

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS AMONG THE STUDENTS OF MMDRS

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Abstract

True education beyond earning degrees it is more than bookish knowledge. Education means inculcating moral values, positive thinking, attitude of helping, attitude of giving to society and ethical values these kind of students are only able to bring **changes in society**. Education has been shown to increase economic growth and stability. One of the most important **benefits of education** is how to improve personal lives and helps societies run smoothly. We live longer, fuller, and happier lives as learned and knowledgeable individuals. **The present study was under taken with following objectives** : To find out of the levels of adjustment among 10th standard students, To find out the levels of academic achievements among 10th standard students. **scope of the study** : The present study has related to study the academic achievements with reference to Minority Morarji Desai Residential school of KEREBILACHI, Channagiri(TQ), Davanagere. This study is confined 30 students studying in 10th class out of 33 Girls and boys students. In this study 16 girls & 14 Boys students selected by using simple random technique. The descriptive survey method was used for data collection.

Methodology : The previous research paper a review of related literature concerning with the study on“ **Academic achievements among the students of Minority Morarji Desai Residential School**” has been presented and discussed. The present paper deals with a detail description of the methodology adopted in the present investigation. In research, methodology is for the study. With method the researcher has adopted in the study becomes a dynamic part of the work. According to good barr and scatted (1914) methods of research may be classified from many points of view, the field of which applied education, history,

philosophy, psychology, biology, etc, purpose, prediction, description, determination of causes, determination of status, place where it is conducted in the field or in laboratory application, pure or applied research data gathering tools or devices tests, valuing scales, questions, control factors, controlled and uncontrolled experiments methods, establishing casual relationship, agreements and differences. **findings:** From the study is evident that 50 % of students have average level of school environment, From the study it is evident that 46 % of the students have average level of academic achievement, From the study it is evident that 39.51 % of the students have average level of adjustment, There is positive low and definite correlation exists between school environment and academic achievement

Keywords ; Academic, adjustment, achievement, Minority.

True education beyond earning degrees it is more than bookish knowledge. Education means inculcating moral values, positive thinking, attitude of helping, attitude of giving to society and ethical values these kind of students are only able to bring **changes in society**. Education has been shown to increase economic growth and stability. One of the most important **benefits of education** is how it improves personal lives and helps societies run smoothly. We live longer, fuller, and happier lives as learned and knowledgeable individuals. **Education** is also important for other reasons. **Education** helps us to lead a good and healthy life. It helps us to know rules and regulations and makes us responsible citizens of our country, it helps us build opinions and have points of view on things in life. **Education is a dynamic concept**. Its meaning changes to time to time the broad based meaning of education implies an educational process which is “man gains educational experiences from cradle to grave” as we all know the word education derived from latin word educatum means to bring out the inside to outside. It is also derived from two other latin words “educere” means development or bringing out and “educare” means enchantment improvement and progress that is the word education means the art of developing and enhancing the cultivation of various physical, mental and moral. Powers of the child.

MDRS plays a role in the promotion of education in rural India through the construction of self-oriented, integrated residential school complexes called the **Morarji Desai Residential Schools** in various taluks of Karnataka. Sponsored by the karnatak residential educational institutions society of the social welfare department of government of Karnataka. Education provides a strong base for the social. Economic, scientific and political upliftment of every individual. The department of social welfare had eshtablished Morarji Desai Residential Schools since 1996-97 on the lines of javahar navodaya model residential schools of government of india, to provide quality education along with residential facility to meritorious students belonging to scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST), Backward classes and minority groups. In the beginning, the residential schools had been set up by respective departments such as department of public instruction, department of social welfare, department of backward classes welfare, etc At the beginning of April 1999, 66 residential schools had been functioning in the state. In October 1999, the government eshtablished the Karnataka residential Educational institutions society to eshtablish, maintain, control and manage residential

educational institutions in the state. The client departments of social welfare, tribal welfare, backward classes welfare and minority welfare released funds to the society from out of their budgetary allocations for establishing and maintaining residential educational institutions as of July 2013 542 residential schools and colleges had been functioning in the state.

