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ATTITUDE OF FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS ON CIVIC SENSE

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ABSTRACT

A study was conducted with an objective to know the attitude of college female students on different aspects of civic sense. A total of 750 female under graduate and post graduatestudents from Smt. VHD Central institute of Home Science Bangalore constituted the sample. A tool on demographic characteristics and on attitude on different aspects of civic sense was developed by the investigators. The data was collected by administering the questionnaire to the respondents. Analysis was carried out by applying statistical tests; percentage, mean and standard deviation. The results revealed that, majority of the respondents showed moderate level of attitude on civic sense.

Key words: Attitude, civic sense, college students.

INTRODUCTION

Civics derives from the Latin word. Civics, meaning "relating to a citizen", and the Latin civic, a garland of oak leaves worn about the head as a crown, a practice in ancient Rome wherein someone who saved another Roman citizen from death in war was rewarded with the civic and the right to wear it. It is analogous to modern day military medals

Mohsin Ali Mahesar., (2013) expressed that the Civic Sense is all about having consideration for a fellow human. According to Viji Narayan, (2021), Civic sense means social ethics. Citizenship or civic participation consists of behaviours, attitudes, and actions that reflect concerned and active membership in a community.

The English usage of civics relates to behaviour affecting other citizens, particularly in the context of urban development. Civic education is the study of the theoretical, political and practical aspects of citizenship as well as its rights and duties. It includes the study of civil law and civil code, and the study of government with attention to the role of citizens-as opposed to external factors-in the operation and oversight of government. Becoming responsible and the need of hour, a civic sense is not a mere way of keeping, roads clean and maintaining greenery. It is in a sense a holistic idea of becoming a reflection of responsible and a liable citizen.

The civic ethics can be imbibed in a person by becoming a role model to others; especially to the young children, who are unaware of their duties. Becoming tolerant, abstaining from racism, being morally and ethically correct, following cleanliness norms, are various ways through which we can progress in the domain of inculcating civic sense in people. Being friendly and helpfulto others are those qualities which help us recognising a reliable citizen. The human beings are known as the most civilised and sensible creatures on the planet. With sincere efforts, he/she can form a civilised and sensible society, in which a person may take care for all and all for one. In a civilised society the civic sense must always be upright (Ikot Kaur Mann, 2021).

In the study an attempt was made to study the attitude of female students on different aspects of civic sense with an objective and a hypothesis.

- To assess the level of attitude of female college students on different aspects of civic sense.
- H₁There is a significant difference in the level of attitude of female college students on civic sense.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The sample size comprised of 750female students using simple random sampling method students who were studying Graduation and Post Graduationwere selected from all Home Science specializations, Sociology and Commerce disciplines from Smt. VHD Central Institute of Home Science, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. The study was spread over a period of one year.

A questionnaire was developed by the investigators on demographic characteristics age, education, religion, type of family, family composition, family income, education level of parents and occupational status of parents and an attitude on different aspects of civic sense cleanliness, hygiene-personal hand washing and menstrual hygiene, sanitation-personal and rest rooms and gardening which had,28 statements to measure attitude with responses as 'Strongly agree', 'Agree' Undecided: 'Disagree' and 'Strongly Disagree' assigning the scores as 'five', 'four', ;three', 'two', 'one' respectively. The minimum and the maximum score is '28' and '140'.

The questionnaire was administered to 750 girl students and the data obtained by the study sample was subjected for tabulation and statistical analysis were carried out by applying, percentage, mean, Standard deviation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Demographic characteristics of respondents are shown in figure-1 to figure-3.

FIGURE - 1 Classification of Respondents by Age group

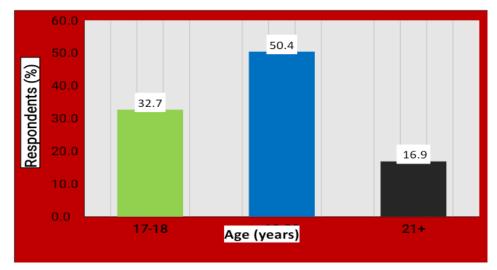


Figure -1 indicates the classification of respondents by age group. The results show that higher percentage of the respondents (50.4%) were in the age group of 19-20 years followed by 32.7 percent of the respondents were in the age group of 17-18 years and 16.9 percent of the respondents were in the age group of 21 years and above.

