



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CIVIC SENSE AND SPIRIT OF NATIONALISM AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Civics is one of the branches of Social Science. Learning Social science has a major role in the formulation of civic sense. For the growth, development and sustainable existence of a society Civic Consciousness is essential. But it is difficult to develop civic consciousness in all individuals. The easiest way to accomplish this great mission is by ourselves becoming civic conscious. The aim of the present study is to find out the relationship between Civic Sense and Spirit of Nationalism among Secondary School Students in Kottayam District Performance. Descriptive survey method was used for this study. The data were gathered through Civic Sense Test and Spirit of Nationalism Scale from 400 Secondary School Students. The findings of the study were: Most of the students have average Civic Sense and Spirit of Nationalism. The result shows that there is a substantial relationship between Civic Sense and Spirit of Nationalism of Secondary School Students.

KEYWORDS: Civic Sense, Spirit of Nationalism, Situational Test.

INTRODUCTION :

Every individual in the modern society is known as citizen. Civic consciousness is the recognition that each citizen is for the society and genuine interests of the society are the interests of the citizen. Civic sense of an individual decides the ability to take decision which is good for his family and society. Civic sense refers to the ability of oneself abiding social rules, respecting fellow beings and maintaining public decorum in the public gathering. Civic Sense or civic virtue can be defined as an attitude that values equity and liberty in public life. No society can claim to be democratic if there is a habitual disregard for equity and liberty in public life. Unfortunately, this disregard for civic virtues has apparently become the hallmark of our society today.

Nationalism is commonly defines as a love one's country. Historically, however, nationalism takes on a greater meaning. Throughout history, large groups of people who share a cultural identity, language, customs and history have felt the pulling power of nationalistic feeling. The spirit of nationalism also include the believe that one's nation is better off as an autonomous state. Autonomy is defined as a nation governing itself indirectly from a centralized point. Still another aspect of nationalism is the willing to go to extreme measures in achieving autonomous self- rule (Metcalf 2003). The present paper is an attempt to find out the relationship between Civic Sense and Spirit of Nationalism among Secondary School Students in Kottayam District

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Civics is one of the branches of Social Science. Learning Social science has a major role in the formulation of civic sense. For the growth, development and sustainable existence of a society civic consciousness is essential. But it is difficult to develop civic consciousness in all individuals. The easiest way to accomplish this great mission is by ourselves becoming civic conscious. It is the extent of development of a feeling of nationalism in its citizen. Nationalism is a feeling of oneness, which may transcend all groups or cultural differences and synthesize the different religions, castes, linguistic communities emotionally into a compact whole. Nationalism is the essential factor for an individual to integrate the national integrity and national strength. Nationalism means full-hearted devotion to nation, sense of duty together with obligation.

If this feeling is developed, it will be ladder for greatness to our nation's glory. If it fails it will cause destruction of the nation or death. Thus it will be the rise or fall of the nation. So oneness feeling should be needed for the nation by any means. Here education is playing the potent and most effective means for making this great task. That's why the education and educational structures have their aims according to its own needs and requirements to achieve the oneness feeling "nationalism" in its citizen or students.

While reviewing the literature, studies conducted on civic sense show that the significance of it among students in the present world. Hence, it led the investigator to select this problem, namely:

A study on relationship between Civic Sense and Spirit of Nationalism among Secondary School Students.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study has the following objectives:

1. To assess the level of Civic Sense among Secondary School Students at Kottayam Districts.
2. To find out the level of Spirit of Nationalism among Secondary School Students at Kottayam Districts.
3. To find out the relationship between Civic Sense and Spirit of Nationalism among Secondary School Students with whole sample and relevant sub samples.

Hypothesis of the study

The following hypothesis was formulated for the present study:

There is a significant relationship between the Civic Sense and Spirit of Nationalism of Secondary School Students in Kottayam District with whole sample

Variables of the study

The study has the following objectives:

Civic Sense as an independent variable and Spirit of Nationalism as dependent variable.

Definition of key terms

Civic Sense

Civic Sense is that sense which makes an individual a civilized citizen of the country (Prakash Pillappa, 2013)

In the present study Civic Sense is the awareness of the students about the duties, responsibilities and how to behave in the society as a member of a society.

Spirit of Nationalism

Nationalism is a psychological and educational process involving the development of a feeling of unity, solidarity and cohesion in the hearts of the people, a sense of common citizenship and a feeling of loyalty of the nation. (National Integration Conference 1961)

In the present study nationalism is the feeling that unites one person to a nation. This is measured through a Spirit of Nationalism in scale form.

Methodology in brief

Descriptive Survey Method was used for this research study. The sample consists of 400 secondary school students in Kottayam district. Investigator prepared Situational Test as a tool and Spirit of Nationalism scale as tools. Mean, SD, Percentages and Karl Pearson’s coefficient of correlation-test, were used as statistical techniques.

Analysis and Interpretation

This section is intended to analyze the relationship between Civic Sense and Spirit of Nationalism among secondary school students. In order to make the analysis and interpretation, the data were entered and statistical interpretations were given, based on the objectives formed by the researcher. For this, descriptive and inferential statistics were used. Descriptive statistics of the Civic Sense of the 10th standard students given in the Table 1.

