Hypothesis I

There is no significant difference between rural government and private school boys' attitude towards moral value.

Table 4.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>category</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>C.R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attitude towards Moral Value of Rural Boys</td>
<td>Government School</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>5.23</td>
<td>125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private School</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>5.14</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table 4.1 shows the mean score of rural 125 boys of government secondary school boys and mean score of rural 125 boys private secondary school mean score from assumed mean government school is marked as M1 and private school boys is marked as M2 and their difference is 0.5. The standard deviation for both the element is 5.23 and 5.14 respectively. As the size of the sample is large i.e. 125 in each element critical ratio is a perfect test to test the hypothesis.

Thus calculation of Critical ratio is 1.23. Standard value of critical ratio at the significance level 0.05 is 1.96 and the standard value at the significance level 0.01 is 2.6. Calculated critical ratio is 1.23 which is a near value to the significance level 0.05 and the difference between them can be overlooked so this can be said that the hypothesis is true and there is no significant difference in the attitude between the boys' of government and private secondary schools of rural area.
Data Presentation of Hypothesis 1

Rural government mean score $M_1 = 70$,

Standard Deviation (S.D.1) $= 5.14$

Rural Private Mean score $M_2 = 69.5$,

Standard Deviation (S.D.2) $= 5.23$

Critical Ratio $= 1.23$
Above graph 4.1 shows the moral values of 125 rural government boys. Out of 125 boys, 15 boys were marked in the category of Very High moral values, 85 boys were in the category of high values, 25 boys came under the medium category, and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated, 12 percent boys come out to be with Very high moral values, in the category of high values, 68 percent students are marked out of 125, medium category is covered with 20 percent students, and in the end, zero percent rural government school boys were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Graphical Representation of Rural Private Boys

Graph 4.2

Above graph 4.2 Shows the moral values of 125 rural private boys. Out of 125 boys 15 boys were marked in the category of Very High moral values, 90 boys were in the category of high values, 20 boys came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated 12 percent boys comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values, 72 percent students are marked out of 125, medium category is covered with 16 percent students and in the end zero percent rural private school boys were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Above graph 4.3 shows the moral values of 250 total rural government and private secondary school boys. It states very clearly that boys in the category of Very High moral values are (30), in the case of high values, the number of boys are (175) and rural boys in the category of the medium are (45).

When percent is calculated, 12 percent boys come out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values, 70 percent students are marked out of 250, the medium category is covered with 18 percent students and in the end, zero percent rural private school boys were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Conclusion of the first hypothesis

In the first hypothesis we can say that there is no significant difference in the boys of rural government and private secondary school students attitude toward moral values. Total number of boys of rural area were 250, for the first hypotheses out of which 125 boys were of rural government and 125 boys were of rural private secondary school and they were tested for their attitude toward moral values.

Combined data directly conclude that student under the category of very high moral values out of 250 rural secondary boys are only twelve percent. Where as the number of rural government secondary school boys out of 125 boys are fifteen percent and the condition of rural private secondary school boys out of 125 are also twelve percent in very high type of moral values.

Combined maximum number of secondary school boys out of 250 boys of rural area of private and Government school falls in the range of high values and it is seventy percent. Where as if we consider rural government secondary boys in the category of high values the percent is eighty five out of 125 boys and the rural private secondary school boys are seventy two percent out of 125 boys.

When we say about medium category of moral values of rural government and secondary school students it is eighteen percent in the aggregate out of 250 boys. Whereas in the case of rural Government secondary school student out of 125 boys twenty percent are in this range and out of 125 rural private secondary school students percent is sixteen.

It was a good sign of humanity that no boy out of 250 either of rural government secondary school or of rural private secondary school, combined or separately falls in the range of low and very low moral values.
Hypothesis II

There is no significant difference between Urban government and private school boys’ attitude towards moral values.

Table 4.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>C.R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attitude toward Moral Value of Urban Boys</td>
<td>Government School</td>
<td>69.6</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private School</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>5.13</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>2.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table 4.2 shows the mean score of urban government secondary school boys and mean score of urban private secondary school, mean score from assumed mean of government school is marked as M1=69.6 and private school boys is marked as M2=68.4 and their difference is 1.2. Their standard deviation for both the element is same 5.25 and 5.13 respectively. As the size of the sample is large i.e. 125 in each element critical ratio is a perfect test to test the hypothesis. Thus calculation of Critical ratio is 2.95. Standard value of critical ratio at the significance level 0.05 is 1.96 and the standard value at the significance level 0.01 is 2.6. Calculated critical ratio is 2.95 which is not in the values of standard significance level 0.01 and 0.05. The difference between them can be overlooked so this can be said that the hypothesis is true and there is no significant difference in the attitude between the boys’ government and private secondary schools of urban area.
Data Presentation of Hypothesis II

Rural government mean score $M_1 = 69.6$,

Standard Deviation (S.D.1) = 5.25

Rural Private Mean score $M_2 = 68.4$,

Standard Deviation (S.D.2) = 5.13

Critical Ratio = 2.95
Above graph 4.4 Shows the moral values of 125 Urban government boys. Out of 125 boys 15 boys were marked in the category of Very High moral values, 90 boys were in the category of high values, 20 boys came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated 12 percent boys comes out to be with Very high Moral values , in the category of high values 72 percent students are marked out of 125, medium category is covered with 16 percent students and in the end zero percent urban government school boys were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Graph 4.5 shows the moral values of 125 urban private boys. Out of 125 boys, 15 boys were marked in the category of Very High moral values, 95 boys were in the category of high values, 20 boys came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated, 12 percent boys come out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values, 76 percent students are marked out of 125, medium category is covered with 16 percent students and in the end zero percent urban private school boys were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Combined Presentation of Total Urban school boys

Graph 4.6

Urban School boys

Above graph 4.6 Shows the moral values of 250 Urban government and private school boys in the category of Very High moral (25), high values (185) and (40) in the medium category.

When percent is calculated 10 percent boys comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values 74 percent students are marked out of 250, medium category is covered with 16 percent students and in the end zero percent rural private school boys were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Conclusion of the second hypothesis

In thesecond hypothesis we can say that there is no significant difference in the boys of urban government and private secondary school students attitude toward moral values. Total number of boys of urban area were 250, for the second hypothesis out of which 125 boys were of urban government and 125 boys were of urban private secondary school and they were tested for their attitude toward moral values.

Combined data directly conclude that student under the category of very high moral values out of 250 urban secondary boys are only ten percent. Where as the number of urban government secondary school boys out of 125 boys are twelve percent and the condition of urban private secondary school boys out of 125 are also twelve percent in very high type of moral values.

Combined maximum number of secondary school boys out of 250 boys of urban area of private and Government school falls in the range of high values and it is seventy four percent. Where as if we consider urban government secondary boys in the category of high values the percent is seventy two out of 125 boys and the urban private secondary school boys are seventy six percent out of 125 boys.

When we say about medium category of moral values of urban government and secondary school students it is sixteen percent in the aggregate out of 250 boys. Whereas in the case of urban Government secondary school student out of 125 boys also sixteen percent are in this range and out of 125 urban private secondary school students percent is seen sixteen.

It was a good sign of humanity that no boy out of 250 either of urban government secondary school or of Urban private secondary school, combined or separately falls in the range of low and very low moral values.
Hypothesis III

There is no significant difference between rural and urban school boys' attitude towards moral values.

