



ACADEMIC SELF-IMAGE OF SSC BOARD STUDENTS AND NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OPEN SCHOOLING (NIOS) STUDENTS

Cindrella D'Mello, Ph. D.

Assistant Professor, St.Teresa's Institute of Education, Mumbai

Abstract

The present study aimed at comparing academic self image of the students on the basis of their school type and gender. Descriptive-comparative method was used. Data was collected from 504 students of 10th standard studying in SSC board schools and National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS). Descriptive and inferential analysis techniques were used. Academic Self-Image of SSC board students was found to be higher than the NIOS students. Academic Self Image of the boys attending SSC board schools was higher than the boys attending NIOS. There was no significant difference in the Academic Self Image of the girls attending SSC board schools and girls attending NIOS.



[Scholarly Research Journal's](http://www.srjis.com) is licensed Based on a work at www.srjis.com

INTRODUCTION

In every civilized society men and women believe that education is compulsory and necessary for individual. Every parent tries to provide the possible kind of education to his children. What is this Education? The word Education has its origin in the Latin word 'Educatum', itself composed of two words, 'E' and 'Duco'. 'E' implies a progress from inward to outward while 'Duco' means developing or progressing. In its most literal sense, therefore, Education means becoming developed or progressing from inside to outside. Education, thus is the process of developing the inner abilities and powers of an individual.

The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) formerly known as National Open School (NOS). Established as an autonomous institution under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India in 1989. NIOS mainly caters to the educational needs of the out of school children in general and those belonging to school drop-outs and socially and economical backward section of the learner population. It started with Academic courses at Secondary at Senior Secondary levels. However, the concept of open schooling has changed considerably in the last few years. The system is becoming more sensitive to the occupational and life related needs of learners. Today the focus of the National Institute of Open Schooling covers right from the elementary education to courses at the predegree level, both academic

and vocational. NIOS has shown a steady growth in student enrolment, number of courses and study centers.

NIOS is also gearing up for making a significant contribution in India's efforts for Universal Elementary Education by stressing on its foundation courses and linking up with Non-formal Education and Alternative Schooling system operating in the country. It uses new technologies for training and teaching purpose mainly to increase access and ensure quality. The NIOS is making a significant contribution in the field of school education in India and abroad so that the dream of Life Long Education for All is realized.

Today different boards are their best to give the best possible education to their students in order to survive and shine in this competitive world. But the question arises is that is there any difference in the input given by different boards and so in the outcomes. Researcher is keen to find out the difference in the characteristics of students studying in the SSC board schools and NIOS.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

1. ACADEMIC SELF IMAGE

Academic self image refers to perception of one's own ability to fulfill the academic demands.

AIMS OF THE STUDY

- i. To study the Academic Self Image of the students studying in SSC board schools and NIOS.
- ii. To compare the Academic Self Image of the students studying in SSC board schools and NIOS.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Objectives of the study refer to what the researcher specially proposes to do in the course of the study and are given as follows-

1. To study characteristics of students in terms of Academic Self Image of
 - a. Total sample of students studying in SSC board schools and NIOS.
 - b. Students studying in SSC board schools and NIOS on the basis of their gender.
2. To compare the characteristics of students in terms of Academic Self Image of
 - a. Total sample of students studying in SSC board schools and NIOS.
 - b. Students studying in SSC board schools and NIOS on the basis of their gender.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. There is no significant difference in the Academic Self Image of the
 - a. SSC board students and NIOS students.
 - b. SSC board boys and NIOS boys.
 - c. SSC board girls and NIOS girls.
 - d. SSC board boys and SSC board girls.
 - e. NIOS boys and NIOS girls.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The study undertaken by the researcher makes use of descriptive-comparative method. Comparison has been made between the SSC board students and NIOS students on the basis of their school type and gender wise. The comparison is done by studying the achievement-motivation of the SSC board students and NIOS students.

SAMPLING

Researcher has used stratified Random sampling technique for this research.

DATA COLLECTION

Researcher has collected data from total 504 students studying in SSC board schools and NIOS. Data has been collected from 10th standard students.

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

Researcher has used Descriptive and Inferential Analysis techniques. Measures of Central Tendency such as Mean, Median, Mode and Standard Deviation and Measures of Variability such as Kurtosis and Skewness are used in the present study. t-test is used to find out the difference between two groups namely SSC school students and NIOS students.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

There is a significant difference in the Academic Self-Image of the students attending SSC board schools and NIOS. (Calculated t-value =3.92 > Table value = 2.59, S at 0.01 Level) Since the mean of the students attending SSC board schools is greater than the students attending NIOS the Academic Self-Image of the students attending SSC board schools is higher than the students attending NIOS .

