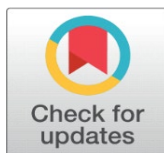
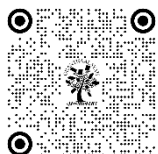


A STUDY OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN RELATION TO MENTAL ABILITY ADJUSTMENT OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This article has studied the academic ability of secondary school students in urban and rural areas. Differences in their academic ability have been studied. Because there is difference in educational availability in urban and rural areas. This affects the quality of education of the students living in this area. Education is the basic right of every human being. Good education is necessary to create a good future. It is a vital medium to enable everyone to reach their full potential. However, the disparity in educational attainment in urban and rural areas remains a challenge. Education provides individuals with the necessary skills and knowledge to improve their lives and contribute positively to society. However, there are significant differences in the quality and access to education between urban and rural areas. In line with this disparity, it is necessary to study the difference in educational ability of rural students due to the difference in education between urban and rural areas.



1. INTRODUCTION

This article has studied the academic ability of secondary school students in urban and rural areas. Differences in their academic ability have been studied. Because of there is difference in educational availability in urban and rural areas. Which is affects the quality of education of the students living in this area. Education is the basic right of every human being. Good education is necessary to create a good future. It is a vital medium to enable everyone to reach their full potential. However, the disparity in educational attainment in urban and rural areas remains a challenge. Education provides individuals with the necessary skills and knowledge to improve their lives and contribute positively to society. However, there are significant differences in the quality and access to education between urban and rural areas. In line

with this disparity, it is necessary to study the difference in educational ability of rural students due to the difference in education between urban and rural areas.

Psychological science is used to promote academic achievement for all students. Mental ability refers to a person's ability in various areas. Mental ability is a term used to describe a person's way of learning and remembering information, recognizing concepts and their reactions, thereby helping to enhance students' academic ability. School-related problems reduce students' motivation to actually study. Rural-urban mentality is also becoming a big problem. It has been studied through the present article.

Adjustment: Adjustment means adaption to physical environment as well as to social demands. It is the ways and means of an individual's adaptation to his self and his environment.

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Psychological problems can affect a student's energy level, concentration, confidence, and mental capacity to learn. Which is hinders their academic performance. Rural-urban mentality is also becoming a big problem. Many students report that mental problems interfere with their studies.

3. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- Academic achievement in relation to mental ability adjustment of secondary school students
- To study the Academic Achievement of secondary school students of Rural and urban area of Bidar district

4. STATEMENT OF HYPOTHESIS

- There is no significant difference in Emotional Adjustment ability of Secondary School Students with regard to their living residents of Rural and urban area

5. METHODOLOGY

The present study was experimental in nature and conducted in two stages first one is for attention tool development and in the second stage experiment was conducted. To compare the Secondary School Students with regard to their living residents of Rural and urban area mean Attention scores of students taught through mind mapping strategy. For this purpose, 40 Secondary School Students were selected. The idea mapping instructional technique was assigned to the individuals at random for the objectives of the study. This study included an experimental group group that was taught using a more traditional teacher-centered approach. ANOVA and ANCOVA were used to examine the data descriptively and inferentially. The level of significance was set at 0.05 and the level of confidence at 0.01.

Table 1

Distribution of Sample

Sr. No.	Level	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Emotional Adjustment ability of Secondary School Students	20	20	40

Thus, the sample so selected was administered with the personality inventory and the other psychosocial scales like self-concept, energy level, concentration, confidence, and mental capacity to learn. This is done to examine the difference between the sample subgroups on psychosocial factors and subsequently the sample was categorized based on the scores on psychosocial factors to assess influence of independent factors on the educational performance of the respondents.

Table 2

Study of Area difference in Adjustment of Secondary School Students Rural and urban area of Bidar district

Area diff	High SC	Low SC	t-value	Std. Error Difference
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					P- value
Rural	M	72.6	71.0	01.70	0.624
	SD	9.65	9.46		
	N	27.59	26.50		
Urban	M	74.2	75.62	01.80	
	SD	12.05	11.10		
	N	26.90	27.30		

Significant at 0.05 levels

Table -1.2 presents the data of two different group respondents in respect of Rural and urban areas of Bidar district a psychological variable. Both group respondents (40) are divided into two categories.

6. RESULTS

T-Test showing that the p-value (0.624) is greater than 0.05 level of significant. So, the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence it is concluded that there are no significant differences in Emotional Adjustment ability of higher secondary school students with respect to Area.

7. SALIENT OBSERVATIONS

The difference in educational ability between urban and rural students lies in the educational facilities available to them. Not in terms of their mind and intellect. This difference is due to their surroundings, learning ability, infrastructure, skills and availability of various facilities.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

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