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A STUDY OF THE PROBLEMS OF IXTH STANDARD STUDENTS OF AHMEDABAD IN RELATION TO THEIR ACHIEVEMENT

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1.1 INTRODUCTION

India has succeeded in every field in the 21st century; it is necessary and important to take education in this time. We cannot get anything done without education. It is difficult to think about a future today, what exists today, may be dated tomorrow and something much better could be found next year. With such a development, it is necessary that students are nurtured in such a way that they are capable to cope with each and every situation that they have to face in their course of life.

Education has a vital Place in the life of human being. It is not only essential for the all-round development of an individual but also it is essential for the all-round development of the country. Behaviorally, education consists of teaching-learning process performed in the school which reveals the whole innate potentials. Practically, the work done by the school is measured in the terms of the achievement of the students. Now, this is the burning question that why the achievement of the students are not equal after studying in the same school by the same teacher and in spite of getting similar facility. To answer this question, it can be said that the education given in the school is not only the determinant of the achievement of the students but also there are some other factors which affects the achievement of the students. From the various research works, some factors were revealed which affects the achievement of the students. These are Socio-economic status of the students, Religion, Gender, physical health of the students, Classroom climate, Type of school, Climate of home, intelligent quotient, mental health etc. In the present study the researcher considered the group of those factors. It means Researcher studied that how all these factors affect them collectively. In the present study the problem undertaken by the researcher is “to study the problems of IXth standard students of Ahmedabad city in relation to their achievement”. Here researcher wants to study the relationship between the achievement and problems of the students. Now a days, it is a well-known fact that the achievement is not the only outcome of the practices done in the schools by the teachers and students. It is being affected by the several factors like- Socio-economic status, gender, intelligence, caste, religion, value, educational background, home environment, mental health and physical health etc.

A lot of study has been conducted by the researchers which concluded that academic achievement does not depends only on the practices taken place in the school. For instance Segel (1949) concluded that there is a significant correlation between the socio-economic status and the achievement of the students. Campbell (1962) concluded that the climate of the home effect the achievement of the students. Singh (1952) concluded from his study that the cast and the educational background of the parents effect the achievement of the students. Perkin (1951) concluded that the group oriented classroom climate is better for the learning. Connor (1980) concluded that where there is a conducive classroom climate there is a lot of opportunities to the students for increasing their academic achievement.

1.2 Importance of the Study

The study has immense importance. The findings of the study may help to find out the problems of the students which they face in their study, it may also help to find out all the difficulties that they face which is becoming an obstacle in the student's way towards the higher achievement. It may also help in finding out the relationship between the problem of the students and their achievement. Later on, it may also lead the way to improve upon these difficulties and attaining the much higher achievements.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

- (1) To study the effect of gender on the Problems of the students of IXth standard of Ahmedabad.
- (2) To study the effect of type of the school on the Problems of the students of IXth standard of Ahmedabad.
- (3) To study the effect of type of the family on the Problems of the students of IXth standard of Ahmedabad.
- (4) To study the effect of achievement on the Problems of the students of IXth standard of Ahmedabad.

1.4 Hypothesis of the Study

- Ho₁** There will be no significant difference of mean score of Problems of boys and girls of IXth standard students of Ahmedabad
- Ho₂** There will be no significant difference of mean score of Problems of the students of IXth standard studying in granted and non-granted school of Ahmedabad
- Ho₃** There will be no significant difference of mean score of Problems of students of IXth standard living in nuclear and joint family of Ahmedabad
- Ho₄** There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of Problems of the students of IXth standard belonging to the low and high achiever group of Ahmedabad

1.5 Limitations of the Study

- (1) This study is delimited to Gujarat Board Schools only
- (2) This study is delimited to English medium schools only
- (3) This study is delimited to IXth standards students only

1.6 Population of the Study

A population refers to any collection of specified group of human and non-humans such as objects, institutions, time, units, geographical area or events. It is also called universe. In the present study, the population consists of students of Ahmedabad city studying in standard IXth.

1.7 Sample of the study

In the present study the multistage sampling technique will be used as to select 320 students of IXth standards as the sample subject from the given populations.

1.8 Tool of the study

In the present study, the first semester exam papers will be used as achievement test. As exam papers are most authentic, trust worthy and latest, they will be applied to the said sample.

1.9 Method of the Study

In the present study, survey method has been used. Survey research is considered to be a branch of scientific research. The survey research is interested in accurate assessment of the characteristic of whole population of people. The method was suitable for the study because this involved a large sample.

