

Attitudes in Values in Life among Rural PU College Students

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Abstract

The study was undertaken to explore the attitudes of rural PU college students regarding values in life. *Objectives:* 1. To explore the values in life among rural PU College students. 2. To find out an association between attitude scores of values in life among rural PU College students with their socio – demographic variables. *Methodology:* to achieve the objectives of the study quantitative approach was used with descriptive design. The setting of this study was government PU College of Byahatti, Dharwad district of Karnataka. Study population was – PU college students. Non Probability Purposive sampling technique was adopted and the sample size was 30. Findings – Regarding the socio-demographic variables majority 53.33% belongs to 17 years, 56.66% of participants were males, 53.33% of participants are from first year PUC, among the participants 83.33 were Hindus and were vegetarians, majority 50% of participant's fathers education was primary whereas 66.66% of their mothers had primary education. About the occupation of the father 73.33% of them doing agriculture and 90% of the mothers were home maker. Majority 53.33% of participants belonged to joint family. 63.33% of participants had school/college as their source of information. Majority 63.33% of participants were neutral in their attitudes regarding values in life. The assessment of association of attitude on values in life with demographic variables revealed that their no significant association except occupation of mother.

Keywords: PU College; Socio-demographic variables; Attitude.

Introduction

Values are the treasures of the life and these makes us wealthy and rich. Values are also viewed as our friends which brings happiness to us. The person with value has self respect and dignity. Values bring independence and freedom in turn that expands our capacity to be self sufficient and protect us from external influences. Every one creates their own set of human values which is based on their world view, or sense of purpose. Values are principles, standards and ideals which are important to participate in life as a social being. Youngsters tend to follow what they see. Every one has a natural internal sense of

right and wrong, good and bad. Here problem also arises that people have become distant from their innate wisdom and have therefore developed the potential for financial, physical, spiritual, emotional and moral weakness. In day to day activities we can see many changes in behavior of people. Once upon a time what was considered the best is not so today. Definitions of good, truth, sincere, humble etc have changed due to expansion of knowledge, technology, movement of people, culture dilution etc. young people blindly do not believe parents or elders what they say. They question every thing. Scientific temptation also increased. Young generation look at the things in different perspective. This resulted in both the ways it means that lot of development

took place but at the same time value depletion also occurred. It has been well established that the crisis in values is worldwide. In India, as many other countries, most organizations and institutions concerned with enhancing the use of positive values.

Statement of the problem

“A study to explore attitudes on values in life among rural PU College students in view to develop an information booklet”.

Objectives

1. To explore the values in life among rural PU College students.
2. To find out an association between attitude scores of values in life among rural PU College students with their socio-demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H₁: There will be statistical association between attitude scores of rural PU college students regarding values in life and their socio demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.

Methodology

Research approach—To accomplish study objectives quantitative approach was used.

Research design—Descriptive design was used for this study.

Setting — The setting of this study was government PU College of Byahatti, Dharwad district of Karnataka.

Population—PU College students

Sample and sample size—The sample selected for the present study was students of government PU College and sample size was 30.

Sampling technique— Non Probability Purposive sampling.

Tool Instrument Structure Attitude Questionnaire consisted two sections.

Section A — It has socio-demographic variables of the participants.

Section B — It has modified five point Likert scale on values in life.

Data collection — The tool was developed by the investigator and it was validated by three experts in nursing field. The study was conducted after

getting the official permission of the Principal of the rural government PU College, study participants were explained about the purpose of the study and written consent was taken. Tool was administered and participants were asked to select and tick mark the most appropriate option from the five options given with each statement. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data.

Results and discussion

Results were organized, analyzed and presented as below

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage distribution of participants according to their socio-demographic variables. n=30

S No	Socio-demographic variables	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
1	Age		
	a) 17 yrs	16	53.33
	b) 18 yrs	14	46.66
2	Gender		
	a) Male	17	56.66
	b) Female	13	43.33
3	Year of study		
	a) I year	16	53.33
	b) II year	14	46.66
4	Religion		
	a) Hindu	25	83.33
	b) Muslim	05	16.66
5	Dietary pattern		
	a) Vegetarian	21	70
	b) Mixed	09	30
6	Education status of father		
	a) Primary	15	50
	b) High school	10	33.33
	c) PUC	04	13.33
	d) Graduation	01	03.33
	e) No formal education	Nil	
7	Education status of mother		
	a) Primary	20	66.66
	b) High school	07	23.33
	c) PUC	02	06.66
	d) Graduation	Nil	Nil
	e) No formal education	01	03.33
8	Occupation of father		
	a) Agriculture	22	73.33
	b) Own business	04	13.33
	c) Job holder	04	13.33
9	Occupation of mother		
	a) Home maker	27	90
	b) Own business	03	10
	c) Job holder	Nil	Nil
10	Type of family		
	a) Nuclear	14	46.66
	b) Joint	16	53.33
11	Source of information		
	a) School/college	19	63.33
	b) Mass media	01	03.33
	c) Family members	07	23.33
	d) Peer group	02	06.66
	e) Religious leaders	01	03.33

Table 2: Mean, median, mode, standard deviation and range of attitude scores.

