RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACHIEVEMENT IN COMMERCE AND FAMILY CLIMATE AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS

J. Tennison\textsuperscript{1} and Prof. S. Kulasekara Perumal Pillai\textsuperscript{2}

\textsuperscript{1}Research Scholar, Department of Education, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, Tamil Nadu.
\textsuperscript{2}Department of Education, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, Tamil Nadu.

ABSTRACT:
In this study, an attempt has been made to study the relationship between achievement in commerce and family climate among higher secondary students. Achievement in Commerce and Family Climate Scale (FCS) constructed and validated by the investigator were used to collect the data from a sample of 583 higher secondary school students in Cuddalore district. The survey method has been followed and random sampling technique was used in administration of the research tools. The result of the analysis reveals that the higher secondary students’ achievement in commerce and family climate is average. There is no significant difference in the achievement in commerce of higher secondary students with regard to gender; there is significant difference in the achievement in commerce of higher secondary students with regard to locality of the students and also there is no significant difference in the family climate of higher secondary students with regard to gender and locality of the students; there is significant and positive relationship between achievement in commerce and family climate of higher secondary students.

KEYWORDS: Achievement in Commerce, Family Climate, Higher Secondary Students.

INTRODUCTION
The term ‘commerce’ as it is understood in modern times, conveys a specific meaning. The meaning of the term ‘commerce’ represents that particular domain of knowledge which deals with the concepts, principles, theories, processes and skill that could be applied in the proper conduct of all tasks and transactions related to commercial activities. This is followed by the planning for convenient but cheap means of storing the goods, adopting scientific procedures for their trade and making provisions for effective distribution and customer services. It would also involve issues of financial provision, financial stability, insurance against various hazards, etc.

NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY
The purpose of this study was to compare the school experiences and cognitive abilities of Secondary school students based on their family climate, which leads to the academic achievements, in the present situation families become more mechanic in the social approach. Parents keep their kids away in the name of study, Family security, is the factor influencing on their academic achievement. Does family security in real sense have any impact on academic achievements of Secondary school students. The researcher intended to investigate the reason behind these all factors.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
- To find out the level of achievement in
commerce of higher secondary students.

- To find out the level of family climate of higher secondary students.
- To find out whether there is any significant difference in the achievement in commerce of higher secondary students with regard to sub-samples gender and locality.
- To find out whether there is any significant difference in the family climate of higher secondary students with regard to sub-samples gender and locality.
- To find out whether there is any significant relationship between achievement in commerce and family of higher secondary students.

**HYPOTHESES**
1. The level of achievement in commerce of higher secondary students.
2. The level of family climate of higher secondary students.
3. There is no significant difference in the achievement in commerce of higher secondary students with regard to sub-samples gender and locality.
4. There is no significant difference in the family climate of higher secondary students with regard to sub-samples gender and locality.
5. There is no significant relationship between achievement in commerce and family of higher secondary students.

**METHOD AND SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

The normative survey method has been adopted in this study. The random sampling technique has been used in the selection of a sample of 583 higher secondary students in Cuddalore District in Tamil Nadu State.

**TOOLS**

- Achievement in Commerce and Family Climate Scale (FCS) constructed and validated by investigator.

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION DATA**

**Table 1: Mean and SD scores of Achievement in Commerce of Higher Secondary Students**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Total Number of Sample</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Achievement in Commerce</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>112.91</td>
<td>29.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Table-1, the calculated mean and standard deviation for achievement in commerce scores of the entire sample is found to be 112.91 and 29.37 respectively. The mean score is average value 81-141, hence, the framed hypothesis (1) is rejected and it is concluded that higher secondary school students achievement commerce is average.

**Table 2: Mean and Standard Deviation scores of Family Climate of Higher Secondary Students**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Total Number of Sample</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Climate</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>50.13</td>
<td>8.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Table-2, the calculated mean and standard deviation for family climate scores of the entire sample is found to be 50.13 and 8.42 respectively. The mean score is average value 42-57. Hence, the framed hypothesis (2) is rejected and it is concluded that higher secondary school students family climate is average.
Table 3: Achievement in Commerce of Higher Secondary Students based on Gender and Locality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Sub-Samples</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>'t' value</th>
<th>Level of Significance at 0.05 level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Achievement in Commerce</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>74.46</td>
<td>10.84</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>Not Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>73.73</td>
<td>11.75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>72.19</td>
<td>11.70</td>
<td>9.65</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>74.07</td>
<td>11.03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Table-3, the calculated 't' value is found to be 1.22 which is not significant at 0.05 level. Hence, the framed null hypothesis 3(a) is accepted and it is concluded that the gender of higher secondary students do not differ significantly in their achievement in commerce.

The calculated 't' value is found to be 9.65 which is significant at 0.05 level. Hence, the framed null hypothesis 3(b) is rejected and it is concluded that the locality of the student of higher secondary students differ significantly in their achievement in commerce.

Table 4: Family Climate of Higher Secondary Students based on Gender and Locality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Sub-Samples</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>'t' value</th>
<th>Level of Significance at 0.05 level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Climate</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>49.93</td>
<td>8.35</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>Not Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>51.65</td>
<td>8.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>50.80</td>
<td>8.61</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>Not Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>48.79</td>
<td>8.43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Table-4, the calculated 't' values are found to be 0.39 and 0.13 for gender and locality of the student respectively which are not significant at 0.05 level. Hence, the framed null hypothesis 4(a) and 4(b) is accepted and it is concluded that the gender and locality of the student of higher secondary students do not differ significantly in their family climate.

Table 5: Relationship between Achievement in Commerce and Family Climate of Higher Secondary Students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achievement in Commerce and Family Climate</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>'r' value</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>583</td>
<td>0.281</td>
<td>Significant at 0.01 level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The co-efficient of correlation between achievement in commerce and family climate of higher secondary students is found to be 0.281 at 0.01 level which indicates that there is a significant correlation between achievement in commerce and family climate scores. Hence, it is concluded that there is a significant and positive relationship between achievement in commerce and family climate of higher secondary students.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. Higher secondary school student’s achievement commerce is average.
2. Higher secondary school student’s family climate is average.
3. The gender of higher secondary students does not differ significantly in their achievement in commerce.
4. The locality of the student of higher secondary school students differ significantly in their achievement in commerce.
5. The gender of higher secondary students do not differ significantly in their family climate
6. The locality of the student of higher secondary school students differ significantly in their family climate.
7. There is a significant and positive relationship between achievement in commerce and family climate of higher secondary students.

CONCLUSION

The higher secondary school students' achievement in commerce is average and also family climate is average. There exists significant and positive relationship between achievement in commerce and family climate of higher secondary school students.

REFERENCES