

**ACADEMIC ANXIETY OF SECONDARY SCHOOL
STUDENTS IN MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT, WEST
BENGAL, INDIA**

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Abstract

Keywords:

Anxiety,
Academic Anxiety,
Gender,
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Anxiety is a common phenomenon of daily life. It plays a fundamental role in human life. Generally, anxiety is a physiological and psychological state which is characterised by emotional, cognitive, somatic and behavioural aspects. Academic anxiety is a state anxiety which related to the impending danger from the environment of the educational institution together with teacher, certain subject like Mathematics, English, science etc. In the present study, investigator intended to study the academic anxiety among secondary school students in the district of Murshidabad of West Bengal in India. Researcher has been used Academic Anxiety Scale for Children (AASC) by A.K. Singh & A. Sen Gupta for data collection. A quantitative descriptive research design has been developed and properly applied for this purpose. The study revealed that no significant difference has been found between male and female secondary school students on the variable of academic anxiety.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Anxiety is an essential physical response that communicates the need to give attention to something in the environment. This reaction is very important for human being to survive in the world. It starts as a biochemical change in human brain and body with the release of adrenalin. It is a physiological and psychological state which is characterized by emotional, cognitive, somatic and behavioural components. The word ‘Anxiety’ is vex or trouble; in either presence or absence of physiological stress and create feeling of fear, worry, uneasiness and dread. At a lower level, it helps individuals to deal with a difficult situation by prompting them to adjust with it but when anxiety becomes highly excessive, it becomes a disorder. According to David Barlow anxiety as “a future oriented mood state in which one is ready or prepared to attempt to cope with upcoming negative events.”

Today, anxiety is a common phenomenon of everyday life. It plays avital role in human life, because all of us are the victim of anxiety in different way (Lenka& Kant, 2012).Academic anxiety is a state anxiety which related to the impending danger from the environment of the educational institution together with teacher, certain subject like Mathematics, English etc. Cornel University state that, “Academic anxiety is the result of biochemical processes in the body and the brain that make your attention level increase when they occur. The changes happen in response to exposure to a stressful academic situation, such as completing school assignments, presenting a project in class or taking a test. When the anxiety becomes too great, the body recoils as if threatened, which is a normal fight-or-flight reaction.”

1.1.Objectives of the study

The following objectives have been formulated for the present study:

1. To study the academic anxiety of secondary school students.
2. To compare the academic anxiety between male and female students of secondary school.

1.2.Hypothesis of the study

On the basis of corresponding objectives, hypothesis has been design in the study.

H₀1: There exist no significant differences between male and female secondary school students in respect to academic anxiety.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

A required research methodology has been administered in this study. In order to achieve the objectives of the present study has been conducted through survey method of research. Population for the study was all the students of secondary school in district of Murshidaabad. Purposive sampling technique was used for the selection of the sample in the present study. Only 100 students have been selected for the collecting data in the present study. Corresponding responses have been converted into data on the basis of stratum. In the present study “Academic Anxiety Scale for Children” (AASC) was used by prof. A. K. Singh and Dr. A. Sen Gupta. This test was consisting of 20 items.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

In present study, researcher was used t-test in order to compare the academic anxiety of male and female students of secondary school. The value of Mean and S.D. were found out and t-value was calculated. The data was analysed through SPSS 17 (Version). The mean scores, S.D. and t-values of academic anxiety of male and female students of secondary school are given below.

H₀1: There exist no significant differences between male and female secondary school students in respect to academic anxiety.

In order to compare the academic anxiety between male and female students, t-test was applied. The mean scores and S.D. were found out and t-value was calculated. The mean scores, S.D. and t-values of academic anxiety of male and female students are given in table-1.

Table-1 Tabular representation of showing the mean scores, S.D. and t-values of male and female students on the variable of Academic Anxiety

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	Df	t-value
Male	50	8.23	2.570	98	0.967 NS
Female	50	10.404	2.709		

Difference is not significant at 0.05 level

NS= Not Significant

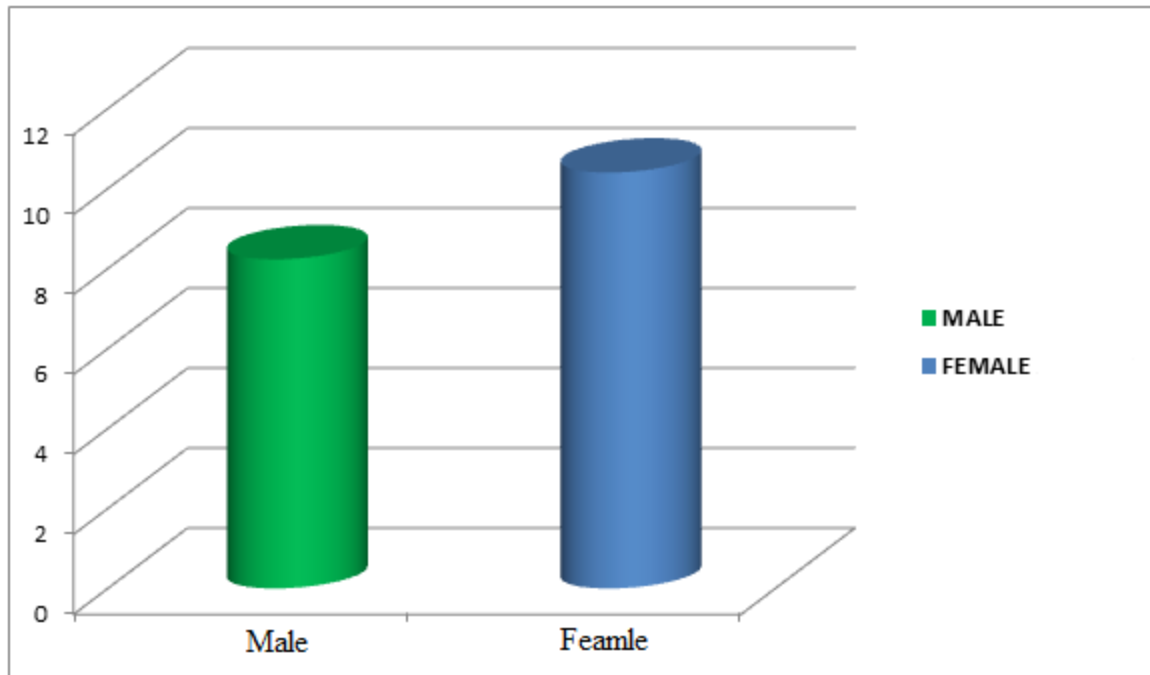


Figure-1 Mean scores of Academic Anxiety among male and female secondary school students

The table-1 shows that there is no significant difference between male and female students of secondary school on the variable of academic anxiety. The mean values of male and female students are 8.23 and 10.404 respectively. Whereas, S.D. Values of male and female students are 2.570 and 2.709 respectively. The obtained t-value is 0.967 which is not significant at 0.05 level of confidence. Hence, the null hypothesis i.e. “There exist no significant difference between male and female secondary school students in respect to academic anxiety.” is rejected. So, it can be said that both male and female students are similar in relation to their academic anxiety.

4. CONCLUSION

Academic Anxiety of secondary school students has been analysed statistically on the basis of some specific data measurement. By analysing the corresponding variable, it has been concluded that academic anxiety of male secondary school students is not significantly differenced with female secondary school students, this result is theoretically accepted. Studies of locality, socio-economic and other important parameters of secondary school students in the district of

Murshidabad of the state of West Bengal in India-may accomplish further these findings from this particular study.

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