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**A Comparative Study on Classroom Management of Class VII Students
in Government and Private Schools of Raipur City**

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE



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ABSTRACT

Classroom management refers to actions that an instructor takes to create and maintain a learning environment that is conducive to successful instruction. It also refers an ample variety of skills and techniques that teachers use to keep students organized, systematized, attentive, on task for academically productive during a class. The research in different stages, the data collection instruments in this research is face to face survey method to collect data from the students. The variable of the study is classroom management etc. The demographic variable of the study are Medium of teaching to the students of class VII and comparison of Government school and private school. To find out the favorable classroom management Raipur City of Chhattisgarh was taken as a population. The Simple Random Sampling Methods technique has been chosen for the present study. The imperative and indispensable finding discusses the implications of the study for educators, policymakers, and learning medium of languages. The study concludes by emphasizing the significance of effective classroom management in enhancing student learning experiences, educational implications of the study regardless of the medium of instruction.

KEY WORDS

Classroom Management, Government School, Private School, Educator.

INTRODUCTION

In 21st era children have more access to information, distractions, and outside influences than any previous generation? It's eminent that the

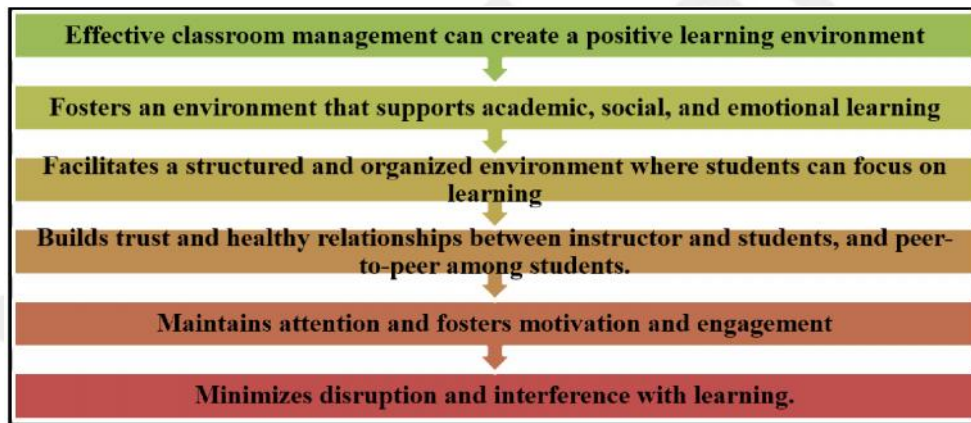
behaviour they detect online will spill over into the classroom, including those that promote disruptive behaviour. Developing proactive classroom management plan can combat these situations and also establishing rules that create a positive learning environment for all students based on a variety of factors and situation, such as age, gender etc. In the context of school, the psychology factor, behaviors of students impedes influences the learning climate, individuals, classmates, the school itself as well as the whole community which leads to result of showing impact on valuable teaching – learning time, school class climate and accomplished of students. It also influences and rattles the school administration.

1. **Classroom Management:** “Classroom management is the teacher’s ability to manage time, space, resources, and student roles and behaviors to encourage learning.” By Alberto and Troutman



The importance of classroom management deals because it sets the stage for good teaching and learning environment. Whenever classroom management is on point, everyone feels safe, venerated and honored, which makes for a positive vibe where everyone can do their finest.

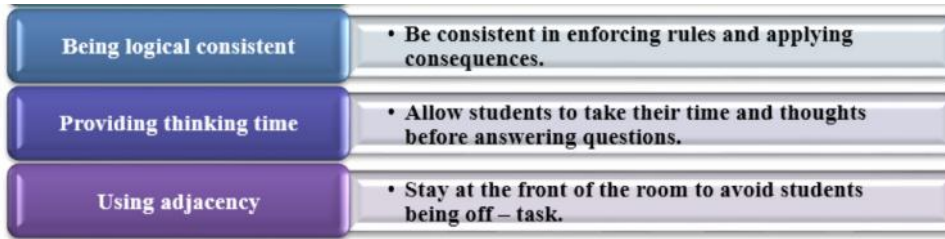
Figure 1: Classroom Management Objectives



