A Study on Attitude towards NEET, IIT Entrance Examinations Among Higher Secondary School Students in Tirupur District

[1]S. Nithyapriya, [2]Ms.Malathi.V.A

[1]MEd Scholar, RVS College of Education, India.

[2]Assistant Professor in Computer Science, RVS College of Education, India.

Abstract - **The study aimed to study on attitude towards NEET, IIT entrance examinations among higher secondary school students in Tirupur district. The investigator adopted survey method to study on attitude towards NEET, IIT entrance examinations among higher secondary school students. For this study a sample of 200 higher secondary school students from 7 schools which are situated in and around Tirupur district in Tamilnadu selected by the investigator using simple random sampling technique. Based on the study, it is found that there is no significant difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations with Mother Tongue, Genders, educational qualifications of father, occupations of mother, occupations of father, monthly incomes of mother and monthly incomes of father among higher secondary school students. There is a significant difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the Nature of School, types of family, Types of School, Educational qualifications of mother among higher secondary school students. Students need to move from concept-based learning to a form of learning which will maximise their performance in the NEET, IIT entrance examinations.**

Keywords: Attitude, Student attitude, NEET, Entrance Examinations, Higher Secondary School, Tirupur.

I. INTRODUCTION

The National Eligibility cum Entrance Test or NEET-UG is an entrance examination in India, for students who wish to study graduate medical course (MBBS) and dental course (BDS) in government or private medical colleges and dental colleges respectively in India. As a student steps in to secondary school level, there are many career building steps, particularly scholarship and competitive entrance examinations, keep on running in mind, both for student and parent. Every year, lakhs of students appear for these two entrance examinations in the hope of getting through the top engineering and medical colleges in the country. The exams will be conducted online at least twice a year, thereby giving an adequate opportunity to the candidates to bring out their best. The first and foremost benefit of NTA would be the conduct of JEE Main and NEET examinations twice a year in an online format. The twice a year model for chief entrance examinations would help students to pace their studies and most importantly give them an additional opportunity to appear without wasting their year. The present study is to analyze how far the students' attitudes towards NEET, IIT entrance examinations as they are overburdened with the massive exercise.

1.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To find out the study on attitude towards NEET, IIT entrance examinations among higher secondary school students in Tirupur district.

1.1.1 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To find out whether there is significant difference between the following sub samples with respect to attitude towards NEET, IIT entrance examinations among higher secondary school students in Tirupur district.

a) Mother Tongue [Tamil / Others]
b) Gender [Male / Female]
c) Location of the School [Urban / Rural]
d) Type of School [Government / Government Aided / Private]
e) Nature of School [Girls / Co-Education]
f) Type of Family [Nuclear / Joint Family]
g) Educational Qualification of Mother [10th / 12th / Diploma / UG /PG]
h) Educational Qualification of Father [10th / 12th / Diploma / UG /PG]
i) Occupation of Mother [Employee/Business/ Professional/HomeMaker/Others]
j) Occupation of Father [Employee/Business/ Professional/HomeMaker/Others]
k) Monthly Income of Mother [Rs.10000/Rs.10000-Rs.20000/ Rs.20001-Rs.30000/Above Rs.30000]

l)   Monthly Income of Father [Rs.10000/Rs.10000-
Rs.20000/ Rs.20001-Rs.30000/Above Rs.30000]

II. RESEARCH DESIGN

This research is under taken with a view to examine the students' attitude among different higher secondary school students. Samples are only 200 students. This research comes under the basic or fundamental type. Students are from government schools, government aided schools and private schools. The investigation is conducted in Tirupur district only. The investigation is analyzed by the Mean, Standard Deviation, T-test and P-test.

