

Factors Affecting Academic Success -A Study on 9th Class Students of Rural and Urban Government Schools, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India

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Abstract:- Concentration, Memory, Friends, Health, Handwriting, Fears and phobias are some of the influencing factors of students' success. A total of 1165, 9th class students was participated from rural (594) and urban (571) schools, in and around Guntur Municipal Corporation. The Student's response was taken about six factors. The study found significant variation is between rural and urban students in relation to memory and handwriting. The high percentage of urban students revealed problem of health, handwriting and fears and phobias. High percentage of rural students facing recall problem in examinations.

Keywords:- Academic Success, rural and urban schools, concentration, memory, handwriting, fears and phobias.

I. INTRODUCTION

The academic success of a student depends on several factors. For ex. Level of concentration in the classroom, recall, friends nature, health problems, handwriting, fears and phobias, etc. Teachers shall record these factors and shall guide the students. Otherwise, these factors hinder the progress of a student. The present study was aimed at studying observation of these factors in 9th class Government school students (Rural and Urban) of the Guntur Municipal Corporation.

Mehralizadeh et al.,(2013) studied about the factors affecting student's concentration in the classroom. Learning assessment and neurocare center had suggested some management techniques to eliminate concentration difficulties (<https://www.lanc.org.uk>).

When the students find it difficult to write legibly, it affects their overall achievement in school mathematics and hence weakens their educational progress (Oche, 2014). Dinehart (2014) presented the importance of handwriting in early childhood education. Rogerson and Sco (2010) studied the effects of fear factor on learning environment. Attia et al., (2017) revealed the effect of technology on the student's concentration.

The present study was concentrated on the observation of the factors that are affecting the students.

II. METHODOLOGY

10 Zilla Parishad High schools (Two are girls' schools and others are coeducation) from Guntur rural villages and Seven municipal High schools were selected for the study. 9th class students were chosen as subjects. A total of 1165 students was participated and out of them 594 students were studying in rural schools and 571 in urban schools (Table 1). The response was taken from the following six questions;

- How much percent of time concentration in the classroom (<50% are >50%)?
- Are you able to recall and produce the prepared subject matter at least 75% on the examination?
- Whether your friends disturbing you in the classroom?
- Whether health problems disturbing your studies?
- Do you feel that your handwriting is poor (not freely readable)?
- 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.

Rural		Urban	
Place	Strength	Name	Strength
Chinakakani	56	Smt. Kasturiba (SK)	164
Namburu –girls'	21	Smt. Golusu Nanchamma Kondal Rao Girls (SGNKR)	89
Namburu	96	Sri Jalagam Rama Rao (SJRR)	125
Pedakakani	92	Smt. Kasu Sayamma (SKS)	94
Pedaparimi	92	Pattabhipuram (P)	83
Ponnekallu	78	Kaveti Sankar Rao (KSR)	73
Takkellapadu	47	Smt. Chebrolu Mahalakshmi Pullaiah (SCMP)	76
Tadikonda	97		
Tadikonda- girls'	57		
Venigalla	69		

Table 1:- Details of Schools and Strength

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.

Concentration: Comparatively the highest percentage of Chinakakani school students expressed concentration problem, i.e., they are unable to concentrate in the classroom (37.17%) followed by, Namburu (35.33%) and Pedakakani (34.64%). The problem is low in schools (5.71%) Namburu girl students (Figure 1a).

