



## A STUDY OF SOCIAL ATTITUDE OF HIGHER SECONDARY LEVEL BOYS STUDENTS IN RELATION TO TYPES OF FAMILY

**Dr. PARIKSHIT M. VAGHELA**

Vyakhyata Sahayak, Department of Psychology,

M.N Arts and Science College, Visnagar, North Gujarat

### **ABSTRACT :-**

The Present study is to find out the difference in social attitude of higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family. The sample consists of 120 boys students, out of which 60 were joint family students and 60 were nuclear family students. For this purpose of investigation 'Social attitude scale' by Prof. Dr. A.S.Patel, Dr. Navin Patel & Dr. Dinesh Panchal was used. The obtained data were analyzed through 't' test to know the mean difference between higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family. The results show that there is a significant difference in attitude of women status of higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family, There is no significant difference in attitude of family planning of higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family and there is no significant difference in attitude of sexual education of higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family.

### **INTRODUCTION:-**

In our daily social life we have a many type of positive and negative attitudes for peoples, groups and items. We accept whom if we have positive attitude for them and we reject whom if we have negative attitude for them. Our social relationship also depended on these types of attitudes. Attitude is a result of socialization and it is built by the effect of culture. So attitude is very important for human life. In this study we try to measure the social attitude level of higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family. The purpose of this study was to measure the difference between higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family.

### **OBJECTIVE:-**

- (1) The purpose of the present study was the difference related to the attitude of women status of Higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family.
- (2) The purpose of the present study was the difference related to the attitude of family planning of higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family.
- (3) The purpose of the present study was the difference related to the attitude of

sexual education of higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family.

**HYPOTHESIS:-**

- (1) There is no significant mean difference related to the attitude of family planning of higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family.
- (2) There is no significant mean difference related to the attitude of sexual education of higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family.
- (3) There is no significant mean difference related to the attitude of women status of higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family.

**METHOD:-**

**(A) SAMPLE:-**

The sample of the present study consisted of 120 boys students, out of which 60 were joint family students and 60 were nuclear family students. Both living in Ahmadabad city of Gujarat.

**(B) TOOL:-**

In the present study to measure the social attitude ‘Social attitude scale’ by Prof. Dr. A.S.Patel, Dr. Navin Patel & Dr. Dinesh Panchal was used. The reliability factor is 0.82 & validity is 0.69.

**STATISTICAL STRATEGY:-**

‘t’ test was applied to know the significant differences between higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family.

**DISCUSSION:-**

**Table-1: Mean, S.D. and ‘t’ value of attitude of women status of higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family.**

GROUP	N	MEAN	S.D.	‘t’ Value	Level of sign.
Joint Family	60	79.64	14.78	2.55	0.05
Nuclear Family	60	72.51	15.91		

**Table no. I** show attitude of women status of higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family. for joint family boys students the mean is 79.64 for nuclear family boys students the mean is 72.51 and S.D. is 14.78 and 15.91 for both groups ‘t’ level value is 2.55 which is significance on 0.05 level. The results show that there is a significant mean difference in attitude of women status of higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family.

**Table-2: Mean, S.D. and ‘t’ value of attitude of family planning of higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family.**

GROUP	N	MEAN	S.D.	‘t’ Value	Level of sign.
Joint Family	60	69.72	14.51	1.80	NS
Nuclear Family	60	74.83	16.60		

**Table no. II** show attitude of family planning of higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family. for joint family boys students the mean is 69.72 for nuclear family boys students the mean is 74.83 and S.D. is 14.51 and 16.60 for both groups 't' level value is 1.80 which is not significant. The results show that there is no significant mean difference in attitude of family planning of higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family.

**Table-3: Mean, S.D. and 't' value of attitude of sexual education of higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family.**

GROUP	N	MEAN	S.D.	't' Value	Level of sign.
Joint Family	60	65.19	12.11	0.27	NS
Nuclear Family	60	64.53	14.24		

**Table no. III** show attitude of sexual education of higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family. for joint family boys students the mean is 65.19 for nuclear family boys students the mean is 64.53 and S.D. is 12.11 and 14.24 for both groups 't' level value is 0.27 which is not significant. The results show that there is no significant mean difference in attitude of sexual education of higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family.

**CONCLUSION:-**

- (1) There is a significant mean difference in attitude of women status of higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family.
- (2) There is no significant mean difference in attitude of family planning of higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family.
- (3) There is no significant mean difference in attitude of sexual education of higher secondary level boys students in relation to types of family.

**REFERENCES:-**

1. Allport, G.W. & Ross, J.M. (1967) Personal religious orientation and prejudice. *Journal of personality and social psychology*, 5, 432 – 443.
2. Anderson J.R. (1983) A spreading activation theory of memory. *Journal of verbal learning and verbal behaviors*, 22, 261 – 295.
3. Bandura, A. (1982) self-efficacy mechanism in human agency, *American psychologist*, 37, 122 – 147.
4. DAmato, M.R. (1977) *Experiment psychology*, kogar kush MC GrowHill.
5. Flannelly, K., Ellision, C. and Strock, A. *Methodological issues in research on religion and health. Southern medical journal – (in press)*