



## IMPACT OF DECISION MAKING ABILITY ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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### ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the was to find out the impact of decision making ability on academic achievement of higher secondary school students. The investigator adopted normative survey method for collection of data. The sample drawn through simple random sampling consisted of 300 higher secondary students from including boys (124) and girls (176) from Sivagiri Taluk. Decision making ability Scale was used as tool to collect data. The Decision making ability Scale prepared and validated by investigator (MR. M. Piramanayagam) and Guide (Dr.V.Kasirajan ). The findings of the study were; i) 21.0% of the male higher secondary school students have low, 62.1% of them have moderate and 16.9% of them have high level of decision making ability. 3.1% of the female higher secondary school students have low, 69.9% of them have moderate and 17.0% of them have high level of decision making ability. ii) 21.8% of the higher secondary male students have low, 64.5% of them have moderate and 13.7% of them have high level of academic achievement. iii) 14.2% of the higher secondary female students have low, 67.6% of them have moderate and 18.2% of them have high level of academic achievement. iv) There is significant relationship between decision making ability and academic achievement of higher secondary students.

**KEYWORDS** : Decision making ability(DM; Academic achievement, higher secondary school students.

### INTRODUCTION

Decision-making is regarded as the cognitive process resulting in the selection of a belief or a course of action among several alternative possibilities. Every decision-making process produces a final choice; it may or may not prompt action. Decision-making is the process of identifying and choosing alternatives based on the values and preferences of the decision-maker. Decision-making ability is based on rational thinking.

Achievement is the outcome of education the extent to which a student, teacher or institution has achieved their educational goals. Academic achievement refers to a student's success in meeting short- or long-term goals in education. In the big picture, academic achievement means completing high school or earning a college degree. In a given semester, high academic achievement may mean a student is on the honor roll (You to Togoe, 2015).

### SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Students are the backbone of the educational process. Educational is a process and acts also as an instrument to bring out the innate behavior of the individual. The destiny of a nation lies in its classrooms. The strength our nations depends on the teachers ability to rear well educated, responsible, well-adjusted youth who will step forward when the adult generation passes on to retirement. The student of today are the youths of tomorrow and future citizens of the country, therefore it is the responsibility of teachers, society and government to see that they are physically, mentally, emotionally and educationally healthy (Vinitha and Lal, 2017). The needful steps taken at this period ensures a healthy democracy in the country. Higher secondary school students are valuable citizen of today and constructors of tomorrow. Hence their decision making definitely have impact on the academic achievement of them should be in contusive and right direction. We are living in technological world so the young generation should have better knowledge and skill in recent equipment. Therefore, the present investigator interested in knowing the impact of decision making on academic achievement of higher secondary school students"

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the level decision making ability of higher secondary school students with respect to gender.
2. To find out the level academic achievement of higher secondary school students with respect to gender.
3. To find out whether there is any significant relationship

between decision making ability and academic achievement of higher secondary school students.

### NULL HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. The level decision making ability of higher secondary school students with respect to gender is average
2. The level academic achievement of higher secondary school students with respect to gender is average
3. There is no significant relationship between decision making ability and academic achievement of higher secondary school students.

### METHOD OF THE STUDY

The investigator adopted Survey method for the present study.

### SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

The investigator had used simple random sampling technique for selecting the sample.

### SAMPLE FOR THE STUDY

The investigator had used simple random sampling technique for selecting a sample of 300 higher secondary school students from 10 higher secondary schools in Sivagiri Taluk, Tirunelveli District.

### TOOL USED

*Decision Making Ability Scale* developed and validated by the Investigator (Mr. M. Piramanayagam) and Guide (Dr. V. Kasirajan) on 2016 was used to collect the data.

### DATA ANALYSIS

**Table 1 : LEVEL OF DECISION MAKING ABILITY OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS WITH REFERENCE TO GENDER**

Gender	N	Low		Moderate		High	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	124	26	21	77	62.1	21	16.9
Female	176	23	13.1	123	69.9	30	17

It is inferred from the above table that 21.0% of the male higher secondary school students have low, 62.1% of them have moderate and 16.9% of them have high level of decision making ability. It is also inferred that 13.1% of the female higher secondary school students have low, 69.9% of them have moderate and 17.0% of them have high level of decision making ability.

**Table 2 LEVEL OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS WITH REFERENCE TO GENDER**

Gender	N	Low		Moderate		High	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	124	27	21.8	80	64.5	17	13.7
Female	176	25	14.2	119	67.6	32	18.2

It is inferred from the above table that 21.8% of the higher secondary male students have low, 64.5% of them have moderate and 13.7% of them have high level of academic achievement. It is also inferred that 14.2% of the higher secondary female students have low, 67.6% of them have moderate and 18.2% of them have high level of academic achievement.

**Null Hypothesis 1:** There is no significant relationship between decision making ability and academic achievement of higher secondary students.

**Table 3 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DECISION MAKING ABILITY AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS**

Decision making ability		Academic achievement		ΣXY	Calculate d 'r' value	Remarks at 5% level
ΣX	ΣX <sup>2</sup>	ΣY	ΣY <sup>2</sup>			
236983	7065951	45881	1930304 23	3633286 9	0.167	S

(At 5% level of significance, for df 298, the table value of 'r' is 0.062)

It is inferred from the above table that there is significant relationship between decision making ability and academic achievement of higher secondary students.

**FINDINGS**

- 21.0% of the male higher secondary school students have low, 62.1% of them have moderate and 16.9% of them have high level of decision making ability.
- 3.1% of the female higher secondary school students have low, 69.9% of them have moderate and 17.0% of them have high level of decision making ability.
- 21.8% of the higher secondary male students have low, 64.5% of them have moderate and 13.7% of them have high level of academic achievement.
- 14.2% of the higher secondary female students have low, 67.6% of them have moderate and 18.2% of them have high level of academic achievement.
- There is significant relationship between decision making ability and academic achievement of higher secondary students.

**CONCLUSION**

From this study the investigator found that the decision making ability and academic achievement of the higher secondary students are positively correlated. From this it is conclude that those who have better decision making ability may achieve more in the examinations. So, the teachers, parents and educational administrators should give importance to improve the decision making abilities through educational practices.

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