

# “A Study To Assess The Learning Ability Of School Children At Selected Primary School Rural Area Of Jabapur (M.P).”

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## **Abstract-**

To identify many different ways of solving a problem or a complicated situation can be acquired by applying critical thinking tools. It's important that students think more rationally and accurately and, first at all, have the courage to apply in every day practice.

Learning ability is a term that refers to a group of ability in listening, reading, speaking, writing, mathematics, and drawing. It also refers to specific learning abilities children develop like attention, skills, short term memory, and long term memory, problem solving skills various learning abilities involves creativity, time and a desire to understand how a student learns with the help of tools one of the best places to start by assessing students both formally and informally

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## **I. Introduction**

“the right to learn the power to achievement”- learning ability is a term that refers to a group of ability in listening, reading, speaking, writing, mathematics, and drawing. It also refers to specific learning abilities children develop like attention, skills, short term memory, and long term memory, problem solving skills various learning abilities involves creativity, time and a desire to understand how a student learns with the help of tools one of the best places to start by assessing students both formally and informally.

The assessment strategies that are discussed involve more of the continual assessment strategies to allow teachers to understand the progress of their pupils. These strategies have common features that differ from those of traditional strategies. First, they are less judgmental, and are more descriptive in the information that they provide to both teachers and learners avenues for improvement. Second, they are not concerned with correct or incorrect answers, but emphasize more on how well pupils perform.

### **Need of the study**

To identify many different ways of solving a problem or a complicated situation can be acquired by applying critical thinking tools. It's important that students think more rationally and accurately and, first at all, have the courage to apply in every day practice.

The sooner dyslexia is detected, the better, so that the child

can start receiving the educational health he or she needs. Hence, early detection is capable of looking after children with special needs in education.

Parents can learn early on how to help their children improve learning ability and social skills throughout the developmental stages with assistance from specialist. Thus, the occurrence of future problem in children's learning, emotion and behaviour can be reduced. Early detection of dyslexia is becoming a necessity.

### **Problem statement**

“a study to assess the learning ability of school children at selected primary school rural area of jabapur (m.p).”

### **Objectives**

1. Assess the learning ability of primary school children of rural area in the following aspects:-

- Writing
  - Reading
  - Spelling
  - Thinking
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- Mathematic calculation
  - Drawing
2. Associate the learning abilities of primary school children with selected demographic variable (age, gender , education of mother, family monthly income and religion primary school rural area of jabalpur (m.p.)

**Assumption**

It is assumed that primary school children have some learning abilities.

**Hypotheses h1** - there is significant association between learning abilities of the primary school children with the selected socio demographic variable.

**Ethical consideration**

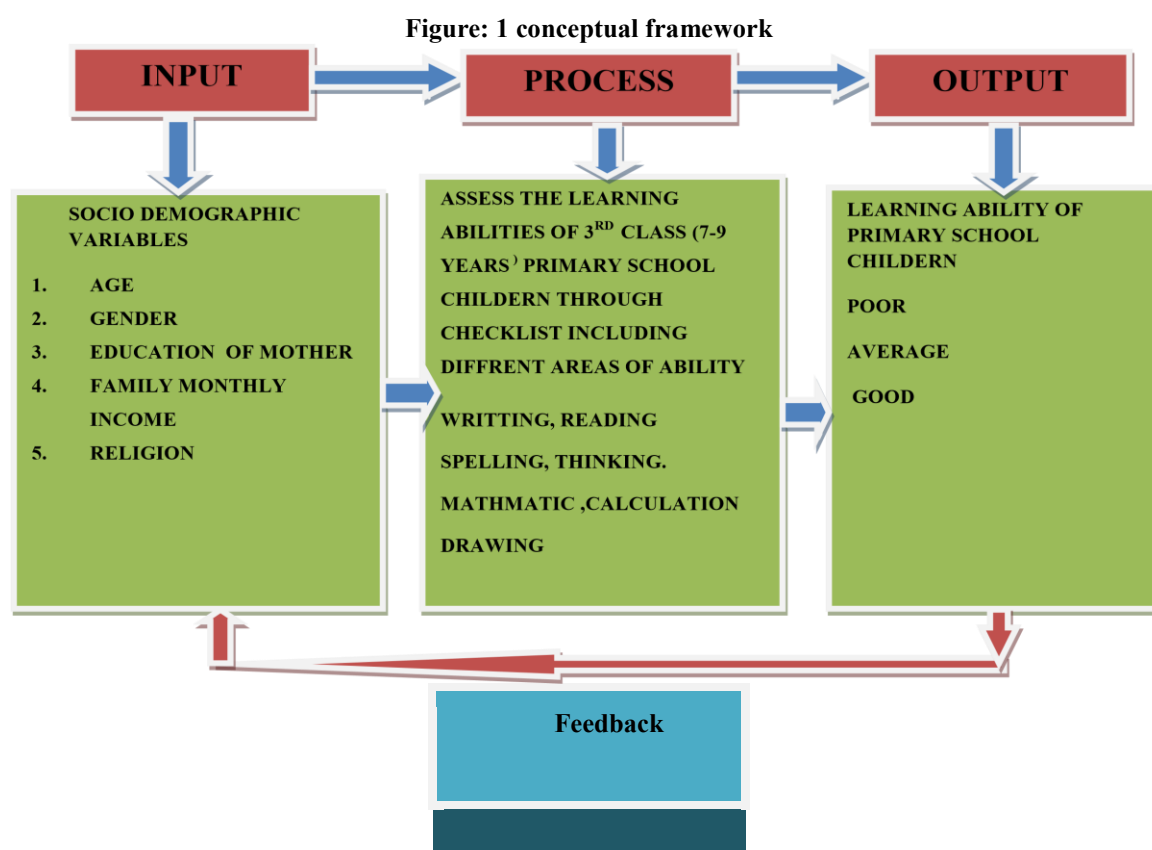
An approval from college research ethical committee is obtained the written permission is obtained to conduct the study from the administrative authority of the selected primary school rural area of jabalpur (m.p.).

