

TO STUDY-WHETHER THE STUDENTS WALKING TO THE SCHOOLS HAS DECLINED?

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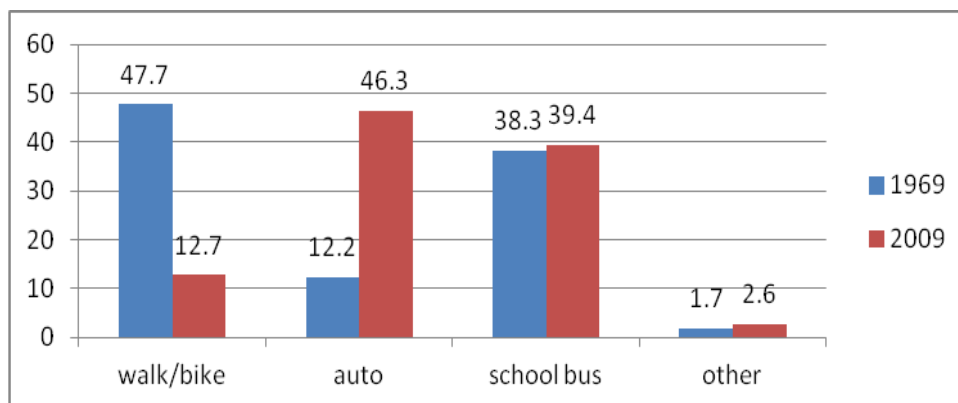
ABSTRACT

This Generation The Kids Are Avoiding Walking. In This Paper I Have Done The Analysis Whether The Same Scenario Is Present In Schools Nearby Navi Mumbai. There Are Different Modes Of Transports Available For The School Children Due To The Distance Of The School From Home. For The Study I Have Done The Survey In Ckt School In Panvel, Dist-Raigad. The Parents Are Involved In The Survey. The Analysis Has Been Done By Finding The Mean And Standard Deviation Of The Collected Data. The Paper Includes The Review Of Literature And It Shows That The Number Is Declined Drastically. Initially The Hypothesis Is Stated Based On Earlier Research. Furthermore The Null Hypothesis And Alternative Hypothesis Is Prepared. It Has Been Seen Through The Survey That In This School The Percentage Of Walking To School Has Not Declined.

KEY WORDS: *Transportation, Hypothesis, Mean, Standard Deviation, Correlation And Benefits Of Walking.*

I.INTRODUCTION

In The Research Review⁴ Published In 2005 Highlighted That There Is A Sharp Decline Of The Students Walking And Biking To The School As Compared To The Situation In The Year1969. The Survey Conducted For Class 8th Grade Students, Remarks Are As Follows.



Graphical Representation Of The Review Of Literature.

It Has Been Noticed That Percentage Of Students Walking Or Biking To The School Comes Down From 47.7% To 12.7%. This Was The Trigger Point To Choose This Research Question. In U.S. They Have Created The Safe Routes To School Program (Srts) To Improve Safety And Increase The Number Of Children Walking And Biking To The School. They Were Aware About The Benefits Of Walking. In The Review Titled “Impact Of Safe Routes To School Programs On Walking And Biking” Published In Active Living Research May 2015 Highlighted The Benefits Of Walking And Cycling. This Will Improve Mental And Physical Health. For The Same They Work On Srts So That More Number Of Students Will Choose The Way Of Walking To The School. And They Created Separate Path So That More Number Of Students May Turn Up To This Mode Of Transport. Also They Have Created Awareness Among The Community To Know The Benefits Of Walking. This Was The Main Reason Of Going To Study This Research Question.

According To Chillon P. Et. Al.⁵ Walking To The School Is Closely Associated With Health Benefits. In Their Research They Formed Three Groups Based On Ages 9/10 Years, 10/11 Years And 13/14 Years. At Age 11 Years, Nearly 40% Students Are Walking To School, Whereas 14 Years Age Group Found To Be 48%. However According To Jones S.⁴¹ Out Of 61/5% Of The School Students Only 10% Of The Students Are Not Using A Way Of Of Walking To School. Rest All Are Using This Way. But Numbers Of Students Walking To School Are More In Rural Area Than Cities. In That Case Nearly 4% Of Schools Have Noticed That 75% Students Are Using The Way Of Walking To School.

The Following Research Questions And Null Hypotheses Were Used To Conclude The Study Of The Survey And Analysis.

RESEARCH Questions 1

To Find Whether The Percentage Of Students Walking To The School Is Declined?

H₁1: In Indian Schools, The Student Declined To Go To The School By Walking.

H₀ 1: In Indian Schools The Student Not Declined To Go To The School By Walking.