Table 4.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>C.R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attitude towards Moral Value of Boys</td>
<td>Rural School boys</td>
<td>69.6</td>
<td>3.71</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitude towards Moral Value of Boys</td>
<td>Urban School boys</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1.653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table 4.3 shows the mean score of rural secondary school boys and mean score of urban secondary school boys mean score from assumed mean of rural school is marked as M1=69.6 and urban school boys is marked as M2 =69.2 and their difference is .4. Their standard deviation for both the element is 3.71 and 3.68 respectively. As the size of the sample is large i.e. 250 in each element critical ratio is a perfect test to test the hypothesis. Thus calculation of Critical ratio is 1.653 Standard value of critical ratio at the significance level 0.05 is 1.96 and the standard value at the significance level 0.01 is 2.6. Calculated critical ratio is 1.653 which is a near value to the significance level 0.05 and the difference between them can be overlooked so this can be said that the hypothesis is true and there is no significant difference in the attitude between the boys' of Rural and Urban secondary schools.
Data Presentation of Hypothesis III

Rural mean score M1 = 69.6,
Standard Deviation (S.D.1) = 3.71

Urban Mean score M2 = 69.2,
Standard Deviation (S.D.2) = 3.68

Critical Ratio = 1.653
Graphical Presentation of Rural School Boys

Graph 4.7

Above graph 4.7 Shows the moral values of 250 rural school boys. Out of 250 boys 30 boys were marked in the category of Very High moral values, 180 boys were in the category of high values, 40 boys came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated 12 percent boys comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values 72 percent students are marked out of 250, medium category is covered with 16 percent students and in the end zero percent rural secondary school boys were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Above graph 4.8 Shows the moral values of 250 rural boys. Out of 250 boys 20 boys were marked in the category of Very High moral values 190 boys were in the category of high values, 40 boys came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated 8 percent boys comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values 76 percent students are marked out of 250, medium category is covered with 16 percent students and in the end zero percent urban secondary school boys were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Graphical Presentation of Total Rural and urban boys

Graph 4.9

Rural and Urban boys

Above graph 4.9 Shows the moral values of 500 Urban and rural boys in the category of Very High moral (50), high values (370) and (80) in the medium category. No number of students were marked in the range of low and very low moral values attitude percentile.

When percent is calculated 10 percent boys comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values 74 percent students are marked out of 500, medium category is covered with 16 percent students and in the end zero percent urban and rural secondary school boys were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Conclusion of the third hypothesis

In the third hypothesis we can say that there is no significant difference in the boys of urban secondary and rural secondary school students attitude toward moral values. Total number of boys of urban and rural area were 500, for the third hypotheses out of which 250 boys were of Rural government and private and 250 boys were of urban private and government secondary school and they were tested for their attitude toward moral values.

Combined data directly conclude that student under the category of very high moral values out of 500 rural and urban secondary boys are only ten percent. Where as the number of urban secondary school boys out of 250 boys are eight percent and the condition of rural secondary school boys out of 250 are twelve percent in very high type of moral values.

Combined maxium number of secondary school boys out of 500 boys of urban area and rural area of private and Government school falls in the range of high values and it is seventy two percent. Where as if we consider urban secondary boys in the category of high values the percent is seventy six out of 250 boys and the rural secondary school boys are seventy two percent out of 250 boys.

When we say about medium category of moral values of urban government and private secondary school students it is sixteen percent in the aggregate out of 500 boys. Whereas in the case of rural secondary school student out of 250 boys also sixteen percent are in this range and out of 250 urban secondary school students percent is seen as sixteen.

It was a good sign of humanity that no boy out of 500 either of urban government and private secondary scooel or of Rural government and private secondary school, combined or seprately falls in the range of low and very low moral values.
Hypothesis IV

There is no significant difference between rural government and private school girls’ attitude towards moral values.

Table 4.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>C.R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attitude towards Moral Value of Rural girls</td>
<td>Government School girls</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>5.14</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private School girls</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>5.23</td>
<td>125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table 4.4 shows the mean score of rural Government secondary school girls and mean score of rural private secondary school girls mean score from assumed mean of government school is marked as M1 = 70 and private school girls is marked as M2 = 69.5 and their difference is .5. Their standard deviation for both the element is 5.14 and 5.23 respectively. As the size of the sample is large i.e. 125 in each element critical ratio is a perfect test to test the hypothesis. Thus calculation of Critical ratio is 1.23. Standard value of critical ratio at the significance level 0.05 is 1.96 and the standard value at the significance level 0.01 is 2.6. Calculated critical ratio is 1.23 which is a near value to the significance level 0.05 and the difference between them can be overlooked so this can be said that the hypothesis is true and there is no significant difference in the attitude between the girls’ of government and private secondary schools.
Data Presentation of Hypothesis IV

Rural government mean score $M_1 = 70$,

Standard Deviation (S.D.1) = 5.14

Rural Private Mean score $M_2 = 69.5$,

Standard Deviation (S.D.2) = 5.23

Critical Ratio = 1.23
Graphical presentation of the rural Government school Girls

Graph 4.10

Above graph 4.10 Shows the moral values of 125 rural government girls. Out of 125 girls 15 girls were marked in the category of Very High moral values 85 girls were in the category of high values , 25 girls came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated 12 percent girls comes out to be with Very high Moral values ,in the category of high values 68 percent girls are marked out of 125 , medium category is covered with 20 percent girls and in the end zero percent rural government secondary school girls were marked as low and very low number of girls regarding moral values
Graphical presentation of the rural Private school Girls

Graph 4.11

Rural Private girls

Above graph 4.11 Shows the moral values of 125 rural private girls. Out of 125 girls 15 girls were marked in the category of Very High moral values 90 girls were in the category of high values, 20 girls came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated 12 percent girls comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values 76 percent girls are marked out of 500, medium category is covered with 16 percent girls and in the end zero percent rural private secondary school girls were marked as low and very low number of girls regarding moral values.
Combined Graphical presentation of the rural school Girls

Graph 4.12

Above graph 4.12 Shows the moral values of 250 rural government and private secondary school girls in the category of Very High moral (30), high values (175) and (45) the medium category.

When percent is calculated 12 percent girls comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values 70 percent secondary schools girls are marked out of 250, medium category is covered with 18 percent girls and in the end zero percent rural government and private secondary school girls were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Conclusion of the fourth hypothesis

In the fourth hypothesis we can say that there is no significant difference in the girls of rural government secondary and rural private secondary school girls attitude toward moral values. Total number of girls of rural area were 250, for the fourth hypothesis out of which 125 girls were of Rural government and rural private were also 125 girls of secondary school and they were tested for their attitude toward moral values.

Combined data directly conclude that student under the category of very high moral values out of 250 rural government and private secondary girls are only twelve percent. Where as the number of rural government secondary school girls out of 125 girls are twelve percent and the condition of rural private secondary school girls out of 125 also are twelve percent in very high type of moral values.

Combined maximum number of secondary school girls out of 250 girls of private and government rural area school falls in the range of high values and it is seventy percent. Where as if we consider rural government secondary school girls in the category of high values the percent is sixty eight out of 125 girls and the rural private secondary school girls are seventy six percent out of 125 girls.

When we talk about medium category of moral values of rural government and private secondary school girls it is eighteen percent in the aggregate out of 250 girls. Whereas in the case of rural government secondary school girls out of 125 girls are twenty percent are in this range and out of 125 rural private secondary school students percent is seen as sixteen.

It was a good sign of humanity that no girls out of 250 either of rural government and rural private secondary school girls, combined or separately falls in the range of low and very low moral values.
Hypothesis V

There is no significant difference between urban government and private school girls' attitude towards moral values.

