

**“A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE
SCHOOL STUDENTS WITH RESPECT TO ACADEMIC
ACHIEVEMENT AT SECONDARY LEVEL”**



**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN THE PARTIAL
FULFILMENT OF DEGREE OF MASTER OF EDUCATION**

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

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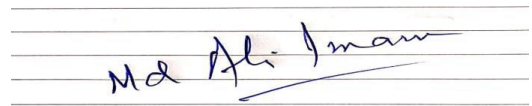
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

INTEGRAL UNIVERSITY,

2018-2020

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled “**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SCHOOL STUDENTS WITH RESPECT TO ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AT SECONDARY LEVEL**” submitted by **ARZOO BANO** for partial fulfilment of the degree of Master of Education has been done in the time period given.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation titled “**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SCHOOL STUDENTS WITH RESPECT TO ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AT SECONDARY LEVEL**” is the record of work done by me under the supervision of **Dr. Md. Ali Imam**, Department of Education, Integral University, Lucknow. It is solely my work.

This is being submitted to integral university for the degree of Master of Education.

Date: 27/07/2020

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONCEPT OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Education is a process by which life and behavior of humans are changed. It is a process of acquiring knowledge through imparting knowledge by way of instruction or any practical procedure. Education helps an individual to bring a natural change in reasoning and ability to achieve the goal. It helps an individual to express his views in his own way. It is the main thing that encourages us to distinguish between right and wrong, by the help of proper education, we can do what we need and can achieve our goals. Education helps the students to acquaint socially with the study of structure and pattern of particular society and its culture, its heavy pattern, its values and all these things helps an individual to adjust in the society. Social values, ethics and culture heritage can be transmitted by education. Education helps students a tolerant study of all the religion so that it citizens can understand one another and live together amicably.

“Education means all round drawing out of the best from men and child (body, mind and spirit).”

Mahatma Gandhi

“Education means to enable the child to find out ultimate truth, making truth its own and giving expression to it.”

Rabindranath Tagore

“Education is the development of all those capacities in individual which will enable him to control his environment and fulfill his possibilities.” **John Dewey**

Education is considered as all round development of personality that is physical, mental, social, emotional, spiritual and cultural development. Education is a continuous and life-long process. It starts from birth and continues till death. Human behavior is modified and improved through educational process. Education is not a static but a dynamic process which develops the child according to changing situations and times. It is the process by which society deliberately transmits its accumulated knowledge, skills and values from one generation to another. Education can be used as an instrument of change, particularly in context of economic and social development. Children of today are citizens of tomorrow and they will be confronted with all kinds of problems in political, social and economic fields. Education should develop in children the capacity to think clearly and take decision confidently.

Achievement implies to the net results of an individual's effort over a period of time. In case of academic achievement, it is a combination of knowledge and skills

which a child acquires on going through a process of formal institution. Academic achievement is also related to objectives of syllabus content to be covered during a full term. Academic achievement is also assessed through oral tests and assignments given for practices.

Achievements in the educational situation has frequently been referred as scholastic achievement which signifies various aspects of learning as 'Ability to learn', 'Scholastic aptitude', 'Measures of motivation', 'Level of aspiration' and 'Creative capacity'.

Achievement is defined as measurable behavior in a standardized series of tests (Simpson and Weiner.1989). Achievement test is usually constructed and standardized to measure proficiency in school subjects. In most cases, according to them, "accomplishment" is sometimes used in place of "achievement". According to Bruce and Neville (1979) educational achievement is measured by standardized achievement test developed for school subjects. What this means that academic achievement is measured in relation to what is attained at the end of a course, since it is the accomplishment of medium or long term objective of education. What is important is that the test should be a standardized test to

meet national norm. For a test to be standardized, it must be valid for over a period of time.

In our society academic achievement is considered as a key to judge ones total potential and capabilities. Hence academic achievement occupies a very important place in education as well as in learning process. Achievement is influenced by personality, motivation, opportunities, education and training.

The process of achieving something with lot of effort skill or courage is called academic achievement.

The definition of academic achievement refers to the level of schooling you have successfully completed and the ability to attain success in your studies.

Academic achievement has been recognized as one of the important goals of education. The academic achievement refers to the average marks obtained by an individual in the final examination. It may be attained ability to perform on school subjects. Thus academic achievement refers to marks or grade obtained in subject taught in school after an examination be it written or oral.

Dictionary of Education (2003) defines “Academic achievement means the knowledge attained or skills developed in school subjects, usually determined by test score or by marks assigned by teacher or both.”

According to Crow and Crow (1964), academic achievement means the extent to which a learner is profiting from the instruction in a given area of learning i.e., achievement is reflected by the extent to which a skill or knowledge has been acquired by a person from the training imparted to him.

1.2 Factors affecting Academic Achievement:

Individual factors: Cognitive (learning ability, intelligence etc.) Non-Cognitive (level of aspiration, attitude towards self and others, study habits, attitude towards education etc.)

Environmental Factors: socio-economic status; family traits, school environment, home environment, methods of teaching etc.

An achievement test is a test of developed test of skill or knowledge. The most common type of achievement test is standardized test developed to measure skills and knowledge learned in a given grade level, usually through planned instruction such as training or classroom instruction.

1.3 NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The outcome of this study aims at determining whether there is any significant difference between government and private school students with respect to academic achievement at secondary level.

The great emphasis in school is focused on the achievement since the beginning of formal education. Every school has its own systematic structure which is basically based on the achievement and performance rather on just the quality. Academic achievement is regarded as the step up in academic life of the students which helps in the establishment and enhancement of social, economical and better social stratification of higher education. Better attainment of high status level, occupation and well-paid jobs is a complex one can be attained by having a better academic achievement.

