RESEARCH ARTICLE

PERCEPTION OF PARENTS TOWARDS PRIVATE TUITION AT HIGHER SECONDARY LEVEL.

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Abstract

In this present study the Scale for Perception of parents towards private tuition at higher secondary level developed and standardized by Meenakshi. R and Krishnan. K (2004) was used to collect data. A stratified random sample of 250 parents whose children were studying at higher secondary level was selected for this study. Findings reveal that all the parents have a positive perception towards the private tuition at higher secondary level.

Introduction:

The private tuition like in most of the countries becomes a supplement to the academic performance of students in India also. As a result of demand and the market mechanism, tutoring emerged in to an important force in supporting the academic performance of students. In fact, in terms of its nature, extent and importance it is comparable to the formal system or, it is like a shadow of the formal system (Bray, 1999).

Though the private tuition is wide spread at all level of education it is consider to be more significant at secondary and higher secondary public examination. Due to the increased competition in getting seats in desired academic streams at secondary level and then getting in to professional education with the marks got in higher secondary level. Now a day parents are showing keen interest towards the marks scored by their children therefore they are arranging for private tuitions by spending money. For the betterment of the future of their children parents are ready to do anything. In this paper an attempt was made to see the intuition of higher secondary school student’s parents about private tuition.

Terms and Definition:

Private Tuition : Refers to the instruction provided by teachers out of school hours for which the student has to pay
Parents : refers to all parents whose children were studying at higher secondary level.

Variables of the Study:

Dependent variable : Perception towards Private tuition
Independent variables : Gender, Educational Qualification, Number of Children, Monthly Income & Family Type

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Objectives of the study:-
✓ To find out the level of perception towards private tuition at higher secondary level among parents.
✓ To find out whether there is any significant difference in Perception of parents towards private tuition at higher secondary level with respect to the selected independent variable.

Hypothesis of the Study:-
✓ The level of Perception towards private tuition at higher secondary level among parents is above average level
✓ Each of the population variables exerts a significant influence on perception of parents towards private tuition at higher secondary level

Methodology in Brief:-
Design- Descriptive, Method – Normative, Technique – Survey

Sample:-
A sample of 250 parents whose children were studying higher secondary level at Madurai district, Tamil Nadu, India was selected for this study using Stratified random sampling technique.

Tool used:-
The Scale for Perception of parents towards private tuition at higher secondary level developed and standardized by Meenakshi. R and Krishnan. K (2004) was used to collect data. The scale is having 29 items.

Statistical treatment:-
“t-Test” for significance of difference between the means of large independent samples

Analysis and Interpretation:-
Hypothesis 1:-
The level of Perception towards private tuition at higher secondary level among parents is above average level.

The empirical average score of Perception towards private tuition at higher secondary level among parents is found to be 18.8, while the theoretical average is 14.5 only. Therefore hypothesis 1 is accepted, hence it is inferred that the Perception towards private tuition at higher secondary level is high among the parents.

Hypothesis 2:-
Each of the population variables exerts a significant influence on perception of parents towards private tuition at higher secondary level

Table 1:-Results of test of significance of difference between the mean scores of Perception towards private tuition at higher secondary level among parents: Population Variables – Wise.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Sub Variable</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>t-value</th>
<th>Significant at 0.05 level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>19.1077</td>
<td>5.59934</td>
<td>0.689</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>18.6333</td>
<td>5.28186</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Educational</td>
<td>School level</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>19.3852</td>
<td>5.20617</td>
<td>1.584</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qualification</td>
<td>Degree level</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>18.2870</td>
<td>5.67507</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Number of Children</td>
<td>Up to 2</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>18.8927</td>
<td>5.36950</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Above 2</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>18.8222</td>
<td>5.83208</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Monthly Income</td>
<td>Above 10,000</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>19.9368</td>
<td>5.38479</td>
<td>2.428</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Below 10,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>18.2323</td>
<td>5.39459</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Family Type</td>
<td>nuclear</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>19.0606</td>
<td>5.57497</td>
<td>0.556</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>joint</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>18.6780</td>
<td>5.30905</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table it is found that the calculated “t-value” 0.689 is less than the table value 1.96. Therefore it is inferred that there is no significant difference in perception of parents towards private tuition at higher secondary level in terms of gender.
From the above table it is found that the calculated “t-value” 1.584 is less than the table value 1.96. Therefore it is inferred that there is no significant difference in perception of parents towards private tuition at higher secondary level in terms of educational qualification.

From the above table it is found that the calculated “t-value” 0.74 is less than the table value 1.96. Therefore it is inferred that there is no significant difference in perception of parents towards private tuition at higher secondary level in terms of number of children.

From the above table it is found that the calculated “t-value” 2.428 is greater than the table value 1.96. Therefore it is inferred that there is a significant difference in perception of parents towards private tuition at higher secondary level in terms of monthly income. It is further noted that parents with family income above ten thousand have higher level of perception towards private tuition than those having monthly income below ten thousand.

From the above table it is found that the calculated “t-value” 0.556 is less than the table value 1.96. Therefore it is inferred that there is no significant difference in perception of parents towards private tuition at higher secondary level in terms of family type.

**Conclusion:-**
The present study shows that parents have high level of perception towards private tuition at higher secondary level. Further it shows that the perception towards private tuition at higher secondary level among parents is independent on gender, educational qualification, number of children and family type. Whereas the perception towards private tuition among parents is dependent on monthly income of the family.

Every parent is giving more importance to the future of their children. In countries like India the marks obtained by the students at secondary and higher secondary public examination decides their future profession. Therefore parents are giving more importance to the academic achievement of their children and they show more interest in knowing all sort ways to increase their children’s academic marks. This study reveals that parents perceived well about the private tuition which is used as one of the enhancer/ facilitating factor of academic achievement of the higher secondary students.

**Reference:-**
4. ShengliZhanEmailauthorMarkBrayDanWangChadLykinsOraKwo (2013) The effectiveness of private tutoring: students’ perceptions in comparison with mainstream schooling in Hong Kong, Asia Pacific Education Review