

## COMPARISON OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS OF MADHYA PRADESH STATE



**Kumar Praveen\***



**Devi Sheela\*\***

\*Asth. Prof., Deptt. Phy. Edu., Victoria College of Education, Bhopal, (M.P)-INDIA.

\*\*Asth. Prof., Victoria College of Education, Bhopal, (M.P)-INDIA.

E. Mail: [sonu1979chauhan@gmail.com](mailto:sonu1979chauhan@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study was to compare the Academic Achievement of Higher Secondary Students of Madhya Pradesh State. The data was collected from the Higher Secondary Student's studying in the Higher Secondary Schools. The data of the present study was collected from 700 students selected at stratified random sampling basis from 70 higher secondary school's (10 students from each school) out of 4,733 schools of 35 districts out of 50 districts. For measure Academic Achievement of the subjects the self-made Academic Achievement scale was used for data collection. The Mean, S.D & 't' test statistical methods were used for the data analyses.

**Keywords:** Academic Achievement & Higher Secondary School Students.

### INTRODUCTION

Education is the process by which the individual is shaped to fit into the society and which maintains and advances the social order. It is a systematic process designed to make man more rational, mature and knowledgeable. Education is the modification of behavior of an individual for his own personal happiness. For his better adjustment in society and for making him a successful citizen contributing something original to the society the major purpose of education is to render each individual to become free to realize limitations to find out the means of solution and contribute to

'Curiosity is the best Quality of a Good Researcher'

Page 1

**INDEXED BY:**

**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC INDEXING (ISI)-UAE, ASI- ADVANCED SCIENCES INDEX-GERMANY**

**&**

**INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH ACTIVITY (ISRA)-INDIA**

**IRJPES Impact Factor (ISRA: JIF): 1. 947 & SJIF: 6.334**

**Website: [www.sportjournals.org.in](http://www.sportjournals.org.in)**

improve the quality of life for him and others. Academic achievement or academic performance is the extent to which a student, teacher or institution has attained their short or long-term educational goals. Completion of educational benchmarks such as secondary school diplomas and bachelor's degrees represent academic achievement. **Hatcher (1960)** carried out a study to determine the relationship between physical fitness and academic achievement. The sample consisted of 90 ninth grade boys. A moderate positive relationship was found between these two variables. Highest mean scores were recorded for the item measuring strength and endurance of the extensor muscles of the arms and shoulders girdle, and the item measuring paragraph meaning.

#### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

The main objective of the study was to compare the Academic Achievement of Higher Secondary Students of Madhya Pradesh State.

#### **DESIGN OF THE STUDY**

Data was collected from the Higher Secondary Student's studying in the Higher Secondary Schools of Madhya Pradesh. The data of the present study was collected from 700 students selected at stratified random sampling basis from 70 higher secondary school's (10 students from each school) out of 4,733 schools of 35 districts out of 50 districts. For measure Academic Achievement of the subjects the self-made Academic Achievement scale was used. The Mean, S.D & 't' test statistical methods were used for the data analyses.

#### **ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT**

For this purpose, the marks achieved by the individuals in their Class-X<sup>th</sup> SSC examination were taken as their academic achievement. In order to obtain the scores on academic achievement of the subjects, the marks obtained by them in the annual examination taken by M.P School Board for class tenth were collected from their Mark sheets issued by M.P School Board.

**Table No: I**  
**Table Showing the Comparison of Academic Achievement of Higher Secondary Students of Maharashtra In Respect of Poor and Average**

Students	Category	N	Mean	S.D.	S.E.D.	't'	Level of Significance
Boys	Poor	113	241.80	50.282	5.099	.811	INS.
	Average	494	237.66	46.383			
Girls	Poor	63	236.60	45.907	6.072	.502	INS.
	Average	572	239.65	47.968			
Urban Boys	Poor	29	238.00	43.056	8.187	.097	INS
	Average	615	238.79	47.142			
Urban Girls	Poor	119	239.20	41.348	4.272	0.15	INS.
	Average	307	239.27	48.563			
Rural Boys	Poor	89	247.74	58.268	6.436	1.620	INS.
	Average	327	237.32	45.328			
Rural Girls	Poor	31	242.13	46.585	8.568	.299	INS.
	Average	569	239.56	47.676			

**Discussion:**

Table No: 1 display comparison between academic achievement of students belonging to average and poor physical fitness categories. Influence of academic achievement of two groups has also been presented in this table.

Table displays significant critical ratio of total academic achievement, which should be 1.96 and 2.58 at .05 level and .01 level of significance respectively. Table 4.4 reveals that the obtained critical ratio is insignificant at .05 levels. This indicates that students belonging to average and poor academic achievement categories do not differ significantly. Though the difference in means of two groups is in favor of students belonging to poor academic achievement category, yet it can be said that

'Curiosity is the best Quality of a Good Researcher'

Page 3

**INDEXED BY:**

**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC INDEXING (ISI)-UAE, ASI- ADVANCED SCIENCES INDEX-GERMANY**

**&**

**INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH ACTIVITY (ISRA)-INDIA**

**IRJPES Impact Factor (ISRA: JIF): 1. 947 & SJIF: 6.334**

**Website: www.sportjournals.org.in**

observed difference could have arisen due to chance errors. There is no significant difference in sample means.

Obtained critical ratio indicates insignificant difference between two categories of academic achievement of students belonging of average and poor.

