



Factors Affecting Academic Achievement of Higher Primary School Students

Research scholar :- Sharabayya Swami

Dravidian University , Kuppam

ABSTRACT

Education, in its broadest sense, may be defined as a process designed to inculcate the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to enable individuals to cope effectively with their environment. Its primary purpose is to foster and promote the fullest individual self realization for all people.

The desire of success is derived from individual's concept of himself and in terms of the meaning of various incentives as they spell success and failure in the eye of others. Thus, a child who seem himself as top ranking, as scholars, may set as his goal the attainment of the highest grade in the class.

KEYWORDS:

Education, Academic, Knowledge

INTRODUCTION

Level of aspiration is the estimation of an individual's ability for his future performance on the strength of his past experience his ability and capacity, the efforts that he can make towards attaining the goal are consequences



of his past experience, whether failure-oriented or success oriented level of efforts made by him in that direction, and his capacity to pursue the goal.

Education is the most important invention of mankind. It is more important than his invention of tools, machines, spacecraft, medicine, weapons, and even language because language too was the product of education. Man without education would still be living just like an animal. It is education, which transformed man from a mere two legged animal into human beings. It helps him to behave like a man and prevents him from behaving like an animal.

The word education is like a diamond which appears to be of a different color when seen from different angles. It is basic to any civilization. For social survival, the reproduction cycle and nutrition are essential to biological evolution. Education of man does not begin at school, it begins at birth. It ends not when he graduates from the university but at his death. Hence education is a life long process.

Any modification brought about in the behavior of an individual as a result of his interaction with the environment constitutes learning. The concept of education is dynamic. It has passed through many ages and stages in the process of evolution and at every stage it has had a different meaning according to the then existing social conditions.



The concept of education is still in the process of evolution and this process will never come to an end. Emerging time will always demand a revision of the prevailing educational ideals. From the time immemorial education was considered to be the means of getting knowledge. Education is rightly regarded as the key to national prosperity and welfare and it is one of most important forms of national investment throughout the ages and in all the parts of the world.

There are many factors in the lives of today's children that operate against their developing a positive, substantive, and internal sense of the importance of achievement. The lack of a system that has worked for such achievement in the lives of many of their parents and community members, and the obtrusive presence of get-rich-quick models in the culture of the streets, are factors that strongly mediate against our young people in this regard. Notwithstanding, the meaning of achievement for young learners is especially important now.

The level of academic skills necessary for successful entry into today's job market, with or without a college education, has risen to the point that a focus on achieving academic success is necessary for all students throughout each and every year of schooling from pre-kindergarten to 12th grade. This critical condition underscores the importance of developing, or redeveloping, a culture of achievement.



In such a culture, learning, progressing academically, and working steadily and purposefully in school is seen as the standard pattern of behavior for students in elementary and secondary school and beyond. For this to happen, kids have to "get it"-that is, there must be a substantive meaning of achievement that they understand and believe to the extent that it becomes the primary piece of their motivation to do well academically. This motivated desire can then result in performance that is reinforced in the school, the home, and the community until it becomes the guiding pattern of a child's life.

FACTORS AFFECTING ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

In this modern age achievement is considered to be a key factor for personal and social progress. The whole system of education revolves round academic achievements of students in the school. Children do not find any interest in learning school subjects. The school learning of a child depends on various physiological, psychological, socio-cultural and economic factors. Individual differences result in diversity among students in their academic achievement and studies have shown general mental ability as a major factor in determining achievement.



But apart from the general mental ability other factors such as personality traits like interest, achievement –motivation etc are also the determinants of education.

Motivation is always considered as a central factor in academic achievement. Achievement is a task oriented behaviour that allows the individual's performance to be evaluated according to some internally or externally imposed criterion that involves the individual in competing with others or with some standard of excellence.

It is a consistent striving force of an individual to achieve success to certain standard of excellence in the competing situation. The students form self concept, values and beliefs about their abilities at a young age at school. The development of early academic achievement motivation has significant implications for later academic careers.

The proper diagnosis of their educational backwardness and corrective treatment are also necessary ingredients of a sound educational program for the deprived, tribal and rural student-population in comparison to other socially disadvantaged group. In the present complex world a certain educational qualification does not guarantee success in life.