The government of Karnataka has approved setting up of residential school in rural areas for the welfare of minorities. These residential school were started based on the model of javahar navodaya schools run by central government education from 6th standard to 10th standard is being provided in these residential schools. In every class 50 students are admitted out of 50% seats will be reserved for GIRLS. The department runs several Morarji Desai Residential Schools for minorities to provide free residential education from standard VI to X on a co-education basis. The schools are run through the Karnataka residential education institute society and the Zilla panchayats. The selection of the students is done through local advertisements and tests/interviews organized at the district level.

Academic achievement : Adjustment in psychology the behavioral process by which humans and other animals maintain equilibrium among their various needs or between their needs and the obstacles of their environments. A sequence of adjustment begins when a need is felt and ends when it is satisfied. Hungry people, for example, are stimulated by their physiological state to seek food. When they eat, they reduce the stimulating condition that impelled them to activity, and they are thereby adjusted to this particular need.

Academic achievement : Academic achievement can be defined as excellence in all academic disciplines, in class as well as extracurricular activities. It includes excellence in sporting, behavior, confidence, communication skills, punctuality, assertiveness, Arts, Culture, and the like. It is action with victory by a skill which we adopt. Academic achievement or performance is the outcome of education the extent to which a student, teacher or institution has achieved their educational goals. It can be estimated by tests. The final goal of an education is nothing but the development personality. To knowing this field an academic achievement is necessary. An examination is a measurement of one's personality by putting the marks. This is Forman ancient civilization to even the present modernization. In ancient days the exams were run by orally and now by written examinations. In this study, academic achievement is defined as the performance of students in specific subject matters. Academic achievement was measured using teacher reports on children's academic performance in four core subjects: reading or language arts, math, science, and social studies.

Review of related literature : The review of related literature in the context of a research problem is a fruitful part of any research work. A review of related literature provides the researchers an insight into the problem that the researcher is going to carry out. It also helps in determining objectives and formulating hypotheses of the work. Therefore, the main objective of a review of related literature is to have knowledge of the trends of research in the field. The present study entitled "*Academic achievements among the students of minority morarji desai residential school*" (*Special Reference to the MMDRS KEREBILACHI*). Deals with *academic achievements of the 10th Standard students of MMDRS Kerebilachi.*

* **Jasuja** (1983) conducted a study on frustration level of aspiration and academic achievement in relation to age, educational and sex, differences among adolescents and found that frustration and academic achievement was significantly related. Level of aspiration and frustration did affect the achievement.

* **Sarkar** (1983) studied the contribution of some home factors on children's scholastic achievement and found that the home variables such as educational environment, income, spatial environment, social background, provision of facilities and parent child relations contributed to scholastic achievement.

* **Grover** (1979) studied parental aspiration as related to personality and school achievements of children and found that there was significant difference in the school achievement of the children belonging to the groups of [arents where father was low aspiring and mother was high aspiring and where both father and mother were low aspiring.

* **Singh** (1984) conducted a study on study habits of high , moddle, and low achiever adolescents in relation to their sex, intelligence and socio-economic status and found that study habits were significantly related to the academic achievement. High achieving adolescents had significantly better study habits than middle achievers had significantly better study habits than low achievers.

Objectives of the study : The present study was under taken with following objectives :

- ◆ To find out of the levels of adjustment among 10th standard students.
- ◆ To find out the levels of academic achievements among 10th standard students.

Scope of the study : The present study has related to study the academic achievements with reference to Minority Morarji Desai Residential school of KEREABILACHI, Channagiri(TQ), Davanagere. This study is confined 30 students studying in 10th class out of 33 Girls and boys students. In this study 16 girls & 14 Boys students selected by using simple random technique. The descriptive survey method was used for data collection.

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Methods used in educational research:

1. Historical method
2. Experimental method
3. Descriptive method

Variables of the study:

- ❖ Academic adjustment
- ❖ Academic achievement
- ❖ Gender (boys & girls)

Sampling procedure :

In the present study simple random sample of 30 students from 1 Minority Morarji Desai Residential School of KEREBILACHI, Channagiri (TQ), and Davanagere were selected. The total population of the study is 30. The students of 10th standard were selected as samples. Out of 46 students 16 were Boys and 14 were Girls from 1 Morarji Desai school.

