

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON ATTITUDE OF RURAL AND URBAN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS THE BASIC SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

At the higher secondary level PUC, the students of science combination give more preference to technical courses like Medical and Engineering. But there are very few students wishes to became scientist, good science teacher, lectures, researchers etc. The main reason for this is that the Awareness of the students towards words these fields. And the powerful impact of the society and parents towards technical courses. The school Environment, Teaching Methods Curriculum all effects the development of attitude in students and their originality and creativity also. It is precisely with this purpose that this study has been undertaken by the investigator to ascertain the attitude of students in basic science at Pre-University College level and decide in what extent Pre-University College students feel in learning of basic science.

Keyword: Attitude

INTRODUCTION

Many authors have emphasized on the study of science, its effect on the students achievement, interest and their Attitude, Science Teachers people about not just scientific subjects, but also how to think critically. Scientific thinking can and should be used in other human endeavors. People use the methods and principles of scientific thinking in everyday life, such as when studying history or literature, investigating societies or Governments, seeking solutions to problems of Economics or philosophy, or just trying to answer personal questions about oneself or the meaning of exitance. In short weather we are aware of it or not, science is an integral part of our lives even if we are non-science majors. A positive attitude towards science may improve students academic performance in not only science classes, but also increases the way of knowing and destining through the exercise of reasons, a construction of the mind based on actual observation to explain natural phenomena. It is therefore in the interests of society, and the responsibility of educator, to improve students attitude towards science, and to prepare students to live in a highly scientific and Technology Society. The future of our society will be determined by citizens who are able to understand and help shape the complex influences of Science and Technology on our world. From the various review it is clear that the attitude towards science differs significantly on the basis of some factors like gender, locality area and their learning environment type of schools and colleges and these studies also highlights the importance of science education, finding that many students at the secondary and Higher Secondary Level feel their attitude towards science, both positive and negative were formed at schools and colleges.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem taken by for the Present investigation by the investigator may has follows

“A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON ATTITUDE OF RURAL AND URBAN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS THE BASIC SCIENCE”.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the difference between students of rural and urban PU colleges with respect to attitude towards basic Sciences.
- To study the difference between boys and girls of PU colleges with respect to attitude towards basic Sciences.
- To study the difference between students of Government and Aided PU colleges with respect to attitude towards basics Sciences.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Methodology the investigator found it more suitables with graph to follow a descriptive survey method to study the attitude of rural and urban PU college students towards basic science.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLING DESIGN

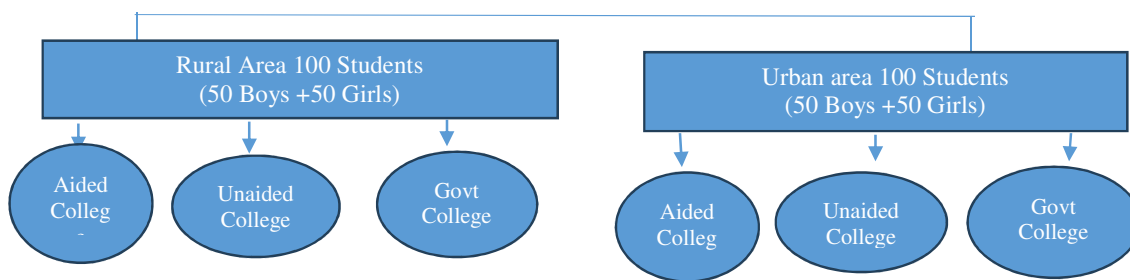
Random sampling techniques was used in the selection of the sample for the presence study in all Science students of PCMB combination of Dharwad district; investigator selected 200 students from 12 colleges randomly.

The PUC students of Dharwad district constitute the population.

- Rural college students of Dharwad district - 100 students.
- Urban college students of Dharwad district-100 students.

Total 200 students

Random Sampling method



TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

The tools used.

Science Attitude Scale-designed by Dr. (Mrs.) Avinash Grewal is used.

HYPOTHESES

- There is no significant difference between students of rural and urban PU colleges with respect to attitude towards basic Sciences.
- There is no significant difference between boys and girls of PU colleges with respect to attitude towards basic science.
- There is no significant difference between students of Government, Aided and Unaided PU colleges with respect to attitude towards basic science.