To be a successful human being, everybody needs a conducive environment with a human touch for continuous growth and success. Therefore, the role of Achievement Motivation for higher Academic



Achievement is not only essential for tribal and non-tribal students; it is a must for one and all for effective and worthy living.

Academic and Administrative Audit (AAA) is a system to control and maintain high standards in the field of Higher Education. It is playing vital role in providing quality education to the learners all over the world. In addition to the developed countries, even the developing as well as underdeveloped countries, are now-a-days coming forward in opting the AAA. It is a continuous process of self-introspection for the better growth of the institution. The present paper proposes to focus on the role and significance of AAA in the present day globalized Indian academia. Academic Audit is a mechanism to examine and enhance the quality of academic aspects of institutes of Higher Education.

Defining Academic Audit B. L. Gupta states that, “it is a systematic and scientific process of designing, implementing, monitoring and reviewing the quality of academic systems, i. e. inputs, processes and outputs. ... It emphasizes on reviewing the performance of the academic inputs with respect to quality assurance.

M. Rajendran defines Administrative Audit as “A method of assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the operating system of the administrative procedures, policies, decision-making authorities and functionaries, strategies, process, feedback, control mechanism and so on. The AA would



certainly make the functionaries to ascertain the strength and weakness of the operating system in general and pin out the areas in particular, and to ascertain where the function is stagnated and affected, and where special attention is required along with man and material resources.”

As per the guidelines of University Grants Commission, the apex body on Higher Education in the country the task of AAA is assigned to an independent institution established by Ministry of HRD in called as National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). UGC has made NAAC evaluation as mandatory for HEs in India. Though NAAC is located at Bangaluru its reach is nationwide since it is the only authority responsible for assessment and accreditation of Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) in India. It has developed its own system of assessing the quality of education provided by the HEIs. It evaluates the performance of the institute that opts for evaluation on the basis of past and present contribution of the HEIs with a fixed scale common for all the HEIs in India.

Academic standards set by particular institution are called as the benchmarks of the institution about the quality it provides. In academic institutes they are always defined by student achievements. The main aspects of it are - the acquisition of knowledge, the development of capability and the exercise of intellectual skills by students. It is applicable



to all disciplines and reflects the expectations established by institutions as well as the academic requirements and competencies associated with individual courses and programs.

DISCUSSION

Quality in higher education yields into qualitative human resource. The competent human resource can bring all round development in any economy. India; being the largest democratic state in the world and a fastest developing nation requires competent and skillful human resource to compete with developed countries. However, it is the prime duty of the Indian Universities and Colleges to attempt a change into creation of skillful and competent human resource. All such changes are the results of a visionary academic leadership, continuous academic audit and continuous accreditation and re-accreditation of higher educational institutions across the country.

The country requires skill oriented and market need based curriculum which can produce competent and skillful human resource for the better future. It is obvious that all the developed economy and technology are driven and keen to produce efficient and intellectual human resource as per the nation's requirement. Thus, India has also set up targets for itself in the form of vision 2020 to produce more skill based and self-reliable



human resource. Through University Grants Commission (UGC) it has been tried to implement such innovative courses by setting up Carrier Oriented Courses, Bachelor of Vocational Courses (B.Voc.) and Community Colleges from the last three years.

The UGC has recently announced the scheme for establishment of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay KAUSHALS across India to mobilize the skill based education. Keeping in mind, it is very difficult for those colleges running traditional or non-professional courses to sustain themselves in the near future. Therefore, the role of a principal becomes very crucial in this regards. The principal is not-only an administrator but an academician, a leader, a motivator, a coordinator and an energy source for the students, teachers and other staff. Thus it is essential to focus upon the role of principal in college development in the changing the scenario of higher education.

The quality issues regarding higher education have emerged in the past few years. The quality of higher education is based on four foundations: relevance of curriculum, accountability of the institutions, efficiency of the stake holders and equity in higher education. As these contribute in a larger manner to the world population, it is our duty to create an education system which can sustain this increasing population and at the same time can actually manage to improve the quality of living of the people. The



entry of private universities, private colleges and International Institutes of higher studies, is challenging for the traditional colleges to have a fair competition with such institutions.

