

A Comparative Study to Assess the Academic Performance and Factors Affecting it among Higher Secondary School Students in Both Rural and Urban Areas of Vadodara

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Abstract

Background of the Study: The student's academic performance plays an important role in producing the good quantity of alumnae who will become manpower and leader of a particular country, and it is consequently responsible for country's economic and social development. Economical, personal, psychological, and environmental factors affect the Student's performance.

Aims and Objectives: The aim of the study was to compare the academic performance and factors affecting it among higher secondary school students in both rural and urban areas of Vadodara.

Material and Method: Comparative research design, and a non-probability convenience sampling technique was adopted to achieve the goal of the study. The tool consists of two parts. First part consists of demographic data of the sample and second part consists of self-modified academic appraisal scale. The sample was 200 students those were taken from selected higher secondary schools of urban and rural areas of Vadodara.

Results: The collected data was tabulated and analyzed using comparative and inferential statistics. In urban higher secondary school student's mean percentage was 73.78 and urban student's mean percentage was 66.47, and difference between it was 7.38%.

Conclusion: According to the calculation of mean score of academic performance indicates that there was higher academic performance among higher secondary school students of urban area compared with rural area.

Keywords: Comparison, Academic performance, Rural and Urban areas, higher secondary school.

Introduction

Performance or Academic achievement is the degree to which a teacher, student or institution has attained their long or short-term educational goals.¹

In the current century of globalization, students are the vital element of any nation. The students' performance plays a very important role in the development of quality of Students. This improves the financial growth of a country. Academic achievement is bear in mind as a first step for hiring novel graduates. Therefore, it is connected with students to raise their output and quality of life.²

Amounting of academic performance of students is confronting since student performance is result of, psychological, socio-economic and environmental factors. There are two groups of students as generally observed i.e. those who improve and those who don't improve. Education is growing as a gainful industry with prime objective of enlarging profit by delivering high quality education that produces skilled, well-educated, mannered students according to requirements and needs of the lively growing market. So that it is said that possibility of research is always there to find out what are the factors that affect the performance of the students.³

Review of Literature:

Section A: Review of literature regarding assessment of academic performance

Section B: Review of literature regarding factors affecting academic performance

Section A: Review of literature regarding assessment of academic performance

O. Samdal (2010) conducted an interventional research study to assess relationship between Student's Perceptions of School Environment, their Satisfaction with School and perceived academic the researcher used 11, 13, and 15 year old students from Finland, Latvia, Norway and Slovakia as a sample. It is based on self-reported data from the "Health Behavior in School-aged Children Survey". The result of the research study suggest that the most valuable psychosocial school setting predictors of students' insight of their academic achievement are that they feel satisfied with school, that they feel the teachers do not expect too much of them, and that they have a good relationship with their fellow students & also entail that interventions which improve the students' satisfaction with school are likely to improve their achievement as well.⁴

John T. E. Richardson (2008) carried out a research study to assess the intellectual ability and academic performance of mature students, the research literature based on the academic performance of mature students includes no good evidence that mature students perform any less well than younger students on duration of study in higher education. The result of the study suggest that oldest mature students can obtain good results when assessed by means of both coursework and examinations, normal ageing alters the capacity for learning in higher education is most questionable.⁵

Albert Bandura, et. al (1992) conducted a research study on student's role of self-efficacy beliefs and academic goals in self-motivated academic achievement were studied using path analysis procedures. 56 students were used as a sample. Students' self-efficacy, Parental goal setting and personal goals at the beginning of the semester served as predictors of students' final course grades in social studies. Moreover, their grades in a prior course in social studies were included in the analyses. Student's prior grades were predictive of their parents' grade goals for them, which in turn were linked to the grade goals students set for themselves the result of

the study suggest that self-regulated learning affected their observed self-efficacy for academic achievement, which in turn influenced the academic goals they set for themselves and their personal goal final academic achievement and self efficiency improve the results of the students.⁶

