

Comparison of Academic Achievements among Adolescents in Urban and Rural Schools

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Abstract

Introduction: Education is vital for the healthy growth and development of one's personality. In making the 'being human' to produce human beings" lies the importance of educating the teens. The parental involvement has a positive impact on the academic achievement and it is held true. No matter the race or ethnic group. The education to teen must aim at helping an individual to form a skill. Set and work upon it to develop expertise in the schools of his/her interest.

Methodology: Quantitative approach and descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the 200 people from the selected urban and rural schools at Puducherry.

Result: The result showed that the overall level of academic achievement among adolescents in urban school 43% were high achievers, 57% were moderate achievers and none of them was lower achievers. In rural adolescents 38 were high achievers, and 62% were moderate achievers and none of them lower achievers. So, the adolescents were involved with academic achievements they improve their studies. Academic achievements is important for the adolescents to involve to concentrate their studies.

Keywords: Adolescent student; Academic Achievements; Urban and rural school.

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INTRODUCTION

Education is vital for the healthy growth and development of one's personality. In making the 'being human' to produce human beings" lies the importance of educating the teens. The parental involvement has a positive impact on the academic achievement and it is held true. No matter the race

or ethnic group. The education to teen must aim at helping an individual to form a skill. Set and work upon it to develop expertise in the schools of his/her interest.

Whenever there is a lack of education and has a background of dysfunctional family set up, the adolescents moves on to practice Risk taking behavior (Gabrielsmilkstein 1978). Adolescent's health risk behaviors are on the rise globally and their prevalence is also alarmingly increasing in the Asian countries. Various studies revealed that 5% to 35% of children suffer from some kind of maladjustment, which is generally termed as neuroses.

An adolescent is characterized by a number of cognitive emotional, physical and attitudinal changes which can be the causes of conflict on others. The major characteristics of growing up are exploratory and experimental behaviors that sometimes carry risks. At the onset of adolescent's years, parents may supervise observe with the sudden behavioral changes seen in their children. They become more attached to their friends and prefer spending quality time with them. Going against the parents decision or not giving what they want are as challenges by most teens.

Objectives

- To Assess the Academic Achievements of adolescents in urban and rural schools.
- To Compare the Academic Achievements of

adolescents in urban and rural schools.

- To Correlate the Academic Achievements of adolescents in urban and rural schools.
- To Associate the Academic Achievements of adolescents in urban and rural school with demographic variable.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Quantitative Approach. Descriptive research design was used to conduct research at a selected government higher secondary schools in puducherry. 200 in which 100 students in urban school and 100 students rural schools were selected by using convenience sampling technique. Those who fulls the inclusion criteria and those who were available at the time of data collection. Who are the X and XII standard were excluded from the study. Structured interview schedule was used to collect the data. The structured questionnaire comprised of A and B. Section A consist of demographic variables, Section B consist academic activities and self motivational function, in the school by using standardized tool. Formal permission obtained from the concerned authority, data was collected. The participants were explained about the purpose of the study and assured that the collected data was be maintained carefully and informed consent was obtained The collected data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution on academic achievements Among Adolescents with Urban And Rural schools.

Demographic Variables	Urban n=100		Rural n=100	
	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Age in years				
16 years	89	89	89	89
17 years	10	10	9	9
18 years	1	1	2	2
Gender				
Male	68	68	29	29
Female	32	32	71	71
Religion				
Hindu	89	89	73	73
Christian	7	7	7	7
Muslim	4	4	20	20
Type of family				
Nuclear	87	87	47	47
Joint	13	13	42	42
Extended	1	1	11	11

table cont.....

