

A Study on Religious Attitude among College Students

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Abstract:

The objective of the present study was to examine the religious attitude among college students. The sample consists of 216 (arts 108 and science 108) were randomly selected from Chennai colleges in Tamil Nadu. Correlation and independent t-test were used for analyzing the data. The result shows that government aided college was significantly higher than government college students with respect of their religious attitude. Moreover the result reveals that college students those who were belong to science branch especially female students have more religious attitude than male students. Religious activities may serve as adjunct therapy for various diseases, addiction treatment programs and helps to develop their academic performance.

Keywords: Religious attitude

I. INTRODUCTION

Man often feels that this life is in complete and imperfect. We long for perfection. This longing makes them to seek the help of some supernatural power which can do things which we cannot do by us. The Kothari commission (1964-1966) ruled out religious education in state sponsored mainstream education, made a distinction between religious education and "education about religion". It is concerned with the fetching of tenets and practices of a particular religion. But it concedes that it would be impracticable for a secular state many religions to provide education in any one religion. Towards religion cannot make impact of other's religious faith and acceptance of other religion as well as other religious persons. It contributes the lovingness, kindness and adjustable behavior.

The attitude towards religion leads to create a better society. Obsessional personality traits are associated with both positive religious attitude and frequency of religious practice in females only (Alan Lewis, C. & John Maltby, 1995). Moreover, another study states that the increase in religious attitude has been accompanied by low anxiety (Karami, 2018). Sahraian, A., et al. (2013) reveals when the religious attitude and activity increased, the depression symptom decreased. Females' religious attitudes were significantly higher than male; besides depressive symptom in male is significantly higher than female. Similar study Teymor Ahmadi Gatab (1976)

emphasized higher quality of life and religious attitudes, have better public health.

The present study was conducted on the college students who are the future citizens of our country to produce a better society. Moreover the study shows the religious attitude among the arts and science students from different type of colleges.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To find out significant difference between government and government aided college students' with reference to their religious attitude.

To find out significant difference between undergraduate and postgraduate with reference to their religious attitude.

To find out significant difference in religious attitude of college students those who are studying in arts and science branch.

III. OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Religious Attitude

The investigator defines religious attitude as the ability in a person. To accept the values that is treasured of one's religion and applies it to their own life. This helps a person to face the society in a matured way as to

accepts others and tolerate the variety of difference among people.

College Students

The investigator defines college students is studying first year undergraduate and postgraduate students.

IV. METHOD

4.1 SAMPLES OF THE STUDY

The investigator in the present study has selected the sample using the stratified random sampling technique. The sample selected for the study from different arts and Science College. The sample was stratified on the basis of type of management viz government and aided college.

It was also stratified on the basis of the type of course of study that is arts and science college students. The size of the sample was 216, and the equal number of students was taken from the colleges.

4.2 TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY

As the present study investigates the religious attitude

among arts and science college students, the tools used by the investigator is Attitude towards religion scale by Banerjee.D.

Religious Attitude Scale

The attitude towards religion scale is devised by Banerjee.D. The statements are rated by 5 point liker scale of agreement. There are 10 positive statements and 10 negative statements. They are asked to answer all the 20 statements without omission and are encouraged to clarify their doubts if any, before they started recording their responses.

V. HYPOTHESES TESTING

Influence of government and aided college students in their religious attitude.

H.1) There is no significant difference between government and aided college students in their religious attitude.

Table 1 Showing the comparison between the mean scores of government and aided colleges students' religious attitudes.

Variable	Type of management	N	Mean	SD	SED	CR Value	L.S
Religious Attitudes	Government college	216	47.986	14.519	1.389	13.523	0.01**
	Government Aided college		74.556	14.357			

Note . * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

The table 1, indicted that the mean score of religious attitudes ($M = 74.56$, $SD = 14.36$) of students in government aided college was significantly higher than that of students from government college ($M = 47.99$, $SD = 14.52$), $t(214) = 19.14$, $p < 0.001$. Pascarella and Terenzini (1991) found that institutional characteristics do have an effect on student development. A study examining student interactions with faculty and peers (Clark, Heist, McConnell, Trow, & Yonge, 1972) found a positive correlation between the maintenance of students' entering religious beliefs and the strength of religious commitments of faculty and peers.

From the above table the obtained critical ratio value is (19.142) which is greater than the table value

(2.58) at rejected in 0.01 level of significance. There is significant influence of type of management in their religious attitudes. Therefore the hypotheses H.1 is rejected. There is significant influence of management wise in religious attitudes of students.

H.2) Hypotheses based on religious attitude of arts and science students

H.2.1) There is no significant relationship between undergraduate and postgraduate arts students with regard to their religious attitude.

H.2.2) There is no significant relationship between undergraduate and postgraduate science students with regard to their religious attitude.

Table – 2 Showing the comparison between the mean scores of undergraduate and postgraduate students with regard to their religious attitude.

Variable	Type of College	Level	N	Mean	SD	SED	CR Value	L.S
Religious Attitude	Arts	UG	108	60.743	19.811	2.68	0.413	NS
		PG		61.849	19.573			
	Science	UG	108	61.299	19.691	2.666	0.415	NS
		PG		62.405	19.490			

Note . * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

From the above table the obtained critical ratio values are 0.413 and 0.415 which are greater than the table value (1.96) at accepted level of significance. Therefore the hypotheses H.2.1 and H.2.2 are accepted, undergraduate and post graduate students in arts and Science College with religious attitude. Because the post graduate students are mature and having positive attitude towards their religion. Hence, it is inferred that subject do not influences religious attitude among college students.

H.3) Hypotheses based on religious attitude of male and female students

H.3.1) There is no significant relationship between male and female arts students with regard to their religious attitude

H.3.2) There is no significant relationship between male and female science students with regard to their religious attitude.

Table – 3 Showing the comparison between the mean scores of male and female students from Arts and Science College with respect of their religious attitude

Variable	Type of College	Gender	N	Mean	SD	SED	CR Value	L.S
Religious Attitude	Arts	Male	108	60.473	20.018	2.523	3.010	NS
		Female		68.067	16.944			
	Science	Male	108	61.018	19.882	2.508	2.954	0.01**
		Female		68.416	16.859			

Note . * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

From the above table the obtained critical ratio value is (3.010) which is greater than the table value (2.58) at accepted level of significance. Therefore the hypothesis H.3.1 is accepted, this indicates there is no significant difference between male and female students in arts college students with respect of their religious attitudes.

From the above table the obtained critical ratio value is (2.954) which is greater than the table value (2.58) at rejected in 0.01 level of significance. Therefore the hypothesis H.3.2 is rejected. This indicates there is significant difference between male and female students in science college students with regards to their religious attitudes. Our result paralleled with the findings of Kenneth & Zhongyao Xie (2018) states that, female students reported more favorable attitudes toward

religion compared to their male counterparts.

VI. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The result of the study shows that government aided college students as well as science stream students' especially female students having more religious attitude than others. The result of the present study hoped that the knowledge of the religious instructions or moral instructions can be implemented in government college student also by conducting such program me with the help of qualified persons. This will help the students to improve their values and develop the right attitude towards religion and in future they will be better adjustment persons. Religious and spiritual activities may serve as adjunct therapy for various disease and

addiction treatment programs. In the future, additional specific spiritual interventions may prove beneficial and it could automatically increase their academic results.

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