Norman G. Lederman (1992) conducted a quantitative research study to assess teacher's and Student's conceptions of the nature of science. The development of adequate student conceptions of the nature of science has been a perennial objective of science instruction regardless of the currently advocated curricular or pedagogical emphases. Resulted that, it has been an area of productive research characterized by several parallel, but distinct, lines of investigation. Although research related to students' and teachers' conceptions of the kind of science has been conducted for approximately 40 years, a complete review of the real life literature (both quantitative and qualitative) has yet to be presented. The purpose of this review is to help clarify what has been learned and to elucidate the basic assumptions and logic which have guided earlier research efforts. finally, advice related to both methodology and the focus of future research are offered.⁷

Carruyo-Vizcaíno, et. al (1995) carried out a correlation research study in Venezuela of nutrient concentration and Hemoglobin in middle-class adolescents. The researcher use 213 adolescents in which 112 male and 101 female belongs to) belonging to a medium income group from private secondary educational institution as a sample. In this study the researcher correlate biochemical data and hematologic with academic performance. The result shows that there is positive correlation between hemoglobin and A.A.I., total iron binding capacity in males. It reveals that due to inadequate dietary intake combined with an increase of nutritional requirements and probably parasitic infestation there is high incidence of folate and iron deficiency in adolescent, especially in the adolescent female group.⁸

Section B: Review of literature regarding factors affecting academic performance

Dr. Ehtesham Anwar, et. al (2005) conducted a research study to examine the effects of gender and socio-economic status on academic achievement of higher secondary school students of Lucknow city. The researcher used 102 males and 98 females in age range of

15 to 19 from five higher secondary schools of Lucknow city Uttar Pradesh as a sample. The researchers collect the data randomly over a period of time. The result of this study was that the difference between low and high socio-economic status groups and also found that the academic achievement was influenced by the socio-economic status and the students who belonged to high socio-economic status showed better performance.⁹

Karen Scouler (2001) conducted a research study on the influence of two assessment method on students learning method. 206 students are used as a sample in research study. Assignment essay and multiple choice questions (MCQ) used as a assessment method. Results suggest that. Poorer performance in the MCQ examination was associated with the employment learning strategies. Students were more likely to employ deep learning approaches when preparing their assignment essays which they gain as assessing higher levels of cognitive processing.¹⁰

Dr. Amit Kumar Singh (2017) carried out A cross sectional study to identify and analyze factors that affect the students' academic performance in Community Medicine. As a sample 182 students were used. The structured questionnaire was used to collect the data. The Results of this study suggest that 1% of the students reported using computer, smart phones and access to the internet and three fourth of the students, reported that consuming meals before the examination. Demographic factors like gender and age were significantly associated with students' overall academic achievement in multiple linear regression analysis ($p < 0.05$).¹¹

Preeti Singh, et. al (2015) carried out the survey research study to investigate the impact of socioeconomic status on the academic achievement of secondary school students in Delhi. In which they used government as well as private schools located in Delhi and 15 schools were finalized. Normative survey method used upon 450 samples from class XI. A survey research study used to collect the data. The result of this study that the academic achievement was influenced by the socioeconomic status and those who belonged to middle and high socioeconomic status have shown better performance, also found that the difference between low and high socioeconomic status groups and further

reveals that gender influences the academic achievement at secondary school (Standard XI) level.¹²

Usman Sabahat (2012) conducted a research study to examine the perception of the teachers' on the factors influencing student's academic performance at higher secondary level in Rawalpindi District. In which they used ninety (90) teachers randomly drawn from seven colleges in Rawalpindi city. The result of the study showed that proper methodology, high socio economical status, good study environment, high motivations,, curricular activities regularity in the class, teachers' good behavior, overcrowded classes, teachers' professional educations, distance from home to school and lack of the school resources and large school size enhance students' achievement, traditional thinking of the parents Lack of communication skills and selective study habits decrease student's performance.¹³

Materials and Method

Statement of the Problem: A comparative study to assess the academic performance and factors affecting it among higher secondary school students in both rural and urban areas of Vadodara.

