

# Perception of School Climate Among Class IX and X Secondary School Students Within Lawngtlai Town

Elcy S. Lalropeki<sup>1</sup>, Lallianzuali Fanai<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Mizoram University

<sup>2</sup>Professor, IASE, Aizawl

## Abstract:

School climate perception among students is an important determining factor in determining the success of any educational goals and objectives. This study attempt to find the school climate perception difference between class IX and X students. The methodology used is descriptive survey method among 200 samples (100 each from class IX and X) using random sampling techniques and T-test has been used to find the significant difference. The findings reveal that class IX students has better school climate perception than that of class X.

**Keywords:** perception, school climate, secondary school, Lawngtlai town

## INTRODUCTION:

School climate constitute an important element of any educational institutions. It is believed to provide an important factor contributing to the welfare of the learner in the school. Various researchers and educational reformers identified school climate in different ways, but it seems that there is a consensus on what constitutes the school climate. Freiberg and Stan (1999) claim that the climate of the school is the “heart and soul” of a school, the factor that motivates students, teachers and makes them to want it and willing to be there every day. A positive and favorable school climate provide a sense of belongingness and security to the learner and may enhance the learning outcome to a greater extend.

### Rationale:

School climate perception study is an important area of educational research. It is needed to understand the insight perception of the school in order to enable the learner to grow in every dimensions. The current study focuses on school climate perception study between class IX and X among secondary schools in Lawngtlai town. The reason behind this study is that class IX marks the beginning of secondary school and might differ slightly due to different factors such as adjustment, security, etc.

Lawngtlai town is located in the southern part of Mizoram, India and is the district capital of Lai Autonomous District Council (LADC). The town hosted many students from different parts of the district and is believed to held accountable for the success of educational process in the District.

### Methodology:

1) descriptive survey Method is used for the present study.

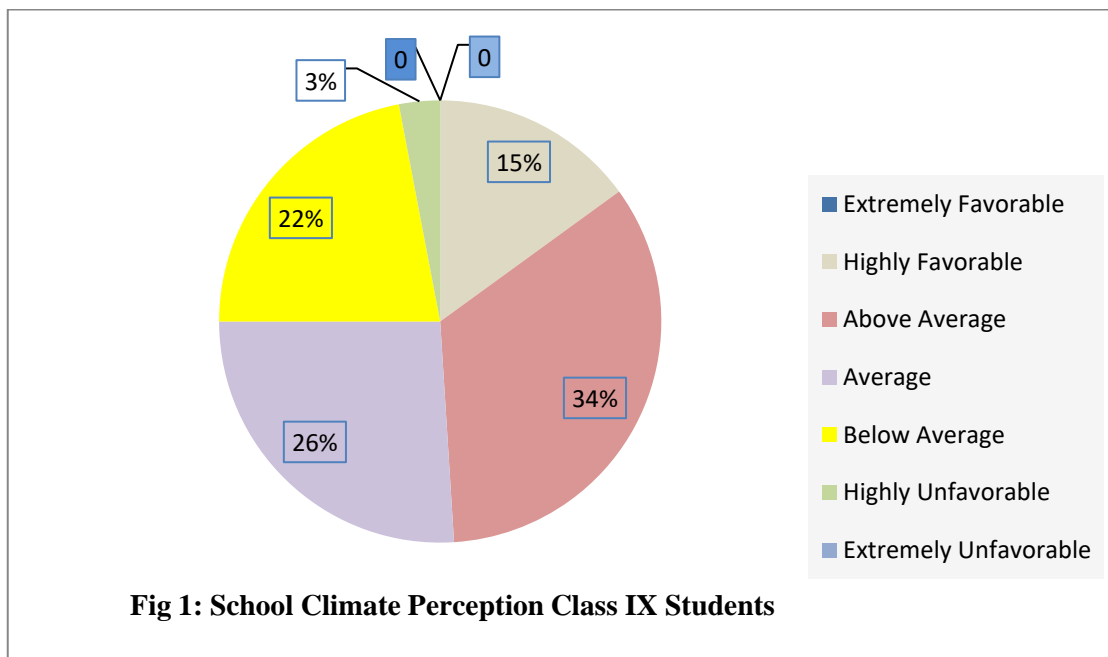
- 2) The sample consist of 200 students (100 each from class IX and X) from secondary schools within Lawngtlai town and sampling is done using simple random sampling method.
- 3) For the present study, the investigator used a tool on School Climate Scale developed by Dr. Shivendra Pratap Singh The test booklet contains 18 items
- 4) T-test, mean and standard deviation are used to find the difference in school climate perception.

