"A Comparative Study of Superstition among Hindi Medium and English Medium Students"

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ABSTRACT

Superstition is an irrational belief or practice resulting from ignorance or fear of the unknown. In this study we will study the prevalence of superstitions across the myriad of education systems in schools. In the present study **200 students** *were selected as representatives from class IXth and XIth of Bhilai ,Chhattisgarh(INDIA).The methodology used for the study was normative survey. The result revealed that there is no such significant difference in effect of superstition among Hindi medium and English medium students .*

Keywords- Gender, Medium, Superstition.

INTRODUCTION

Superstitions as a rule are endemic and it cuts across all strata of society. Being superstitious helps those to hide their mistakes by blaming luck, which according to them no one can control except God. Despite being educated they believe in small fortunate/ unfortunate things. Especially at the time of examination they have their lucky dress, lucky place, lucky pen, lucky writing pad etc. **Sonia George & Krishna Prasad Sreedhar, (July 2006)** worked on Globalisation and the Prevalence of Superstitious beliefs and found the effect of globalization, computerization, and modernization affect each and every individual in the world.**Gyan Pratap Singh & Dr. Ali Imam (June 2014)**,   "Relationship between Gender, Exposure to Media, Medium of Instructions and Science Achievement of Secondary School Students" and **Bal. B , Singh. D , Badwal. K & Dhaliwal. G (2014).** In their study "Superstitions Behavior and Decision Making in Collegiate Athletes"found no significant relationship.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

"A comparative study of superstition among Hindi medium and English medium students"

VARIABLES

In this study the variables are :-**Superstition , Medium, Gender.**

OBJECTIVES

- To study the difference of superstition among Hindi and English medium students.
- To study the difference of superstition among male and female students.
- To study the difference of superstition among male and female of Hindi medium students.
- To study the difference of superstition among male and female of English medium students.
- To study the difference of superstition among males of Hindi medium and English medium students.
- To study the difference of superstition among females of Hindi medium and English medium students.
- To study the difference of superstition among Hindi medium female and English medium male students.
- To study the difference of superstition among English medium male & Hindi medium female students.

HYPOTHESIS

H_1- There will be no significant difference of superstition among Hindi and English medium students.

H_2- There will be no significant difference of superstition among male and female students.

H_3- There will be no significant difference of superstition among male and female of Hindi medium students.

H_4- There will be no significant difference of superstition among male and female of English medium students.

H_5- There will be no significant difference of superstition among males of Hindi medium and English medium students.

H_6- There will be no significant difference of superstition among females of Hindi medium and English medium students.

H_7- There will be no significant difference of superstition among Hindi medium female and English medium male students.

H_8- There will be no significant difference of superstition among English medium male and Hindi medium female students.

SAMPLE

In the present study **200 students** from various schools were selected randomly as representatives.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in present study is normative survey method.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Table-1(a)

	Male	Female	Total
Hindi medium	50	50	100
EnglishMedium	50	50	100
Total	100	100	200

TOOL USED

Tools used for the study " A comparative study of superstition among Hindi medium and English medium students" is **Superstitious Attitude Scale by Dr. (Smt.) Shailaja Bhagwat (1971)**, by National Psychological Corporation .

STATISTICS USED

The data was analysed by using MEAN, STANDARD DEVIATION and t TEST.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

H_1-"There will be no significant difference of superstition among Hindi and English medium students."

Table-2(a)

Sr.No	Category	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Result
1	Hindi medium students	100	60.27	7.89	0.38	Non Significant
2	English medium students	100	60.71	8.51		
df=198, p>0.01						

From the table (t=0,38, df = 198 ,P>0.01) i.e. calculated t-value is 0.38 while t-value from table is 2.601. Hence our result is non-significant so, our hypothesis is **accepted.**

H_2-" There will be no significant difference of superstition among male and female students."

