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# A Study of Interest Factor of Secondary School Students About

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#### Abstract

Education has a great role in individual's process of growth and development. Man as a total is equal to reorganized and reconstructed life experiences of him. It is impossible to imagine life status at this time without science. Science learning is indispensable part of school curriculum. And without practicability values science is a fiction. In science learning students' participation is must. Generally it has come to observation that science learning requires scientific attitude. It becomes interesting when it ensures students participation. This study aims to know the interest of secondary school going students about science subject. Researcher used survey method of research in this study. Random sampling technique was used in this study. GSS School Kothi rural and GSS school Ghumarwin urban Bilaspur HP were selected for study. Thirty two students (Boys) and Thirty two students (Girls) each were taken as sample from each school. The total size of the sample was one hundred and twenty eight. The researcher used a self developed scale. Questionnaire developed carries fifty one questions which are to be rated on five point scale like strongly agree, agree ,neutral, disagree and strongly disagree. Data was analyzed with t-test for comparison and percentage was caluculated. Results show that students are actively interested in science subjects. They consider it most important for their life. They show an interest to science related articles. They differ in interest for science subject with respect to rural and urban background.

Keywords: Science, Scientific attitude.

Science subjects are mandatory part of school curriculum. It is the science which activate students thinking ability. Young minds easily catch the concepts of cause and effects. Science learning must be taken as an active process where learners should learn to discover principals, concepts and facts themselves. The main purpose of introducing science subjects in the school curriculum is to develop scientific attitude. But we can't deny the fact that interest of individual vary person to person. So researcher decided to know the interest of students towards science subjects.

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#### **Problem of the Study**

A study of interest factor of secondary school students about Science subject.

#### **Objectives of the study**

- 1. To study the interest factor of secondary school students about science subject.
- 2. To compare the interest factor of rural and urban area school students about science subject
- 3. To compare the interest factor of boys and girls about science subject.
- 4. To compare the interest factor of boys and girls of rural area about science subject.
- 5. To compare the interest factor of boys and girls of urban area about science subject.

#### Hypothesis of the study

- 6. There is no significant difference between the interest factors of rural and urban area school students about science subjects.
- 7. There is no significant difference between the interest factors of boys and girls about science subjects.
- 8. There is no significant difference between the interest factors of boys and girls of rural area school students about science subjects.
- 9. There is no significant difference between the interest factors of boys and girls of urban area school students about science subjects.

# Methodology

Researcher used Survey Method for this study.

#### Sample

Random sampling technique was used in this study. Random sampling technique was used in this study. GSS School Kothi rural and GSS school Ghumarwin urban Bilaspur HP were selected for study. Thirty two students (Boys) and Thirty two students (Girls) each from urban and rural area respectively, were taken as sample from each school. The total size of the sample was one hundred and twenty eight.

# **Tools of study**

Researcher used a self developed questionnaire for the study. This questionnaire consists of fifty one statements (Twenty seven positive Twenty seven negative) are t be rated on five point scale like strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree and strongly disagree.

#### **Data Analysis and Interpretation**

For this study t- test was use to analyses the data.Comparision and percentage were calculated for interest factor.

Table 1: Comparison	of interest factor	of Rural and Urban	Students about science subject

Area	Ν	Mean	SD	t-value
Rural	64	211.45	20.21	10.92*
Urban	64	239.92	9.93	

\*= Significant at 0.01 level

Table 2: Comparison of interest factor of Rural and Urban Students about science subject	Table 2: Comparison	of interest facto	r of Rural and Urba	In Students about science subject
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Area	Ν	Mean	SD	t-value
Rural	64	219.32	25.03	3.398*
Urban	64	231.93	16.44	

\*= Significant at 0.01 level

Table 3: Comparison of interest factor of Boys and Girls of rural area about science subject

Area	Ν	Mean	SD	t-value
Boys	32	240.29	9.87	0.212*
Girls	32	239.56	10.15	

\*= Not Significant at 0.05 level

Table 4: Comparison of interest factor of Boy	ys and Girls of urban area about science subject

Area	Ν	Mean	SD	t-value
Boys	32	197.47	13.77	6.691*
Girls	32	223.44	17.10	

\*= Significant at 0.01 level

#### **Verification of Hypothesis**

The value of t at 0.1 levels at 126 df should be 2.62 or more. In the present study the obtained value of t is 10.92 which is significant at 0.1 level. Hence null hypothesis H1 is rejected which mean rural and urban students differ significantly in interest factor about science subject (Table-1). The value of t at 0.1 level at 126 df should be 2.62 or more. In the present study the obtained value of t is 3.398 which is significant at 0.1 level. Hence null hypothesis H2 is rejected which mean boys and girls students differ significantly in interest factor about science subject. The value of t at 0.05 levels at 62 df should be 2 or more. In the present study of t is 0.212 which is significant at 0.05 level.

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Hence null hypothesis H3 is accepted which mean boys and girls of rural area differ significantly in interest factor about science subject. The value of t at 0.1 level at 62 df should be 2.66 or more. In the present study the obtained value of t is 6.691 which is significant at 0.1 level. Hence null hypothesis H4 is rejected which mean boys and girls of urban area do not differ significantly in interest factor about science subject.

### Major Findings of the study

Students of secondary believe that science subject is useful for their future and they show interest in science reading. They discuss about science with their teachers and their teachers promote them to learn science .They use science principles in their daily life and they strongly believe that they can learn advanced science. Students disagree that science is difficult to understand and there is no use of science in their life routine. They are are disagree on the point that Girls are very active and do more work than boys and science is a tough nut to crack and science means wastage of time. Rural and urban students differ significantly in interest factor about science subject. Boys and girls of rural area differ significantly in interest factor about science subject. Boys and girls of rural area differ significantly in interest factor about science subject. Boys and girls of rural area differ significantly in interest factor about science subject. Boys and girls of rural area differ significantly in interest factor about science subject. Boys and girls of rural area differ significantly in interest factor about science subject. Boys and girls of rural area differ significantly in interest factor about science subject. Boys and girls of rural area differ significantly in interest factor about science subject.

#### Conclusion

Students' interest in science subjects brings good sign for educational system. With the help of teachers science learning can be made more interesting for them. More emphasis should be given to practical part of the subject. Science learning develops thinking process and reasoning ability in students. Teachers can play a vital role in developing scientific attitude in their students by providing them different situations provoking knowledge of cause behind phenomenon.

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