



TO STUDY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDENTS AT SECONDARY LEVEL IN NAWAB SHAH SINDH PAKISTAN

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1. Abstract

Facilities greatly reduce the impact of low-profile academic exhibitions and inappropriate offices meaning poor execution. The purpose of this study was to investigate the causal relationships between school office conditions and school outcomes, for example, poor student achievement, participation, discipline, completion rate, and teacher occupation in schools. Participation rate the condition of the schools was controlled by the Environmental Assessment (TLEA) of the overall learning of the secondary or primary school secondary schools in Tech Text, including between 1000 and 2000. Limit entries and entries are less than 40%. The population of each school in the population is from nine to twelve. Information was collected through the Public Education Information Management System (PIMS) under the Texas Education Agency's Success, Participation, Discipline, Utilization Rate and Educator Rate Information. Recreational attainment, participation, discipline, final rate and turnover rate of education and their interaction with the class offices were examined and combined with the five ward factors for each of the TLEA articles and sub-sections. Different associated models were used for thinking. The main test of the test worked well with this: the first, unclear achievement, participants, and final grades were not found to be so broad in terms of class office conditions that the TLEA scale measured 0.05. Error detected. Second, control, or behaviour, was primarily identified with TLEA. This suggests that TLEA could potentially be used as a disciplinary factor in the test population of schools in subsidiaries. Third, the teacher change rate was attributed to the specific learning location and the support space with the TLA subscriptions, due to the lack of correlation with the support location. Writing from previous research depends on whether there is a relationship between each of the five factors that depend on the test. Be that as it may, that test only made unacceptable orders and important discoveries in the areas of teacher business.

Keywords: Educational services, partnerships, facilities, problems, elementary education,

2. Introduction

A growing body of research has discovered that school offices can have a profound impact on both teachers and have very few results. With regard to teachers, school offices affect teacher enrolment, rehabilitation, responsibility and hard work. As little as it can be done, school offices influence progress in prosperity, attitude, commitment, learning and

fulfilment. As such, most scientists think that without the right offices and assets, it is very difficult to serve young talent with complex needs.

The Government of Pakistan's National Education Policy states that every basic office, which guarantees easy access to instruction, will be provided before the children are given a central job with exceptional needs in the general public. This includes school structures along the way, barriers to help, barrels, readings, today's toilets, asset rooms, more open enrolment, slopes instead of villas, wheelchairs, handrails and clean floor space. Received radio, stack, audio and video content. And hardware, PC products and typewriters. Brown, R.J. E (1972) described that in order to increase their chances, the child's difficulties could be influenced by the affective state, and school was the most important condition of the adolescent's condition. Different components

3. Objectives of

1. Facilitate student success.
2. Promote education facilities.

Students. Emphasize their achievements by providing facilities to students.

4. Facilities and Student Achievement

"Learning is a complex activity that delivers students to dynamic offices and students. Learning is a powerful mental movement that forces students to examine their astonishment and physical state" (Lyon, 2002, p. 10). It has long been suspected that learning models and instruction are impacting learning. As it happens, it is becoming clear that the physical condition of our schools can affect very few achievements. Hathaway, WE (1995) Recently, it was found that eleventh grade in basic quality setting, he estimated that he compared the Comprehensive Basic Aptitude Test in class with his colleagues satisfying offices. The National Requirements Project (2000) reports that students in Texas adopt this method of follow-up in research conducted by Baron, R. (1972). In Virginia, Dickinson, A.D. (2003), who created research that analysed the effects of different parts of a constructive state. On RAW's actions, which shows that the financial position of the products is in control. Raimi (1993) found that when 17 financial factors were stabilized. There was a significant relationship with unnecessary tasks in the office situation. In particular, Cash (1993) found that the absence of spray painting, science research facilities, storage accommodations, study hall furniture condition, distribution scheduling, and sound intensity were all associated with extraordinary success. Was. While controlling the financial position. Inner Duncan, A.B. (2003) a comparative study of the effects of physical condition on abnormal success. The test ordered 165 Georgia schools to enrol in one of three classes: current education, oblique learning, or a semi-modern learning environment. اضافي In addition to their age, the three classes included differences in lighting, shading scheme, air control, and sound direction (Chen, 1996). As one might expect, Dickinson, A.K. (2003) have had tremendous success in modern learning environments, and at least in history learning environments. Chan (1996) hypothesized that adaptation to development and current conditions made better preparations for development and also ignored the need to reduce the physical challenges of learning reality. Building age and student success. Such exams are linked to the structural condition of the international depository executive, which focuses on several factors of office status. As the average American school building ages 45 years (Davis, 1999), the age of the office is a significant difference in the structural condition that is considered abnormal. Total and Focus W.F. 2000) examined differences in attaining optional value in two structures, one inherited in 1939 and one in 1983. In this test, all other structural factors were stable among other schools. Gross and Heathway, WH (1995). Think about the exhibition that extracurricular education in the modern building has gained more in understanding the