Table 4.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>C.R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attitude towards Moral Value of urban girls</td>
<td>Government School girls</td>
<td>69.6</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private School girls</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>5.13</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>2.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table 4.5 shows the mean score of urban Government secondary school girls and mean score of urban private secondary school girls mean score from assumed mean of government school is marked as M1=69.6 and private school girls is marked as M2= 68.4 and their difference is 1.2. Their standard deviation for both the element is 5.25 and 5.13. As the size of the sample is large i.e. 250 in each element critical ratio is a perfect test to test the hypothesis. Thus calculation of Critical ratio is 2.95. Standard value of critical ratio at the significance level 0.05 is 1.96 and the standard value at the significance level 0.01 is 2.6. Calculated critical ratio is 2.95 which is a near value to the significance level 0.01 and the difference between them can be overlooked so this can be said that the hypothesis is true and there is no significant difference in the attitude between the girls' of government and private secondary schools.
Data Presentation of Hypothesis V

Rural government mean score $M_1 = 69.6$,

Standard Deviation (S.D.1) $= 5.25$

Rural Private Mean score $M_2 = 68.4$,

Standard Deviation (S.D.2) $= 5.13$

Critical Ratio $= 2.95$
Above graph 4.13 Shows the moral values of 125 Urban government girls. Out of 125 girls 20 boys were marked in the category of Very High moral values, 90 girls were in the category of high values, 20 girls came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated 16 percent girls comes out to be with Very high Moral values out of 125 girls, in the category of high values 72 percent students are marked out of 125, medium category is covered with 16 percent girls and in the end zero percent rural government and private secondary school girls were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Graphical presentation of the data of Urban Private school girls

Graph 4.14

Urban Private school Girls

Above graph 4.14 Shows the moral values of 125 rural private girls. Out of 125 girls 10 girls were marked in the category of Very High moral values 95 girls were in the category of high values, 20 girls of secondary school came under the medium category and none out of 125 were marked in the low or very low category.

When percent is calculated 8 percent girls comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values 76 percent students are marked out of 250, medium category is covered with 16 percent girls and in the end zero percent rural government and private secondary school girls were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Above graph 4.15 Shows the moral values of 250 Urban government girls in the category of Very High moral(25), high values (185) and (40) in the medium category.

When percent is calculated of the combined 250 urban secondary school girls 10 percent girls comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values 74 percent girls are marked out of 250, medium category is covered with 16 percent girls and in the end zero percent urban government and private secondary school girls were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Conclusion of the fifth hypothesis

In the fifth hypothesis we can say that there is no significant difference in the girls of urban government secondary and urban private secondary school girls attitude toward moral values. Total number of girls of urban area were 250, for the fifth hypothesis out of which 125 girls were of urban government and urban private were also 125 girls of secondary school and they were tested for their attitude toward moral values.

Combined data directly conclude that girl student under the category of very high moral values out of 250 urban government and private secondary girls are only ten percent. Where as the number of urban government secondary school girls out of 125 girls are sixteen percent and the condition of urban private secondary school girls out of 125 also are only eight percent in very high type of moral values.

Combined maximum number of secondary school girls out of 250 girls of private and government urban area school falls in the range of high values and it is seventy four percent. Where as if we consider urban government secondary school girls in the category of high values the percent is seventy two out of 125 girls and the urban private secondary school girls are seventy six percent out of 125 girls.

When we talk about medium category of moral values of Rural government and private secondary school girls it is sixteen percent in the aggregate out of 250 girls. Whereas in the case of urban government secondary school girls out of 125 girls are sixteen percent are in this range and out of 125 urban private secondary school students percent is also seen as sixteen.

It was a high-quality indication of humanity that no urban girls out of 250 either of urban government or urban private secondary school girls, combined or separately falls in the range of low and very low moral values.
Hypothesis VI

There is no significant difference between rural and urban school girls’ attitude towards moral values.

Table 4.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>C.R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attitude towards Moral</td>
<td>Rural School girls</td>
<td>69.6</td>
<td>3.71</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of girls</td>
<td>Urban School girls</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1.653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table 4.6 shows the mean score of rural Government secondary school girls and mean score of rural private secondary school girls mean score from assumed mean of government school is marked as M1 and private school girls is marked as M2 and their difference is .4 Their standard deviation for both the element is same 3.71 and 3.68 .As the size of the sample is large i.e. 250 in each element critical ratio is a perfect test to test the hypothesis. Thus calculation of Critical ratio is 1.653. Standard value of critical ratio at the significance level 0.05 is 1.96 and the standard value at the significance level 0.01 is 2.6. Calculated critical ratio is 1.653 which is a near value to the significance level 0.05 and the difference between them can be overlooked so this can be said that the hypothesis is true and there is no significant difference in the attitude between the girls’ of Rural and Urban secondary schools.
Data Presentation of Hypothesis VI

Rural mean score M1 = 69.6,

Standard Deviation (S.D.1) = 3.71

Urban Mean score M2 = 69.2,

Standard Deviation (S.D.2) = 3.68

Critical Ratio = 1.653
Graphical Presentation of Rural secondary school girls

**Graph 4.16**

Above graph 4.16 Shows the moral values of 250 Rural secondary school girls. Out of 250 girls 20 girls were marked in the category of Very High moral values, 190 girls were in the category of high values, 40 girls came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the combined 250 Rural secondary school girls 8 percent girls comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values 76 percent girls are marked out of 250, medium category is covered with 16 percent girls and in the end zero percent rural government and private secondary school girls were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Graphical Presentation of Urban secondary school girls

Chart 4.17

Urban school Girls

Above graph 4.17 Shows the moral values of 250 Urban secondary school girls. Out of 250 girls 30 girls were marked in the category of Very High moral values 180 girls were in the category of high values, 40 girls came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the combined 250 urban secondary school girls 12 percent girls comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values 72 percent girls are marked out of 250, medium category is covered with 16 percent girls and in the end zero percent urban government and private secondary school girls were marked as low and very low number of secondary schools girls regarding moral values.
Above graph 4.18 Shows the moral values of 500 Urban and rural secondary school girls. In the category of Very High moral (50) out of 500 secondary school girls, high values (370) out of 500 secondary school girls and (80) in the medium category out of 500 secondary school girls.

When percent is calculated of the combined 500 rural and urban secondary school girls, 10 percent girls of rural and urban secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values 74 percent girls were marked out of 500, medium category is covered with 16 percent girls and in the end zero percent urban and rural government and private secondary school girls were marked as low and very low number of girls regarding moral values.
Conclusion of the sixth hypothesis

In the sixth hypothesis we can say that there is insignificant difference in the girls of rural government and private secondary and urban government and private secondary school girls attitude toward moral values. Total number of girls of rural and urban area were 500, for the sixth hypothesis out of which 250 girls were of rural government and private school and urban government and private were also 250 girls of secondary school and they were tested for their attitude toward moral values.

Combined data directly conclude that girl student under the category of very high moral values out of 500 urban and rural government and private secondary girls are only ten percent. Where as the number of rural secondary school girls out of 250 girls are eight percent and the condition of urban secondary school girls out of 250 also are twelve percent in very high type of moral values.

Combined maximum number of secondary school girls out of 500 girls of rural and urban area secondary school falls in the range of high values and it is seventy four percent. Where as if we consider rural secondary school girls in the category of high values the percent is seventy six out of 250 girls and the urban secondary school girls are seventy two percent out of 250 girls.

When we converse about medium category of moral values of Rural secondary school girls it is sixteen percent in the aggregate out of 500 girls. Whereas in the case of rural secondary school girls out of 250 girls are sixteen percent are in this range and out of 250 urban secondary school girls percent is also seen as sixteen.

It has been a high-quality signal of humanity that no rural and urban girls out of 500 either of rural or urban secondary school girls, combined or separately falls in the range of low and very low moral values.
Hypothesis VII

There will be no significant difference between rural school boys and urban school girls toward moral values.

