

A STUDY ON REVISED TAMIL TEXTBOOK AND ATTITUDE OF TAMIL TEACHERS

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Abstract: The research study was undertaken to investigate the attitude of teachers towards the revised Tamil textbook. The sample of 60 Tamil school teachers from shencottai taluk was selected by adopting simple random sampling technique. Teacher's attitude was accessed with the help of attitude of teacher's scale constructed by the investigator. Specific objectives were formulated. They are as follows: 1. To find the level of attitude of teachers the revised Tamil textbook. 2. To find whether there is any significant difference in attitude of teachers the revised Tamil textbook belonging to the professional variables.

Keywords: *Attitude of teacher, Tamil Textbook, Tamil Teachers.*

INTRODUCTION

“Attitude is determined by the individual's beliefs about outcomes or attributes of performing the behavior (behavioral beliefs), weighted by evaluations of those outcomes or attributes. Thus, a person who holds strong beliefs that positively valued outcomes will result from performing the behavior will have a positive attitude toward the behavior. Conversely, a person who holds strong beliefs that negatively valued outcomes will result from the behavior will have a negative attitude.” Attitude concept can be viewed from these three dimensions. Each one of these dimensions has different features to bring out language attitude results.

Feng .R and Chen .H (2009) stated that, “Learning process is an emotional process. It is affected by different emotional factors. The teacher and his students engage in various emotional activities in it and varied fruits of emotions are yield.” Attitude can help the learners to express whether they like or dislike the objects or surrounding situations. It is agreed that the inner feelings and emotions of learners influence their perspectives and their attitudes towards the target language (Choy S.C & Troudi .S, 2006).

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To find out the level of attitude of higher school teacher towards revised Tamil textbook.
- To find out the significant difference, in attitude of teachers towards the revised Tamil textbook with regard to Personal variables namely gender, native, marital status.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

- There is no significant difference between male and female high school teachers with regard to their attitude towards the revised Tamil textbook
- There is no significant difference between rural and urban high school teachers with regard to their attitude towards the revised Tamil textbook
- There is no significant difference between married and unmarried high school teachers with regard to their attitude towards the revised Tamil textbook

METHODOLOGY

Survey method was selected to evaluate the attitude of teachers towards the revised Tamil textbook. Descriptive survey method was adopted for the study.

POPULATION AND SAMPLE

The present study was conducted on a sample of 60 high school teachers of Shencottai Taluk. The selection of school teachers was done on the basis of simple random sampling method.

TOOL USED

The following tool used to collect the data.

“Attitude of Teachers scale” constructed by the investigator was used. The scale contains 58 questions which present the universe of content. Hence, it has content validity. The scale was given to experts in the field education and language they agreed that the items in the scale are relevant to the objectives of the study. It has face validity also. The present study Cronbach’s Alpha method to determine the reliability. The reliability of the tool is 0.891.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

Percentage analysis and t-test were used in this study

Table 1: Level of Difference in Attitude of Teachers towards Revised Tamil Text book with regard to Personal variables

Personal Variables	Category	Low		Moderate		High	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender	Female	19	44.1	18	41.8	6	13.9
	Male	17	100	0	0	0	0
Native	Rural	28	87	4	12.5	0	0
	Urban	8	28.5	14	50	6	21.4
Marital Status	Married	36	72	18	36	0	0
	Unmarried	0	0	4	40	6	60

The above table shows that all the male teachers, four-fifth of teachers from rural area and three-fourth of unmarried teachers have low level of attitude towards revised Tamil textbook with regard to personal variables namely gender, native and marital status.

Table 2: Significance of difference in attitude of teachers toward revised Tamil text book with regard to gender

Gender	N	Mean	SD	t-Value	p-Value
Male	17	94.973	7.189	0.536	0.523 ^{NS}
Female	43	96.279	6.671		

NS-Not Significant

In the above table, since the p value (=0.523) is greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis is *accepted* at 5% level of significant. It shows that there is no significant difference in attitude of teachers toward revised Tamil text book with regard to gender.

Table 3: Significance of difference in attitude of teachers toward revised Tamil text book with regard to native

Native	N	Mean	SD	t-Value	p-Value
Rural	32	95.363	6.042	0.436	0.590 ^{NS}
Urban	28	96.389	7.627		

NS-Not significant

In the above table, since the p value (=0.590) is greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis is *accepted* at 5% level of significant. It shows that there is no significant difference in attitude of teachers toward revised Tamil text book with regard to native.

Table 4: Significance of difference in attitude of teachers toward revised Tamil text book with regard to marital status

Material Status	N	Mean	SD	t-Value	'P' Value
Married	50	95.757	7.072	0.702	0.265 ^{NS}
Unmarried	10	96.666	5.369		

NS-Not Significant

In the above table, since the p value (=0.265) is greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis is *accepted* at 5% level of significant. It shows that there is no significant difference in attitude of teachers toward revised Tamil text book with regard to marital status.

FINDING

- All the male teachers, four-fifth of teachers from rural area and three-fourth of unmarried teachers have low level of attitude towards revised Tamil textbook with regard to personal variables namely gender, native and marital status.
- There is no significant difference in attitude of teachers toward revised Tamil textbook with regard to gender.
- There is no significant difference in attitude of teachers toward revised Tamil textbook with regard to native.
- There is no significant difference in attitude of teachers toward revised Tamil textbook with regard to marital status.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- In service training should given to the teachers regarding QR code.
- Training should be given to the students regarding QR code.
- Implementing technological oriented programme should be adden in Tamil books.

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