1.10 Importance of the Review of Related Literature

A review of literature is an integral part of the thesis or dissertation. It may also require part of proposal. The main purpose of the review of related literature is to analyze scientific work in other researches that is used for investigation critically. Every piece of ongoing research need to be connected with work already done to get an overall relevance and purpose of current research. So, it is very important. Its importance can be expressed by the help of following facts:

1. Reviewing related literature serve a bridge between the research proposed and studies already done.
2. It acquaints the researcher about aspects that have been already been established
3. It also gives an opportunity to appreciate the evidences that has already been collected by the previous research.
4. Reviewing related literature sharpens the vision of the researcher and helps to differentiate the present research form the past.

It helps to see the problem with new dimensions and find something that is fruitful for present society and this is only possible if the researcher is well-acquainted with past related literature.

1.11 Analysis and Interpretation of the Data

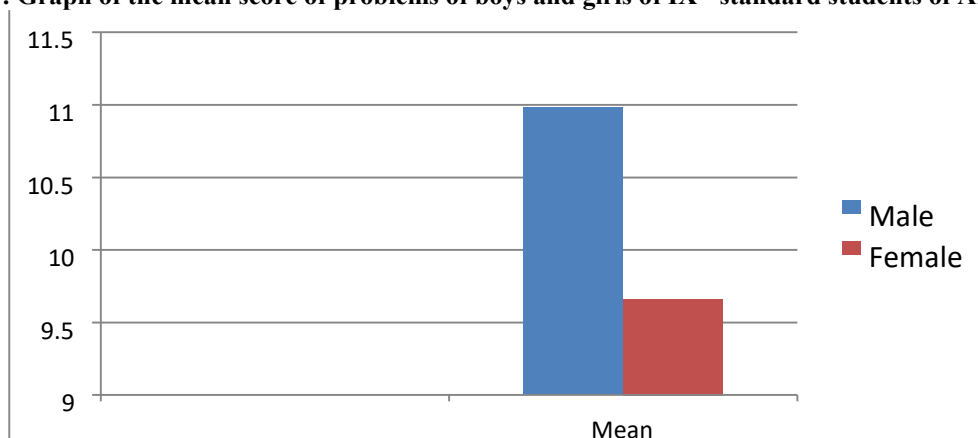
In the present study, the researcher has taken the percentage of the students of their first term examination in which the researcher divided percentage into two groups that are 'high achiever', and 'low achiever'. The students who has 60% or above 60% would be considered in the High achiever group and the students who has below 60% would be considered in the Low achiever group.

H₀₁ There will be no significant difference of mean score of problems of boys and girls of IXth standard students of Ahmedabad

Table No.1 Problems of boys and girls of IXth standard students of Ahmedabad.

Sr. No.	Variables	Sample size	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Inferences
1	Boys	160	10.98	7.58	1.67	Non Significant
2	Girls	160	9.66	6.73		

Graph No 1: Graph of the mean score of problems of boys and girls of IXth standard students of Ahmedabad.



From the Table No. 1 and Graph No.1 it is evident that the $t_{cal} = 1.67$ is less than $t_{0.05} = 1.96$ Which indicate that the t value is not significant at 0.05 level of significance hence the hypothesis that, there will be no significant difference of mean score of problems of boys and girls of IXth standard students of Ahmedabad city will not be rejected at 0.05 level of significance, It means that There is no significant difference of mean score of problems of boys and girls of IXth

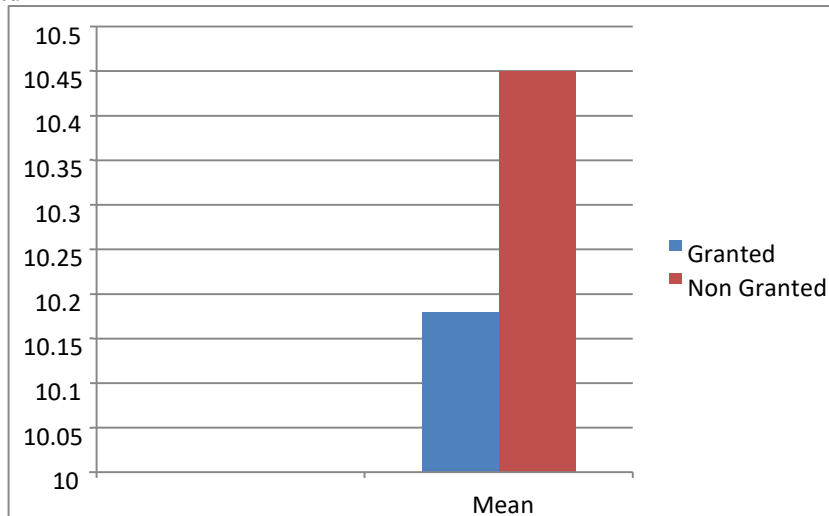
standard students of Ahmedabad city. It means boys and girls students of standard IXth of Ahmadabad city faces similar problem. Gender does not play any role in it.