Table 4.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>C.R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attitude towards Moral Value</td>
<td>Urban School girls</td>
<td>70.4</td>
<td>3.63</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural School boys</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>3.77</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table 4.7 shows the mean score of Urban school girls and rural school boys mean score. Urban secondary school girls mean score from assumed mean of rural school boys is marked as M2 and Urban school girls is marked as M1 and their difference is 0.4. Their standard deviation for both the element is 3.77 and 3.63 respectively. As the size of the sample is large i.e. 250 in each element critical ratio is a perfect test to test the hypothesis. Thus calculation of Critical ratio is 2.95. Standard value of critical ratio at the significance level 0.05 is 1.96 and the standard value at the significance level 0.01 is 2.6. Calculated critical ratio is 1.65 which is a near value to the significance level 0.05 and the difference between them can be overlooked so this can be said that the hypothesis is true and there is no significant difference in the attitude between the rural school boys and urban school girls.
Data Presentation of Hypothesis VII

Urban Girls mean score M1 = 70.4,

Standard Deviation (S.D.1) = 3.77

Rural Mean score M2 = 70,

Standard Deviation (S.D.2) = 3.63

Critical Ratio = 1.65
Above graph 4.19 shows the moral values of 250 rural boys. Out of 250 boys, 30 boys were marked in the category of Very High moral values, 180 boys were in the category of high values, 40 boys came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the combined 250 rural secondary school boys, 12 percent boys of rural secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values. In the category of high values, 72 percent boys were marked out of 250, medium category is covered with 16 percent boys and in the end, zero percent rural government and private secondary school boys were marked as low and very low number of girls regarding moral values.
Above graph 4.20 shows the moral values of 250 urban girls. Out of 250 girls, 25 girls were marked in the category of Very High moral values, 185 girls were in the category of high values, 40 girls came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the combined 250 urban secondary school girls, 10 percent girls of urban secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values, 74 percent girls were marked out of 250, medium category is covered with 16 percent girls and in the end zero percent urban secondary school girls were marked as low and very low number of girls regarding moral values.
Combined presentation of Rural school Boys and Urban school girls

Graph 4.21

Rural Boys and Urban Girls

Above graph 4.21 Shows the moral values of 500 Urban girls and rural boys in the category of Very High moral (65), high values (365) and (70) in the medium category.

When percent is calculated of the combined 500 rural secondary school boys and urban secondary school girls 11 percent rural boys and urban girls of secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values 73 percent Urban school girls and rural school boys were marked out of 500, medium category is covered with 16 percent urban girls and rural boys, in the end zero percent urban girls and rural boys of secondary school were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Conclusion of the sixth hypothesis

In the seventh hypothesis we can say that there is insignificant difference in the girls of urban secondary and rural secondary school boys' attitude toward moral values. Total number of students of rural and urban area were 500, for the seventh hypothesis out of which 250 were of urban government and private school girls and 250 rural government and private secondary school boys were taken and they were tested for their attitude toward moral values.

Combined data directly conclude that student under the category of very high moral values out of 500 urban and rural secondary students are only eleven percent. Where as the number of rural secondary school boys out of 250 boys are twelve percent and the condition of urban secondary school girls out of 250 was ten percent in very high type of moral values.

Combined maximum number of secondary school students out of 500 students of rural and urban area secondary school falls in the range of high values and it is seventy three percent. Where as if we consider urban secondary school girls in the category of high values the percent is seventy four out of 250 girls and the rural secondary school boys are seventy two percent out of 250 boys.

When we converse about medium category of moral values of Rural and urban secondary school students it is sixteen percent in the aggregate out of 500 students. Whereas in the case of rural secondary school boys out of 250 boys are sixteen percent are in this range and out of 250 urban secondary school girls percent is also seen as sixteen.

It has been a high-quality signal of human race that no rural school boys and urban girls out of 500 either of rural or urban secondary school, combined or separately falls in the range of low and very low moral values.
**Hypothesis VIII**

There is no significant difference between Rural school girls and Urban school boys attitude towards moral values.

**Table 4.8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>C.R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attitude towards Moral Value</td>
<td>Rural School Girls</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>3.71</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>urban School boys</td>
<td>78.4</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1.653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table 4.8 shows the mean score of Rural secondary school girls and mean score of urban secondary school boys mean score from assumed mean of rural school is marked as $M_1=69.6$ and urban school boys is marked as $M_2=69.2$ and their difference is 0.4. Their standard deviation for both the element is 3.71 and 3.68. As the size of the sample is large i.e. 250 in each element critical ratio is a perfect test to test the hypothesis. Thus calculation of Critical ratio is 1.653. Standard value of critical ratio at the significance level 0.05 is 1.96 and the standard value at the significance level 0.01 is 2.6. Calculated critical ratio is 1.653 which is a near value to the significance level 0.05 and the difference between them can be overlooked so this can be said that the hypothesis is true and there is no significant difference in the attitude between the girls’ of Rural secondary girls and urban schools boys.
Data Representation of Hypothesis VIII

Rural Girls  mean score M1 = 69.6,

Standard Deviation (S.D.1) = 3.71

Urban boys Mean score M2 = 69.2,

Standard Deviation (S.D.2) = 3.68

Critical Ratio = 1.653
Graphical presentation of rural secondary school girls

Graph 4.22

Above graph 4.22 Shows the moral values of 250 Rural girls. Out of 250 girls 20 girls were marked in the category of Very High moral values, 190 girls were in the category of high values, 40 girls came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the 250 rural secondary school girls eight percent rural girls of secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values 76 percent rural school girls and were marked out of 250, medium category is covered with 16 percent rural secondary school girls, in the end zero percent rural girls of secondary school were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Graphical presentation of urban secondary school boys

Graph 4.23

Above graph 4.23 shows the moral values of 250 urban secondary school boys. Out of 250 boys, 30 boys were marked in the category of Very High moral values, 180 boys were in the category of high values, 40 boys came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the 250 urban secondary school boys, twelve percent urban boys of secondary school comes out to be with Very High Moral values, in the category of high values seventy-two percent urban school boys were marked out of 250, medium category is covered with 16 percent urban secondary school boys, in the end, zero percent urban boys of secondary school were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Combined presentation of Total rural girls and urban boys

Graph 4.24

Rural Girls and Urban boys

Above graph 4.24 Shows the moral values of 500 Urban Boys and rural girls in the category of Very High moral(70), high values (370) and (6s0) in the medium category.

When percent is calculated of the 500 urban secondary school boys and rural secondary school girls sixteen percent urban boys and rural girls of secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values seventy four percent rural girls and urban school boys were marked out of 500, medium category is covered with 10 percent rural school girls and urban secondary school boys, in the end zero percent urban boys of secondary school were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Conclusion of the eighth hypothesis

In the eighth hypothesis we can say that there is insignificant difference in the rural school girls of secondary school and urban secondary school boys attitude toward moral values. Total number of students of rural and urban area were 500, for the eighth hypothesis out of which 250 were of rural government and private school girls and 250 were urban government and private secondary school boys were taken and they were tested for their attitude toward moral values.

Combined data directly conclude that student under the category of very high moral values out of 500 urban and rural secondary students are only sixteen percent. Where as the number of urban secondary school boys out of 250 boys is twelve percent and the condition of rural secondary school girls out of 250 was eight percent in very high type of moral values.

Combined maximum number of secondary school students out of 500 students of rural and urban area secondary school falls in the range of high values and it is seventy four percent. Where as if we consider rural secondary school girls in the category of high values the percent is seventy six out of 250 girls and the urban secondary school boys are seventy two percent out of 250 boys.

When we converse about medium category of moral values of Rural and urban secondary school students it is ten percent in the aggregate out of 500 students. Whereas in the case of rural secondary school girls out of 250 girls are sixteen percent in this range and out of 250 urban secondary school boys percent is also marked as sixteen.

It has been a premium signal of human being race that no rural secondary school girls and urban secondary school boys out of 500, either of rural or urban secondary school, combined or separately falls in the range of low and very low moral values.
Hypothesis IX

There is no significant difference between Rural and Urban school students’ attitude towards moral values.