A. Rural Schools

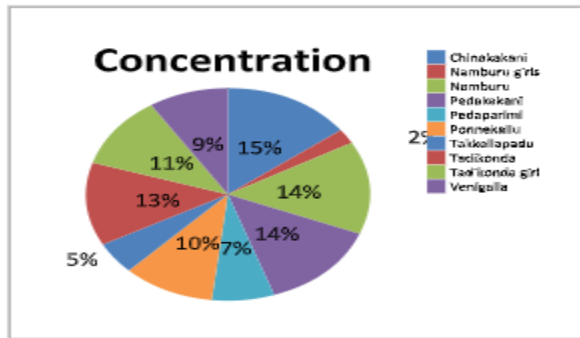
Hurdles	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Concentration	37.17	5.71	35.83	34.64	18.06	26.59	12.36	32.07	28.05	23.08
Memory	32.74	34.29	35.83	34.64	29.03	32.37	44.94	33.70	32.93	43.59
Friends	3.54	0.00	5.00	5.88	12.90	10.40	4.49	2.72	2.44	0.00
Health problem	5.31	2.86	3.33	2.61	7.10	4.62	6.74	4.89	10.98	5.13
Handwriting	12.39	22.86	12.50	13.07	15.48	10.40	19.10	16.30	7.32	21.79
Fears and Phobias	8.85	34.29	6.67	7.84	16.13	15.61	8.99	8.70	17.07	6.41
Others	0.00	0.00	0.83	1.67	1.29	0.00	3.37	1.63	1.22	0.00

TABLE 2- PERCENTAGE OF VARIOUS HURDLES -RURAL SCHOOL STUDENTS

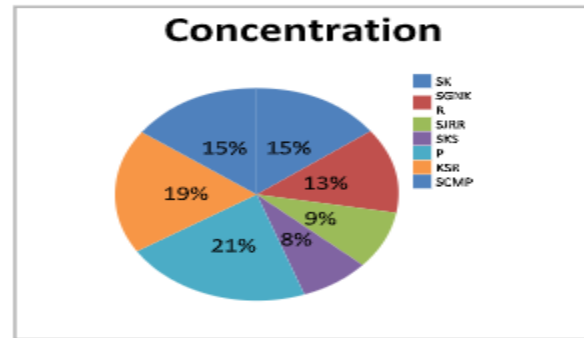
1-Chinakakani , 2- Namburu girls, 3- Namburu , 4- Pedakakani, 5- Pedaparimi, 6- Ponnekallu, 7- Takkellapadu, 8- Tadikonda, 9-Tadikonda girls, 10- Venigalla

Hurdles	SK	SGNKR	SJRR	SKS	P	KSR	SCMP
Concentration	29.37	25.56	17.39	15.79	42.50	37.50	29.73
Memory	27.39	18.89	0.00	26.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
Friends	7.26	1.11	8.15	9.09	7.50	11.25	6.76
Health Problem	6.93	17.78	18.48	6.22	9.38	8.75	8.11
Handwriting	17.16	21.11	33.15	22.97	24.38	23.75	35.14
Fears and Phobias	11.88	14.44	20.65	19.62	16.25	17.50	17.57
Others	0.00	1.11	2.17	0.00	0.00	1.25	2.70

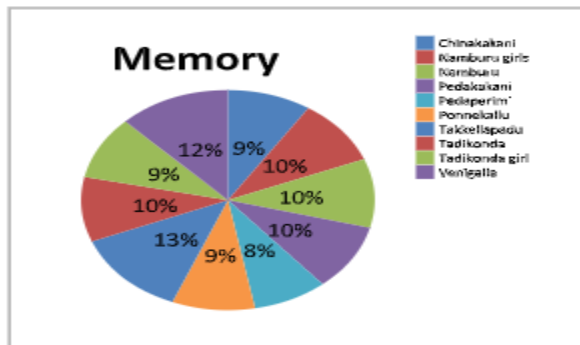
Table 3- Percentage of Various Hurdles - Urban School Students



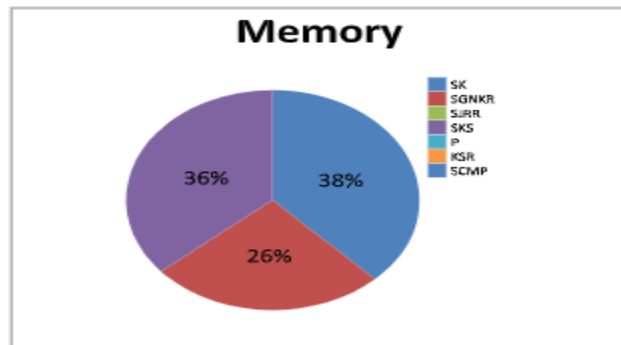
(1a)