TABLE 1 : Distribution of Samples based on Variables

S.NO	Category	Subgroups	Number	%	Total
1.	Mother Tongue	Tamil	199	99.5%	200
		others	1	0.5%	
2.	Gender	Male	89	44.5%	200
		Female	111	55.5%	
3.	Location of the School	Urban	3	1.5%	200
		Rural	197	98.5%	
4.	Type of school	Govt	60	30%	200
		Govt.Aided	59	29.5%	
		Private	81	40.5%	
5.	Nature of School	Girls	30	15%	200
		Co-Education	170	85%	
6.	Type of Family	Nuclear	109	54.5%	200
		Joint Family	91	45.5%	
7.	Mother's Educational Qualification	10th	75	37.5%	200
		12th	31	15.5%	
		Diploma	13	6.5%	
		UG	54	27%	
		PG	27	13.5%	
8.	Mother's Occupation	Employee	11	5.5%	200
		Business	37	18.5%	
		Professional	23	11.5%	
		Home maker	114	57%	
		Others	15	7.5%	
9.	Mother's Monthly Income	Below Rs.10000	123	61.5%	200
		Rs.10000-Rs.20000	47	23.5%	
		Rs.20001-Rs.30000	17	8.5%	
		Above Rs.30000	13	6.5%	
10.	Father's Educational Qualification	10th	66	33%	200
		12th	21	10.5%	
		Diploma	12	6%	
		UG	52	26%	
		PG	49	24.5%	
11.	Father's Occupation	Employee	28	14%	200
		Business	77	38.5%	
		Professional	29	14.5%	
		Home maker	18	9%	
		Others	48	24%	
12.	Father's Monthly Income	Below Rs.10000	25	12.5%	200
		Rs.10000-Rs.20000	46	23%	
		Rs.20001-Rs.30000	43	21.5%	
		Above Rs.30000	86	43%	

2.1 RESEARCH TOOL

Tools became another major consideration in an educational research. The instrument employed for the collection of data required for the study of any problem is called tool. "Tools employ distinction way of describing and qualifying the data" the important tools of educational research include interview schedule, questionnaire, observation, rating scale, achievement test, proficiency test, psychological tests and sociogram. In this present study the investigator use questionnaire on student attitude Developed by Ms. Teena Shereef (2016).

TABLE 2 - SCORING OF EACH ITEM

S.No	Dimension	Question no.	Scoring				
			Very Good (5)	Good (4)	Average (3)	Not Good (2)	Not Good at all (1)
1.	Student Attitude Scale	1 to 20	5	4	3	2	1

TABLE 3 RANKS ASSIGNED FOR THE SCORES

Attitude score	
Scores	**Rank**
20 to 45	Low
46 to 70	Moderate
71 to 100	High

III.TESTING THE HYPOTHESES

There is no significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Tamil and Others among higher secondary school students.

Table 3.1- Frequency and percentage difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Tamil and Others among higher secondary school students.

Mother Tongue	Low		Moderate		High	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Tamil	0	0	5	2.5	112	56
Others	0	0	7	3.5	76	38

From the Table 3.1 that among the Tamil mother tongue students, 2.5% of them have moderate Level and 56% of them have high Levelattitude towards NEET, IIT entrance examinations. Similarly, among the other language mother tongue students, 3.5% of them have moderateLevel and 38% of them have high level.

Table 3.2 't' values towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Male and Female among higher secondary school students.

Mother Tongue	Number	Mean	S.D	df	t value	F-value	Remarks
Tamil	117	77.54	4.48	200	0.13	0.449	Not Significant
Others	83	77.46	3.82				

(at 0.05 significant level the table value of 't' is 1.98)

INFERENCE:

From the Table 3.2 the calculated value (0.13) is less than the table value of 't' (1.98)at 0.05 significant level, the null hypothesis is accepted. It is inferred from the above table that there is no significant difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Tamil and Others among higher secondary school students.

HYPOTHESIS: 2

There is no significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Male and Female among higher secondary school students.

Table 3.3- Frequency and percentage difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Male and Female among higher secondary school students.

Gender	Low		Moderate		High	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	0	0	1	0.50	88	44
Female	0	0	2	1	109	54.50

From the Table 3.3 that among the male students, 0.50% of them have moderate Level and 44% of them have high Levelattitude towards NEET, IIT entrance examinations . Similarly, among the female students, 1% of them have moderateLevel and 54.50% of them have high level.

Table 3.4't' values towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Male and Female among higher secondary school st**u**dents.

Gender	Number	Mean	S.D	df	t value	F-value	Remarks
Male	89	79	3.62	200	0.21	0.41	Not Significant
Female	111	79.12	4.60				

(at 0.05 significant level the table value of 't' is 1.98)

INFERENCE:

From the Table 3.4 the calculated value (0.21) is less than the table value of 't' (1.98)at 0.05 significant level, the null hypothesis is accepted. It is inferred from the above table that there is no significant difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Male and Female among higher secondary school students.

HYPOTHESIS: 3

There is no significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between urban and rural among higher secondary school st**u**dents.