Table 4.9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>C.R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moral Value of students</td>
<td>Rural School Students</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>2.66</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban School students</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table 4.9 shows the mean score of Rural secondary school students and mean score of Urban secondary school students mean score from assumed mean of Rural school is marked as $M_1 = 70.2$ and Urban school students is marked as $M_2 = 70$ and their difference is 0.2. Their standard deviation for both the element is 2.66 and 2.65 respectively. As the size of the sample is large i.e. 500 in each element critical ratio is a perfect test to test the hypothesis. Thus calculation of Critical ratio is 1.37 Standard value of critical ratio at the significance level 0.05 is 1.96 and the standard value at the significance level 0.01 is 2.6. Calculated critical ratio is 1.37 which is a near value to the significance level 0.05 and the difference between them can be overlooked so this can be said that the hypothesis is true and there is no significant difference in the attitude between the students of Rural and Urban secondary schools students.
Data Representation of Hypothesis 9

Rural students mean score M1= 70.2,

Standard Deviation (S.D.1) = 2.66

Urban students Mean score M2= 70,

Standard Deviation (S.D.2) = 2.65

Critical Ratio = 1.37
Above graph 4.25 Shows the moral values of 500 Rural students. Out of 500 50 students were marked in the category of Very High moral values, 410 students were in the category of high values, 40 students came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the 500 rural secondary school students (comprises girls and boys) ten percent rural students of secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values eighty two percent rural students (girls and boys) were marked out of 500, medium category is covered with eight percent rural school students girls and school boys, in the end zero percent rural boys and girls of secondary school were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Above graph 4.26 Shows the moral values of 500 Urban students. Out of 500 45 students were marked in the category of Very High moral values 415 students were in the category of high values, 40 students came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the 500 urban secondary school students (comprises girls and boys) nine percent urban school students of secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values eighty three percent urban students (girls and boys) were marked out of 500, medium category is covered with eight percent urban school students school girls and school boys, in the end zero percent rural boys and girls of secondary school were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Percentage Calculation of Total Urban and Rural students

Graph 4.27

Above graph 4.27 Shows the moral values of 1000 Urban and rural students in the category of Very High moral(95), high values (825) and (80) in the medium category. None marked in low or very low category.

When combined percent is calculated of the 1000 rural and urban secondary school students (comprises girls and boys) nine and half percent rural and urban school students of secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values eighty two and half percent urban students (girls and boys) were marked out of 1000, medium category is covered with eight percent rural and urban school students, in the end zero percent rural and urban boys and girls of secondary school were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Conclusion of the ninth hypothesis

In the ninth hypothesis we can say that there is insignificant difference in the rural school students of secondary school and urban secondary school students attitude toward moral values. Total number of students of rural and urban area were 1000, for the ninth hypothesis out of which 500 were of rural government and private school students and 500 were urban government and private secondary school students were taken, and they were tested for their attitude toward moral values.

Combined data directly conclude that student under the category of very high moral values out of 1000 urban and rural secondary students are only nine and half percent. Where as the number of urban secondary school students out of 500 students is nine percent and the condition of rural secondary school students out of 500 was ten percent in very high type of moral values.

Combined maxium number of secondary school students out of 1000 students of rural and urban area secondary school falls in the range of high values and it is eighty two and a half percent. Where as if we consider rural secondary school students in the category of high values the percent is eighty two out of 500 students and the urban secondary school students are eighty three percent out of 500 students.

When we converse about medium category of moral values of Rural and urban secondary school students it is eight percent in the aggregate out of 1000 students. Whereas in the case of rural secondary school students out of 500 students are eight percent in this range and out of 500 urban secondary school students percent is also marked as eight.

It has been a first-class signal of human being chase that no rural secondary school students and urban secondary school students out of 1000, either of rural or urban secondary school, combined or separately falls in the range of low and very low moral values.
Hypothesis X

There is no significant difference between government and private school boys' attitude towards moral values.

Table 4.10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>C.R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moral Value of boys</td>
<td>Government School boys</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>3.81</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private School boys</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1.626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table 4.10 shows the mean score of Government secondary school boys and mean score of private secondary school boys, mean score from assumed mean of government school is marked as M1=71 and private school boys is marked as M2 = 70.6 and their difference is 0.4. Their standard deviation for both the element is same 3.81. and 3.79 respectively. As the size of the sample is large i.e. 250 in each element critical ratio is a perfect test to test the hypothesis. Thus calculation of Critical ratio is 1.626. Standard value of critical ratio at the significance level 0.05 is 1.96 and the standard value at the significance level 0.01 is 2.6. Calculated critical ratio is 1.626 which is a near value to the significance levels 0.05 and the difference between them can be overlooked so this can be said that the hypothesis is true and there is no significant difference in the attitude between the boys of government and private secondary schools.
Data Representation of Hypothesis X

Government boys mean score M1 = 71,

Standard Deviation (S.D.1) = 3.81

Private Boys M2 = 70.6,

Standard Deviation (S.D.2) = 3.79

Critical Ratio = 1.626
Above graph 4.28 shows the moral values of 250 Government school boys. Out of 250 boys, 40 boys were marked in the category of Very High moral values, 185 boys were in the category of high values, 25 boys came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the 250 government secondary school boys, sixteen percent government school boys of secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values, seventy four percent government schools boys were marked out of 250, medium category is covered with ten percent government school boys, in the end zero percent government school boys of secondary school were marked as low and very low number of boys regarding moral values.
Graphical presentation of the private school boys Data

Graph 4.29

Private school boys

Above graph 4.29 Shows the moral values of 250 Private boys. Out of 250 boys 35 boys were marked in the category of Very High moral values 190 boys were in the category of high values , 25 boys came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the 250 private secondary school students boys fourteen percent private school boys of secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values ,in the category of high values seventy six percent private school boys were marked out of 250, medium category is covered with ten percent private school boys, in the end zero percent private boys of secondary school were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values
Above graph 4.30 shows the moral values of 500 government and private school boys and in the category of Very High moral (75), high values (375) and (50) in the medium category.

When percent is calculated of the 500 government and private secondary school boys fifteen percent secondary school boys comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values seventy five percent government and private secondary school boys were marked out of 500, medium category is covered with ten percent private and government secondary school boys, in the end zero percent government and private secondary school boys were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
**Conclusion of the tenth hypothesis**

In the tenth hypothesis we can say that there is insignificant difference in the government school boys of secondary school and private secondary school boys attitude toward moral values. Total number of boys of government and private secondary school were 500, for the tenth hypothesis out of which 250 were of government and 250 of private secondary schools boys were taken, and they were tested for their attitude toward moral values.

Combined data directly conclude that boys under the category of very high moral values out of 500 government and private secondary school boys are only fifteen percent. Where as the number of government secondary school boys out of 250 boys is sixteen percent and the condition of private secondary school boys out of 250 was fourteen percent in very high type of moral values.

Collective maximum number of secondary school boys out of 500 students of government and private secondary school falls in the range of high values and it is seventy five percent. Where as if we consider government secondary school boys in the category of high values the percent is seventy four out of 250 boys and the private secondary school boys are seventy six percent out of 250 secondary school boys.

When we converse about medium category of moral values of government and private secondary school boys it is ten percent in the aggregate out of 500 students. Whereas in the case of government secondary school boys out of 250 boys are ten percent in this range and out of 250 private secondary school boys percent is also marked as ten.

It can be said that it is a first-class signal of human being chase that no private secondary school boys and government secondary school boys out of 500, either of government or private secondary school, combined or separately falls in the range of low and very low category of moral values.
Hypothesis XI

There is no significant difference between government and private school girls’ attitude towards moral values.

