

Factors Affecting Academic Success -A Study on 10th Class Students of Rural and Urban Government Schools, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India

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ABSTRACT

Student's academic success depends on various factors, some of them are concentration, memory, friends, health, handwriting, fears and phobias, etc. Six questions were put before the students and the response was taken. A total of 1198, 10th class students participated from rural (517) and urban (681) schools, in and around Guntur Municipal Corporation. The study revealed that significant variation is present between rural and urban students in relation to memory and handwriting. 34.15% of rural students expressed recall problem against 19.41% of urban school students. But 22.45% of urban students were highlighted handwriting problem. It is only 14.15%, in the case of rural students. The percentage of other factors were more or less similar for rural and urban students.

Keywords: Academic Success, Rural and Urban Schools, Concentration, Memory, Handwriting, Fears and Phobias.

I. INTRODUCTION

School managements, teachers, parents and most of the students are nervous about the 10th class. Based on the 10th class percentage students can choose better colleges for future studies. The colleges have been giving concessions (sometimes no fee) for those students secured high percentage. Students can get highest percentage when only they are free from influencing factors. Some of the factors that influence percent of marks are level of concentration in the classroom, recall, friend's nature, health problems, handwriting, fears and phobias, etc. Factors effecting classroom concentration were studied by Mehralizadh et al., (2013). Impact of technology on the student's concentration was presented by Attia et al., (2017). Oche (2014) revealed the impact of handwriting on educational progress. Importance of handwriting on childhood education was explained

by Dinehart (2014). The present study was aimed at the observation of these factors in 10th class Government school students (Rural and Urban) of the Guntur Municipal Corporation.

II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

Eight Zilla Parishad High schools (Two are girls' schools and others are coeducation) from Guntur rural villages and Seven municipal High schools (One is girls' high school) were selected for the study. A total of 1198 students studying 10th class was participated and out of them 517 students were studying in rural schools and 681 in urban schools (Table 1). The response was taken from the following six questions;

1. How much percent of time concentration in the classroom (<50% are >50%)?
2. Are you able to recall and produce the

- prepared subject matter at least 75% on the examination?
3. Whether your friends disturbing you in the classroom?
4. Whether health problems disturbing your studies?
5. Do you feel that your handwriting is poor (not freely readable)?
6. Do you feel that fears and phobias disturbing your studies?
- Using statistical analysis the student's response was analyzed. Percent variation was observed in rural and urban schools separately and comparatively.

TABLE 1-DETAILS OF SCHOOLS AND STRENGTH

S.No	Rural		Urban	
	Place	Strength	Name	Strength
1	Chinakakani	49	Smt. Kasturiba (SK)	189
2	Namburu -girls'	30	Smt. Golu Nanchamma Kondal Rao Girls (SGNKR)	77
3	Namburu	86	Sri Jalagam Rama Rao (SJRR)	93
4	Ponnekallu	86	Smt. Kasu Sayamma (SKS)	116
5	Takkellapadu	47	Pattabhipuram (P)	77
6	Tadikonda	69	Kaveti Sankar Rao (KSR)	53
7	Tadikonda- girls'	49	Smt. Chebrolu Mahalakshmi Pullaiah (SCMP)	76
8	Venigalla	101		

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Percent variation of various factors was presented in tables 2 and 3, and shown in figures 1a to 1g and 2a to 2g. Factor wise variations in relation to rural and urban schools are explained in this section.

TABLE 2 -PERCENTAGE OF VARIOUS FACTORS -RURAL SCHOOL STUDENTS

Hurdles	Chinakakani	Namburu girls	Namburu	Ponnekallu	Takkellapadu	Tadikonda girl	Venigalla
Concentration	26.56	14.29	28.57	23.41	22.94	18.75	22.96
Memory	36.72	14.29	36.61	29.27	28.44	39.58	42.96
Friends	9.38	17.14	6.25	9.76	10.09	1.04	6.67
Health Problem	7.03	8.57	8.93	6.83	9.17	6.25	3.70
Handwriting	14.84	5.71	11.61	14.15	14.68	14.58	17.04
Fears and Phobias	4.69	37.14	8.04	16.10	12.84	16.67	6.67
Others	0.78	2.86	0.00	0.49	1.83	3.13	0.00

