



In Medical: Are School Toppers Always College Toppers?

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ABSTRACT

The study is based on the analysis of school, college and university results of medical students by using secondary data. The main aims of this study to investigate association and correlation between school marks, college marks and university marks. For analysis, the study subjects divided in two main group Gujarat board students and central board students, for further analysis was done in male and female also. The results show that significant association and correlation was seen in study group in which significant difference in school marks compared with college and university marks; college marks shows strong positive correlation with university marks. We can conclude that these results are might be due to the change in academic environment from school to college. So, we can say that school toppers are not always college or university toppers but college toppers mainly university toppers.

KEYWORDS: Students, School, College, University, Marks, Results, Toppers

Introduction:

Many people consent that a good education is an important quality to have in life. To achieve that good education, one must not only pass from high school, but also from college.

The word school derives from Greek (scholē), originally meaning "leisure" and also "that in which leisure is employed", but later "a group to whom lectures were given (George & Liddell, 1985). An institution where higher education is taught is commonly called a university college or university.

A college (Latin: collegium) is an educational institution or a constituent part of one. Usage of the word college varies in English-speaking nations. A college may be a degree-awarding tertiary educational institution, an institution within a university, an institution offering professional education.

There are various boards of schools in India. The modern system of education was heavily influenced by the British starting in 1835 (Latasinha, 2012). Colleges are located in different parts of a state and all of them are affiliated to a regional university. The colleges offer programmes under that university. Examinations are conducted by the university at the same time for all colleges under its affiliation. There are several hundred universities and each university has affiliated colleges.

The system of teaching, learning environment and way of examination is different in school and college, school exam conduct by state/national/international board while college exam is conducted by individual college and final exam is conducted by university itself, so might be chance in variation of result school, college and in university exam. So, present study carried out for analysis of school, college and university result of student those who are recently pass the higher secondary board exam and enter in the college and pass the university exam.

Aims and Objectives:

Aims of this study are analysis and compare the school (board), college and university result of 1st MBBS students.

To compare the school, college and university marks.

To correlate the school, college and university marks.

To compare the board marks, college marks and university marks in male and female.

Materials and method:

Study was carried out in 1st MBBS students who admitted in medical college 2011-12. Secondary data was used for analysis of exam results of school, college and university. There were total 150 students but out of this 116 students from Gujarat board and 9 students from central board selected for analysis, 25 students were not include in this

study because they were in NRI quota or other than Gujarat or central board. Final merit marks of admission in college was consider as School (board) Marks, college marks on basis of performance of student in various exam of college like theory, practical and MCQ, final result of university consider as university marks. For analysis of result marks is express in percentage, study group divided on the basis of gender (male and female) and board (Gujarat board and central board). Comparison (student T test) and correlation (Spearman's rho) of board marks, college marks and university marks in different groups was done by IBM SPSS Statistics version 20.

Observation and Results

Table 1: compare the mean and correlation of board marks, university marks and college marks of Gujarat board students.

(n=116)		Mean	SD	p value	Correlation
Pair 1	Gujarat board marks	80.50	8.11	p < 0.001**	r=0.683** p < 0.001
	University marks	64.00	8.10		
Pair 2	Gujarat board marks	80.50	8.11	p < 0.001**	r=0.587** p < 0.001
	College marks	58.23	11.45		
Pair 3	University marks	64.00	8.10	p < 0.001**	r=0.874** p < 0.001
	College marks	58.23	11.45		

** The mean difference is significant at the 0.01 level.

Table 2: compare the mean and correlation of board marks, university marks and college marks of Gujarat board students; Male.

(n=69)		Mean	SD	p value	Correlation
Pair 1	Gujarat board marks	81.95	6.34	p < 0.001**	r=0.607** p < 0.001
	University marks	64.06	7.89		
Pair 2	Gujarat board marks	81.95	6.34	p < 0.001**	r=0.496** p < 0.001
	College marks	58.95	11.78		
Pair 3	University marks	64.06	7.89	p < 0.001**	r=0.854** p < 0.001
	College marks	58.95	11.78		

** The mean difference is significant at the 0.01 level.

Table 3: compare the mean and correlation of board marks, university marks and college marks of Gujarat board students; Female.

