A STUDY OF SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT OF IX CLASS STUDENTS WITH MANAGEMENT AND CASTE

Education

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ABSTRACT

The development of any nation depends mainly on the standards of its educational institutions existing there. Education is the most powerful and effective instrument for inducing radical changes in the bahaviour of man. The main objective of the present study is to study the influence of management and caste on the school environment of IX class students. The school environment scale was developed by **Jagannadhan, K (1983)** adopted from **Radha Krishna R (2018)**. A sample of 300 IX class students representing all categories of secondary schools in Chittoor District by following the standardized procedures. 'F' (ANOVA) test was employed for analysis of the data. There is significant influence of management and caste at 0.01 level of significance on the school environment of IX class students.

KEYWORDS

School environment, Management, Caste and IX class students.

INTRODUCTION

The development of human resources through educational is more crucial than the development of physical resources as the latter is an end in itself. In a democracy the primary purpose of education is to provide the individual with the widest opportunity to develop his potentialities to the fullest extent. The social difference between the rich and poor, the education and uneducated is large and tending to widen. In our democracy, apart from the existence of different religions, the caste also hampered the growth of the Indian educational progress.

Apart from the school and home as socializing agencies of child's educational progress, the psychological aspects of the pupil's learning process is an important area to be studied. Among the psychological factors, academic motivation, innate ability of the students, attitude of pupils towards their school environment are crucial areas which require special attention. Hence it is imperative to combine the different aspects of psychology and sociology to evaluate the pupil's academic performance. Psychological and sociological perspectives on the development or student's educational attainment have formed the major part of this investigation.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Arunkumar and **Kalpana Rao (2008), Merlin (2011), Henry Kalapala (2012), Sreenivasulu, M (2013), Yobu Kothachennugandla (2014), Santhosh, V (2015), Muni Venkata Jaya Prakash, B (2016)** and **Radha Krishna, R (2018)** reported that management of individuals do have significant difference on achievement. However, **Sreenivasulu, V. (2010)** and **Siva Sankar Reddy, C (2017)** reported that management of individuals do not have significant difference on school environment.

Henry Kalapala (2012), Yobu Kothachennugandla (2014), Santhosh, V (2015), Radha Krishna, R (2018) reported that caste of individuals do have significant difference on achievement. However, **Arunkumar** and **Kalpana Rao (2008), Sreenivasulu, V (2010), Merlin (2011), Sreenivasulu, M (2013), Muni Venkata Jaya Prakash, B (2016)** and **Siva Sankar Reddy, C (2017)** reported that caste of individuals do not have significant difference on school environment.

Scope of the Study: The main intention of the present study is to find the relation of school environment of IX class students with management and caste.

Objective of the Study: To study the impact of management and caste on the school environment of IX class students.

Hypotheses of the study

1. There would be no significant impact of 'management' on the school environment of IX class students.
2. There would be no significant impact of 'caste' on the school environment of IX class students.

Tools for the Study

1. The school environment test was developed by **Jagannadhan, K (1983)** adopted from **Radha Krishna R (2018).** The tool was highly reliable for the investigation. The total has 25 items. The students has to give either "Yes" or "No" to these items. For the purpose of scoring, one mark is awarded for "Yes" and zero mark for "No" and the total marks obtained by each student are marked on the right top corner of the sheet.
2. Personal data regarding the student – 1. Name, 2. Management, 3. Caste.

Data Collection

The sample for the investigation consisted of 300 IX class students in Chittoor district. The stratified random sampling was applied in three stages. The first stage is management i.e. Government, Private and Aided the second stage is locality i.e. Rural and Urban and third stage is gender i.e. Male and Female. It is a 3X2X2 factorial design with 300 sample subjects. The investigator personally visited schools with the permission of the head masters of the schools. The IX class students who attended to the school on the day of collection of data are considered for the purpose of the investigation. It was provided to the concerned IX class students of the schools. The IX class students were given necessary instructions about the instruments and motivated to respond genuinely to all the items. The school environment scale and personal data sheet were administered. The data on each variable in the investigation is properly coded to suit for computer analysis. The analysis was carried out on the basis of objectives of the investigation and hypotheses formulated by employing appropriate statistical techniques. The inferential statistical technique 'F' (ANOVA) test was employed to test hypotheses.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Management

The relationship of school environment of IX class students with their management is studied in the present investigation. On the basis of management, the IX class students are divided into three groups. The Government school students form with the Group – I, Group – II forms with the Private school students and Group – III forms with the Aided students. The corresponding school environment of IX class students of the three groups were analyzed accordingly. The mean values of school environment of IX class students for the three groups were tested for significance by employing 'F' - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

Hypothesis – 1

There would be no significant impact of 'management' on the school environment of IX class students. The above hypothesis is tested by employing 'F' - test. The results are presented in **Table – 1.**

Table – 1: Influence of management on the school environment of IX class students

S. No.	Management	N	Mean	S.D.	'F' – Test
1.	Government	100	16.77	3.10	12.198**
2.	Private	100	18.39	3.56	
3.	Aided	100	19.06	3.39	

** Indicates significant at 0.01 level

It is found from the **Table – 1** that the computed value of 'F' (12.198) is greater than the critical value of 'f' (4.680) for 2 and 297 df at 0.01 level of significance. Hence the **Hypothesis – 1 is rejected at 0.01 level of significance**. Therefore it is concluded that the management has significant influence on the school environment of IX class students.

2. Caste

The relationship of school environment of IX class students with their caste is studied in the present investigation. On the basis of caste, the students are divided into three groups. Group – I is formed with OC students, Group – II formed with BC students and Group – III is formed with SC and ST students. The corresponding school environment of IX class students of the three groups were analyzed accordingly. The mean values of school environment of IX class students for the three groups were tested for significance by employing 'F' - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

Hypothesis – 2

There would be no significant impact of 'caste' on the school environment of IX class students. The above hypothesis is tested by employing 'F' - test.   The results are presented in **Table – 2.**

Table – 2: Influence of caste on the school environment of IX class students

S. No.	Caste	N	Mean	S.D.	'F' – Test
1.	OC	102	17.38	3.37	9.782**
2.	BC	108	17.63	3.34	
3.	SC and ST	90	19.39	3.44	

** Indicates significant at 0.01 level

It is clear from **Table – 2** that the computed value of 'F' for the school environment of IX class students is (9.782). It is greater than table value of 'F' (4.680) for 2 and 297 df at 0.01 level. Hence **Hypothesis – 2 is rejected at 0.01 level of significance**. It is concluded that the caste has significant influence on the school environment of IX class students.

Findings: There is significant influence of management and caste at 0.01 level of significance on the school environment of IX class students.

CONCLUSIONS:

In the light of the findings, the following conclusions are drawn. Management and caste have significant influence on the school environment of IX class students.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The findings of the present research have raised some important questions related to the educational needs of the students with special reference to their school environment of IX class students.

1. Management is highly influence on the school environment of IX class students. Aided students have positive school environment than the government students. The administrators have to provide physical facilities for government schools.
2. Caste is highly influence on the school environment of IX class students. SC and ST students have positive school environment than the other caste group students. The administrators have to provide facilities for various caste groups.

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