



# RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND PURPOSE IN LIFE OF HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS

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*This study aimed to investigate the relationship between Academic Performance and Purpose in Life of higher secondary students. The study was conducted in the Calicut district of Kerala state. A descriptive survey method was employed, and a sample of 654 higher secondary students was selected using a simple random sampling technique. Academic Performance of higher Secondary School Students the investigator collected the terminal examination marks of class XI students and Purpose in Life Scale constructed and validated by Shini Sreedhar. T and Jayanthi. N.L.N. (2024). It was found that the Academic Performance and Purpose in Life is high of higher secondary students. It is also found that there is significant difference between boys and girls higher secondary students with respect to their Academic Performance and Purpose in Life, there is significant difference between government and private school higher secondary students with respect to their Academic Performance and Purpose in Life. A significant and positive correlation was found between the Academic Performance and Purpose in Life of higher secondary students.*

Keywords: Academic Performance, Purpose in Life, Gender, Type of Management and

Higher Secondary Students.

## Introduction

In contemporary discussions within the educational sphere, there is a burgeoning recognition of the vital role played by life skills in the holistic growth of students. Life skills encompass a wide array of abilities and competencies that empower individuals to navigate the challenges and opportunities presented in their daily lives. These competencies, spanning from problem-solving and decision-making to effective communication and interpersonal skills, are not only essential for academic excellence but also for personal and professional flourishing. Recognizing the intricate interplay between life skills and academic performance among secondary school students holds significant implications for educational policies and practices. This research endeavors to comprehensively explore this nuanced relationship.

Academic performance, typically gauged through grades and standardized test scores, constitutes just one aspect of students' overall development, while life skills encompass a broader spectrum of capabilities contributing to success across various domains. This study aims to delve into how the acquisition and application of life skills impact students' academic performance.

Life skills can be categorized into different types, including hard skills (technical abilities), natural skills (such as motor skills), and soft skills, often referred to as life skills. These encompass psychological capacities like self-awareness and interpersonal effectiveness (Lawrence, 2015). In today's swiftly evolving world, where conventional methods of imparting life skills fall short due to evolving influences on youth development (Dinesh & Belinda, 2014), deliberate educational efforts become imperative in nurturing life skills among individuals. Thus, structured programs explicitly designed to impart life skills to young learners are deemed essential (Gomes, A. R., & Marques B., 2013).

## Need and Significance of the Study

Academic Performance is important because it reflects student learning and can be used to evaluate teaching methods. High achievement is linked to intrinsic motivation, better study habits, and a deeper understanding of concepts. At a broader level, the achievements of the science of biology are crucial for advancements in medicine, agriculture, and biotechnology, which improve human quality of life.

For higher secondary students, purpose provides crucial motivation, direction, and resilience, linking their current studies to future goals, improving academic performance, boosting mental well-being, and guiding responsible choices, preventing destructive behaviors, while the search itself fosters life satisfaction, making education more meaningful and preparing them for a productive adult life.

## Statement of the Problem

Relationship Between Academic Performance and Purpose in Life of Higher Secondary Students.

### Delimitations of the problem

The present study was delimited to 654 higher secondary students of Calicut District.

### Operational Definitions

#### Academic Performance

Scores obtained by the student on the achievement test developed by the investigator on the selected chapter of biology syllabus proscribed by up board for class 11<sup>th</sup> students.

#### Purpose in Life

Purpose in life refers to the students is a measurable stable, long-term commitment to personally meaningful goals that extend beyond self-interest, guiding their academic, personal, and social actions for future impact, leading to higher well-being and academic persistence.

#### Objectives of this Study

The main objectives of the study were as follows:

1. To study the level of Academic Performance of Higher Secondary Students.
2. To study the level of Purpose in Life of Higher Secondary Students.
3. To study the any significant difference in the Academic Performance of Higher Secondary Students with respect to their gender.
4. To study the any significant difference in the Academic Performance of Higher Secondary Students with respect to their type of management.
5. To study the any significant difference in the Purpose in Life of Higher Secondary Students with respect to their gender.
6. To study the any significant difference in the Purpose in Life of Higher Secondary Students with respect to their type of management.
7. To study the any significant relationship between Academic Performance and Purpose in Life of Higher Secondary Students.

### Hypotheses of the Study

1. The level of Academic Performance of Higher Secondary Students is low.
2. The level of Purpose in Life of Higher Secondary Students is low.
3. There is no significant difference in the Academic Performance of Higher Secondary Students with respect to their gender.
4. There is no significant difference in the Academic Performance of Higher Secondary Students with respect to their type of management.
5. There is no significant difference in the Purpose in Life of Higher Secondary Students with respect to their gender.
6. There is no significant difference in the Purpose in Life of Higher Secondary Students with respect to their type of management.
7. There is no significant relationship between Academic Performance and Purpose in Life of Higher Secondary Students.

### Methodology

Normative survey method was used in study. Data collection was done from higher secondary students of Calicut district, by simple random sampling technique. The sample consist 654 higher secondary students.

## Tools Used

Two psychological tests were used to collect the data; one was Academic Performance of higher Secondary School Students the investigator collected the terminal examination marks of class XI students and Purpose in Life Scale constructed and validated by Shini Sreedhar. T and Jayanthi. N.L.N. (2024).

## Statistical Techniques

The data was analyzed by using Descriptive, Differential and Correlation Analyses was used to data.