Area of analysis	Mean	Median	Mode	Std deviation	Range
Attitude	142.46	142	141.7	10.10	36

Table 3: Frequency and percentage distribution of level of attitude scores of subjects regarding values in life. n=30.

Attitude score	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Positive	5	16.66
Neutral	19	63.33
Negative	6	20.00

Association of socio demographic variable with values of life

- *Age:* Calculated chi-square value 0.53 is less than tabulated value 5.99 therefore $H_{1,1}$ was not accepted.
- *Gender:* Calculated chi-square value 3.3 is less than tabulated value 5.99 therefore $H_{1,2}$ was not accepted.
- *Year of study:* Calculated chi-square value 2.02 is less than tabulated value 5.99 therefore $H_{1,3}$ was not accepted.
- *Religion:* Calculated chi-square value 1.50 is less than tabulated value 5.99 therefore $H_{1,4}$ was not accepted.
- *Dietary pattern:* Calculated chi-square value 4.1 is less than tabulated value 5.99 therefore $H_{1,5}$ was not accepted.
- *Educational status of father:* Calculated chi-square value 2.7 is less than tabulated value 12.59 therefore $H_{1,6}$ was not accepted.
- *Educational status of mother:* Calculated chi-square value 2.58 is less than tabulated value 12.59 therefore $H_{1,7}$ was not accepted.

- *Occupation of father:* Calculated chi-square value 2.03 is less than tabulated value 9.49 therefore $H_{1,8}$ was not accepted.
- *Occupation of mother:* Calculated chi-square value 6.2 is greater than tabulated value 5.99 therefore $H_{1,9}$ was accepted.
- *Type of family:* Calculated chi-square value 2.05 is less than tabulated value 5.99 therefore $H_{1,10}$ was not accepted.
- *Sources of information:* Calculated chi-square value 5.36 is less than tabulated value 15.51 therefore $H_{1,11}$ was not accepted.

Recommendations

1. This study can be conducted on large sample size.
2. A comparative study can be conducted among urban and rural PU College students.
3. Study can be conducted on knowledge, attitude and practices regarding values in life.
4. Value based education can be implemented in educational institutions.
5. A cross sectional study can be conducted regarding values in life.

Conclusion

Study concludes that majority 19 (63.33%) of subjects were neutral about their attitudes, 6 (20%) had negative attitudes and 5 (16.66%) of subjects had positive attitudes regarding values in life. This clearly suggests that their need of insisting on values in life. This can be done at family level, at educational institutions and mass media at large.

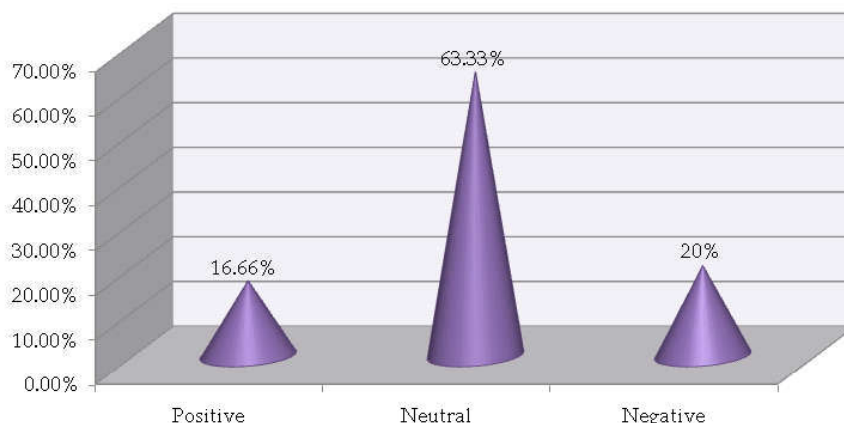


Fig. 1: The Cone graph showing percentage distribution of attitude scores of Subjects.

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