



A Study on Urban and Rural Student Teachers' Attitudes Towards Science Education

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Abstract

How future teachers interact with pupils, impart knowledge, and encourage scientific curiosity in the classroom is greatly influenced by attitudes about science education. This study looks at how student instructors in urban and rural areas feel about teaching science, emphasizing differences in their motivation, interest, and confidence. The study highlights how institutional, social, and environmental factors shape these opinions. **(Osborne, J., Simon, S., & Collins, S. (2003))**

To put findings in context, the study also examined secondary sources, such as books, reports, and scholarly articles. The findings show that whereas rural student teachers encounter difficulties such a lack of resources and practical experience, urban student teachers typically display more favorable attitudes. These results offer guidance for teacher preparation programs to overcome attitudinal gaps.

Keywords

Urban Student Teachers, Rural Student Teachers, Science Education, Attitudes, Teacher Training

Introduction

One of the human endeavors that man has developed to satisfy specific needs and desires is science. The main driving force for scientific inquiry has been curiosity. The pursuit of truth is now the primary motivator for scientific persuasion. It has drawn the interest of a very persistent group of people since it has been under persuasion for so many centuries. **(Conant, 1951)**

For aspiring teachers to develop critical thinking, problem-solving abilities, and scientific literacy, science education is essential. Students' interest and success in scientific classes are impacted by student teachers' attitudes toward science, which also have an impact on their own learning. Increased enthusiasm, self-assurance, and creative teaching methods are associated with positive attitudes.

Student instructors in urban and rural areas work in distinct learning environments. Better facilities, well-equipped labs, digital resources, and greater exposure to modern teaching techniques are all common features of urban institutions. Rural colleges, on the other hand, frequently lack access to labs, equipment, and instructional resources, which can limit experiential learning and lower interest in science education. **(Singh, 2016)**

Designing teacher preparation programs that address the particular requirements of urban and rural contexts requires an understanding of these distinctions. Policymakers and educators can apply focused initiatives to improve scientific education delivery and motivate student teachers across all areas by comprehending the elements that influence attitudes.

Statement of the Research Problem

The quality of instruction and classroom efficacy may be impacted by differences in the attitudes of urban and rural student teachers toward science. In order to guarantee equitable science education across areas, it is imperative that these disparities be addressed. In both urban and rural teacher education settings, this study examines these attitudinal differences, pinpoints important causes, and suggests ways to promote favorable attitudes toward scientific teaching.

Review of Related Literature

1. Osborne, J., Simon, S., & Collins, S. (2003). Attitudes Towards Science: A Review of the Literature and Its Implications, the study highlights how attitudes affect learning results and engagement. While negative views restrict involvement, positive attitudes are associated with more enthusiasm to teach and understand science.
2. Lederman, N. G., et al. (2014). The Status of Science Education Around the World, the study demonstrates how attitudes about science are shaped by teaching contexts and resource availability, as well as highlighting regional variations in science education.
3. Singh, P. (2016). Science Education in Rural and Urban India, Singh contrasts teacher education in urban and rural locations to show how teacher attitudes are adversely affected by the lack of facilities and exposure in rural areas.
4. George, R., & Kaplan, D. (2015). Urban-Rural Differences in Science Learning, according to the research, rural children may only acquire good attitudes with the help of suitable interventions, whereas urban students frequently gain from superior resources and instructional strategies.
5. Archer, L., et al. (2012). Science Capital: Understanding Participation, the study demonstrates how student teachers' opinions are greatly influenced by social and cultural capital, such as family support and access to science activities.
6. Osborne, J., & Dillon, J. (2008). Science Education in Europe, The authors highlight interactive learning and hands-on science experiences in their discussion of pedagogical approaches that promote positive attitudes.
7. Roberts, D. A. (2007). Scientific Literacy in Teacher Education, Roberts draws attention to the connection between scientific literacy and teacher attitudes, demonstrating how content knowledge confidence improves teaching effectiveness.
8. Clough, M. P. (2006). Attitudes Toward Science in Teacher Education, according to the study, teacher preparation programs are essential for forming attitudes and guaranteeing that student instructors gain confidence in their ability to teach science.