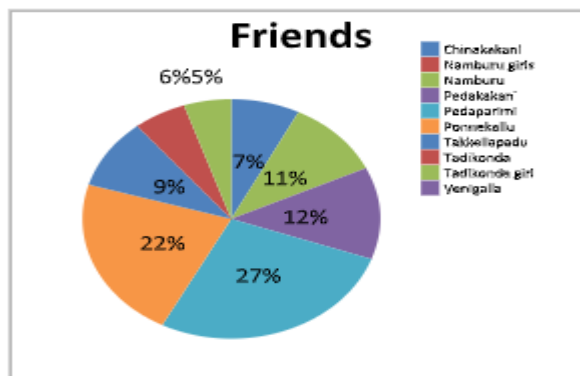
(2a)



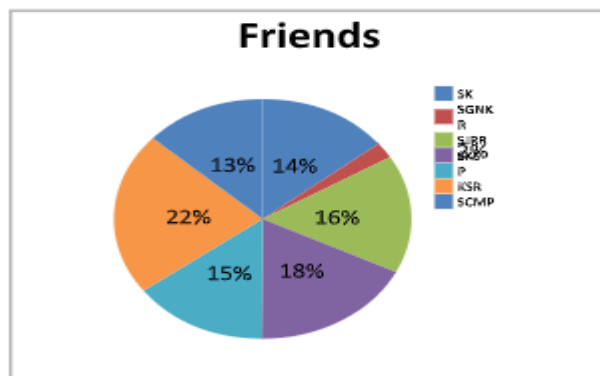
(1b)



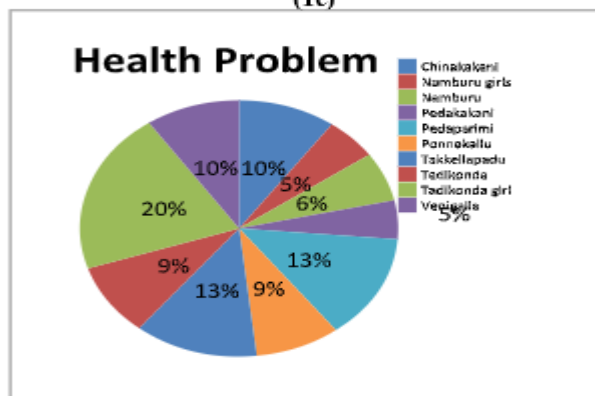
(2b)



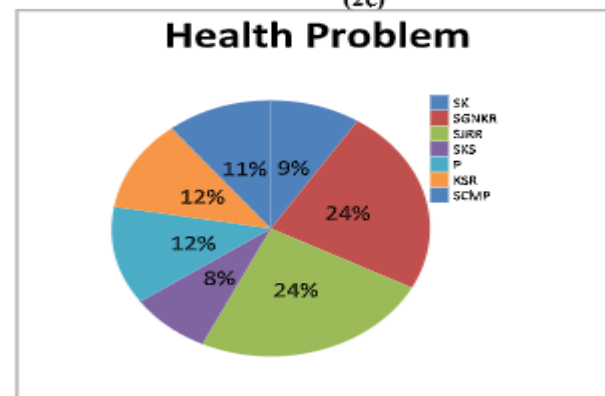
(1c)



(2c)



(1d)



(2d)