language and science than its peers in a more established building. The age of an individual can affect a large number of individual key frames that are used to assess the condition of the teaching office (Earth and Remasters, 1996). Erdmann and Leicester (1996) found that for each of their research conditions, the age of the building had a significant impact on success and behaviour. In addition, the thinking showed that the age structure of the condition was a log of various factors, for example, lighting, temperature control, proper lighting, sound control, bolster office, research facility condition and stylish features (barons). RA (1972) exacerbates educational modules or their contradictions in the educational system of structuralism. Chen (1996) found that many structures were out of date without their help. Chen (1996) considers that this is the effect of age without age. However, his main decision was that many of his offices were obsolete due to the promotion of teaching and learning in educational offices. They are capable of adjusting or updating their capabilities to the system and its development as content development (Chen, 1996). For example, newer teaching models are needed, for example. However, single furnishings, inertial fur or plans, versatile inventions, electronic writing slates and scalable system administration (Lyon, 2002).

6. Impact of facilities on student's achievement

Everything about a child that is changing rapidly in early life shows that the child's psychological, social and cognitive status must be as dynamic as possible, so that the child's cognitive development and co-occurring psychosocial change can be attained. General Chat Chat Lounge L. Get the best results. According to Solomon, (2007) predicts that as everything about tech is evolving rapidly, school plants and training offices should change rapidly. Optional training, like some other areas of instruction, can be seen as an open framework. Shortly after, it receives support from nature, changes or alters it, releasing a grant to the land where the sources of information were obtained. In any case, if the sources of information are less or less, the mechanism of change will suffer, hence the production. Again, if the sources of information are accessible, important, sufficient, and sensible, it is certain that the production of the framework will be in great demand. At this point, it can be well described that as the production of a framework has the ability to execute on its own, it is also justified that the academic achievement of a school depends on the scope of the assets in different subjects. (Solomon, 2007). Baron, RA (1972). Solomon's supporters look at loans and two-part training, "sources ائ....." He acknowledges that both source and production of non-production combine to create a dynamic natural whole structure and if anyone needs to explore and evaluate that learning framework in order to improve its implementation. , The implications of the second section will have to be analysed.

Factors that facilitate students in their adamic process

Classroom

Filled classrooms and schools today are increasingly connected to the growing dimension of enmity in things. Filled home rooms are two-dimensional with a low degree of curriculum and therefore less learning. On the other hand, many places are finding it more helpful to provide indoor education in the context of appropriate learning conditions and enhanced commitment and learning. The current pronunciation for the 21st century, especially the halls of the reading hall, for example, guarantees that today's things can work in groups, define cases, and express themselves successfully. Can encourage study halls to accommodate a wide range of practice setting courses that encourage the use of different teaching strategies that are tailored to 21st Century practices. Creating private research areas in such a way that focuses on the child's learning and minimizes visual and visual interference, and has been widely identified and successfully identified.

Infrastructure

Strong grounds are needed for strong education and training in schools. In assisted school training, the School Foundation aims to help schools participate in undergraduate learning, encourage staff and improve graduate academic achievement. The Foundation includes home rooms, research facilities, corridors, open ground, recreational gear, lodging and cleaning offices. Therefore, the school framework is an important part of the guarantee of effective training. Research has shown that academic achievement is better, with a larger room in the home room, a well dispersed library, properly equipped science labs, satisfactory water and sanitation offices, and dynamic collaboration in curriculum practice. In Kenya, one examiner asserts that the study halls are full and that they should strengthen the entry and drainage, paints, sides, floors and proper working area on each side.

Proper Temperature and Control of Temperature

Finding out about people of any age in any ongoing research shows that the temperature at which an individual works influences the level of commitment and includes general profitability, including extraordinary success. General Chat Chat Lounge anyone working in a study hall or office, who is hot or very hot may find that when the temperature is disturbing it can try to work. According to the tests, the best temperature floods in math and mathematics are 68 places and 74°. In order to maintain such a temperature in a study hall within a school, teachers usually have to determine the temperature of their home. In any case, teachers should control the temperature of the squares in this hallway to get a consistent exposure to daylight and consistent outdoor temperatures.

Sport Facilities

Significance depends on the size of the game, the number of sports offices in the city, and the number of sports programs in the city. The reason people don't take part in sports drills is the need for offices, the cost of surplus, the problem of provenance and lack of equipment, while college students have plenty of time to participate in non-competitive sports. Meanwhile, the development and planning of recreational sports offices in schools across the United States were analysed. He suggests that much-needed infrastructure capabilities, for example education, sports, wellness and health, are integrated into many new and reorganized offices. Notable highlights, for example, home playgrounds, climbing divisions, promotion controls, guides, land police headquarters and residential shops have been added to these recreational play offices. Despite the fact that examiners and graduate training are the basis of any teaching foundation, there is also a need for extracurricular exercises that teach and clear students.

