



Research Paper

Attitude Towards Co-Curricular Activities Among Secondary School Students In West District In Sikkim

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Abstract:

The aim of the study is to know the attitude towards co-curricular activities among secondary school students in west district in Sikkim. Sample comprised 100 students of secondary schools in Gyalshing sub-division. The study adopted descriptive survey design is employed for the research. To collect the data self made tools were prepared. The study revealed that the government school students were more active and participated towards co-curricular activities than the private school students. The researcher obtained 64.7% attitude towards co-curricular activities in Government school students, whereas only 35.3% students attitude were found positive towards co-curricular activity in private school students. It was also revealed that the boys and girls students were same attitude towards co-curricular activities and participated and involved in same manner. Only .5 percent of girls attitude were more towards co-curricular than the boys.

Key words: co-curricular activities, secondary school students, attitude

Received 15 Apr., 2022; Revised 22 Apr., 2022; Accepted 25 Apr., 2022 © The author(s) 2022.

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I. INTRODUCTION:

Knowledge nourishes the human mind and physical exercise helps body to be in good shape. Knowledge and physical health both are necessary for young ones to prosper in their lives. With the passage of time youth may face different problems like substance abuse, indecent behavior, absenteeism from school and violence. All these problems may disturb parents, teachers and learning environment. To overcome these problems, schools, community and parents should work together (Dryfoos, 1990; Werner & Smith, 1992). Young ones need an environment which offers them opportunities to participate in different activities as they grow up. Schools and community can provide them with opportunities for different activities in the school and outside the school which may help them to shape their behavior and personality. Participation in different activities by students may be an easy way to change the lives of young ones (Holland & Andre, 1987). This research study focuses on the role of co-curricular activities and exam performance of the students in the presence of class attendance and does not take into scope other factors e.g. engagement in different work related activities to meet study expense, which might affect student performance.

The activities e.g. “co-curricular activities, non-classroom activities and extracurricular activities” all have the same meaning referring to participation in music, drama and debates, etc (Emmer, 2010). Activities on voluntary basis which are being offered by the school and are officially approved and have no extra marks or grades in exam are considered co-curricular activities (Lunenburg & Ornstein, 2008). Student participation in such activities depends on the opportunities which are being offered by school at different levels. England and China have been recognized as the most essential mechanism for psychological and intellectual development of students. These activities have been evolved as an integral part of their learning process. Education as has been said elsewhere is a creation of a sound mind in sound body. So children need ways and means to express their emotions and learn to adjust themselves in the broad society. In Nepal co-curricular and extra-curricular activities include activities such as physical, literary, aesthetic, cultural, hobbies, craft activities, excursions, social welfare etc.

In beginning no importance has been given these activities and they have been called with the term of extra-curricular activities, slowly and gradually the change occurred and the purpose of education was modified with another term that is all round development, so on the basis of those activities that being further changed and called co-curricular activities and that was become the part of curriculum. The basic and the fundamental purpose

was to train the character and personality of the students except from the regular teaching of the academic subjects in the study room these are the other activities that develop the students approach in different direction, like mentally, physically, ethically and socially. Under the supervision of teachers and the planning of the school and these are so called the co-curricular activities through this manner the process of education becomes more effective. The purpose of school to teach only the basis of reading, writing and arithmetic, or is the purpose to mold the whole child and to support a student's mental, physical, and social well-being.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The problem of the present study hence stated as: *Attitude towards Co-curricular activities among Secondary School Students in West District in Sikkim.*

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To study the attitude towards co-curricular activities among the secondary school students in respect of management (Government and Private) in West District in Sikkim.
2. To find out the attitude of co-curricular activities among the secondary school students in respect of gender (boys and girls) in West District in Sikkim.

HYPOTHESES:

H₀₁. There is no significant difference on attitude towards co-curricular activities among the secondary school students in respect of management (Government Private) in West District in Sikkim.

H₀₂. There is no significant difference on attitude of co-curricular activities among the secondary school students in respect of gender (boys and girls) in West District in Sikkim.

DELIMITATION:

- The study is delimited to Gyalshing sub-division from west district in Sikkim.
- The study is delimited to Private and Government schools particularly classes –IX and X standard and one hundred (100) students were selected for the data in west district in Sikkim.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY:

The idea behind this study is to evaluate attitude of secondary school students towards co-curricular activities and find out its effect on them for their modern education in future. It will be helpful to improve the quality of the learning experiences. In India maximum research work has been done only, on attitude of higher study learners towards co-curricular activities. The researcher try to opt this topic is undertaken for the present study, to know the attitude towards co-curricular activities of school students. The study will focus on how co-curricular activities offer a wide range to enable students to be innovative, creative and resourceful in all learning activities?