Table 4.11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>C.R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attitude towards Moral Value of girls</td>
<td>Government School girls</td>
<td>71.2</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private School girls</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1.724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table 4.11 shows the mean score of Government secondary school girls and mean score of private secondary school girls, mean score from assumed mean of government school is marked as $M_1 = 71.2$ and private school girls is marked as $M_2 = 70.8$ and their difference is 0.4. Their standard deviation for both the element is 2.93 and 3.8 respectively. As the size of the sample is large i.e. 250 in each element critical ratio is a perfect test to test the hypothesis. Thus calculation of Critical ratio is 1.724 Standard value of critical ratio at the significance level 0.05 is 1.96 and the standard value at the significance level 0.01 is 2.6. Calculated critical ratio is 1.724 which is a near value to the significance level 0.05 and the difference between them can be overlooked so this can be said that the hypothesis is true and there is no significant difference in the attitude between the girls’ of government and private secondary schools.
Data Representation of Hypothesis XI

Government boys mean score $M_1 = 71.2$,

Standard Deviation (S.D.1) = 2.93

Private Boys $M_2 = 70.8$,

Standard Deviation (S.D.2) = 3.8

Critical Ratio = 1.724
Graphical presentation of the government school girls

Graph 4.31

Government school girls

Above graph 4.31 shows the moral values of 250 government school girls. Out of 250 girls, 40 girls were marked in the category of Very High moral values, 190 girls were in the category of high values, 20 girls came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the 250 government secondary school girls, sixteen percent government school girls of secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values, seventy-six percent government schools girls were marked out of 250, medium category is covered with eight percent government school girls, in the end, zero percent government school girls of secondary school were marked as low and very low number of girls regarding moral values.
Graphical presentation of the private school girls

Graph 4.32

Private school girls

Above graph 4.32 Shows the moral values of 250 Private girls. Out of 250 girls 35 girls were marked in the category of Very High moral values 190 girls were in the category of high values, 25 girls came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the 250 private secondary school students girls fourteen percent private school girls of secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values seventy six percent private school girls were marked out of 250, medium category is covered with ten percent private school girls, in the end zero percent private girls of secondary school were marked as low and very low number of girls regarding moral values.
Graphical presentation of Total Government and private school girls

Graph 4.33

Above graph 4.33 Shows the moral values of 500 Government and private school girls and in the category of Very High moral(75), high values (380) and (45) in the medium category.

When percent is calculated of the 500 government and private secondary school girls fifteen percent secondary school girls comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values seventy six percent government and private secondary school girls were marked out of 500, medium category is covered with nine percent private and government secondary schoo girls, in the end zero percent government and private secondary school girls were marked as low and very low number of girls regarding moral values.
Conclusion of the eleventh hypothesis

In the eleventh hypothesis we can say that there is no significant difference in the government school girls of secondary school and private secondary school girls attitude toward moral values. Total number of girls of government and private secondary school were 500, for the eleventh hypothesis out of which 250 were of government and 250 of private secondary schools girls were taken, and they were tested for their attitude toward moral values.

Combined data directly conclude that girls under the category of very high moral values out of 500 government and private secondary school girls are only fifteen percent. Where as the number of government secondary school girls out of 250 girls is sixteen percent and the condition of private secondary school girls out of 250 was fourteen percent in very high type of moral values.

Collective maximum number of secondary school girls out of 500 girls of government and private secondary school spray in the range of high values and it is seventy six percent. Where as if we consider government secondary school girls in the category of high values the percent is seventy six out of 250 girls and the private secondary school girls are also seventy six percent out of 250 secondary school girls.

When we discuss about medium category of moral values of government and private secondary school girls it is nine percent in the aggregate out of 500 girls. Whereas in the case of government secondary school girls out of 250 girls are eight percent in this range and out of 250 private secondary school girls percent is marked as ten.

It can be said that it is a first-class signal of human being chase that no private secondary school girls and government secondary school girls out of 500, either of government or private secondary school, combined or separately falls in the range of low and very low category of moral values.
Hypothesis XII

There is no significant difference between government school girls and private school boys attitude towards moral values.

Table 4.12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>C.R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attitude towards Moral Value</td>
<td>Government School girls</td>
<td>70.4</td>
<td>3.77</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private School boys</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>3.63</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table 4.12 shows the mean score of Government secondary school girls and mean score of private secondary school boys, mean score from assumed mean of government school is marked as M1 = 70.4 and private school boys is marked as M2 = 70 and their difference is 0.4. Their standard deviation for both the element is 3.77 and 3.63s respectively. As the size of the sample is large i.e. 250 in each element critical ratio is a perfect test to test the hypothesis. Thus calculation of Critical ratio is 1.65 Standard value of critical ratio at the significance level 0.05 is 1.96 and the standard value at the significance level 0.01 is 2.6. Calculated critical ratio is 1.65 which is near to the significance level 0.05 and the difference between them can be overlooked so this can be said that the hypothesis is true and there is no significant difference in the attitude between the girls’ of government and private boys of secondary schools.
Data Presentation of hypothesis XII

Government boys mean score M1 = 70.4,

Standard Deviation (S.D.1) = 3.77

Private Boys M2=70,

Standard Deviation (S.D.2) = 3.636

Critical Ratio = 1.65
Above graph 4.34 Shows the moral values of 250 Government school girls. Out of 250 girls 40 girls were marked in the category of Very High moral values, 190 girls were in the category of high values, 20 girls came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the 250 government secondary school girls sixteen percent government school girls of secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values seventy six percent government schools girls were marked out of 250, medium category is covered with eight percent government school girls, in the end zero percent government school girls of secondary school were marked as low and very low number of girls regarding moral values.
Above graph 4.35 Shows the moral values of 250 Private boys. Out of 250 boys 35 boys were marked in the category of Very High moral values 190 boys were in the category of high values, 25 boys came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the 250 private secondary school students boys fourteen percent private school boys of secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values seventy six percent private school boys were marked out of 250, medium category is covered with ten percent private school boys, in the end zero percent private boys of secondary school were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Combined presentation Government school girls and private school boys

Graph 4.36

Above graph 4.36 shows the moral values of 500 Government school girls and private school boys and in the category of Very High moral (75), high values (380) and (55) in the medium category.

When percent is calculated of the 500 government school girls and private secondary school boys thirteen percent government secondary school girls and private school boys comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values seventy-six percent government school girls and private secondary school boys were marked out of 500, medium category is covered with eleven percent private school boys and government secondary school girls, in the end zero percent government school girls and private secondary school boys were marked as low and very low number of girls regarding moral values.
Conclusion of the twelfth hypothesis

In the twelfth hypothesis we can say that there is no significant difference in the government school girls of secondary school and private secondary school boys attitude toward moral values. Total number of students are 500 for the twelfth hypothesis out of which girls of government secondary school are 250 and private secondary school boys were 250 were taken, and they were tested for their attitude toward moral values.

Combined data directly conclude that government school girls and private school boys under the category of very high moral values out of 500 are only thirteen percent. Where as the number of government secondary school girls out of 250 girls is sixteen percent and the condition of private secondary school boys out of 250 was fourteen percent in very high type of moral values.

Collective maxium number of Government secondary school girls and private secondary school boys out of 500 school students spray in the range of high values and it is seventy six percent. Where as if we consider government secondary school girls in the category of high values the percent is seventy six out of 250 girls and the private secondary school boys are also seventy six percent out of 250 secondary school boys.

When we discuss about medium category of moral values of government secondary school girls and private secondary school boys it is eleven percent in the aggregate out of 500 students. Whereas in the case of government secondary school girls out of 250 girls are eight percent in this range and out of 250 private secondary school boys percent is marked as ten.

It can be said that it is a first-class blessed signal from god for the human being race that no private secondary school boys and government secondary school girls out of 500 altogether, either of government or private secondary school, combined or separately falls in the range of low and very low category of moral values.
Hypothesis XIII

There will be no significant difference between private school Girls and government school boys toward moral values.