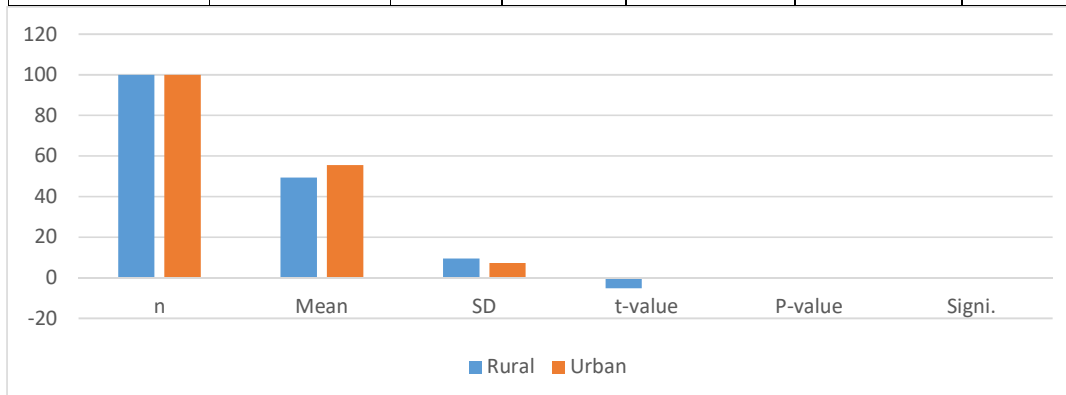
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between students of rural and urban PU colleges with respect to attitude towards basic Sciences.

To achieve this hypothesis, the unpaired 't' test was applied and the result are presented in the following tables with graphs with graph

Results of 't' test between students of rural and urban PU colleges with respect to attitude towards basic sciences

Location	n	Mean	SD	t-value	P-value	Signi.
Rural	100	49.38	9.45	-5.1258	<0.05	S
Urban	100	55.49	7.27			



From the results of the above tables with graph, it can be seen that the students of rural and urban PU Colleges differ significantly with respect to attitude towards basics science ($t=5.1258$, $p<0.05$) at 5% level of significance.

Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypotheses is accepted.

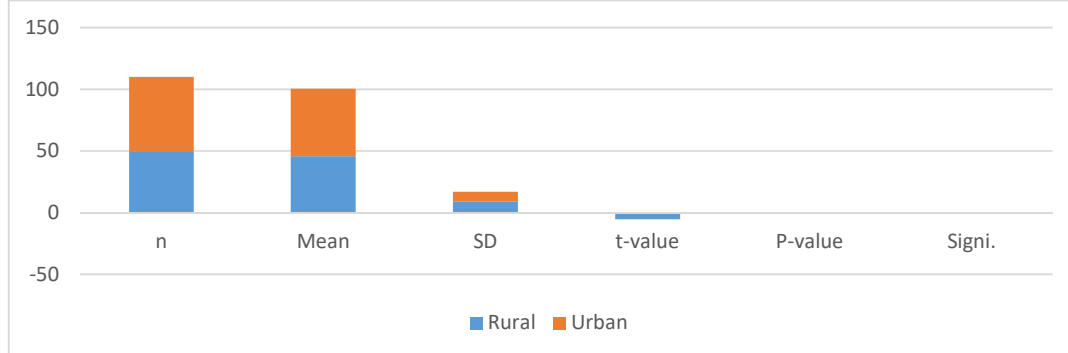
It means that, the students of urban PU colleges have significant higher attitude towards basic sciences as compared to students of rural PU colleges.

Hypotheses: There is no significant difference between students of aided rural and urban PU colleges with respect to attitude towards basics sciences.

To achieve this hypothesis, the unpaired ‘t’ test was applied and the result are presented in the following tables with graphs with graph.

Results of ‘t’ test between students of an aided rural and urban PU colleges with respect to attitude towards basic science.

Location	n	Mean	SD	t-value	P-value	Signi.
Rural	50	45.96	9.29	-5.3370	<0.05	S
Urban	60	54.53	7.56			



From the results of the about tables with graph, it can be seen that, the students of adult rural and urban PU colleges differ significantly with respect to attitude towards basic science (t=5.3370, p<0.05) at 5% level of significance.

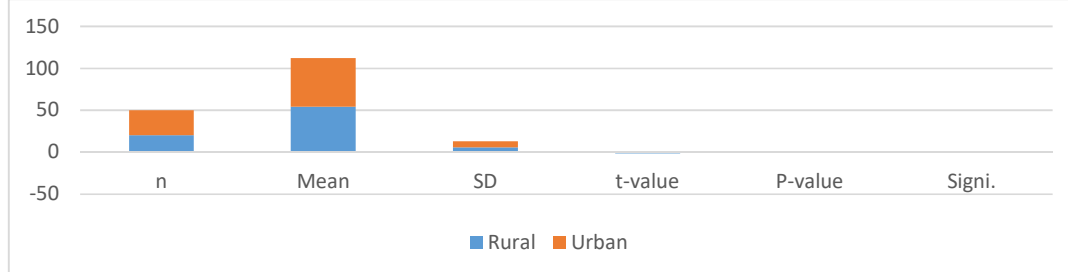
Hence, the null hypotheses is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted.