The comparison of academic achievement of higher secondary students of Maharashtra in respect of poor and average is graphically presented in Fig. No. I.

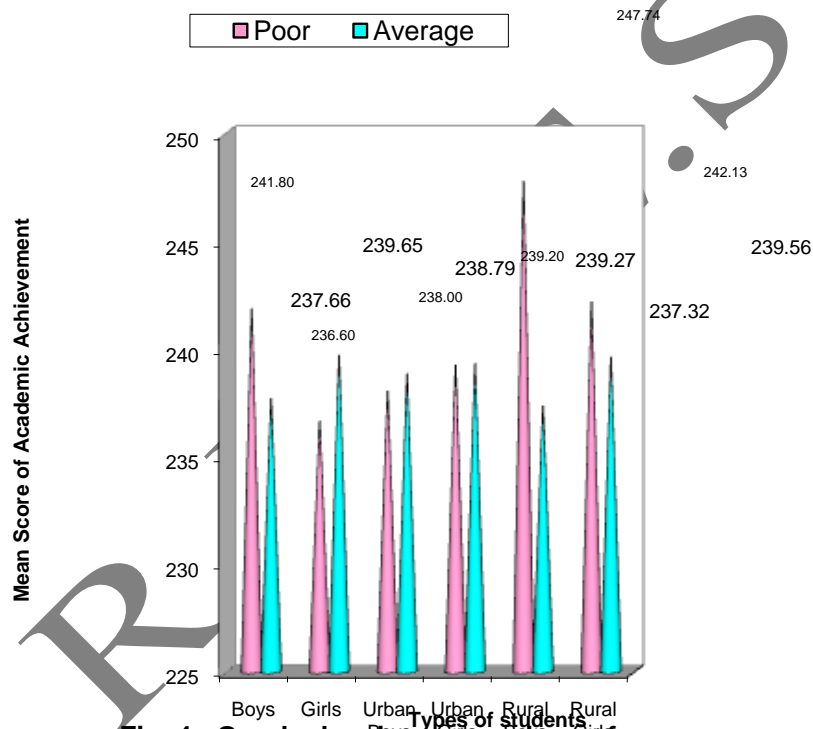


Fig. 4 : Graph showing comparison of mean scores of academic achievement of students in respect to poor and average categories.

**Table No: II**  
**Table Showing the Summary of (Critical Ratio‘t’ value) influence of Academic Achievement and Attitude towards Physical Education and Sports**

Students	Category					
	Good-Poor		Good-Average		Average-Poor	
	Academic Achieve.	Attitude	Academic Achieve.	Attitude	Academic Achieve.	Attitude
Boys	.125	.498	1.020	.031	.811	.662
Girls	.152	.365	.850	.482	.502	.888
Urban Boys	.269	.950	.315	1.123	.097	.391
Urban Girls	.404	.087	.493	1.005	.015	.817
Rural Boys	.846	2.0698	.777	.888	1.620	1.661
Rural Girls	.770	.178	1.032	1.161	.299	.319

\*Significant at .05 level \*\*Significant at .01 level

The above Table No: II shows the influence of academic achievement of students as well as its components in three categories: good, average and poor. The critical ratio of above three categories is .125, 1.020, and .811, which is insignificant at .05 level against the required critical ratio 1.96 at .05 level. This indicates that students belonging to all the above three categories do not influence their academic achievement.

#### CONCLUSION

- The obtained critical ratio indicates insignificant difference between two categories of academic achievement of students belonging of average and poor.
- The study also indicates that students belonging to all the above three categories do not influence their academic achievement.

## REFERENCES

### Books:

Aggarwal, J.C. “Education Policy in India –1992, Retrospect And Prospect”. (Delhi : Shipra Publication, First Edition, 1992).

Barret, M. “Health Education Guide. A Design for Teaching”, (Philadelphia: Lea And Febiger, 1974).

Best John W. and Kahu James V., “Research In Education”, (New Delhi : Prentice Hall of India, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition).

Joseph Di Gennaro, “The Purpose of Physical Education”, The Physical Education, 28 (October 1971).

### Public Documents:

A Survey Conducted by Opinion Research Corporation International of Princeton, NJ for the National Association for Sport and Physical Education.

Blatz P., Kelly S. and Rios A., School related factors that may influence healthy fitness behaviors in fifth grade students. A Pilot Study under Foundation for the promotion of Health Lifestyle, www.cahperd.org (2006).

### Periodicals and Journals:

Alston W.G. “The Relationship between Children’s Attitude towards Physical Activity and the Presence of Physical Education Specialist in the Elementary School”, Dissertation Abstract International, 42:12, (1981).

Arnett, “Interrelationship between Selected Physical Fitness Variables and Academic Achievement of College Women”. Research Quarterly, 39, (May, 1968).

Hatcher, Edward Q, “A Study to Determine the Relationship between Physical Fitness and Academic Achievement of Ninth Grade Boys”. Completed Research in Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 23, (1960).

### Dissertations and Thesis:

Bhullar J, “The Attitude of University Students towards Physical Activity in Relationship to Academic Performance Intelligence Socio-Economic Status and Personality Characteristics” (Unpublished Doctorate Dissertation, Punjab University, Chandigarh, 1976).

Gratisionov, N.A., “Material for the Study of Physical Development of Children and Youth in relation to Handling Factors and Successful Performance in School Lessons”, Doctoral Thesis, Moscow University (1889).