In present time both the government and private school are trying to give better education to their students so that students can lead to a successful life. In government school the teachers as well as students have many facilities and government also rebuilding the infrastructure of the school to give better education and suitable environment to the students. But it is not working. According to parents private school is giving better education in comparison to

government school so they want to admit their children into private school. The researcher wants to conduct a comparative study between government and private school students with respect to academic achievement.

Thus, according to the investigator the present study will help in bringing about qualitative as well as quantitative improvement in teaching learning process, which would enhance the level and quality of educational situations. It will also help as a reference work for the researchers who are interested in investigating the difference between the government and private school students with reference to academic achievement.

1.4 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A comparative study of government and private school students with respect to academic- achievement at secondary level.”

1.5 OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS

Academic Achievement:-In this study, academic achievement refers to the marks obtained by the students in class 8th.

Comparative Study:-In this study, it refers to the comparison of academic achievement of 9th standard government and private school students.

Government Schools:-It refers to the government schools and government aided schools run by the central, state and local government. Lower levels of administration and management (at the district, block and school levels) do not have either the authority or means to take decisions regarding the appointment and supervision to teachers. In this type of schools teachers have no fear of losing their job. Their working conditions and economic status are comparatively better.

Private Schools:-It refers to the schools run by private organizations without getting grant-in-aid from the government.

Private schools are of two types:-

- a. **Unrecognized:** These schools are privately owned and funded and rely more or less, on user finance. In this type of school all aspects of education they follow their own rules and regulations and conditions.
- b. **Recognized but unaided:** these types of school are partly within and partly outside the common system. In matters relating to curriculum and examination they follow the guidelines of the affiliated Boards but in matters relating to fees and payment of endowment to teacher, they either have their own rules or can afford to ignore the government rules in a suitable manner.

1.6 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following will be the objectives of the present study:-

1. To compare the academic achievement of the students of government and private school in Lucknow.
2. To compare the academic achievement between male and female of government school.
3. To compare the academic achievement between male and female of private school.

1.7 HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

In keeping with objectives of the study, following hypotheses will be formulated:-

1. There is no significant difference between academic achievement of the students of government and private school.
2. There is no significant difference between academic achievement of male and female in government school.
3. There is no significant difference between academic achievement of male and female in private school.

1.8 DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- 1) The study is limited only to the secondary school students of Lucknow district.
- 2) The study is limited only to the class 9th.
- 3) The present study is limited only to the 200 students of secondary school.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A literature review is an account of what has been published on a topic by accredited scholars and researchers. The review of the literature is defined as a broad comprehensive, in-depth, systematic, and critical review of scholarly publications, unpublished scholarly print materials, audiovisual materials, and personal communications.

The review of literature can be known as a review of published studies. A literature review is a critical summary of all the published works on a particular topic. It provides comprehensive understanding of what is already known about the topic. In a thesis or dissertation review literature forms an important chapter where its purpose is to provide the background and justification for the research.

Bruce has identified six elements of literature review; these elements are a list, a search, a survey, a vehicle for learning, a research facilitator, and a report. The 'review of literature' consists of two words: review and literature. The term review means to organize the knowledge on the specific area of research and the term literature means to the knowledge of the particular area of investigation of any discipline. Research

takes advantage of the knowledge which has undertaken in isolation of the work that has already been done on the problems which are directly or indirectly related to a study proposed by a researcher.

Thus an attempt has been made in this chapter to review the studies related to this investigation.

RABIYA RASOOL (2018) studied academic achievement of government and private secondary school students with respect to their school environment. He found that academic performance of private secondary school students is higher than government school students.

Dr.SK KAUSHAL (2017) from their studies concluded that for helping students to get quality education, the teacher should encourage the students through co-curricular activities and group-centered provide feedback and remedial teaching.

GYAN PRATAP SINGH, YOGENDRA NATH TIWARI (2016) comparative study of schools under government and private management with respect to achievement at secondary stage of education. They concluded that achievement level of student was very low in both private and government schools. The private school boys of class IX performed significantly well the academic achievement than their counterparts in government schools in all

subject, similarly the private school girls outscored the girls of government school in the entire subject.

SUDHAKAR & NELLAIYAPEN (2016) studied relationship between academic achievement and parent-child relationship of high school students. He found that parent-child relationship of high school students was extreme amicable and level of academic achievement was average. There was a significant relationship between the academic achievement and parent-child relationship of high school students.

ANANDHARAJA, Dr. V. BALAKRISHNAN AND A. JOHN LAWRENCE (2016) studied comparative study of academic achievement of tenth standard government and private school students in social science curriculum. He found significant difference between X standard government and private school students in their academic achievement in social science. He found that the students of government schools do better in social science than the students of private school.

THORNTON (2015) investigated parental involvement in the education of primary school students. He found that the majority of parents were involved in the education of their students and low confidence in parent involvement.

BOSTANI, NADRI & NASAB (2014) concluded that the higher the mental health of the students, the better their educational performance.

T. SURENDRA SINGH (2014) investigated the different academic achievement of students between the government and private high schools in the district of Imphal East of Manipur State. He found significant difference between the overall academic achievements of the students of private and government schools.

KAUR (2013) established the significant correlation between the academic achievements in relation to achievement motivation of X standard of high school students of Punjab.

LACOUR & TISSINGTON (2011) studied the effects of poverty on academic achievement and found out that poverty significantly affected the resources available to students. Due to this lack of resources, many students struggled to reach the same academic achievement levels of students not living in poverty. The factors affecting academic achievement include income, source of income, and mother's educational level.

AMRAI, MOTLAGH, ZALANI, PARHON (2011) confirmed the existence of positive and significant correlation between academic motivation and academic achievement among Tehran University students.

ASTHANA (2011) conducted a study to assess to gender difference in academic achievement. Academic achievement was measured on the basis of an average of marks obtained in three previous annual examinations. The findings revealed that there was a significant difference in academic achievement of male and female students. Girls were found to be better performers than boys.

