



Differential Impact of Educational Climate On Student Morale of Private And Government Schools

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Abstract: *Education in a controlled environment is essential for human development. School is a special environment where a certain quality of life and certain type of activity and occupation are provided with the job of securing child's development on desirable lines. The conduct of any individual at any one time depends in large measure on what objects are in his environment to which he has to respond. Within certain limits the child's behaviour can be directed and controlled by setting the stage, as it were. And over a period of time he will tend to develop habits of responding in accustomed ways to the kinds of things he is used to, even seeking them out if they are not immediately present. If a poor environment is responsible for mental retardation and if effects are reversible, then any improvement in the child's environment must lead him to a higher performance in academic test.*

Key Words: Education, controlled, environment, essential, development, certain, quality, certain.

Cater V. Good (1959) defined educational environment as 'the sum of all physical, social, emotional and mental factors that contribute to the total teaching- learning situations. J. Donald (1959) described the classroom environment on several dimensions. One such dimension is the method of behaviour control typically used in the class-room. A 'democratic' class-room, for instance, may be described as one in which there is a large degree of permissiveness in the teacher- pupil relationship, pupil are allowed selection of the work- projects and they participate in decision about the learning activities, they are not closely supervised but are allowed to work independently. In contrast, an autocratic classroom may be described as one which is dominated by the teacher, the teacher decides on the attempts and imposes the goals of learning activities, the pupil do not participate in either the selection of learning activities or the goals of these activities.

Educational agencies are the great institutions for public enlightenment and entertainment. All of these educational agencies, school is the most important place where the new generation is trained into certain types of activities that form part of society. It is very important to a

school to maintain itself as an institution sensitive to the realities of its school surroundings. The children of the community are influenced by the environment in which they grow up and in which they are taught. There are many constituents of environment or climate like the school plant, rules and Regulations, teacher- student relationship, quality and qualifications of teachers and other feeling about the school. School is a vital life giving environment to the extent that it brings into the life of its students an abiding love and aspiration for all that is best and most significant in national and human life.

For the purpose of the present study, the term 'educational climate' has been taken to mean a sum total of numbers of factors which include type, space and equipment of the building, curriculum, qualities and qualifications of teachers, evaluation of education, school policy, human relation and other general feeling about the school.
Student Morale:

Cater V. Good defined morale as "courage, faith and personal integration maintained in the face of adversity." In general, morale is used to describe as an overall 'tone' or climate, vaguely sensed among members of a group, society or association. If they



appear to feel good, happy optimistic and friendly, many would describe them as having good or high morale. If they are quarrelsome, irritated, cranky and restless their condition might be thus related to unrest.

It is the emotional and mental reaction of a person to his job. It may be high or low. It can be seen or isolated. It is intangible. But it is possible to determine the quality of morale by careful observation of the ways people act.

The term morale is used in a multitude of ways and situations. The situation may be the morale of worker in manufacturing plants, or the morale of players of an athletic team, or of the morale of the men in the armed services. The word has significance in every life activity where people work in co-operation with others. In the classroom the word is synonymous with good school spirit. It has something to do with building up an attitude of confidence in one's self and one's co- worker. It is closely allied to co-operation. It has to do with sublimating personal desires and personal ambition to the desires and wishes of the group, so that a greater good for the greater number may come about. Morale is high in the class room when there is the desire and the ability to overcome difficulties. When morale is poor or low, school unity is always lacking and behavior problems multiply.

Two fairly distinct conceptions of morale may be identified within the meanings attached to the term. From one view point, morale is regarded as essentially an individual matter. It is the sum of satisfactions experienced by an employee on account of his job and as a member of a work team. This idea relates morale to the needs of the individual and to his need satisfaction. It gauges the individual's morale in terms of his adjustment to his job or his role in the organization.

A second conception of morale is essentially social or group oriented. It emphasizes the feelings of the team as a whole. It is something described as a group attitude such as persistence, determination and cohesiveness. It reflects the

general acceptance of group goals by group by group member and their agreement on the necessity of continuing the drive towards these goals. They may also share a feeling of agreement on their long term success. Watson describes group morale as including a positive feeling, a sense of togetherness among team members, an awareness of danger and sureness of improvement and progress.

For the purpose of the present study the term student morale has been taken to mean students satisfaction regarding expectation towards various aspects of the school milieu, namely administrative personnel, guidance personnel, rules and regulations, teacher-student relationship and other general feelings about attending school which can be measured by schools.

Purpose of Study- The aim of the present research is to study the educational climate present in different kinds of school and their impact on student morale:

1. The main purpose of the present study is to find out the correlation between educational climate and student morale of government and private school of Gaya town.
2. To find out the various aspects of educational climate of government and private school.
3. To identify the morale of students of government and private schools.
4. Is the any difference in use of curriculum adopted by private and government schools? One of the main objectives of the research is to examine this fact.
5. To examine the correlation between private and government schools on the basis of evaluation of education used by these schools.

Hypothesis- Following hypothesis was formulated for empirical verifications.

