

Influence Factors For the Enrollment of Children in Primary School From the Perspective of Schools Principals

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The study aimed to identify the factors affecting on the enrollment of pupils in primary schools from the viewpoints of primary school managers, and to identify the factors that encouraged to enroll pupils in primary schools. And to achieve the goals, the researcher used a descriptive analytical methodology through the application of a questionnaire distributed randomly on a sample that contained 250 primary school managers (male and female), in the first semester 2012/2013. Results obtained indicated that there are social, economic and family factors significantly affected on not pupils enrollment in primary school and there are many social, economic and relative factors significantly affected on encourage pupils to enrollment in primary schools. The researcher recommends to improve the educational programs for students in the elementary level of education, most of the majority of concepts, knowledge, and experiences of the child formed at this level through training the teachers on modern teaching strategies, pay attention of continuous improvement in all the fields that connected to the quality of education, to be able to keep up with the scientific developments and to make more further studies in the fields to come out with a clear perspective on the educational outcomes that the schools seeks to achieve.

Keywords: Primary schools, The factors affecting in the schools, The enrollment of pupils in the schools.

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INTRODUCTION

The education is a methodological process organized and developed in the school. It is based on the achievement of the educational objectives through the connection between the teacher (the one who teaches) and pupil (the one who learns) that it suppose to have different points of view (Mialarit, 1992). The learning and the assimilation of the knowledges in any educational system depends on by the its efficacy, efficiency and stability (Bonchis, 2002).

The individuals beginning with the compulsory education (at six years old) are the earnest of a long and

solid process. This is the moment when the individual, the child learns the rules and elaborated methods of the educational structures.

The process of the education helps the identification of the personal talents, abilities, inclinations giving them an important value. This fact determines the absorption of the knowledges and the specialized studies according to the personality's features that help the individual to integrate into society and to carry on his specialized studies (Al-Zamel, 2008).

The educational process "holds a really significant part

in the specialized training of the people who are able to participate at the societal and economical development" (Matei, 2011). The primary education is offered to all pupils a minimum knowledges for an active citizen in any society as part of the job that the government must offer to his members (Unesco, 2000).

The attention given to the pupils is fundamental because these children represent the society's future. The primary education is an essential stage both the development of the pupil's personality and psychological development. From an educative point of view, in this period of time, pupils obtain all the knowledges that are necessary for the compulsory education (Zaliti, 2013). But here the philosophy, the educational objectives and the mode of studying are in harmony with the environment's needs being determined by the potential and the capacity of every school (Nabhan, 2009).

The contemporary vision of the education places the child as a fundamental point of the educational process, this being actually the real purpose of the entire process. The philosophy of these conceptions aims of the developing process of the child by practical circumstances similar to those of the real life because these are data, information and reference points that help the training of the child's behavior (Hafez, 2004).

The social transformation and the society development give to the citizen the possibility of prosperity and passing the compulsory limits preparing some rules and programs 'to develop strong personalities of the children with the great belief that they are the future (Massoud, 2005).

"The primary education depends on by the education's theories and daily studies, it is a stage of mental development that spouses have a very quickly growth" (Ibrahim, 2004). The abilities' development, very important in their behavior and personality formation that has a major impact over the entire personal and educational direction (Zaliti, 2013).

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. The identification of the factors that guides at the non-enrollment of the children in the primary education.
2. We must be familiar with the factors that support the enrollment of the children in the primary education.

The stage of the primary education is considered as a really important topic, because its essential for the future pupils evolution and the education is essential both person and society. Also it helps administrators inside of the school to use standards that help them to promote and improve the educational system, and it gives for educational administrators a clear vision about the standards that helps in Increase the effectiveness of the school, and this research is considered as a respond to the modern trends of education that supports the increasing of the efficiency of the school.

THE SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The study's population was formed from all principals and managers of the basic public school in the Jordan, starting from the first grade till the fourth, since 2012/2013, counting 2270, 732 are principals and 1538 are directress. The sample was chosen in an aleatory way and it counted 250 primary school managers (male and female).

THE METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

To be able to realize the study's objectives we used the descriptive analytics method and the questionnaire as an investigation instrument. The most important study of the instrument is a questionnaire that has 21 paragraphs from two different domains:

1. The influential factors that support the non-enrollment of the children in a school contains:
 - The factors supported by an economic and social average.
 - The factors supported by the family.
2. The factors that support the enrollment of the children contains:
 - The factors supported by the economic and social average
 - The factors supported by the family.