Classroom management is the process where teachers use to devise and maintain learning and health environment that’s contributory and contributive to student success. It involves the following:

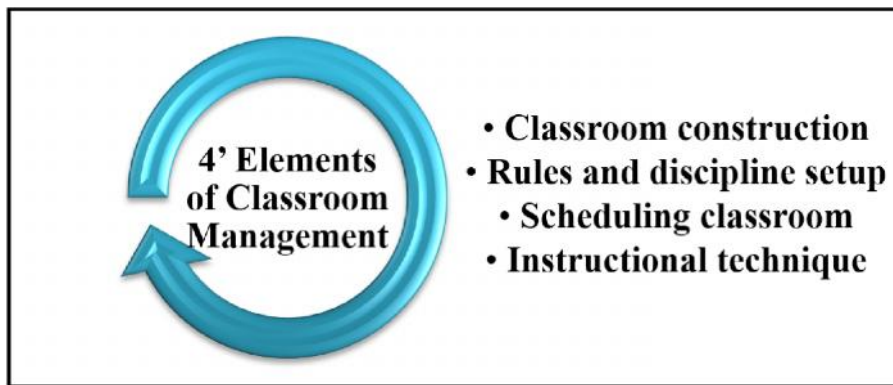
Figure 2: Process of Classroom Management





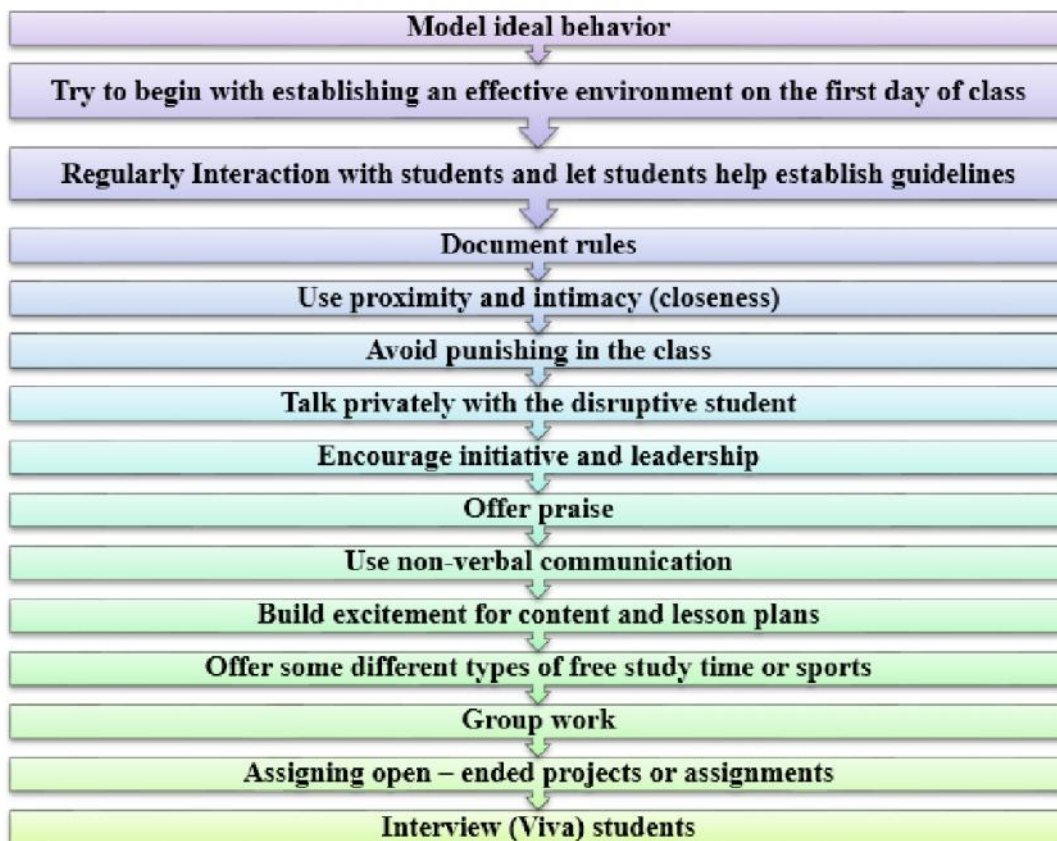
2. **4' Elements of Classroom Management:** The major four elements Implementation in classroom management from the start will set you and your students up for success all year long. These are as follows:

