International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Indían Streams Research Journal

Executive Editor Ashok Yakkaldevi Editor-in-Chief H.N.Jagtap

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

Indian Streams Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board.Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

Regional Editor

Dr. T. Manichander

Mr. Dikonda Govardhan Krushanahari Professor and Researcher, Rayat shikshan sanstha's, Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur.

International Advisory Board

Kamani Perera Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka

Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya

Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania

Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania

Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur

Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea, Romania

Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken

Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney

Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania

Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil

George - Calin SERITAN Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi

Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri

Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences[PK]

Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania

Ilie Pintea, Spiru Haret University, Romania

Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA

.....More

Editorial Board

Iresh Swami Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh, Ratnagiri, MS India Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur

R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University, Solapur

Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel

Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University,Kolhapur

Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai

Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune

Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play, Meerut(U.P.) N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur

Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune

K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia

Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain

Alka Darshan Shrivastava G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar

Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director, Hyderabad AP India.

S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad

Sonal Singh, Vikram University, Ujjain Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur

R. R. Yalikar Director Managment Institute, Solapur

Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU, Nashik

S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai

Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore

S.KANNAN Annamalai University, TN

Satish Kumar Kalhotra Maulana Azad National Urdu University

Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.oldisrj.lbp.world

ISSN No.2230-7850

Welcome to ISRJ



ISRF Indian Streams Research Journal



AN ANALYTICAL ENQUIRY OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS AND ITS IMPACT OF **GENERAL HEALTH**

S. Chandran¹ and Dr. K. V. Jeevarathna²

¹Ph.D Research Scholar, Department of Education, Karpagam University, Coimbatore.

²Professor & Head, Department of Education, Karpagam University, Coimbatore.

ABSTRACT:

he social and word related status in adulthood and the wellbeing status all through life are generally dictated by accomplishment in school and the times of tutoring. Among the school kids, scholastic achievement, wellbeing status, and hazard practices, consistently reliant. Poor school execution is related with wellbeing bargaining practices, physical, mental, and passionate issues. School execution is additionally traded off by poor sustenance, substance mishandle, inactive conduct, brutality, wretchedness, and selfdestructive contemplations. This negative cycle, built up amid the school years, has extensive effect on progress and efficiency in the general public. The present investigation is spellbinding by nature. The present examination is led for 30 secondary school understudies from ER Hr. Sec School, Trichy. The information gathered through all around planned survey which is broke down by utilizing SPSS bundle to get productive outcomes. The



examination incorporates pre-test and post-trial of the scholastic accomplishments with reference to their general wellbeing. The specialist proposes that school administration may step up and execute systems to enhance general soundness of the understudies. School executing techniques help the understudies. Be solid by taking sound sustenances and be physically dynamic. It can diminish the rates of the understudies' truancy, less behavioral issues and higher accomplishments.

Key Words: General health, Academic achievements, Social dysfunction.

INTRODUCTION

The academic achievements address the aftereffect of the execution that shows how much a man accomplishes specific targets that are the point of convergence of activities in instructional conditions, especially in school, school, and school. The school preparing generally describes mental goals that either apply over different branches of information (e.g., fundamental thinking) or fuse the securing of learning and cognizance in a specific academic territory. Along these lines, the academic achievements should be considered as a multifaceted form that contains differing territories of learning in light of the way that, the field of the educational achievements are is wide and covers a wide grouping of enlightening outcomes, the importance of educational achievement depends upon the markers used to check it. The criteria that demonstrate the scholastic accomplishments are extremely broad pointers, for example, procedural and revelatory learning procured in an instructive framework, more curricularbased criteria, for example, levels or execution on an instructive

AN ANALYTICAL ENQUIRY OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS AND ITS IMPACT OF GENERAL HEALTH

accomplishment test, and aggregate markers of scholarly accomplishment, for example, instructive degrees and declarations. All criteria speak to scholarly undertakings and in this manner, pretty much, reflect the scholarly limit of a man. In created social orders, scholarly accomplishment assumes a critical part in each individual life.

The potential for wellbeing to enhance psychological capacity, learning and the scholastic accomplishments in youngsters gets consideration by the specialists and the approach creators. It is broadly acknowledged that wellbeing and prosperity are fundamental components for powerful learning and the other way around, Education is a solid indicator of stable wellbeing and personal satisfaction in various populaces, settings, and time. Be that as it may, the way routes through which training drives better wellbeing and deep rooted hope are not unmistakably comprehended. It is broadly held, in any case, that instruction, wellbeing, and social results are firmly related. Social and word related status in adulthood and wellbeing status all through life are to a great extent dictated by achievement in school and the times of tutoring. Among the school kids, scholastic achievement, wellbeing status, and hazard practices are consistently related. Poor school execution is related with wellbeing bargaining practices, and physical, mental, and passionate issues. School execution is likewise traded off by poor nourishment, substance mishandle, inactive conduct, viciousness, sadness, and self-destructive considerations. This negative cycle, set up amid the school years, has substantial effect on future achievement and efficiency in the general public.