Table 3.5- Frequency and percentage difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between urban and rural among higher secondary school students.

Locality of the School	Low		Moderate		High	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Urban	0	0	8	4	79	39.50
Rural	0	0	6	3	107	53.50

From the Table 3.5, that among the urban school students, 4% of them have moderate Level and 39.50% of them have high level of attitude towards NEET, IIT entrance examinations. Similarly, among the rural school students, 3% of them have moderate Level and53.50% of them have high Level.

Table 3.6 't' values towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between urban and rural among higher secondary school students.

Locality of the School	Number	Mean	S.D	df	t value	F-value	Remarks
Urban	87	77.43	4.37	200	0.23	0.40	Not significant
Rural	113	77.57	4.09				

(at 0.05 significant level the table value of't' is 1.98)

From the Table 3.6, the calculated value (0.23) is less than the table value of't' (1.98)at 0.05 significant level, the null hypothesis is accepted. It is inferred from the above table that there is no significant difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between urban and rural among higher secondary school students.

HYPOTHESIS: 4

There is no significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Girls and Co-education among higher secondary school students.

Table 3.7- Frequency and percentage difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Girls and Co-education among higher secondary school students.

Nature of School	Low		Moderate		High	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Girls	0	0	6	3	23	11.5
Co-Education	0	0	7	3.5	164	82

From the Table 3.7 that among the Girls School students, 3% of them havemoderate Level and11.5% of them have high Level of attitude towards NEET, IIT entrance examinations. Similarly, among the co-education students, 3.5% of them have moderate Level and 82% of them have high Level.

Table 3.8't' values towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Girls and Co-education among higher secondary school students.

Nature of School	Number	Mean	S.D	df	t value	F-value	Remarks
Girls	29	75.10	4.93	200	3.42	0.00037	Significant
Co-education	171	77.92	3.94				

(at 0.05 significant level the table value of 't' is 1.98)

From the Table 3.8 the calculated value (3.42) is greater than the table value of 't' (1.98)at 0.05 significant level, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is inferred from the above table that there is a significant difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Girls and Co-education among higher secondary school students.

HYPOTHESIS: 5

There is no significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Nuclear and Joint Family among higher secondary school students.

Table 3.9- Frequency and percentage difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Nuclear and Joint Family among higher secondary school students.

Type of Family	Low		Moderate		High	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Nuclear	0	0	10	5	99	49.50
Joint	0	0	4	2	87	43.50

From the Table 3.9that among the nuclear family students, 5% of them have moderate Level and 2% of them have high Level. Similarly, among the joint family students, 2% of them have moderate Level and 43.50% of them have high levelof attitude towards NEET, IIT entrance examinations.

Table 3.10't' values towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Nuclear and Joint Family among higher secondary school students.

Type of Family	Number	Mean	S.D	df	t value	F-value	Remarks
Nuclear	109	76.81	4.64	200	2.60	0.004	Significant
Joint	91	78.35	3.45				

(at 0.05 significant level the table value of 't' is 1.98)

From the Table 3.10 the calculated value (2.60) is greater than the table value of 't' (1.98)at 0.05 significant level, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is inferred from the above table that there is a significant difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Nuclear and Joint Family among higher secondary school students.

HYPOTHESIS: 6

There is no significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Government, Government Aided and Private among higher secondary school students.

Table 3.11 Means score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Government, Government Aided and Private among higher secondary school students.

Type of School	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
Government	79.17	60	2.73

Governtment Aided	73.51	59	3.91
Private	79.21	81	3.26
Total	231.89	200	9.90

From the Table 3.11, the mean value for Government school students is 79.17 whereas the mean value for Government Aided school students is 73.51 and the mean value for Private school students is 79.21. The result inferred that the mean value for Private school students is slightly high compare to Government School students followed by Government Aided school students.

TABLE 3.12 'F' values towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Government, Government Aided and Private among higher secondary school students.

Type of School	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p-value	Remarks
Between Groups	1343.418	2	671.709			
Within Groups	2176.639	197	11.049	60.797	0.000	Significant
Total	3520.056	199				

(at 0.05 significant level the table value of 'F' is 3.94)

From the Table 3.12 the calculated value of "F" (60.797) is greater than the table value of "F" at 0.05 significant level which holds 3.94, the Null hypothesis is rejected .It is inferred from the above table that there is asignificant difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Government, Government Aided and Private among higher secondary school students.