SHARMA AND TAHIRA (2011) investigated the influence of parental education, parental occupation and family size on science achievement of the secondary school students in western Uttar Pradesh in India. The results indicated that family variables including parental education had significant relationship with the achievement of their children.

MUOLA (2010) concluded significant positive relationship between home environmental factors and academic achievement motivation among the students of class 8th in Kenya. The home environmental factors are father's occupation, mother's occupation, father's education, mother's education, family size and learning facilities at home.

GARIKAI (2010) investigated the causes of poor academic performance of high school students of Zimbabwe. He found difference in academic performance of male and female students with male students performing better and education of parents had significant effect on academic achievement of the students.

NUTHANA (2007) carried out a gender analysis of academic achievement of school students of Karnataka. He found no significant difference in academic achievement of boys and girls and significant difference in academic achievement of urban and rural students with urban students had higher academic achievement than rural students.

BRUNI (2006) investigated the relationship among academic achievement, demographic and psychological factors. The results revealed significant difference in academic achievement of male and female students. Female students were found to have higher academic achievement than males.

SUNEETHA AND MAYURI (2001) studied age and gender differences on the factors affecting high academic achievement of school children. The results indicated significant difference between academic achievement of boys and girls, as girls had higher mean academic achievement as compared to boys.

VISWANATHAM (2000) found significant difference between academic achievement of boys and girls but no significant difference between rural and urban students.

SINGH (1996) conducted a study on the achievement of H.S.L.C result and he found that private English school students are performing better in comparison to government secondary school students.

KHARE AND GAREWAL (1996) studied home environment and academic achievement of elementary school children. The finding of the study indicated significant difference in academic achievement of boys and girls. Boys were found to have better academic achievement than girls.

KAUR (1992) studied the interrelationship between creativity, intelligence and academic achievement of 11th grade boys and found that relationship between creativity and intelligence was low but positive academic achievement commonly influenced the correlation between creativity and intelligence.

VIJAYLAXMI AND NATESAN (1992) conducted a study on factors influencing academic achievement. The sample of 100 students of class XI in which 50 were boys and 50 were girls were selected from Coimbatore. To assess the academic achievement of the subjects, the total marks obtained

by the subjects in the quarterly and half yearly examination was taken. The results were found that girls had a higher mean academic achievement as compared to boys.

WONGOO (1991) conducted a study to find out is there any difference between the students of government and private school related to their socioeconomic status and academic achievement. He found significant difference on academic achievement of the students of government and private schools.

OJOWAO (1989) found significant difference in the academic performance between the students of rural and urban schools.

CHAKRABARTI (1986) investigated academic achievement of primary school children. He found that the children whose parents were highly educated had better performance in school examinations and achievement tests than those children whose parents were less educated.

REVIEW AND BIBBY AND PEIL (1974) examined that children who attended private primary schools performed better than pupils in government schools.

SATYANANDAM, B.D. (1969), a study of socio- economic status and Academic Achievement Government College of education Kurnool. He

concluded the children of upper economic strata and lower economic strata differed very significantly.

GUPTA (1968) found no significant difference between boys and girls of IX class in three variables namely academic achievement, intelligence and economic status.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 METHODOLOGY:

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It is necessary for the researcher to know not only the research methods or techniques but also the methodology. Researchers not only need to know how to develop certain tests, how to calculate the mean, the mode, the median or the standard deviation or chi-square, how to apply particular research techniques, but they also need to know which of these methods or techniques, are relevant and which are not, and what would they mean and indicate and why.

The method adopted for the present study was descriptive and statistical in nature. Such studies are designed to obtain pertinent and precise information concerning the current status of phenomena and, whenever possible, to draw valid general conclusion from the facts discovered. Descriptive studies are more than just a collection of data. They involve measurement, classification, analysis, comparison and interpretation.

The purpose of this chapter is to explain not only the particular method adopted to gather the necessary data but also the various tools and the statistical techniques used in the study for analysis and

interpretation of data. The investigator has followed the descriptive method of research it is because the investigator is seeking to find out the comparative study of government and private school students with respect to academic achievement at secondary level.

This research is descriptive type of research. Descriptive research involves gathering data that describe events and then organizes, tabulates, depicts, and describes the data collection (Glass and Hopkins, 1984). Descriptive research is unique in the number of variables employed. Like other types of research, descriptive researches can multiple variables for analysis, yet unlike other methods, it requires only one variable (Borg & Gall, 1989).

The descriptive type of research is useful in the development of data gathering instruments and tools like checklists, schedules, questionnaires and rating scales. It also provides the background ideas and data from which many more refined or controlled studies of casual relations are made.

Descriptive studies report summary data such as measures of central tendency including the mean, median, and mode, deviance from the mean,

variation, percentage, and correlation between variables. Survey research commonly includes that type of measurement, but often goes beyond the descriptive statistics in order to draw inferences.

The following steps were taken to conduct the present study in accordance with descriptive method:

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN:

3.2.i. VARIABLES OF STUDY:

The characteristics or conditions that the experimenter manipulates controls or observes called variables.

Independent Variables are defined as a characteristics that experimenter manipulate to identify a particular factor.

Dependent Variables it is called dependent variable because it depends on the independent variables. Dependent variables are what we measure in the experiment and what is affected during the experiment.

In present study academic achievement is dependent variable and government and private school is independent variable.

3.3. POPULATION:

The aim of present study is to find out the academic achievement of students of government and private school. All the students of government and private school have been represented as the population in the present study. The students on which the study was done belonged to ninth class.

3.4. SAMPLE:

The representative proportion of the population is called a sample. Investigator has used the simple random technique to draw the sample of the study.

