CHAPTER4: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATATION

Data analysis embraces a whole range of activities of both the qualitative and quantitative type. It is usual tendency in behavioural research that much use of quantitative analysis is made and statistical methods and techniques are employed. The statistical methods and techniques are employed.

The Inferential Statistics is used by the researcher.

a) Analysis of Variance:

The t-test is used to determine whether there is any significant difference between the means of two random samples.

4.1   Testing of Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1-

There is no significant difference in the attitude of secondary school students in relation to their gender.

Table.3: Gender Inference table

Variable	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Significant level
Gender					Not
Male	62	49.613	4.510	1.332	significant
Female	98	48.602	4.779		at 0.05 level

It is inferred from the above table 2 that the calculated t-value (1.332) is less than the table value (1.96). Hence the null hypothesis is accepted. Thus there is no significant difference in the attitude of secondary school students towards mathematics in relation to their gender.

Hypothesis 2-

There is no significant difference in the attitude of secondary school students in relation to the types of management of their schools i.e. Government or Private.

Table.4: Management inference table

Variable	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Significant level
Management					Not
Government	102	48.912	4.577	0.292	significant
Private	58	49.138	4.915		at 0.05
					level

It is inferred from the above table 3 that the calculated t-value (0.292) is less than the table value (1.96). Hence the null hypothesis is accepted. Thus there is no significant difference in the attitude of secondary school students towards mathematics in relation to their types of management of their schools i.e. Government or Private.