Methodology

This research study was objective in meaningful and descriptive quantities. The current study study population consisted of secondary school teachers in Shaheed Benazir Abad .50 teachers were selected as a sample of these teachers. The simplest model was applied to a random sample, for selection. A sophisticated question mark was used on the L-Five Point Lacrosse scale to collect data. The collected data were analyzed in frequency and percentage.

SA=5	A=4	N=3	DA=2	SD=1		
Synod	Items	Likert scale	Response	%	Mean	Result
1	The objective of school foundation in auxiliary school training is to help school participation of understudies, upgrade staff inspiration and improve scholastic achievements of the understudies.	SA=28 A=42 UD=1 DA=9 SD=20	28 42 1 9 20	28% 24% 1% 9% 20%	3.49	According to above findings majority of participants were agree that The objective of school foundation in auxiliary school training is to help school participation of understudies, upgrade staff inspiration and improve scholastic achievements of the understudies.
2	Learning is a mind-boggling movement that puts understudies' inspiration and physical condition to the test"	SA=38 A=21 UD=25 DA=8 SD=8	38 21 25 8 8	38% 21% 25% 8% 8%	3.7	According to above findings majority of participants were agree that
3	Powerful instructing and learning in schools require sufficient foundation.	SA=26 A=40 UD=10 DA=10 SD=14	26 40 10 10 14	26% 40% 10% 10% 14%	3.54	Majority of the respondents agree that Powerful instructing and learning in schools require sufficient foundation.
4	A developing collection of research has discovered that school offices can profoundly affect both instructor and understudy results	SA=19 A=39 UD=23 DA=10 SD=9	19 39 23 10 9	19% 39% 23% 10% 9%	4.49	majority of participants were agree that A developing collection of research has discovered that school offices can profoundly affect both instructor and understudy results
5	Facilities greatly affect scholarly exhibitions of understudies, and insufficient offices mean poor execution.	SA=23 A=32 UD=15 DA=16 SD=14	23 32 15 16 14	23% 32% 15% 16% 14%	3.34	According to above findings majority of participants were agree that Facilities greatly affect scholarly exhibitions of understudies, and insufficient offices mean poor execution.

6	Overcrowded classroom and schools have reliably been connected to expanded dimensions of animosity in understudies	SA=18 A=38 UD=6 DA=14 SD=5	18 38 6 14 5	18% 38% 6% 14% 5%	2.93	Majority of the respondents agree that \ Overcrowded classroom and schools have reliably been connected to expanded dimensions of animosity in understudies
7	There was a huge connection between accessibility of offices and scholastic execution of understudies with unique instructive requirements	SA=27 A=46 UD=9 DA=10 SD=8	27 46 9 10 8	27% 46% 9% 10% 8%	3.74	According to above findings majority of participants were agree that There was a huge connection between accessibility of offices and scholastic execution of understudies with unique instructive requirements
8	The students in the old and non-modernised school building score lower than those in the modernised or new school building.	SA=44 A=50 UD=2 DA=3 SD=1	44 50 2 3 1	44% 50% 2% 3% 1%	4.33	According to above findings majority of participants were agree that the students in the old and non-modernized school building score lower than those in the modernised or new school building.
9	The classrooms only have basic facilities such as chairs and tables, a whiteboard, fans, a projector to connect to the laptop, a microphone and air conditioners.	SA=24 A=46 UD=2 DA=12 SD=16	24 46 2 12 16	24% 46% 2% 12% 16%	4.5	Majority of the respondents agree that The classrooms only have basic facilities such as chairs and tables, a whiteboard, fans, a projector to connect to the laptop, a microphone and air conditioners.
10	E-learning is a cost-effective, affordable, and sometimes free solution which allows the learners to suit learning with their careers and lifestyles	SA=25 A=35 UD=11 DA=18 SD=10	25 35 11 18 10	25% 35% 11% 18% 10%	3.44	Majority of the respondents agree that E-learning is a cost-effective, affordable, and sometimes free solution which allows the learners to suit learning with their careers and lifestyles

CONCLUSION

This research reveals key components of knowledge in these offices that impact students' academic success. The results showed that many facilities are needed to address the lack of education on the city's campus. Inadequate attention has recently been paid to the areas that improve the teaching process in higher education in the short sectors, for example the city campus on which these shops are built. Uses the. Ultimately, it is possible for students studying in short fields to perform basic academic tasks, such as if the Foundation has focused on the basics and has taken positions as principles. Academics need to know about the offices that are most important and vital to life to understand the foundations of education and teaching that affect them in getting lost in school. General Chat Chat Lounge generally, in this research, academic organizations are given the principle that they should provide officers with the following best practices to complete the educational process.

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