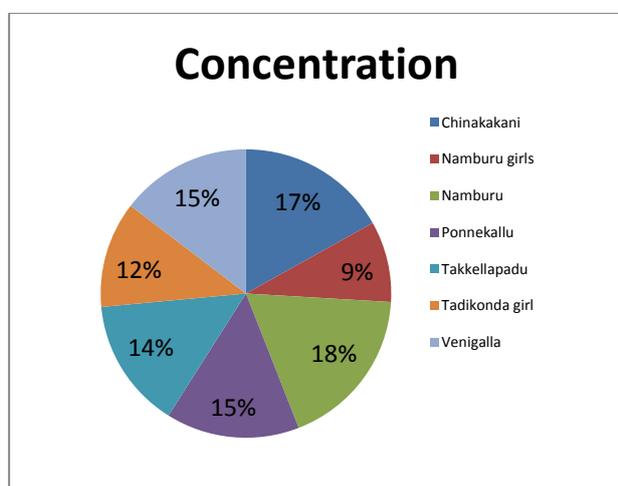
TABLE 3- PERCENTAGE OF VARIOUS FACTORS -URBAN SCHOOL STUDENTS

Hurdles	SK	SGNKR	SJRR	SKS	P	KSR	SCMP
Concentration	25.46	23.88	25.00	13.22	23.84	27.27	36.54
Memory	28.92	38.06	0.00	28.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
Friends	9.57	0.00	8.82	16.12	11.05	7.58	7.69
Health Problem	7.94	9.70	11.76	5.79	12.21	16.67	11.54
Handwriting	18.13	16.42	27.21	24.38	27.91	21.21	31.73
Fears and Phobias	6.72	7.46	26.47	11.57	21.51	22.73	10.58
Others	3.26	4.48	0.74	0.83	3.49	4.55	1.92

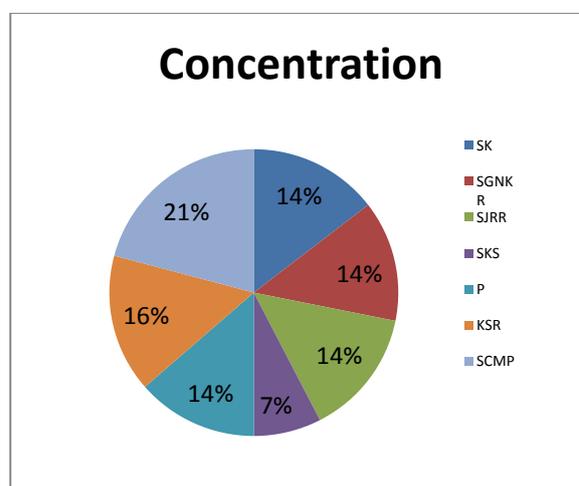
Rural Schools

Concentration: Comparatively high percentage of Namburu school students (28.57%) expressed concentration problem, i.e., they are unable to concentrate in the classroom followed by Chinakakani (26.56%) and Venigalla (22.96%). The problem is low (14.29%) Namburu girl schools (Figure 1a).

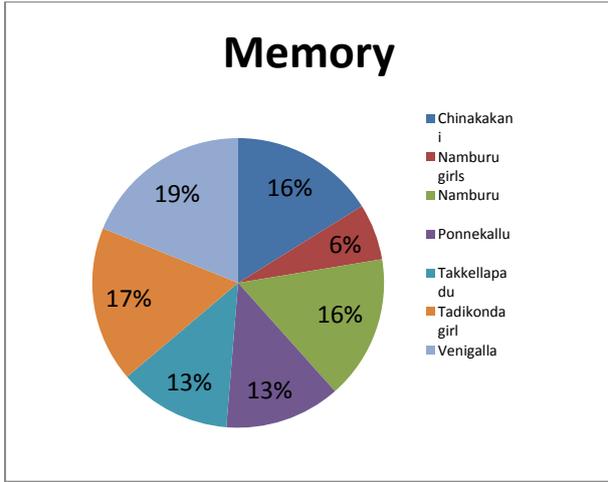
Memory: 42.96% of Venigalla students revealed that they are unable to recall the subject matter in the exams (Figure 1b), followed by Tadikonda girls' (39.58%). The lowest percentage was observed with Namburu girls' (14.29%) and Takkellapadu (28.44%).