**Objectives :** 1) To find out the school climate perception of Class IX and X students among secondary school students within Lawngtlai Town

2) : To compare the perception of School Climate of class IX and X secondary school students

**Hypothesis:** There is no significant difference in the perception of School Climate of class IX and X secondary school students.

**Objective 1:** To find out the school climate perception of Class IX and X students among secondary school students within Lawngtlai Town

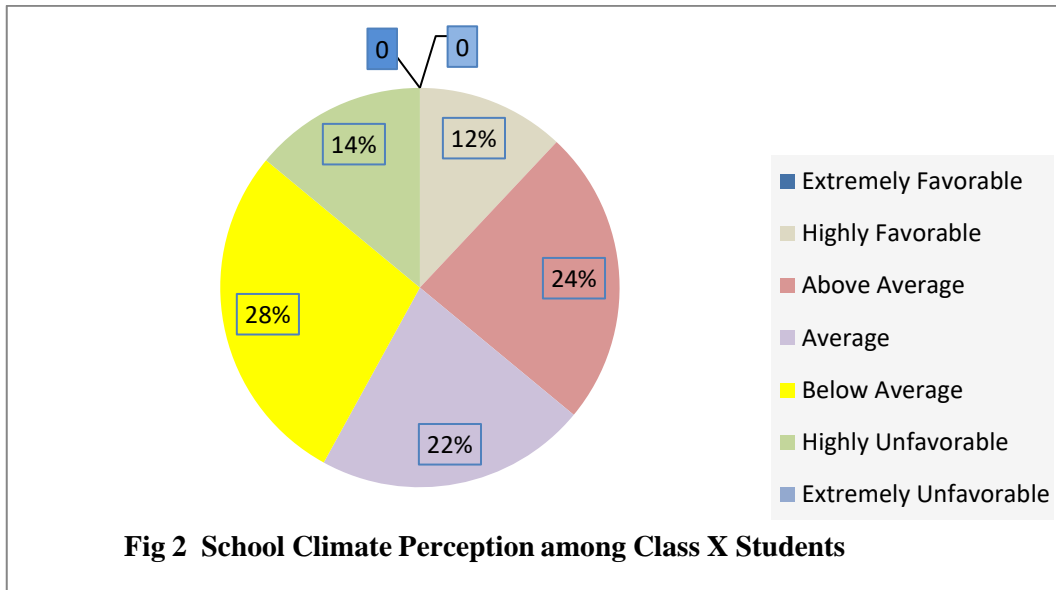


**Fig 1: School Climate Perception Class IX Students**

As seen in figure 1 the perception of school climate Class IX Students within Lawngtlai town is stated below:

A cursory glance figure 1, it is observed that the number of class IX student having the perception of school climate at extremely favourable level is 0. It also indicates that the percentage of class IX students having school climate perception at highly favourable constitute 15% of the total Class IX population. 34% of the total class IX population perceived the School Climate to be at above average level. The table reveals that 26% of the total Class IX population has average level school climate perception. It presents that 22% of the total population among Class IX students has below average school climate perception. It is observed that 3% of Class IX students has a highly favourable School Climate perception and the school climate perception among Class IX students consisting of extremely unfavourable climate was found to be 0%.

**Implication:** The finding indicates that the school climate perception among Class IX students differs but majority consist of above average level perception.



**Fig 2 School Climate Perception among Class X Students**

As per figure 2, the perception of school climate among Government School Students within Lawngtlai town maybe stated below:

As seen in figure 2, it is observed that the number of class X student having the perception of school climate at extremely favourable level is 0. It indicates that the percentage of class X students having school climate perception at highly favourable constitute 12% of the Class X population. 24% of the total class X population perceived the School Climate to be at above average level. It also manifest that 22% of the total Class X population has average level school climate perception. The table convey that 28% of the total population among Class X students has below average school climate perception, it is observed that 14% of Class X students has a highly favourable School Climate perception and the school climate perception among Class X students consisting of extremely unfavourable climate was found to be 0%.

