



Attitude of the under.....

were with unfavourable and favourable attitude towards strike respectively (Table1).

It was thought that the final semester students may have different attitude than initial semester students, as they might be comparatively more matured. So semesterwise distribution of the students with

unfavourable, neutral and favourable attitude towards strike was also carried out. However, the chi-square value for the distribution was found to be non-significant. Thus, the attitude of the students towards strike was independent of the semesters in which they were studying (Table 1).

**Table 1 : Semesterwise attitude of the student towards strike.**

Sr. No.	Category (score)	Semester				All Student
		III	V	VII	VIII	
1.	Unfavourable (20 and below)	8 (20.00%)	3 (9.37%)	7 (17.07%)	8 (11.76%)	26 (14.36%)
2.	Neutral (21 to 31)	24 (60.00%)	22 (68.76%)	29 (70.74%)	51 (75.00%)	126 (69.62%)
3.	Favourable (32 and above)	8 (20.00%)	7 (21.87%)	5 (12.19%)	9 (13.24%)	29 (16.02%)
Total		40 (100.00%)	32 (100.00%)	41 (100.00%)	68 (100.00%)	181 (100.00%)
$\bar{X} = 26.32, S.D. = 5.193$		$X^2 = 4.56$				

## 2. Relationship of selected variables with the attitude towards strike.

### (A) Background

The F-value (0.617) found non-significant, indicating the students' background whether rural or urban did not play any role in making attitude towards strike (Table 2).

### (B) Participation in Sports

The F-value of the mean scores for the students who are participating in sports and the students who are not participating

in sports was non-significant. Thus, even sports involvement did not influence on attitude of the students towards strike (Table 2.)

### (C) Participation in NCC/NSS

Non-significant F-value (0.204) indicated that the students' attitude was not found different whether they were joined with NCC or NSS (Table 2.)

### (D) Leadership in institution

The mean score for the students who were the member/post holder in other

board/council was 31.36, whereas the mean score for the students who were not the member/post holder was 26.05. These scores were significantly different as the F-value was found 11.06. Thus, the students who were having leadership quality had more favourable attitude towards strike

as compared with other students. Hence, it is concluded that the strike was made by the leaders as they had more favourable attitude towards strike and other students joined in the strike with neutral or unfavourable attitude (Table 2.)

**Table 2 : Relationship of different variables with attitude score.**

Variable/category	Mean score	F-value	C.D. 5%
<b>1. Background</b>			
(a) Rural	26.09	0.62	NS
(b) Urban	26.71		
<b>2. Participation in Sports</b>			
(a) Not participated	26.19	0.15	NS
(b) Participated	26.60		
<b>3. Participation in NCC/NSS</b>			
(a) NCC	26.61	0.20	NS
(b) NSS	26.24		
<b>4. Participation/leadership in institution.</b>			
(a) Non-participant	26.05	11.06	3.16
(b) Participant	31.36		

**(E) Parental education**

To calculate parental education score, of 3, 2, 1 and 0 was assigned for graduate or more, from 8th std. to HSC upto 7th Std. and illiterate respectively.

The co-efficient of correlation was found non-significant between the parental education score and the attitude score. Thus, the attitude score was not found related with the parental education (Table 3).

**Table 3 : Co-relation matrix for the parental education score and O.G.P.A. with attitude score.**

	N = 181	
	Attitude score	Parental education score
Attitude score	1.0	-
Parental education score	0.062	1.0
O.G.P.A.	0.029	0.098

Critical value (0.05%) = 0.122

Attitude of the under....

### (F) O.G.P.A

It was thought that the students performing well in examinations and securing more marks may be interested more in educational activities rather than strike. However, the co-efficient of correlation was found non-significant between students' O.G.P.A. and their attitude score. Hence, there was no relation between the marks obtained by the students in examination and their attitude (Table 3.).

### CONCLUSION

Majority of the students (69.62%) had neutral attitude towards strike, whereas

14.36% and 16.02% students had unfavourable and favourable attitude respectively.

The different variables such as students' background, semester in which they are studying, participation in sports, participation in NCC/NSS, parents' education, and O.G.P.A. were not affecting on their attitude towards strike.

The students' leadership quality was positively affecting in building up their favourable attitude towards strike.

### REFERENCES

Siddaramaiah, B.S., Murthy, B.K., Venkataramaiah, P. and Sethu Rao, M.K. 1979.

A scale to measure the attitude of college students towards strike. Journal of Education and Psychology, 36 (4): 200-203.

**If one takes care of the means,  
the end will take care of itself.**

**- M.K. Gandhi**