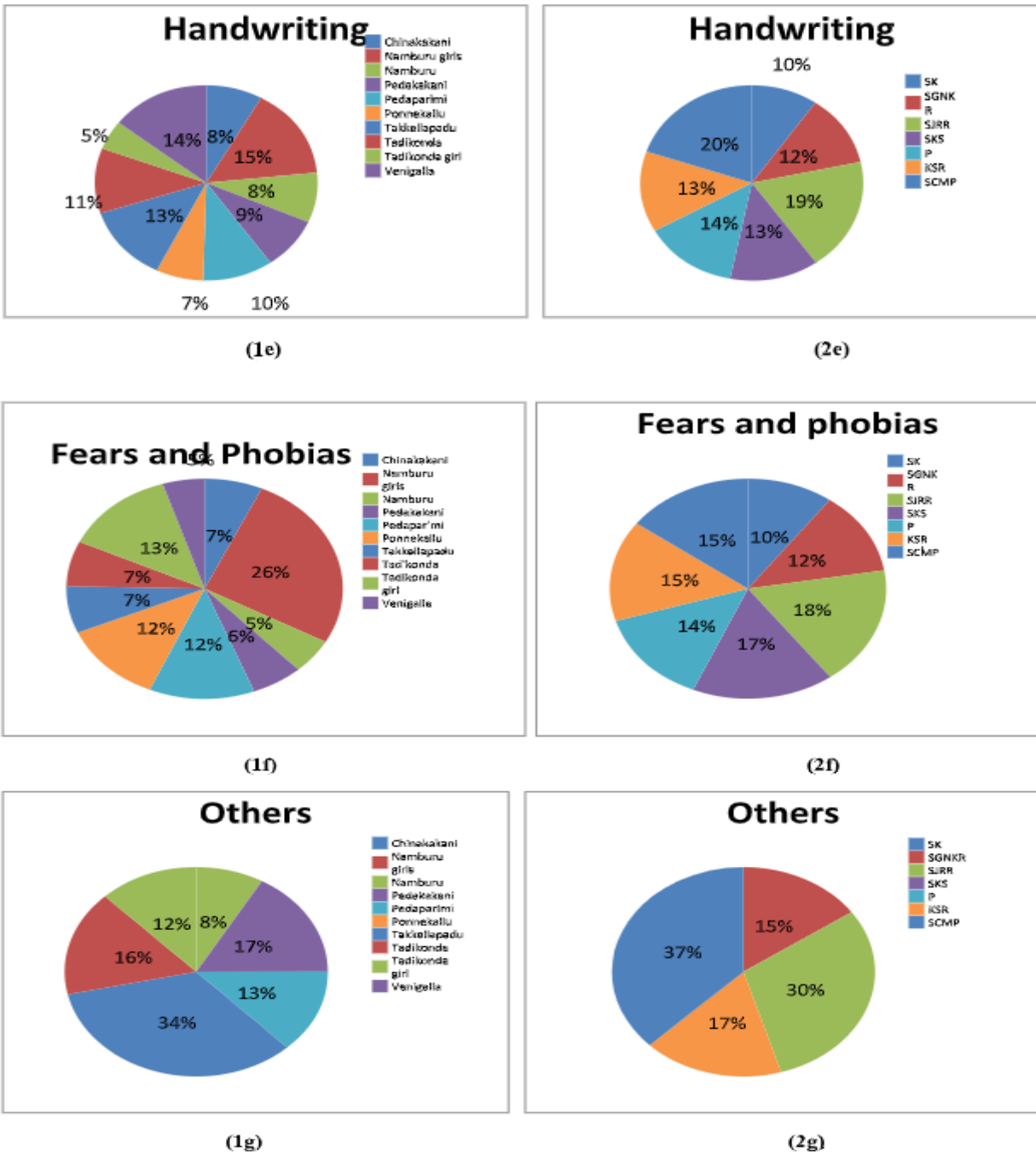


Fig 1 & 2:- Percent variation of factors-Rural and Urban Students

- Memory: 43.59% of Venigalla students revealed that they are unable to recall the subject matter in the exams (Figure 1b) followed by Namburu (35.83%). The lowest percentage was observed with Pedaparimi (29.03%) and Ponnekallu (32.37%).
- Friends: It is observed that the highest percent (12.90%) of Pedaparimi students felt that friends are disturbing them in studies and causing poor performance in exams (Figure 1c) followed by Ponnekallu (10.40%) and

Pedakakani (5.88%). The lowest percentage lies with Tadikonda girls (2.44%). No student from Namburu girls and Venigalla schools was opted friends.

- Health Problem: Highest percentage of students from Tadikonda girls' school is suffering from health problems and there is an impact on the studies. Health problems are low in Pedakakani schools (2.61%) followed by 2.86% of Namburu girls (Figure 1d).

