# ACADEMIC PROBLEMS AS PERCEIVED BY THE ADMINISTRATORS AT SECONDARY LEVEL IN SOUTHERN DISTRICTS OF TAMILNADU



# **ABSTRACT**

Survey method was conducted by the investigator with the objective of finding out the academic problems perceived by the administrators at the secondary level in Southern districts of Tamilnadu, The study was conducted in Kanyakumari, Thoothukudi, and Thirunelveli Districts. The investigator developed a questionnaire with 20 statements related with academic problems for the collection of data. Ranking and percentage analys is were used to analyse the data. Non ventilated dark classrooms, lack of adequate number of class rooms and lack of leadership among the administrators are perceived as serious problems by the administrators at the secondary level.

## INTRODUCTION

Administration is a general process, which gives judgment or insight in any group activity. It is the systematic arrangement of men and material to achieve the aims and objectives. Educational administration is to enable the right pupils to receive the right education from the right teachers at a cost within the means of the state under conditions which enable the pupils to profit by their training. Educational administration is internal and external. Internal administration is concerned with Staff, Students, materials which are useful in teaching. External administration deals with the community, the higher authorities and the public. Internal and External administrations are complementary to each other.

Educational administration is also a Social process. It is concerned with human as well as material resources. The human resources are children, parents, teachers, employees, citizens and officials. Material resources are buildings, play grounds equipments etc.

An administrator while dealing with human and non human materials faces a lot of problems. Some common problems perceived by the administrators are lack of finance, lack of staff, irregularity among the staff, lack of leadership, faulty evaluation and poor administration. An

excellent administrator gets excellent results. Administrator works wonders when the administrator has a demonstrator way of dealing with things. A good administration the quality of the human beings and thereby maintains social order. So it is necessary to find out the acade problems faced by the administrators. If we proper identify the academic problems perceived administrators, we can give remedia! measures which lead to the smooth functioning of the institution.

### **OBJECTIVE**

The main objective of the study is

To find out the academic problems perceived administrators at secondary level in southern distributed Tamilnadu.

### METHOD

The method adopted for the present study is sufficiently method

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Academic Problems as Perceived by the Administrators at the secondary level
Rank, Percentage analysis - Whole Sample