Aims & Objectives of the Study:

1. To assess the academic performance of higher secondary school students in both rural and urban areas.
2. To compare academic performance of higher secondary school students among urban and rural areas.
3. To find out the factors affecting academic performance of higher secondary school students in rural and urban area.
4. To find out the association between academic performance of higher secondary school students and selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis:

H₁: There will be a significant association between the academic performance of higher secondary school students with the selected demographic variables.

Research Approach	Quantitative Approach
Research Design	Non- Experimental research design
Setting	Urban and Rural Higher secondary schools of Vadodara district
Population	Higher secondary students
Sample	100 students from Urban & 100 students from Rural Higher secondary school
Sampling Technique	Purposive Sampling Technique
Tool-Development	Socio Demographic data Self Modified academic appraisal scale
Content Validity	Suggestion from various experts i.e Master in the field of Child Health Nursing the Asst. Prof. -5, Statistician -1, Language: Gujarati & English -2
Reliability	Using the cronbachs alpha and the reliability of tool was 0.8%
Pilot Study	Conducted on 14 higher secondary students, 7 from urban high school and 7 from rural high school
Data Collection Procedure	1 st week-Data was collected from urban Higher secondary school students 2 nd week- Data was collected from urban Higher secondary school students.
Analysis of Data	Descriptive and Inferential statistics

Findings: The findings of the study are presented in detail in reference to the objectives and hypothesis of the study.

1. Analysis of socio demographic characteristics of the respondent:

The distribution of higher secondary students according to their gender shows that among 200 participants 88 (44%) belonged to the male group, 112(66%) belonged to the female group. According to their class shows that among 200 participants 104(52%) belongs to 11th class students, and 96(49%) belongs to 12th class students. According to areas of residence that among 200 participants 100(50%) belongs to urban area, and 100(50%) belongs to rural area. According to religion shows that among 100 participants 162(81%) belongs to Hindu religion, 23(11.5%) belongs to Muslim religion, 15(7.5%) belongs to Christian religion, and none of students belong to other cast. According to their ordinal position in family. Shows that among 200 participants 80(35%) belongs to first ordinal position, 82(16.66%) belongs to second ordinal position, 38(23.34%) belongs to above to second ordinal position. According to their type of school shows that among 200 participants 160(80%) belongs to private school, and 40(20%) belongs to government school.

2. Assessment of academic performance of higher secondary school students:

In urban area mean of

academic performance is 442.71(73.78%) of high school students. In rural area mean of academic performance is 398.42(66.40%) of high school students.

The overall assessment shows that there is high academic performance in higher secondary students of urban area than rural high school students.

- 3. Comparison of academic performance of higher secondary school students among urban area and rural area:** In urban area mean of academic performance is 442.71(73.78%) of high school students. In rural area mean of academic performance is 398.42(66.40%) of high school students. There is difference between mean of academic performance of urban and rural area is 44.29 and means percentage difference is 7.38%.

The overall assessment shows that there is mean difference is 44.29 and mean percentage difference is 7.38%, it suggest that there is high score of academic performance of higher secondary school students of urban areas compare with rural area.

- 4. Factors affecting academic performance of higher secondary school students in rural and urban area:** There is major factors like internal and external classroom factors, family stress, distance from school which affect the academic performance of high school students of rural area compare with

urban area, so that there is academic of students than urban areas student's academic performance

5. **Association between academic performance of higher secondary school students and selected demographic variables:** There is demographic variables such as gender, class, area of residence, ordinal position in family and types of school associate with academic performance of students. But only religion is not associated with academic performance So that H_1 : There will be a significant association between the academic performance of higher secondary school students with the selected demographic variables is rejected.

Conclusion

The study undertaken to compare the academic performance and factors affecting on it, among higher secondary school students with Purposive sampling technique was used to draw the sample. overall conclusion of the study was that major factors affect the academic performance of the rural high school, so there was low academic performance compare with the urban higher secondary school students

Conflict of Interest:

- All authors have participated in (a) conception and design, or analysis and interpretation of the data; (b) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; and (c) approval of the final version.
- This manuscript has not been submitted to, nor is under review at, another journal or other publishing venue.
- The authors have no affiliation with any organization with a direct or indirect financial interest in the subject matter discussed in the manuscript

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Ethical Clearance:

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