II.METHODOLOGY

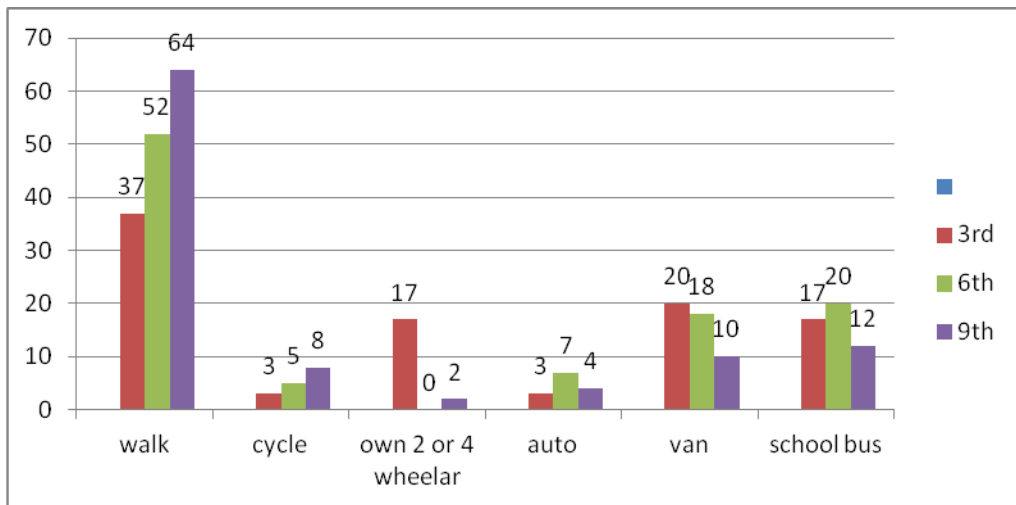
For The Above Stated Research Question. The Survey Has Been Done In One The School In Navi Mumbai. The School Is Located In Raigad District. I Have Contacted The Head Master Of The Ckt School For The Survey.

III.DATA ANALYSIS OF THE SURVEY

Based on the research question and the previous research it has been noticed that walking or biking to the school is declined by the students. Survey has been done for the selected classes 3rd, 6th and 9th standards. Experimental classes decided on the basis of age groups and section in the school, such as primary, middle school and secondary. Now we try to analyze the collected data to respond the stated research question. In the following observation has obtained. Further calculated the mean and SD for the conclusion of hypothesis.

CLASSES			Mean $\bar{x}$	x1-mean	x2-mean	x3-mean	(x1-mean) ²	(x2-mean) ²	(x3-mean) ²	(a+b+c)/3	$\sqrt{\text{var}}$
3 rd (x1)	6 th (x2)	9 th (x3)									sd
a	b	c								Var,	
37	52	64	51.00	14.00	1.00	13.00	196.00	1.00	169.00	122.00	11.05
3	5	8	5.33	2.33	0.33	2.67	5.44	0.11	7.11	4.22	2.05
17	0	2	6.33	10.67	6.33	4.33	113.78	40.11	18.78	57.56	7.59
3	7	4	4.67	1.67	2.33	0.67	2.78	5.44	0.44	2.89	1.70
20	18	10	16.00	4.00	2.00	6.00	16.00	4.00	36.00	18.67	4.32
17	20	12	16.33	0.67	3.67	4.33	0.44	13.44	18.78	10.89	3.30

All numbers in the table are in %	CKT ENG MED. SCHOOL, PANVEL				
CLASSES : ---->	3rd	6 th	9 th	Mean	SD
Walk	37	52	64	51	11.05
Cycle	3	5	8	5.33	2.05
Own 2 or 4 wheeler	17	0	2	6.33	7.59
Auto	3	7	4	4.67	1.70
Van	20	18	10	16	4.32
School bus	17	20	12	16.33	3.30



Graphical representation of students verses mode of transport.

From the survey it is cleared that 40% of students of class 3rd, 57% of students from class 6th and 72% of students from class 9th are walking to the school. Means overall 51 % of the students in the school are walking. Hence **above said hypothesis is rejected**. From the data it is also noticed than **Mean for the same is 51**. It means more than half of the students are still walking to school.

For the **validation of the above rejected hypothesis** we obtained the coefficient of variance.

To decide the best one amongst all	Mean	SD	Coefficient Of Variance
walk	51.00	11.05	0.22
cycle	5.33	2.05	0.39
own 2 or 4 wheeler	6.33	7.59	1.20
auto	4.67	1.70	0.36
van	16.00	4.32	0.27
school bus	16.33	3.30	0.20

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Now we try to get coefficient of variance (walk)} &= \text{SD} / \text{Mean} \\ &= 11.05 / 51 \\ &= 0.216\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Now we try to get coefficient of variance (school bus)} &= \text{SD} / \text{Mean} \\ &= 3.3 / 16.33 \\ &= 0.20\end{aligned}$$

In above table 0.2 is the smallest coefficient of variation for walking and school bus. But the mean is 51 for walking and school bus is 16.33. Hence more reliable way is walking.

There is no deviation notice in the students whether the students are studying in class 3rd, class 6th or class 9th. And in case we add cycling percentage along with walking then more than 55% student comes to this group. Still in urban area this number is quite appreciable as it in rural area.

IV.CONCLUSION

In the survey it has been seen that nearly 51% of the students are walking to the school. Hence the percentage of walking in the CKT –Panvel school has not declined. Standard deviation(SD) of the Walking for the classes 3rd, 6th and 9th is observed to be 11, with Coefficient of Variance(Cov) 0.22. The S.D. and Cov. confirm that most of the children are coming to school by walking. If we look at the graph of survey data it shows the entire column are in the walking zone. It confirm about the hypothesis.

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