

Analysis of High School Leaving Certificate (HSLC) Examination Result of Nine Schools in Mizoram, India, in Relation to Types of School Management, Gender and Location

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Abstract: Examination is a formal test to evaluate the knowledge and capabilities of the students. Moreover, it is a test for determining knowledge, skill, physical fitness, and aptitude. It is a form of learning activity where students can identify their weaknesses, correct them and learn from their mistakes. It is a test for students to pass to the next level or the higher classes. High school education helps students with the necessary social, mental, and physical skills for a brighter future. High school education is the perfect time for students to learn valuable skills from their peers and industry professionals. HSLC examination is the borderline for entering into streamline courses where students take up subject of courses according to their interest and aptitude that determine their future course of studies.

Keywords: Analysis, High School Leaving Certificate, Types of School Management, Gender, Location

1. Introduction

Since time immemorial, education is estimated as the right road to progress and prosperity. The greater the folks that are knowledgeable in a country, the higher the development in that place. The benefits of receiving education are many. It reduces illiteracy, will increase activity opportunities, builds relationships and improves enterprise developments. It additionally allows to lessen crime. Education lays the basic foundation to build a bright future. School education helps every student discover their unique interests and passions. In a way, school education paves a way for students to create their career path and ladder to create a successful future.

HSLC simply means High School Leaving Certificate examination. It is conducted as the first step of education for the next higher studies. HSLC exam is the exam that is faced by the students in order to join higher secondary studies where subjects of different streams can be chosen. HSLC stands for a test that prepares students towards maturity and a sense of responsibility for achievement in future. HSLC result also served as the basis for assessing the quality of students, teachers, educational institutions as well as the prevailing standard of education in the state. Therefore, HSLC exam holds a significant place in society.

Statement of the Problem:

The statement of the problem reads as “Analysis of High School Leaving Certificate (HSLC) examination result of nine schools in Mizoram, India, in relation to Types of School Management, Gender and Location”.

Objectives of the Present Study

- 1) To find out the High School Leaving Certificate (HSLC) examination results of nine schools in Mizoram for three consecutive years, i. e. 2020, 2021 and 2022.

- 2) To compare the performance of the nine schools in HSLC in terms of type of school management (government, deficit and private).
- 3) To compare the performance of the nine schools in HSLC in terms of gender (male and female).
- 4) To compare the performance of the nine schools in HSLC in terms of location (rural and urban).
- 5) To suggest measures for improving the High School Leaving Certificate (HSLC) results/performance of students in Mizoram.

Operational Definitions of Key Terms:

- 1) **Analysis:** Analysis means the act of assessing, appraisal or evaluation of an object, person or things. In the present study, analysis refers to the assessment or evaluation of a student's achievement or performance on a selected course, i. e. Class X.
- 2) **High School Leaving Certificate (HSLC):** High School Leaving Certificate (HSLC) refers to the examination result of Class X, which is a school leaving certificate examination or board examination in Mizoram.
- 3) **Types of School Management:** In this study, School Management refers to government schools, deficit schools and private schools in Mizoram.
- 4) **Gender:** Gender here refers to male and female students appearing for HSLC examination in Mizoram.
- 5) **Location:** Here, location refers to rural and urban. Schools and students in Aizawl city, Mizoram are referred as urban whereas schools and students outside Aizawl city, Mizoram are referred as rural.

2. Methodology

Method of Study

The present study employed Qualitative Research in the form of Content Analysis Method to analyse the High

School Leaving Certificate (HSL) examination results of nine selected schools in Mizoram.

Population

In the present study, the population includes all the candidates who appeared for the HSLC examination conducted by Mizoram Board of Secondary Examination in 2020 (18036), 2021 (18012) and 2022 (17417) in Mizoram.

Sample

The investigator selected nine schools in Mizoram, three schools each from government, deficit and private schools. Hence, the final sample size consists of Govt. GM High School, Govt. Chaltlang High School, Govt. Durtlang High School, Bethel Mission School, Springdale Academy, Mount Carmel, Synod Higher Secondary School, Presbyterian English School, Durtlang and Presbyterian English School, Serchhip.

The sample was selected using Convenience Sampling. The final sample size becomes 695 students - 299 males and 336 females in 2020; 802 students - 324 males and 418 females in 2021; and 898 students - 272 males and 454 females in 2022.

