
QUALITY OF COACHING LEVEL FOR SUSTAINING NATIONAL ELIGIBILITY ENTRANCE TEST FOR CBSE HIGHER EDUCATION.

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we investigate the present study shows on social dedication of higher secondary school students sustaining NEET coaching and without NEET coaching. The sample consists of 240 CBSE school students of trichy district in Tamilnadu. The researchers has developed the social dedication scale and standardized it to apply towards subjects. The major contribution of the study that, the CBSE HSC students who got the NEET coaching achieve more social dedication than the students without NEET coaching.

KEYWORDS:

Social dedication, NEET coaching, large samples, scale, standardized, CBSE HSC students, test-statistic, hypothesis.

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Introduction: The National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET)-Under Graduate is a common and uniform, all-India entrance examination conducted for students who wish to study undergraduate medical and dental courses in the recognized government or private colleges in India.Since 2019, the test is being conducted by the National Testing Agency (NTA). Prior to that, it was conducted by CBSE in partnership with prometric testing pvt ltd, in the US.This three-hour test is conducted in nine Indian languages other than English and Hindi but the majority of students, about 80% or more take the exam in English.The passing students are inducted into 66,000 MBBS and BDS seats across India according to their ranking. The United Nations educational scientific and cultural organization (UNESCO) has rightly focused on four pillars of education. Out of which the most important pillar is learning to live together. So our education system today needs to focus on creating a cohesive society(i.e) a society where believes in mutual trust, tolerance, fellow feeling. Kaplan E Harriet, Altishe Moses [7] studied comparison of rating by Mother and Teacher on preschool children Man is the social animal he lives in the society grows in society and died in the society. Bhowmik and Maity [1] investigate a comparative study on social maturity of adolescent students undergoing NCC Training and without NCC Training.Social immaturity in HSC students is both a social and personal perform for effected individual; their family's social immaturity either plays as important role in maintaining multiple mental disorders or in fact what defines those disorders. R.Nagarajan et.al [9] established social

detection under Neet. Social immaturity is also quite frequency associated with long term Alcoholism or drug addiction, which began in HSC students. In this article, we investigate the present study shows on social dedication of higher secondary school students sustaining NEET coaching and without NEET coaching. The sample consists of 240 school students of trichy district in Tamilnadu. The researchers has developed the social dedication scale and standardized it to apply towards subjects. The major contribution of the study that, the CBSE HSC students who got the NEET coaching achieve more social dedication than the students without NEET coaching.

2. Preliminaries

In this section, we have considered a large samples data for obtaining social dedication scale of CBSE HSC students having NEET coaching or not.

2.1 Objectives of the study

1. To know the social involvement of CBSE HSC students.
2. To assess the social interest of CBSE HSC students sustaining NEET Special coaching.
3. To observe the social dedication of CBSE HSC students without NEET special coaching.
4. To distinguish the level of social involvement between the CBSE HSC students sustaining NEET special coaching and the CBSE HSC students sustaining without NEET special coaching.
5. To measure the social interest among CBSE HSC boys students sustaining NEET coaching.
6. To differentiate the level of social interest of CBSE HSC girls students sustaining NEET coaching.
7. To compare the social involvement of CBSE HSC student without NEET coaching.
8. To study the social interest of CBSE HSC girls students without NEET coaching.

2.2 Hypothesis testing

(a) *Null hypothesis -1* : No significant difference between the CBSE HSC students sustaining NEET coaching and the CBSE HSC students without NEET coaching with reference to social involvement.

(b) *Null hypothesis -2* : No significant difference between the CBSE HSC boys students and the CBSE HSC girls students regarding their social interest..

(c) *Null hypothesis -3* : No significant difference between CBSE HSC boys students sustaining NEET coaching and the CBSE HSC girls students without NEET coaching in respect to social dedications.

(d) *Null hypothesis -4* : No significant difference between CBSE HSC boys students without NEET coaching and the CBSE HSC girls students without NEET coaching with reference to social involvement.

(e) *Null hypothesis -5* : No significant difference between the CBSE HSC girls students sustaining NEET coaching and the CBSE HSC girls students without NEET coaching with reference to social involvement.

(f) *Null hypothesis -6* : No significant difference between the CBSE HSC boys students sustaining NEET coaching and the CBSE HSC boys students without NEET coaching with reference to social involvement.

2.3 Methodology

The researchers used the survey type method to conduct this study.

2.4 Sampling procedure:

The sample of this study comprised total 240 CBSE HSC students 120 students from sustaining NEET coaching (Boys 60 and Girls 60) and 120 without NEET coaching students (Boys 60 and Girls 60) from

CBSE HSC from trichy region in tamilnadu. Here we are using the stratified purposive large sampling method $Z = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{2n_1} + \frac{1}{2n_1}}}$ with 5 % level of significance.

2.5 Tools used:

The aim of this study was to investigate students social interest in the sustaining NEET coaching and without NEET coaching for reached up to the subjects. The researchers used adopted questionnaires in trichy zone of all NEET coaching centre.

2.6 Applicable statistical tools:

The researchers used the inferential statistics by SPSS such as Z- test was used for interpretation of the data. In this study for analysis of collected data quantitatively, the researchers used the descriptive statistics and inferential statistics.

3. Analysis and Various interpretations

In this section, we have discussed the various analysis and interpretations to find the hypothesis testing using large sampling method of procedure.