Figure 3: 4th Elements of Classroom Management



3. **Techniques and Tips for Manage Aging Classroom:** Some helpful techniques and tips to help teacher to manage their classes and classroom are discussed below:

Figure 4: Techniques and Tips for manage aging classroom



Review of Literature

In the present research work literature review has been done in both the categories Indian and foreign and of last 4 years from 2021 – 2024 are:

Bozku (2021) conducted ‘A systematic review analyzing classroom management studies from 1980 to 2019’. The findings directly indicate consistent advancement and growth in attraction over the decades, with eminent contributions from countries like the USA, Australia, and Turkey. The study indicates review highlights a shift towards divergent research methods and participant selections, escalating the evolving nature of classroom management research.

Sharma and Patel (2023) ‘Classroom management and student engagement in Indian schools’ in their paper they reveal about the link between effective classroom management and student commitment in Indian classrooms. The study highlights the importance of structured and controlled routines in classroom, teacher expectations, and participatory learning in maintaining student involvement and entanglement. Their focused on three factors are:

- i. Classroom Organization.
- ii. Active Learning Strategies.
- iii. Role of the Teacher.

Baidya, Madhumita & Das, Priyanka (2024) *Classroom Management: Behavior Management* in their study they talk about two aspect of classroom management first is three component of classroom management i.e. Content management, Conduct management & Covenants management and the second is behavior management i.e. withdrawn behavior disruptive, Inappropriate and violent behavior. Teacher is considering as a class manager. Good and effective classroom management is efficient to create safe or healthy environment where students feel safe and protected. It is very helpful; especially for teachers to identify students’ behavioural traits which take a great role to encourage and motivate them towards learning.

Khansir and Mirzaei (2024) ‘Classroom management within English language teaching’ in their paper they address focusing the factors of educator like: psychological, learner – related and linguistic challenges faced by educators. The study gives priority to the importance of classroom management as both an art and a science, crucial for effective teaching in EFL (English as a Foreign Language). The study treat English as an foreign language as if we talk about country like India there are many language exist so the educator may fine difficulty in mother languages and foreign languages.

Research Methodology

Operational Definition of Key Terms

Figure 5: Operational Definition of Key Terms

Classroom Management	Classroom Management refers to the actions and blue print that teachers use to maintain order in the classroom and dwells of the teacher’s thoughts, plans and actions that create a precise environment and promote learning.
Government School	In Raipur city ‘Dharshiwa’ block there Government schools are run and followed by the Government of Chhattisgarh – Department of School Education. The school having minimal fee structure, administrative support, budgets and funding by Government, there are basically run by central or State Government and guidelines, curriculum, assessment, class size, place, books, local languages should be include or not or methodologies etc decisions are also taken by Government.
Private School	The Private schools are completely owned by the private sector but have to register under the Government and the curriculum they provide should also as per Government law and standard. They may sometime little funded by Government ‘grant – in - aid’ or found as semi – Government schools or sometimes do not receive any grant or

maintenance from any level of Government. These schools have their own management, policies and set of standards to follow but the curriculum should be approved by the particular Government body. In Chhattisgarh, private schools found may support curriculum like Chhattisgarh Board prescribed by State Government of Chhattisgarh State; CBSE, ICSE Board which prescribed by central Government of India.

Objective of the Study

1. To compare the classroom management of Class VII in Government and Private School.
2. To compare effectiveness of medium of teaching in classroom management.
3. To find out effective classroom management techniques in Government and Private School.
4. To analysis the skill development in students of Class VII.

Hypotheses of the Study

- H_1 : There is no significant relationship between effective teaching and academic performance of the students.
- H_2 : There is no significant difference among students learning in their classroom management techniques with respect to Medium of teaching.

