

# STUDY INVOLVEMENT OF RETAINED ADOLESCENT STUDENTS STUDYING IN NAMAKKAL DISTRICT OF TAMILNADU STATE

Research  
Paper

## ABSTRACT

*This study was undertaken with the objectives of measuring and analyzing the study involvement of retained adolescent students studying in Namakkal District. A sample of 851 students was drawn from 94 high schools and higher secondary schools. The study involvement inventory tool was used to collect the data. The investigator analysed the data by descriptive (mean and S.D) and differential analysis ('t' test and 'F' test). The study revealed that the study involvement of retained adolescent students is of average level. The sub samples of religion, father's occupation, mother's educational level and parental income show significant mean difference in study involvement but the sub samples of gender, locality, number of siblings, community, mother's Occupation, father's education and type of institution do not show any significant mean difference in study involvement.*

## NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

All of us are aware that a sound and effective system of education results in the unfoldment of the learners' potentialities, enhancement of their competencies and transformation of their interests, attitudes and values. Realizing this today, the world talks about universalization of education with the explicit aim of providing 'quality education for all'. When we look at various levels of education at present, almost all the sections of the society require quality education.

Retention refers to students in one class for more than one year and the consequent dropping out from school before completing the prescribed course. It is the major constraint in the process of universalization of quality education in our country. This phenomenon not only causes wastage of the resources put into education but also hampers socio-economic change and development of the country.

The environment of education is ever changing. Because of this fact, the role of the students has become increasingly more important. With the recent increase in workload and responsibilities, students have found that their importance in a studying environment has also increased. Students must learn more about the complexity of the different areas of study. One area of study that has increased in importance over the years is the study

involvement among students in their studies. In order to understand the importance of study involvement in students, we must first define exactly what study involvement is and what it covers. Study involvement refers to attitudes and behaviour of the students in an educational setting. The present study tries to examine different kinds of ability of the students in different subjects. Study involvement helps students in many ways. It plays a role in all facets of education and its development.

Retention students can face particular difficulties when attempting to participate in their education. Some students, especially those with low-scores in subjects, face more problems in education. If they take time for overcoming their problem it may help them to attain their goals. In addition, retention students who are not well nourished themselves may find it difficult to complete their homework. Helping to improve their basic skills has a direct and measurable impact on their education and on the quality of their lives. Furthermore, retention students

**K.R. Ramasamy**

*Asst. Professor, School of Education  
SASTRA University, Kumbakonam*

**Dr. G. Rita Goretti Lourdes**

*Controller of Examinations  
(Former Prof. and Head, School of Education)  
Tamil Nadu Open University, Chennai*

who need and participate in literacy educational activities improve their grades, test scores, and reading skills. They are also less likely to drop out of school. It is worthwhile to determine the study involvement of the students that would promote retention i.e. avoiding wastage and stagnation in schools. Hence, the present study has high need and importance.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the level of study involvement of retained adolescent students in terms of a) Gender b) Locality c) Number of siblings d) Community e) Religion f) Father's occupation g) Mother's occupation h) Father's educational level i) Mother's educational level j) Parental income and k) Type of management.
2. To find out the significant mean difference between the following sub samples with respect to the study involvement of retained adolescent students : a) Gender b) Locality c) Number of siblings d) Religion and e) Mother's occupation
3. To find out the significant mean difference among the following sub samples with respect to the study involvement of retained adolescent students : a) Community b) Father's occupation c) Father's educational level d) Mother's educational level e) Parental income and f) Type of management

### HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

- 1) The level of study involvement of retained adolescent students in terms of the following variables is low a) Gender b) Locality c) Number of siblings d) Community e) Religion f) Father's occupation g) Mother's occupation h) Father's educational level i) Mother's educational level j) Parental income and k) Type of management.
- 2) There is no significant mean difference between the following sub samples with respect to the study involvement of retained adolescent students: a) Gender b) Locality c) Number of siblings d) Religion and e) Mother's occupation

- 3) There is no significant mean difference among the following sub samples with respect to the study involvement of retained adolescent students : a) Community b) Father's occupation c) Father's educational level d) Mother's educational level e) Parental income and f) Type of management

### THE METHOD

The steps of procedure in research are an element, common to all methods of research while, different methods of research have different distinguishing features. In the present study, the investigator applied normative survey as a method. Here, the normative survey method studies, describes and interprets the study involvement of retained adolescent students in Namakkal District.

