

## HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS POLITICS

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### ABSTRACT

*The objective of this study is to find out the nature of Higher Secondary students' Attitude towards Politics. In the present study the researcher has employed normative research method. In order to assess Higher Secondary students' Attitude towards Politics scale constructed and standardised by Mori (2003) has been used by the researcher for the data collection. Random sampling technique was used in the selection of the sample of 200 Higher Secondary students from Nagappattinam District. The calculated Mean value indicates that Higher Secondary students have favourable Attitude towards Politics.*

**Key words:** Higher Secondary students, Attitude, Politics.

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## INTRODUCTION

An individual's attitude affects their decision-making process and how they react to rewards, incentives, and difficulties (together called stimuli). "The activities related with the governing of a country or area, notably the discussion between parties having power," is the definition of politics. In 2012, Shahid Iqbal investigated how young people view politics and political activity. The goal was to gauge the youths' level of enthusiasm and political involvement. The analysis was based on the historical context of the contemporary political environment and the function of youth under those conditions. The study of youth behaviour is an endeavour to gain an understanding of their beliefs and their function since youth participation in politics is essential in this circumstance. Understanding young people's voting behaviour was another goal of the study because it is a critical component of advancing democracy. Another objective was to determine how young people felt about politicians and political parties. Finally, the study looked into how satisfied young people were with the current administration's policies. The research has a quantitative focus. By using a proportionate stratified selection technique, 178 students from the University of Sargodha were selected as the sample. After stratifying the universe, the respondents were chosen using a straightforward random sampling technique. The research's conclusions: It was evident that young people are interested in politics, but they are unhappy with the way things are now and don't agree with the government's ideas. Regarding politicians and political parties, they lack optimism. According to the report, policymakers should foster a climate of trust in which young people may voice their concerns and participate in decision-making.

In her 2012 study, Ruth Dassonneville made a distinction between formal civic education, an open classroom environment, and active learning techniques and examined how each of these factors affected political interest, effectiveness, trust, and engagement. Use the findings of a two-year panel research conducted among late teenagers in Belgium to examine these impacts. The findings suggest that active learning techniques like school council participation and, to a lesser extent, group projects, as well as formal civic education (classroom instruction), are successful in influencing political attitudes and conduct. On the other side, a welcoming classroom environment influences political trust. Conclusion: Since each type of civic education leads to a variety of significant political attitudes and behaviours, there is no reason to favour any particular forms over others.

## OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objective of this study is to find out the nature of Higher Secondary students' Attitude towards Politics.

## METHOD OF STUDY

In the present study the researcher has employed normative research method.

## TOOL USED FOR THE STUDY

In order to assess Higher Secondary students' Attitude towards Politics scale constructed and standardised by Mori (2003) has been used by the researcher for the data collection.

## Sampling

Random sampling technique was used in the selection of the sample of 200 Higher Secondary students from Nagappattinam District.

The important objectives of the present study are to find out the Attitude towards Politics of Higher Secondary students. The assessed scores were collected from the respective Schools of the selected sample. In order to find out the Attitude towards Politics of Higher Secondary students, the Mean and S.D have been calculated.

**Table .1**

**The Mean and Standard Deviation of Attitude towards Politics Scores of Higher Secondary students**

Variables	Sub sample	N	Mean	S.D
Entire		200	54.13	10.831
Gender	Male	82	49.12	9.92
	Female	118	57.2	10.329
Group	Arts	124	53.81	10.776
	Science	76	55.07	11.057
Locality	Rural	91	51.4	10.962
	Urban	109	56.27	10.319
Family Type	Nuclear	132	53.47	10.494
	Joint	68	55.93	11.631

From the above table the Mean and SD are found to be 54.13 and 10.83. So the calculated Mean value indicates that Higher Secondary students have favourable Attitude towards Politics.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

On the basis of the findings of the present study following recommendations are recorded here:

Findings of the study show that Higher Secondary Student Teachers are having favourable Attitude towards Politics. Hence, to increase the participation of citizens in future elections, special attention should be extended by the Election Commission of Indian and the Political parties.

**CONCLUSION**

This study Higher Secondary students' attitude towards Politics, shows the path for framing procedures to attract them for Politics in future. As the voting is considered as the heart of democracy, the problems faced by the Higher Secondary students should be addressed with proper remedies to motivate to enter into politics. In this juncture, the findings of the study make the Educational system and the Curriculum frame workers, aware about attitude of Higher Secondary students towards Politics.

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