

STRESS AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

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INTRODUCTION

The higher secondary school years are a critical period in the educational journey of students. During this time, students face significant academic pressures that can lead to increased stress levels. This article delves into the relationship between stress and academic performance among higher secondary school children, examining the sources of stress, its impact on academic achievement, and strategies to manage and mitigate stress.

THE NATURE OF ACADEMIC STRESS

Academic stress is the mental distress related to anticipated academic challenges or failure. It is a common phenomenon among higher secondary school students due to the following reasons:

1. **High Expectations:** Both parents and teachers often have high expectations for students to perform well in exams and secure admissions to prestigious colleges and universities.
2. **Competitive Environment:** The competition among peers to achieve top grades and excel in extracurricular activities adds to the stress.
3. **Heavy Workload:** The curriculum in higher secondary schools is extensive, with a significant amount of homework, projects, and preparation for board and entrance exams.
4. **Time Management:** Balancing academics with other activities such as sports, hobbies, and social life can be challenging, leading to stress.
5. **Uncertainty About Future:** Concerns about future career prospects and making the right educational and career choices add to the anxiety.

Sources of Academic

Stress Understanding the sources of academic stress is crucial in addressing its impact on students. The primary sources of academic stress among higher secondary school children include:

1. **Examinations and Tests:** The fear of failure and the high stakes associated with board exams and entrance tests create immense pressure.
2. **Parental Pressure:** Parents' expectations for their children to perform exceptionally well can lead to stress and anxiety.
3. **Teacher Expectations:** Teachers' expectations and the pressure to meet academic standards can contribute to stress.
4. **Peer Pressure:** The competitive atmosphere among peers and the desire to outperform others can increase stress levels.

5. Self-Imposed Pressure: Students often set high standards for themselves, leading to self-imposed stress.

IMPACT OF STRESS ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Stress affects academic performance in various ways. While some students may thrive under pressure, many others struggle to cope, leading to adverse effects on their academic achievements.

1. Cognitive Functioning: High levels of stress can impair cognitive functions such as memory, concentration, and problem-solving abilities, making it difficult for students to learn and perform well in exams.
2. Physical Health: Stress can lead to physical health problems such as headaches, fatigue, and sleep disturbances, which can further hinder academic performance.
3. Emotional Well-being: Chronic stress can lead to emotional issues such as anxiety, depression, and low self-esteem, affecting students' motivation and interest in academics.
4. Behavioral Changes: Stress can result in behavioral changes such as procrastination, avoidance of academic tasks, and absenteeism, negatively impacting academic performance.
5. Academic Burnout: Prolonged exposure to academic stress can lead to burnout, characterized by exhaustion, cynicism, and a lack of interest in academic activities.

CASE STUDIES CASE STUDY 1: AARTI'S STRUGGLE WITH EXAM ANXIETY

Aarti, a 17-year-old student from a reputed higher secondary school in Moga, excelled in her studies throughout her school years. However, as she approached her board exams, she began to experience severe exam anxiety. Despite her hard work and preparation, Aarti's anxiety led to panic attacks and difficulty concentrating during exams. Her academic performance suffered, and she felt overwhelmed by the pressure to succeed.

Case Study 2:

Raj's Battle with Parental Expectations Raj, an 18-year-old student from Moga, faced immense pressure from his parents to secure admission to a top engineering college. The constant pressure to meet their expectations led to stress and a decline in his academic performance. Raj found it difficult to balance his studies with his passion for sports, and he struggled with feelings of inadequacy and low self-esteem.

Case Study 3: Meera's Experience with Peer Pressure

Meera, a 16-year-old student from Moga, felt the pressure to outperform her peers in every subject. The competitive environment in her school led to stress and anxiety, affecting her academic performance. Meera began to experience physical symptoms such as headaches and sleep disturbances, further impacting her ability to concentrate and study effectively.

Strategies to Manage and Mitigate Stress

Addressing academic stress requires a comprehensive approach involving students, parents, teachers, and mental health professionals. Here are some strategies to help manage and mitigate stress among higher secondary school children:

1. **Time Management Skills:** Teaching students effective time management skills can help them balance their academic workload with other activities. Creating a study schedule and setting realistic goals can reduce stress.
2. **Stress-Relief Techniques:** Encouraging students to practice stress-relief techniques such as mindfulness, meditation, and deep breathing exercises can help them manage stress and improve focus.
3. **Healthy Lifestyle:** Promoting a healthy lifestyle that includes regular physical exercise, a balanced diet, and adequate sleep is essential for managing stress and maintaining overall well-being.
4. **Parental Support:** Parents should provide emotional support and avoid putting undue pressure on their children. Open communication and understanding can help students feel supported and less stressed.
5. **Teacher Training:** Teachers should be trained to recognize signs of stress in students and provide support and encouragement. Creating a positive and supportive classroom environment can help reduce stress.
6. **Counseling Services:** Schools should offer counseling services to help students cope with stress and anxiety. Professional counselors can provide individual and group therapy sessions to address psychological issues.
7. **Realistic Expectations:** Encouraging students to set realistic expectations for themselves and focus on personal growth rather than comparison with others can help reduce stress.
8. **Extracurricular Activities:** Participating in extracurricular activities such as sports, arts, and hobbies can provide a healthy outlet for stress and help students develop a balanced lifestyle.
9. **Study Techniques:** Teaching effective study techniques such as active learning, note-taking, and regular review can help students retain information better and reduce exam-related stress.
10. **Professional Help:** In severe cases, students may require professional help from psychologists or psychiatrists. Early intervention can prevent the escalation of stress-related issues and provide students with coping strategies.

ROLE OF SCHOOLS IN MANAGING ACADEMIC STRESS

Schools play a crucial role in managing academic stress among students. Here are some steps schools can take to create a supportive environment:

1. **Stress Management Programs:** Implementing stress management programs and workshops can help students learn coping mechanisms and stress-relief techniques.
2. **Mental Health Awareness:** Raising awareness about mental health and the impact of stress on academic performance can help reduce stigma and encourage students to seek help.
3. **Flexible Curriculum:** Adopting a flexible curriculum that allows for personalized learning and accommodates students' individual needs can reduce academic pressure.
4. **Peer Support Groups:** Establishing peer support groups where students can share their experiences and support each other can help reduce feelings of isolation and stress.

5. Positive Reinforcement: Recognizing and celebrating students' achievements, both academic and non-academic, can boost their confidence and motivation.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES:

The Indian government has launched several initiatives to address the issue of academic stress among higher secondary school students. The Ministry of Education has introduced programs aimed at promoting mental health and well-being in schools. The Manodarpan initiative under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan provides psychological support to students, parents, and teachers to cope with the impact of COVID-19 on mental health.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 also emphasizes the importance of mental health and well-being in education. It advocates for reducing the curriculum content to enhance essential learning and critical thinking and providing opportunities for holistic development.

CONCLUSION:

Stress among higher secondary school children in India is a significant concern that affects their academic performance and overall well-being. Addressing this issue requires a collaborative effort from parents, teachers, schools, and policymakers. By creating a supportive environment, providing access to counseling services, and teaching effective stress management techniques, we can help students manage stress and achieve their academic potential. As we move forward, it is essential to continue raising awareness about the importance of mental health in education. Every student deserves the opportunity to succeed without the burden of excessive stress. With the right support and interventions, we can create a healthier and more balanced approach to education in India, ensuring that students not only excel academically but also thrive emotionally and mentally.

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