Null hypothesis-1: Z-values of social involvement of NEET special coaching and without NEET special coaching with reference to social interest.

Table-1

Sample	Category	N	Mean	S.D	Level of significance
I	NEET special coaching	120	75	20	$Z_{0.05} = 2.56$ from tabulated value at 5% level of significance.
II	Without NEET special coaching	120	70		

Using Z-test, $Z = 2.7397$ which is as calculated value. Since calculated value is greater than tabulated value. So we **reject** Null hypothesis-1.

(i,e) There is a significant difference between the CBSE HSC students sustaining NEET coaching and the CBSE HSC students without NEET coaching under social involvement.

Null hypothesis-2: Z-values of social interest of CBSE HSC boys students and the CBSE HSC girls students regarding their interest.

Table-2

Sample	Category	N	Mean	S.D	Level of significance
I	HSC Boys students	120	53	20	$Z_{0.05} = 2.56$ from tabulated value
II	HSC Girls students	120	57		

By using Z-test for large samples, Calculated value at 5% level of significance $Z = 2.1917$. Since calculated value is less than tabulated value. So we **accept** Null hypothesis-2.

(i,e) There is no significant difference between the CBSE HSC boys students and the CBSE HSC girls students regarding their social interest.

Null hypothesis-3: Z-values of social involvement of boys with NEET and girls without NEET.

Table-3

Sample	Category	N	Mean	S.D	Level of significance
I	Boys with NEET	60	65	20	$Z_{0.05} = 2.56$ from tabulated value
II	Girls without NEET	60	60		

Using the large sample test, the test statistic value (calculated value) $Z = 6.1364$ for the above information. Since calculated value is less than tabulated value. So we **reject** Null hypothesis-3.

(i,e) There is a significant difference between CBSE HSC boys students sustaining NEET coaching and the CBSE HSC girls students without NEET coaching in respect to social dedications.

Null hypothesis-4: The test statistic of Z-values in view of social dedication between without NEET boys and without NEET girls.

Table-4

Sample	Category	N	Mean	S.D	Level of significance
I	Without NEET Boys	60	42	20	$Z_{0.05} = 2.56$ from tabulated value
II	Without NEET Girls	60	41		

Using the large sample test, the test statistic value (calculated value) $Z = 1.2275$. Comparing this with tabulated value at 5% level of significance, calculated value is less than tabulated value. So we **accept** Null hypothesis-4.

(i,e) There is no significant difference between CBSE HSC boys students without NEET coaching and the CBSE HSC girls students without NEET coaching with reference to social involvement.

Null hypothesis-5: Z-values of social impact of Girls with NEET special coaching and Girls without NEET special coaching.

Table-5

Sample	Category	N	Mean	S.D	Level of significance
I	Girls with NEET	60	68	20	$Z_{0.05} = 2.56$ from tabulated value
II	Girls without NEET	60	60		

Using the large sample test, the given test statistic value $Z = 9.8207$ as calculated value for the above information. We conclude that calculated value is higher than the tabulated value. So we **reject** Null hypothesis-5.

(i,e) There is a significant difference between the CBSE HSC girls students sustaining NEET coaching and the CBSE HSC girls students without NEET coaching with reference to social involvement.

Null hypothesis-6: Z-values of social impact of Boys with NEET special coaching and Boys without NEET special coaching.

Table-6

Sample	Category	N	Mean	S.D	Level of significance
I	Boys with NEET	60	79	20	$Z_{0.05} = 2.56$ from tabulated value
II	Boys without NEET	60	59		

Using the large sample test, the given test statistic value $Z = 10.958$ as calculated value for the above information. We conclude that calculated value is higher than the tabulated value. So we **reject** Null hypothesis-6.

(i,e) There is a significant difference between the CBSE HSC boys students sustaining NEET coaching and the CBSE HSC boys students without NEET coaching with reference to social involvement.

Finding the study: After the critical analysis and verification of the given data, hypothesis were tested and results were found among the CBSE HSC students sustaining NEET exam coaching and the CBSE HSC students without NEET examination coaching by considering their gender perspective and especially social involvement. *In this study, we found that the level of social dedication of CBSE HSC student sustaining NEET coaching and the CBSE HSC student without NEET coaching is different from the above study and hence it is found that the CBSE HSC students sustaining NEET coaching are more social involvement than the CBSE HSC students without NEET coaching.*

Based on the finding the Z-ratio test, we conclude that

Hypothesis	Conclusion
1	There is a significant difference between the CBSE HSC students sustaining NEET coaching and the CBSE HSC students without NEET coaching under social involvement.
2	There is no significant difference between the CBSE HSC boys students and the CBSE HSC girls students regarding their social interest.
3	There is a significant difference between CBSE HSC boys students sustaining NEET coaching and the CBSE HSC girls students without NEET coaching in respect to social dedications.
4	There is no significant difference between CBSE HSC boys students without NEET coaching and the CBSE HSC girls students without NEET coaching with reference to social involvement.
5	There is a significant difference between the CBSE HSC girls students sustaining NEET coaching and the CBSE HSC girls students without NEET coaching with reference to social involvement.
6	There is a significant difference between the CBSE HSC boys students sustaining NEET coaching and the CBSE HSC boys students without NEET coaching with reference to social involvement.

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