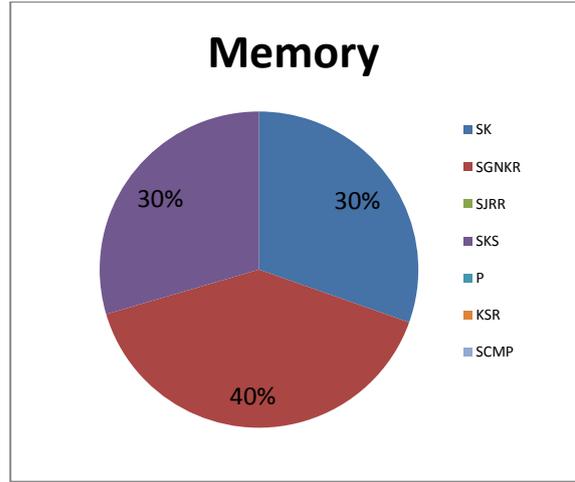
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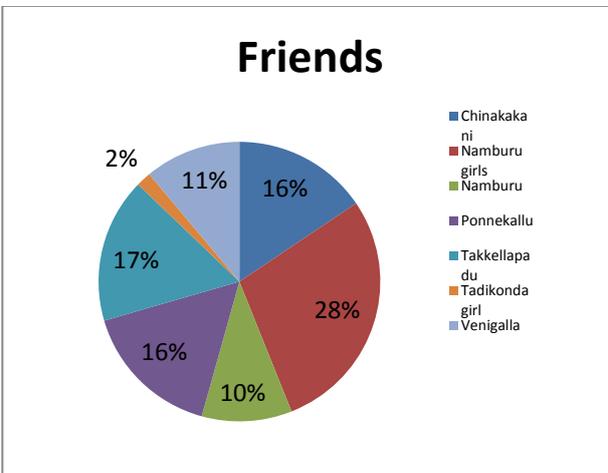
(2a)



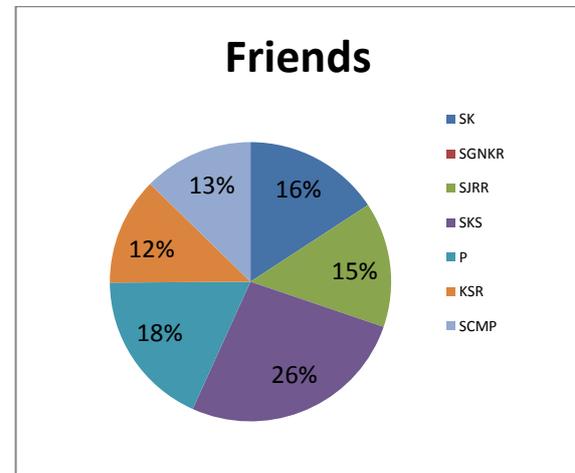
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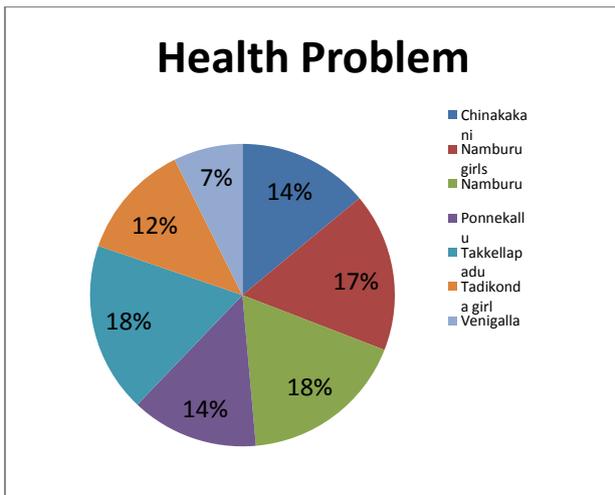
(2b)