**Implication:** The finding indicates that the school climate perception among Class X students differs and the percentage is found to be highest at below average level.

**Objective 2: To compare the perception of School Climate of class IX and X secondary school students**

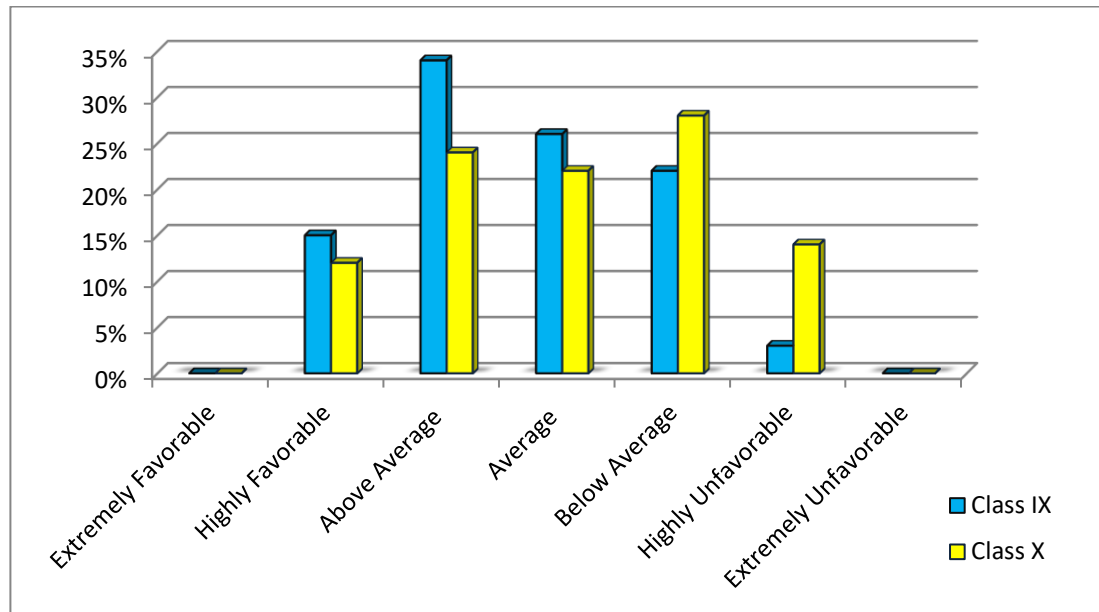
To compare the school climate perception among Class IX and Class X secondary School students, the mean and standard deviation are calculated for both Class IX and Class X and after which t-test is administered.

**Hypothesis: There is no significant difference in the perception of School Climate of class IX and X secondary school students.**

The following table 1 shows the comparison of School Climate perception among Class IX and Class X secondary school students.

**Table 4.6 Comparison of Class IX and Class X School Climate Perception**

Class	N	df	Mean	SD	SED	t. value	Significance level
IX	100	198	62.12	11.10	1.11	3.00	<b>Significant</b>
X	100		56.82	13.69			



**Fig. 3 Graphical representation of Comparison of the level of School Climate Perception among Class IX and Class X students**

As shown in Table 1 and figure3 the mean score and standard deviation is 62.12 and 11.10 respectively Class IX students. The mean score for class X student is 56.82 and standard deviation is found to be 13.69. The t-value is 3.00 which is higher than the critical value at the required level of significance.

Therefore, *hypothesis* i.e., There is no significant difference in the perception of School Climate of class IX and X secondary school students is rejected.

**Implications:** The finding implies that the Class of the student i.e., either Class IX or Class X is a differentiating factor in school climate perception among students.

**Conclusion**

The finding shows that there is a significant difference in the perception of school climate between Class IX and Class X students. The reason behind this difference may be due to the fact that Class IX students have hardly attended an offline classes due to the corona virus pandemic and are not well aware about the school environment or on the other hand, it can also be said that the Class X students, as they are at the verge of preparing for their HSLC examination may have a change in perception of school climate.

**References:**

- Abdul, S. (2013). A Study Of The Effect Of Academic Climate On Students Adjustment And Academic Achievement Of Provincialized Secondary Schools Of Darrang District Assam. (Doctoral Dissertation). Gauhati University, Assam. [Http://hdl.handle.net/10603/115362](http://hdl.handle.net/10603/115362).

