



Analysis on difficulties facing of high school students in learning Tamil

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Abstract

Language is a very important means of communication. It is very difficult to think of a society without language. Learning is an individualistic process it is a co-operative process too. Learning is an institutionalized and formalized affair in modern education. The students go to school to learn reading and writing but he has to learn to adjust to the environment. The researcher normative survey method was used for the collection of data. Satisfied random sampling technique was used for selected the sample from the population. The sample consists of 250 students studying in high school students from the Salem district, Tamil Nadu. The researcher has constructed and standardized the research tool to collect data from the sample. With the help of the data was tabulated then the data analyzed statistically used both descriptive analysis (mean & standard deviation) and differential analysis ('t' test).

Keywords: communication, individualistic process and difficulties

Introduction

Language is a very important means of communication. It is very difficult to think of a society without language. Learning is an individualistic process it is a co-operative process too. Student brings to the learning task an intention or desire to learn, and they try to make meaning from their experiences. Learning cumulative and so the role played by prior knowledge is extremely important. The ways student learn can be described in terms of (i) learning by observing others. (ii) Learning through doing and participating (iii) Learning by having someone tells you about it (iv) learning through practicing the skills involved. Students come to school, most of their learning is accomplished in the first two ways, watching others and having someone tell them to try things out. They learn from having someone tell them or by practicing the component skills. In the initial stages of learning observing and trying out appear to be most effective. Verbal explanations or skill practice may be helpful after learners. Man has developed message through which experiences are stored and transmitted from one to the other generation. Ability to retain experiences is the key note of learning. Learning is an institutionalized and formalized affair in modern education. The students go to school to learn reading and writing but he has to learn to adjust to the environment.

Objectives of the Study

- To find out the level difficulties facing in learning Tamil of high school students.

- To find out if any significant difference in difficulties facing in learning Tamil of high school students with respect to their gender, types of School, Location of the school, medium of the School, parental occupation and parent's education.

Hypotheses of the Study

- The level of difficulties facing in learning Tamil of high school students is high.
- There is no significant difference in difficulties facing in learning Tamil of high school students with respect to their gender, types of School, Location of the school, medium of the School, parental occupation and parent's education.

Methodology

The researcher normative survey method was used for the collection of data. Satisfied random sampling technique was used for selected the sample from the population. The sample consists of 250 students studying in high school students from the Salem district, Tamil Nadu. The researcher has constructed and standardized the research tool to collect data from the sample. With the help of the data was tabulated then the data analyzed statistically used both descriptive analysis (mean & standard deviation) and differential analysis ('t' test).

Testing of Hypotheses:

Hypothesis: 1

The level of difficulties facing in learning Tamil of high school students is high.

Table 1: Mean score of difficulties facing in learning Tamil of high school students Maximum Score-175

S No	Demographic Variables	N	Mean	S.D	
1	Gender	Male	129	139.74	8.69
		Female	121	143.64	6.87
2	Types of School	Matriculation	195	141.46	6.94
		Government	55	145.3	8.43
3	Location of the school	Rural	125	141.46	6.94
		Urban	125	141.81	8.53
4	Medium of the School	English	150	139.88	7.24
		Tamil	100	145.32	8.42
5	Parental occupation	Government Job	100	144.3	8.57
		Private Job	150	139.9	7.00
6	Parent's Education	Illiterate	155	140.95	8.52
		Literate	95	145.17	7.80
Total Scores			142.07	7.83	

From the table shows that mean and standard deviation of demographic variable is 142.07 and 7.83 respectively. The mid score is 87. So, it can be concluded that high school students have high difficulties facing in learning Tamil.

Hypothesis: 2a

There is no significant difference in difficulties facing in learning Tamil of high school students with respect to their gender, types of School, medium of the School, parental occupation and parent's education.

Table 2

S No	Demographic Variables	Mean	S.D	't' value	
1	Gender	Male	139.74	8.69	3.04**
		Female	143.64	6.87	
2	Type of Schools	Matriculation	141.46	6.94	4.46**
		Government	145.30	8.43	
3	Medium of School	English	139.88	7.24	3.90**
		Tamil	145.32	8.42	
4	Parental occupation	Government Job	144.30	8.57	2.74**
		Private Job	139.90	7.00	
5	Parent's Education	Illiterate	140.95	8.52	2.34**
		Literate	145.17	7.80	

** S – Significant at 5% level

From the table (2) showed that the calculated 't' values 3.04 (gender), 4.46 (type of schools), 3.90 (medium of school), 2.74 (parental occupation) and 2.34 (parent's education) are greater than tabulated value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significant. So the null hypothesis is not accepted. Hence it can be concluded that there is a significant difference in difficulties facing in learning Tamil of high school students with regard to demographic variables such as gender, type of schools, Medium of School, Parental occupation and Parent's Education.

Hypothesis: 2b

There is no significant difference in difficulties facing in learning Tamil of high school students with respect to their Location of School.

Table 3

S No	Demographic Variable	Mean	S.D	't' value	
1	Location of school	Rural	141.46	6.94	0.26*
		Urban	141.81	8.53	

* NS – Not Significant at 5% level

From the table (3) showed that the calculated 't' values (0.26) (location of the school) are less than tabulated value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significant. So the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence it can be concluded that there is no significant difference in difficulties facing in learning Tamil of high school students with regard to location of the school.

Discussion

From the analysis indicated that the high school students have high difficulties facing in learning Tamil.

Gender wise analysis the girls high school students (143.64) were higher than boys high school students (139.74) towards their difficulties facing in learning Tamil. Type of schools wise analysis the government high school students (145.30) were better than matriculation high school students (141.46) towards their difficulties facing in learning Tamil. Medium of school wise analysis the English medium high school students (145.32) were superior to Tamil medium high school students (139.88) towards their difficulties facing in learning Tamil. Parental occupation wise analysis the Government Job high school students (144.30) were higher to Private Job high school students (139.90) towards difficulties facing in learning Tamil. Parent's Education wise analysis the Literate high school students (145.17) were higher to Illiterate high school students (140.97) towards difficulties facing in learning Tamil. Hence it was concluded that there was significant difference in difficulties facing in learning Tamil of high school students with regard to demographic variables such as gender, type of schools, Medium of School, Parental occupation and Parent's Education.

Thus from the analysis concluded that the location of the school wise revealed that there is no significant difference in urban high school students (141.81) better than rural high school students (141.46) towards difficulties facing in learning Tamil.

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