### LOCATION OF THE STUDY

The investigator collected information from the retained adolescent students studying in IX standard in Namakkal District of Tamilnadu State. For this study, as many as 94 schools were selected.

### SAMPLE FOR THE STUDY

The present study involved 851 IX standard adolescent students who were retained in a class for more than an academic year in high and higher secondary schools situated in Namakkal District, Tamilnadu. The sample was selected by using the simple random sampling technique.

### TOOL USED

The data are necessary for carrying out the research investigation. It must be collected with special instruments or devices. The successful outcome of the research mainly depends upon the proper selection of the research tool. So the investigator selected the Study Involvement Inventory (SII) constructed and standardized by Asha Bhatnagar (1992) for data collection.

### STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

In the present investigation, the statistical techniques such as descriptive (Mean and S.D.) and differential analysis ('t' test and 'F' test) were used. To find the exact mean difference between the sub-samples, the Post hoc Tamhane method was applied.

## ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

**Table 1**

### MEAN AND S.D. OF STUDY INVOLVEMENT SCORES OF RETAINED ADOLESCENT STUDENTS STUDYING IN NAMAKKAL DISTRICT

S. No.	Variable	Sample	N	Mean	S.D.
1	Gender	Male	624	32.84	12.19
		Female	227	33.15	12.55
2	Locality	Rural	435	32.18	12.5
		Urban	416	33.69	12.02
3	Number of Sibling	Upto two	314	31.98	12.88
		more	537	33.47	11.91
4	Community	OC	67	30.34	11.79
		BC	305	33.57	12.43
		MBC	164	33.14	12.18
		SC/ST	315	32.72	12.27
5	Religion	Hindu	740	33.43	12.19
		Non-Hindu	111	29.54	12.44
6	Father's Occupation	Agriculture	458	33.49	11.56
		Business	236	34.41	12.98
		Professional	157	28.99	12.54
7	Mother's Occupation	Employed	414	32.64	12.73
		Unemployed	437	33.17	11.05
8	Father's Educational Level	School	518	33.02	12.42
		College	163	32.69	11.38
		Professional	170	32.82	12.75
9	Mother's Educational Level	School	506	32.78	12.49
		College	291	33.81	11.49
		Professional	54	29.39	13.92
10	Parental Income	Low	576	33.64	12.17
		Average	199	31.95	12.08
		High	76	29.92	13.22
11	Type of Management	Govt.	322	32.56	13.04
		Aided	308	33.18	11.93
		Private	221	33.09	11.68
Entire Sample			851	32.92	12.29

From table 1, the calculated mean and Standard deviation values of the entire sample are found to be 32.92 and 12.29 respectively. The mean value of the entire sample is above the percentile 25(26) but less than the percentile 75(52). Hence, it shows that retained adolescent

students have average level of study involvement. The calculated mean value of different sub-samples ranges from 28.99 to 34.41. These values are also above the percentile 25(26) but less than the percentile 75(52). Hence, it is inferred that irrespective of sub-samples retained adolescent students have average level of study involvement.

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**Table 2**

### SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE STUDY INVOLVEMENT MEAN SCORES OF (GENDER, LOCALITY, NUMBER OF SIBLING, RELIGION AND OCCUPATION OF MOTHER) RETAINED ADOLESCENT STUDENTS

S.No	Variable	Sample	N	Mean	S.D.	't' Value
1	Gender	Male	624	32.84	12.19	0.32
		Female	227	33.15	12.55	
2	Locality	Rural	435	32.18	12.5	1.79
		Urban	416	33.69	12.02	
3	Number of Siblings	Upto two	314	31.98	12.88	1.67
		Three or more	537	33.47	11.91	
4	Religion	Hindu	740	33.43	12.19	3.08
		Non-Hindu	111	29.54	12.44	
5	Mother's Occupation	Employed	414	32.64	12.73	0.63
		Un employed	437	33.17	11.05	

The calculated 't' values from Table - 2 are found to be 0.32, 1.79, 1.67, 3.08 and 0.63 respectively for Gender, Locality, Number of siblings, Religion and Mother's Occupation. These values are not significant at 0.05 level except for Religion (3.08). Hence, it is inferred that the sub samples of Gender, Locality, Number of siblings and Mother's occupation do not differ significantly in their Study Involvement score. But the sub sample of Religion differs significantly in their Study Involvement score. i.e. the study involvement of Hindu students is better than that of non-Hindu students.

