A Study Of Academic Performance Of Senior Secondary Level Students In Relation To Their Gender, Type Of Management And Location Of The School

Dr. Anil Kumar

Assistant Professor, College of Teacher Education, Nuh, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Email id –
anil.manuu@yahoo.com

Abstract: It is a common assumption among various groups of people that the students belonging to the private schools are much better in terms of their academic performance as compared to those students who are studying in government schools. On the basis of the location of school i.e. urban and rural it has been found that location of the school also plays a significant role in the academic performance of the students or in other words on the basis of several researches it can be said that the urban students normally perform better than the rural students academically. However most of the students come from the same system of education who are enrolled in the schools following 10+2 system of schooling as followed in the schools affiliated to CBSE, but their performance varies a lot due to different factors related to the schools, family, teachers, society and the individual himself. Through this paper the researcher has tried to identify effect of gender, type of management and location of the school on the Academic Performance of the senior secondary students of Delhi.

Introduction: Academic Performance is considered as of great importance for attaining a success in the present socio-economic scenario and cultural context. As it is aware to all that in the schools great importance is given to their academic performance therefore right from the starting of formal educational experiences. But the effectiveness of any individual in general and that of educational system as a whole is judged to the extent, the students are involved and all their efforts are excelled in the system in order to achieve complete efficiency, whether if it be in any domain of their behavior i.e. cognitive or psycho motor. But the academic performance is, in general directed towards the award of a certificate/degree or towards the attainment of a desired level of success or to attain the proficiency in some specific educational area, concerning scholastic/academic work. According to **Wikipedia (2013)**, "academic performance is the outcome of education; it is the extent to which a student, teacher or institution has achieved their educational goals."

The word 'performance' is generally characterized by the learning outcomes of the students. As a result of learning experiences obtained through different schooling subjects, the learning outcomes can be changed in terms of the behavioral pattern of the school students. Further the learning makes a significant impact on three major behavioral areas of students viz. cognitive, affective and psychomotor and in addition to this, learning can't attain the same desired level in all the three domains at a selected time as students' attainment might be at a higher or lower level in any of the above domain.

Trow (1956) defines academic achievement as, "the attained ability or degree of competence in school tasks, usually measured by standardized test and expressed in grades or units based on norms, derived from a wide sampling of pupils' performance." **Good (1973)** defines Academic Performance as: "the knowledge attained or skill developed in the school subjects, usually designated by score or marks assigned by the teacher or by both."

Review of Related Literature:

Devi and Mayuri (2003) led an investigation to see the impact of family and school factors on the academic achievement of the children of residential schools. The outcome demonstrated that girls were better than boys, family factor like

parental goal and SES altogether added to academic achievement of students.

Ogundokun and Adeyemo (2010) conducted a study on the influence of age and academic motivation on academic achievement of secondary school students. The research design of the study was survey. The sample from government-owned schools and private schools from Oyo state Nigeria comprised of 1563 (826 male and 737 female) was selected randomly. The findings of the present study revealed that age was found to be a significant factor in learning. In most cases age is an index of maturity and maturity helps in learning.

Ahmar and Anwar (2013) conducted a research to inspect the impacts of gender and socio-economic status on academic achievement of higher secondary school students of Lucknow city. The sample comprised of 102 male and 98 females in age group of 15 to 19 from five higher secondary schools of Lucknow city, Uttar Pradesh. This examination demonstrated the significant difference between high and low socio-economic groups. It is discovered that the academic achievement was impacted by the socio-economic status

Chandra and Sheikh (2013) conducted a study on the Influence of Intelligence and Gender on Academic Achievement of Secondary School Students of Lucknow City and it was revealed that i) A significant difference was found between High and Average IQ Category secondary school students on Academic Achievement. (ii) There is significant difference between Average and Low IQ Category secondary school students on Academic Achievement. (iii) There is a significant difference between high IQ and low IQ category students on academic achievement.

Research Questions:

1. Is there any difference between Boys and Girls in terms of Academic Performance?
2. Is there any difference between Govt. and Private Secondary School Students in terms of their Academic Performance?
3. Is there any difference between Rural and Urban School Students in terms of their Academic Performance?

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the difference between relationship between Boys and Girls in terms of their Academic Performance
2. To study the difference between Govt. and Private Senior Secondary School Students in terms of their Academic Performance
3. To study the difference between Urban and Rural Senior Secondary School Students in terms of their Academic Performance

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

1: There is no significant difference between Boys and Girls in terms of their Academic Performance.

2: There is no significant difference between Govt. and Private Senior Secondary School Students in terms of their Academic Performance.

3: There is no significant difference between Urban and Rural Senior Secondary School Students in terms of their Academic Performance.

Methodology Adopted for the Study: The methodology adopted for the study depends upon nature of the problem and objectives of the study. As per the nature and objectives of the present study descriptive method was followed in this study

Population: All the students of 11th class (Arts stream) studying in schools in the geographical boundary of Delhi consists the population. They include students of Government schools and students of Private schools.

