

A Study Of The Attitude Of Primary School, Teachers Towards Population Education

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Abstract:

In the present investigation an attempt has been made to study the Attitude of primary school teachers towards population education. The population of the present study consists of teachers those who are working in Primary schools of Karwar district. The sample of the present study consists of 400 Primary school teachers of Karwar district. The study was limited to 40 primary schools for study. These schools consists of Government and Private schools. There is a significant difference between the attitudes of male and female Primary School teachers of urban and rural towards population education. There is no significant difference between the attitudes of less experienced and more experienced, scheduled and non-scheduled Primary school teachers towards population education.

Introduction:

Population education views population not as a problem to be controlled but rather as a phenomenon, both social and biological to be handled. The goals of population education use to develop an understanding of the impact of population characteristics and process on national development, both in short and long run, as well as their impact on the individual and his family. It is primarily concerned equality of life and not merely population control. Further it deals with the phenomenon to be understood for taking rational decisions about family size

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and national population policies .Thus population Education deals society at the macro and micro levels.

Hypotheses Of The Study:

1. There is no significant difference between attitudes of Male and Female teachers towards Population Education.
2. There is no significant difference between attitudes of Urban and Rural teachers towards Population Education.
3. There is no significant difference between attitudes of Less experience and more experienced teachers towards Population Education.
4. There is no significant difference between attitudes of scheduled and Non- Scheduled teachers towards Population Education.

Population:

The population of the present study consists of teachers those who are working in Primary schools of Karwar district.

Sample:

The sample of the present study consists of 400 Primary school teachers of Karwar district. The study was limited to 40 primary schools for study. These schools consist of Government and Private schools.

Design Of The Study:

Keeping in view the nature of the problem under investigation and the kind of data necessary for its solutions the investigator has employed the “Survey Method” to study the attitudes of primary school teachers towards Population Education.

Tool Used:

In the present study the researcher has used an attitude scale towards the population education which is constructed an

standardized by Saudi and Sharma (1985). Because he thought worth While information could be collected from the respondents regarding their attitudes towards population education, with the help of attitude scale.

Attitude Scale:

For measuring attitudes towards Population Education, a Tool developed by developed by Dr.T.S Sodhi and Dr. Guru Dev Sharma (1985).The authors used likert technique and then constructed items. Population Education Consisted of 16 items.

Analysis And Interpretation:

Hypothesis No 1:

There is no significant difference between attitudes of male and female teachers towards population education.

Table-1

Table shows the number Mean, Standard Deviation and ‘t’ value of attitudes of male and female teachers towards the population education.

| Attitude | Sex | N | Mean | SD | t-value | Significance |
|------------|--------|-----|--------|--------|---------|--------------|
| Population | Male | 200 | 7.2059 | 4.2059 | 2.5857 | S |
| Education | Female | 200 | 8.6000 | 3.0682 | | |

The above table reveals that the calculated‘t’ value 2.5857 is greater than the table ‘t’ value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance . Hence the null hypothesis is rejected i.e., there is significant difference between attitudes of male and female teachers towards population education.

Therefore, based on above discussion it could be conducted that the male and female teachers have more attitudes towards the population education than male teachers.

Hypothesis No 2:

There is no significant difference between attitudes of Urban and Rural teachers towards population education.

Table-2

Table shows the number of mean, Standard Deviation and 't' value of attitude of Urban and Rural teachers towards the Population Education .

| Attitude | Sex | N | Mean | SD | t-value | Significance |
|------------|--------|-----|--------|--------|---------|--------------|
| Population | Male | 200 | 9.6600 | 3.0690 | 2.1423 | S |
| Education | Female | 200 | 8.5200 | 4.3473 | | |

The above table reveals that the calculated' value 2.1423 is less than the table 't' value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance . Hence the null hypothesis is rejected i.e., there is significant difference between attitudes Urban and Rural teachers towards Population Education.

Therefore, based on above discussion it could be inferred that the Urban and Rural teachers have uniform attitudes towards the Population Education

Hypothesis No 3:

There is no significant difference between attitudes of less experienced and more experienced teachers towards the Population Education.

Table-3

Table shows the number Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' value of attitudes of Urban and Rural teachers towards the Population Education.

| Attitude | Sex | N | Mean | SD | t-value | Significance |
|------------|------------------|-----|--------|--------|---------|--------------|
| Population | less experienced | 300 | 8.6997 | 3.9585 | 0.1036 | S |
| Education | more experienced | 100 | 8.9000 | 3.8874 | | |

The above table reveals that the calculated 't' value 0.1036 is less than the table 't' value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected i.e., there is significant difference between attitudes of less experienced and more experienced teachers towards the Population Education.

Therefore, based on above discussion it could be concluded that the less experienced and more experienced teachers have more attitudes towards the Population Education.
Hypothesis No 4:

There is no significant difference between attitudes of scheduled teachers towards Population Education.

Table-4

Table shows the number Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' value of attitudes of Scheduled and Non-scheduled teachers towards the Population education.

| Attitude | Sex | N | Mean | SD | t-value | Significance |
|------------|-------|-----|--------|--------|---------|--------------|
| Population | S | 100 | 8.9800 | 4.4239 | 0.1773 | NS |
| Education | Non-S | 300 | 9.1067 | 3.7545 | | |

The above table reveals that the calculated 't' value 0.1773 is greater than the table 't' value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted i.e., there is significant difference between the attitudes of scheduled and Non scheduled teachers towards the population Education.

Therefore, based on above discussion it could be concluded that the Scheduled and Non- Scheduled teachers have uniform attitude towards the Population Education.

Major Findings Of The Study:

- 1) There is a significant difference between the attitudes of male and female Primary School teachers towards population education.

- 2) There is a significant difference between the attitudes of urban and rural Primary school teachers towards population education.
- 3) There is no significant difference between the attitudes of less experienced and more experienced Primary school teachers towards population education.
- 4) There is no significant difference between the attitudes of scheduled and non-scheduled Primary school teachers towards population education.

Conclusion:

- 1) Male and Female Primary teachers although, they differ in their attitude towards population education.
- 2) Primary teachers with varying degrees or teaching experience do not differ in their attitude towards population education.
- 3) Scheduled and non scheduled Primary teachers do not differ in their attitude towards population education.
- 4) Scheduled and Non scheduled Primary teachers do not differ in their attitude towards population education.

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