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Rank	1	2	3	+	5	9	7	8	0		1:	-	1	"	21	16	17	18	19	02	Ramit
Hem	o ge	No %	% oN	% oZ	2 2	No or	No a		7	2	2	12	13	1		10 11	No %	% of	No %	No %	
1 Less number	13	11	9	1	12		14 76	No %	No %	% ON	*	No 9%	No %	No %	No %	No 28	3	2	4	0	0
2. Over crowded	(10.83)	(9.17)	(5.00)	13	(10.00)	(4.17)	(11.67)	(1.67)	(1.67)	(10.00)	(0.00)	6830	2(1.67)	(10.00)	(000)	(00.0)	(250)	4	1	7	4
class rooms	(6 67)	(9.17)	(2.50)	(1083)	(15.83)	(4.17)	(0.00)	(3.33)	2 (1.67)	(10.00)	10 (8 33)	8000	7 15 831	(0.83)	(2.50)	(0.83)	(7.50)	(3.33)	(0.83)	(5,83)	0
methods of teaching	5 (4.17)	10	11 (71.9)	10 40	12	4	9	17	5	3	-	100	(mark)	4	-	80	6	0 00	3 (2.50)	(000)	4
4.Lack of parental			77.57	(0.00)	(1000)	(3.33)	(9.00)	(14.17)	(4.17)	(2.50)	(5.83)	(3.3)	1 (0 83)	(3.33)	(0.83)	(6.67)	(05.7)	(non)			
effection in Education	7 (5.83)	1 (0.83)	0	0	-	6	2	2	14	4	_	4		-	9	10	9	17	12	10	18
5.Poor	19	14	6 (0.00)	(2.50)	(0.83)	(2.50)	(1.67)	(1.67)	(11.67)	(4.17)	(4.17)	(4.17)	9 (7.50)	(5.83)	(5.00)	(4.17)	(2.00)	0 0	4	12	
6.Illideracy	(15.83)	(11.67)	(6.00)	(4.17)	(6.67)	(4.17)	(1.67)	(1.67)	(13.33)	(0.83)			4 (3.33)	(6.00)	(0.83)	(5.00)	(0.00)	(00.0)	(3.33)	(10.00)	0
among the	0	0	0	-	0	9	7	6	2				7	1			12	10	20	17	20
7. Foverty in the	0000	5	2 (0 00)	(0.83)	(00:00)	(5.00)	(6.83)	(2.50)	(5.00)	(167)	(4.17)	(7.50)	7 (5.83)	(1.67)	(6.67)	(4.17)	(10.00)	(8.33)	20	12	1
8 Facily	(00.00)	(4.17)	(4.17)	(6.67)	(5.83)	(2.50)	(5.83)	(3.33)	(4.17)				4 (3.33)	-	(4.17)	-	(250)	(8.33)	(16.67)	(10.00)	17
evaluation	(3.33)	3 (2.50)	(9.17)	(5.00)	5 (417)	6 (5,00)	10	21 500		2	-	-				2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 (0.83)	12 (10.00)	3 (2.50)	7 (5.83)	80
9.Irregularity and absenteelsm	2	7	9	2	1	00.5	11	42 00	+	(1.67)	-		3 (2.50)	1	-			6	6	4	-
among students	(1.67)	(5.83)	(2.00)	(1.67)	(0.83)	(00:0)	(9.17)	(10.83)	(0.00)	(5.83)	(3.33)	(5.00)	10 (8.33)	(8.33)	(5.83)	(2.50)	(7.50)	(7.50)	(05 1)	(3.33)	15
wastage of time by students	(0.83)	3 (2.50)	(0.83)	3 (2.50)	3 (2.50)	8 (6.67)	2	1 0 83)	14 CA 112			1	0 60			-	17	7 (5.83)	(5.00)	(3.33)	19
11. Disinterested teacher	(3.33)	(5.00)	64.17)	5 (4.17)	(3.33)	11 (71.6)	6 600	7 (5.83)	2 2 2	0 6	9	3 500	3050	2 2 2 2	6 (5 00)	5 171	-	(5.00)	(6.67)	(3.33)	7
12 Lack of leadership among the head	on t	16	9	9	מו		7	9	1	-	-	1	0 (200	-		-		3	6	-	
of the institution	(7.50)	(13.33)	(2.00)	(200)	(4.17)	(9.17)	(5.83)	(2.00)	(4.17)	(10.83)	(7.50)	(2.50)	5 (4.17)	(0.00)	+			(2.50)	(00.00)	(250)	3
does not salisfy the needs and interest of students	9 (7.58)	3 (2.50)	(0.00)	2 (1.67)	2 (1.67)	1 (0.83)	1 (0.83)	10 (8.33)	7 (5.83)	(5.00)	11 (9.17)	11 (71.6)	4 (3.33)	(0.83)	14 (1167)	13 (10.83)	5 (4.17)	(3.33)	8 (6.67)	8 (6.67)	19
14 Low salary in self financing schools	3 (2.50)	3 (2.50)	15 (12.50)	2 (1.67)	(00:0)	14 (11.67)	(3.33)	2 (1.67)	h				3 (2.50)		-					12 (10.00)	12
direct experience in	4 6	- 0	10	4 233	0	4 33	18 (15.00)	0 9			50	20	10,00 33			1 2000			-		
16. Aimlessness of Edixation	1 (0.83)	1 1 (0.83)	0000	15 (12.50)	12 (10.00)	2 (1.67)	6 (5.00)		5 (4.17)	3 3 (2.50)	+	-	14		3	-	+-	1	-	10 10	5 4
17.Rigid curriculum	1 (0.83)	1 (0.83)	2 (167)	6 (5.00)	15 (12.50)	10 (8.33)	5 (4.17)			-	5 (4.17)	(5.00)		(2 00)	+	3 3	1	3	000	5 5 47	: 0
18.Nonventilated and dark class rooms	13 (10.83)	13 (10.83)	17 (14.17)	7 (5.83)	10 (8.33)	13 (10.83)	5 (4.17)				-		6 (5.00)		1	+	-	+	-	0 00)	
19. Curriculum is not related with practical life	2 (1.67)	7 (5.83)	7 (5.83)	10 (8.33)	(00.0)	5 (4.17)	3 (2.50)	5 (4.17)	2 (1.67).	3 (2.50)	(6.00)	5 (4.17)	5 (4.17)	13 (10.83)	18 (15.00)					(0.83)	. 5
20 Bookish and theoretical curriculum	5 (4.17)	4 (3.33)	9 (7.50)	5 (4.17)	(3.33)	4 (3.33)	(3.33)	2 (1.67)	(167)	(3.33)	9 (05.7)	(5.00)	14 (11.67)	10 (8 33)	16 (13.33)		-		-	2 (167)	
															+		1	1	1		

#### SAMPLE

The study was carried out on a representative sample of 120 Administrators at secondary level from Kanyakumari, Thoothukudi and Thirunelveli Districts. The samples were selected randomly from the three districts.

#### TOOL

The investigator constructed a tool about the academic problems perceived by administrators in the secondary level. It consists of a four point scale: major problems, problem, minor problem, not a problem. There are 56 statements in the tool. Investigator approached the guide, experts and administrators of the schools to give their recommendation and suggestions. The reliability and validity of the tool is found out. Finally the questionnaire consists of 20 statements.

#### DATA ANALYSIS

Administrators' perception regarding academic problem were collected using the questionnaire. Ranking and percentage analysis were used to analyse the collected data.

#### FINDINGS

From table 1 it is evident that Non-ventilated dark class room is one among the major problems according to the perception of administrators.

The less number of class rooms is the next major problem according to the perception of administrators.

Third major problem according to the perception of administrators is Lack of leadership among the heads of the institutions.

# CONCLUSION

Researc

Good classroom environment and effective administration are essential for ben learning. Class room environment and infrastructure facilities are the important factors in determining academic achievement of students. Neat and cles classrooms, well lighted classrooms, proper sealing arrangements, basic facilities in the classrooms such; black board, tables, chairs and proper spacing ares basic and important factors that foster learning. Lack these basic facilities will cause academic problems who will affect the academic achievement of the students. Here a deliberate attempt must be taken to overcome the academic problems. The problem of over crowdedness can be rectified if we provide more number of classroom In addition to this, facilities such as black board, furnishing proper spacing inside the classrooms are the basin requirements for better learning. So the administrators management and government join together to overcome these academic problems.

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