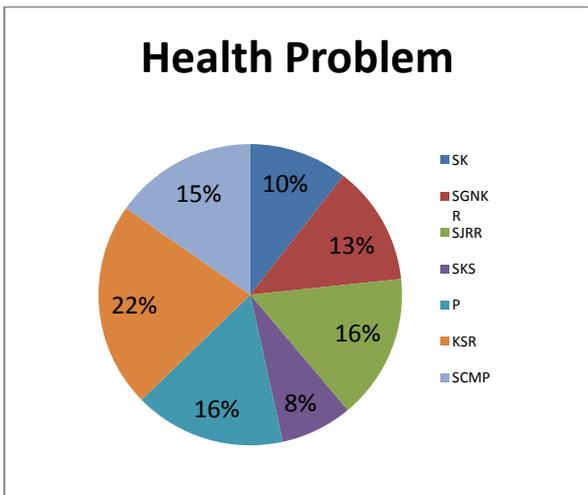
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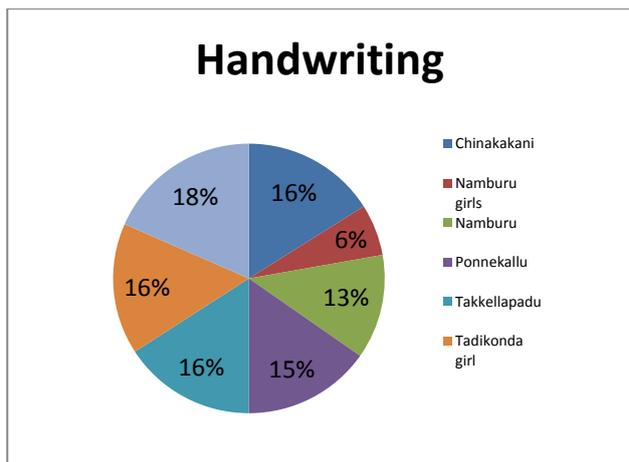
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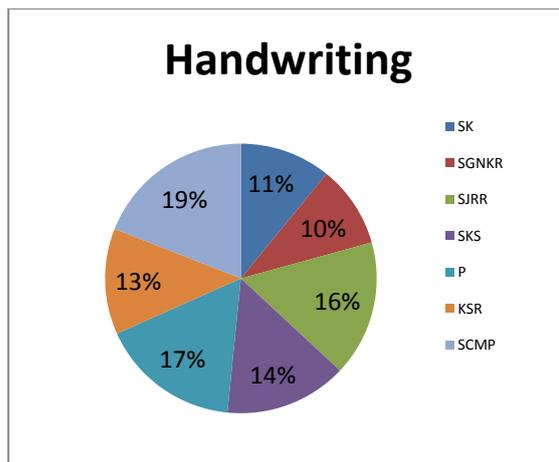
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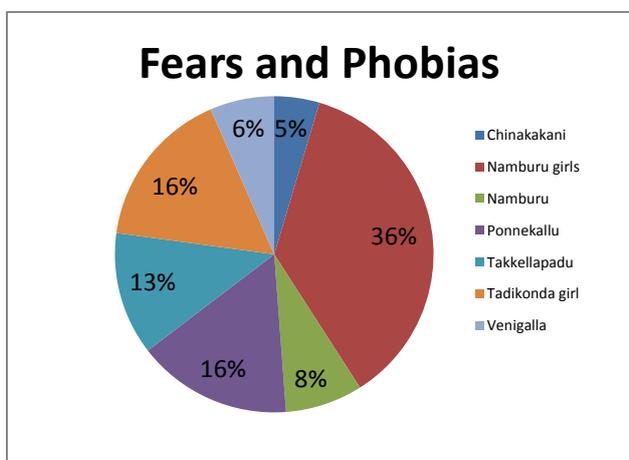
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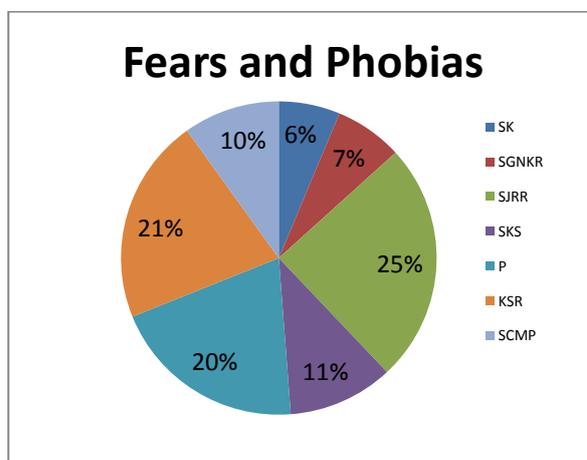
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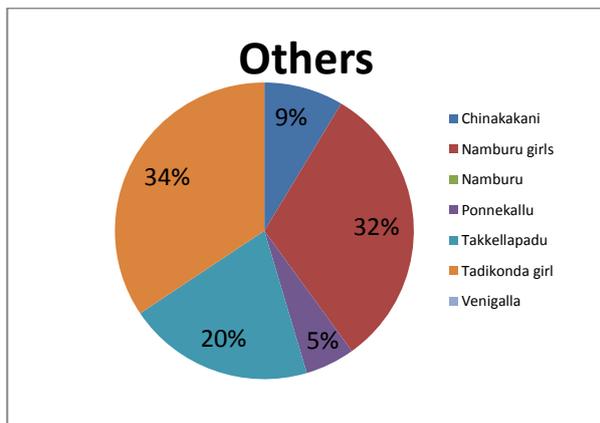
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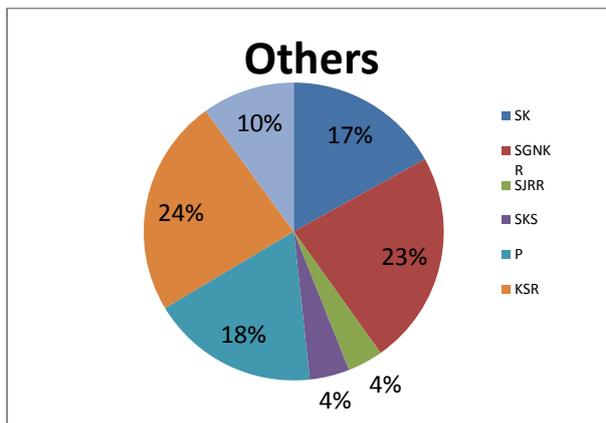
(1f)