The sample consists of 200 students of IX standard selected from 3 different secondary school of Lucknow District. Out of these, 1 school, were government and 2 schools were private.

3.4.i. SELECTION OF INSTITUTIONS

In the first phase of selection of sample the institutions were selected. Although it would have been better to select the required number of institutions randomly from the complete list of schools, but the investigator had to select only those institutes that agreed to cooperate with her and extended the facility of data collection, so the random sampling was done. There in all 3 institutions could be included in present study.

3.4.ii. SELECTION OF STUDENTS

The students from each institution were selected. The permission of principals related to institutions was taken. Total sample size in the present study is 200 students of IX standard of secondary school of Lucknow District. Out of these, 1 school, were government and 2 schools were private.

3.4.iii. LIST OF INSTITUTIONS SELECTED

1. Lucknow Public College
2. Techno public college

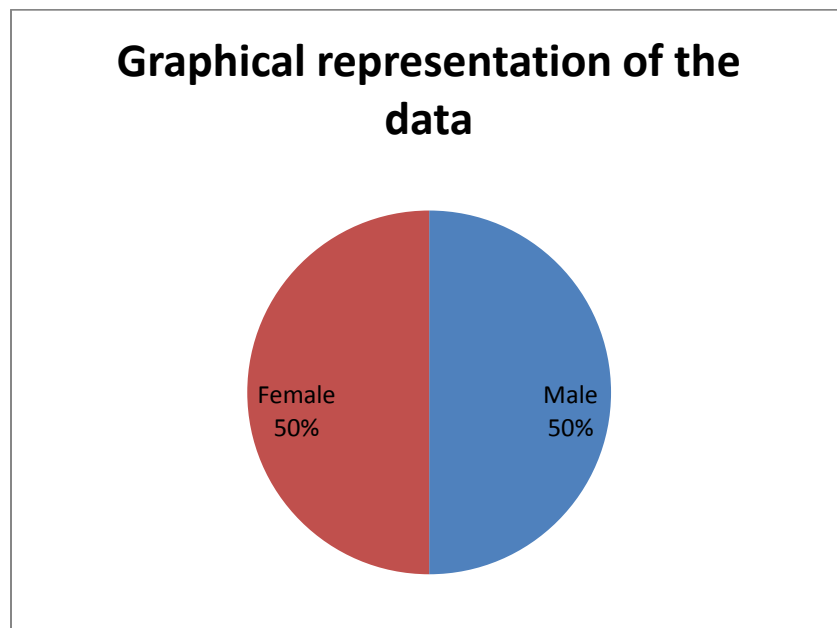
3. Vahini PAC Mahanagar Lucknow

Distribution of Secondary School Student on the base of Gender

Table 3.1

GENDER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
MALE	100	50
FEMALE	100	50
TOTAL	200	100

3.1 Graph of distribution of secondary school students on the base of Gender

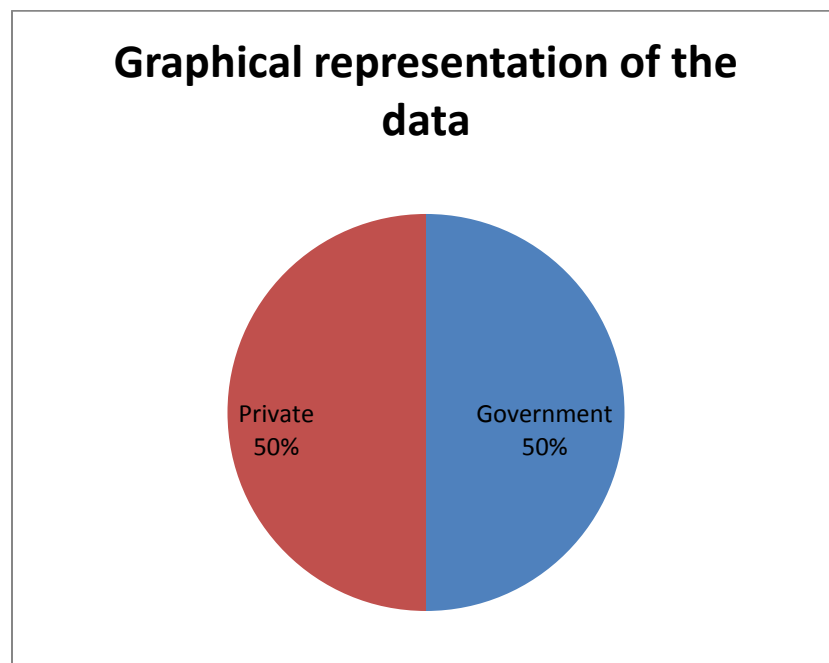


Distribution of Secondary School Student on the base of school

Table 3.2

SCHOOL	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
GOVERNMENT	100	50
PRIVATE	100	50
TOTAL	200	100

3.2 Graph of Secondary School Student on the base of School



3.5 TOOLS USED FOR DATA COLLECTION

It is essential in educational researches to select proper data. It aims to provide a definite answer to research inquiring. The main purpose of data collection is to verify the hypothesis.

In present study academic achievement score obtained from school record were used.

3.5.i. DATA COLLECTION

For data collection, I went to those colleges from where I could get proper and correct information, as my topic was “A comparative study of government and private school students with respect to academic achievement at secondary level”. I went there and took permission of principal/ manager. After permission I got students record of class VIII.

3.6. STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

In present study following statistical techniques was used:-

MEAN

It is the most frequently used and well understood average. The mean distribution is commonly understood as the arithmetic average.

$$\text{Mean} = X/N$$

Where X = total scores

N = total no. of scores

STANDARD DEVIATION

Standard deviation is the measure of dispersion of a set of data from its mean.

$$S:D = X^2/N$$

Where X^2 = Summation of square of the deviation from mean

N = Total no. of cases in the sample.

t- Test

It is used for measuring the significant of the difference between the means of two groups. It is used for the purpose of hypothesis testing.

$$t = \frac{(X_1 - X_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{(S_1)^2}{n_1} + \frac{(S_2)^2}{n_2}}}$$

Where,

X1= Mean of the first group

X2= Mean of the second group

DEGREE OF FREEDOM

The number of degree of freedom in a distribution is the number of observation or values that are independent to each other and cannot be reduced. It is denoted by symbol (df).

