

A STUDY ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS RELIGION AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS IN CUDDALORE DISTRICT

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Abstract: An attempt has been made in this paper to study the attitude towards religion of higher secondary students. Normative survey method has been used in the present investigation. The random sampling technique has been used in the selection of the sample of as many as 400 higher secondary students in Cuddalore district, Tamilnadu, India. The scale for measuring the attitude of higher secondary students, the investigator develop attitude towards religion and personal information from where used for collecting the data. The findings of the study show the majority of the higher secondary students were having an average level of attitude towards learning. Also, it is found that there is no significant difference between boys and girls in respect to their attitude towards religion and there is significant difference between the urban and rural school students in respect to their attitude towards religion.

Keywords: Attitude towards religion, normative survey, higher secondary students.

Introduction

Since the beginning of the creation of man religion has an important role in solving personal and social problems. From the late nineteenth century, religion has a special place in social science and psychological research has earned. In particular, many scientists noted the importance of religious beliefs and behaviours in human life. Young honours glorious religion that humanity. Man in the light of religion is inner peace. Religion not only makes people better able to cope with the harsh life but also to create a sense of hope, peace, self-actualization, feel, control impulses, near to God and be effective problem solving. In this verse, security, safety, mental health and guidance of faith intense fear of their lives are only thing that can cope with this feeling of faith in God. It seems religious affiliations, human value system integrated into leads and spiritual strength to endure hardships and facilitate social support and spiritual. Therefore, the investigators attempted to study on higher secondary student's attitude towards religion.

Objectives

The following are the objectives formulated for the present study. To study

- The level of higher secondary students' attitude towards religion.
- The significance of the differences, if any, between the boys and girls in respect to their attitude towards religion.
- The significance of the differences, if any, between the students studying in the urban and rural schools in respect to their attitude towards religion.

Method of the study

Normative survey method has been used by the investigators in the present study.

Sample of the study

The random sampling technique was used for the selection of sample of as many as 400 higher secondary students in Cuddalore district of Tamilnadu, India.

Tool Used for the study

Attitude towards religion (RAS) constructed and validated by the investigators has been used in the present study.

Statistical Techniques Used in the study

The investigators have used the descriptive and differential analysis in this investigation.

Table-1

The Levels of Attitude towards Religion of Entire Sample and its Sub-Samples

Levels	Entire Sample	Boys	Girls	Students Studying in	
				Urban Schools	Rural Schools
High	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%	0.4%	2.1%
Average	94.2%	95.2%	94.1%	94.4%	96.4%
Low	4.2%	3.2%	4.6%	5.2%	1.5%

Table-2
Significance of the Difference between the Means of Attitude towards Religion Score of the Various Categories of the Sub-Samples

Variables	N	Mean	SD	"t" Value	Significant at 0.05 Level
Boys	247	21.06	4.76	0.53	Not significant
Girls	153	21.28	5.27		
Urban Schools	170	20.54	4.95	2.73	Significant
Rural Schools	230	21.65	4.97		

Analysis and Interpretation

From the table 1, it is inferred that the majority of the higher secondary students are having average level of attitude towards religion. Out of the entire sample of higher secondary students 1.6% of them are having a high level of attitude towards religion, 94.2% of them have an average level of attitude towards religion and 4.2% of them have a low level of attitude towards religion. The same trend has been seen in respect of the sub-samples, too.

From table-2, it has been inferred that there is no significant difference in the attitude towards religion between the boys and girls ('t' value=0.53). Moreover, the students studying in rural schools (Mean=21.65) are found to be higher than the students studying in urban schools (Mean=20.54) in respect of their attitude towards religion.

Important Findings

The following was the important findings obtained from the present investigation.

- ✓ Majority of the higher secondary students were having average level of attitude towards religion.
- ✓ There is no significant difference between boys and girls in respect of their attitude towards religion.
- ✓ There is significant difference between the student studying in rural schools and urban schools in respect of their attitude towards religion. Moreover, the students studying in rural schools are found to be higher than the students studying in urban schools in respect of their attitude towards religion.

Conclusion

The present investigation has revealed that majority of the higher secondary students were having average level of attitude towards religion. The researcher the educationist and policy maker should concrete a religious attitude to develop desirable lower level religious attitude. Therefore suitable program and moral values for fostering desirables lower level attitude for the betterment of society. In conclusion we can say that religion can provide a framework for the individual psychological reinforcement person through restraint and virtue to lead steady feeling and emotions. Moreover, if beliefs and religious practices in the internal psychological structure are positive, it cannot guarantee at least the unity of individual orientation and provide mental health.

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