- Handwriting: 22.86% of Namburu girl students felt that they are getting less marks due to poor handwriting followed by (21.79%) of Venigalla and(19.10%) of Takkellapadu. (Figure 1e).
- Fears and phobias: 34.29% of Namburu girls and 16.13% of Pedaparimi and 15.61% of Ponnekallu students suffering from fears, which are disturbing the studies. Very low percent of students, i.e., 6.41% of venigalla suffering from fears (Figure 1f).
- Others: (3.37%) of Takkellapadu (1.67%) of Pedakakani and 1.63% Tadikonda students expressed that they have some other problems for achieving good academic record other than the above(Figure 1l). No student from Chinakakani, Namburu girls, Ponnekallu and Venigalla was opted others.

B. Urban Schools

- Concentration: Comparatively the highest percentage of P school students expressed concentration problem, i.e., they are unable to concentrate in the classroom (42.50%) followed by, KSR (37.50%) and SCMP (29.73%). The problem is low in SKS school (15.79%) (Figure 2a).
- Memory: 27.39% of SK students revealed that they are unable to recall the subject matter in the exams (Figure 2b) followed by SKS (26.32%). The lowest percentage was observed with SGNKR (18.89%). No student from SJRR, P, KSR and SCMP was opted memory.
- Friends: It is observed that the highest percent (11.25%) of KSR students felt that friends are disturbing them in studies and causing poor performance in exams (Figure 2c) followed by SKS (9.09%) and SJRR (8.15%). The lowest percentage lies with the SGNKR school (1.11%).
- Health Problem: Highest percentage of students from SJRR school is suffering from health problems and there is an impact on the studies. Health problems are low in SKS schools (6.22%) followed by 6.93% of SK and 8.11% of SCMP (Figure 2d).
- Handwriting: 35.14% of SCMP students felt that they are getting less marks due to poor handwriting followed by (33.15%) of SJRR and 24.38% of P schools. (Figure 2e).
- Fears: 20.65% of SJRR and 19.62% of SKS and 17.57% of SCMP students suffering from fears, which are disturbing the studies. Very low percent of students, i.e., 11.88% of SK suffering from fears (Figure 2f).
- Others: (2.70%) of SCMP, and 2.17% of SJRR, students expressed that they have some other problems for achieving good academic record other than the

above(Figure 2l). No student from SK, SKS and P schools was opted others.

C. 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, health problems, handwriting and fears and phobias.

Recall problem was expressed by the high percentage of rural students (34.60%) compared to 14.09% of urban students (Table 4 and Figure 3). Health problems are more in urban school students (10.18%) than rural (5.25%). High percent of urban students (24.00%) pointed the handwriting problem compared to rural (14.30%). Fears and phobias are more in urban students (16.45%). The percentage is 11.59% in the case of rural students.

Factor	Rural	Urban
Concentration	27.50	27.00
Memory	34.60	14.09
Friends	5.75	7.55
Health Problem	5.25	10.18
Hand writing	14.30	24.00
Fears and Phobias	11.59	16.45
Others	1.02	0.73
Total	100	100

Table 4 Comparison between Rural and Urban Schools

IV. CONCLUSION

High percent of urban students reveal health problems, poor in handwriting and fears and phobias compared to rural students. Memory problem was expressed by more number of rural students. The Government shall arrange the counselors to guide the students to overcome the hurdles, those affect academic success.

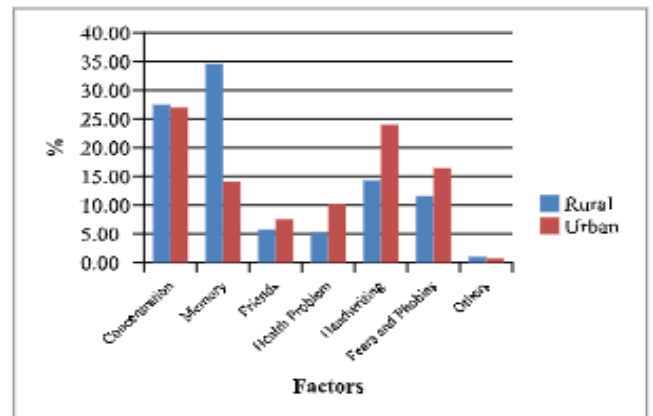


Fig 3:- Comparison of factors between Rural and Urban Students

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