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Level of significance is the predetermined level, which is used to identify real difference between the parameters of populations. A difference is marked significance when the gap between the parameters of means points to or signifies a real difference between the parameters of populations from which the sample

were drawn if $P > 0.05$ then the values are taken significance, if $P < 0.05$ then the values are not significance.

All these statistical measures would be used for the analysis of data in the present study.

CHAPTER 4

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND

INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.1 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

To bring a comparative study of Government and Private school students with respect to academic achievement to its successful completion, the data collected were critically analyzed with the help of suitable statistical techniques. In order to draw out result and to bring the study to its success collected data is treated manually first. After that for the computation of needed statistics and application of appropriate statistical tests, tables, figures, graphs were used to clear the difference and relationship among variables.

The present chapter is devoted to presentation, analysis and interpretation of the data in respect to the

“Comparative study of Government and Private school students with respect to academic achievement.”

In order to interpret and discuss the results obtained, tabulation and graphical representation of the data has been done.

Objective 1

To compare the academic achievement of the students of government and private school.

Hypothesis 1

There is no significant difference between academic achievement of the students of government and private school.

RESULT-1

Table 4.1 Comparison of School Type and Academic Achievement

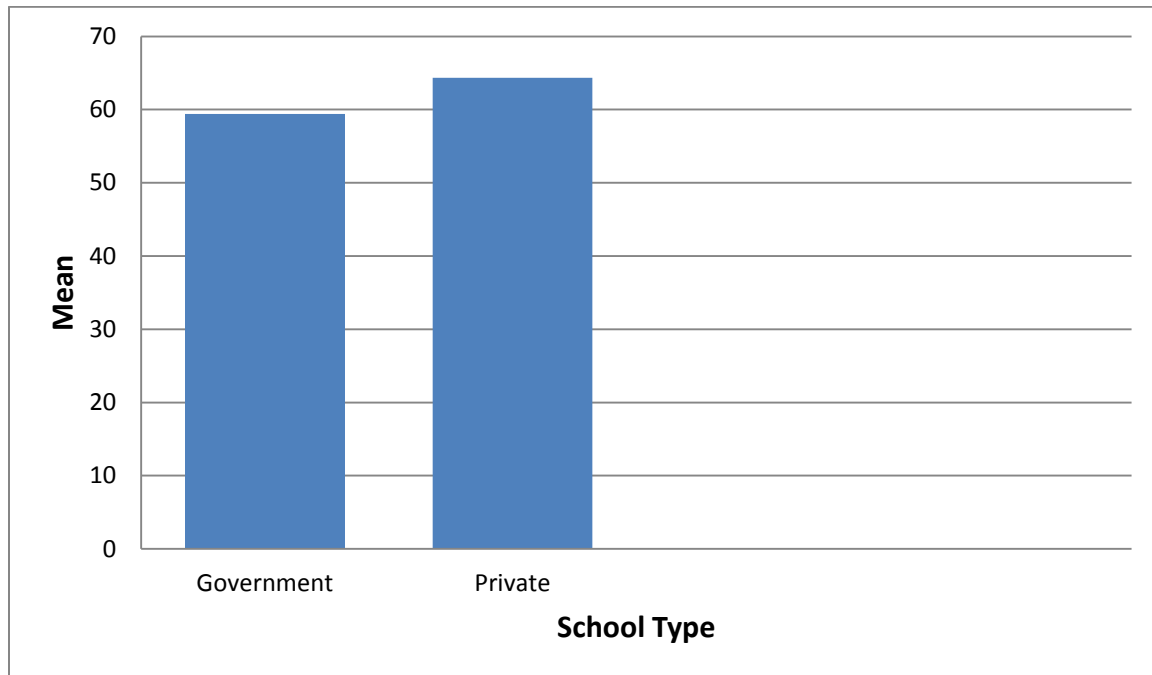
School type	N	Mean	SD	t-value df=198	Level of significance
Government	100	59.40	10.254	2.158	Significant at 0.05level
Private	100	64.35	11.099		

Table 4.1 presents the mean academic achievement score of Government and Private secondary school students. The number of Government school students is 100. The mean academic achievement score of government secondary school students is 59.40 and SD is 10.254. The number of Private school students is 100.

The mean academic achievement score of private secondary school students is 64.35 and SD is 11.099. The statistically calculated t- value is 2.158 with degree of freedom 198 which is significant at 0.05 level. Here the CR value of t is 1.96 at 0.05 level. Therefore, the calculated value of t is more than the table value. From the result it is clear that there is significant difference between academic achievement of government and private school students.

Thus the null hypothesis which states that “there is no significant difference between academic achievement of the students of government and private school” is rejected. It shows that private students have better academic achievement than government school students.

4.1 Graphical presentation of School Type and Academic Achievement



Objective 2

To compare the academic achievement between male and female of government school.

