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**A study on attitude and behaviour of the respondents
towards public examination with reference to erode**

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Abstract

“The common reason given for introducing a public exam for Class 11 is that many schools were teaching Class 12 syllabus for students when they are still in Class 11. The failure of the School Education Department to monitor the schools cannot become an excuse for overloading a student,” opine retired headmaster and education expert.

Introduction

A public examination for Class 11 would ensure that the syllabus for Class 11 that gives students a strong grounding in the fundamentals of subjects is not ignored in the pursuit of good marks in Class 12. The educational standards of school children in India are primarily evaluated based on written examinations. Every year, the Indian government conducts two board exams, otherwise referred to as public exams, at the end of the 10th (secondary education) and 12th (higher secondary education) grades.

Objective

- To analyze the problem faced by respondent due to students

Scope

- Designing and teaching a course entirely or partially online
- Structuring learning activities around meaningful case descriptions.
- Teaching a course with typical lecture and homework elements reversed.

Limitations

- 1.Time constraints for the entire study
- 2.During research time staff are very strict.

Review of literature

1. Mr. Rajagopalan cites the report of a committee under Professor yash Pal, which urged reducing the number of exams for students, and observes, “Here, we are increasing the number of exams for our students.” A public examination for Class 11 would ensure that the syllabus for Class 11 that gives students a strong grounding in the fundamentals of subjects is not ignored in the pursuit of good marks in Class 12

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN □

A Master plan that specifies the method and procedures for collecting and analyzing needed information. □

□ SAMPLING DESIGN .

A Sample Design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from the sampling frame.

NON-PROBABILITY SAMPLING

Non-Probability sampling is a sampling technique where the samples are gathered in a process that does not give all the individuals in the population equal chances of being selected.

CONVENIENCE SAMPLING

Convenience sampling (also known as Availability Sampling) is a specific type of non-probability sampling method that relies on data collection from problems members who are conveniently available to participate in study.

SAMPLE SIZE

The Sample size is 40.

DATA COLLECTION

PRIMARY DATA

These are data which are collected for the first time directly by the Researcher for the Specific study undertaken by him. In this research primary data are collected directly from the Respondents by use in Questionnaire.

SECONDARY DATA

These are data which are already collected and used by someone preciously. The data's are collected from journals, magazines and websites.

SIMPLE PERCENTAGE METHOD

Percentage Analysis is the method to represent raw streams of data as a percentage (a part in 100%) for better understanding of collected data.

FORMULA PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

No of respondents

$$\text{Simple percentage} = \frac{\text{No of respondents}}{\text{Total no of respondents}} * 100$$

HENRY GARRETT RANKING

Garrett's ranking technique to find out the most significant factor which influences the respondent; Garrett's ranking technique was used. As per this method, respondents have been asked to assign the rank for all factors and the outcomes of such ranking have been converted into score value with the help of the following

FORMULA:

$$\text{Percent position} = 100 (R_{ij} - 0.5)$$

N_j Where R_{ij} = Rank given for the i th variable by j th respondents N_j = Number of variable ranked by j th respondents.

TABLE NO : 1 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Details of the students	No. of respondents		Percentage
Age	Below 15 years	7	17.5
	16 years	6	15
	17 years	17	42.5
	Above 18 years	10	25
	Total	40	100
Gender	Male	28	70
	Female	12	30
	Total	40	100
Education Qualification	School 10 th standard	14	35
	School 11 th standard	16	40
	School 12 th standard	10	25
	Total	40	100

1.1 INTERPRETATION

The participate of respondent in the survey male (70) percentage female(30) percentage and the age group of the respondent from below 15 years(17.5) percentage,16years (15) percentage, 17 years (42.5) percentage and above 18 years (25) percentage .The education qualification respondent school 10th standard (35) percentage, school 11th standard (40) percentage and school 12th standard (25).

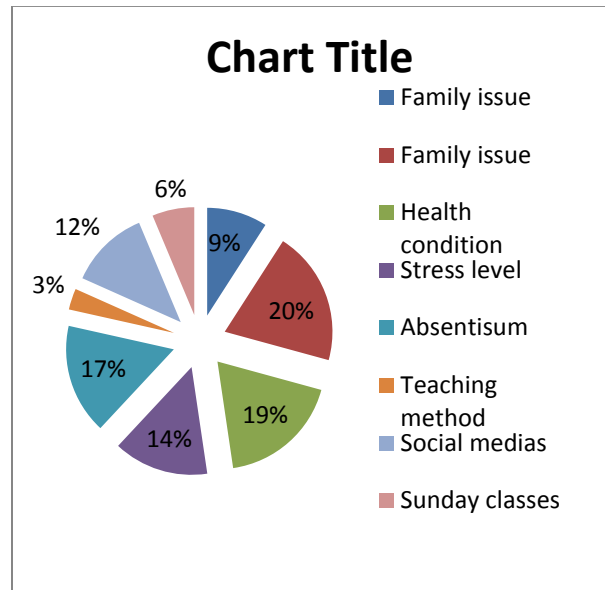
TABLE NO: 2 RANKING OF THE IMPACTFACTORS

S NO	CAUSES	MEAN SCORE	TOTAL	RANK
1	Memory power	189	567	6
2	Family issue	157	1256	1
3	Health condition	164	1148	2
4	Stress level	178	890	4
5	Absentisum	172	1032	3
6	Teaching method	198	198	8
7	Social media	187	748	5
8	Sunday classes	197	394	7

2.2 INTERPRETATION

From the above table Family issue is rank No.1 Garrett ranking score is 1256. From the above table that Health condition is rank No.2 Garrett ranking score is 1148. From the above table that Absentisum is rank No.3 Garrett ranking score is 1032. From the above table that Stress level is rank No.4 Garrett ranking score is890. From the above table that Social Media is rank No.5garrett ranking score is748. From the above table that Memory Power is rank No.6 Garrett ranking score is 567. From the above table that Sunday classes is rank No.7 Garrett ranking score is 394. From the above table that Teaching method is rank No.8 Garrett ranking score is198. From the above table that risk of illness in your immune system is rank no.8.

BAR GRAPH



FINDINGS

From the above table, it is evident that “Family issue“ ranked as No.1 with a total score of1256,”Health condition” ranked as No.2 with a total score of 1148,”Absentisum” ranked as no.3 with a total score of 1032, ”Stress level” ranked as no.4 with a total score of 890, ”Social media” ranked as no.5 with a total score of 748,”Memory power” ranked as no.6 with a total score of 567,” Sunday classes” ranked as no.7 with a total score of 394,”Teaching method” ranked as no.8 with a total score of 198.

SUGGESTIONS

- As time is most important factor,
 - Plan your study routine
 - Try to get enough sleep
 - Give your mind space
 - Let it all out
 - Break free from distractions
 - Exercise to reduce exam related
 - Meditate to relax yourself
 - share about your exam stress to others

CONCLUSION

The study reflects that all the Boards give high importance to evaluation and examination system. Though the evaluation system lays importance on examination in all the studied Boards but schools have included some additional forms of evaluation – project work, reading and writing skills, participation in co-curricular activities, attitude and behaviours, etc.

REFERENCE

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