Parents marital status

Single parent	31	31	38	38
Living together	64	64	52	52
Separated	3	3	6	6
Divorced	2	2	4	4

Education of father

Primary schooling	46	46	34	34
Secondary schooling	29	29	37	37
Higher secondary	11	11	20	20
Graduate/post graduate	14	14	9	9

Occupation of father

Unemployed	30	30	23	23
Skilled	11	11	29	29
Self-employed	33	33	28	28
Private employed	21	21	18	18
Government employed	5	5	2	2

Education of mother

Primary schooling	50	50	50	50
Secondary schooling	32	32	31	31
Higher secondary	8	8	11	11
Graduate/post graduate	10	10	8	8

RESULTS

The result showed that the overall level of the overall level of Academic Academic achievement among adolescents in urban school 43% were high achievers, 57% were moderate achievers and none of them was lower achievers. In rural adolescents 38 were high achievers, and 62% were moderate achievers and none of them lower achievers. The study result revealed that Table 1 consist of that With regard to the age of the adolescents in urban school majority of them 89% belonged to the age group of 16 years, whereas to rural school majority of them 89% belonged to the age group of 16 years. In relation to the gender majority of the adolescents were male 68%. And females were 32% in urban schools. In rural schools majority of the adolescents were female 71% and males were 29%. With Regard to the Religion majority of the adolescent were Hindus were 89%. whereas in rural school majority of the adolescents were Hindus 73%. Majority of adolescents were 87% belongs to nuclear family. In rural school majority of them were 47% belongs With regard to parents marital status majority of the adolescent's parents were living together 64%, in urban school. In rural schools majority of the adolescent's parents were 52% living together, With regard to the fathers educational status

majority of the adolescents fathers were completed primary schooling 46%, in urban schools. In rural schools majority of the adolescent's fathers were completed secondary schooling 37%, The Above table with regard to majority of adolescent's fathers was 33%, in urban schools. In rural majority of adolescent's fathers were skilled 29%, With regard to of the mothers education majority of adolescent's mother were completed primary schooling 50%, in urban schools. In rural majority of adolescents mothers were completed in primary schooling 50% With regard to occupation of mothers majority of adolescent's mothers were 48%, in urban schools. In rural adolescents majority of adolescent's mothers were 41% unemployed, With regard monthly income majority of adolescents were belongs to below 5000, 57%, in urban schools. In rural adolescents majority of adolescents were belongs to below 5000, 32%. Fig. show that frequency, percentage distribution of the level of family function among adolescents in urban and rural schools. Most of the adolescents in urban school were 86% highly functional family, 12% were moderately dysfunctional family and 2% were severe dysfunctional family. In adolescents of rural school were 79% highly functional family, 16% were moderately dysfunctional and 3% were severe dysfunctional family. The Table 2 Depict the mean and standard deviation for level of family function among adolescents in urban and rural schools. The

present study concluded that comparing with the level of family function there was no difference among urban and rural school adolescents. The Table 3 shows that spearman correlation test was

used to correlate family function the Finding.

The above Table shows that frequency, percentage distribution for level of academic

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of the level of academic achievements among the adolescents between rural and urban schools.

(N=200)

Level of Academic Achievements	Urban (n=100)				Rural (n=100)			
	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)	Mean	S.D	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)	Mean	S.D
Low achievers	0	0			0	0		
Moderate achievers	57	57	129.7	15.53	62	62	130	15.3
High achievers	43	43			38	38		
Total	100	100			100	100		

achievement among adolescents in urban and rural schools. Considering the academic achievement among adolescents in urban school 43% were high achievers, 57% were moderate achievers and none of them was lower achievers. In rural adolescents

38 were high achievers, and 62% were moderate achievers and none of them lower achievers.

The table shows that association between the level of academic achievement with the demographic