It means that, the students of Aided urban PU colleges have significant higher attitude towards basic sciences as compared to students of rural PU colleges

To achieve this Hypothesis, the unpaired ‘t’ was applied and the result are presented in the following tables with graphs with graph

Results of ‘t’ test between students of unaided rural and urban PU colleges with respect to attitude towards basic sciences

Location	n	Mean	SD	t-value	P-value	Signi.
Rural	20	54.40	5.93	-1.8591	<0.05	NS
Urban	30	57.93	6.98			



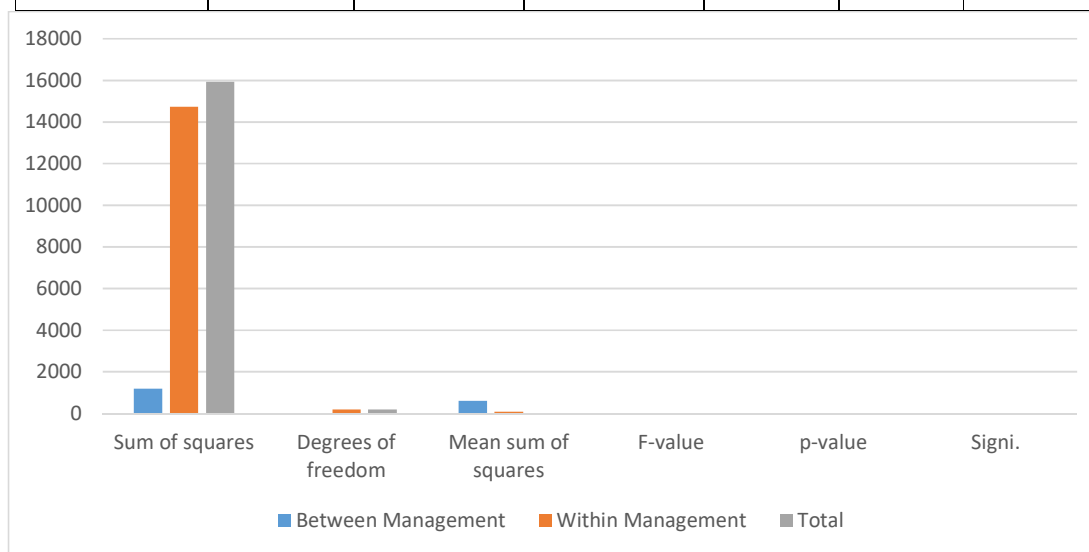
From the result of the above tables with graph, it can be seen that, the students of unaided rural and urban PU colleges do not differ significantly with respect to attitude to words basic sciences ($t=1.8591$, $p<0.05$) at 5% level of significance.

Hence, the null hypotheses is accepted and alternative hypotheses is rejected. It means that, the students of unaided rural and urban PU colleges have similar attitude towards basics science.

Hypothesis: there is no significant difference between students of Government, Aided and unaided PU colleges with respect to attitude towards basic Sciences. To achieve this Hypotheses, the one-way ANOVA test was applied and the result are presented in the following tables with graph.

Result of ANOVA test between students of Government, aided and unaided PU colleges with respect to attitude towards basic sciences

5Sources Variation	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean sum of squares	F-value	p-value	Signi.
Between Management	1191.25	2	595.62	7.9595	<0.05	S
Within Management	14741.91	197	74.83			
Total	15933.16	199				



From the results of the about tables with graph, it can be seen that, the students of Government, Aided and unaided PU colleges differs significantly with respect to attitude towards basic Sciences ($F=7.9595$, $p<0.05$) at a 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis accepted. It means that, the students of Government, Aided and unaided PU colleges have different attitude towards basic Sciences.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

boy and girl students of PU colleges do not differ significantly with respect to attitude towards basic science. It means that, the boy and girl students of PU colleges have similar attitude towards basic sciences. It shows that a student attitude towards basic science does not differ with respect to gender.

The students of Government, Aided and unaided PU colleges differs significantly with respect to attitude towards basic Sciences it means that, the students of Government, aided and unaided PU colleges have different attitude towards basic science. It shows that students attitude towards basic science differs with respect to type of Management. The unaided PU colleges students have higher attitude towards basic science, as compared to Government PU college students and Aided PU college students. The students of rural and urban PU colleges differ significantly with respect to attitude that the students of urban PU colleges have significantly higher attitude towards basic Sciences as compared to students of rural PU colleges. It shows that students attitude towards basic science differ with respect to locality.

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