(2f)



(1g)



(2g)

FIGURES 1 AND 2. PERCENT VARIATION OF FACTORS-RURAL AND URBAN STUDENTS

Friends: It is observed that the highest percent (17.14%) of Namburu girl students felt that friends are disturbing them in studies and causing poor performance in exams (Figure 1c), followed by

Takkellapadu (10.09%) and Ponnekallu (9.76%). The lowest percentage lies with Tadikonda girls' school (1.04%).

Health: Highest percentage of students from Takkellapadu school are suffering from health problems. Health problems are low in Venigalla school (3.70%), followed by 6.25% of Tadikonda girls and 6.83% of Ponnekallu (Figure 1d).

Handwriting: 17.04% of Venigalla students felt that they are getting less marks due to poor handwriting followed by (14.84%) of Chinakakani and 14.68% of Takkellapadu (Figure 1e).

Fears: 37.14% of Namburu girls and 16.67% of Tadikonda and 16.10% of Ponnekallu students suffering from fears. Very low percent of students, i.e., (1.49%) Chinakakani, suffering from fears (Figure 1f).

Others: (3.13%) of Tadikonda girls, 2.86% of Namburu girls and 1.83% of Takkellapadu students expressed that they have some other problems for achieving good academic record other than the above (Figure 1l). No student from Namburu and Venigalla was marked others.

Urban Schools

Concentration: Comparatively highest percentage of SCMP school students expressed concentration problem (36.54%) followed by SK (25.46%) and SGNKR (23.88%). The problem is low in SKS (13.22%) (Figure 2a).

Memory: 38.06% of SGNKR students revealed that they are unable to recall the subject matter in the exams (Figure 2b), followed by SK (28.92%) and SKS (28.10%). No student from SJRR, P, KSR and SCMP was expressed the problem.

