ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Education

A STUDY OF ANXIETY OF IX CLASS STUDENTS WITH ANNUAL INCOME AND RESIDENCE

KEY WORDS: Anxiety, Annual income, Residence and IX class students.

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ABSTRACT

Anxiety is a common symptom found in different populations, and it is especially, so in many students. The relationship of anxiety to Academic performance on complex tasks is there. High anxiety has usually been found to be detrimental to performance on complex activities. Therefore, it can be said that exist a small part significant inverse relationship between anxiety as measured by Academic performance. The main objective of the present study is to study the influence of annual income and residence on the anxiety of IX class students. The anxiety scale was developed by **Durganand Sinha W.A (1968)** adopted from **Peddi Raju Adabala (2018).** A sample of 320 IX class students representing all categories of secondary schools in Chittoor District by following the standardized procedures. 't' – test and 'F' (ANOVA) tests were employed for analysis of the data. There is significant influence of annual income and residence at 0.01 level of significance on the anxiety of IX class students.

INTRODUCTION

The problem of anxiety occupies a central position in the theory of psychopathology and psychosomatic dysfunctions. Stated briefly, anxiety is the signal of danger which mobilizes the human organisms resources at all levels of functioning in the interest of conservation, defense and self preservation. Yet, it is also the sign of disorganization which in large quantities leads only to further disturbance and regression of functioning. At all levels of anxiety there are various combinations in degree of loss of homeostatic control and attempts at mastery to regain control. The term anxiety derived from Latin "Angered", and its meaning is "to Strangle", is in fact and abstraction. From a theoretical point of view, anxiety exists not only as a fact of psychological life in the sense of something to be explained, but also an important integrative construct, widely employed in attempting to tie together and explain a vast range of phenomena. Anxiety has come to be one of psychology's umbrella constructions. It covers so wide an area of research and speculation, that no precise specifications of the usages are possible. It is a persisting, distressful psychological state arising from an inner conflict. It is stirred up generalized emotional state or a state of jitters, rather than the specific one like fear or worry aimed at a particular person, object or event.

Anxiety is timeless, but only in recent years, the growth of sophistication in the mental health, profession and the behavioral sciences, have begin to realize its enormous impact on human life. The list of phenomena in which it has been claimed that anxiety plays a role, is imposing. Almost every corner of human endeavors is thought to be affected somehow by anxiety. Thousands of papers and reports of experiments are devoted to it each year in learned journals. Anxiety is not only the official emotion of our times, it is the primary focus of a concerted of human life.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Gayathri (2008), Chandra Sekhar (2011), Sreedhar, D. (2012), Battula Puspa Raju (2013), Sowbhagya, G (2014), Purushotham Rao (2015), Nagaluru Balaiah (2016), Vamsidhar Suramala (2017) and **Peddi Raju Adabala (2018)** reported that annual income of individuals do have significant difference on anxiety. However, **Pande, G.C (2005)** reported that annual income of individuals do not have significant difference on anxiety.

Sowbhagya, G (2014), Nagaluru Balaiah (2016), Vamsidhar Suramala (2017) and **Peddi Raju Adabala (2018)** reported that residence of individuals do have significant difference on anxiety. However, **Pande, G.C (2005), Gayathri (2008), Chandra Sekhar (2011), Sreedhar, D. (2012), Battula Puspa Raju (2013)** and **Purushotham Rao**

(2015) reported that residence of individuals do not have significant difference on anxiety.

Scope of the Study: The main intention of the present study is to find the relation of anxiety of IX class students with annual income and residence.

Objective of the Study: To study the impact of annual income and residence on the anxiety of IX class students.

Hypotheses of the study

1. There would be no significant impact of 'annual income' on the anxiety of IX class students.
2. There would be no significant impact of 'residence' on the anxiety of IX class students.

Tools for the Study

1. The anxiety test was developed by **Durganand Sinha W.A (1968)** adopted from **Peddi Raju Adabala (2018).** The tool was highly reliable for the investigation. The total has 100 items. The students has to give either "Yes" or "No" to these items. For the purpose of scoring, one mark is awarded for "Yes" and zero mark for "No" and the total marks obtained by each student are marked on the right top corner of the sheet.
2. Personal data regarding the student – 1. Name, 2. Annual income, 3. Residence.

