

# A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS FAMILY OF STUDENTS IN RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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## Abstract

*Human beings have a long childhood to makes a technical and mental virtuoso out of man, but it also leaves a life-long residue of emotional immaturity in him. School have the major role for the all round development of the individual. The individual already has under gone through various developmental stage explained by Piaget and Erikson. Schools play the role of an extended family. Whatever he individual learned through his/her family will be enriched from the school. Families vary greatly in structure and functioning. Variations exists also in schools and in children understand how children's experiences within the family contribute to their educational outcomes. The study revealed that attitude towards family of students in Government and Private schools and their residential style. This findings suggests that parents, teachers and administrators should develop a positive attitude towards children and to remove discrimination and disparity towards them.*

## Introduction

Family is the first and prime institution form where the process of education blooms. Family plays an important role in molding the behavior of an individual. It is the first institution form where an individual learns his/her first lesson as a social being. It from his contracts with family members an individual learns social norms and develops into a fully functioning individual. The support from the family decides the development of the individual. If the family provides ample support then there is no reason to look behind, the individual with all strengths and shortcomings will bloom to a full-fledged organism.

Today's high school students encounter a diversity of complex issues affecting from their family and school relationships. It is necessary for parents, school personnel, and students to understand each other perspectives. In recent years there has been a change in family patterns, societal expectation, and lifestyles. These changes have had a great impact on students and their personal adjustments and coping skills. Among the various concerns of high school students are home and family situations, personal problems, school related issues and the effects of after school employment.

The functioning of the school it can be classified into two types, residential and nonresidential schools. In nonresidential schools the students has immediate access of home as well as school. In the case of residential schools the accessibility of home is limited to holidays only. The students are supposed to stay inside the school whole academic days. In boarding school, some or all pupils study and live during the school year with their fellow students and possibly teachers, administrators etc. In boarding schools pupils normally return home during the school holidays and, often, weekends, but in cultures may spend the majority of their childhood and adolescent life away from their families. The support of family as well as society is crucial here in this stage. So the study attempts to find out the attitude of residential and nonresidential high schools students towards their family.

### **Variables of the study**

The study has been designed with the variable Attitude towards family. The classificatory variables for pairing the group of students for comparison are: Gender, Management and Type of the Institution.

### **Objectives**

1. To test the difference in the Attitude towards Family of boys and girls of secondary school students.
2. To test the difference in the Attitude towards Family of Government and Private secondary school students.
3. To study the difference in the Attitude towards Family of secondary students of Residential and Non residential schools.

### **Hypotheses**

1. There will be significant difference in the mean scores of Attitude towards Family boys and girls of secondary schools.
2. There will be significant difference in the mean scores of Attitude towards Family of Government and Private secondary school students.
3. There will be significant difference in the mean scores of Attitude towards Family of students studying in residential and non residential secondary schools.

### **Methodology**

The Investigator adopted normative survey method to compare the attitude towards family of boys and girls, students of government and private schools students of residential and non residential secondary schools.

### **Tools used**

The tool used for the present study is general data sheet and Family Attitude Scale.

## Validity and Reliability of Family Attitude Scale

The validity of a test or any measuring instruments depends upon the fidelity with which it measures what it intends to measure. The investigator ensured the face validity of Family Attitude Scale by showing experts.

Reliability refers to the consistency of scores obtained by test-retest method. The calculated reliability coefficient of the test was 0.84 indicating that an index of Family Attitude Scale is highly reliable.

## Statistical Techniques

t-test, to find out the critical ratio of compare the Attitude towards family of different pairs.

## Sample for the study

The sample selected for the study consisted of 359 secondary school students of Kerala. It consist of 188 boys and 171girls.

## Collection of data

After finalizing the sample and tool the investigator met the heads of the selected schools and class teacher for their cooperation was hence assured. The investigator gave a short explanation of the aim and scope of the study to the subjects and appealed to their conscious participation and administering the test.

## Analysis and Interpretation

The data collected were analyzed based on the objectives set for the present study. The formulated hypotheses were tested by using the results of statistical analysis.

### i. Comparison of Attitude towards Family of Boys and Girls of secondary school students

The tests of significance for difference between means were applied to test whether there is significant difference in the Attitude towards Family of Boys and Girls. The data and details of the test are given in Table-1

Table -1

*Data and Results of the Test of Significance for Difference between Means of Attitude towards Family of Boys and Girls*

Group	N	Mean	SD	Critical Ratio
Boys	188	38.61	2.89	
Girls	171	38.61	2.40	0.86

From the above table it is evident that the t value is 0.86 which is not significant at 0.05 levels. Thus it may be concluded that there is no significant difference and the hypothesis is not accepted with respect to the Attitude towards Family of Boys and girls.

## ii. Comparison of Attitude towards Family of Government and Private secondary school students

The test significance for difference between means was applied to test whether there is significant difference in the Attitude towards Family of Government and Private secondary school students. The data and details of the test are given in Table -2

Table- 2

*Data and results of the Test of Significance for Difference between Means of Attitude towards Family of Government and Private secondary school students*

Group	N	Mean	SD	Critical Ratio
Government	191	38.57	2.72	
Private	168	39.17	2.70	2.59 **

\*\* indicates significant at 0.01 level

From the above table it is evident that the t value is 2.59 which is significant at 0.01 levels. This indicates that there exists a significant difference in the Attitude towards family of Government and Private secondary school students. Thus it may be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted with respect to the Attitude towards Family of Government and Private secondary school students.

## iii. Comparison of Attitude towards Family of secondary school students of Residential and Non residential schools

The tests of significance for difference between means were applied to test whether there is significant difference in the Attitude towards Family of Residential and Non residential secondary school students. The data and details of the test are given in Table- 3

Table -3

Data and Results of the Test of Significance of Difference between Means of Attitude towards Family of students of Residential and Non Residential Schools

Group	N	Mean	SD	Critical Ratio
Residential	206	38.57	2.72	
Non residential	153	38.37	2.42	0.74

From the above table it is evident that the t value is 0.74 which is not significant at 0.05 levels. Thus it may be concluded that there is no significant difference and the hypothesis is not accepted with respect to the Attitude towards Family of Residential and Non residential schools.

## Conclusion

High school students are between the age of 12-16, this is the phase of rapid whole round change of an individual's physical, intellectual, moral, spiritual, emotional development. The individual acquire the qualities of a grown up human being and he/she has to shape his future. Crucial decisions regarding his/her career and future aspirations get colored at this stage. The support of family as well as society is crucial here in this stage. This study also indicate that the Government and Private school students are to be treated differently by the teachers, parents and society. So for the harmonious development of the child we treat all in equal manner so that they can develop in to a good citizen of the society.

