



## Psychological study of students' scientific approach to father's studies

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### Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to make a psychological study of the students' scientific approach in the context of the father's study. For this, Shailaja Bhagwat came to collect information on the test from 360 students of the college. The F value, the T test and the median method were used to analyze the data obtained. The results showed that the effect of their father's study on the scientific approach of students who had different studies by their father was not observed.

### Introduction:

Looking at the Indian society in terms of cultural level, it will be said that India is also inhabited by tribal people who are very different from the common villagers and citizens and suffer from social, economic and cultural backwardness and to a large extent live a primary life. The Constitution of India identifies the tribal as Scheduled Tribes. The tribes of India live in different geographical areas. There are differences in their ethnicity, language, cultural level etc. Tribal people are an important part of the entire Indian society. They live in an overall backwardness of the country from ordinary urban and rural people. Their economy, social life, culture etc. are in a primitive state. Tribal suffer backwardness compared to ordinary citizens of India. Some tribal communities have come into contact with the member society. So some still live in isolation away from the contact of the member society. Lack of contact and lack of contact of the member society has created some problems in the tribal society. Different experts have come up with different points of view to solve these problems. Some voluntary organizations are India as well

The Central and State Governments have made sincere efforts to solve the problems of the tribal as well as to develop them. In this way, efforts have been made to bring the tribal in line with other citizens in India. Not only that, but new development opportunities have been provided to them by implementing the schemes. And this has led to new changes in the social life of the tribal.

### Meaning and concept of science

The Oxford English Dictionary (1933a), defines science as a branch of study which is conceded either with a connected body of demonstrated truths or with observed facts



systematically classified and more or less colligated by being brought under general laws, and which includes trustworthy methods for the discovery of new truth within its own domain.

According to The Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary of the English Language (1960a), 'science' is a systematic knowledge derived from observation, study and experimentation carried on in order to determine the nature or principles of what is being studied.

"Science' is knowledge, which can be made into a system and which usually, depends on seeing and testing facts and stating general natural laws (The Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English 1986a).

For the purpose of present study, science has been considered as a historically developed system of reasoned knowledge derived from systematic analysis, observation, experimentation and testing of the available information in arriving at neutral decision and general laws, leaving aside personal emotions, feelings and aspirations. Science, implicit in the techniques buncе inconceivable without it (Science and Technology Policy Resolution 2003), will be considered as intellectual production of man during the long journey of material production of subsistence and changing its form with time to cope with the need of the changing society. The classical dictum of Marx (1970) that if material production is not understood in its specific historical form, it is not possible to grasp the nature of corresponding intellectual production also the reciprocal action between the two will have to be constantly biome in mind.

### **Purpose of the present research:**

Objectives are the point at which the action is directed or the objective is a systematic change that can be achieved through action.

There are some motives behind any research. Research without a purpose is like a house without a foundation. The proportions of the scientific approach vary from person to person. To understand the scientific approach, its causes and the factors affecting it are examined. Is there a difference in the scientific approach? If yes then what is the percentage difference? In order to answer all these questions, the purpose is to make a comparative study of the scientific approach of the students.

### **The objectives of the presented research are as follows.**

1. Psychological study of students' scientific approach in the context of the student's father's study.

### **Research Plan:**

As the purpose of the present research was to psychologically study the scientific approach in the students, according to the research design, 360 students were selected by random demonstration method. The presented research was divided into the following sections keeping in view the statistical calculation of the information obtained.



Example:

In the present research, students were selected which included 150 male and 150 female students and in each of them 20 students living in rural areas and 20 students living in urban areas were selected.

#### **Research tools:**

The following tools were used to gather information from the student as the purpose of the presented study was to make a comparative and psychological study of the student's scientific approach.

#### **Personal Information Sheet:**

Here a personal information sheet was prepared to measure the student's scientific approach including the student's name, address, student's gender, place of residence, branch type, age, monthly family income, parents' studies, number of siblings and their sibling rank. Was included.

#### **Scientific approach Libra**

Shailaja Bhagwat's scientific approach test was used. This test has been found to have high reliability and accuracy.

#### **Statistical practices:**

The following statistical techniques have been used in the present research.

- (1) Mean
- (2) F test (ANOVA)
- (3) L. S. D. (Least of Significance difference)
- (4) T-test

#### **Outcome and discussion:**

The information obtained has been analyzed as per the objective of the present study. The 't' value of the scientific approach in terms of father's education. The students were divided into the following four sections based on their father's education.

- 1) Standard: Less than 10
- 2) Graduation
- 2) Post Graduate

The following hypothesis was formulated to test whether there is a difference between them in terms of scientific approach.

The interactive effect of their father's study on the scientific approach of Ho1 students will not be seen.

The F value was found between them in order to test the interactive effect of their father's study on the students' scientific approach. Whose information is presented by the table below.

#### **Table number: 1**

**The 'F' value of the scientific approach to the study of the father of the students (N = 360)**



SOURCE	SS	df	MS	F	P
Treatment [between groups]	6.3517	2	3.17	0.15	0.86
Error	7682.0372	357	21.52		
Ss / BI	-	-	-		
Total	7688.3889	359			

Table No. 1 shows the F value of 0.16 of the scientific approach of the students regarding their father's study which does not show statistical significance. This F value does not show statistical significance, so it is accepted that hypothesis No. 1 will not see the interactive effect of their father's study on students' scientific approach. This means that although the father's study is different, it has not had an effect on the students' scientific approach. The 'T' value was found between them to test whether there was a difference between the mediators of these groups as their studies were diverse. For which the following hypotheses have been formulated.