There is a significant difference in the Academic self-Image of the boys attending SSC board schools and NIOS. (Calculated t-value = 2.74 > Table value = 2.59, S at 0.01 Level) Since the mean of the boys attending SSC board schools is greater than the boys attending

NIOS the Academic Self-Image of the boys attending SSC board schools is higher than the boys attending NIOS.

There is no significant difference in the Academic Self-Image of the girls attending SSC board schools and NIOS. (Calculated t-value = 0.18 < Table value = 2.60, NS at 0.01 Level) There is no significant difference in the Academic Self-Image of the girls attending SSC board schools and NIOS.

There is a significant difference in the Academic Self-Image of the students attending SSC board schools on the basis of their gender. (Calculated t-value = 2.74 > Table value = 2.59, S at 0.01 Level) Since the mean of the boys attending SSC board schools is greater than the girls attending SSC board schools the Academic Self-Image of the boys attending SSC board schools is higher than the girls attending SSC board schools

There is no significant difference in the Academic Self-Image of the students attending NIOS on the basis of their gender. (Calculated t-value = 1.51 < Table value = 2.60, NS at 0.01 Level) There is no significant difference in the Academic Self-Image of the boys and girls attending NIOS.

CONCLUSION

Academic Self Image of the students attending SSC board schools is higher than the students attending NIOS. This could be because SSC board students were doing well in their studies, expressing their views well in the classroom, submitting assignments in time, trying their best to please their teachers and eager to answer questions asked by the teacher. Whereas NIOS students were found not finishing any work given in the class, unable to change themselves for better study habits, confused with their prospect.

Whereas the difference in the Academic Self-Image of the boys attending SSC board schools and the boys attending NIOS is concern, the Academic Self Image of the boys attending SSC board schools is higher than the boys attending NIOS. This could be because SSC board boys were found thinking that they have bright future, facing exams without any fear, deciding for their career on their own and were sure of their success. NIOS students were afraid of exams and always felt dejected after annual results. It was found that teachers discourage students when the students approach them.

As far as the difference in the Academic Self-Image of the girls attending SSC board schools and the girls attending NIOS is concern, there is no significant difference in the Academic Self Image of the girls attending SSC board schools and the girls attending NIOS.

This could be because the girls attending SSC board schools and the girls attending NIOS were doing well in their studies. Their parents were happy with their progress in the academics. They were giving enough time to their studies and were working hard for good results.

Whereas the difference in the Academic Self-Image of the students attending SSC board schools on the basis of their gender is concern, the Academic Self-Image of the boys attending the SSC board schools is higher than the girls attending SSC board schools. This could be because SSC board boys were doing well in their studies, expressing their views well in the classroom, and eager to answer questions asked by the teacher. They were found thinking that they have bright future, deciding for their career on their own and were sure of their success.

As far as the difference in the Academic Self-Image of the students attending NIOS on the basis of their gender is concern, there is no significant difference in the Academic Self-Image of the students attending NIOS on the basis of their gender.

Whereas NIOS girls as well as boys were found not finishing any work given in the class, unable to change themselves for better study habits, confused with their prospect. They were afraid of exams and always felt dejected after annual results. It was found that teachers discourage students when the students approach them.

REFERENCES

- Best, J. and Kahn, J. *Research in Education*. 7th Ed. (2003). Prentice Hall of India Pvt Ltd. New Delhi.
- Buch, M.B. (Ed). (1997). *Fifth Survey of Research in Education*. Vol-I New Delhi. NCERT.
- Buch, M.B. (Ed). (1988-92). *Fifth Survey of Research in Education*. Volume II New Delhi, NCERT.
- Garrett, H.E. and Woodworth, R.S. (1980). *Statistics in Psychology and Education*. Mumbai: Vakils, Ferrer and Simons Ltd.
- Kothari, C.R., (1989). *Research Methodology – Methods and Techniques*. Published by Wiley Eastern Ltd. Delhi.
- Koul, L., (1997). *Methodology of Educational Research*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing. Pvt Ltd.
- Saxena, N. R. , Mishra , B . K . , Mohanti , R . K . , *Fundamentals Of Educational Research* .