

## A study on Young Generation Attitude towards Religious Values

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### ABSTRACT

*A study on young generation attitude towards religious values has been dealt with in this paper. The sample included 300 students selected by using random sampling technique, Rajamanickam's Religious Attitudes Scale used for data collection. 't-test' technique was adopted for data analysis. There is significant difference that the male graduates attitude towards religious value are better than female graduates attitude towards religious value and B.Sc graduates attitude towards religious value are better than B.A graduates attitude towards religious value and unaided college graduates attitude towards religious value are better than aided college graduates attitude towards religious value.*

### Introduction

The main aim of education is to modify the behaviour of the child according to the needs and expectancy of the society. Behaviour is composed of so many attributes. One of these important attributes is attitude. One's behavior, to a great extent depends upon ones attitude toward the things - idea, person, or object in this environment. The entire personality and development of the child is influenced by the nature of his attitudes. Learning of a subject and acquisition of habits, interests and other psychophysical dispositions are all affected by his attitudes. Therefore it is important for a teacher to understand the meaning and nature of attitudes, the factors responsible for their formation and development and techniques of their measurement. In the foregoing pages we will try to understand the above aspects. The attitude of the human being is one of important factor to development of good behavior, characteristics and values. Religion is one such value which has given man solace and comforts in life.

### Review of Related Literature

Becker, Jeremy E.; (2009.) Studies of religious scholars that ignore the religious tradition of the school overlook these differing effects and forfeit statistical explanatory power. Casas, Ferran; (2009) The discussion underlines the importance of discovering young people's own points of view in order to understand the meaning they give to religion and spirituality in the context of an ever more rapidly changing society. Galea, Michael. (2008) Results also point at spirituality as a potential resource in treating child abuse. The social and pastoral implications of these findings were discussed.

### Objectives

In pursuance of the objectives 1-3 following Null Hypotheses were set up.

1. To study the Graduates of Female and Male young generation attitude towards religious value.

2. To study the Graduates of B.A, B.Sc and B.Com young generation attitude towards religious value.

3. To study the Aided and Unaided college young generation attitude towards religious value.

### Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference between Female and Male young generation attitude towards religious value.

2. There is no significant difference between Graduates of B.A and B.Sc, B.A and B.Com and B. Sc and B.Com young generation attitude towards religious value.

3. There is no significant difference between Aided and Unaided college young generation attitude towards religious value.

### Methodology

#### Sample Selection

The study was conducted on a total sample of of B.A, B.Sc and B.Com Students studying in different colleges 300 students were selected from different colleges in Bangalore city.

. For selecting the students the random sampling method was used.

#### Tools

The following tool was used for the collection of required data.

Rajamanickam's Religious Attitudes Scale.

#### Data Collection

Rajamanickam's Religious Attitudes Scale for college students. The investigator personally visited to each college to collect duly filled tools. Personal data relating to name, sex, course and types of college were also collected through a personal data specially prepared for the purpose.

#### Statistical Analysis

In order to study the difference between mean scores of young generation attitude towards religious value t- test computed and tested for significance as shown in Table I

**Table: - 01 the differences of young generation attitude towards religious value with Gender, Types of degree and Types of college.**

	Variable	N	Mean	SD	t-value	p-value	Sign
Gender	Female	150	28.75	6.663	2.229	<0.05	S
	Male	150	30.45	6.491			
Types of Degree	B.A	100	26.78	6.646	3.301	<0.05	S
	B.Sc	100	29.88	6.635			
	B.A	100	26.76	7.093	0.046	>0.05	NS
	B.Com	100	26.71	8.083			
	B.Sc	100	29.88	6.635	1.928	>0.05	NS
	B.Com	100	28.05	6.787			
Types of College.	Aided	200	24.01	7.043	2.224	<0.05	S
	Unaided	100	25.10	6.777			

(\* - Significant at 0.05 level of significance)

### Major findings

The table No 01 reveals that the obtained t-values in the gender, types of degree (B.A & B.Sc) and types of college are more than the tabled values (1.96) at 0.05 levels. Therefore the null hypothesis in this regard is rejected. It means that the obtained t-values are found to be significant. Therefore it is concluded that the male graduates attitude towards religious value are better than female graduates attitude towards religious value and B.Sc graduates attitude towards religious value are better than B.A graduates attitude towards religious value and unaided college graduates attitude towards religious value are better than aided college graduates attitude towards religious value

Whereas the obtained t-values in other variables like types of degree B.A & B.Com and B.Sc & B.Com are lesser than the tabled value both at 0.01 and 0.05 levels of significance. Therefore the null hypothesis in this regard is accepted.

### Conclusion

Education is intimately related also to culture which is an inseparable part of religion. The curriculum which incorporates cultural values and ideals in the educational system naturally gives due place to religious values and ideals. From the above discussion it becomes clear that both religion and education aim at the wholesome and fullest development of human personality which includes mental as well as spiritual development.

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## REFERENCE

- \* Argyle, M. (1958). Religious Behaviour, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul. \* Brightman, E.A (1956). A Philosophy of Religion, Englewood Cliffs New York: Prentice-Hall. \* Conklin E.S., (1929). The Psychology of Religious Adjustment, New York: Macmillan Company. \* Ryburn (1956). W.M Introduction to Education Psychology, Oxford University Press.