HYPOTHESIS: 7

There is no significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the Educational qualifications of mother among higher secondary school students.

Table 3.13 Means score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the Educational qualifications of mother among higher secondary school students.

Educational qualification of mother	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
10th	77.02	75	4.03
12th	78.83	31	4.77
Diploma	73.46	13	4.03
UG	78.16	54	3.59
PG	78.00	27	4.11
Total	385.47	200	20.53

From the Table 3.13, the mean value for the students whose mother qualified with 10th is 77.02 whereas the mean value for students whose mother qualified with 12th is 78.83, the mean value for 'Diploma' is 73.46, the mean value for UG is 78.16 and the mean value for PG is 78. The result inferred that the mean value for the students whose mother qualified with 12th is higher compared to others.

TABLE 3.14 'F' values towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the Educational qualifications of mother among higher secondary school students.

Type of School	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p-value	Remarks
Between Groups	314.552	4	78.638			
Within Groups	3201.568	195	16.418	4.790	0.001	Significant
Total	3516.120	199				

(at 0.05 significant level the table value of 'F' is 3.94)

From the Table 3.14 the calculated value of "F" (4.790) is greater than the table value of "F" at 0.05 significant level which holds 3.94, the Null hypothesis is rejected .It is inferred from the above table that there is a significant difference towards

attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the Educational qualifications of mother among higher secondary school students.

HYPOTHESIS: 8

There is no significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the Educational qualifications of father among higher secondary school students.

Table 3.15 Mean**s** score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the Educational qualifications of fatheramong higher secondary school students.

Educational qualification of father	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
10th	77.50	66	4.46
12th	77.66	21	5.10
Diploma	74.08	12	3.67
UG	78.11	52	4.06
PG	77.67	49	3.41
Total	385.47	200	20.53

From the Table 3.15, the mean value for the students whose father qualified with 10th is 77.50 whereas the mean value for students whose father qualified with 12this 77.66, the mean value for 'Diploma' is 74.08, the mean value for UG is 78.11 and the mean value for PG is 77.67. The result inferred that the mean value for the students whose father qualified with UG is higher compared to others.

TABLE 3.16'F' values towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the Educational qualifications 'of fatheramong higher secondary school students.

Type of School	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p-value	Remarks
Between Groups	161.632	4	40.408			Not Significant
Within Groups	3360.124	195	17.231	2.345	0.056	
Total	3521.756	199				

   (at 0.05 significant level the table value of 'F' is 3.94)

From the Table 3.16 the calculated value of "F" (2.345) is less than the table value of "F" at 0.05 significant level which holds 3.94, the Null hypothesis is accepted .It is inferred from the above table that there is no significant difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the Educational qualifications of father among higher secondary school students.

HYPOTHESIS: 9

There is no significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the occupations of motheramong higher secondary school students.

Table 3.17 Mean**s** score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the occupations of mother among higher secondary school students.

Occupation of Mother	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
Employee	76.72	11	4.76
Business	77.22	37	4.73
Professional	77.74	23	5.05
Home maker	77.46	114	3.92
Others	78.86	15	3.33
Total	388	200	21.79

From the Table 3.17, the mean value for the 'Employee' is 76.72 whereas the mean value for 'Business'is 77.22, the mean value for 'Professional' is 77.74, the mean value for Home maker is 77.46 and the mean value for 'Others' is 78.86. The result

inferred that the mean value for the students whose mother's occupation belongs to 'others' category is high compared to the remaining occupation.

TABLE 3.18 'F' values towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the occupations of mother among higher secondary school students.

Occupation of Mother	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p-value	Remarks
Between Groups	161.632	4	40.408			Not Significant
Within Groups	3360.124	195	17.231	2.345	0.056	
Total	3521.756	199				

(at 0.05 significant level the table value of 'F' is 3.94)

From the Table 3.18 the calculated value of "F" (2.345) is less than the table value of "F" at 0.05 significant level which holds 3.94, the Null hypothesis is accepted .It is inferred from the above table that there is no significant difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the occupation of motheramong higher secondary school students.

HYPOTHESIS: 10

There is no significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the occupations of father among higher secondary school students.

Table 3.19 Mean**s** score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the occupations of father among higher secondary school students.