Ho₂ There will be no significant difference of mean score of problems of students of IXth standard studying in granted and non-granted school of Ahmedabad

Table No.2 Problems of students of IXth standard studying in granted and non-granted school of Ahmedabad

Sr. No.	Variables	Sample size	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Inferences
1	Granted School	160	10.18	6.65	0.33	Non Significant
2	Non Granted School	160	10.45	7.70		

Graph No. 2: Graph of the mean score of problems of students of IXth standard studying in granted and nongranted school of Ahmedabad



From the Table No.2 and Graph No.2 it is evident that the $t_{cal}=0.33$ is less than $t_{0.05}=1.96$ at 0.05 level which indicates that the t-value is Non significance. The hypothesis will not be rejected at 0.05 level of Non-significance hence the hypothesis that there will be no significant difference of mean score of problems of students of IXth standard studying in granted and non-granted school of Ahmedabad city will not be rejected at 0.05 level of significance.

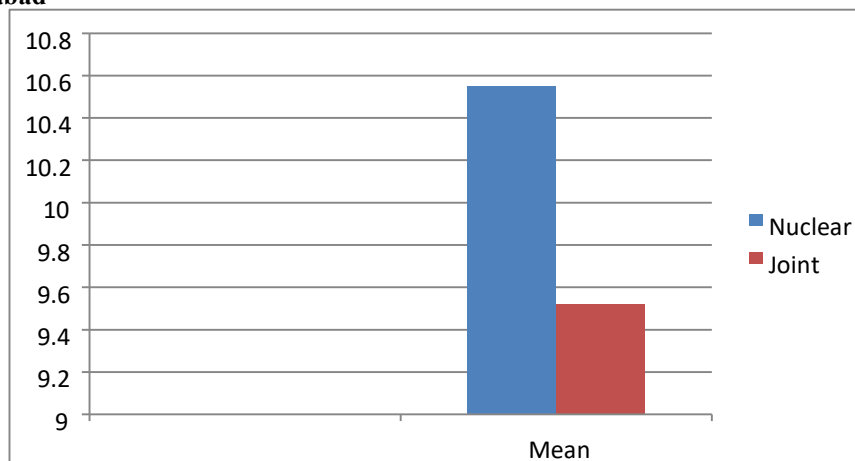
It means that there is no significant difference of mean score of problems of students of IXth standard studying in granted and non-granted school.

Ho₃ There will be no significant difference of mean score of problem of students of IXth standard living in nuclear and joint family of Ahmedabad

Table No.3 Problems of students of IXth standard living in nuclear and joint family of Ahmedabad

Sr. No.	Variables	Sample size	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Inferences
1	Nuclear family	214	10.55	6.79	1.21	Not Significant
2	Joint family	106	9.52	7.48		

Graph No.3: Graph of the mean score of the problems of students of IXth standard living in nuclear and joint family of Ahmedabad



From the Table No. 3 and Graph No.3 it is evident that the $t_{cal} = 1.21$ is less than $t_{0.05} = 1.96$ Which indicate that the t value is not significant at 0.05 level of significance hence the hypothesis that There will be no significant difference between the mean score of Problems of students of IXth standard belonging to the nuclear and joint family of Ahmedabad city will not be rejected at 0.05 level of significance.

