



ATTITUDE OF UNDER GRADUATE STUDENTS TOWARDS PATRIOTISM

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ABSTRACT

The Article entitled as “Attitude of Undergraduate students towards Patriotism” was conducted on two Hundred(200) students of KNM Degree college, Nalanda Degree College, Vijetha Degree College, Miryalaguda, Nalgondad Dist, Telangana(State). Study of this research topic done by students of M.Ed., Department of Education, Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupathi, A.P by selected in sample by using Random sampling technique the data gathering and analyzed by ‘T’ Test. The Article concludes with certain policies should development of patriotism at Graduate level implications for the stake holders to implement it in an effective manner.

Keywords: Attitude, Under Graduates, Patriotism.

Introduction:

“By Patriotism I mean the welfare of whole people if is secure it at the hands of my opponent, I should how down my head to him” Mahatma Gandhi

“Jananee Janma Bhoomischa Swargadapi Gareeyasi”.....

This sentence discloses that the mother and motherland are greater than the heaven it self. So the land of my country is a sacred as to my place of worship. “Patriotism is nothing but intense love towards mother land”. Not with standing, our country sustaining poverty and diseased, should not leave out country. Why because we people have to dispel all the miseries of our nation, it is the duty, which is rested on our nation, it is the duty, which is rested on our shoulders. Mother cannot leave her child out of her weaknesses and improper conditions so and so may be our country poor and diseased it is immoral to leave and move towards other financially sound countries for the money. Indeed is fact that our cultural and customs should be maintained and retained to preserve the integrity of the country. It is our moral responsibility to maintain the cultural values given to us by the ancestors of our motherland.

India is a nation of friends and philosophers, since great personalities like Buddha, Jagatguru Sankara Charya, RamaKrishna Paramhamsa, Swami Vivekananda Ramana Maharshi etc. are friends and philosophers to the fellow beings. They taught only for the betterment and enlightenment of people who are contemporaries of them. They served and sacrificed their lives without caring for their personal benefits. In view of Swami Vivekananda “The person who can give up all his comforts for the society he is called Buddha”.

At this Juncture, we the people of India must have patriotic attitude and constructive beliefs towards other religion, culture and traditions. I has intended to know how far the under graduation students having the above qualities such as patriotism, why because there is one in Sanskrit “As is the king, so are the people” like that if the students have patriotism, automatically they can inculcate the

same values and feeling to their society. This is not time to sleep; this is the time to work for enlightenment of mankind.

Need of the Study:

India is a big country. In this country having so many cultures, customs, languages, traditions, castes, therefore, Diversity of unity as reflects all the human beings in living profound. Since so many years our Indian education system follows perspective views on delegates few values among students not only particular education system but also all levels of educational systems in addition to this, very educational committees, commission reports since pre-independence to post-independence of our country recommended should be develop patriotism and nationalism or national integration among students by using of teaching-learning process. Now a days we are facing so many problems like terrorism, poverty, corruption, labing, population, inflation, no-transparency etc problems. Every citizen of India should be know how to this overcome these aspects by using value education. At this point patriotic value Nationalism/National integration also one of them. Young age students should be develop patriotism values in their behavior. It leads to be frame good citizenship qualities like social responsibilities. Follow rules and Rights, Regulations, in this day-to-day life. Therefore fulfillment of better society. How ever, the present study a..... significance.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE ;ATTITUDE OF UNDER GRADUATE STUDENTS TOWARDS PATRIOTISM

Statement of the Problem:

Many researches have been conducted their research Basu B and Rao V.K(1979) on the concept of national integration. N.S.R college of Education, Hyd, Raj G.S(1979) on the attitude &Values of teachers in the content of Social-Cultural background – A comparative study of expatriate Indian & Native Teachers of Ethiopia. NCERT Teachers views on national integration, (1969-70), the NCTE made a study on the teachers views on national integration (1972), Genabharanam G.N made “An investigation in to the activities that developed national integration among secondary school pupil(1984).

Objectives : The objectives of study were

- (i) To study the influence of ‘Gender’ on the attitude of under graduate students towards patriotism.
- (ii) To study the influence of ‘Group’ on the attitude of under graduate students towards patriotism.
- (iii) To study the influence of ‘Religion’ on the attitude of undergraduate students towards patriotism.
- (iv) To study the influence of ‘Locality’ on the attitude of under graduate students towards patriotism.

Hypotheses : The hypotheses of study were

- (i) There is no significant influence of “Gender’ on the attitude of under graduate students towards patriotism.
- (ii) There is no significant influence of ‘Group’ on the attitude of under graduate students towards patriotism.
- (iii) There is no significant influence of ‘Religion’ on the attitude of under graduate students towards patriotism.
- (iv) There is no significant influence of ‘Locality’ on the attitude of under graduate students towards patriotism.

Methodology:

The research was normative survey or descriptive. The research study was conducted on a using simple random sampling technique. The opinionaire constructed the investigator under the important and meaning full area with 50 statements. The investigator consulted 200(two hundred) undergraduate students using simple random sampling technique. The investigator consulted to the students with the scale consists of three alternatives.