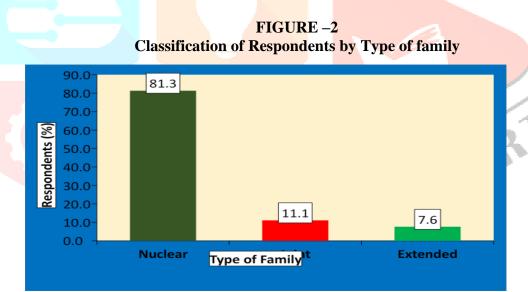


Figure-2 indicates the classification of respondents by type of family. The results indicate that majority (81.3%) of the respondents belonged to Nuclear family followed by 11.1 percent belonged to Joint family and only 7.6 percent of the respondents belonged to Extended family.

FIGURE -3 Classification of Respondents by family Income

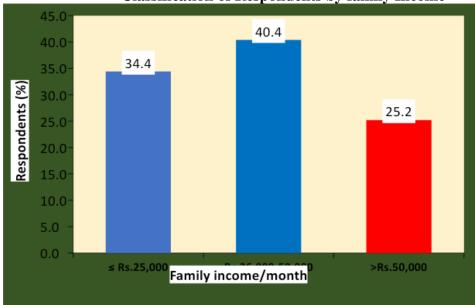


Figure-3 indicates the classification of respondents by family income. The figure shows that considerable percentages (40.4%) of the respondents were in the income range of Rs.26,000-50,000 followed by 34.4 percent were in the income range of less than Rs.25,000 and remaining 25.2 percent of the respondents were in the income range of more than Rs.50,000 per month.

Overall Attitude level and Aspect wise Attitude Scores of Respondents on Civic sense is shown in Table -1 and Table-2.

TABLE-1 Classification of Respondent Attitude level on Civic sense

Attitude	Category	Respondents			
Level		Number	Percent		
Unfavorable	≤ 50 % Score	60	8.0		
Moderate	51-75 % Score	385	51.3		
Favorable	> 75 % Score	305	40.7		
	Total	750	100.0		

Table-1 indicates the classification of respondents' attitude level on civic sense aspects. The result shows that higher percentage of the respondents (51.3%) had moderate attitude level, 40.0 percent of the respondents had favorable attitude level on civic sense aspects. It is very interesting to know that small percentage 8.0 percent of the respondent had unfavorable attitude level on civic sense aspects leading to acceptance of the hypothesis set for the study.

TABLE-2 Aspect wise Mean Attitude scores of Respondents on Civic sense

N = 750

	Attitude Aspects	Statements	Max. Score	Attitude Scores			
No.				Mean	SD	Mean (%)	SD (%)
I	Civic sense	6	30	22.03	3.05	73.4	10.2
II	Cleanliness	3	15	10.72	1.81	71.5	12.1
III	Hygiene hand washing	6	30	21.23	3.61	70.8	12.0
IV	Menstrual Hygiene	4	20	14.76	3.05	73.8	15.3
V	Disposal of sanitary napkins	4	20	14.23	2.94	71.1	14.7
VI	Gardening	5	25	18.21	3.42	72.8	13.7

Table-2 indicates the aspect wise mean attitude scores of respondents on civic sense. It is seen from the finding that on menstrual hygiene majority (73.8%) of the respondents had highest mean attitude score followed by 73.4 percent on civic sense, 72.8 percent on gardening, 71.5 percent on cleanliness, 71.1 percent on disposal of sanitary napkins and 70.8 percent on hygiene hand washing. The findings was supported by the study conducted by Maheshwari., et.al., (2014), that the attitude of respondents for hygienic practices was found to be better.

CONCLUSION

The attitude level of female college students on civic sense found to be moderate. This shows a need of an educational program on different aspects of civic sense which helps the college students in behavioural change in their attitude on civic sense. An institution is a place for education and it also a place where students socialize and develop skills which promotes a positive attitude in everyone that will also help them throughout their life.

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