2. Agarwal, M., Jain, V. K., & Chandrashekhar, K. (2004). Factors Influencing Effectiveness Of Secondary Schools Of Delhi. New Delhi: NCERT.
3. Amar, N. (1980). A Comparative Study Of Organizational Climate Of Govt. And Privately Managed Higher Secondary School In Jalandhar District. (Doctoral Dissertation). Punjab University, Chandigarh. <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/83679>
4. Anderson, C. S. (1982). The search for school climate: a review of research. *Review of educational research*, 52, 368-420.
5. Andringa, J. W., & Fustin, M. (1991). Learning to plan for and implement change: school building faculty responds. *Journal of Educational Research*, 84, 233-238.
6. Appalwar, S. & Rao, M. (1995). Evaluation Of Administration Of Secondary Schools Of Adilabad And Karimnagar Districts Of Andhra Pradesh With Special Reference To Headmasters. (Doctoral Dissertation). Nagpur University, Maharashtra. <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/836698>
7. Babu, V. & Reddy, R. (1996). Organizational Climate Of Schools In Relation To Type Of School And Sex Of Teachers. *Perspectives in Education*, 12(3), 159-168.
8. Baruah, S. (2004). Organizational Climate Of Government And Privately Managed High Schools Of Kamrup District A Comparative Study. (Doctoral Dissertation). Gauhati University, Assam. <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/67072>
9. Bayti, J. (1970). A Comparative Study Of The Organizational Climate In Rajasthan Schools. *Indian Educational Review*, 5(2), 107-117.
10. Berkowitz, B., Moore, M., Astor, R. A., Benbenishty, B. (2016). A research synthesis of the associations between Socioeconomic Background, Inequality, School climate, and academic achievement. *Review of Educational Research*, 20(10), 10-45. <https://doi.org/10.3102/0034654316669821>
11. Bhat, M. A., Joseph, P., (2019). School climate of adolescent students: a gender study. *Indian Journal of Applied Research*, 9(2249-5550). <http://doi.org/10.36106/ijar>
12. Bhat, M. A. & Govil, P. (2014). Understanding Learning Styles Of Secondary School Students In Relation To Certain Variables. *Asian journal of multi-disciplinary studies*, 2(11), 1-9. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Understanding-Learning-Styles-of-Secondary-School-Bhat-Govil/16d51d9d74050a4685c699140b257e90ba435872>
13. Bhat, M. S. & Mir, S. A. (2018). Perceived School Climate And Academic Achievement Of Secondary School Students In Relation To Their Gender And Type Of School. *International Journal of Advanced educational research*, 3(2), 620-628. <http://www.educationjournal.org/archives/2018/vol3/issue2/3-4-49>
14. Bishay, A. (1996). Teacher Motivation and Job Satisfaction: A Study Employing the Experience Sampling Method. *Journal of Undergraduate Sciences*, 3, 147-154.
15. Bisht, A. R. (1982). School Climate As A Predictor Of Institutional Stress. *Journal Of Educational Research And Extension*, 19(2), Pp. 73-79.
16. Brookover, W.B., Schweitzer, J. M., Beady, C.H., Flood, P. K., & Wisenbaker, J. M. (1978). Elementary school social climate and school achievement. *American Educational Research Journal*, 15, 301-318. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/1162468>
17. Chakraborty, K. (2005). Classroom Climates In Secondary Schools In West Bengal Under Different Types Of Management And Their Relationship With Some Aspects Pupil Growth: A Comparative