Occupation of Father	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
Employee	76.50	28	5.32
Business	78.16	77	4.17
Professional	76.34	29	3.81
Home maker	76.16	18	4.27
Others	78.27	48	3.43
Total	385.43	200	21.00

From the Table 3.19, the mean value for the 'Employee' is 76.50 whereas the mean value for 'Business' is 78.16, the mean value for 'Professional' is 776.34, the mean value for Home maker is 76.16 and the mean value for 'Others' is 78.27. The result inferred that the mean value for the students whose father's occupation belongs to 'others' category is high compared to the remaining occupation.

TABLE 3.20 'F' values towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the occupations of fatheramong higher secondary school students.

Occupation of Father	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p-value	Remarks
Between Groups	161.632	4	40.331			Not Significant
Within Groups	3355.082	195	17.206	2.344	0.056	
Total	3516.40	199				

(at 0.05 significant level the table value of 'F' is 3.94)

From the Table 3.20 the calculated value of "F" (2.344) is less than the table value of "F" at 0.05 significant level which holds 3.94, the Null hypothesis is accepted .It is inferred from the above table that there is no significant difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the occupation of fatheramong higher secondary school students.

HYPOTHESIS: 11

There is no significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the monthly incomes of mother among higher secondary school students.

Table 3.21 Mean**s** score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the monthly incomes of mother among higher secondary school students.

Monthly incomes of mother	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
Below Rs.10000	77.21	123	3.98
Rs.10000-Rs.20000	78.70	47	4.75
Rs.20001-Rs.30000	77.58	17	4.03
Above Rs.30000	75.92	13	3.88
Total	309.41	200	16.64

From the Table 3.21, the mean value for the Monthly incomesof mother 'Below Rs.10000' is 77.21 whereas the mean value for 'Rs.10000-Rs.20000' is 78.70, the mean value for 'Rs.20001 – Rs.30000' is 77.58 and the mean value for 'Above Rs.30000' is 75.92. The result inferred that the mean value for the students whose monthly incomes of motherbetween 'Rs.10000-Rs.200000' is high compared to others.

TABLE 3.22'F' values towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the occupations of father among higher secondary school students.

Monthly incomes of mother	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p-value	Remarks
Between Groups	110.574	3	36.858			Not Significant
Within Groups	3410.911	196	17.403	2.118	0.099	
Total	3521.485	199				

(at 0.05 significant level the table value of 'F' is 3.94)

From the Table 3.22 the calculated value of "F" (2.118) is less than the table value of "F" (0.05) which holds 3.94, the Null hypothesis is accepted .It is inferred from the above table that there is no significant difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the monthly incomes of motheramong higher secondary school students.

HYPOTHESIS: 12

There is no significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the monthly incomes of father among higher secondary school students.

Table 3.23 Means score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the monthly incomes of father among higher secondary school students.

Monthly incomes of Father	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
Below Rs.10000	75.88	25	4.52
Rs.10000-Rs.20000	78.58	46	4.42
Rs.20001-Rs.30000	76.88	43	4.01
Above Rs.30000	77.73	86	3.97
Total	309.07	200	16.92

From the Table 3.23, the mean value for the Monthly incomesof father 'Below Rs.10000' is 75.88 whereas the mean value for 'Rs.10000-Rs.20000' is 78.58, the mean value for 'Rs.20001 – Rs.30000' is 76.88 and the mean value for 'Above Rs.30000' is 77.73. The result inferred that the mean value for the students whose monthly incomes of father between 'Rs.10000-Rs.200000' is high compared to others.

TABLE 3.24'F' values towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the monthly incomes of father among higher secondary school students.

Monthly incomes of Father	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p-value	Remarks
Between Groups	140.317	3	46.772			Not Significant
Within Groups	3384.508	196	17.268	2.709	0.046	
Total	3524.825	199				

(at 0.05 significant level the table value of 'F' is 3.94)

From the Table 3.24 the calculated value of "F" (2.709) is less than the table value of "F" (0.05) which holds 3.94, the Null hypothesis is accepted .It is inferred from the above table that there is no significant difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the monthly incomes of fatheramong higher secondary school students.