Analysis and interpretation of data:

Analysis of the data means studying the organized material in order to discover inherent facts. The data are studied from as many angles as possible to explore the new facts, once the data has been collected and analysis has been the researcher can proceed to the stage of interpreting the result. The process on interpretation is the essential one for stating what the result shows. The research data becomes meaningful only after being analyzed and interpreted. Research usually produce mass of raw data resulting from the administration of standardize or self developed instrument collected data must be accurately scored systematically organized in the manner that facilities analysis. The analysis and interpretation of data involves the objective material in the possession of the researcher and his subjective reactions and desire to derive from the data, the inherent meaning in their relations to the problem.

Objective: 1

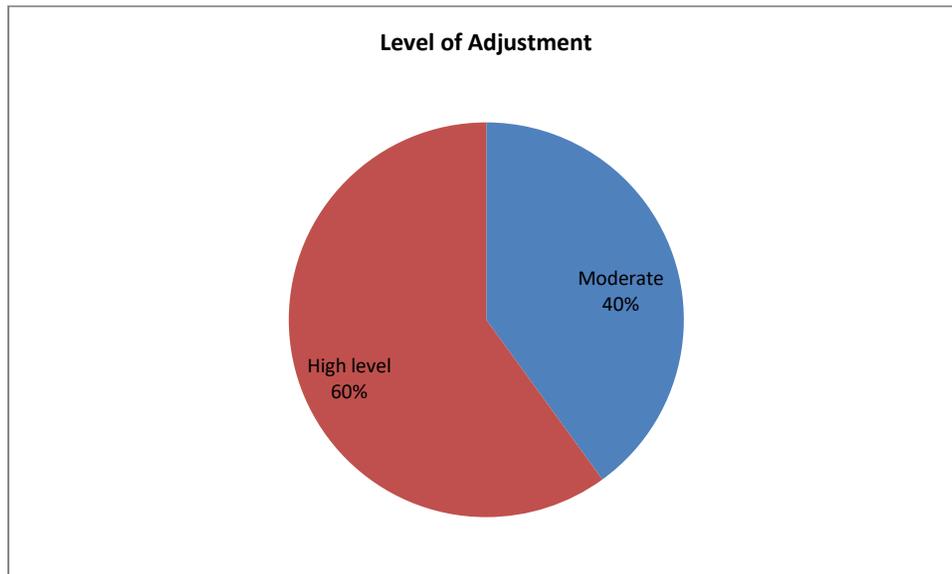
To find out the levels of adjustments among 10th standard students.

Table 1.1 shows different levels and there percentage in adjustment among 10th standard students.

STUDENT	LEVEL	FREQUENCY/PERCENTAGE
Boys /Girls	Moderate	12(40.00)
Boys /Girls	High level	18(60.00)
TOTAL		30(100.00)

Source: Field Survey

Graph 1.1 shows different levels and there percentage in adjustment among 10th standard students.



Interpretation:

From the above table it is revealing that the different level of adjustment among the 10th standard students having the scores, as moderate (40.00), and High (60.00) respectively. Humans and animals regularly do this, for example, when they are stimulated by their physiological state to seek food, they eat to reduce their hunger and thus adjust to the hunger stimulus. Adjustment disorder occurs when there is an inability to make a normal adjustment to some need or stress in the environment. The act of adjusting or the state of being adjusted. A means of adjusting. Settlement of a debt or claim. A modification, or correction.