Hypothesis 2

There is no significant difference between academic achievement of male and female in government school

RESULT-2

Table 4.2 Comparison of Mean Academic Achievement scores of Male and Female in Government School

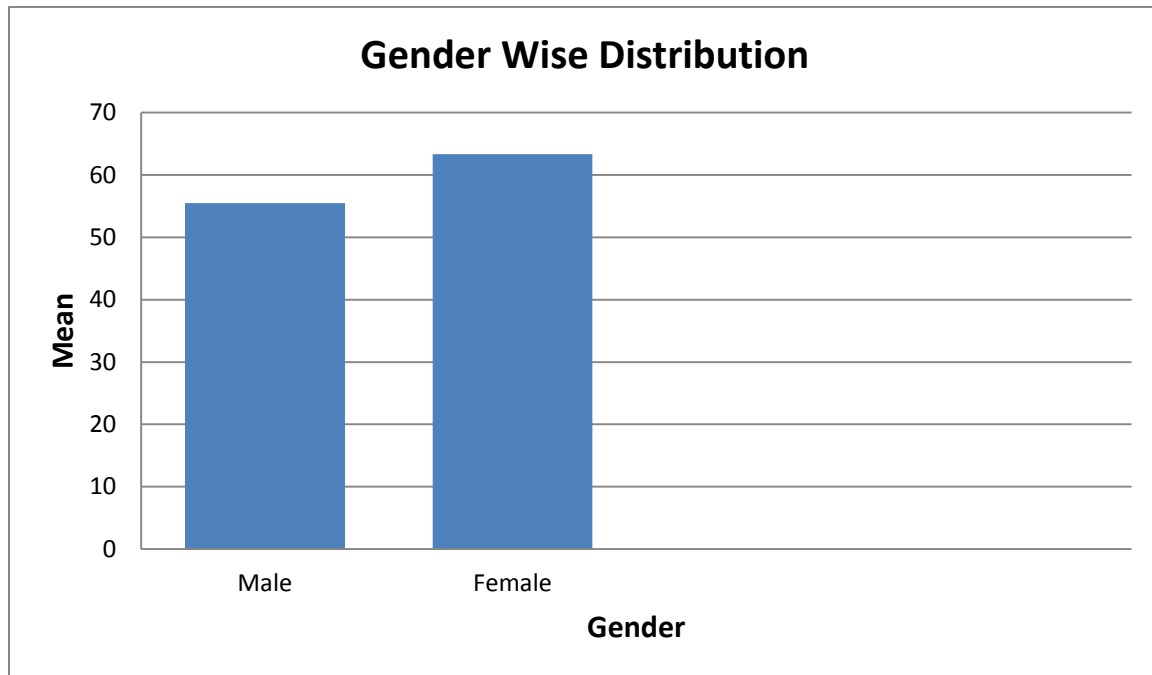
Gender	N	Mean	SD	t-value df=98	Level of significance
Male	50	55.48	9.401	4.120	Significant at 0.05 level
female	50	63.32	9.629		

Table 4.2 presents the mean academic achievement score of male and female of government school. The number of male student in government school is 50. The mean academic achievement score of male student in government school is 55.48 and SD is 9.401. The number of female student in government school is 50. The mean academic achievement score of female student in government school is 63.32 and SD is 9.629. The statistically calculated t-value is 4.120 with degree of freedom 98 which is significant at 0.05 level. Here the CR value of t is 1.96 at 0.05

level. Therefore, the calculated value of t is more than the table value. From the result it is clear that there is significant difference between academic achievement of male and female school students.

Thus the null hypothesis which states that “there is no significant difference between academic achievement of male and female in government school” is rejected.

4.2 Gender wise Graphical presentation of Academic Achievement in Government school



Objective 3

To compare the academic achievement between male and female of private school.

Hypothesis 3

There is no significant difference between academic achievement of male and female in private school.

RESULT-3

Table 4.3 Comparison of Mean Academic Achievement scores of Male and Female in private school

Gender	N	Mean	SD	t-value df =98	Level of significance
Male	50	64.96	12.382	0.548	No significant Difference
female	50	63.74	9.737		

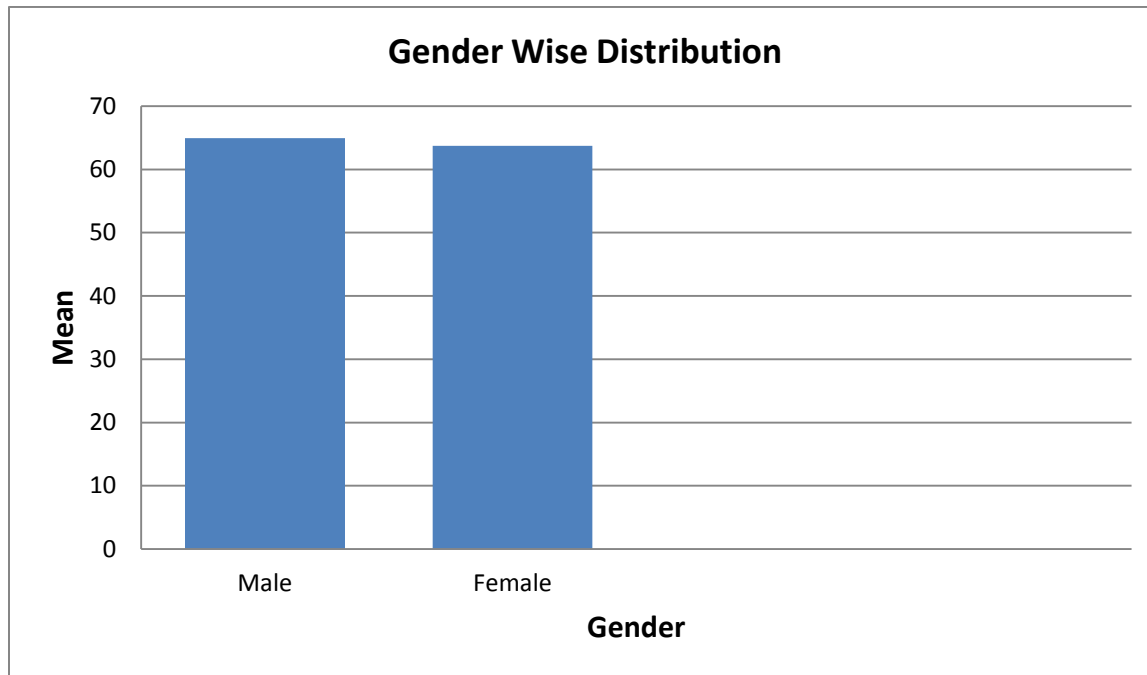
Table 4.3 presents the mean academic achievement score of male and female of private school. The number of male student in private school is 50. The mean academic achievement score of male student in private school is 64.96 and SD is 12.382. The number of female student in private school is 50. The mean academic achievement score of female student in private school is 63.74 and SD is 9.737. The statistically calculated t-value is 0.548 with degree of freedom 98 which is not

significant at any level of significance. Here the CR value of t is 1.96 at 0.05 level.

