# E® <br> A STUDY ON ‘LEARNING MATHEMATICS’ AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIETY ESPECIALLY IN EDUCATION AND SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS 

K Ramya ${ }^{1}$, $\mathbf{N M a n i}^{2}$ \& K Karpagam<br>PG \& Research Department of Mathematics, Sri Ramakrishna College of Arts \& Science (Autonomous), India E-mail: kramya@srcas.ac.in ${ }^{1}$, mani.n@srcas.ac.in ${ }^{2} \&$ kkarpagam@ srcas.ac.in ${ }^{3}$


#### Abstract

Mathematics is a branch of science that deals with numbers and operations. In this paper, we have discussed the major issues and difficulties faced by the students in learning mathematics. Finally, we have suggested some solutions to overcome the troubles faced by the students. Some teaching methods have been suggested to make the learning process more attentive and effective. This study gives the reasons for the students having negative attitude towards mathematics.


Keywords: Learning issues in mathematics, solutions, methodology, teacher's motivation.

## Introduction

Mathematics plays a vital role in our daily life. Mathematics is surrounded in our lives in many ways like civic, professional, cultural, etc. Mathematics is often a challenging subject for the students to choose it as their degree. Now-a-days, there is a poor performance among the students to choose mathematics as their career. Researchers identified that the difficulties in maths start from elementary school and typically it continues till their masters. The issue is that the students face mathematics as difficult in their elementary school itself and the progress continues in secondary school, so that they find mathematics as difficult to choose it as their degree course. The problem arises due to lack of perceptual skills, language, reasoning, memory, etc.

Despite, to provide quality education in mathematics, there are a greater number of issues in teaching and learning mathematics. The issues are related to classroom management, culture, lack of efficient teachers, lack of teaching supports, lack of references, lack of time management, inequity, etc. Some places do not have proper classroom facilities,
seating arrangement and finally there is a lack of technology for teaching and learning mathematics.

## Role of Mathematics

Mathematics provides an effective way of building mental discipline and encourages logical reasoning and mental rigor. In addition, mathematical knowledge plays a crucial role in understanding the contents of other school subjects such as science, social studies, and even music and art. Mathematics plays an unique role in society. Mathematics is all around us. It is included in our daily life from morning to night. eg. Ringing of an alarm, marks in the exam, etc.

## Students Perception on Mathematics

Students' belief and attitude towards mathematics teaching and learning plays an important role in mathematics education. Now-a-days, the number of students choosing Mathematics in higher education goes on decreasing. Some students hate maths because they think it is very dull. They don't get excited about numbers, tables or formulas. They always think that maths is difficult to understand and solve. One of the main reasons for students not choosing mathematics is their lack of understanding and having a low content-based knowledge. This makes them have a negative perception about mathematics. Students attitude towards mathematics can be influence by many factors like gender, motivation, emotion, self-confidence, etc.,

## Objective of the study

This study is to create awareness

- on the impact of 'Mathematics' on the society at large and Education in particular suggesting solutions
- to get rid of the mind block towards Mathematics
- on the usefulness, power and beauty of Mathematics


## Importance \& Relevance of the study

- The fear and unwillingness to study Mathematics among the high school students is increasing in an alarming rate.
- This, if not addressed upon might result in a chaotic situation leading to a generation which will be 'Math' illiterates.
- This study would definitely enable the students to think and create awareness on the importance of Mathematics in everyday life.
- This also will bring out the need for studying Mathematics which enhances the logical thinking, leading to creativity and innovation.


## Research Methodology

- Primary Data is collected from the respondents within Coimbatore city with the help of a structured questionnaire using Convenience sampling.
- Relevant Statistical tools are used to analyse the data collected regarding the various levels of Fear for Mathematics, the reasons and their effect on the Society and especially Education.
- Data on the impact of Mathematics in Higher Education are also collected and analysed which when implemented will lead to increased creativity and innovative research.


## Statistical Tools

Statistics is a branch of Mathematics that deals with Data. Some of the tools of Statistics that are used extensively in research can be listed as Correlation, Regression, ChiSquare Distribution, Analysis of Variance etc. In these days of Big Data and Data analytics, researchers seek the help of Statistical Software like R-Programming, SPSS, SAS and others. The ease with which the data are classified, grouped and analysed with this software is remarkable and they are indeed a boon to the researchers. The use of diagrammatic representation and the Chi Square analysis for testing the relationships are highlighted in this paper.

## Analysis and Interpretation

## Statistical Tools

The following statistical tools are used for the study:

- Percentage Analysis
- Diagram Analysis
- Chi-square Analysis


## Percentage Analysis

Simple percentage analysis is used by the researcher for the analysis and interpretation of the collected data.

$$
\text { Simple Percentage }=\frac{\text { Actual responder }}{\text { Total responder }} * 100
$$

## Diagram Analysis

The percentage are expressed in diagrams, since the visualization will give a clear picture about the data and it is also very attractive.