II. REVIEWS:

S. Kolappan (2011) studied on attitudes of students towards co-curricular activities. Objective of the study was to examine attitude of college student towards co-curricular activities. Sample of 300 students from 8 colleges were selected through random sampling methods. Finding of the study, college students was high positive attitude and awareness towards co-curricular activities.

Kumar, M.K., (2013) attitudes of students towards co-curricular activities between Government and Private school. Sample of 40 students were selected through randomly. The study revealed that majority of the student (80%) from government and (90%) from private schools were agreed that co-curricular activities develops positive attitudes and confidence in the students.

Yan & others (2013) studied on teachers attitudes towards co-curricular activities. Aim was highlighted the teachers readiness, knowledge and commitment towards their involvement. Sample of 116 respondents was participated in this research. Findings were the teachers' attitudes towards the co-curricular activities influenced significantly the student performance at co-curricular activities.

CRITICAL OBSERVATION:

The reviews related to attitude towards co-curricular activities among secondary school students were critically analyzed that the college students was high positive attitudes and awareness towards co-curricular activities. Majority of the students (80%) from government and (90%) from private schools were agreed that co-curricular activities develops positive attitudes and confidence in the students. It was also found that Teachers' attitudes towards the co-curricular activities influenced significantly and effect on the performance of the students in co-curricular activities. Female students' opinion 'that there should be proper arrangement for increasing chances of female participants in co-curricular activities. The co-curricular activities develop the student academic

performance, personality development better achievement and overall development. Both male and female students were participated in non classroom activities and female students had higher average exam grade.

DESIGN:

In order to complete the research, investigator adopted descriptive survey method has been used to complete the work.

POPULATION:

All the students of secondary level (standard- IX and X) run by department of education, government of Sikkim and self finance (Pvt.) school under the board of CBSE and ICSE at Gyalshing sub-division in west district in Sikkim constituted the population of the study.

SAMPLE:

In the present study two secondary schools both private and government were selected for the data collection. Particularly classes- IX and X, 100 students from Gyalshing sub-division in west district in Sikkim was selected for the sample of the study through simple random sampling method.

TOOLS:

Here researcher had prepared self-made questionnaire and employed simple descriptive statistical techniques have been used for analyzing the data: Frequency count, Percentage, Mean, Median, Mode, SD, ‘t’ test etc.

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION:

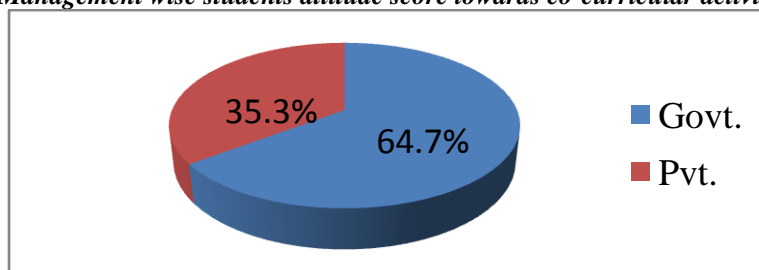
In this investigation, researcher collected data from school students and tried to organize and interpret according to earlier set of the objectives and hypotheses.

*Table No. 1.
Government and Private schools ‘t’ value on attitude towards co-curricular activities*

Variables	Number	Mean	S. D	$M_1 \sim M_2$	σ_D	df	t	Remarks
Govt.	65	66.42	2.33	6.06	2.72	96.5	2.10	H_{10} is not significant at 0.05 level
Private	35	68.99	15.92					

Table No. 1. Shown that the obtained ‘t’ value is more than the critical value at 0.05 level and less than 0.01 level. So, we can conclude that there were no significant differences between boys’ and girls’ attitude towards co-curricular activities of secondary school students. It was also reflects that government secondary school students’ attitude towards co-curricular activities were more than the private school students. They were more aware about co-curricular activities and participation.