Objective 1

To assess the level of Civic Sense among Secondary School Students at Kottayam District.

To assess the level of Civic Sense of Secondary School Students in Kottayam District, The total sample is classified into three groups high, average and low. For the classification, the convention procedure of ‘ σ ’ distance from mean M is used. The mean and standard deviation of the score Civic Sense is 76.28 and 5.786 respectively. Students with high Civic Sense obtained scores greater than $M + \sigma$ (82.06) and those with low Civic Sense obtained scores less than $M - \sigma$ (70.48) and those with average Civic Sense obtained scores in between $M + \sigma$ to $M - \sigma$ (in between 82.06 to 70.48).

For finding the levels of Civic Sense, the investigator examines the significant difference in the Civic Sense and different levels (high, average, low).

Table 1. Levels of Civic Sense of Secondary School Students in Kottayam District

Levels	High	Average	Low
Norms	$M + \sigma$	$M + \sigma$ to $M - \sigma$	$M - \sigma$
Scores	82.06	82.06 to 70.48	70.48
No. Of students	53	300	47
Percentage	13.25%	75%	11.75%

The table 1 shows the levels of Civic Sense of Secondary School Students in Kottayam District. It is clear that 13.25% of students have high Civic Sense and 75% students have average Civic Sense and 11.75% students have low Civic Sense. Therefore it can tentatively conclude that most of the students have average Civic Sense. The graphical representation of the levels of Civic Sense is showed in the figure 4.2.

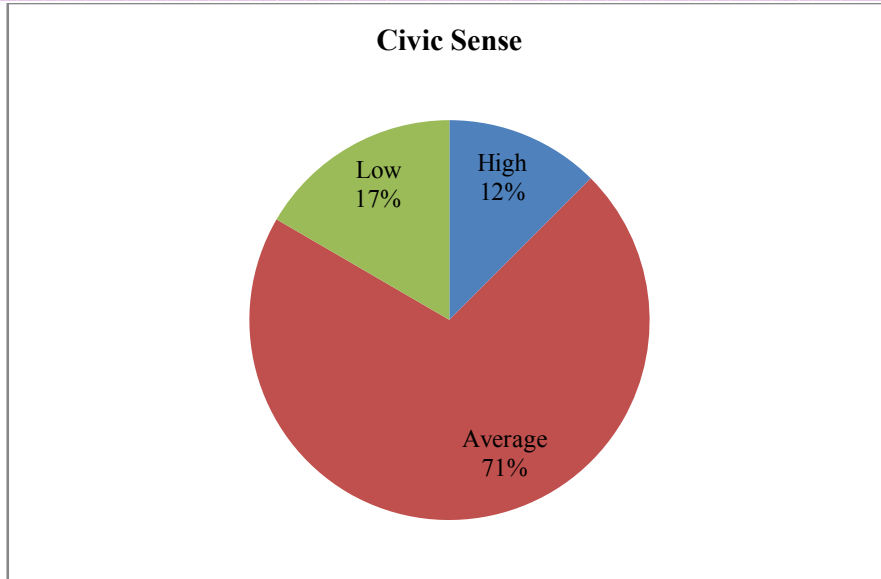


Figure 1 Graphical representation showing the levels of Civic Sense

Objective 2

To assess the level of Spirit of Nationalism among Secondary School Students at Kottayam District.

To assess the level of Spirit of Nationalism of secondary school students in Kottayam District, The total sample is classified into three groups high, average and low. For the classification, the convention procedure of 'σ' distance from mean M is used. The mean and standard deviation of the score Spirit of Nationalism is 79.41 and 6.648 respectively. Students with high Spirit of Nationalism obtained scores greater than $M + \sigma$ (86.066) and those with low Spirit of Nationalism obtained scores less than $M - \sigma$ (72.76) and those with average Spirit of Nationalism obtained scores in between $M + \sigma$ to $M - \sigma$ (in between 86.06 to 72.76).

For finding the levels of Spirit of Nationalism, the investigator examines the significant difference in the Spirit of Nationalism and different levels (high, average, low).

Table 2. Levels of Spirit of Nationalism of Secondary School Students in Kottayam District

Levels	High	Average	Low
Norms	$M + \sigma$	$M + \sigma$ to $M - \sigma$	$M - \sigma$
Scores	86.06	86.06 to 72.76	72.76
No. Of Students	40	314	46
Percentage	10%	78.5%	46%

The table 2 shows the levels of Spirit of Nationalism of Secondary School Students in Kottayam District. It is clear that 10% of students have high Spirit of Nationalism and 78.5% students have average Spirit of Nationalism and 46% students have low Spirit of Nationalism. Therefore it can tentatively conclude that most of the students have average Spirit of Nationalism. The graphical representation of the levels of Spirit of Nationalism is showed in the figure 4.3

