



A study on secular attitude and attitude towards discipline among the professional college students

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Abstract

This study set to scrutinize the secular attitude and attitude towards discipline among the professional college students. This was with a view to determine the extent to which variable like gender, location and religion may influence the secular attitude and attitude towards discipline of the professional college students. A random sample of 972 professional college students was chosen from 15 professional colleges within the rural and urban areas of Tamil Nadu. Findings accomplished that secular attitude and attitude towards discipline among the professional college students secular attitude and attitude towards discipline. It is recommended that the learning environment characterized by positive supportive parent-child relationship.

Keywords: attitude, secularism, discipline

Introduction

Today, in India, violent, protest, agitations, strikes and bandhs characterize our lines. The young people generally take a leading part in these activities and in creating conflict. They seem to be in revolt against society. The youth conflict is symptom of the extensive range of social indiscipline, reflected in various types of corruption, bribery, tensions, conflicts, frustrations aggressions, etc..., The only solution to this socio-moral degradation in discipline oriented education. The principal aim of education is not merely the attainment of knowledge but also proper utilization of knowledge for the improvement of disciplined man's life.

Role of education on promoting discipline

Educational institutions are the places where the students' personality is built disciplining the body, intelligence and mind. Discipline is essential in every walk of life; hence it is an important part of education and received significant attention by all educational commissions and at all levels of education.

Secondary Education Commission (1952-53) stated that the real purpose of education is to train youth to release the duties of citizenship properly. All the activities are supplementary to discipline. Therefore, it should be a responsibility of parents, teachers, public authorities concerned.

While talking about the indiscipline, Kothari Commission (1964-68) stated that no amount of improvement and reconstruction in education would bear much fruit if the schools were diluted by indiscipline. The NPE (1986) felt the state of indiscipline prevailing in the field of education and recommended some measures to check it by considering the urgency and acuteness of the problem.

Secularism in India

India's current education system promotes secular attitude and values through its broad based aims, curriculum, enlightened teachers and appropriate activities, all emphasizing open

mindedness, freedom from superstitions and equal respect of all religions. The organization of the most of the Indian educational institutions based on secular principles. The aims and objectives of secular educational system seek to develop India as a rational, democratic progressive and modern welfare state. The educational curricula at all levels in India lay special emphasis on promotion of secular values. In India the teachers today are expected to treat their pupils in secular manner equal respect is given to all students and all religious groups. Thus the present India secular attitude of educational system values are sought to be promoted effectively and excitedly.

Definition of Terms

a. Discipline

Munn says that discipline is not external; it touches the inmost springs of conduct. It controls and vibrates all our emotions and thoughts and gives perfect shape to all our activities.

b. Secularism

According to W.L.Reese "Secular stands in contrast to the sacred marking an approach to life divorced from the influence of religion and thus determined by temporal or worldly concerns" (Dictionary of philosophy and religion)

c. Attitude

Sorensan (1977) gives the following definition of attitudes "attitude is a particular feeling about something if therefore involves a tendency to be having in a certain way in situation, which involves something like person's idea, or object. It is partially rational and partially emotional as is acquired and not inherent, in an individual."

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the attitude of professional college students towards discipline.

2. To study the secular attitude of professional college students.
3. If there is any significant difference in the secular attitude among the professional college students with respect to their
 - a. Gender (Male and Female)
 - b. Location (Urban and Rural)
 - c. Religion (Hindu, Christian and Muslim)
4. Whether there is any significant difference in the attitude towards discipline among the professional college students with respect to their.
 - a. Gender (Male and Female)
 - b. Location (Urban and Rural)
 - c. Religion (Hindu, Christian and Muslim)
5. Relationship between attitude towards discipline and secular attitude among professional college students.

Hypotheses of the Study

The following hypotheses were formulated for the study,

1. The attitude of the professional college students towards discipline is favorable and high.
2. The secular attitude of professional college students is favorable and high.
3. There is significant difference between attitude towards discipline among the professional college students with respect to their
 - a. Gender (Male and Female)
 - b. Location (Urban and Rural)
 - c. Religion (Hindu, Christian and Muslim)
4. There is significant difference between secular attitude among the professional college students with respect to their
 - a. Gender (Male and Female)
 - b. Location (Urban and Rural)
 - c. Religion (Hindu, Christian and Muslim)
5. There is significant relationship between attitude towards discipline and secular attitude among professional college students.

Methodology

Method

Normative survey method was adopted in this study.

Sample

As many as 972 professional college students studying in professional colleges in Tamil Nadu has been chosen with the help of stratified random sampling technique as sample for the this study.