- Study. (Doctoral Dissertation) University Of Kalyani, West Bengal. <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/240872>
18. Chandola , L. (1988). A Study On Organizational Climate In Educational Institution And The Problem Of Effectiveness Of The Organization In Relation To Intellectual Climates, Achievement, Quality Of Education, And Impulse Control. *Educational Review*, 23(2).
  19. Chaugule (2010). A Study Of Quality Indicators Of Effectiveness Of Secondary Schools. (Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation). Karnatak University, Dharwad. Retrieved From Shodhganga. <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/9586>
  20. Das S. (1979). A Study Of Organizational Climate And Educational Environment Of Sainik Schools. (Doctoral dissertation). Panjab University,. <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/83674>
  21. Dellar, G.B (1998). School Climate, School Improvement and Site-based Management. *Learning Environments Research 1*, 353–367. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1009970210393>
  22. Fan, W. et al. (2011). A multilevel analysis of student perceptions of school climate: The effect of social and academic risk factors. *Psychology in the Schools*, 48, 632–647. [doi:10.1002/pits.20579](https://doi.org/10.1002/pits.20579)
  23. Freiberg, J., & Stein, A. (1999). Measuring, improving and sustaining healthy learning environments. *School climate: Measuring, improving and sustaining healthy learning environments*, 11-27. Routledge Falmer, Taylor & Francis group.
  24. Gairola, V., Mishra, P. K. (2019). An overview of school climate and student outcomes in the Indian context. *Journal of Education*, 10(1), 34-40. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/344457280>
  25. Garg, P., Rastogi, R. (2006). Climate profile and OCBs of teachers in public and private schools of India. *International journal of educational management*, 20(7), 529-541. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/09513540610704636>
  26. Gregory, A., Henry, D. B., & Schoeny, M. E. (2007). School climate and implementation of a preventive intervention. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 40, 250–260. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10464-007-9142-z>
  27. Ismail, S. N., Rahman, F. A., & Yaacob, A. (2020). School Climate and Academic Performance. In *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Education*. Oxford University Press, <https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780190264093.013.662>
  28. Khan, R. S. (1989). A study of organizational climate And educational environment of Sainik schools. (Doctoral dissertation). Panjab University, Chandigarh. <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/83674>
  29. Konishi, C., Wong, T. K. Y., Persram, R. J., Vargas-Madriz, L. F., & Liu, X. (2022). Reconstructing the concept of school climate. *Educational Research*, 64(2), 159–175. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00131881.2022.2056495>
  30. Kwong, D., Davis, J. R., (2015). School climate for academic success: A multilevel analysis of school climate and student outcomes. *Journal of Research in Education*, 25(2), 73-78. <https://doi.org/10.31838/jcr.07.01.38>
  31. Mattison, E., & Aber, M. S. (2007). Closing the achievement gap: The association of racial climate with achievement and behavioral outcomes. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 40, 1–12. [doi:10.1007/s10464-007-9128-x](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10464-007-9128-x)
  32. Maxwell, S et al. The Impact of School Climate and School Identification on Academic Achievement: Multilevel Modeling with Student and Teacher Data. *Educational Psychology*. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2017.02069>

33. McNeely et al. (2002). Promoting student connectedness to school: Evidence from the national longitudinal study of adolescent health. *Journal of School Health*, 72.138–146. [doi:10.1111/j.1746-1561.2002.tb06533.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1746-1561.2002.tb06533.x)
34. Nasar, O.S., et al. (2019). Perception And Predictor Of School Climate Among Jordanian Students. *Journal of Multidisciplinary Healthcare*. 12, 633-641 <https://dx.doi.org/10.2147%2Fjmdh.s216823>
35. Perry, A. (1908). *The Management of A City School*. MacMillan Company.
36. Purkey, S., & Smith, M. (1983). Effective schools: A review. *The elementary School Journal*, 83, 427–452. [doi:10.1086/461325](https://doi.org/10.1086/461325)
37. Rasool, S. (2008). Academic Achievement, Personality Profiles and Vocational Preferences of Adolescent Girl Students in Relation to their Family Environment and School Climate Shodhganga <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/92853>.
38. Sharma, M. L. (1982). *Diagnosing school climate*. International Consultants: Rajasthan.
39. Terzi, A.R., (2015). School Climate perceptions among university students. *Researchgate*. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332555526>
40. Thapa, A. & Cohen, J. (2013). A Review Of School Climate. *Review of educational research*, 22 (10), 13-16. [Http://Dx.Doi.Org/10.3102/0034654313483907](http://Dx.Doi.Org/10.3102/0034654313483907)
41. Turhan, M., Akgul, T. (2017). The Relationship Between Perceived School Climate And The Adolescents' Adherence To Humanitarian Values. *Universal Journal of Educational Research*.5(3): 357-365. [Http://Doi.Org/10.13189/Ujer.2017.050308](http://Doi.Org/10.13189/Ujer.2017.050308)