Ho2 There will be no significant difference in the results of the scientific approach of the students whose father's studies are less than 10 and the students whose father's studies are graduates.

Ho3 There will be no significant difference in the results of the scientific approach of the students whose father's studies are less than 10 and the students whose father's studies are postgraduate.

Ho4 Father's Study There will be no significant difference in the scientific approach of the students who have graduated and the students who have studied Postgraduate.

Table number: 2

The 'T' value of the scientific approach to the study of the father of the students (N = 360)

A1 X A2							
Variable	N	Mean	St Dev	SEM	SDD	t'	Sig. Level
A1	146	9.623	4.5138	0.374	0.498	0.2932	NS
A2	208	9.769	4.7502	0.329			
A1 X A3							
Variable	N	Mean	St Dev	SEM	SDD	t'	Sig. Level
A1	146	9.623	4.5138	0.374	1.4262	0.5539	NS
A3	6	8.833	3.3714	1.376			
A2 X A3							
Variable	N	Mean	St Dev	SEM	SDD	t'	Sig. Level



A2	208	9.769	4.7502	0.329	1.4152	0.6614	NS
A3	6	8.833	3.3714	1.376			

Table No. 2 presents the 'T' value of their scientific approach in terms of the study of the father of the students looking at the first table. In which the average of the scientific approach of the students who have less than 10 (A1) of the father's study standard is 6.5 and the average of the students who have obtained the scientific approach of the father who has graduated (A2) is 4.5. The 'T' value between these two is 0.5 Is that which has no statistical significance. So here is the concept number: 2 'Father's study standard: less than 10 and father's study is graduate, there will be no meaningful difference in the scientific approach of the students. 'It is accepted. And it is concluded that the effect of their father's study on the students' scientific approach was not observed.

Table No. 2 presents the 'T' value of their scientific approach in the context of the study of the father of the students by looking at the second table. In which the average of the scientific approach of the students who have less than 10 (A1) of the father's study is 6.9 and the average of the students of the father's postgraduate (A3) is 3.4. The 'T' value between the two Is that which has no statistical significance. So here is the concept number: 2 'Father's study standard: less than 10 and father's study is postgraduate, there will be no meaningful difference in the scientific approach of the students. 'It is accepted. And it is concluded that the effect of their father's study on the students' scientific approach was not observed.

Table No. 2 presents the 'T' value of their scientific approach in the context of the study of the father of the students by looking at Table III. In which the average of the scientific approach of the students whose father's studies are undergraduate (A2) is 6.8 and the average of the students whose father's study is postgraduate (A3) is 6.5 is 'T' value between the two Does not have. So here is the hypothesis number: 4 'There will be no significant difference in the scientific approach of the students if the father's studies are undergraduate and the father's studies are postgraduate. 'It is accepted. And it is concluded that the effect of their father's study on the students' scientific approach was not observed.

The above table does not show a statistically significant difference in the 'T' value of the median of the scientific approach scores with respect to the father's study in Table 2, but their median scores are different so the LSD is calculated to see if the median difference between them is significant. The following is presented in Table No. 2:

**Table number: 3**

**The LSD value of the scientific approach in terms of students 'father study**

Sr. No	Pair	Mean Diff	Sig.
1	A <sub>1</sub> Vs A <sub>2</sub>	0.14	NS





2	A <sub>1</sub> Vs A <sub>3</sub>	0.79	NS
3	A <sub>2</sub> Vs A <sub>3</sub>	0.93	NS

In the table above, A<sub>1</sub> Vs A<sub>2</sub> at No. 1 i.e. father's study standard: The average of students with less than 10 (A<sub>1</sub>) scientific scores is 6.8 and the average of students with father's study graduation (A<sub>2</sub>) is 6.5. L.S.D. The difference of value median is 0.14 which is less than the value of its significance so it can be said that there is no difference in the scientific approach of the students whose father's study standard is less than 10 (A<sub>1</sub>) and whose father's study is graduate (A<sub>2</sub>).

In the table above, A<sub>1</sub> Vs A<sub>3</sub> at No. 2 i.e. father's study standard: The average of the students who have less than 10 (A<sub>1</sub>) scientific scores is 6.5 and the average of the students who have received post-graduate (A<sub>3</sub>) is approximately 4.5. L.S.D. The difference in value median is 0.79 which is less than the value of its significance so it can be said that there is no difference in the scientific approach of the students whose father's study standard is less than 10 (A<sub>1</sub>) and whose father's study is postgraduate (A<sub>3</sub>).

In the table above, A<sub>2</sub> Vs A<sub>3</sub>, i.e., the average of the students who have graduated (A<sub>2</sub>) with a scientific approach is 4.5 and the median of the students of the post-graduate (A<sub>3</sub>) is approximately 3.8. D. The difference in value mean is 0.93 which is less than the value of its significance so it can be said that there is no difference in the scientific approach of the students whose father's studies are undergraduate (A<sub>2</sub>) and father's studies are postgraduate (A<sub>3</sub>).

### Findings:

1. Although the father's study was different, it did not have an effect on the students' scientific approach.
2. Father's study standard: There is no significant difference in the scientific approach of the students who are less than 10 and the father's study is graduate.
3. Father's study standard: There is no significant difference in the scientific approach of the students who are less than 10 and the father's study is post-graduate.
4. There is no significant difference in the scientific approach of the students whose father's studies are undergraduate and whose father's studies are postgraduate.

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