Tools

1. An attitude towards discipline scale was constructed and Standardized by Visvanathan. G (2010).
2. Secularity scale constructed and standardized by Sundarajan. S (1992)

Statistical Technical used

The statistical techniques such as Mean, Standard Deviation,

't' test 'F' ratio and Pearson's Product Moment correlation were employed.

Descriptive Analysis

Table 1: Mean and Standard deviation of Attitude towards discipline among the professional college students

Variable	N	Mean	SD
Attitude towards discipline	972	140.50	19.74

It could be observed from the table-1 the mean and standard deviation scores of the attitude towards discipline among professional college students is found to be 140.50 and 19.74 respectively. It is concluded that the attitude towards discipline among professional college students is highly favorable. Hence, the hypothesis No.1 is accepted.

Table 2: Mean and standard deviation of secular attitude among the professional college students

Variable	N	Mean	SD
Secular Attitude	972	67.33	9.06

The table-2 reveals that the mean and standard deviation of secular attitude among professional college students is found to be 67.33 and 9.06 respectively. It denotes that the secular attitude among professional college students is high. The hypothesis No.2 is accepted.

Differential Analysis

Table 3: Attitude towards discipline among the Male and Female professional college students

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	't' value	Level of significance
Attitude towards discipline	Male	535	138.04	20.42	4.34	Significant at 0.01 level
	Female	437	143.51	18.46		

The table-3 suggests that the male and female professional college students differ significantly in their level of attitude towards discipline. Therefore, the hypothesis No.3a is accepted.

Table 4: Attitude towards discipline among Urban and Rural professional college students

Variable	Location	N	Mean	SD	't' value	Level of significance
Attitude towards discipline	Urban	298	139.57	20.64	0.97	Not significant
	Rural	674	140.91	19.33		

The table-3 suggests that the urban and rural professional college students do not differ significantly in their level of attitude towards discipline. Therefore, the hypothesis No.3b is rejected.

Table 5: ANOVA for Attitude towards discipline among professional college students belonging to different religion

Variable	Religion	Sum of squares	df	Mean score	'F' ratio	Level of significance
Attitude towards discipline	Between groups	1489.83	2	744.91	1.91	Not significant
	Within groups	377195.15	969	389.26		
	Total	378684.98	971			

The results of the table-5 indicates that there is no significant difference among the professional college students belonging to Hindu, Muslim and Christian regarding to their attitude towards discipline. Hence, the hypothesis no.3c is rejected.

Table 6: Secular attitude among Male and Female professional college students

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	't' value	Level of significance
Secular attitude	Male	535	66.06	9.19	4.88	significant
	female	437	68.88	8.65		

The table-6 suggests that the male and female professional college students differ significantly in their level of secular

attitude. Therefore, the hypothesis No.4a is accepted.

Table 7: Secular attitude among Urban and Rural professional college students

Variable	Location	N	Mean	SD	't' value	Level of significance
Secular attitude	Urban	298	67.45	9.34	0.26	Not significant
	Rural	674	67.28	8.94		

The table-7 suggests that the urban and rural professional college students do not differ significantly in their level of secular attitude. Therefore, the hypothesis No.4b is rejected.

Table 8: ANOVA for secular attitude among professional college students belonging to different religion

Variable	Religion	Sum of squares	df	Mean score	'F' ratio	Level of significance
Secular attitude	Between groups	13.27	2	13.27	0.08	Not significant
	Within groups	79743.38	969	79743.38		
	Total	79756.66	971			

The results of the table-8 indicates that there is no significant difference among the professional college students belonging to Hindu, Muslim and Christian regarding to their secular attitude scores. Hence, the hypothesis no.4c is rejected.

Correlation Analysis

Table 9: relationship among the college student's attitude towards discipline and secular attitude

Variables	'r' value	Level of significance
Attitude towards discipline	0.26	Not significant
Secular attitude		

The above table reveals that there is no significant relationship exists among the professional college student's attitude towards discipline and secular attitude. Hence, the hypothesis 5 is rejected.

Findings

1. The attitude towards discipline among professional college students is highly favorable.
2. The secular attitude among professional college students is highly favorable.
3. The professional college male and female students differ significantly in their attitude towards discipline.
4. The rural and urban college students do not differ significantly in their attitude towards discipline.
5. There is no significant difference among the professional college students belonging to different religion in their attitude towards discipline.
6. The professional college male and female students differ significantly in their secular attitude.
7. The rural and urban college students do not differ

significantly in their secular attitude.

8. There is no significant difference among the professional college students belonging to different religion in their secular attitude.
9. There is no significant relationship exists among the professional college students attitude towards discipline and secular attitude.

Conclusion

Attitude towards discipline among professional college students is highly favorable and secular attitude of the professional college students also highly favorable. Further there is no significant relationship exists among the professional college student's attitude towards discipline and secular attitude.

References

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