

ATTITUDE TOWARDS SCIENCE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN WARDHA REGION

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ABSTRACT

This paper is undertaken with a read to seek out out whether or not variations exist within the science angle of secondary school students with relation to gender, locality, religion, father instructional qualification, father's annual financial gain. The study administrated on a sample of secondary government faculty students in Wardha region. The findings reveal that (i) there's no vital distinction between male and feminine secondary school students in their science angle.(ii) there's no vital distinction between rural and concrete secondaryschool students in their science angle.(iii) there's no vital distinction between fathers instructional qualification in their science angle.(iv) there is no vital distinction between fathers financial gain in their science angle.(v) there's no vital distinction between Religions in their science angle. This study reflects on the oppositeness of learning by doing technique with theoretical learning from the middle school stage.

INTRODUCTION

Science is that activity where honesty is clearly a vital condition for fulfillment. Its success indeed is measured by its honesty. Science could be additive and endless series of empirical observations that lead to the formation of ideas and theories being subject to modification within the light-weight of further empirical observations. Science is each a body of knowledge and also the method of effort it. According to Henri Poincare explains the concept that way:

"Science designed is made of construct of facts as a home is built of stones; but an accumulation of facts is not an additional a science than a heap of stones."

Science Attitude Operational Definition:

Definition of science perspective as a opinion or position taken with regard to a psychological object within the field of science (Richard W.Moore,1970).The science perspective has ,therefore, been operationally outlined as a generalized attitude toward the universe of science content and being measured in terms of its favorableness or unfavourableness calculable from the scores obtained by the subjects on AN perspective scale toward science comprising of the four classes from the universe of content 'Science Attitude' (i) positive intellectual; (ii)negative intellectual, (iii)positive emotional and (iv) negative emotional attitudes.

Development of Scientific attitude:

This is the second price monopolized by science that is transferable. The perspective of a mortal involves essential observation, open- mindedness, suspended judgment free from false notion and misconception. The perspective once developed within the student proves helpful in later lifetime of the child.

Need for the study:

Thurston (1948) has outlined perspective because the degree of positive or negative impact related to some psychological object. A psychological object in step with him may be someone, an establishment, a region, a community, an ideal, a subject, a system, a organization or a minority community. The purpose of this scale would be to grasp whether or not the scholars have developed favorable attitudes towards science as a discipline. The underlying assumption being that one amongst the outcomes of science education is the development of positive angle towards the topic. Many people believe that angle has all the efforts and actions to be regarding one thing. Science is one amongst the foremost important factors in deciding success. It affects human relations and our acceptance of a brand new expertise. If the attitude towards a task is positive, the individual is definitely happy to try to to it. However, if the setting is opposite, we will try and avoid and not do the duty in earnest. It is evidenced that the angle is influenced by emotional intelligence.

Even a careless examination of the domain reveals that one amongst the foremost outstanding aspects of the literature is that thirty years of analysis into this subject has been bedeviled by an absence of clarity regarding the conception beneath investigation. An early notable contribution towards its elaboration was created by Klopfer (1971), United Nations agency categorized a collection of emotional behaviors in science education as: the manifestation of favorable attitudes towards science and scientists; the acceptance of scientific enquiry as the simplest way of thought; the adoption of 'scientific attitudes' the enjoyment of science learning experiences; the event of interests in science

and science related activities; and the event of associate degree interest in following a career in science or science connected work.

Scoring:

Each of the ten positive items(2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20)of the scale are allotted a weight starting from '4'(strongly agree) to '0'(strongly disagree).In the case of ten negative items (s.no.1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15,17,19) the dimensions rating is reversed starting from 0 (strongly agree)to 4(strongly disagree). The angle score of an issue is that the accumulation of scores on all the twenty things of the size.

Objectives:

1. To search out whether or not there's any vital distinction between male and feminine secondary students in their science perspective.
2. To search out whether or not there's any vital distinction between rural and concrete secondary students in their science perspective.
3. To search out whether or not there's any vital distinction between fathers instructional level of secondary students in their science perspective.
4. To search out whether or not there's any vital distinction between fathers financial gain level of secondary students in their science perspective.
5. To search out whether or not there's any vital distinction among fathers instructional level of secondary students in their science perspective.
6. To search out whether or not there's any vital distinction among religions of secondary students in their science attitude.

Method utilized in the current study:

The method adopted within the present study is the survey method.

Sample:

The sample consists of 100 Government students from Wardha (M.S.) region.

Tools Used:

Science perspective scale developed by Mrs. Avinash Grewal (1977). Statistical techniques used:

Arithmetic Mean, variance, 't' test, ANOVA.

