



A STUDY ON ANXIETY AMONG X-STANDARD STUDENTS IN RELATION TO GENDER, MANAGEMENT AND LOCALITY

Dr. A. Gayatri,

Department of Education, S.V. University, Tirupati.

Dr. P.S. Pragathi,

IASE, S.V. University, Tirupati.

ABSTRACT

Anxiety is a common behavior found in many students, an anxiety disorder is a type of mental health condition. If you have an anxiety disorder, you may respond to certain things and situations with a fear and dread. The present study investigate the anxiety among X-standards students in relation to Gender, Management and Locality. The objectives of the study are (i) to find out the influence of gender on Anxiety of X standard students; (i) to find out the effect of management on Anxiety of X Standard Students; (iii) to findout the influence of locality on Anxiety of X Standard students. In this study 200 X-standard students selected from Tirupati district of Andhra Pradesh by employing simple random sampling technique. The result revealed that (i) Gender has significant influence on the level of anxiety among X-standard students; (ii) Management has significant influence on the level of anxiety among X standard students; (iii) Locality has significant influence on the level of anxiety among X standard students.

Keywords: Anxiety, Gender, Management and Locality.

Introduction

The problem of anxiety occupies central position in the theory of psychopathology and psychosomatic disfunction. Anxiety like fear is as old as human existence and cannot be identified with any particular time or culture. The world literally to dip with anxiety. It begins with infancy with the fear of the unknown and the year in experienced life, winds its wrap painfully through countless occurrences, large and small and concludes with a fear of that unknown which is death. From a lay man's point view anxiety is nothing but a state of uneasiness regarding something doubtful. At first glance it does not seem as important a problem behavior as anger

and aggression. It can however lead to serious consequences.

Methodology

Objectives

The objectives of the study are:

- (i) To findout the influence of gender on Anxiety of X standard students.
- (ii) To findout the effect of management on Anxiety of X standard students.
- (iii) To findout the influence of locality on Anxiety of X standard students.

Hypothesis

Based on the above objectives the researcher formulated the following hypothesis.

- (i) There would be no significant difference on the level of anxiety of X standard boys and girls.
- (ii) Government and private school X students would not have any significant difference on the level of anxiety.
- (iii) There would be no significant difference on the level of anxiety of rural and urban students.

Method

Keeping in view of the objectives and the scope of the study the researcher adopted survey method to carryout this research.

Sample

The population of the present research study is X standard students. In this problem the research selected 200 students was selected in Tirupati district through simple random sampling technique.

Tool

In this investigation the researcher adopted Sinha's Anxiety Scale. This scale consists of 100 items.

Statistical Techniques

To analyse the collected data the researcher used Mean, S.D. and 't'-test.

Results and discussion

The obtained results from the analysis were presented and discussed in three parts.

Part-I Anxiety and Gender

Table No.1 : Mean, SD and 't' value of X standard students for their Anxiety level with respective to their Gender.

S.No.	Gender	N	Mean	SD	t-test
1.	Boys	100	56.220	9.123	2.185*
2.	Girls	100	51.960	17.226	

*significant at 0.05 level.

It is observed from the above table computed 't' value for anxiety (2.185) is greater than the table value 't' (1.96) at 0.05 level. Hence the null hypothesis "There would be no significant difference on the level of Anxiety of X standard boys and girls" was rejected. Therefore it is concluded that "Gender" has significant influence on the level of Anxiety.

Part-II Anxiety and Management

Table -2 Mean, SD, and 't' value of X standard students for their Anxiety level with respect to Management

S.No.	Management	N	Mean	SD	t-test
1.	Govt.	100	51.420	15.520	2.758**
2.	Private	100	56.760	11.572	

**significant at 0.01 level.

It is observed from the above table the computed 't' value for anxiety (2.758) is greater than table value (2.60) at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis "Government and Private school students would not have any significant difference on the level of Anxiety". Therefore it is concluded that management has significant influence on the level of Anxiety.

Part-III Anxiety and Locality

Table-3 Mean, SD and 't' value of X Standard for their Anxiety level with respective to their Locality

S.No.	Locality	N	Mean	SD	t-test
1.	Rural	100	58.980	11.144	5.294**
2.	Urban	100	49.200	14.732	

**significant at 0.01 level.

It is observed from the above table computed 't' value for anxiety (5.294) is greater than table value (2.60) at 0.01 level. Hence the Null hypothesis "There would be no significant difference on the level of Anxiety of rural and urban students" was rejected. Therefore it is concluded that locality has significant influence on the level of anxiety.

Findings

- (i) Gender has significant influence on the level of Anxiety among X standard students.
- (ii) Management has significant influence on the level of Anxiety among X standard students.
- (iii) Locality has significant influence on the level of Anxiety among X standard students.

Educational implications of the study

- The parents and teachers should not rub their own goals on the students because all the students may not reach the goal.
- The parents and teachers should guide the children to reach their own ideas and goals.
- The school teacher and parents should try to develop full confidence in children about their examination. So that they can fall and any type of test without anxiety in a cool and confident manner.
- The school should conduct parents meeting frequently involve the parents would provide an opportunity to investigate not only child's behaviour and personality but also the nature of parent's role in the test anxious pattern.
- To reduce the test anxiety among students, the school plays pivotal role as it helps the child in the behavioural development.

References

1. Kaoul Lokesh (1986), Methodology of Educational Research, New Delhi Vikas Publishing House Private Limited.
2. G.C. Pande (2005) conducted a study on Anxiety in relation to Gender socio economic status and achievement in Mathematics among adolescent students. Journal of Experiments in Education Vol.33.
3. Bhandari M. (2014) Anxiety and depression among adolescents students at higher secondary school. BIBECHANS 14, 103-109.