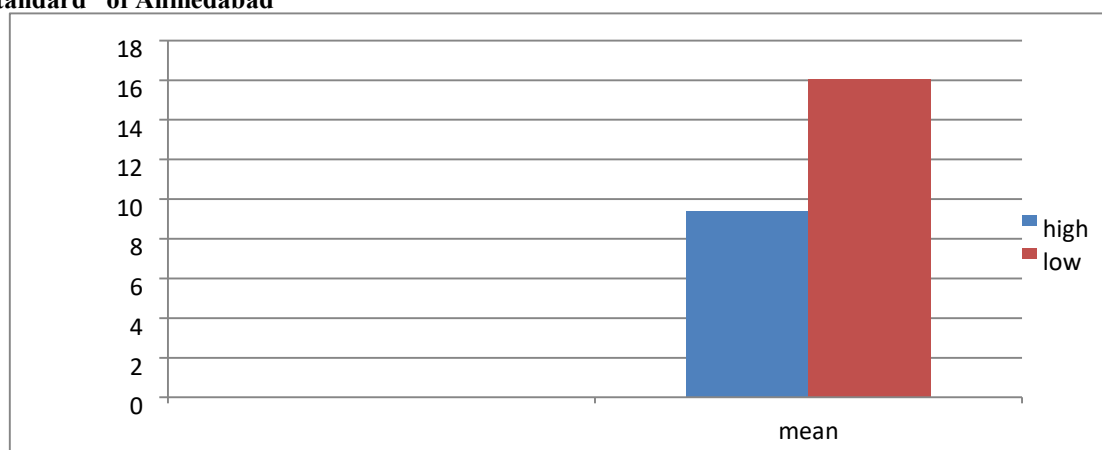
It means that there is no significant difference between the mean score of Problems of students of IXth standard belonging to the nuclear and joint family of Ahmedabad city, students of standard IXth of Ahmadabad city belonging to nuclear and joint family faces similar problem. Types of family do not put any effect on the problems of students.

H₀₄ There will be no significant difference between the mean scores Of Problems of the students of IXth standard belonging to the low and high achiever group of Ahmedabad.

Table No. 4 Problems of students belonging to the low and high achiever group of IXth standard of Ahmedabad

Sr. No.	Variables	Sample size	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Inferences
1	High achiever group	276	9.40	6.17	4.32	Significant
2	Low achiever group	44	16.06	10.01		

Graph No 4. Graph of the mean score of Problems of students belonging to the high and low achiever group of IXth standard of Ahmedabad



From the Table No.4 and GraphNo.4 it is evident that the $t_{cal} = 4.32$ is greater than $t_{0.05} = 1.96$, Which indicates that the t-value is significant at 0.05 level of significance hence the hypothesis that “There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of Problems of students belonging to the low and high achiever group of IXth standard of Ahmedabad city will be rejected at 0.05 level.

It means that “There is a significant difference between the mean scores of Problems of students belonging to the low and high achiever group of IXth standard of Ahmedabad city. The mean of High achiever group is 9.40 and the mean of Low

achiever is 16.06, It means the students of standard IXth of Ahmedabad city belonging to low achiever group has more problems in comparison to the students belonging to high achiever group.

1.12 Findings of the Study

- (1) There is no significant difference of mean score of problems of boys and girls of IXth standard students of Ahmedabad city. It means gender does not put its effect on the problem of the students IXth standard.
- (2) There will be no significant difference of mean score of problems of students of IXth standard studying in granted and non-granted schools of Ahmedabad city. It means that Type of school does not put much effect on the problems of students of IXth standard studying in granted and non-granted school of Ahmedabad city.
- (3) There is no significant difference of mean score of problem of students of IXth standard living in nuclear and joint family of Ahmedabad city It means students of standard IXth of Ahmedabad city belonging to nuclear and joint family faces similar problem. Types of family do not put any effect on the problems of students.
- (4) There is a significant difference between the mean scores of Problems of students belonging to the low and high achiever group of IXth standard of Ahmedabad. It means that students belonging to low achiever group faces more problems in comparison to the students belonging to high achiever group. The level of problems of the students puts an effect on the achievement of the students of IXth standard of Ahmedabad.

1.13 Conclusion

In the present chapter, the researcher has presented the brief summary of the study, findings of the study, suggestions of the study and new areas for further research on the basis of present research study. Researcher has collected the data by using appropriate tool and analyzed and interpreted the data by using appropriate statistical techniques.

The researcher has selected a problem and stated the objectives and formulated the hypotheses in the first chapter. The researcher reviewed the related literatures and past researches to select specified method, methodology of the study and statistical methods in the second chapter. The researcher has selected 320 samples of IXth standard students. The researcher has used Self-made tool, checked by experts, for data collection. The researcher has collected the data by considering the variables like Gender, Type of the school, and Type of the family and Achievement of the students. These all were independent variables. After finishing the data collection procedure, the raw data was analyzed and interpreted by using statistical methods- mean, S.D and 't' tests. On the basis of analysis and interpretation of the data, the researcher has presented findings, suggestions and new areas for further research.

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