



ATTITUDE TOWARDS PRIVATE TUITION AMONG SELECTED 10TH STANDARD AND 12TH STANDARD STUDENT

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to study the attitude of 10th standard and 12th standard students towards private tuition. Based on the objectives, the survey method was adopted. . The sample consists of 420 students from, private and government schools studying in class 10 and class 12. Questionnaire was used as the tool to collect data from the sample. The findings of the study revealed that the selected variables gender, type of school and class studying influences the formation of positive attitude of the students towards private tuition and the other variables such as location of school, area of tuition centre and tuition time does not influence this study.

KEYWORDS: Attitude, private tuition

INTRODUCTION

Tuition is the education or instruction offered outside the mainstream education system. A tutor is an instructor who gives private lessons. Tuition is the additional coaching provided to a student who is finding difficulty in learning subject(s) or topics. It is also regarded as professional instruction independently given in any topic or any subject(s). Private tuition is effective in raising academic achievement. Academic coaching is an evolution of mentoring applied to academics. Coaching involves collaborative approach. It encourages and strengthens a student. Tutoring can open up an engaging and enthusiastic relationship with the subjects studied, promoting the kind of positive learning experience that builds confidence and motivation.

The extra focus and tailored attention of specialized one-to-one personal tuition can be the decisive factor that will make the difference to successful learning and good exam grades, ensuring that the learner is able to gain the most benefit from their mainstream educational activities and fulfill their academic potential. The greater understanding and subject comprehension that comes from home or personal tutoring leads to a fuller and more rounded education, the springboard to a successful and fulfilling career in later life.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the attitude of selected 10th standard and 12th standard students towards private tuition.

2. To find out the influence of independent variables such as gender, locality of school, class studying, type of school, locality of tuition, tuition time on the dependent variable attitude of 10th standard and 12th standard students towards private tuition.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

In order to realize the objectives of the study mentioned above the following hypothesis were formulated for testing.

1. There will be significant mean score difference in attitude of 10th and 12th standard students towards private tuition with respect to gender, class and type of school.
2. There will be significant mean score difference in attitude of 10th and 12th standard students towards private tuition with respect to locality of school, area of tuition centre and tuition time.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The investigators have adopted survey method for the present study. The sample of the study was class 10th and class 12th students in private and government schools of Palakkad district. The sample size was 420. The total sample taken for the study consists of 210 tenth standard students and 210 twelfth standard students of Government and private schools both in rural and urban areas. The sample was selected using Stratified random sampling technique.

RESEARCH TOOL

For this study, the investigators prepared a questionnaire to elicit the attitude of 10th standard and 12th standard students towards tuition. In the present study the investigator prepared the Likert type attitude scale and used it. The scale consists of 38 positive and 12 negative statements. Each statement of the scale provides a three-point scale and assigns each of the three positions a scale value. The three points are agree, undecided and disagree. Score was given to each statement. For positive statements the scoring order was 3,2,1 and for the negative statements, the scoring order was 1,2,3.

The research tool shows a correlation coefficient of 0.79, which indicates that the tool is highly reliable and the face validity of the tool was assured by 4 juries.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

HYPOTHESES TESTING

HYPOTHESIS: 1

There will be significant mean score difference in attitude of 10th and 12th standard students towards private tuition with respect to gender, class and type of school.

TABLE – 1

Mean score difference in attitude of 10th and 12th class students towards private tuition with respect to gender, class and type of school

Variables	Subvariables	N	Mean	S.D	Calculated 't' value	Level of significance
Gender	Male	210	114.43	8.867	21.37	Significant at 0.05 level
	Female	210	128.75	4.262		
Class studying	Class 10	210	114.12	8.488	23.34	Significant at 0.05 level
	Class 12	210	129.06	3.956		
Type of school	Govt.	140	130.47	3.647	28.83	Significant at 0.05 level
	private	280	117.15	5.78		

According to table-1, there is a mean score difference in attitude towards private tuition among class 10 and class 12 students with respect to class, gender, type of school. It is found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level . Therefore hypothesis 1 is accepted.

HYPOTHESIS: 2

There will be significant mean score difference in attitude score of 10th and 12th standard students towards private tuition with respect to locality of school, area of tuition centre and tuition time.

TABLE – 2

Mean attitude scores of class X and class XII students with respect to area of school, location of tuition centre and tuition time

Variables	Sub variables	N	Mean	S.D	Calculated 't' value	Level of significance
Location of School	Urban	228	121.94	9.614	0.802	Not significant
	Rural	192	121.17	10.410		
Area of tuition Centre	Near	229	121.67	10.113	0.174	Not significant
	Far	191	121.50	9.817		
Tuition time	Morning	226	121.90	9.925	0.705	Not significant
	Evening	194	121.23	10.060		

According to table-2, it is found that there is no significant mean score difference in the attitude scores of class 10 and 12 students with respect to locality of school, area of tuition centre and tuition time. It is statistically not significant at 0 .05 level. Therefore hypothesis 2 is rejected.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. Female students have more attitudes towards private tuition compared to their counterpart.
2. Class 12 students have more attitudes towards private tuition compared to their Counterpart.
3. Govt. school students have more attitudes towards private tuition compared to their counterpart
4. The other variables location of school, area of tuition centre and tuition time does not influence this study.

CONCLUSION

The findings of the study throw light on the formation of positive attitude of the students going towards private tuition. Private tuition helps the students to score good marks and gain self-confidence. There is a significant role of private tuition in the modern world. It also supports regular classroom teaching.

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