Delimitations of the Study

- a. This study is restricted to classroom management only.
- b. The study is restricted comparing between Government school and Private School of Raipur City.
- c. The study is restricted to Raipur City's school teachers' medium of teaching Hindi and English Medium.
- d. The study is based on Class VII Students only.

Conduction of Research

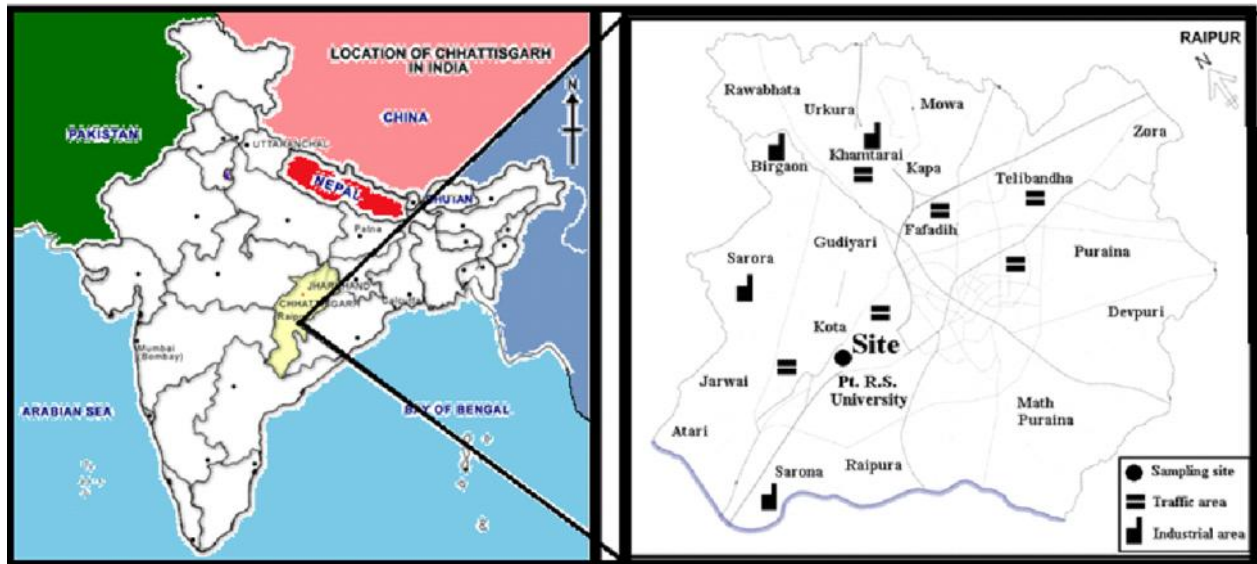
- **Stage 1:** Selection of Research method: This research is Quantitative Research as it is based more on the numerical data. It is non – experimental and descriptive types of research for the brief description of the research. Observation research method is also use, where the researcher was the observer to talk to students and know their problems.
 - **Stage 2:** Preparation of Tools: For this research the tool selected was Self – Made '5' Point Classroom Management Scale' questionnaire with 30 statements. Valid Responses based on: *Excellent, Good, Average, Poor, Bad*. Language used in questionnaire was both Hindi & English languages, as the most of Government school are Hindi medium and most of private schools are in English medium.
 - **Stage 3:** Gathering of data: After the questionnaire is collected, firstly check the validity of the questionnaire and also reliability. The present study data was collected in two parts:
- (A) **Primary Data Collection:** It is done by face to face Survey Method using questionnaire '5' Point Classroom Management Scale'. The data was gathered by the students both type the Schools of Class 7th Students'. The student took approximately 30 to 45 minute to fill the questionnaire. Proper information and instruction of the questionnaire was verbally explained before administering the test. The administration of the test was carried out as per norms and instructions contained in respective test manuals. It was ensued that the respondents answer is strictly for research purpose. After that the students ticked the 'Classroom management scale'.

To achieve the goal of 100 Sample, 120 questionnaires were distributed. As 20 samples were incomplete and not appropriately filled by the Students, the completed samples were chosen. For the administration of tools, Researcher visited four private schools, two Government schools and two private schools of Raipur City. As survey studies are usually conducted to get information of what exists by studying and analyzing important aspects of the present situation. This was found to be most suitable method for this study.

