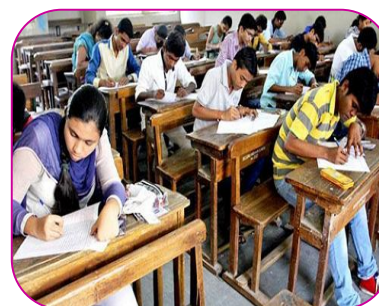




ATTITUDE OF RURAL AND URBAN PUC STUDENTS TOWARDS BASIC SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT:

From the various review it is clear that the attitude towards science differs significantly on the basis of some factors like locality (area) and these studies also highlights the importance of science education, finding that many students at the secondary and higher secondary level feel their attitudes towards science, both positive and negative were formed at schools and colleges.

KEYWORDS: *importance of science education, finding , science combination.*

INTRODUCTION

So 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 become scientists, good science teacher, Lecturer's researchers etc. The main reason for this is that the awareness of the students towards these fields. And the powerful impact of the society and parents towards technical courses. The school environment, teaching methods curriculum all affects 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.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To study the difference between boy and girl students of PU colleges with respect to attitude towards basic sciences.
2. To study the difference between boy and girl students of rural PU colleges with respect to attitude towards basic sciences
3. To study the difference between boy and girl students of urban PU colleges with respect to attitude towards basic sciences

RESEARCH DESIGN: The investigator found it more suitable to follow a Descriptive survey method to study the attitude of rural and urban PUC students towards basic science.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLING DESIGN: Random sampling technique was used in the selection of the sample for the present study in all science students of PCMB Combination of Bijapur district; investigator selected 200 students from 12 colleges randomly.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES:

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

Method of Gathering data:

The investigator approached to every student individually and collected the necessary data from them. The collected data were subjected to the statistical analysis. With the help of differential statistical analysis values the significant of the difference between the attitude of rural and urban PU College students towards Basic Science was calculated according to gender (boys and girls), location (rural and urban).

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

In this section, we compared the different characteristics location (rural and urban) with respect to attitude towards basic sciences of PU College students by unpaired t test, one way ANOVA followed Tukeys multiple posthoc procedures. The results are presented in the following tables.

Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between boy and girl students of PU colleges with respect to attitude towards basic sciences.

To achieve this hypothesis, the unpaired t test was applied and the results are presented in the following tables

Table No.1 Results of t test between boy and girl students of PU colleges with respect to attitude towards basic sciences

Gender	n	Mean	SD	t-value	P-value	Signi.
Boys	100	52.11	9.02	-0.5127	>0.05	NS
Girls	100	52.76	8.91			

From the results of the above table, it can be seen that, the boy and girl students of PU colleges do not differs significantly with respect to attitude towards basic sciences ($t=-0.5127$, $p>0.05$) at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. It means that, the boy and girl students of PU colleges have similar attitude towards basic sciences.

Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between boy and girl students of rural PU colleges with respect to attitude towards basic sciences

To achieve this hypothesis, the unpaired t test was applied and the results are presented in the following tables

Table No.2 Results of t test between boy and girl students of rural PU colleges with respect to attitude towards basic sciences

Gender	n	Mean	SD	t-value	P-value	Signi.
Boys	50	49.76	11.33	-0.1207	>0.05	NS
Girls	50	50.02	10.18			

From the results of the above table, it can be seen that, the boy and girl students of rural PU colleges do not differs significantly with respect to attitude towards basic sciences ($t=-0.1207$, $p>0.05$) at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. It means that, the boy and girl students of rural PU colleges have similar attitude towards basic sciences.

Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between boy and girl students of urban PU colleges with respect to attitude towards basic sciences

To achieve this hypothesis, the unpaired t test was applied and the results are presented in the following tables

Table No.3 Results of t test between boy and girl students of urban PU colleges with respect to attitude towards basic sciences

Gender	n	Mean	SD	t-value	P-value	Signi.
Boys	50	55.48	8.08	-0.0137	>0.05	NS
Girls	50	55.50	6.44			

From the results of the above table, it can be seen that, the boy and girl students of urban PU colleges do not differ significantly with respect to attitude towards basic sciences ($t=-0.0137$, $p>0.05$) at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. It means that, the boy and girl students of urban PU colleges have similar attitude towards basic sciences.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:

The students of government, aided and unaided PU colleges differ 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 sciences. It shows that students' attitude towards basic science differs with respect to type of management. Numerous research studies show that boys have a consistently more positive attitude to school science than girls, although this effect is stronger in physics than in biology.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS:

In the present study it reveals that the locality plays a significant role. As the urban area students open up to a wide range of opportunities where the rural area students are lagging. By providing the equal opportunities, good infrastructures, well equipped labs and trained teachers may improve the attitude of rural area students towards basic science.

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