**Table 3**

**SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE AMONG ('F' TEST) THE STUDY INVOLVEMENT MEANS SCORES OF COMMUNITY, FATHER'S OCCUPATION, FATHER'S EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, MOTHER'S EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, PARENTAL INCOME AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION) RETAINED ADOLESCENT STUDENTS**

S. No.	Variable	Sample	N	Mean	S.D.	'F' Value
1	Community	OC	67	30.34	11.79	0.64
		BC	305	33.57	12.43	
		MBC	164	33.14	12.18	
		SC/ST	315	32.72	12.27	
2	Father's Occupation	Agriculture	458	33.49	11.56	10.49
		Business	236	34.41	12.98	
		Professional	157	28.99	12.54	
3	Father's Educational Level	School	518	33.02	12.42	0.05
		College	163	32.69	11.38	
		Professional	170	32.82	12.75	
4	Mother's Educational Level	School	506	32.78	12.49	3.04
		College	291	33.81	11.49	
		Professional	54	29.39	13.92	
5	Parental Income	Low	576	33.64	12.17	3.91
		Average	199	31.95	12.08	
		High	76	29.92	13.22	
6	Type of Institution	Govt.	322	32.56	13.04	0.23
		Aided	308	33.18	11.93	
		Private	221	33.09	11.68	

From Table -3, the calculated 'F' values are found to be 0.64, 10.49, 0.05, 3.04, 3.91 and 0.23 respectively for Community, Father's occupation, Father's educational level, Mother's educational level, Parental income and Type of institution. The calculated 'F' values of the sample for Father's Occupation, Mother educational level and parental income are significant at 0.05 level. Therefore, it is inferred that the sub samples of community, father's educational level and type of institution do not differ significantly in study involvement scores but the remaining variables show significant mean difference in study involvement scores. So, the investigator applied the post hoc Tamhane method to calculate the exact mean difference between the selected sub-samples. The calculated mean difference values are given in the following table.

**Table 4**

**POST HOC TAMHANE ANALYSIS FOR MULTIPLE COMPARISON OF STUDY INVOLVEMENT SCORES OF THE SUB-SAMPLE OF FATHER'S OCCUPATION**

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Father's Occupation		Mean Difference (I - J)	Standard Error	Level of significance at 0.05 level
I	J			
Agriculture	Business	-0.915	1	Not significant
	Professional	4.502	1.14	Significant
Business	Agriculture	0.915	1	Not significant
	Professional	5.427	1.31	Significant
Professional	Agriculture	-4.502	1.14	Significant
	Business	-5.417	1.31	Significant

From Table - 4, the calculated mean difference values are found to be - 0.915, 4.502 and 5.427 respectively for the pairs agriculture-business, agriculture-professional and business-professional in study involvement. It indicates that the pair agriculture-business do not differ significantly in study involvement. But the pairs agriculture-professional and business-professional differ significantly in study involvement. Again the study involvement of retained adolescent students whose father's occupation is agriculture, is better than professional. Similarly the study involvement of adolescent students whose father's occupation is business, is better than professional.

**Table 5**

**POST HOC TAMHANE ANALYSIS FOR MULTIPLE COMPARISON OF STUDY INVOLVEMENT SCORES OF THE SUB-SAMPLE OF MOTHER'S EDUCATIONAL LEVEL**

Mother's Educational Level		Mean Difference (I - J)	Standard Error	Level of significance at 0.05 level
I	J			
School	College	-1.028	0.87	Not significant
	Professional	3.394	1.97	Significant
College	School	1.028	0.87	Not significant
	Professional	4.422	2.01	Significant
Professional	School	-3.394	1.97	Significant
	College	-4.422	2.01	Significant

From Table - 5, the calculated mean difference values are found to be -1.028, 3.394 and 4.422 respectively for the pairs school-college, school-professional and college-professional in study involvement but the pairs school-professional and college-professional differ significantly in study involvement. It indicates that the pair school-college do not differ significantly in study involvement. Again, the study involvement of retained adolescent students whose mother's educational level is school, is better than professional. Similarly the study involvement of retained adolescent students whose mother's educational level is college, is better than professional.