World Health Organization (WHO) characterizes the "Wellbeing" as a condition of finish physical, mental, and social prosperity and not only the nonattendance of infection. There are a few viable factors on wellbeing state including: salary and societal position, medicinal services administrations, physical conditions, social situations, training and education, sexual orientation, individual wellbeing works on, adapting aptitudes and sound kid improvement. Among them, sexual orientation, ethnicity and age are accounted for as the best factors on wellbeing status. Along these lines, a few investigations are assessed by the wellbeing status of this age gathering. To be sure, wellbeing status of every understudy has a critical part in learning capacity. Numerous inquires about are assessing the connection between general wellbeing and understudies' execution.

It is contended that wellbeing is a critical factor for scholastic accomplishment at school instruction. Schools, wellbeing organizations, guardians, and groups share a shared objective of supporting the connection between adhering to a good diet, physical action, and enhanced scholastic accomplishment of youngsters and youths. Confirmation demonstrates that the soundness of understudies is connected to their scholastic accomplishment.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

o To survey the scholastic exhibitions of the chose understudies in English dialect

o To think about the relationship between general soundness of the understudies and their scholastic exhibitions.

o To give appropriate proposals to enhance the understudies general wellbeing and scholarly accomplishment.

METHODOLOGY

The present investigation is enlightening by nature. The present investigation is directed on 30 secondary school understudies from ER Hr. Sec School, Trichy. The information gathered through all around composed poll and broke down by SPSS bundle. The investigation incorporates pre and post - tried of the scholarly accomplishments with reference to their general wellbeing. The test is led to survey the scholarly execution of the understudies. The test is investigated just in English dialect and the aggregate check is 50.

PERIOD OF THE STUDY

The present study is done for the period of 6 months to assess the impact of general health and academic achievements.

Data analysis and interpretation

Table No - 1

Difference between the academic achievements and their somatic symptoms

Research hypothesis (H_1) : There is a significant difference between the academic achievements and their somatic symptoms.

Null hypothesis (H_0): There is no significant difference between the academic achievements and their somatic symptoms

	Mean	n	S.D	Correlation	Statistical inference	Mean	S.D	t	df	Statistical inference
Academic Achievements	33.10	30	2.917	0.420	.015<0.05 Significant	12.27	6.411	10.480	20	.000<0.05
Somatic Symptoms	20.83	30	4.572	0.438					29	Significant

Statistical test: Paired Sample't' test was is used at the above table

The above table shows that there is a significant difference between the academic achievements and their somatic symptoms. Hence the calculated value is less than the table value (p<0.05). So the research hypothesis is accepted and null hypothesis is rejected.

Table No - 2

Difference between the academic achievements and their anxiety / insomnia

Research hypothesis (H_1): There is a significant difference between the academic achievements and their anxiety / insomnia

Null hypothesis (H_0): There is no significant difference between academic achievements and their anxiety/insomnia

	Mean	n	S.D	Correlation	Statistical inference	Mean	S.D	t	df	Statistical inference
Academic Achievement	33.10	30	2.917	0.522	.003<0.05	14.27	6.868	11.378	29	.000<0.05
Anxiety/Insomnias	18.83	30	4.878		Significant					Significant

Statistical test: Paired Sample't' test is was used at the above table

The above table shows that there is a significant difference between the academic achievements and their anxiety / insomnia. Hence, the calculated value is less than the table value (p<0.05). So the research hypothesis is accepted and null hypothesis is rejected.

Table No - 3

Difference between the academic achievements and their social dysfunction

Research hypothesis (H_1) : There is a significant difference between the academic achievements and their social dysfunction

Null hypothesis (H₀): There is no significant difference between the academic achievements and their social dysfunction

	Mean	n	S.D	Correlation	Statistical inference	Mean	S.D	t	df	Statistical inference
A cademic Achievements	33.10	30	2.917	0.500	.000<0.05	12.10	7 424	0.(52	20	.000<0.05
Social Dysfunction	20.00	30	5.311	0.599	Significant	13.10	7.434	9.652	29	Significant

Statistical test: Paired Sample't' test is was used at the above table

The above table shows that there is a significant difference between academic achievements and their

social dysfunction. Hence, the calculated value is less than the table value (p<0.05). So the research hypothesis is accepted and null hypothesis is rejected.

Table No - 4

Difference between the academic achievements and their severe depression

Research hypothesis (H_1): There is a significant difference between the academic achievements and their severe depression

Null hypothesis (H_0): There is no significant difference between the academic achievements and their severe depression

	Mean	n	S.D	Correlation	Statistical inference	Mean	S.D	t	df	Statistical inference
Academic Achievements	33.10	30	2.917	0.547	.002<0.05	13.43	7 401	0.922	20	.000<0.05
Severe Depression	19.67	30	5.486	0.547	Significant	15.45	7.491	9.822	29	Significant

Statistical test: Paired Sample't' test is was used at the above table

The above table shows that there is a significant difference between the academic achievements and their severe depression. Hence the calculated value is less than the table value (p<0.05). So the research hypothesis is accepted and null hypothesis is rejected.