Therefore, the calculated value of t is less than the table value. Hence, there is no significant difference between academic achievement of Male and Female school students. It can be said so as the mean of male and female academic achievement are almost equal.

Thus the null hypothesis which states that “there is no significant difference between the academic achievement of male and female in private school.” Is accepted. It clearly states that male and female students are equally good in their academic achievement at secondary stage in Lucknow.

4.3 Gender wise Graphical presentation of Academic Achievement in Private school



4.2 INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

After the analysis of the data, it has been found in the result that student enrolled in private school has more academic achievement as their mean is 64.35 that is more than the mean of government school students. The finding of the study is supported by T. Surendra Singh (2014) who investigated that there is significant difference between the overall academic achievements of the students of government and private schools. The reasons for low academic achievement of Government schools are lack of involvement of parents in the education of

students, lack of competition among students, lack of supervision by government authorities. The teaching method of government school is not good and systematic as compared to private school.

On the basis of gender in government school, result has been observed that female students have better academic achievement than male students. The finding of the study is supported by Asthana (2011) who investigated that there is significant difference in academic achievement of male and female students. Female were found to be better performers than Male.

On the basis of gender in private school, result has been found that there is no significant difference between academic achievement of male and female school students. It has been observed that academic achievement of both male and female students are same as their mean value difference is not more. It has been observed so because both the gender are being provided with equal facilities. Now a day's due to advancement and improvement in the education system, people realize the importance of education that has been provided in the schools. Parents are educated and concerned about their children. They very well know the importance of education for the development of the children.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY, FINDINGS, CONCLUSION,

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. SUMMARY

5.1.i. INTRODUCTION

Education is a process by which life and behavior of humans are changed. It is a process of acquiring knowledge through imparting knowledge by way of instruction or any practical procedure. Education helps an individual to bring a natural change in reasoning and ability to achieve the goal. It helps an individual to express his views in his own way. It is the main thing that encourages us to distinguish between right and wrong, by the help of proper education, we can do what we need and can achieve our goals.

Education helps the students to acquaint socially with the study of structure and pattern of particular society and its culture, its heavy pattern, its values and all these things helps an individual to adjust in the society.

Social values, ethics and culture heritage can be transmitted by education.

Education helps students a tolerant study of all the religion so that it citizens can understand one another and live together amicably.

Achievement implies to the net results of an individual's effort over a period of time. In case of academic achievement, it is a combination of knowledge and skills which a child acquires on going through a process of formal institution. Academic achievement is also related to objectives of

syllabus content to be covered during a full term. Academic achievement is also assessed through oral tests and assignments given for practices.

Academic achievement has been recognized as one of the important goal of education. The academic achievement refers to the average marks obtained by an individual in the final examination. It may be attained ability to perform on school subjects. Thus academic achievement refers to marks or grade obtained in subject taught in school after an examination be it written or oral.

5.1.ii. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The outcome of this study aims at determining whether there is any significant difference between government and private school students with respect to academic achievement at secondary level.

The great emphasis in school is focused on the achievement since the beginning of formal education. Every school has its own systematic structure which is basically based on the achievement and performance rather on just the quality. Academic achievement is regarded as the step up in academic life of the students which helps in the establishment and enhancement of social, economical and better social stratification of higher education. Better attainment of high

status level, occupation and well-paid jobs is a complex one can be attained by having a better academic achievement.

Thus, according to the investigator the present study will help in bringing about qualitative as well as quantitative improvement in teaching learning process, which would enhance the level and quality of educational situations. It will also help as a reference work for the researchers who are interested in investigating the difference between the government and private school students with reference to academic achievement.

5.1.iii. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A comparative study of government and private school students with respect to academic- achievement at secondary level.”

5.1.iv. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following will be the objectives of the present study:-

1. To compare the academic achievement of the students of government and private school in Lucknow.
2. To compare the academic achievement between male and female of government school.

3. To compare the academic achievement between male and female of private school.

5.1.v. HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

In keeping with objectives of the study, following hypotheses will be formulated:-

1. There is no significant difference between academic achievement of the students of government and private school.
2. There is no significant difference between academic achievement of male and female in government school.
3. There is no significant difference between academic achievement of male and female in private school.

5.1.vi. DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The study is limited only to the secondary school students of Lucknow district.
2. The study is limited only to the class 9th.
3. The present study is limited only to the 200 students of secondary school.

5.1.vii. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A literature review is an account of what has been published on a topic by accredited scholars and researchers. The review of the literature is defined as a broad comprehensive, in-depth, systematic, and critical review of scholarly publications, unpublished scholarly print materials, audiovisual materials, and personal communications.

The review of literature can be known as a review of published studies. A literature review is a critical summary of all the published works on a particular topic. It provides comprehensive understanding of what is already known about the topic. In a thesis or dissertation review literature forms an important chapter where its purpose is to provide the background and justification for the research.