(n=47)		Mean	SD	p value	Correlation
Pair 1	Gujarat board marks	78.38	9.86	p < 0.001**	r=0.800** p < 0.001
	University marks	63.91	8.50		
Pair 2	Gujarat board marks	78.38	9.86	p < 0.001**	r=0.716** p < 0.001
	College marks	57.18	10.99		
Pair 3	University marks	63.91	8.50	p < 0.001**	r=0.913** p < 0.001
	College marks	57.18	10.99		

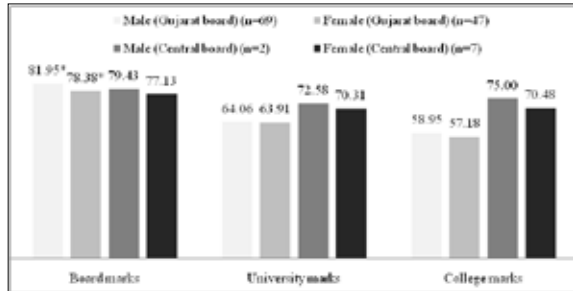
** The mean difference is significant at the 0.01 level

Table 4: compare the mean and correlation of board marks, university marks and college marks of central board students.

(n=9)		Mean	SD	p value	Correlation
Pair 1	Central board marks	77.64	4.41	0.01*	r=0.230 p=0.56
	University marks	70.81	5.30		
Pair 2	Central board marks	77.64	4.41	0.04*	r=0.315 p=0.41
	College marks	71.48	7.50		
Pair 3	University marks	70.81	5.30	0.62	r=.874* p=0.02
	College marks	71.48	7.50		

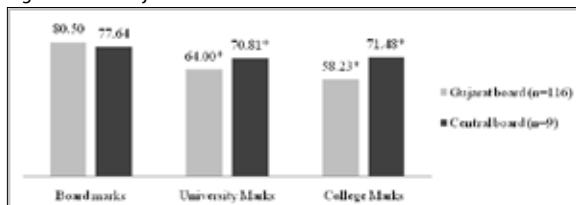
* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Figure 1: compare the mean of board marks, university marks and college marks in male and female of Gujarat board and central board students.



* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Figure 2: compare the mean of board marks, university marks and college marks in Gujarat board and central board students.



* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Discussion:

In the group of Gujarat board students, there is significant difference was seen in board marks, college marks and university marks; in which higher marks in board exam (80.50 ± 8.11) compared with college marks (58.23 ± 11.45) and university marks (64.00 ± 8.10); (p value is < 0.01). The Gujarat board student also shows significant positive correlation with board marks, college marks and university marks; (p value is < 0.01).

In the group of central board students, there is significant difference was seen in board marks (77.64 ± 4.41) compare with college marks (71.48 ± 7.50 and university marks (70.81 ± 5.30); (p value is < 0.05) while difference between college marks and university marks is insignificant; (p value is > 0.05). The central board students show significant positive correlation only between college marks and university marks; (p value is < 0.05).

The central board students had significantly higher marks in college exam and university exam compare with Gujarat board students, while the Gujarat board students had higher marks in board exam but this is insignificant.

The gender based comparisons in the Gujarat board students shows that results of male students is better than female students in board exam, college exam and university exam but this gender based difference only significant in board results. The male and female both shows significant positive correlation in board marks, college marks and university marks; but this correlation stronger in female compare with male.

In central board students the gender based comparison is not possible because limited number of students in this group.

These results are might be due to the change in academic environment, method of teaching, pattern of exam and way of evaluation in exams from School to college. Behaviour is typically conceived as determined by an interaction between individual characteristic and characteristic of environment (Richards, James, Jr Lorraine, & Rand and Leonard, 1968). Educational environment is one of the most important determinants of an effective curriculum (Bassaw, Roff, McAleer, Roopnarinesing, & Lisle, 2003).

Conclusion:

The board (school) marks is better in both Gujarat and central board students compare with college and university marks.

The correlation is stronger in college and university marks as compared to school marks and this correlation is most consistent in female students as compared to male students.

These results suggest that transition from school to college is big challenge because of remarkably difference in social and academic life.

So, we can say that school toppers are not always college toppers but college toppers mainly university toppers.

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