Study of Social and Health Problems of Secondary School Girls in Relation to their Academic Achievement

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Introduction

Whatever is required in human life is the result of education. Education is a powerful tool, which has its impact on every walk of our life. The individuals’ character, personality, development of natural abilities, skills, habits and many other things of life depend upon education. Education must bring all round development of the child. In order to provide such type of education to the children, the school programme should run smoothly and effectively. But today the school is facing a lot of problem to functions smoothly. The problems which come in the way of smooth functioning of the school are many in number. Some of them are school problems, teacher problems office problems, administration problems, and students’ problems. Among these the problems of adolescent girls and boys are very critical and important. They not only disturb and affect the teachers as well as parents.

Adolescence is a fascinating period of life that marks the transition from a dependent child to becoming an independently functioning adult. Adolescence is a period in which a number of social problems crop up. The social contact of the person expands from infancy to maturity. As she/ He enter adolescence they become a part of the “Gang”. Adolescence is the stage of development which produces a number of problems for the person. These arise out of adjustment with family, school; associates of one own self and associate with other sex. It is said that adolescents are out of place socially .There is little doubt, so adolescent do lack in social skill considerable by adults.

The adolescence is the stage when interest in the other sex developed as a result of certain physical development, they do help each other but such help is tough with difficulties. If they
develop healthy relations, they are at happy position. If not then they may develop social problems and they will become mentally unhealthy.

Health is the state of physical, mental and social well being, it involves more than just the absence of disease. A truly healthy person not only feels food physically but also has a realistic outlook of life, and gets along well with other pupils. They phase many problems with their adjustments to the quality of life. They faces mental health problem. Physical health problems, which may effect on their achievement. Many adolescents are not happy with present education system, they expressed general concerns regarding lack of proper counseling and guidance, inferiority complex due to poverty, studies, difficulties, in adjusting with fellow students, difficulty in talking to teacher, examination fees, despair is not achieving stage of right. There are problems that are to be solved to create a better society. All these problems indirectly influences on the achievement of the students.

**Need of the study**

Period of adolescent brings a lot of changes such as physical, physiological, psychological, social, emotional, cultural and soon. Every stage has problems. Apart from this, society provides set of rules do’s and don’ts. They were irritated by unnecessary restrictions imposed on them. One side teacher treats adolescent as the problematic students sometimes teacher treats them as child and sometimes as adults. Many adolescents find that the solutions do not always come up to their expectations and thus there is a need for the study to know the problems that affect on their achievement.

**Objectives of the study**

- To compare the academic achievement of adolescent girls of Aided, Unaided, and Government secondary schools at Davanagere City.
- To compare the social problems of adolescent girls of secondary schools with their academic achievement
- To compare the health problems of adolescent girls of secondary schools with their academic achievement.
Scope of the study
The present study is confined to adolescent girls of secondary schools of Davanagere city.

Sample Design
Sample consisting of 1000 students from secondary schools of different type of management.

Hypothesis

- There is no significant difference between the academic achievement of adolescent girls of secondary school with respect to their social and health problems under the different types of management
- There is no significant difference between the academic achievement of adolescent girls of secondary school with respect to their low and high social problems
- There is no significant difference between the academic achievement of adolescent girls of secondary school with respect to their low and high health problems

Statistical analysis
Descriptive statistic, t-test and ANOVA have been used for findings.

Analysis

Table 1 - There is no significant difference between the type of management (Aided, unaided and Govt) with respect to their social, and health problems faced by adolescent girls of secondary schools.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>SV</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Ss</th>
<th>Ms</th>
<th>F-value</th>
<th>P-value</th>
<th>S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social problems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BM</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>4236.35</td>
<td>2213.17</td>
<td>8.19</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>257239.41</td>
<td>258.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>999</td>
<td></td>
<td>261465.77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health problems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BM</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>501.9810</td>
<td>250.99</td>
<td>6.79</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36832.05</td>
<td>36.94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>999</td>
<td></td>
<td>37334.03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total problems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BM</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>4965.40</td>
<td>2482.70</td>
<td>10.61</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>WM</td>
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<td></td>
<td>233189.71</td>
<td>233.89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>999</td>
<td></td>
<td>238155.11</td>
<td>233.89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1 : SV: Sources of variables
Ss: Sum of squares
Ms: Mean of squares
S: Significance
DF: Degrees of freedom

Note 2 : BM: Between Management
WM: With in Management
From the above Table conclusions have been drawn.

- The adolescent girls of secondary schools belong to different types of management differ significantly with respect to social problems ($F=8.1902, p<0.05$) at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means that, the adolescent girls belong to different types of management have different social problems.

- The adolescent girls of secondary schools belong to different types of management differ significantly with respect to health problems ($F=6.7940, p<0.05$) at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means that, the adolescent girls belong to different types of management have different health problems.

2). There is no significant difference between the academic achievement of adolescent girls of secondary school with respect to their low and high social problems.

To achieve this hypothesis t-test was applied.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>t-value</th>
<th>p-value</th>
<th>S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low social problem</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>77.0722</td>
<td>11.9710</td>
<td>28.6901</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High social problem</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>53.7092</td>
<td>13.5681</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above Table, we observed that, the adolescent girls of secondary schools have low and high social problems differ significantly with respect to academic achievement ($t=28.6901 p<0.05$) at 005 level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It means that, the girls of secondary schools with low social problems have higher academic achievement as compared to high problems with smaller academic achievement.

3). There is no significant difference between the academic achievement of adolescent girls of secondary school with respect to their low and high health problems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>t-value</th>
<th>p-value</th>
<th>S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low health problems</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>64.25</td>
<td>17.08</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>NS</td>
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<tr>
<td>High health problems</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>65.17</td>
<td>17.63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table, we observed that, the adolescent girls of secondary schools have low and high health problems differ significantly with respect to academic achievement ($t=0.85$...
0.8518, p<0.05) at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. It means that, the girls of secondary schools with low and high health problems have similar academic achievement.

**Major Findings of the study**

- There was a significant difference between types of management with respect to social and health problems.
- There was a significant difference between the academic achievement of adolescent girls of secondary school with respect to their low and high social problems.
- There was a significant difference between the academic achievement of adolescent girls of secondary school with respect to their low and high health problems.

**Conclusion**

This period is a very crucial, since these are the formative years in the life of an individual when major physical, psychological and behavioral changes takes place. This is also the period of preparation for under taking greater responsibilities including healthy responsible parental hood and future from a great human resource for the society. Hence it is very essential to know and solve these problems.

**Reference**

3. Dr. S.S. Mathur,"” Educational Psychology” , Publisher Vinod pustak Mandir.Agra.