1. It is expected that there will be a positive correlation between educational climate and student morale. Therefore, it was hypothesized that there would be positive correlation between educational climate and student morale.



2. Government and Private schools are supposed to differ in their educational climate. It is expected that private schools provide better educational climate to their students than government schools and that both types of school differ in their educational climates. Therefore it was hypothesized that private and government schools differ in their educational climates.

3. Government and private school differ in their school moral also. The morale of private school student is supposed to be better than private school. Therefore it was hypothesized that private and government school students differ in their morale.

Methodology- Karl Pearson, a renowned statistician, once pointed out, "The unity of all sciences consist alone in its method, not in its material". Methodology is the foundation stone of any scientific research. In every empirical research the reliability and validity of data collection depend upon the methods used for data collection. Therefore, it is desirable to be cautious while selecting a method appropriate for the study.

Research Design- The present study has been done on government and private school students of Gaya town. This study is conducted on school students regarding their educational climate and student morale. it is an exploratory as well as descriptive study.

Sample- Two different types of schools of Gaya town constituted the sample of the study:

- Government schools of urban area.
- private schools of urban area

Tool- The tool to collect data for the present study was questionnaire. Two different questionnaires were prepared for the purpose. One for the study of educational climate of the school called the 'Educational Environment Questionnaire' and the second for studying the student morale called the 'School Morale Scale'.

Educational Environment questionnaire- The educational environment questionnaire was prepared by the researcher himself. The researcher studied relevant material from different books,

dissertation and unpublished sources and consulted educational expert also. The school environment was hypothetically divided seven categories: 1) the school plant and equipment of the building for proper education, 2) the use of curriculum, 3) qualifications of teachers, 4) Evaluation of education, 5) School policy 6) Human relations.

The study included two types of schools as shown below table 1. Six schools were chosen for collection of data. Fifty students from each of these six schools were randomly selected. thus the total number of students was 300.

Result and Discussion- The scores obtained on educational climate and Morale of the students of government and Private schools were analysed through t-ratio. The results are presented in the tables below and are discussed properly.

Table - 1
Correlation between education climate and student morale in the six selected schools

Sl.No.	Types of school	E
1.	Government Schools of Gaya	.886**
2.	Private Schools of Gaya	.890**

**** Significant at 0.1 level**

Analysis of Data Collected from the students- The correlation between the two variables that is educational climate and student morale is found to be significant for government schools and private schools of Gaya town. Highest correlation ($r=.690$, $p>.01$ level) is found for private schools of Gaya town which is highly significant. It shows that better the educational climate of the school, the higher is the morale of the students.

Table-2
t- Ratio for the government schools and private schools on educational climate

Sl.no.	Group	Mean	SD	SEm	t-ratio
1	Private schools	37.627	5.217	0.431	8.0
2	Government school	32.906	6.061	0.494	8.0

Table-2 shows the t-ratio for the private schools and government schools of Gaya town on educational climate. The mean of private schools is 37.627. The standard deviation of the scores and



the standard error of the mean are 5.217 and 0.431 respectively. The mean on the educational climate of the government school is 32.506. The standard deviation of the scores and the standard error of mean are 6.061 and 0.494 respectively. These two means are significantly different from one another ($t=8.00$ $p>.01$). this shows the private schools scores higher on educational climate as compared to the government schools, which means that educational climate if considered on the basis of school- plant, material equipment, trained staff, policy of the school and human relations only is found to be more healthy in private schools as compared to the government school of Gaya town.

Table- 3

t-ratio for the Government schools and Private schools on school morale.

Sl. no.	Group	Mean	SD	SEm	t-ratio
1	Private School	34.213	4.958	0.405	10.48
2	Government Schools	28.660	4.258	0.378	10.48

Table 3 shows that private school student's morale is high as compared to the government schools of Gaya town. The mean of private schools is 34.213. The standard deviation of the scores and the standard error of mean are 4.958 and 0.405 respectively. The standard deviation of the scores and the standard error of the mean are 4.258 and 0.378 respectively. The two means are significantly different from one another ($t=10.48$, $p>0.01$). It is, therefore, concluded here that the student's morale is found to be high in private school student's morale is found to be low due to many reasons: 1) unnatural timings, 2) inadequate facilities 3) poor human relations 4) improper administrative rules and regulations.

Findings of the study- On the basis of results obtained, following conclusions were drawn:

1. There is a significant and positive correlation between educational climate and morale of the students of government and private schools of Gaya town.

2. There is a significant difference between

private and government school students on educational climate and that there is better educational climate among private school students.

3. There is a significant difference between private and government school students on school morale and that the morale of private school students is better than that of government school students.

4. There is a significant difference between government and private school students on the use of curriculum and that the government school students do better use of curriculum than private school students.

5. There is a significant difference between government and private school teachers in their qualities and qualification and that government school possess better qualities and have higher qualifications than that of private school teachers.

6. There is a significant different between private and government schools on evaluation of education and that private schools do better evaluation of education.

7. The scores obtained on educational climate and school morale of government and private schools students were analyzed through t-ratio. The results are presented in the tables below and are discussed properly

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