The higher education in India is conducted mainly through universities and their affiliated colleges. However, some institutions of national importance are also established to provide specialized education in management, science and technology. Though, the quantitative growth is satisfactory but it doesn't signify the qualitative development in the country.

Globalization has forced the academic community to undertake quality improvement strategies. Explosion of knowledge has posed a great challenge before the education system, especially the higher education system. Without higher education national development and economic prosperity will be the matter of hallucination. Quality in higher education is a multidimensional concept which will embrace all its functions and activities. Throughout the ages we have concentrated on quantity based education. Instilling excellence and quality in higher education, paves way to many questions. Higher education system should be based on modern and scientific methods and measures to suit our national needs and aspirations. The state of higher education in India is far from satisfactory



as the standards are deteriorating. So, quality assurance in higher education has become a global issue.

Higher Educational institution is a place for the development of students. Hence the activities related to the academic aspects are very important. But there are many concerns regarding changing curriculum designs, changing examination pattern and changing teaching methods which require a great amount of flexibility in the implementation of policy.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Academic and Administrative Audit gives a standard system based on parameters for Quality education. Quality enhancement is defined in terms of institutional policies, procedures and activities that are designed to promote the learning experience and learning outcomes of students and also contribute to the enrichment of the curriculum. The approach to enhancement will involve an institutional assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of current academic practice and the identification of potential areas for improvement. It may also reflect the particular mission and strategic priorities of institutions, where enhancement is seen in terms of a strategy for driving change and promoting student achievement and capabilities. Hence it is concluded that there is a dire need to pay proper attention to institutional strategies and policies for global engagements,



extending the experience and aspirations of students to participate in an increasingly global community.

The most important aspect of higher education is related to research activity but there is no revolutionary change due to the lack of proper policy of the university in consonance to the modern social system. The teachers should generate new knowledge and share it with their professional peers and students. Creating an environment to enter into the entrepreneurship among the students to pursue creative and innovative venture is essential. Research and extension work must be encouraged to help teachers and students bring new ideas and make present activities more realistic. The teachers are also found not so serious about the research activity. The academic audit functions to shed light on the quality of the research work and its relevance to the social problem of the contemporary society.

CONCLUSION

The quantitative growth of higher education from the last six decades may be showing increasing trend but in reality it is not sufficient. The population of the country is increasing day by day, thus the population of youth between the age group of 18 to 25 is also increasing rapidly. It contributes to nearly 25% of the total population (250 Million) but, the



number of students enrolling in higher education is more 19% of this population.

It creates a paradox in the demand and supply of higher education in India. Thus, the Government along with all the higher educational institutions should focus on both, quantity and quality. The National Knowledge Commission (2005) also recommended to Central Government to establish more than 1500 universities in India and reduce the burden of affiliation on the existing universities. However, this scenario poses great challenges before the academic leaders as to enhance and sustain the quality in higher education.

REFERENCES

1. A Report of FICCI on Higher Education in India: Vision 2030, Published in 2013.
2. Academic Principles and Regulations, Leeds Beckett University (2015).
3. Corcoran, Amanda, et. al, The Principal's Role in Successful Schools: The Principal's Role in Successful Schools, The Wallace Foundation, September 2013.



4. D'souza, Jacob, Role of Principal Leadership in Increasing Teacher Retention: Creating a Supportive Environment, IJHER, February 2014.
5. Dorairaj, Joseph A., Academic Audit: The Gateway of Excellence, University News, Vol. No. 54(12) March 21-27, 2016.
6. Dr. C. Rangarajan, Former Governor of Andhr Pradesh, Convocation Speech, S.R.T.M. University, Nanded, (M.S.), March, 2011.
7. Habeggerv, Shelly, The Principal's Role in Successful Schools, Principal, September/October, 2010.
8. Kurup, M.R., Role of IQAC in Colleges and Universities, University News, Vol. No. 54(43), Oct. 24-30, 2016.
9. Mednick, Amy, The Principal's New Role: Creating a Community of Leaders, center for Collaborative education volume 4, number 1 Fall 2013
10. Mukund Pondhe (2016), Autonomy as a Structural Solution for Quality Improvement in Teacher Education, IJERS. Vol. 1 issue V, Jan-Feb, 2016 Pp 327-333.