Table 4.13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>C.R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attitude towards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moral Value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private school Girls</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>3.81</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government school</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1.626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>boys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table 4.13 shows the mean score of private school boys and mean score of Government secondary school girls mean score from assumed mean of private school girls are marked as $M_1=71$ government school boys is marked as $M_2=70.6$ and their difference is .4. Their standard deviation for both the element is 3.81 and 3.79 respectively. As the size of the sample is large i.e. 250 in each element critical ratio is a perfect test to test the hypothesis. Thus calculation of Critical ratio is 1.626. Standard value of critical ratio at the significance level 0.05 is 1.96 and the standard value at the significance level 0.01 is 2.6. Calculated critical ratio is 1.626 which is a near value to the significance level 0.05 and the difference between them can be overlooked so this can be said that the hypothesis is true and there is no significant difference in the attitude between the government school boys and private school girls.
Data Presentation of Hypothesis XIII

Private school girls mean score $M_1 = 71$,

Standard Deviation (S.D.1) = 3.81

Government school Boys $M_2 = 70.6$,

Standard Deviation (S.D.2) = 3.79

Critical Ratio = 1.626
Graphical presentation of the private school girls

Graph 4.37

Above graph 4.37 Shows the moral values of 250 Private girls. Out of 250 girls 35 girls were marked in the category of Very High moral values 190 girls were in the category of high values , 25 girls came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the 250 private secondary school girls fourteen percent private school girls of secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values ,in the category of high values seventy six percent private school girls were marked out of 250, medium category is covered with ten percent private school girls, in the end zero percent private girls of secondary school were marked as low and very low number of girls regarding moral values
Graphical presentation of the Government school boys

Chart 4.38

Government school Boys

Above graph 4.38 Shows the moral values of 250 Government school boys. Out of 250 boys 40 boys were marked in the category of Very High moral values, 185 boys were in the category of high values, 25 boys came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the 250 government secondary school boys sixteen percent government school boys of secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values seventy four percent government schools boys were marked out of 250, medium category is covered with ten percent government school boys, in the end zero percent government school boys of secondary school were marked as low and very low number of boys regarding moral values.
Combined presentation of Total Government school boys and private school girls

Graph 4.39

Government boys and private girls

Above graph 4.39 Shows the moral values of 500 private school girls and government school boys and in the category of Very High moral (75), high values (375) and (50) in the medium category.

When percent is calculated of the 500 government school girls and private secondary school boys fifteen percent government secondary school girls and private school boys comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values seventy five percent government school girls and private secondary school boys were marked out of 500, medium category is covered with ten percent private school boys and government secondary school girls, in the end zero percent government school girls and private secondary school boys were marked as low and very low number of girls regarding moral values.
**Conclusion of the thirteenth hypothesis**

In the thirteenth hypothesis we can say that there is no significant difference in the private school girls of secondary school and government secondary school boys attitude toward moral values. Total number of students are 500 for the thirteenth hypothesis out of which 250 girls of government secondary school and 250 private secondary school boys were taken, and they were tested for their attitude toward moral values.

Combined data directly conclude that government school boys and private school girls under the category of very high moral values out of 500 are only fifteen percent. Where as the number of government secondary school boys out of 250 boys is sixteen percent and the condition of private secondary school girls out of 250 was fourteen percent in very high type of moral values.

Collective maximum number of Government secondary school boys and private secondary school girls out of 500 school students spray in the range of high values and it is seventy five percent. Where as if we consider government secondary school boys in the category of high values the percent is seventy four out of 250 boys and the private secondary school girls are seventy six percent out of 250 secondary school girls.

When we discuss about medium category of moral values of government secondary school boys and private secondary school girls it is ten percent in the aggregate out of 500 students. Whereas in the case of government secondary school boys out of 250 boys are ten percent in this range and out of 250 private secondary school girls percent is marked as ten.

It can be said that it is a first-class blessed signal from god for the human being race that no private secondary school girls and government secondary school boys out of 500 altogether, either of government or private secondary school, combined or separately falls in the range of low and very low category of moral values.
Hypothesis XIV

There is insignificant difference between government secondary school boys' and girls' attitude towards moral values.

Table 4.14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>C.R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moral Value of students</td>
<td>Government School boys</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>3.81</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government school girls</td>
<td>71.2</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>2.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>72.6</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table 4.14 shows the mean score of Government secondary school boys and mean score of Government secondary school girls, mean score from assumed mean of government school boys is marked as M1=71 and Government school girls is marked as M2 = 71.2 and their difference is 0.2. Their standard deviation for both the element is same 3.81. and 2.93 respectively. As the size of the sample is large i.e. 500 in each element critical ratio is a perfect test to test the hypothesis. Thus calculation of Critical ratio is 2.72. Standard value of critical ratio at the significance level 0.05 is 1.96 and the standard value at the significance level 0.01 is 2.6. Calculated critical ratio is 2.72 which is a near value to the significance levels 0.01 and the difference between them can be overlooked so this can be said that the hypothesis is true and there is no significant difference in the attitude between the boys and girls of government secondary schools.
Data Representation of Hypothesis XIV

Government boys mean score $M_1 = 71$,

Standard Deviation (S.D.1) = 3.81

Private Boys $M_2 = 71.2$,

Standard Deviation (S.D.2) = 2.93

Critical Ratio = 2.72
Graphical presentation of the government school boys Data

Graph 4. 40

Government school boys

Above graph 4.28 Shows the moral values of 250 Government school boys. Out of 250 boys 40 boys were marked in the category of Very High moral values, 185 boys were in the category of high values, 25 boys came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the 250 government secondary school boys sixteen percent government school boys of secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values seventy four percent government schools boys were marked out of 250, medium category is covered with ten percent government school boys, in the end zero percent government school boys of secondary school were marked as low and very low number of boys regarding moral values.
Above graph 4.41 shows the moral values of 250 Government school girls. Out of 250 girls 40 girls were marked in the category of Very High moral values, 190 girls were in the category of high values, 20 girls came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the 250 government secondary school girls sixteen percent government school girls of secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values seventy six percent government schools girls were marked out of 250, medium category is covered with eight percent government school girls, in the end zero percent government school girls of secondary school were marked as low and very low number of girls regarding moral values.
Combined Graphical presentation of the government school girls and boys

Graph 4.42

Government school girls and boys

Above graph 4.42 Shows the moral values of 500 Government school girls and boys. Out of 500 girls and boys 80 girls and boys were marked in the category of Very High moral values, 375 girls and boys were in the category of high values, 45 girls and boys came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the 500 government secondary school girls and boys is sixteen percent government school girls and boys of secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values seventy five percent government schools girls and boys were marked out of 500, medium category is covered with nine percent government school girls and boys, in the end zero percent government school girls and boys of secondary school were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
**Conclusion of the fourteenth hypothesis**

In the fourteenth hypothesis we can say that there is insignificant difference in the boys and girls of government secondary school students attitude toward moral values. Total number of boys and girls of government school were 500, for the fourteenth hypothesis out of which 250 were boys and 250 were secondary school girls and they were tested for their attitude toward moral values.

Combined data directly conclude that student under the category of very high moral values out of 500 government secondary boys and girls are only sixteen percent. Where as the number of government secondary school boys out of 250 boys is also sixteen percent and the condition of government secondary school girls out of 250 are also sixteen percent in very high type of moral values.

Combined maximum number of secondary school boys and girls out of 500 boys of area Government secondary school falls in the range of high values and it is seventy five percent. Where as if we consider government secondary boys in the category of high values the percent is seventy four out of 250 boys and government secondary school girls are seventy six percent out of 250 girls.

When we say about medium category of moral values of government secondary school students it is nine percent in the aggregate out of 500 boys and girls. Whereas in the case of Government secondary school boys out of 250 boys ten percent are in this range and out of 250 government secondary school girls percent is eight.

It was a good sign of humanity that no boy and girl out of 500 government secondary school, combined or separately falls in the range of low and very low moral values. We can say that students intend to have a very good temperament so as to be good citizen of India despite of lac of sources in the school. They are in the range of high values and the effort must be put up to promote them in the category of very high values.
Hypothesis XV

There is insignificant difference between private school boys’ and private school girls attitude towards moral values.