The purpose of study is to assess the learning abilities detail to the primary school teachers. To participate informed consent is obtained from the children for their willingness.

**Delimitation**

The study sample size is limited to 100.

The study is delimited to 7-9 years primary school children of rural area.



**Figure. 1: conceptual framework based on modified general system model by von londwing bertalanffy**

**II. Review of literature**

“dr. Ehtesham anwar (2017) conducted a study to investigate the reasoning ability of secondary school students in relation to their intelligence. Objective of the study was to compare the reasoning ability of secondary school students on gender basis. Students studying in class ix and x of different government and private schools of lucknow city constitute the population of the study. The investigation was conducted on 200 students, out of the 200 students 100 were male and 100 were female. It was found that male students have better intelligence as compared to female students.

The method adopted for this study was descriptive and statistical in nature. The investigator used survey method for data collection. Statistical analysis was done by using spss 9(statical package for social science) which

shows that the mean score of reasoning ability of government school students is 35.50 and private school students is 44.7. The standard deviation of reasoning ability of government school students is 13.997 and that of private school students is 18.591. The t- value is 3.983 which is significant at 0.05 level of significance this shows that government and private secondary school students differ significantly in their reasoning ability.

**Dr. De bomita sikdar (2013 )** assistance professor, department of home science, university of calcutta india conducted a study on general mental ability of primary school children. Objective of the present study was to find out the different types of verbal and non-verbal problem solving skills among primary school boys and girls. The present study was done among 100 students with the help of gmatc (general mental ability test for children). In this scale there were 100 problems solving skills of which 50 were verbal problems solving skills and 50 non-verbal problem solving skills. On the basis of age and gender, 100 samples were taken for the study

T-test was done to compare the verbal and non-verbal problem solving skills of children. Result showed that there was significant difference in case of verbal and non-verbal problem solving skills on the basis of gender and the basis of age.

**Monika sharma (2013)** conducted a study on awareness of learning disability among primary school teachers in north india –an icmr short students project. It was a cross sectional study with the sample size of 100 teachers from positive english medium schools in ludhiana , punjab teachers claimed to have knowledge regarding learning disability but only had a vague idea about it, only a few teachers were aware about the provisions provided by the government most of the teachers blamed the cause of students performing poor in studies on the students attitude and home environment . The results showed that teachers need to be more educated about these conditions and should be kept updated regarding the previous knowledge provided by the government and cbse board.

### **Research approach**

In view of the objectives of the present study, quantitative non-experimental research approach is considered.

### **Research design**

Research design is the overall plan for addressing a research question including specification for enhancing the integrity of study.

For the present study **non-experimental (descriptive survey) research design is adopted**. It is use to assess the learning abilities of primary school children, rural area of jabalpur (m.p).

### **Variables**

#### **Research variable**

The qualities, properties, or characteristics identified in the research purpose and objectives that are observed or measured in a study.

Learning abilities of primary school children is research variable for this study.

#### **Demographic variable:**

Characteristics or attributes of independent groups,

**Demographic variable are age, gender, education of mother, family monthly income and religion.**

#### **Setting of the study**

Setting is the physical location and conditions in which the data collection takes place in a study. Setting of the study refers to the area where the study is conducted.

**The setting of this particular study is selected to be primary school rural area of patan jabalpur (m.p).**

#### **Population**

Population is the entire set of individuals or objects some characteristics selected for a research study

**Population in this study consist of the primary school children 3<sup>rd</sup> class (7-9 years).**

#### **Target population**

The entire population in which the researchers is interested and to which he would like to generalize the research findings.

**In this study the target population is primary school children.**

### **Accessible population**

The accessible population was the children 3<sup>rd</sup> class (7-9years) of primary school who are available for the research study.

### **Sampling techniques**

Sampling is the process of selecting a group of people, event, behaviour or other elements with which to conduct a study polit and hungler (1999) stated that a types of non-probability sampling method is the one in which the researcher selects participants for the study of the basis of personal judgement about which one will be most representative or productive. The purpose of using a sample technique is to increase representativeness, to decrease bias and sample error.

**The sampling technique for the present study adopted by investigator is convenient sampling technique.**

### **Sampling criteria**

#### **Inclusion criteria**

3<sup>rd</sup> class children at selected primary school of rural area 3<sup>rd</sup> class children who are willing to participate in the study 3<sup>rd</sup> class children who are present during the data collection.

#### **Exclusion criteria**

3<sup>rd</sup> class children who are not present during the data collection.

### **Sample size**

Number of subjects, events, behaviours, or situations that are examined in a study.

**In the present study sample size is 100 primary school children of 3<sup>rd</sup> class (7-9 years) at selected primary school, rural area of patan jabalpur (m.p.).**

### **Recommendation:**

A similar study could be conducted on large samples for the generalizations of findings & increasing the learning ability of children.

A similar study could be carried out to evaluate the efficiency of various ability.

### **Conclusion**

The present study concludes that majority of the children are do not have good learning ability. The study shows that socio demographic variables like age, gender ,family monthly income is not associated with learning ability and it is associated education of mother and religion.

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