Table No - 5

Difference between the academic achievements and their overall general health questions

Research hypothesis (H_1) : There is a significant difference between the academic achievements and their overall general health questions

Null hypothesis (H_o): There is no significant difference between the academic achievements and their overall general health questions

	Mean	n	S.D	Correlation	Statistical inference	Mean	S.D	t	df	Statistical inference
A cademic Achievements	33.10	30	2.917	0.601	.000<0.05	46.23	19.760	12.815	29	.000<0.05
Overall GHQ	79.33	30	17.870		Significant					Significant

Statistical test: Paired Sample't' test is was used at the above table

The above table shows that there is a significant difference between the academic achievements and their overall general health questions. Hence, the calculated value is less than the table value. So the research hypothesis is accepted and null hypothesis is rejected.

It is understood from the above table, because of the good general health, there might be a good academic achievements among the students. For example, the students have low level of physical disabilities, that particular students get high mark from school exams.

The above table reveals that somatic symptoms get 20.83 mean values, 2.917 standard deviation. Anxiety/Insomnia scores 18.83 mean, standard deviation is 4.878. Social dysfunction gets mean value is 20.00, standard value is 5.311. Severe depression is valued; the mean is 19.67, standard deviation 5.486. The overall general health gets 79.33 mean values, 17.870 standard deviation.

SUGGESTIONS

- + This examine is considered with four measurements of general wellbeing including physical side effects, nervousness and a sleeping disorder, social brokenness and gloom.
- + The schools can make organizations between the divisions of wellbeing and instruction and other key

partners to help the association among adhering to a good diet, physical movement, and the scholastic accomplishment

- + Healthy understudies are better at all levels of scholarly accomplishments: are scholastic execution, training practices, intellectual aptitudes and demeanors
- + The schools can impact eating and physical movement practices. Understudies invest a lot of their energy at the school, and may eat upwards of 2 out of 3 dinners for every day and may get quite a bit of their physical movement at the school.
- Teachers may propel the understudies to include in sports action for general strength of the understudies .Healthy, and effective understudies help to assemble solid groups. Putting resources into the strength of understudies adds to solid groups in future.
- + The school administration may step up and actualize systems to enhance general wellbeing of the understudies. School actualizing methodologies that assistance understudies be solid through taking sound sustenances and being physically dynamic. It can bring about lessening the rates of understudy's non-appearance, less behavioral issues, and higher far reaching test scores and grades.

CONCLUSION

General wellbeing is a critical issue among the youths and the secondary school understudies because of their high danger of general wellbeing issue. Hence, direct a proper advising program, the assessment of understudies' general wellbeing status is fundamental. The schools can make a solid learning condition and give chances to youngsters to rehearse sound practices.

REFERENCES

Astin,A.W.(1991). Assessment for excellence: The philosophy and practice of assessment and evaluation in higher education. New York: Macmillian.

Best, J.W. and Kahn, J.V. (2007). Research in Education (9th ed.). New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Pvt.

- Bogdan,R.C.,& Biklen,S.K.(2007). Qualitative research for education: An introduction to theories and methods (5th ed.). New York: Pearson Education, Inc.
- Damodharan V. S. & Rengarajan .V (1999), "Innovative Methods of Teaching," National Research Council, Educational Journal Publication.
- Garrette, H.E. (2006). Statistics in Psychology and Education. Delhi: Surject Publications.
- Greitzer, F.A. (2002), "Cognitive Approach to Student-Centered E-Learning, Human Factors and Society," 46th Annual Meeting, Sept 30 – Oct 4.
- Hudson-Ross, S. & McWhoter, P. (1996), Going back/looking in: A teacher educator and high school teacher explore beginning teaching together," English Journal, 84(2): 46-54
- Jacobi, M. (1991). Mentoring and undergraduate academic success: A literature review. Review of Educational Research, 61(4), 505-532.

Mishra, R.C. (2013). Classroom Management. Delhi: A.P.H. Publishing Corporation.

- Renn, K.A., & Arnold, K.D.(2003). Reconceptualizing research on peer culture. Journal of Higher Education, 74, 261-291.
- World Health Organization. 2006. Constitution of the World Health Organization Basic Documents, Forty-fifth edition, Supplement, October 2006.

Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper,Summary of Research Project,Theses,Books and Book Review for publication,you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- International Scientific Journal Consortium
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- Google Scholar
- EBSCO
- DOAJ
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Databse
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Indian Streams Research Journal 258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005,Maharashtra Contact-9595359435 E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com Website : www.oldisrj.lbp.world