ABSTRACT

The study entitled ‘A STUDY OF SCIENTIFIC APTITUDE OF TENTH CLASS PUPILS OF NASHIK DISTRICT’ was done on students aged 14 to 16 years. The main objective of the study was to find out the present level of scientific aptitude possessed by the pupils studying in tenth class of Nashik District, Maharashtra. A total of 1000 pupils sample were chosen for the study.

The one more objective of the study was to study the view of teachers towards science teaching. For that 200 science teacher’s sample selected from Nashik District.

The study was limited to tenth class pupils of Marathi, English Medium aided and unaided schools of Nashik District. After going through various reviews, Reference books and research articles the tools was decided. The standardized Kerala University Scientific Aptitude Test was used to measure the Scientific Aptitude of tenth class pupils of Nashik District.

Before final administration of test the pilot study on 25 samples was done to study the item analysis, reliability and validity of the test. Reliability and validity of test was checked by Kuder-Richardson-21 and content validity ratio.

The $x^2$ chi-square test was applied for the analysis and interpretation of data. The hypotheses was tested on $df = 2 p$ at 0.01 level. Analysis of teacher’s questionnaire was done by simple % analysis method.

The finding of the study was
1. The scientific aptitude in the $10^{th}$ class pupils, as a whole is average.
2. The scientific aptitude, in boys and girls was average and boys are holding little more scientific aptitude than girls.

3. The scientific aptitude was average in the aided schools. The pupils of unaided schools possessed about high scientific aptitude than those of aided schools. The scientific aptitude concentration is towards high scientific aptitude in unaided school than aided schools.

4. The scientific aptitude of rural students was more than that of tribal students.

5. The scientific aptitude in the students of urban and rural school was average, but the urban students possessed a little bit high scientific aptitude than rural students.

6. The scientific aptitude in the students of urban and tribal schools was average, but the urban students possessed high scientific aptitude than tribal students.

7. The scientific aptitude was average in residential and non-residential schools. But the pupils of residential schools were superior to those of non-residential schools. The trust distribution was normal in both the cases.