Table 4.15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>C.R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moral Value of boys</td>
<td>Private School girls</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private School boys</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>2.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table 4.15 shows the mean score of private secondary school boys and mean score of private secondary school girls, mean score from assumed mean of Private school girls is marked as $M1 = 70.8$ and private school boys is marked as $M2 = 70.6$ and their difference is 0.2. Their standard deviation for both the element is same 3.8 and 3.79 respectively. As the size of the sample is large i.e. 250 in each element critical ratio is a perfect test to test the hypothesis. Thus calculation of Critical ratio is 2.57. Standard value of critical ratio at the significance level 0.05 is 1.96 and the standard value at the significance level 0.01 is 2.6. Calculated critical ratio is 2.57 which is a near value to the significance levels 0.01 and the difference between them can be overlooked so this can be said that the hypothesis is true and there is no significant difference in the attitude between the boys and girls of private secondary schools.
Data Representation of Hypothesis XV

Government boys mean score $M_1 = 70.8$,

Standard Deviation (S.D.1) = 3.8

Private Boys $M_2 = 70.6$,

Standard Deviation (S.D.2) = 3.79

Critical Ratio = 2.57
Above graph 4.43 Shows the moral values of 250 Private girls. Out of 250 girls 35 girls were marked in the category of Very High moral values 190 girls were in the category of high values , 25 girls came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the 250 private secondary school students girls fourteen percent private school girls of secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values ,in the category of high values seventy six percent private school girls were marked out of 250, medium category is covered with ten percent private school girls, in the end zero percent private girls of secondary school were marked as low and very low number of girls regarding moral values.
Graphical presentation of the private school boys Data

Graph 4.44

Private school boys

Above graph 4.29 Shows the moral values of 250 Private boys. Out of 250 boys 35 boys were marked in the category of Very High moral values 190 boys were in the category of high values, 25 boys came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the 250 private secondary school students boys fourteen percent private school boys of secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values seventy six percent private school boys were marked out of 250, medium category is covered with ten percent private school boys, in the end zero percent private boys of secondary school were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Above graph 4.45 Shows the moral values of 500 private school girls and boys. Out of 500 girls and boys 70 girls and boys were marked in the category of Very High moral values, 380 girls and boys were in the category of high values, 50 girls and boys came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the 500 private secondary school girls and boys is fourteen percent private school girls and boys of secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values seventy six percent private schools girls and boys were marked out of 500, medium category is covered with ten percent private school girls and boys, in the end zero percent private school girls and boys of secondary school were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Conclusion of the fifteenth hypothesis

In the fifteenth hypothesis we can say that there is insignificant difference in the boys and girls of private secondary school students attitude toward moral values. Total number of boys and of private school were 500, for the fifteenth hypothesiseis out of which 250 were boys and 250 were secondary school girls and they were tested for their attitude toward moral values.

Combined data directly conclude that student under the category of very high moral values out of 500 private secondary boys and girls are only fourteen percent. Where as the number of private secondary school boys out of 250 boys is also fourteen percent and the condition of private secondary school girls out of 250 is also sixteen percent in very high type of moral values.

Combined maximum number of secondary school boys and girls out of 500 boys of area private secondary school falls in the range of high values and it is seventy six percent. Where as if we consider private secondary boys in the category of high values the percent is seventy four out of 250 boys and the private secondary school girls are seventy six percent out of 250 girls.

When we say about medium category of moral values of private secondary school students it is ten percent in the aggregate out of 500 boys and girls. Whereas in the case of private secondary school boys out of 250 boys ten percent are in this range and out of 250 private secondary school girls percent is also ten.

It was a good sign of humanity that no boy and girl out of 500 private secondary school, combined or separately falls in the range of low and very low moral values. We can say that stuentes intend to have a very good temperament so as to be good citizen of India despite of facilities of sources in the school. They are in the range of high values and the effort must be put up to promote them in the category of very high values.
Hypothesis XVI

There is no significant difference between government and private school students' attitude towards moral values.

Table 4.14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>C.R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moral Value of students</td>
<td>Government School</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td>2.68</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private School</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>2.66</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>3.42</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

The above table 4.14 shows the mean score of Government secondary school students and mean score of private secondary school students. Mean score from assumed mean of government school is marked as M1 = 70.7 and private school students is marked as M2 = 70.2 and their difference is 0.5. Their standard deviation for both the element is 2.68 and 2.66 respectively. As the size of the sample is large i.e. 500 in each element critical ratio is a perfect test to test the hypothesis. Thus calculation of Critical ratio is 3.42. Standard value of critical ratio at the significance level 0.05 is 1.96 and the standard value at the significance level 0.01 is 2.6. Calculated critical ratio is 3.42 which is not a near value to the significance level 0.01 and 0.05 but the difference between them can be overlooked unto the value 5 so this can be said that the hypothesis is true and there is no significant difference in the attitude between the students of government and private secondary schools.
Data Representation of Hypothesis XIV

Private school girls mean score $M_1 = 70.7$,

Standard Deviation (S.D.1) = 2.68

Government school Boys $M_2 = 70.2$,

Standard Deviation (S.D.2) = 2.66

Critical Ratio = 3.4
Above graph 4.40 shows the moral values of 500 government students. Out of 500 students, 50 were marked in the category of Very High moral values, 410 students were in the category of high values, 40 students came under the medium category, and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the 500 government secondary school students, ten percent government secondary school students of rural and urban area both come out to be with Very High Moral values, in the category of high values, eighty-two percent government school students were marked out of 500, medium category is covered with eight percent government school boys, in the end, zero percent government school boys of secondary school were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Graphical presentation of private school Students

Graph 4.41

Above graph 4.41 Shows the moral values of 500 private students. Out of 500 Students 45 students were marked in the category of Very High moral values, 415 students were in the category of high values, 40 students came under the medium category and none were marked as low or very low category.

When percent is calculated of the 500 private secondary school students nine percent private school students of rural and urban both secondary school comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values eighty three percent private school students were marked out of 500, medium category is covered with eight percent private school students, in the end zero percent private secondary school students were marked as low and very low number of students regarding moral values.
Graphical presentation of Total Government and private school Students

Graph 4.42

Above graph 4.42 Shows the moral values of 1000 private school and government school students and in the category of Very High moral (95), high values (825) and (80) in the medium category.

When percent is calculated of the 1000 government school students and private secondary school students nine and a half percent government secondary school students and private school students comes out to be with Very high Moral values, in the category of high values eighty two and a half percent government school students and private secondary school students were marked out of 1000, medium category is enclosed with eight percent private school students and government secondary school students, in the end zero percent government school students and private secondary school students were marked as low and very low number of girls regarding moral values.
Conclusion of the fourteenth hypothesis

In the fourteenth hypothesis we can say that there is no significant difference in the private school students of secondary school and government secondary school students attitude toward moral values. Total number of students are 1000 for the fourteenth hypothesis out of which 500 students of government secondary school and 500 private secondary school students were taken, and they were tested for their attitude toward moral values.

Combined data directly conclude that government school students and private school students under the category of very high moral values out of 1000 are only nine and a half percent. Where as the number of government secondary school students out of 500 boys is ten percent and the condition of private secondary school students out of 500 was nine percent in very high type of moral values.

Collective maxium number of Government secondary school students and private secondary school students out of 1000 school students spray in the range of high values and it is eighty two and a half percent. Where as if we consider government secondary school students in the category of high values the percent is eighty two out of 500 students and the private secondary school students are eighty three percent out of 500 secondary school students.

When we discuss about medium category of moral values of government secondary school students and private secondary school students it is eight percent in the aggregate out of 1000 students. Whereas in the case of governement secondary school students out of 500 students are eight percent in this range and out of 500 private secondary school students percent is also marked as eight.

It can be said that it is a first-class blessed signal from god for the human being race that no private secondary school students and government secondary school students out of 1000 altogether, either of government or private secondary school, combined or separately falls in the range of low and very low category of moral values.