Y=YES, UD=UNDECIDED, N=NO, Besides each statement the three alternative responses, viz, Y,UD,N were given and subjects were asked to put a tick, mark of these responses. For scores of positive statement to allot **YES3, UNDECIDED2, NO1**, for scores of negative statement **YES1, UNDECIDED2, NO3**.

Data Analysis:

The collected data was analyzed using parametric statistic technique independent ‘t’ test.

Result and Interpretation:

Objective ; To study the influence of ‘Gender’ on the attitude of undergraduate students towards patriotism.

Table 1; means, SD;s and ‘T’ Value of Female and Male students towards patriotism.

TABLE 1

Gender	N	M	S.D	‘t’ Value	Level of significance
Female	44	125.18	6.36	1.66@	NS
Male	156	127.11	8.09		

@‘t’ is not significant at 0.05 level

It is evidence from table 1 that the calculated ‘t’ value 1.66 is less than ‘t’ table value 1.97 for 198 at 0.05 level. In this context the null hypotheses that “There is no significant influence of ‘Gender’ on the attitude of under graduate students towards patriotism is accepted. It is concluded that there is no significant difference in the attitude scores of female & male students towards patriotism. It means that the two groups do not differ significantly in their attitude towards patriotism.

Objective: To study the influence of ‘Group’ on the attitude of undergraduate students towards patriotism.

Table 2: Means, SD’s and ‘t’ value of Arts/Commerce and Science students towards patriotism.

TABLE 2

Group	N	M	S.D	‘t’ Value	Level of significance
Arts/Commerce	102	126.52	8.64	0.31@	NS
Science	98	126.86	6.78		

@‘t’ is not significant at 0.05 level.

It is evidence from table 2 that the calculated ‘t’ value is 0.31 is less than the ‘t’ table value 1.97 for 198 of at 0.05 level. In this context the null hypotheses that” There is no significant influence of ‘Group’ on the attitude of under graduate students towards patriotism is accepted. It is concluded that there is no significant difference in the attitude scores of Arts/commerce and science group students towards patriotism. It means that the two groups do not differ significantly in their attitude towards patriotism.

Objective: To study the influence of ‘Religion’ on the attitude of under graduate students towards patriotism.

Table 3: Means , SD’s and ‘t’ values of religion i.e., Hindu and Muslim/Christian under graduate students towards patriotism

TABLE 3

Religion	N	M	S.D	‘t’ Value	Level of significance
Hindu	117	126.07	8.25	1.37@	NS
Muslim/Christian	83	127.55	6.99		

@‘t’ is not significant at 0.05 level.

It is evidence from the table 3 that the calculated ‘t’ value is 1.37 is less than the ‘t’ table value 1.97 for 198 of 0.05 level. In this context the null hypotheses that “There is no significant influence of ‘Religion’ i.e., Hindu and Muslim/Christian on the attitude of under graduate students towards patriotism is accepted. It is concluded that there is no significant difference in the attitude scores of

Hindu and Muslim/Christian students towards patriotism. It means that the two groups do not differ significantly in their attitude towards patriotism.

Objective : To study the influence of 'Locality' on the Attitude of undergraduate students towards patriotism.

Table 4: Means , SD's and 't' values of 'Locality' i.e.,(Rural, Urban) under graduate students towards patriotism .

TABLE 4

Locality	N	M	S.D	't' Value	Level of significance
Rural	119	125.80	8.14	2.03*	S
Urban	81	127.99	7.04		

*'t' is significant at 0.05 level

It is evidence from the table 4 that the calculated 't' value is 2.03 is greater than the 't' value 1.97 for 198df at 0.05 level. In this context the null hypotheses that "There is no significant influence of Locality i.e., (Rural, Urban) on the attitude of undergraduate students towards patriotism is rejected. It is concluded that there is significant difference in the attitude scores of Rural and Urban students towards patriotism. It means that the two localities differ significantly in their Attitude towards patriotism.

Conclusion:

The specific purpose of the present study is to make the attitude of the under graduate students towards patriotism during this research study on this research topic got an opportunity to visit Degree colleges where the students are having patriotism. With reference to the data gathering aspects should be develop patriotic, National integration awareness perspective like conducting sing patriotic songs Ex; Vandematharam, Pledge, National Anthem which nourish the patriotism in the minds pupils. Celebrations the birthdays of great leaders like that M.K. Gandhi, S. Radha Krishnan(Teachers Day) Independence day. Republic day which induces the sense of patriotism in the minds and hearts of pupils. To provide cum participations in the N.S.S, N.C.C, Janmabhoomi programmes obviously the pupil to certain extent can become aware of the fact of obligation towards their mother land.

The Scope of Study:

1. The study is limited to the sample size of students i.e., Under Graduate students at 1) K.N.M Degree college, 2) NALANDA DEGREE COLLEGE 3) VIJETHA DEGREE COLLEGE Miryalaguda, Nalgonda (Dist). Telangana State.
2. The study is limited to 200 sample size the undergraduate students both female and male
3. The study is limited to Arts/Commerce and Science Under Graduate students
4. The study is limited to Religion i.e., Hindu and Muslim/Christian Undergraduate Students.
5. The study is limited to locality i.e., Rural and Urban undergraduate students.
6. The Study was restricting to study the variable attitude of patriotism.

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