Bruce has identified six elements of literature review; these elements are a list, a search, a survey, a vehicle for learning, a research facilitator, and a report. The 'review of literature' consists of two words: review and literature. The term review means to organize the knowledge on the specific area of research and the term literature means to the knowledge of the particular area of investigation of any discipline. Research takes advantage of the knowledge which has undertaken in isolation of the

work that has already been done on the problems which are directly or indirectly related to a study proposed by a researcher.

5.1.viii. METHODOLOGY

The method adopted for the present study was descriptive and statistical in nature. Such studies are designed to obtain pertinent and precise information concerning the current status of phenomena and, whenever possible, to draw valid general conclusion from the facts discovered. Descriptive studies are more than just a collection of data. They involve measurement, classification, analysis, comparison and interpretation.

The purpose of this chapter is to explain not only the particular method adopted to gather the necessary data but also the various tools and the statistical techniques used in the study for analysis and interpretation of data. The investigator has followed the descriptive method of research it is because the investigator is seeking to find out the comparative study of government and private school students with respect to academic achievement at secondary level.

This research is descriptive type of research. Descriptive research involves gathering data that describe events and then organizes, tabulates, depicts, and describes the data collection (Glass and Hopkins, 1984). Descriptive research is unique in the number of variables employed. Like other types of research, descriptive researches can multiple variables for analysis, yet unlike other methods, it requires only one variable (Borg & Gall, 1989).

5.1.ix. SIZE OF THE SAMPLE

The representative proportion of the population is called a sample.

Investigator has used the simple random technique to draw the sample of the study.

The sample consists of 200 students of IX standard selected from 3 different secondary school of Lucknow District. Out of these, 1 school, were government and 2 schools were private.

5.1.x. TOOLS USED FOR DATA COLLECTION

It is essential in educational researches to select proper data. It aims to provide a definite answer to research inquiring. The main purpose of data collection is to verify the hypothesis.

In present study academic achievement score obtained from school record were used.

5.1.xi. STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

In present study following statistical techniques was used:-

- Mean
- Standard Deviation
- t-test
- Degree of freedom

5.2. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The major findings of the study are mentioned below:-

1. The result concludes that there is a significant difference between academic achievement of government and private school students.
2. It is found in the result that there is a significant difference between male and female in respect to academic achievement in government school.
3. It is found in the result that there is no significant difference between male and female in respect to academic achievement in private school.

5.3 CONCLUSION

The outcome of this study aims at determining whether there is any significant difference between government and private school students with respect to academic achievement at secondary level. From the above results, researcher draws out the conclusion that there is significant difference between academic achievement of government and private school students. There is no significant difference found in the academic achievement of private school students on the basis of gender. There is some difference found in the academic achievement of government school students on the basis of gender.

5.4. IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study reveals that government school students have less academic achievement in comparison to private school students. It may be due to lack of guidance provided from parents or school staff to government school students compare to private school students. So government school teacher should be paid enough attention on their students and parents also should guide their child for better future. They should encourage the students to study to enhance their knowledge.

It is found in the result that male school students have less academic achievement compare to female school students. Female school students are better in academic achievement than male school students. Parents should be taken more attention towards boys. Parents should provide tension free home environment for their children. They should discuss daily life situations with their children to help them to draw right conclusion and decision. Parents who are not educated or have low educational qualification should endeavor to allow their children to attend remedial classes.

The results clearly justifies that there are differences between male and female in their academic achievement. Therefore there is a need to take care of minimizing the differences in order to develop potentialities more or less in similar ways.

5.5. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- The present study is limited to 200 students. Similar studies can be conducted on mores samples.
- The present study is conducted on secondary school students.. Similar studies can be conducted on primary or senior secondary students.
- The geographical area is limited. The area for this research work is limited to Lucknow district. Similar studies can be conducted in other district.
- Similar study may be undertaken to identify academic achievement of college level or university level.
- The present study is conducted on the base of gender. Similar studies may be conducted on the base of locality.

- The study should be conducted on a large sample to find out better generalization about population.
- Same study can be conducted at national level.
- Same study can be conducted between two countries.
- Studies may be conducted to identify academic performance among adolescents.
- The present study is conducted on the base of gender. Similar studies may be conducted on the base of stream, religion.

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APPENDIX

SCORE SHEET

Gender	Nature of School	A:A Score
M	G	72%
M	G	69%
M	G	57%
M	G	50%
M	G	64%
M	G	55%
M	G	48%
M	G	67%
M	G	47%
M	G	42%
M	G	62%
M	G	50%
M	G	50%
M	G	47%
M	G	44%
M	G	57%
M	G	49%
M	G	53%
M	G	48%
M	G	38%
M	G	42%
M	G	49%
M	G	53%
M	G	63%
M	G	62%
M	G	59%
M	G	48%
M	G	40%
M	G	43%
M	G	64%
M	G	63%
M	G	74%
M	G	57%
M	G	54%
M	G	59%
M	G	75%
M	G	61%
M	G	66%
M	G	69%

M	G		61%
M	G		49%
M	G		46%
M	G		52%
M	G		58%
M	G		60%
M	G		40%
M	G		63%
M	G		52%
M	G		66%
M	G		57%
F	P		63%
F	P		58%
F	P		56%
F	P		59%
F	P		46%
F	P		53%
F	P		56%
F	P		48%
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F	P		58%
F	P		47%
F	P		59%
F	P		52%
F	P		56%
F	P		53%
F	P		42%
F	P		66%
F	P		68%
F	P		69%
F	P		70%
F	P		65%
F	P		63%
F	P		80%
F	P		76%
F	P		72%
F	P		83%
F	P		80%
F	P		67%
F	P		68%
F	P		72%
F	P		65%
F	P		68%

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F	P		72%
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F	P		66%
F	P		54%
F	P		78%
F	P		70%
M	P		88%
M	P		83%
M	P		58%
M	P		49%
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M	P		53%
M	P		85%
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