

## **5. SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

# **CHAPTER FIVE**

## **SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **5.0.0 INTRODUCTION**

The researcher arrives at this stage after rigorous exercise of analyzing the data and putting insight to make objectives more fruitful and significant for layman and the technical persons associated with the work of teaching as well as learning at various levels.

The writing of research finding is usually the concluding task of research endeavor. Everything is combined together during writings of the findings. It is a matter of communicating, what was done, what occurred and what the results mean, in a concise under stable, accurate and logical manner. The final process of summarizing the findings, arrival at conclusion, making recommendations and formulating proper generalization for population to which these are applicable is an important component of any research work. It serves as a refresher for the person involved in the research project to focus on the investigation perspective of the problem. It has a dissemination function because it is crucial to future practical application of the findings of the study. It aids the future workers to understand the general purpose and the findings of the study. On the basis of analysis and interpretation of data discussed in the previous chapter certain findings have been obtained and conclusions have been drawn.

Thus, the present chapter has been organized under the following headings:

- Findings of the study
- Educational implications of the study
- Suggestions for the future researches

### **5.1.0 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

A Study of Academic Achievement Progression of Students of Right To Education Act 2009 in Private Schools of Ujjain District.

## **5.2.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The objectives of the research study are:

- 1) To understand the students achievement progression under RTE Act 2009.
- 2) To find out the academic progression among the students with 25% reserved quota of RTE Act 2009.

## **5.3.0 NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY**

The Act makes education a fundamental right of every child between the ages of 6 and 14 and specifies minimum norms in elementary schools. It requires all private schools (except the minority institutions) to reserve 25% of seats for the poor and other categories of children. Children are admitted in to private schools based on caste-based reservations. It also prohibits all unrecognized schools from practice, and makes provisions for no donation or capitation fees and no interview of the child or parent for admission. The Act also provides that no child shall be held back, expelled, or required to pass a board examination until the completion of elementary education. There is also a provision for special training of school drop-outs to bring them up to par with students of the same age. The RTE act requires surveys that will monitor all neighborhoods, identify children requiring education, and set up facilities for providing it. The RTE Act is the first legislation in the world that puts the responsibility of ensuring enrolment, attendance and completion on the Government. It is the parents' responsibility to send the children to schools.

For this reason following question arise:

- Do the children have the facilities for the better academic achievement in the schools?
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## **5.4.0 DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

- This study is only applicable for 2 private schools of Ujjain District.
- It is taking only one aspect of RTE act, student's academic achievement progression of 25 % reserved quota up till 2019.
- The study is delimited to the economically weaker section children under RTE Act 2009, section 29, and section 21(A) i.e. Free and compulsory education to all the children from 6 to the age of 14.
- As the study of selected title has been confined to a period of 8 months, the picture prior to and after this period of time may not be available.
- As the study is based on secondary data taken from academic annual reports of the schools, the findings of the study depend on the accuracy of such data.
- The study is based on various accounting and statistical tools which suffer from certain limitations which may be reflected in the findings of the study.
- The scope of the study is limited only to the analysis, to know the position and policies, other aspects of the academic administration have not been touched upon under the study.

## **5.5.0 METHOD OF STUDY**

Keeping nature of the problem in mind, the researcher carried out the present study on the lines of survey method which is a kind of Descriptive Method, George J. Mouly has explained the wider reality of it as **“No category of educational research is more widely used than the type known variously as the survey, the normative and descriptive research.”**

The survey is that method of investigation, which attempts to describe and interpret what exists at present in the form of conditions, practices, processes, trends etc. it is an organized attempt to analyze, interpret and report the present status of a social institute group or area.

## **5.6.0 POPULATION OF THE STUDY**

Progressive academic record of a specific class having got admission under RTE Act 2009 from 2015 to 2020 of Imperial International School and Raj Rajendra Public School, Khachrod, Ujjain, MP

## **5.7.0 SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

A selected number of students admitted under RTE Act 2009 of the specific schools from 2015 to 2020.

## **5.8.0 TOOLS**

In this study the researcher has used secondary data of private schools of Ujjain district as a tool.

## **5.9.0 STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE**

The role of statistics in research is to function as a tool designing research, analyzing its data and drawing conclusions from there. In order to arrange and thrash out the essence from the collected data and to make the data meaningful, the following statistical techniques were used:

Descriptive statistics:

- Mean
- Standard deviation
- Percentage

## **5.10.0 PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION**

- The researcher visited Imperial International School and Raj Rajendra Public School, Khachrod, Ujjain, MP
- In these schools the academic achievement progression of students were collected who admission from 2015-2020 under RTE Act 2009.

## **5.11.0 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

The findings are systematically arranged here in accordance with the objectives as given below:

### **5.11.1 Findings related to study of academic achievement progression of RTE students:**

- The graph 4.1 indicates that the academic achievement of Imperial International School is in progression from 2015-2020.
- The graph 4.3 indicates that the academic achievement of Raj Rajendra Public School is in progression from 2015-2020.
- When the comparative study of academic achievement of both the schools was done in graph 4.5, it shows that there is progression of academic achievement of students of RTE in Raj Rajendra Public School than in Imperial International School.

### **5.11.2 Findings related to study of gender wise academic achievement of RTE students:**

- The graph 4.2, shows that in Imperial International School the academic achievement of girls are in progression that boys, throughout the academic session 2015-2020.
- The graph 4.4, shows that there was some variations in the reading i.e.; from 2015-17 girls were having the academic progression, from 2017-19 boys were having the academic progression and in year 2019-2020 again were in academic progression than boys.
- When the comparative study of academic achievement of boys from both the schools was done in graph 4.6, it shows that there is progression of academic achievement of boys of RTE in Raj Rajendra Public School than in Imperial International School.
- When the comparative study of academic achievement of girls from both the schools was done in graph 4.7, it shows that there is progression of academic achievement of girls of RTE in Imperial International School than in Raj Rajendra Public School

### **5.12.0 LIKELY CONTRIBUTION**

- The research work will be helpful to future researchers of related topics.
- This study will help the future researchers in better understanding of various concepts/aspects and components of right to education act 2009.
- The research will be helpful in deriving new policies related to working capital in the selected pharmaceutical units.
- The study will be helpful in providing direction to the selected units – for enhancing the overall efficiency of free and compulsory education act 2009.

### **5.13.0 SCOPE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH**

1. The present study includes academic achievement progression of the students through RTE Act 2009, 25% quota for (EWS) IN Ujjain district only. There is scope for conducting a similar study in other states as well
2. A study can be conducted on the other disciplines of the same policy across the borders as well.
3. A study can be conducted on the awareness of different sections of the RTE Act 2009, which is beneficial for the Free and Compulsory Education to all, concepts.
4. A study can be conducted on the normative aspect of Right to Education Act, 2009 up till 2020.
5. A study can be conducted on the effectiveness of RTE Act 2009, in the new National Education Policy, 2020.