IV. FINDINGS OF THE PRESENT STUDY

- There is no significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Tamil and Others among higher secondary school students.
- There is no significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Male and Female among higher secondary school students.
- There is no significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between urban and rural among higher secondary school students.
- There is a significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Girls and Co-education among higher secondary school students.
- There is a significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Nuclear and Joint Family among higher secondary school students.
- There is a significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between Government, Government Aided and Private among higher secondary school students.
- There is a significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the Educational qualifications of mother among higher secondary school students.
- There is no significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the Educational qualifications of father among higher secondary school students.
- There is no significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the occupations of mother among higher secondary school students.
- There is no significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the occupations of father among higher secondary school students.
- There is no significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the monthly incomes of mother among higher secondary school students.
- There is no significant mean score difference towards attitude in NEET, IIT entrance examinations between the monthly incomes of father among higher secondary school students.

4.1 SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

- Among the Tamil mother tongue students, 2.5% of them have moderate Level and 56% of them have high Level attitude towards NEET, IIT entrance examinations. Similarly, among the other language mother tongue students, 3.5% of them have moderate Level and 38% of them have high level.
- Among the male students, 0.50% of them have moderate Level and 44% of them have high Level attitude towards NEET, IIT entrance examinations. Similarly, among the female students, 1% of them have moderate Level and 54.50% of them have high level.
- Among the urban school students, 4% of them have moderate Level and 39.50% of them have high level of attitude towards NEET, IIT entrance examinations. Similarly, among the rural school students, 3% of them have moderate Level and 53.50% of them have high Level.
- Among the Girls School students, 3% of them have moderate Level and 11.5% of them have high Level of attitude towards NEET, IIT entrance examinations. Similarly, among the co-education students, 3.5% of them have moderate Level and 82% of them have high Level.
- Among the nuclear family students, 5% of them have moderate Level and 2% of them have high Level. Similarly, among the joint family students, 2% of them have moderate Level and 43.50% of them have high level of attitude towards NEET, IIT entrance examinations.
- The mean value for Private school students is slightly high compare to Government School students followed by Government Aided school students
- The mean value for the students whose mother qualified with 12th is higher compared to others.
- The mean value for the students whose father qualified with UG is higher compared to others.
- The mean value for the students whose mother's occupation belongs to 'others' category is high compared to the remaining occupation.
- The mean value for the students whose father's occupation belongs to 'others' category is high compared to the remaining occupation.
- The mean value for the students whose monthly incomes of mother between 'Rs.10000-Rs.200000' is high compared to others.
- The mean value for the students whose monthly incomes of father between 'Rs.10000-Rs.200000' is high compared to others.

V. CONCLUSION

The meaning, concept, current trend and factors affecting in both study on attitude towards NEET, IIT entrance examinations among higher secondary school students achievement were thoroughly discussed in the chapter. Further the relationship between NEET,IIT was also established to study on attitude towards NEET,IIT entrance examinations among higher secondary school students. Thus the complete conceptual framework of study on attitude towards NEET,IIT entrance examinations among higher secondary school students was discussed thoroughly in this chapter. The investigator had search some past researchers on study on attitude towards NEET,IIT entrance examinations among higher secondary school students .So as to able the investigator to decide methods and procedure.

REFERENCES

[1] Mohd Mahzan Awang et al. (2013). Students' attitudes and their academic performance in Nationhood Education. International education studies. 6 (11), 21-28.

[2] Sakariyau, A. O et al. (2016). An investigation on secondary school students' attitude towards science in Ogun state, Nigeria. Journal of education and practice. 7 (28), 125-128.

[3] Nugrahenny T. Zacharias. (2007). Teacher and student attitudes toward teacher feedback. Regional language centre journal. 38 (1), 38-52.

[4] Lilian K.Y. LI. (2012). A study of the attitude, self-efficacy, effort and academic achievement of Cityu students towards research methods and statistics. Ss student e-journal. 1 (1), 154-183.

[5] Lawsha Mohamed and Hussain Waheed. (2011). Secondary students' attitude towards mathematics in a selected school of Maldives. International journal of humanities and social science. 1 (15), 277-281.

[6] Dr. Gulsen Bagci Kilic. (2001). Descriptive study of students' attitudes toward computers and attitudes toward communicating on computers in an elementary science methods course. Turkish online journal of distance education-tojde. 2 (1), 62-73.

[7] Pavol Prokop et al. (2007). Slovakian students' attitudes toward biology. Eurasia journal of mathematics, science & technology education. 3 (4), 287-295.

[8] Ahmet Kara. (2009). The effect of a 'learning theories' unit on students' attitudes toward learning. Australian journal of teacher education. 34 (1), 100-113.