CHI Square Test

Observation				Expectation			
Students	Moderate	High	Frequency	Students	Moderate	High	Frequency
Boys	03	11	14	Boys	06	08	14
Girls	09	07	16	Girls	06	10	16
Total	12	18	30(N)	Total	12	18	30(N)

$$E=(B)X(A)/N = 14X12/30=268/3 =6$$

(O) Observation frequency	(E) Expectation frequency	(O-E)	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ²
03	06	-3	09	9/6=1.5
09	06	03	09	9/6=1.5
11	08	03	09	9/8=1.25
07	10	-3	9	9/10=0.90

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$X^2=(O-E)^2$ Total 5.025

Degree of freedom = (C-1) (r-1) = (2-1) (2-1) 1X1=1 TABLE VALUE =6.635

We analyzed through hypothesis with test of chi square test conducted. The value of found under 1% level of significance calculated value is 5.025 & Table value 1 degree of freedom is 6.635. so that level of adjustment is fair in the test . The observation also give the same result that boys are adjusted anywhere but girls we not adjusted because of their family bounding, hygienic level of home atmosphere & changes in physical development.

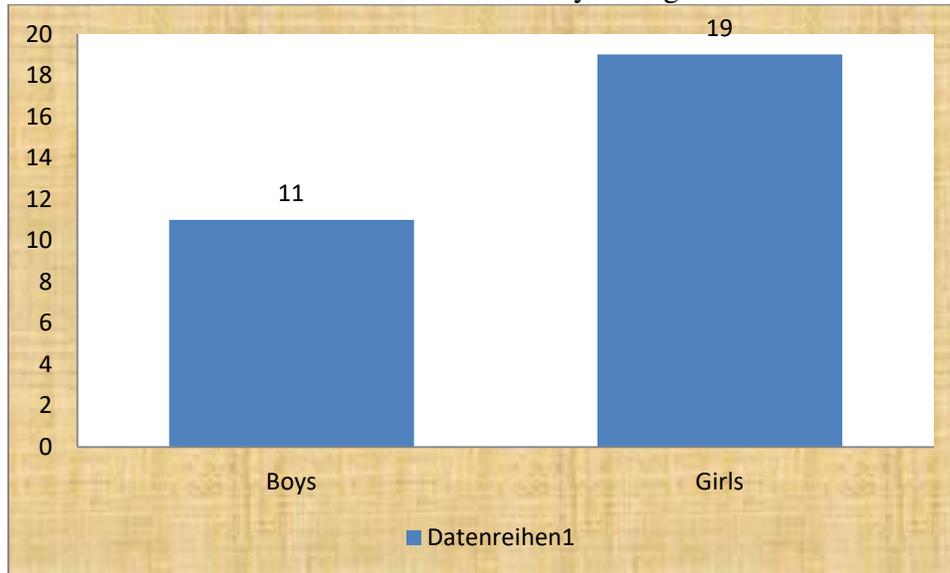
Objective: 2

Table 1.2 shows the academic achievement of boys and girls of 10 standard students.

Variable	Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Academic Achievement	Boys	11	36.66
	Girls	19	63.34
Total		30	100.00

Source: Field Survey

Graph 1.2 shows the academic achievement of boys and girls of 10 standard students.



Interpretation:

From the above table it is shows 10th Girls students’ academic value 63.34 %, and 10th Boys students academic achievement value 36.66 %, In the basis of result we saw highest number of Girls students had academic achievements compare to the 10th Boys students.

Findings:

- From the study is evident that 50 % of students have average level of school environment.
- From the study it is evident that 46 % of the students have average level of academic achievement.

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- From the study it is evident that 39.51 % of the students have average level of adjustment.
- There is positive low and definite correlation exists between school environment and academic achievement.

Educational implication: In the study reveals that adjustment and school environment plays an major role in the achievement of students it was found that there is relationship between these variables. The findings of the present study have the following implication on the present educational context.

Conclusion: Student and teacher comfort is indicated as the most important aspect of any school environment. If students are comfortable, then learning becomes much easier. Being comfortable is a combination of several different factors; adequate usable space, noise control, lighting, temperature and climate control, and sanitation. The classroom is the most important area of a school because it is where students and teachers spend most of their time and where the learning process takes place. The following conditions help make the classroom a better place in which to learn. Lighting in classrooms must focus on the front of the classroom and over the student's desks. Glare from hard surfaces is distracting and should be avoided wherever possible. The effective lighting of schools has been related to high performance test scores time and again. Classes should be designed to accommodate students so that the number of students does not exceed 20. A lower density of students per classroom will increase teacher and student interaction and communication.

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