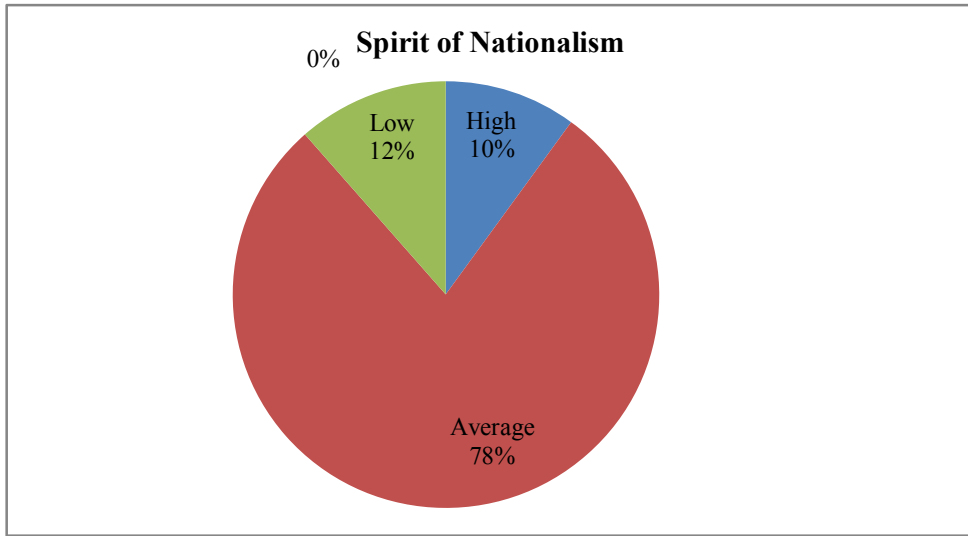


Figure 2.Graphical representation showing the level of Spirit Nationalism of secondary school students in Kottayam District

Inferential statistics of Civic Sense and Spirit of Nationalism

Inferential statistical analysis always involves the process of sampling and the selection of a small group assumed to be related to the population from which it is drawn. Drawing conclusions about the populations based on observations of sample is the purpose of inferential analysis.

Analysis based on Objective 3

The coefficient of correlation between Civic Sense and Spirit of Nationalism for the sample were tested for the statistical significance of conclusion about the population

To find out the relationship between Civic Sense and Spirit of Nationalism among Secondary School Students with whole sample and relevant sub sample.

Ho: There is a significant relationship in the Civic Sense and Spirit of Nationalism of Secondary School students with whole sample and relevant sub sample.

This section intends to analyze and interpret the relationship between Civic Sense and Spirit of Nationalism.

In order to find out the relationship between Civic Sense and Spirit of Nationalism of secondary school students, Karl Pearson’s product moment of coefficient of correlation (r) is calculated. Then ‘t_r’ value is found out to test the statistical significance of obtained coefficient of correlation. The results are given in the table 3.

Table 3 Data and result of significant relationship and shared variance of Civic Sense and Spirit of Nationalism of Secondary School Students as whole sample

Sample	Variables	r value	t _r value	S.Er	Confidence interval	Shared variance
Whole	Civic Sense and Spirit of Nationalism	0.51	11.85	0.037	(-0.4375 to 0.5825)	26.11

Theco-efficient of correlation between Civic Sense and Spirit of Nationalism of whole sample is 0.51 this is higher than the value set for the significance at 0.01 levels. The obtained t (11.85) value is greater than the table value (2.58) at 0.01 level of significance with the 398 degrees of freedom. Hence the obtained correlation is significant at 0.01 level and the confidence interval is (-0.4375 to 0.5825)

The result shows a very substantial relationship (Garret 2005, p; 176) between Civic Sense and Spirit of Nationalism of Secondary School Students. The relationship shows that there is a considerable dependence of variables in one another. Lower Civic Sense of a student will affect the Spirit of Nationalism of students and vice versa. Since the obtained 'r' is positive, any increase in Civic Sense of students will affect the corresponding increase in the student's Spirit of Nationalism. The obtained 'r' has a shared variance 26.11%. This suggests that 26 percentage of variation can be attributed between the two variables.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. 13.25 percentage of students have high Civic Sense and 75 percentage students have average Civic Sense and 11.7 percentage students have low Civic Sense.
2. 10 percentage of students have high Spirit of Nationalism and 78.5 percentage students have average Spirit of Nationalism and 46 percentage students have low Spirit of Nationalism.
3. Theco-efficient of correlation between Civic Sense and Spirit of Nationalism of whole sample is 0.51 this is higher than the value set for the significance at 0.01 levels. The obtained t (11.85) value is greater than the table value (2.58) at 0.01 level of significance with the 398 degrees of freedom. Hence the obtained correlation is significant at 0.01 level and the confidence interval is (-0.4375 to 0.5825)

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

1. The study is beneficial to students for improving their Civic Sense and Spirit of Nationalism.
2. The study will help to make an awareness about Civic Sense and Spirit of Nationalism.
3. The study will help the school authorities to organize social awareness programmes for students to develop good Civic Sense and Spirit of Nationalism.

CONCLUSION

India is famous for diversity in its different aspects. So Civic Sense education and imbibing the spirit of nationalism is the need of the hour to make good citizens for the country. Hence educators have to take initiatives to conduct several programmes at school, to improve their performance in it.

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