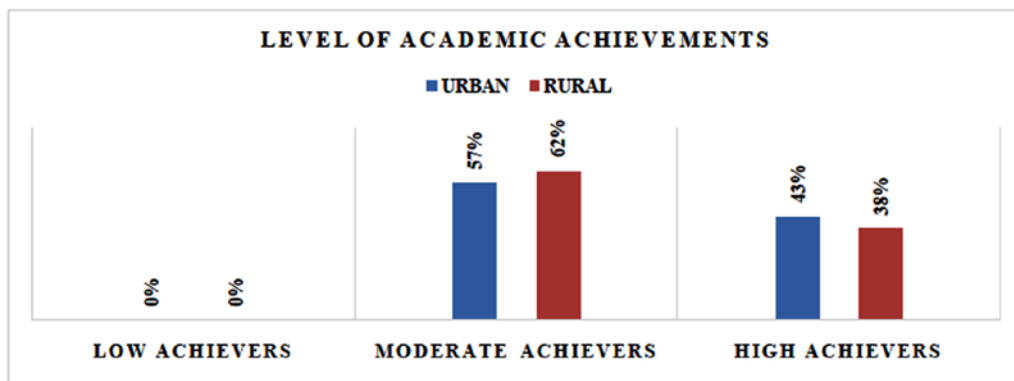


Fig. 1: Percentage distribution for level of academic achievement among adolescents in urban and rural schools (N=200)

Table 3: Correlation between the level of Academic Achievement among Adolescents in urban schools.

Variables	Urban		Rural		t-Value	p-Value
	Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D		
Academic achievements	129.7	15.53	130.0	15.30	-.142	0.991(NS)

Table 4: Correlation between the level of Academic Achievement among Adolescents in urban schools.

(N= 100)

Variables	Urban			
	Mean	S.D	r- Value	p-Value
Academic achievements	129.7	15.53		0.000**
	7.56	5.32	-.424	S

Table 5: Association between the level of academic achievements among adolescents with selected demographic variables in urban school.

Demographic Variables	Level of Academic Achievements				X ²	df	p-value
	Moderate Achievers		High Achievers				
	N	%	N	%			
Age in years							
16 years	51	57.3	38	42.7	0.958	2	0.62 NS
17 years	5	50	5	50			
18 years	1	100	0	0			
Gender							
Male	43	63.2	25	36.8	3.371	1	0.053* S
Female	14	43.8	18	56.2			
Type of Family							
Nuclear	47	54	40	46	2.42	1	0.103 NS
Joint	10	76.9	3	23.1			
Extended	0	0	0	0			
Parents Marital Status							
Single parent	7	18.4	31	81.6	20.5	6	0.002* S
Living together	7	13.5	42	80.8			
Separated	1	16.7	5	83.3			
Divorced	1	25	1	25			
Education of Father							
Primary schooling	25	54.3	21	45.7	3.53	3	0.316 NS
Secondary schooling	18	62.1	11	37.9			
Higher secondary	4	36.4	7	63.6			
Graduate/post graduate	10	71.4	4	28.6			
Occupation of Father							
Unemployed	18	60	12	40	13.3	4	0.010* NS
Skilled	10	90.9	1	9.1			
Self-employed	21	63.6	12	36.4			
Private employed	6	28.6	15	71.4			
Government employed	2	40	3	60			
Monthly Income							
Below 5000	32	56.1	25	43.9	0.048	2	0.976 NS
5000-10000	17	58.6	12	41.4			
Above 10000	8	57.1	6	42.9			

*-p<0.05, significant and **-p<0.001, highly significant.

variables among adolescents in urban school. There was a significant association between gender, occupation of the father was -p<0.05

DISCUSSION

The result showed that The overall level of Academic achievement among adolescents in urban school 43% were high achievers, 57% were moderate achievers and none of them was lower achievers. In rural adolescents 38 were high

achievers, and 62% were moderate achievers and none of them lower achievers.

Atenprimaria (2011) conducted a study to determine the relationship between academic achievement, self esteem and family function of adolescents among 74 students between 10 and 17 years of age based of FDACES III and by school evaluation scale and concluded that low self esteem and family dysfunction were the risk factors for low academic achievement. It was revealed that adolescents from well functioning families were

most likely to be bonded to school.

CONCLUSION

The present study concluded that comparing the level of Academic achievements urban and rural school there was no difference. So, concluded adolescents student from moderately academic achievements were achieved, most likely to be bonded to academic achievement their academic activities it is important for the adolescents to reduce high risk taking behavior.

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