## Analysis and Interpretation

### Descriptive Analysis

#### Hypothesis 1

The level of Academic Performance of Higher Secondary Students is low.

**Table 4.1**

*Mean and Standard Deviation Scores for the Academic Performance*

Variable	N	Mean	SD
Academic Performance	654	69.27	9.10

From the table-1, the mean and standard deviation of the entire sample are found to be 69.27 and 9.10 respectively. The mean score falls in the category of high score (60 & above), so the framed hypothesis (1) is rejected and it is concluded that the level of Academic Performance of Higher Secondary Students is high.

#### Hypothesis 2

The level of Purpose in Life of Higher Secondary Students is low.

**Table 4.2**

*Mean and Standard Deviation Scores for the Purpose in Life*

Variable	N	Mean	SD
Purpose in Life	654	150.66	15.67

From the table-2, the mean and standard deviation of the entire sample are found to be 150.66 and 15.67 respectively. The mean score falls in the category of high range is (146 & above), so the framed hypothesis 2 is rejected and it is concluded that the level of Purpose in Life of Higher Secondary Students is high.

## Differential Analysis

### Hypothesis 3

There is no significant difference in the Academic Performance of Higher Secondary Students with respect to their gender.

### Table-3

*'t' test for Academic Performance Scores of Higher Secondary Students with respect to their Gender*

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance at 0.05 level
Academic Performance	Boys	292	68.35	8.63	3.31	Significant
	Girls	362	72.58	10.01		

It is found from the table-3 that the calculated 't' value is 3.31 which is higher than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the above stated null hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that boys and girls Higher Secondary Students differ significantly in their Academic Performance. It is also inferred that girls students have high Academic Performance than the boys students.

### Hypothesis 4

There is no significant difference in the Academic Performance of Higher Secondary Students with respect to their type of management.

### Table-4

*'t' test for Academic Performance Scores of Higher Secondary Students with respect to their Type of management*

Variable	Type of Management	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance at 0.05 level
Academic Performance	Government	282	68.79	8.80	2.49	Significant
	Private	372	71.06	9.86		

It is found from the table-4 that the calculated 't' value is 2.49 which is higher than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the above stated hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that Government and Private School Higher Secondary Students differ significantly in their Academic Performance. It is also inferred that Private school students have high Academic Performance than the government school students.

### Hypothesis 5

There is no significant difference in the Purpose in Life of Higher Secondary Students with respect to their gender.

### Table-5

*'t' test for Purpose in Life Scores of Higher Secondary Students with respect to their Gender*

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance at 0.05 level
Purpose in Life	Boys	292	149.59	15.10	2.40	Significant
	Girls	362	152.72	17.22		

It is found from the table-5 that the calculated 't' value is 2.40 which is higher than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the above stated null hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that boys and girls Higher Secondary Students differ significantly in their Purpose in Life. It is also inferred that girls students have high Purpose in Life than the boys students.

### Hypothesis-6

There is no significant difference in the Purpose in Life of Higher Secondary Students with respect to their medium of study.

**Table-6**

*'t' test for Purpose in Life Scores of Higher Secondary Students with respect to their Medium of Study*

Variable	Type of Management	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance at 0.05 level
Purpose in Life	Government	282	149.87	15.19	2.59	Significant
	Private	372	152.57	17.24		

It is found from the table-6 that the calculated 't' value is 2.59 which is higher than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the above stated hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that Government and Private School Higher Secondary Students differ significantly in their Purpose in Life. It is also inferred that Private school students have high Purpose in Life than the government school students.

### Correlation Analysis

#### Hypothesis 7

There is no significant relationship between Academic Performance and Purpose in Life of Higher Secondary Students.

**Table-7**

*Co-Efficient of Correlation between Academic Performance and Purpose in Life*

Variables	N	'r' Value	Level of Significance
Academic Performance and Purpose in Life	654	0.469**	Significant

\*\*. Correlation at 0.01 level (2-tailed)

From the table-7, the obtained coefficient of correlation (r) between Academic Performance and Purpose in Life of High Secondary Students is found to be 0.469 which is significant at 0.01 ( $p<0.01$ ). Hence the above stated null hypothesis is rejected at 0.01 level of significance and it is concluded that there is a significant and positive relationship between Academic Performance and Purpose in Life of Higher Secondary Students, that is, Higher Secondary Students who are having more sense of Purpose in Life have better Academic Performance and vice-versa.

### Findings of the Study

- The Academic Performance is high of Higher Secondary Students.
- The Purpose in Life is high of Higher Secondary Students.
- There is significant difference between boys and girls higher secondary students with respect to their Academic Performance.
- There is significant difference between government and private school higher secondary students with respect to their Academic Performance.
- There is significant difference between boys and girls higher secondary students with respect to their Purpose in Life.
- There is significant difference between government and private school Higher Secondary Students with respect to their Purpose in Life.
- There is a significant and positive relationship between Academic Performance and Purpose in Life of Higher Secondary Students.

### Conclusion

The present study was conducted on a sample of 654 higher secondary students in Calicut district of Kerala State with the purpose of studying the Academic Performance of higher secondary students in relation to Purpose in Life. Based on the findings of the study, it can be concluded that the Academic Performance and Purpose in Life is high. Furthermore, on the basis of results from correlation analysis, it is concluded that Academic Performance is significantly and positively correlated with Purpose in Life.

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