Data Collection

The sample for the investigation consisted of 320 IX class students in Chittoor district. The stratified random sampling was applied in three stages. The first stage is management i.e. Government and Private the second stage is locality i.e. rural and urban and third stage is gender i.e. male and female. It is a 2X2X2 factorial design with 320 sample subjects. The investigator personally visited schools with the permission of the head masters of the schools. The IX class students who attended to the school on the day of collection of data are considered for the purpose of the investigation. It was provided to the concerned IX class students of the schools. The IX class students were given necessary instructions about the instruments and motivated to respond genuinely to all the items. The anxiety scale and personal data sheet were administered. The data on each variable in the investigation is properly coded to suit for computer analysis. The analysis was carried out on the basis of objectives of the investigation and hypotheses formulated by employing appropriate statistical techniques. The inferential statistical technique 't' – test and 'F' (ANOVA) tests were employed to test hypotheses.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. **Annual income**

The relationship of level of anxiety of IX class students with

their annual income is studied in the present investigation. On the basis of annual income, the students are divided into three groups. The annual income is up to rupees fifty thousand form the Group – I, Group – II forms with annual income is above rupees fifty thousand one to one lakh and Group – III forms with annual income is above rupees one lakh. The corresponding level of anxiety of IX class students of the three groups were analyzed accordingly. The mean values of level of anxiety of IX class students for the three groups were tested for significance by employing 'F' - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

Hypothesis – 1

There would be no significant impact of 'annual income' on the level of anxiety of IX class students. The above hypothesis is tested by employing 'F' - test. The results are presented in **Table – 1.**

Table – 1: Influence of annual income on the level of anxiety of IX class students

S. No.	Annual income	N	Mean	S.D.	'F' - Test
1.	Group – I	87	63.43	11.59	5.138**
2.	Group – II	93	64.29	10.23	
3.	Group – III	140	66.91	10.99	

* Indicates significant at 0.05 level

It is found from the **Table – 1** that the computed value of 'F' (5.138) is greater than the critical value of 'F' (4.680) 2 and 317 df at 0.01 level of significance. Hence the **Hypothesis – 1 is rejected at 0.01 level**. Therefore it is concluded that the annual income has significant influence on the level of anxiety of IX class students.

2. Residence

The relationship of level of anxiety of IX class students with their residence is studied in the present investigation. On the basis of residence, the IX class students divided into two groups. The hostlers form the Group – I and Group – II forms with day scholars. The level of anxiety of IX class students of the two groups were analyzed accordingly. The level of anxiety of IX class students for the two groups were tested for significance by employing 't' - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

Hypothesis – 2

There would be no significant impact of 'residence' on the level of anxiety of IX class students. The above hypothesis is tested by employing 't' - test. The results are presented in **Table – 2.**

Table – 2: Influence of residence on the level of anxiety of IX class students

S. No.	Residence	N	Mean	S.D.	't' - Test
1.	Hostlers	219	66.11	10.60	3.092**
2.	Day scholars	101	63.24	11.75	

* Indicates significant at 0.05 level

It is found from the **Table – 2** that the computed value of 't' (3.092) is greater than the critical value of 't' (2.58) for 1 and 318 df at 0.01 level of significance. Hence the **Hypothesis – 2 is rejected at 0.01 level**. Therefore it is concluded that the residence has significant influence on the level of anxiety of IX class students.

Findings: There is significant influence of annual income and residence at 0.01 level of significance on the anxiety of IX class students.

CONCLUSIONS:

In the light of the findings, the following conclusions are drawn. Annual income and residence have significant influence on the anxiety of IX class students.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The findings of the present research have raised some important questions related to the educational needs of the students with special reference to their anxiety of IX class students.

1. Annual income is the highly influenced in the anxiety of IX class students. High income group students have anxiety than the low income group students. The administrators to provide income facilities for the parents.

2. Residence is the highly influenced in the anxiety of IX class students. Hostellers have anxiety than the day scholars. The administrators to provide facilities for the day scholars.

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