Sample and Sampling Techniques: The present study was conducted on a total sample of 520 students of 11th class selected through Random Sampling Technique including 260 urban school students and 260 rural school students. Further, these 260 students are comprised of 130 government school students (65 male and 65 female) and 130 private school students (65 male and 65 female). The sample has been taken from 20 senior secondary schools of Delhi.

TOOL USED FOR DATA COLLECTION

Academic Performance: The marks secured by the students in 10th class were considered as their academic performance.

Techniques used for analysis of the data – Mean, Standard Deviation and Pearson Correlation

DELIMITATION:

1) The study is limited to Union Territory of Delhi.

2) The study is limited to only senior secondary (11th class) students

3) The study is limited to sample of 520 students only.

4) For the present study the class Tenth marks secured by the students are the determinant of their academic performance.

Academic Performance of Secondary Level School Students in relation to their Gender, Management of School and Location of the School

Table I

Group (s)	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error (Mean)	df	Significance (Two-tailed)
Boys	260	62.07	7.13	0.44	518	0.03[#]
Girls	260	63.42	6.82	0.42		
Govt.	260	61.78	6.33	0.39	518	0.00[##]
Private	260	63.72	7.50	0.47		
Urban	260	62.30	7.03	0.44	518	0.15
Rural	260	63.19	6.96	0.43		

Hypothesis 1. 1: There is no significant difference between Boys and Girls in terms of their Academic Performance.

In order to analyze the data for comparing the Level of Academic Performance in terms of the gender, the research question formulated was: **Is there any difference between Boys and Girls in terms of Academic Performance?** To analyze the above mentioned question Hypothesis 1 mentioned above was formulated. To study the data related to their Academic Performance, the statistical measures such as mean and standard deviation were computed. The comparison of Academic Performance between Boys and Girls was carried out with the help of **t-ratio**. The difference between the means of Boys and Girls in terms of their Academic Performance is significant at .05 level as the t-value obtained is given in Table 1 is less than the table value. Hence null hypothesis is rejected. It is evident

that the difference between the average Academic Performance of Boys and Girls is significant enough. Hence our null hypothesis (**Ho$_{1)}$** is rejected at **0.05 level**. **Hence we can observe that there is a significant difference between Boys and Girls in terms of their Academic Performance.**

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference between Govt. and Private Senior Secondary School Students in terms of their Academic Performance.

In order to analyze the data for comparing the Level of Academic Performance in terms of the administration of the school, the research question formulated was: **Is there any difference between Govt. and Private Secondary School Students in terms of their Academic Performance?** To analyze the above mentioned question Hypothesis 2 was

formulated. To study the data related to hypothesis 2, the statistical measures such as mean and standard deviation were computed. The comparison of Academic Performance between Govt. and Private Secondary School students was carried out with the help of **t-ratio**. The difference between the means of Govt. and Private Secondary School students in terms of their Academic Performance is significant at .01 level as the t-value obtained is given in table 1 less than the table value. Hence null hypothesis is rejected. It is evident that the difference between the averages Academic Performance of Govt. and Private Secondary School students is significant enough. Hence our null hypothesis (**Ho$_2$**) is rejected at **0.01 level**. **Hence we can observe that there is a significant difference between Govt. and Private Secondary School students in terms of their Academic Performance.**

Hypothesis 3: There is no significant difference between Urban and Rural Senior Secondary School Students in terms of their Academic Performance.

In order to analyze the data for comparing the Level of Academic Performance in terms of the location of the school, the research question formulated was: **Is there any difference between Rural and Urban School Students in terms of their Academic Performance?** To analyze the above mentioned question following null hypothesis was formulated: **Ho$_3$: There is no significant difference between Urban and Rural Secondary School Students in terms of their Academic Performance**. To study the data related to their Academic Performance, the statistical measures such as mean and standard deviation were computed. The comparison of Academic Performance between Urban and Rural Secondary School students was carried out with the help of **t-ratio**. The difference between the means of Urban and Rural Secondary School students in terms of their Academic Performance is not significant even at .05 level as the t-value obtained is given in Table 1 is less than the table value. Hence null hypothesis is not rejected. It is evident that the difference between the average Academic Performance of Urban and Rural Secondary School students is not significant enough. Hence our null hypothesis (**Ho$_3$**) is not rejected even at **0.05 level**. **Hence we can**

observe that there is no significant difference between Urban and Rural Secondary School students in terms of their Academic Performance.

Findings: 1) It was hypothesized that there is no significant difference between Boys and Girls in terms of their Academic Performance. The study revealed that there is a significant difference between Boys and Girls in terms of their Academic Performance. 2) It was hypothesized that there is no significant difference between Govt. and Private Senior Secondary School Students in terms of their Academic Performance. The study revealed that there is a significant difference between Govt. and Private Secondary School students in terms of their Academic Performance. 3) It was hypothesized that there is no significant difference between Urban and Rural Senior Secondary School Students in terms of their Academic Performance. The study revealed that there is no significant difference between Urban and Rural Secondary School students in terms of their Academic Performance. Thus it is clear that Gender, Management of School and Location of School has a positive impact on the academic performance of the students.

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