## Chi-square Analysis

Chi-square analysis is used to test whether the two characteristics are independent or not. In other words, the chi-square test is used to test whether one of the factors has significant influence over the other factor. It is expressed as

$$
\chi^{2}=\sum\left[\frac{\left(o_{i}-e_{i}\right)^{2}}{e_{i}}\right] \sim \chi_{(r-1)(c-1) d . f}^{2}
$$

Where
$o_{i}$ is the observed frequency
$e_{i}$ is the expected frequency

## Diagram Analysis

## 1. Distribution of people based on Age

| Age Group | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $13-15$ | 109 | 55.33 |
| $16-18$ | 88 | 44.67 |
| Grand Total | 197 | 100 |


2. Class of Study

| Class | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11th std -12th std | 81 | 41.12 |
| 9th std - 10th std | 116 | 58.88 |
| Grand Total | 197 | 100 |



## 3. Reason for choosing Mathematics

| Reason | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Easy | 20 | 10.15 |
| Interesting | 130 | 65.99 |
| Useful for life | 47 | 23.86 |
| Grand Total | $\mathbf{1 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |


4. Board of Study

| Board of Study | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CBSE | 2 | 1.02 |
| Matriculation | 21 | 10.66 |
| State Board | 174 | 88.32 |
| Grand Total | 197 | 100 |


5. Years of Studying Mathematics

| Years | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10-12$ years | 126 | 63.96 |
| $4-6$ years | 15 | 7.61 |
| $7-9$ years | 47 | 23.86 |
| Below 3 years | 9 | 4.57 |
| Grand Total | 197 | 100 |



## Percentage Analysis

1. Difficulty in Mathematics

| Difficulty | No. of Responses | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Can't mug up and reproduce | 10 | 5.07 |
| Each Problem is Different | 58 | 29.44 |
| More time needed to study | 29 | 14.72 |
| Need to Practice | 57 | 28.93 |
| Understanding the logic | 43 | 21.82 |
| Grand Total | $\mathbf{1 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |

From the above table, we observe that the majority of the students feel that each problem is different in Mathematics.
2. Suggestions for making Mathematics Easy

| Suggestions | No. of Responses | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Connect it with Real Life | 98 | 49.74 |
| Encourage students | 21 | 10.65 |
| Give Individual Attention | 30 | 15.22 |
| Reduce Syllabus | 37 | 18.78 |
| Others | 11 | 5.58 |
| Grand Total | $\mathbf{1 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |

From the above table, we observe that the majority of the students suggest that Mathematics should be connected with real life to make it easy.

## Chi-Square Analysis

Based on Chi-square analysis, the following findings are made:

1. There is an association between choosing favourite subject and board of studying.
2. There is no association between board of study and choosing Mathematics in $11^{\text {th }}$ standard.
3. There is an association between years of studying Mathematics and not liking Mathematics.
4. There is no association between board of study and not getting good marks in Mathematics.
5. There is an association between years of studying Mathematics and suggestions for making Mathematics easy.

## Conclusion

Mathematics has an essential part in our life. Mathematics develops in critical and logical thinking. In recent days, the students started disliking Mathematics in their secondary level or higher secondary level. Some students feel that teaching and learning process are now-a-days getting worser and this is the main cause of less interest in Mathematics. To overcome this situation, Teachers need to be creative through a various combination of integrated technology where it creates a positive atmosphere for the students to learnStudents suggest that if Mathematics is taught by connecting it with real life, the subject will be very easy. The enrolment in Mathematics can be increased by creating some innovative ideas and new teaching technology. The issues can be resolved through adequate use of technology.

## References

1. Ayob, A., \& Yasin, R. M. (2017). Factors affecting attitudes towards mathematics. International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, 7(11), 1100-1109.
2. Blazar, D., \& Kraft, M. A. (2017). Teacher and teaching effects on students' attitudes and behaviors. Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis, 39(1), 146-170.
3. Di Martino, P., \& Zan, R. (2011). Attitude towards mathematics: A bridge between beliefs and emotions. Zdm, 43(4), 471-482.
4. Gallagher, A. M., \& Kaufman, J. C. (2005). Gender Differences in Mathematics: What We Know and What We Need to Know. Cambridge University Press.
5. Haladyna, T., Shaughnessy, J., \& Shaughnessy, M. (1983). A causal analysis of attitude toward mathematics. Journal for Research in Mathematics Education, 14, 1929.
6. Kislenko, K., Grevholm, B., \& Lepik, M. (2007). Mathematics is important but boring: Students' beliefs and attitudes towards mathematics. In Nordic Conference on Mathematics Education (pp. 349-360). Tapir Academic Press.
7. Kloosterman, P. (1988). Self-confidence and motivation in mathematics. Journal of Educational Psychology, 80(3), 345.
8. Mutodi, P., \& Ngirande, H. (2014). The influence of students perceptions on mathematics performance. A case of a selected high school in South Africa. Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences, 5(3), 431.
9. Sanchal, A., \& Sharma, S. (2017). Students' attitudes towards learning mathematics: Impact of teaching in a sporting context. Teachers and Curriculum, 17(1), 89-99.
10. Spangler, D. A. (1992). Assessing students' beliefs about mathematics. The Mathematics Educator, 3(1).
11. Tahar, N. F., Ismail, Z., Zamani, N. D., \& Adnan, N. (2010). Students' attitude toward mathematics: The use of factor analysis in determining the criteria. Procedia Social and Behavioral Research, 8, 476-481.
12. Zan, R., Brown, L., Evans, J., \& Hannula, M. S. (2006). Affect in mathematics education: An introduction. Educational Studies in Mathematics, 63(2), 113-121.