Data analysis:

TABLE-1

Science perspective innumerable secondary school students of their Gender, Locality, Father's instructional qualification and Father's financial gain.

Scientific Attitude	N	Mean	Std.Deviation	Std.Err or Mean	't' Value
Gender	145	1.5034	.50172	.04167	Not Significant (NS)
Locality	145	1.5105	.50165	.04195	NS
Fathers Education	145	2.0897	.72569	.06027	NS
Fathers financial gains	145	1.5586	.49287	.04138	NS
Score	145	52.8966	10.99604	.91317	NS

It is inferred from the on top of table that there's no vital difference between Gender, Locality, Father's academic qualification, Father's financial gain of secondary school students. The null hypothesis is accepted.

TABLE 2

Difference among Father Education and Religion of Secondary School students

Scientific Attitude		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	'F'	Significance
Fathers education	Between groups	7.666	21	.365	.659	.865
	Within groups	68.168	123	.554		

	Total	75.834	144			Not Significant
Religion	Bet- ween Groups	7.344	21	.350	.55 6	.940
	Within Groups	77.318	123	.629		Not Significant
	Total	84.662	144			

It is inferred from the on top of table that there's no important difference between Father Education and faith of secondary school students.

Findings and Conclusion:

‘t’ take a look at result reveals that there's no important distinction between male and feminine students in their science perspective. This might ensue to the very fact that nowadays the fogeys aren't showing any reasonably partiality towards their youngsters. Parent’s area unit providing all the facilities without any distinction of their gender. ‘t’ take a look at result reveals that there's no vital distinction between rural & concrete students in their science perspective. This might as a result of the very fact that effort of instructional chance has been provided to any or all the students and equal curriculum is suggested that's ‘Samacheer kalvi ‘is provided to any or all the scholars no matter of rural and concrete candidates. ‘t’ take a look at result reveals that there's no vital distinction between fathers instructional qualification in their science attitude. this might ensue to the very fact that well educated fathers area unit pay their whole energy throughout the day their operating surroundings. Owing to their stress and strife they need to require rest once their operating hours. So there is no distinction in student’s science perspective of well educated and uneducated fathers.

‘t’ take a look at result reveals that there's no vital distinction between fathers financial gain in their science perspective. This may be due to the very fact that, mass media extremely influencing the students these days. Though learning by doing technique of learning is effective, through the visual learning by tv/computer itself students have gotten awake to new inventions and discoveries. During this adolescent stage, the aim of grasping love and warm-heartedness from the chums, peer groups discuss everything what they understand particularly the new discoveries. So, incomes of the fathers weren't showing

big distinction in their science perspective. 'F' test reveals that there's no vital distinction between Religions in their science perspective. This might be due to the very fact that students and their peer teams aren't seeing any reasonable discrimination throughout their friendly relationship selection. This can be the age for them to be told new things and curious to understand concerning environmental problems.

Inculcation of scientific temperament:

1. Tend scientific temperament reception. For all the outside influences and mentor-led culture current in faculties and universities, school-going youngsters and preteens often look to their oldsters or older siblings for steering and influence in life. Invest in some inexpensive encyclopedias on science and technology, how-to books for children, and illustrated books and magazines on nature and life so as for them to know the whys and how's of the science-dominated world. Conjointly avail of the many "Popular Science" series books brought out by several publishers.

2. Encourage visits to libraries and borrowings of science books and DVDs. Despite the provision of resources on the web, physical public libraries give a valuable resource in science education. Build it a degree to include a book or 2 on science or nature at the side of the other books borrowed from the library. Several educational and historical optical disk series on nice scientists, discoverers, naturalists and inventors are accessible in libraries.

3. Visit museums and science establishments. whereas the simplest science and technology museums area unit focused during a few giant cities within the u. s., many nations do have specialized science museums or collections publicly galleries that showcase pioneering locals within the sciences and touring exhibitions borrowed from larger museums, private collections of philanthropists, specialized libraries and establishments.

4. Encourage and reward sensible grades in science. Very good grades in science and arithmetic subjects in elementary school area unit doable early indicators of potential in preteens. As parents, reward such performances within the form of gifts or inducements and delicate encouragement to keep up the great grades. However, notwithstanding youngsters or preteens do show associate degree early interest and a scientific temperament, it is best to not pressure them an excessive amount of with expectations and results. Associate degree encouraging and benevolent approach goes an extended means in sustaining interest in science right up to high school.

5. Keep track of scholarships, grants and alternative money aid in science. variety of scholarships, fellowships, grants and alternative aid area unit given by national non-profit-making organizations, government and quasi-government foundations

and alternative philanthropy-based organizations to students and kids showing ability in science. Many of these scholarships and money grants continue right up to college.

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