

SOCIAL ATTITUDE AMONG TRIBAL STUDENTS OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT:

The present investigation is to find out the difference in the Social Attitude among Tribal students of higher secondary school in North Gujarat. The total sample consisted of 360 students. Out of which 180 were boys students and 180 were girls students. For this purpose of investigation “Social Attitude Scale” (1995) by Prof. Dr. A.S.Patel, Dr. Navin Patel & Dr. Dinesh Panchal was used. The obtained data were analyzed using ‘t’ test to know the Mean difference between boys students and girls students. The results show that there is a significant difference between the Mean score of boys students and girls students of Higher Secondary school in relation to Women Status, Family Planning and Sex Education.

Key words: Social Attitudes, Tribal students, Gender, Women Status, Family Planning, Sex Education

INTRODUCTION:

The net product of the socialization process in the formation of the social attitudes among individuals. These attitudes are reflected by the words and deeds individual. In this interaction with other persons and groups, in his dealing with the cultural products, in all these we see the influence of the social attitudes. It is by forming the appropriate social attitudes that one becomes a Hindu or a Muslim or a Christian: a Congressman or a Socialist or a Communist; a Capitalist or a labour leader. Nobody is born one way or the other. He becomes one by the formation of the appropriate social attitudes. In the last 40 years, considerable work has been regarding the formation, the change and measurement of social attitudes. Studies have been made the way in which groups of people incline towards the church, the school, the political party, the economic programmes, war and such other institutions.

Attitudes have been defined in a number of different ways. Allport (1935) defined an attitude as a “ Mental and neural state of readiness, organized through experience, exerting a directive or dynamic influence upon the individual’ s response to all objects and situations with which it is related” . He looked upon attitude primarily as a set to respond in a particular way.

Social Attitude is a part of our life. If make our perceptions and activity meaningful and by help of it we live life very easily. The purpose of this study was to measure the Social Attitude among tribal students of Higher Secondary school in relation to gender.

OBJECTIVES:

- (1) To study and find out the difference related to the Women Status among tribal students of Higher Secondary school in relation to their Gender.
- (2) To study and find out the difference related to the Family Planning among tribal students of Higher Secondary school in relation to their Gender.
- (3) To study and find out the difference related to the Sex Education among tribal students of Higher Secondary school in relation to their Gender.

HYPOTHESIS:

- (1) There is no significant difference between the Mean scores of the Women Status among tribal students of Higher Secondary school in relation to their Gender.
- (2) There is no significant difference between the Mean scores of the Family Planning among tribal students of Higher Secondary school in relation to their Gender.
- (3) There is no significant difference between the Mean scores of the Sex Education among tribal students of Higher Secondary school in relation to their Gender.

METHOD:

(A) SAMPLE: In present study sample was selected randomly. Research will take 180 Boys students and 180 Girls students of Higher Secondary Schools in North Gujarat. Total 360 students in sample were selected for this study. Approximately 400 samples were selected in each category for the research study. After disposing off incomplete and unclear details total of 360 samples were selected for this study.

(B) TOOL: In the present study to measure the Social Attitude among tribal students, researcher was used "Social Attitude Scale” (1995) by Prof. Dr. A.S.Patel, Dr. Navin Patel & Dr. Dinesh Panchal was used. In this Scale total 60 items in 3 – groups (1) Women Status, (2) Sex Education and (3) Family

Planning. In aspect of Women status there were 20 items, out of which 10 were Positive and 10 were Negative. In Sex Education there were 20 items, out of which 9 were Positive and 11 were Negative. In Family planning there were 20 items, out of which 8 were Positive and 12 were Negative. For these items person had to give their answers out of “ Yes” and “No” . This test is measures Social Attitude perfectly. Test-retest Reliability of Social Attitude scale is 0.82 which is high and Validity of Social Attitude scale is 0.69.

STATISTICAL STRATEGY:

‘ t ’ test was applied to know the significant differences between Women Status, Family Planning and Sex Education levels of boys students and girls students of higher secondary school.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Table : 1

Mean, S.D. and ‘ t ’ value of Women status of Boys students and Girls students

GROUP	N	MEAN	S.D.	‘ t ’ Value	Level of sig.
Boys	180	66.31	11.97	4.79	0.01
Girls	180	72.85	13.86		

The above table shows the value regarding level of Women status of Boys students and Girls students. For Boys students Mean found is 66.31 and S.D is 11.97 while for Girls Mean is found 72.85 and S.D. is noted 13.86. ‘ t ’ value for both group is found 4.79 which is significant at 0.01 level of significant. It means Girls students are found to be more knowledgeable about Women status in comparison of Boys students so the hypothesis is rejected here.

Table : 2

Mean, S.D. and ‘ t ’ value of Family Planning of Boys students and Girls students

GROUP	N	MEAN	S.D.	‘ t ’ Value	Level of sig.
Boys	180	68.90	6.41	2.37	0.05
Girls	180	67.34	6.09		

The above table shows the attitudes in value regarding Family planning level of Boys students and Girls students. For Boys students Mean found is 68.90 and S.D noted is 6.41 while for Girls Mean is found 67.34 and S.D. is noted 6.09. ‘ t ’ value for both group is found 2.37 which is significant at 0.05 level of significant. It means Girls students are found to be more knowledgeable about Family planning in comparison of Boys students so the hypothesis is rejected here.

Table : 3

Mean, S.D. and ‘ t ’ value of Sex Education of Boys students and Girls students

GROUP	N	MEAN	S.D.	‘ t ’ Value	Level of sig.
Boys	180	73.37	7.73	6.81	0.01
Girls	180	68.03	7.12		

The above table shows the Sex Education level of Boys students and Girls students. For Boys students Mean found is 73.37 and S.D is 7.73 while for Girls Mean is found 68.03 and S.D. is noted 7.12. ‘ t ’ value for both group is found 6.81 which is significant at 0.01 level of significant. It means Boys students are found to be more knowledgeable about Sex Education in comparison of Girls students so the hypothesis is rejected here.

CONCLUSION:

- (1) There is a significant difference between the Mean scores of boys students and girls students of Higher Secondary school in relation to Women status.
- (2) There is a significant difference between the Mean scores of boys students and girls students of Higher Secondary school in relation to Family planning.
- (3) There is a significant difference between the Mean scores of boys students and girls students of Higher Secondary school in relation to Sex Education.

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