

## **THE WELL-BEING OF TUITION GOING STUDENTS APPEARING FOR BOARD EXAMINATIONS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The present study aims at investigating the wellbeing of tuition going students appearing for board examinations. The sample consisted of 300 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> standard students from Tirunelveli district. A self- made tool was used for collecting the data. The results revealed that there is significant difference in the wellbeing of tuition going students appearing for board examinations with respect to their gender and locality of the school and there is significant association between the well-being of tuition going students and income of their parents.

### **INTRODUCTION**

*“In a democracy the wellbeing, individuality and happiness of every citizen is important for overall prosperity, peace and happiness”.* - A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

Well-being is a multifactor or construct, consisting of complex interplays of cultural, economic, social, spiritual, physical, and psychological factors. Human well-being is therefore a complex product of genetic, developmental, social and environmental influence. Well-being is a state of mind which can be controlled or be altered in any desired direction. In recent years, both in the scientific as well as popular literature, there is an increase in the quality of life, the attributes that describe quality of life and events that affect quality of life. Most often, quality of life is conceptualized as a composite of physical, emotional, intellectual, social and cultural well-being of an individual as perceived by a person or group. A very important aspect of quality of life is the happiness, satisfaction or gratification subjectively experienced which is often called as “well-being”.

Well-being is concerned with an individual’s subjective experience of their life. The underlying assumption is that well-being can be defined by people’s conscious experience in terms of

cognitive satisfaction. The field is built on the presumption that to understand the individual's experiential quality of well being, it is appropriate to directly examine how a person feels about life in the context of his or her own standards. The investigator has taken five dimensions of well-being: physical, emotional, intellectual, social, and cultural well-being. A good or satisfactory condition of existence on a state characterized by health, happiness, prosperity and welfare is called well-being.

### **NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

Education plays an important role in every man's life. It brings out the inner potentialities from the man. Man is mortal; though he is mortal, his education is immortal. It is invaluable treasure.

But nowadays all the dignity of education has gone down. Students are not much more enthusiastic in studies nowadays. They think that it is one of their duties. So, the interesting essence is lost. On the other hand many of them are going to tuition for obtaining high scores in the board examinations. It is one of the points under consideration. The parents treat the students are like a machine. They are eagerly waiting for the outcome of the merits. In former days the parents had some sort of knowledge about education and were concerned about their children very consciously. But we are now living in a busy world; parents go to work for a better living. They have no time to inquire about their children. In this modern era, the tuition going students are squeezed by their tuition masters to get good marks as the fruit of their labour. The parents don't have time to spend for their children's pleasure. As parents get more income they also think that sending their children for private tuition is prestige.

But they don't bother about the students' mindset. The students' emotional well-being is affected. They get a lot of psychological and physiological ailments. They are suppressed by their teachers as well as by their parents. They suffer a lot. The parents' only aim is that their children should obtain high marks in the board examinations. Even though they get high marks the job possibilities are very rare. Somehow some may achieve but not all. They don't have time to spend for recreational activities.

Once the school is over, he/she is not directly going home but they are moving to the tuition masters' homes. So, they lose their parents' compassionate guidance and concern. Even poor parents compel their children to go for private tuition. Children suffer a lot physically,

emotionally and also intellectually. Intellectual suffering is due to over expectation from all sides.

Hence the investigator got interested in the study for identifying the status of well-being of the tuition going children appearing for board examinations.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To find out the level of well-being of tuition going students appearing for board examinations with respect to gender.
2. To find out the level of well being of tuition going students appearing for board examinations with respect to locality of school
3. To find out the level of well-being of tuition going students appearing for board examinations with respect to Parents' income.

### **RESEARCH HYPOTHESES**

1. There is no significant difference in the well-being of tuition going students appearing board examination with respect to gender.
2. There is no significant difference in the well-being of tuition going students appearing for board examinations with respect to locality of school.
3. There is no significant association between the well-being of tuition going students appearing for board examinations and the income of parents.

### **METHODOLOGY**

The Investigator used descriptive method using survey as a technique.

### **POPULATION**

The population selected for this study was 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> standard students of Tirunelveli district schools.

### **SAMPLE**

In the present study, the investigator adopted Random Sampling Technique. The sample consisted of 300 students of standard X and XII from 9 schools in Tirunelveli district.

## STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

The following statistical techniques were used for this present study: mean, standard deviation, t-test, ANOVA, and Chi-square test.

## ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

**Table 1**

### SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN THE WELL-BEING OF TUITION GOING STUDENTS APPEARING FOR BOARD EXAMINATIONS WITH RESPECT TO GENDER

Dimension	Category	Number	Mean	S.D	Calculated 't' value	Remark
Physical well being	Male	143	10.62	1.419	2.203	S
	Female	157	10.96	1.237		
Emotional well being	Male	143	27.30	2.603	1.595	N.S
	Female	157	27.80	2.845		
Intellectual well being	Male	143	8.82	1.599	0.837	N.S
	Female	157	8.67	1.482		
Social well being	Male	143	35.71	3.530	3.222	S
	Female	157	36.97	3.222		
Cultural well being	Male	143	13.90	1.600	7.893	S
	Female	157	15.30	1.470		
Total Wellbeing	Male	143	96.34	6.747	4.117	S
	Female	157	99.70	7.380		

(At 5 %level of significance the table value is1.96)

**Table 2**

### SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN THE WELL-BEING OF TUITION GOING STUDENTS APPEARING FOR BOARD EXAMINATIONS WITH RESPECT TO LOCALITY OF SCHOOL

Dimension	Category	Number	Mean	S.D	Calculated 't' value	Remark
Physical well- being	Urban	147	10.58	1.466	2.752	S
	Rural	153	11.00	1.164		
Emotional well- being	Urban	147	27.04	2.914	3.280	S
	Rural	153	28.07	2.467		
Intellectual well-being	Urban	147	8.86	1.707	1.363	N.S
	Rural	153	8.62	1.352		
Social well-being	Urban	147	35.59	3.619	3.991	S
	Rural	153	37.13	3.054		
Cultural well -being	Urban	147	14.28	1.675	3.608	S
	Rural	153	14.97	1.628		
Total well-being	Urban	147	96.35	7.352	4.200	S
	Rural	153	99.78	6.800		

(At 5 %level of significance the table value is1.96)

**Table 3**

**SIGNIFICANT ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE WELL-BEING OF TUITION GOING STUDENTS APPEARING FOR BOARD EXAMINATIONS AND THE INCOME OF PARENTS**

Dimension	Categories	Low	Moderate	High	df	Calculated $\chi^2$ value	Remark
Physical well-being	Upto 50,000	42	107	84	4	4.053	NS
	50,000 to 1,00,000	8	23	23			
	Above 1,00,000	1	4	8			
Emotional well-being	Upto 50,000	54	159	20	4	5.071	NS
	50,000 to 1,00,000	11	42	1			

	Above 1,00,000	1	11	1			
<b>Intellectual well-being</b>	Upto 50,000	61	167	5	4	3.008	NS
	50,000 to 1,00,000	12	39	3			
	Above 1,00,000	3	9	1			
<b>Social well-being</b>	Upto 50,000	45	144	44	4	1.062	NS
	50,000 to 1,00,000	8	36	10			
	Above 1,00,000	3	7	3			
<b>Cultural well-being</b>	Upto 50,000	58	165	10	4	1.191	NS
	50,000 to 1,00,000	12	38	4			
	Above 1,00,000	3	9	1			
<b>Total Well-being</b>	Upto 50,000	53	142	38	4	3.801	NS
	50,000 to 1,00,000	9	38	7			
	Above 1,00,000	2	7	4			

(At 5 % level of significance for df 4 the table value is 9.4888)

## FINDINGS

1. There is significant difference in the physical, social, cultural, and total well-being of tuition going students appearing for board examinations with respect to gender. It has been found out that the female students significantly differ from their male counterparts in the above dimensions.
2. There is significant difference in the physical, emotional, social, cultural and total well-being of tuition going students appearing for board examinations with respect to locality of school. It has been found out that rural students significantly differ from their urban counterparts in the above dimensions.
3. There is no significant association between the physical, emotional, intellectual, social, cultural, and total well-being of tuition going students appearing for board examinations and the income of Parents.

## CONCLUSION

The purpose of the present investigation is to study the well-being of tuition going students appearing for board examinations. From the findings the investigator feels that forcing students to attend tuition and coaching classes creates hatred towards education and affects their overall well being. The examinations should not create fear or stress among the students. Evaluation should be school based, complete, continuous and comprehensive and it should be part and parcel of the daily teaching/learning process. Examinations do not help in assessing the all-round development of the student - that is co-curricular, social, personal qualities and health status. Based on a one-size-fits-all principle, examinations make no allowance for different types of learners and learning environments. Examination systems need to be more flexible. It is the chief reason for students to push for engaging tuition masters for their future well-being.

Thanks to Khalil Gibbron who has beautifully warned the parents not to make their children follow the path already laid by their ancestors but to allow them to lay a new path for themselves.

*“Your children are not your children.*

*They are the sons and daughters of Life's longing for itself.*

*They come through you but not from you,*

*And though they are with you, yet they belong not to you.*

*You may give them your love but not your thoughts.*

*For they have their own thoughts”.*

The prevailing system of education and examinations induces competitiveness at the massive cost of burning out the natural desire to learn in millions of children. They learn early that it pays to act like a mindless robot. Board examinations force even the best of teachers to act like coaches and drill masters.

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