Table-2(b)

S.No	Category	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Result
1	Superstition among Male students	100	61.24	9.01	1.29	Non Significant
2	Superstition among Female students	100	59.74	7.23		
df=198, p>0.01						

From the table (t=1.29,df=198 , P>0.01) i.e. our calculated t-value is 1.29 while t-value from table is 2.601. Hence our result is non-significant so, our hypothesis is **accepted.**

H_3-" There will be no significant difference of superstition among male and female of Hindi medium students."   Table-2(c)

S.No	Category	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Result
1	Superstition among Hindi medium Male students	50	61.62	9.24	1.72	Non Significant
2	Superstition among Hindi medium Female students	50	58.92	6.05		
df=98, p>0.01						

From the table t=1.72,(df=98,P>0.01) ie. our calculated t-value is 1.72 while t-value from table is 2.63. Hence our result is non-significant so, our hypothesis is **accepted.**

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H₄- "There will be no significant difference of superstition among male and female of English medium students."   Table-2(d)

S.No	Category	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Result
1	Superstition among English medium Male students	50	60.86	8.86	0.17	Non Significant
2	Superstition among English medium Female students	50	60.56	8.23		
df=98, p>0.01						

From the table (t=0.17,df=98,P>0.01) ie. our calculated t-value is 0.17 while t-value from table is 2.63. Hence our result is non-significant so, our hypothesis is **accepted.**

H₅- " There will be no significant difference of superstition among male of Hindi medium and English medium students."   Table-2(e)

S.No	Category	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Result
1	Superstition among Males of Hindi medium students	50	61.62	9.24	0.41	Non Significant
2	Superstition among Males of English medium students	50	60.86	8.86		
df=98, p>0.01						

From the table (t=0.41, df=98, P>0.01) i.e. our calculated t-value is 0.41 while t-value from table is 2.63. Hence our result is non-significant so, our hypothesis is accepted

H₆-" There will be no significant difference of superstition among females of Hindi medium and English medium students."   Table-2(f)

S.No	Category	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Result
1	Superstition among Females of Hindi medium students	50	58.92	6.05	1.13	Non Significant
2	Superstition among Females of English medium students	50	60.56	8.23		
df=98, p>0.01						

From the table (t=1.13,df=98,P>0.01) i.e. our calculated t-value is 1.13 while t-value from table is 2.63. Hence our result is non-significant so, our hypothesis is **accepted.**

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H_7-" There will be no significant difference of superstition among Hindi medium female and English medium male students."   Table-2(g)

S.No	Category	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Result
1	Superstition among Hindi medium Female students	50	58.92	6.05	1.27	Non Significant
2	Superstition among English medium Male students	50	60.86	8.86		
	df=98, p>0.01					

From the table (t=1.27, df=98,P>0.01) i.e. our calculated t-value is 1.27 while t-value from table is 2.63. Hence our result is non-significant so, our hypothesis is **accepted.**

H_8- There will be no significant difference of superstition among English medium male and Hindi medium female students.

Table-2(h)

S.No	Category	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Result
1	Superstition among English medium Male students	50	60.86	8.86	1.29	Non Significant
2	Superstition among Hindi medium Female students	50	58.92	6.05		
	df=98, p>0.01					

From the table (t=1.29,df=98,P>0.01) ie. our calculated t-value is 1.29 while t-value from table is 2.63. Hence our result is non-significant so, our hypothesis is **accepted.**

 RESULT AND CONCLUSION

There is no significant difference in superstition among Hindi medium and English medium students.There is no significant difference in superstition among male and female students.There is no significant difference in superstition among male and female of Hindi medium students.There is no significant difference in superstition among male and Female of English medium students.There is no significant difference in superstition among Males of Hindi medium and English medium students.There is no significant difference in superstition among Females of Hindi medium and English medium students.There is no significant difference in superstition Hindi medium female and English medium male students.There is no significant difference in superstition English medium male and Hindi medium female students.From the above results it is concluded that there is no effect of superstition among Hindi medium and English medium students.

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EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

This study will provide us understanding superstition among Hindi medium students and English medium students.In this study, By taking different dimensions or parameter of superstition, we can look an overview of   the superstition among Hindi medium students and English medium students.This study helps the teacher to understand the cause of reasoning superstition among the students.The teachers are able to explain the subject in better way when they familiar to the students behavior.A better understanding of students behavior will improve the teaching performance of the teacher.

FOLLOW UP STUDIES

It is hoped that the present study would open avenues for follow up studies as:

A comparative study of superstition in rural or urban areas.

The effect of superstition between various religious community.

A comparative study of superstition between states with high literacy ratio and the states with low literacy ratio.

A comparative study of superstition between various social strata.

The effect of superstition between people of different age groups

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