Tools of data collection: The investigator selected Document Analysis Method to find out the performance of students of the selected nine schools in the High School Leaving Certificate (HSLC) examination in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

3. Results/ Major Findings of the study

The major findings of the study are presented below: -

1) Performance of nine schools in HSLC during 2020 – 2022 (Objective 1):

The performance of the nine schools in HSLC exam in 2020, 2021 and 2022 are discussed as follows:

- In 2020, Springdale Academy, Champhai had the best performance in the High School Leaving Certificate (HSLC) examination with pass percentage of 100% for three years in a row followed by Mount Carmel School (99.58%), Synod Higher Secondary School (94.13%), Presbyterian English School, Serchhip (93.02%), Presbyterian English School, Durtlang (70.45), Government G. M High School (64.93%), Government Durtlang High School (59.37%) and Government Chaltlang High School (57.79%) respectively.
- In 2021, among the nine sampled schools, Presbyterian English School, Durtlang, Presbyterian English School, Serchhip, Bethel Mission School, Springdale Academy, Mount Carmel School had the best performance in 2021 with 100% pass percentage. Followed by: Synod Higher Secondary School (97.43%), Government G. M High School (94.73%), Government Durtlang High School (88.89%) and Government Chaltlang High School (61.53%).
- In 2022, among the nine sampled schools Bethel Mission School and Springdale Academy had the best performance in 2022 with 100% pass percentage. Followed by: Mount Carmel School (99.58%), Synod Higher Secondary School (94.13%), Presbyterian English

School, Serchhip (93.02%), Presbyterian English School, Durtlang (70.45), Government G. M High School (64.93%), Government Durtlang High School (59.37%) and Government Chaltlang High School (57.79%).

2) Performance in HSLC in terms of Type of School Management 2020 - 2022

(Objective 2): The study found that in the three years of analysis, Private schools had the best result (99.75%), followed closely by Deficit schools (93.44%) and then Government schools (70.85%).

Table 1: Performance in terms of School Management 2020 - 2022

Type of School	2020	2021	2022	2020 - 2022
Government	75.98%	76.03%	60.55%	70.85%
Deficit	91.18%	98.04%	91.11%	93.44%
Private	99.56%	100%	99.69%	99.75%

3) Performance in HSLC in terms of Gender 2020 - 2022

(Objective 3): It was found that female students performed slightly better (90.78%) than male students (87.60%) in these three years.

Table 2: Performance in terms of School Management 2020 - 2022

Gender	2020	2021	2022	2020 - 2022
Male	86.95%	91.67%	84.19	87.60%
Female	89.58%	94.02%	88.74%	90.78%

4) Performance in HSLC in terms of Location 2020 - 2022 (Objective 4):

It was also found that the rural students performed slightly better (91.71%) than the urban students (87.41%) in these three years.

Table 3: Performance in terms of Location 2020 - 2022

Location	2020	2021	2022	2020 - 2022
Urban	88.42%	90.52%	87.29%	87.41%
Rural	92.66%	97.63%	84.85%	91.71%

4. Suggestions for Improvement

- Hardwork, dedication and discipline are a must for academic success. Therefore, these qualities must be inculcated and promoted among the teachers and students.
- The teaching method, teaching aids and teaching – learning environment in the schools should be developed in order to improve the academic performance of the students.
- Training of teachers should be made compulsory and should be conducted regularly as the success of students depend largely on the teachers.
- Authorities and experts must revise and reframe the syllabus from time to time according to the needs and improvement of the society as well as to deal with the latest knowledge.
- Co - curricular activities such as debate, quiz, extempore, essay writing, poetry writing, story writing and other creative activities should be conducted regularly as these will promote quality education.

- 6) The traditional system of teaching - learning should be gradually abolished and new techniques such as Project method, group discussion, assignment, multimedia approach, etc should be utilized as these will greatly improve students' personality as well as their academic performance.

5. Discussion & Conclusion

Teachers in Mizoram are known for their leniency when compared to the rest of India. . Extending the deadline for assignment submissions, postponing test dates, accommodating student's preoccupation with social activities are common traits among the Mizos.

A substantial majority of teachers do not teach in a reflective manner. As a consequence, we may infer that teachers were not engaging themselves and students in the process of reflection in order to develop students' learning ability.

Better discipline, better teaching methods and teaching – learning environment are needed for the improvement of students, teachers and schools is Mizoram.

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