*Figure No. 1
Management wise students attitude score towards co-curricular activity*



*Table No. 2
Gender wise ‘t’ value of students on attitude towards co-curricular activities*

Variables	Number	Mean	S. D	$M_1 \sim M_2$	σ_D	df	t	Remarks
Girls	50	27.68	26.39	0.61	0.78	96.5	-0.1	H_{10} is not significant at 0.05 level
Boys	50	27.07	37.79					

Table No. 2. Shown that the obtained ‘t’ value is less than the critical value at 0.05 level and less than 0.01 level. So, we can concluded that there were no significant differences between boys and girls attitude towards co-curricular activities of secondary school students. It was also reflects that government secondary school students’ attitude towards co-curricular activities were more than the private school students. They were more aware about co-curricular activities and participation.

Figure No. 2
Gender wise students attitude score towards co-curricular activity

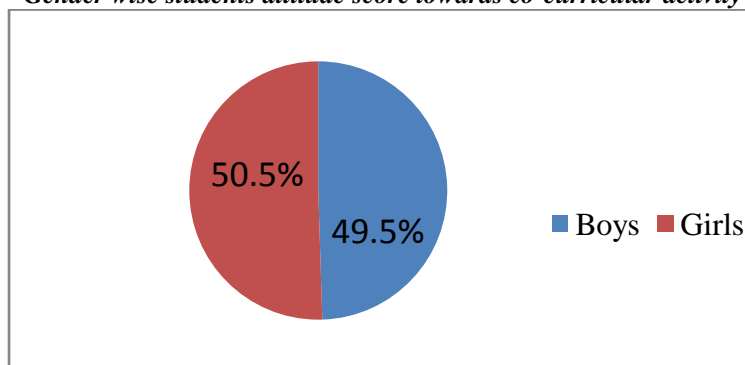


Figure No. 2 Shown that the percentage of boys and girls towards co-curricular activities. It reflected that attitude towards co-curricular activities of boys and girls were almost same. Only .50 percent higher attitude of girls found.

III. FINDINGS:

The investigator tried to state the findings of the study. It has been classified into two sections of findings objectives and hypotheses wise which have been determined in this chapter.

Objectives No. 1 To find out the attitude towards co-curricular activities among the secondary school students in respect of management (Government and Private) in West District in Sikkim.

On the basis of objective it was revealed that the government school students were more active and participated towards co-curricular activities than the private school students. The researcher obtained 64.7% attitude towards co-curricular activities in Government school students, whereas only 35.3% students attitude were found positive towards co-curricular activity in private school students.

On the basis of hypothesis, it was found that the assuming null hypothesis was accepted. It means that there were significant differences on attitude towards Government and Private school students.

Objectives No. 2. To find out the attitude of co-curricular activities among the secondary school students in respect of gender (Boys and Girls) in West District in Sikkim.

On the basis of objective it was revealed that the boys and girls students were same attitude towards co-curricular activities and participated and involved in same manner. Only .5 percent of girls attitude were more towards co-curricular than the boys.

On the basis of hypothesis, it was found that the assuming null hypothesis was rejected. It means that there were no significant differences on attitude towards co-curricular activities. It was found that more or less 50% boys and girls were involved and actively participated or positive attitude towards co-curricular activities rest fifty percent boys and girls were no interested as well as no positive attitude towards co-curricular activity.

IV. SUGGESTIONS:

On the basis of the discussions of the findings of the study, the researcher has put forth the following suggestions of the study:

- Students should participated seminars, workshops, quiz competition, debates and other training programmes, where they acquire and update knowledge and improve their academic performance.
- More curricular and co-curricular activities relating to study habits should organize in school and impart knowledge about the importance of co-curricular in human nature.
- Government should arrange periodical programme for the school going students and offer them to invite to deliver the motivational speech in schools or colleges from expert, which help to make more efficient and improve their education.
- Teachers should encourage to students apart from reading, writing towards co-curricular activities, which can be easier to learn and spread education in different level.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based upon the above findings of the study, the investigator recommended the following recommendations.

1. Studies can be carried out the co-curricular activity among the higher secondary as well as higher studies of the students in West District.
2. Studies can be carried out to study the co-curricular activity of degree college students in West District.

3. Study can be conducted among the teachers of secondary and higher secondary and vocational schools in other districts in Sikkim.
4. Studies can be carried out to know the attitude towards co-curricular activities of central government school such as JNV, Kendrya Vidhyalaya students and teachers in Sikkim.
5. Comparative studies between Private and Government higher secondary and college level students on attitude towards co-curricular activity in entire Sikkim.

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