## IMPORTANT FINDINGS

Based on the data analysis and interpretation the following findings have been made.

1. The retained adolescent students have average level of study involvement and irrespective of the sub-samples under study also have average level of study involvement.
2. The male and female retained adolescent students do not differ significantly in study involvement.
3. The rural and urban area located retained adolescent students do not differ significantly in study involvement.
4. The number of siblings upto two and three or more do not differ significantly in study involvement.
5. The retained adolescent students belonging to Hindu and non-Hindu religions differ significantly in study involvement.
6. The retained adolescent students whose mothers employed and unemployed do not differ significantly in study involvement.
7. The OC, BC, MBC and SC/ST community retained adolescent students do not differ significantly in study involvement.
8. The retained adolescent students whose father's occupation is agriculture-business do not differ significantly but agriculture-professional and business-professional differ significantly in study involvement.
9. The retained adolescent students whose father's education level is school, college and professional do not differ significantly in study involvement.
10. The retained adolescent students whose mother's educational level is school-college do not differ significantly in study involvement. But mother's educational level as school-professional and college-professional differ significantly in study involvement.
11. The retained adolescent students whose parental income is low-average do not differ significantly in study involvement.

**Table 6**

### POST HOC TAMHANE ANALYSIS FOR MULTIPLE COMPARISON OF STUDY INVOLVEMENT SCORES OF THE SUB-SAMPLE OF PARENTAL INCOME

Parental Income		Mean Difference (I - J)	Standard Error	Level of significance at 0.05 level
I	J			
Low	Average	1.693	0.99	Not significant
	High	3.727	1.59	Significant
Average	Low	-1.693	0.99	Not significant
	High	2.034	1.74	Significant
High	Low	-3.727	1.59	Significant
	Average	-2.034	1.74	Significant

From Table - 6, the calculated mean difference values are found to be 1.693, 3.727 and 2.034 respectively for the pairs low-average, low-high, and average-high income parents in study involvement. It indicates that the pair low-average income do not differ significantly in study involvement, but the pairs low-high and average-high income differ significantly in study involvement. Again the study involvement of retained adolescent students whose parental income is low, is better than high income. Similarly the study involvement of retained adolescent whose parental income is average, is better than high income.

involvement. But the parental income as low-high and average-high differ significantly in study involvement.

12. The retained adolescent students studying in government, aided and private institutions do not differ significantly in study involvement.

## CONCLUSION

The present study is focused on the study involvement of retained adolescent students in Namakkal district. The findings of the present study reveal that the study involvement of retained adolescent students is average. The sub samples such as gender, locality, number of siblings, mother's occupation, community, father's educational level and type of institution do not differ significantly in study involvement. But the sub-samples such as religion, father's occupation, mother's educational level and parental income differ significantly in study involvement. The future teachers must equip themselves with knowledge in various fields so as to face the unpredictable challenges thrown by the concept of globalization. It is obligatory on the part of the teachers to think differently, smartly and innovatively to handle the problems of retention.

## Reference

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## Joy and Sorrow

*Your joy is your sorrow unmasked.*

*And the selfsame well from which your laughter rises was oftentimes filled with your tears.*

*And how else can it be?*

*The deeper that sorrow carves into your being, the more joy you can contain.*

*Is not the cup that holds your wine the very cup that was burned in the potter's oven?*

*And is not the lute that soothes your spirit the very wood that was hollowed with knives?*

*When you are joyous, look deep into your heart and you shall find it is only that which has given you sorrow that is giving you joy.*

*When you are sorrowful, look again in your heart, and you shall see that in truth you are weeping for that which has been your delight.*

*Some of you say, "Joy is greater than sorrow", and others say, "Nay, sorrow is the greater".*

*But I say unto you, they are inseparable.*

*Together they come, and when one sits alone with you at your board, remember that the other is asleep upon your bed.*

*Verily you are suspended like scales between your sorrow and your joy.*

*Only when you are empty are you at standstill and balanced.*

*When the treasure-keeper lifts you to weigh his gold and his silver, needs must your joy or your sorrow rise or fall.*

*- Kahlil Gibran*

*From The Prophet*