Friends: It is observed that the highest percent (16.12%) of SKS students felt that friends are disturbing them in studies (Figure 2c) followed by P (11.05%) and SK (9.57%). The lowest percentage lies

with the KSR school (7.58%). No student from SGNKR was marked this problem.

Health: Highest percentage of students from KSR (16.67%) school are suffering from health problems and there is an impact on the studies. Health problems are low in SKS (5.79%) school followed by 7.94% of SK, 9.70% of SGNKR and 11.54% of SCMP (Figure 2d).

Handwriting: 31.73% of SCMP students felt that they are getting less marks due to poor handwriting followed by 27.91% of P 24.38% of SKS, 21.21% of KSR. Students from all the schools expressed the problem (Figure 2e).

Fears: 22.73% of KSR and 21.51% of P students suffering from fears, which are disturbing the studies. Very low percent of students, i.e., 6.72% of SK suffering from fears (Figure 2f).

Others: (4.55%) of SCMP, and 4.48% of SGNKR, students expressed that they have some other problems for achieving good academic record other than the above (Figure 2l). Very low percentage lies with SJRR schools (0.74%).

Comparative Study

A comparative study was carried out to delineate significant variations between rural and urban students. It is found that significant variations are presented in relation to memory and health problems.

Recall problem was expressed by the high percentage of rural students (34.15%) compared to 19.41% of urban students (Table 4 and Figure 3). Health problems are more in urban school students (9.37%) than rural (6.95%). High percent of urban students (22.45%) pointed the handwriting problem compared to rural (14.15%). The remaining factor percentage is more or less same in rural and urban schools.

TABLE 4. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RURAL AND URBAN SCHOOLS

Hurdles	Rural	Urban
Concentration	23.54	23.79
Memory	34.15	19.41
Friends	8.05	9.67
Health problem	6.95	9.37
Handwriting	14.15	22.45
Fears and phobias	12.20	12.64
Others	0.98	2.68

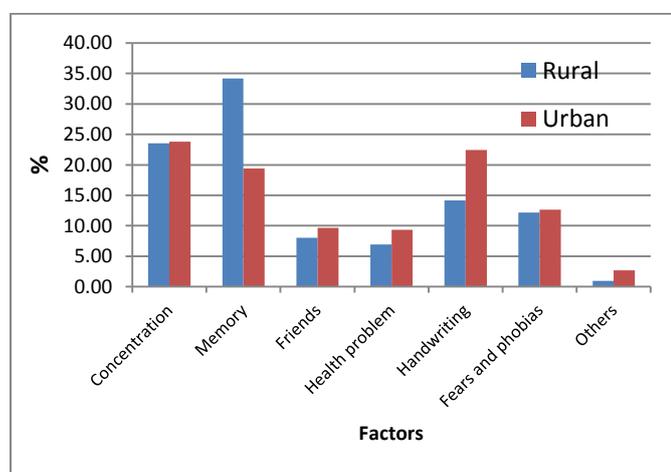


FIGURE 3. COMPARISON OF FACTORS BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN STUDENTS

IV. CONCLUSION

As the 10th class results influencing the students future career, the parents, school teachers/management shall keenly observe the factors that affect students' success. High percent of rural students were revealed memory problems and urban students about handwriting. Teachers shall record these factors and shall guide the students. Otherwise, these factors hinder the progress of a student. The Government shall arrange the counselors to guide the students to overcome the hurdles, those affect academic success. Parents also have to play an important role in reducing the impact of friends, fears and phobias and other problem.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Authors are thankful to Rotary club - Adharsh, Guntur Commissioner, GMC and the Authorities of Acharya Nagarjuna University for the financial assistance.

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Cite this article as :

Sankara Pitschaiah Podila, "Factors Affecting Academic Success - A Study on 10th Class Students of Rural and Urban Government Schools, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India", International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology (IJSRST), Online ISSN : 2395-602X, Print ISSN : 2395-6011, Volume 6 Issue 1, pp. 66-72, January-February 2019. Available at doi : <https://doi.org/10.32628/IJSRST19618>
Journal URL : <http://ijsrst.com/IJSRST19618>