➤ **Research Area – Raipur City**

Raipur is the capital city of the Indian state of Chhattisgarh whose founder is *Brahma Deo Rai*. It is also the administrative headquarters of Raipur district and Raipur division, and also one of the largest cities of the state. On 1st November, 2000 it become independent state, as before it was a part of state ‘Madhya Pradesh’. Below is the map showing research area.

Figure 5: Map of INDIA, CHHATTISGARH and RAIPUR CITY



➤ **Research Schools of Study:** The present Study is conducted on Class VII students in Government school and Private School of Raipur City only.

School list for Study

S. No	Name of School	Type of School	No. of Sample Collected	
1.	Government Middle school, R. S. U. Parisar, Raipur (C.G.)	Government School	25	50
2.	Late. Shree Ram Sharma (Mintu) Government Hr. Sec. School, Dumartara, Devpuri, Raipur (C.G.)			
3.	Aditi Educational Academy, Kota, Raipur (C.G.)	Private School	25	50
4.	Pt. Shankaranand Jha Memorial New Montessori English School			
Total			100	100

(B) **Secondary Data Collection:** For this study literature review was done using secondary data.

➤ **Stage 4: Sampling Methods:** The process of selection of sample is called sampling. For this research Simple Random Sampling Method which is a type of probability sampling, here researcher randomly selects a subject of participates from a population. Here each respondent of the population has an equal chance to be selected data is then collected from a larger a percentage as passive of this random subset.

Sample Collected for this study

S. No	Schools of Raipur City	Samples
1	Government School	50 Samples
2	Private School	50 Samples
	Total Population	100 Samplings

Research Analysis and Interpretation of Data

In accordance with the study's objective, the researcher critically analyzes data to accept or reject hypotheses, contributing to knowledge. Demographic variables are compared numerically in tables and graphically in charts. Statistical analysis involves collecting and processing large data sets using statistical methods. The tabulated scores of the 5' Point Classroom Management Scale' were classified in Types of Schools & Medium of Teaching. The collected data is maintained in Master file dividing data into different categories to analysis of MS – Excel sheet. Than continued with calculating with Mean of each respondent answer and their summation, Standard deviation , critical Ratio is calculated, further, with the degree of freedom, table value were used to find out the significant of difference.

1. Tabulate and Interpretation: Verification of hypotheses

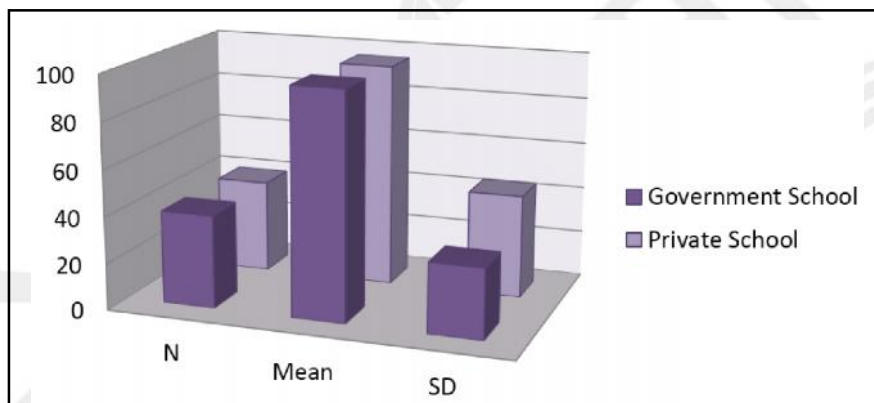
1.1. Hypotheses: - 1

H_1 : There is no significant relationship between effective teaching and academic performance of the students.

