholders
218 do not get benefit, they bluntly criticize. Clear vision having a sense of direction is the call of the time to minimize
219 the gap.

220 The state of return on the costs of schooling is less satisfactory than general expectation. Lack of high
221 or average rates of return to endowment in schooling needs a debate for explanation and justification. Once
222 the rate of return becomes low, the social faith in education deteriorates. The disparity between funding and
223 rates of return generates dissatisfaction in public. Hence, community begins to suspect for the grant. The

224 defective relationship between investment and academic success generates multiple questions about the need for
 225 endowment. The concentration of the stakeholders has to be on teaching, and learning. Teacher's value task to
 226 the students and they regularly involve in academic activities like learning. In every assessment, they focus on
 227 the change on achievement level. Every school has to conduct tests for students, and the test of the school to find
 228 out the challenges and plan for the better performance. Students do not have to have hesitation in expressing
 229 their skill and curiosity so that they constantly play with ideas. Once students do not have hesitation even to
 230 make mistakes, they are psychologically ready to learn.

231 The educational institution becomes successful when investment, processing, and achievement have got internal
 232 harmony. All the five schools studied so far do have a low rate of return in comparison to the investment.
 233 The average rate of return needs improvement for which teaching-learning activities play important role. In
 234 the same way, professional development and policy level intervention need to introduce. Followings are the
 recommendations.¹

1

	Name of the School	Full Marks	Obtained Marks	Percentage
1	Sainamaina Secondary School	81	62	76
2	Janakalyan Secondary School	81	61	75.28
3	Parroha Secondary School	81	55	67.88
4	Durga Bhawani Secondary School	81	47	58
5	Paschim Parroha Secondary School	81	47	58

(Field Survey 2019)

Figure 1: Table 1 :

235

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2

S.No.	Name of the School	Full Marks	Obtained Marks	Percentage
1	Sainamaina Secondary School	138	109	78
2	Janakalyan Secondary School	138	93	74.03
3	Parroha Secondary School	138	68	49.26
4	Durga Bhawani Secondary School	138	48	49.26
5	Paschim Parroha Secondary School	138	85	61.56

(Field Survey 2019)

The table presented here indicates the marks got by different schools for the classroom activities and professional development. Sainamaina Secondary School obtained 109 marks out of 138. The total percent is seventy-eight. Janakalyan Secondary School obtained 93 marks out of 138. The total percent is 74.03. Parroha Secondary school got 68 marks. The percentage is 49.26. Durga Bhawani Secondary School got 48 percentages and Paschim Parroha Secondary School got 61 percentages. So far as the classroom teaching and professional development is concerned, the highest percentage is 78 got by Sainamaina Secondary school. Durga Bhawani and Parroha Secondary school got the lowest percentages that are 49.26.

Figure 2: Table 2 :

3

S.No.	Name of the School	Full Marks	Obtained Marks	Percentage
1	Sainamaina Secondary School	45	22	48.87
2	Janakalyan Secondary School	45	21	46.65
3	Parroha Secondary School	45	18	40
4	Durga Bhawani Secondary School	45	22	48.87
5	Paschim Parroha Secondary School	45	16	35.55

(Field Survey 2019)

Figure 3: Table 3 :

4

S.No.	Name of the School	Full Marks	Obtained Marks	Percentage
1	Sainamaina Secondary School	5	5	100
2	Janakalyan Secondary School	5	5	100
3	Parroha Secondary School	5	5	100
4	Durga Bhawani Secondary School	5	3	60
5	Paschim Parroha Secondary School	5	4	80

(Field Survey 2019)

Figure 4: Table 4 :

5

S.No.	Name of the School	Obtained percentage in Investment	Obtained Percentage in Achievement	Difference
1	Sainamaina Secondary School	76	48.87	27.13
2	Janakalyan Secondary School	75.28	46.65	28.63
3	Parroha Secondary School	67.88	40	27.88
4	Durga Bhawani Secondary School	58	48.87	9.13
5	Paschim Parroha Secondary School	58	35.55	22.45

(Field Survey 2019)

Figure 5: Table 5 :

Disparity between Investment and Achievement at Secondary Schools of Rupandehi, Nepal
 3. Management committee has to make at least one agenda in

improvement.

4.

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every meeting quality

VI. Conclusion

VII. Recommendations

Figure 6:

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