THE STATISTIC METHODS OF DATA RESEARCH PROCESSING

In this study we made the statistic processing with the help of the SPSS programs, 17 Version and the Cronbach's alphacoefficient.

THE INVESTIGATION'S LIMITS

We applied these investigations for the Jordanian primary education's principals in 2012/2013. We consider that this scientific measure has an important potential and it worth's to be investigated in the future regarding the fact that the primary education is the first step in the personality's development of every pupil. The qualities and the school results of pupils influenced a consistent number of actors-teachers, principals, inspectors and parents in community. The limits are divided in:

1. Temporal limits-we applied this research in 2012/2013.
2. Spatial limits-we applied this research in Jordan.

Table 1. Factors sustained by the economic, social that support the non-enrollment of the children in a school

No	Factors	Numbers	Mean	SD*	%
1	The low level of awareness regarding the social value of education.	250	3.921	0.949	78.4
2	The lack of the opportunities in some places.	250	3.908	1.022	78.2
3	The lack of the resources regarding the basic education.	250	3.919	1.030	78.2
4	The impossibility of applying the compulsory education.	250	3.905	1.064	78.1
5	After the school's manner and the lack of transportation.	250	3.754	1.132	75.1
6	The instability of some groups of people in only one place.	250	3.69	0.996	74.3

*SD= Standard deviation

Table 2. Factors sustained by the families that data the non-enrollment of the children in school

No	Factors	Numbers	Mean	SD*	%
1	The concerning of the families regarding their children.	250	3.984	0.958	79.5
2	The low economic level of the family.	250	3.969	1.064	79.2
3	The low awareness of the family education's importance.	250	3.905	0.972	78.1
4	The big number of family's members.	250	3.790	1.074	75.6
5	The abuse of the child by his family.	250	3.711	1.102	74.1

*SD= Standard deviation

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To obtain the first objective, we calculate the arithmetical mean and the obtaining of one standard of every factor supported by social, economic average and factors sustained by the family.

Table 1. Demonstrates that all indicators obtained an arithmetical mean with a higher degree where the

arithmetical mean was higher than 3.921 and smaller than 3.69 and these values demonstrate to us that all these factors influence the children at school at a high level.

Table 2. Demonstrates that all indicators obtained an arithmetical mean with a high level where the arithmetical mean was higher than 3.984 and smaller than 3.711. These values demonstrate that these factors influence at

Table 3. Regarding the economic, social average that supports the enrollment of the children at school

No	Factors	Numbers	Mean	SD*	%
1	The construction of appropriate schools from the possibilities and equipments' point of view.	250	4.518	0.686	90.2
2	The assurance of learning opportunities for children with handicaps.	250	4.507	0.654	90.1
3	The growth of the governmental expenses in the primary education.	250	4.503	0.681	90.1
4	New laws that forbid to the children to work.	250	4.421	0.846	88.3
5	The assurance of the feeding for children.	250	4.401	0.641	88.0
6	To build schools near the residential places.	250	4.374	0.797	87.3
7	The encouragement of the society to participate at the sustaining of the school.	250	4.324	0.755	86.3

*SD= Standard deviation

Table 4. Regarding the family that encourages the enrollment of the children at primary education

No	Factors	Numbers	Mean	SD*	%
1	The stability of the family and the avoidance of violence in families.	250	4.582	0.573	91.5
2	The family concentrates on their children's learning in an appropriate way.	250	4.579	0.541	91.4
3	The increasing of the cultural level for parents.	250	4.382	0.848	87.5

*SD= Standard deviation

a high level the non-enrollment of the children in school. For obtaining the second objective, we calculate the arithmetical mean regarding the factors from an

economic, social and family average that support the enrollment of the children at school.

Table 3. Demonstrates that all indicators obtained the

arithmetical mean with a high and a very high level where the arithmetical mean was higher than 4.507, smaller than 4.324 and these values demonstrate that these factors are very important for the support of the children in a primary education. We calculate the arithmetical mean of that factors that encourage the enrollment of the children at school.

Table 4. Demonstrates that all indicators obtained an arithmetical mean with a high and very high level where the arithmetical mean was higher than 4.582, smaller than 4.382 and all these values demonstrate that these factors are important for the support of the children in the primary education.

CONCLUSION

The primary education that's mean the first eight years of our life, it is a very important stage for the whole subsequent evolution of the child. These all factors that the child is coming into contact with, have a fundamental role in the personality and the character's development of the child. The presentation of the study wants to emphasize the importance of the primary education frequency regarding the characteristics of the child's personality, social, psychological, educational, emotional and cognitive that helps him as much better for the next stage of education.

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