Tabulation of Types of school

Category	Group	N	Mean	SD	CR	Significance
Type of School	Government School	40	97.27	30.11	0.15	Significant
	Private School	40	96.00	44.31		

- Critical Ratio = 0.15
- Degree of Freedom (df) = (40 + 40) – 2 = 78
- Table Value is 1.97
- **Result:** 0.15 < 1.97 Selected



Interpretation

Based on the above table 4.7.1 is the comparison based on the demographic between Government School and Private School class VII classroom Management effective teaching and academic performance of the students. It is clear that from the above table that the mean score of the Government School is 97.27 and Private School is 30.11 respectively. The Standard Deviation of Government School is 96 and Private School is 44.31 respectively. There is no difference in the mean relationship between effective teaching and academic performance of the class VII students in both the schools'. Here the critical value is 0.15 at 78 Degree of Freedom at 0.05 Level of Significant difference those means is which less than the table value 1.97 which mean that *hypothesis is selected*.

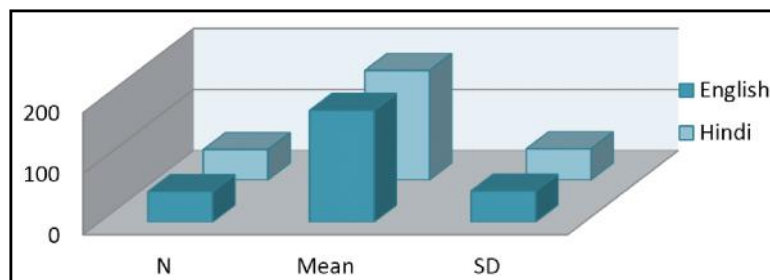
1.2 Hypotheses: - 2

H₂: There is no significant difference among students learning in their classroom management techniques with respect to Medium of teaching.

Tabulation of Medium of Teaching

Category	Group	N	Mean	SD	CR	Significance
Medium of Teaching	English	50	182.83	50.91	0.33	Significant
	Hindi	50	179.47	51.25		

- Critical Ratio = 0.33
- Degree of Freedom (df) = (50 + 50) – 2 = 98
- Table Value is 1.65
- **Result:** 0.33 < 1.65 Selected



Interpretation

Based on the above table 4.7.2 is the comparison based on the demographic between English and Hindi medium of teaching learning in their classroom management techniques of class VII with respect to Medium of teaching. It is clear that from the above table that the mean score of the English is 182.83 and Hindi School is 179.47 respectively. The Standard Deviation of English is 50.91 and Hindi School is 51.25 respectively. There is no difference in the mean students learning in their classroom management techniques of class VII with respect to Medium of teaching. Here the critical value is 0.33 at 98 Degree of Freedom and Level of Significant difference those means is which less than the table value which mean that **hypothesis is selected**.

FINDING AND CONCLUSION

The researcher tested the hypotheses and analysis the finding of the study which is listed below: The study resulted in the significant relationship between effective teaching and academic performance of the students with respect to demographic variables 'types of school'. The 2nd result of the study shows significant difference among students learning in their classroom management techniques with respect to Medium of teaching. As the study focus in class VII students who are approximately belongs to the age group of 13 year and are very much affected by the teachers. In comparative to Government school the Private schools tend to have more flexibility in classroom management, allowing teachers to adapt strategies based on their classroom needs. Government schools often face challenges due to lesser class sizes and more diverse student populations, which may lead to the use of a little more standardized discipline approaches. Teachers may experience more stress due to external policies, limited autonomy and resource constraints. Hindi medium students find English language as difficult to understand and learning, whereas English medium students found Hindi as more difficult subject to study. The findings have implications for research scholar that they can conduct further work related to the topic.

Suggestion and Recommendation

The present study was confined only to the sample size of 100 students'; further investigation can be conducted on more students. In the Classroom, teacher should use both the languages i.e. English and Hindi as because, in English medium Private school major subjects are in English language which make a little difficulty

to Hindi medium transferred student to catch up with others and as the majority of students belong to the to the family with where Hindi languages is mostly used. It is highly suggested to design equalize the curriculum by dividing the lessons' of each subject in both the languages. As Hindi medium students find English language as difficult to understand because of that learning become difficult for students, whereas English medium students found Hindi as more difficult subject to study. Increased of parental engagement programs for class VII students in Government schools and small Private school could help improving students' behavior and classroom climate. The present research is stick to the Government School and Private school only. There are many gaps that can be further study for the research. The present study done in Raipur City only, further research may be conducted to other city also.

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