



A STUDY OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS COMPETITIVE EXAMS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract: Attitude is almost powerful weapon which can change the world. Education is a process by which people acquire knowledge, skills, values or attitude. Main objective of the present paper was to study the attitude of gender and residence towards competitive exams. Convenient random sampling technique was used to select the sample of perspective students. Data was collected by questionnaire. Various statistical techniques were used to analyse the data. Result of this study revealed that there was no significant difference in attitude of rural and urban students towards various competitive exams.

Key words: Attitude, Competitive Exams

Introduction: Education is a process by which pupil acquire knowledge, skills, values or attitude. Education is a dynamic force in the life of every individual. Teacher plays an important role in the field of school education. Teachers and parents motivate the students to participate in various competitive exams. Motivation and self-confidence can affect student's quality of life during their adolescence.

Attitude is a psychological state of mind. In today's world attitude towards competitive examination is most important. Jobs and career are related to competitive examination, so attitude towards competitive exams is important. Students from Rural and Urban areas face different problems in the preparation for competitive examinations. Sometimes, financial conditions of the families are not good. A competitive examination tells all about the student's knowledge. In India major Govt. Sector, high rank institute and universities, some private and public sector conduct major competitive exams. The central and State Government has implemented competitive exams to improve the quality of manpower in the field of Science, Medicine, Engineering Exams. Various students also participated in exams like Spell Bee , Olympiad of various subjects, NTSE etc.

In rural areas some students are good in studies but some students are below average. Students who perform well in studies they are not aware of the various Competitive exams. Standard and quality of education is not upto mark in rural area. Various technological and sources are available in rural area but the

students who belong to rural area have no idea about the career and various competitive exams. Standard in rural areas whose parents are educated they have an idea about some competitive exams. These students are career oriented. Some students do not get proper atmosphere for study and preparation for competitive exams.

In urban areas students are aware about the various Competitive exams but they have their own problems. Various types of workshops and guidelines of competitive exams are available in area. Various private institutions are also open in cities for coaching of competitive exams and career counselling. Students do benefit from such institutions They use technology and information sources with proper way.

This study is focused on the facts considered by both rural and urban boys and girls students with different group to study the attitude of adolescents towards various competitive exams It depends upon their education and educational stream. So, the purpose of this study is to examine the attitude of adolescents towards competitive exams.

Review of Related Literature:

Rahman(2018) conducted a study on secondary school students towards Junior School Certificate (JCS) examination in Bangladesh . This study is mainly quantitative and data was collected in a commutable manner through the study. 250 students (120 male and 130 female) were chosen randomly from ten secondary schools (5 Private and 5 Government). Result of this study revealed that there was no significant difference between male and female students attitude towards JSC examination.

Nithyapriya,S and Malathi,V. (2018) investigated a study on attitude towards NEET,IIT entrance examination among higher secondary school students in Tirupur District. A sample of 200 higher secondary school students from 7 schools which are situated in Tamil Nadu. Result of this study revealed that there is a significant difference towards attitude in NEET, JEE examination with mother tongue, gender, qualification of father and mother, occupation of father and mother, monthly income etc. among higher secondary school students. There exist a significant difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examination between the nature of school, type of family, type of school. Students need to be concept based form of learning which will maximise their performance in NEET, JEE examination.

Gautam (2021) explored a study on attitude of student studying at higher education levels towards online competitive examination .The study was conducted on random sample of 120 students studying at postgraduate levels. Therefore, casual comparative method was used to collect the data and a t-test was used by a investigator for analysis and interpretation of data. Result of this study revealed that there was no significant difference between the attitude of post graduate boys and girls towards online competitive examination and also no sign difference among the attitude of arts and science students towards the online competition examination.

Asmita (2022) conducted a study on attitude and perception towards competitive exams among college students of Maharashtra state Konkan Region. For this study exploratory research method is used through questionnaire survey. Data was analysed and interpreted by using statistical techniques like percentage, analysis and chi square test. Result of this study revealed that there is no association between reasons for not succeeding in competitive exams by students and their educational streams

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Objectives:

1 To find out the significant difference in the attitude of students towards competitive exams with respect to locality.

2 To find out the significant difference in attitude of students towards competitive exams with respect to gender.

Hypotheses :

1. There exists no significant difference in attitude of students towards competitive exams with respect to locality.

2. There exists no significant difference in attitude of students towards competitive exams with respect to gender.

Methodology:

A sample of 200 rural students (100boys and 100 girls) and 200 urban students (100 boys and 100 girls) were taken for this study.

Tools used: For the data collection a questionnaire developed by investigator. Was used to collect the data. Statistical techniques: Mean, S.D. and t test was used for analysing the data.

Analysis and Interpretation of data:

1. There exist no significant difference in attitude of students towards competitive exams with respect to locality.

In order to test this hypothesis mean and S.D. of academic achievement of students of rural and urban area towards competitive exams. The scores of rural and urban area have been described in terms of Mean,S.D. and t- value.

Table 1- Shows the mean score, S.D. and t value of students w. Table-1

Mean, Standard- deviation, t- ratio for the measure of attitude of students towards competitive exams w.r.t. locality

S.No.	Locality	N	Mean	S.D.	S.E.D.	df	t-value	Inference
1.	Urban	100	72.96	8.32	1.20	198	1.26	Insignificant at 0.05 and at 0.01 level
2.	Rural	100	74.48	8.74				

Table-1. reveals that mean score and S.D. of urban area is 72.96 and 8.32 respectively and in case of rural area is mean score and S.D. of 74.48 and 8.74 The t-value comes to be 1.26 which is insignificant at 0.05 and at 0.01 level. The calculated value of t is less than table value. So the hypothesis-1, There exists no significant difference in attitude towards competitive exams of students with respect to locality is accepted. It can be concluded that urban and rural area student do not differ in attitude towards competitive exams.

Hypothesis 2: There exists no significant difference in attitude towards competitive exams with respect to gender.

In order to test this hypothesis, mean and S.D. of attitude towards science among adolescent students with respect to gender was calculated. The scores of Government and Private schools have been described in terms of mean, S.D. and t-value in the table 2.

Table -2

Mean, Standard- deviation, t- value for the measure of attitude of students towards competitive exams with respect to Gender

S.no	Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	S.E.D.	df	t-value	Inference
1.	Male	100	74.56	8.72	1.22	122		Significant at 0.05 and 0.01
2.	Female	100	73.82	8.56				

Table-2. reveals that mean score and S.D. of Male is 74.56 and 8.72 respectively and in case of Female is mean score and S.D. is 73.82 and

8.56 respectively. The t value comes to be 0.60 which is insignificant at 0.05 and at 0.01 level. Hence, the hypothesis 2. There exist no significant attitude of students towards competitive exams w.r.t area is accepted. It indicates that mean score attitude of students belongs to rural area towards competitive exams do not differ significantly. It can be concluded that students from rural area and urban areas do not differ in attitude towards competitive exams.

Conclusion:

The result shown in Table1 that there exists no significant difference in attitude scores of rural and urban area students towards competitive exams. The mean attitude score of students from rural area is slightly higher than the students from urban area. This indicates that the teachers from rural areas provide them the sufficient knowledge not only related to subjects they taught but also aware the students about various exams. The results shown in Table -2 also reveals that there is no significant difference in attitude of students towards competitive exams with respect to gender. Results showed that mean attitude score of male members are slightly higher than that of females. It indicates that gender does not influence the attitude of students towards competitive exams.

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