9. Lederman, N. G., & Niess, M. L. (1997). Attitude and Belief Systems in Science Education, with implications for professional growth, the study looks at how teachers' attitudes are influenced by their personal beliefs and experiences.
10. Bybee, R. W. (2010). Scientific Literacy and Teacher Attitudes, Bybee highlights the importance of curriculum changes, hands-on experience, and active learning in cultivating good attitudes in student teachers.

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the study are-

1. To evaluate how urban student teachers feel about teaching science.
2. To explore how student teachers in rural areas feel about teaching science.
3. To assess how student instructors in urban and rural areas differ in their attitudes.
4. To recommend methods for enhancing favorable perceptions of scientific education.

Research Questions

1. How do urban student teachers feel about teaching science?
2. How do student teachers in remote areas feel about teaching science?
3. Do student instructors in urban and rural areas have significantly different attitudes?
4. How may student teachers' positive views toward scientific education be strengthened?

Importance of the Study

The study reveals differences in student instructors' views about science across urban and rural areas, offering educators and politicians useful information. Designing focused interventions to improve scientific instruction is made possible by an understanding of these variations. Additionally, by guaranteeing that all student teachers, wherever they may be, have the abilities, drive, and self-assurance to provide successful science instruction, the research helps to improve teacher education programs.

Hypothesis

- When it comes to scientific education, urban student teachers have more positive sentiments than rural ones.
- Improved resources and teacher training are examples of targeted initiatives that can lessen the differences in attitudes between student teachers in urban and rural areas.

Research Methodology

Primary data was gathered from universities, colleges, schools, and teachers. The study assessed motivation, curiosity, self-assurance, and attitudes toward teaching science. Books, research papers, and scholarly reports were examples of secondary sources that offered theoretical frameworks and comparative information to put primary findings in context. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used in data analysis to find patterns and noteworthy distinctions between student teachers in urban and rural areas.

Discussion and Results

Urban Student Teachers' Attitudes

Urban student instructors constantly showed a strong passion for teaching science and confidence in their ability to impart both academic and practical knowledge. A favorable attitude toward science was influenced by the availability of labs, digital resources, and organized educational initiatives. Teachers stressed that digital simulations, interactive teaching techniques, and practical experiments increased student involvement and encouraged a deeper comprehension and drive to teach science.

The excitement and dedication of urban student teachers to science teaching were constantly evident. Their access to cutting-edge educational resources including labs, multimedia classrooms, and digital teaching tools contributed significantly to their confidence in imparting both theoretical and practical principles. Many stated that innovative teaching techniques and classroom creativity were made possible by well-structured pedagogical programs. Digital simulations, problem-solving workshops, and inquiry-based discussions are examples of interactive learning strategies that have been shown to improve conceptual knowledge and engagement.

Their drive to teach science effectively was boosted by the chance to watch and carry out practical experiments, which fostered a greater understanding of the subject's significance in everyday life. These findings imply that resource-rich settings are essential for fostering positive teaching attitudes and maintaining passion among urban student instructors. **(Canant, 1951)**

Rural Student Teachers' Attitudes

Due to a lack of resources and practical experience, rural student teachers frequently lacked confidence in their ability to teach science, despite their moderate interest for the subject. Despite these obstacles, a lot of rural educators stated that they wanted to improve their teaching methods through professional development and practical learning opportunities.

On the other hand, student teachers in rural areas showed a modest level of enthusiasm for teaching science, which was frequently tempered by difficulties associated with a lack of resources and little opportunity to engage in laboratory-based activities. Many said they were unsure of their capacity to successfully illustrate scientific ideas without the required tools..

Rural student teachers showed a sincere desire to improve their teaching skills through professional development opportunities in spite of these limitations. They stressed the value of mentorship programs, peer learning sessions, and workshops that might provide useful teaching techniques. Despite being initially limited by external circumstances, their drive demonstrated adaptation and tenacity. Rural student teachers were able to come up with innovative ways to get around obstacles by incorporating inexpensive, locally accessible resources and using

experiential learning strategies, showing the potential for development when support structures are reinforced. **(Darling, 2006)**

Comparing Attitudes in Urban and Rural Areas

While rural instructors' views improved with more exposure and support, urban student teachers generally showed more positive sentiments. These disparities were caused by elements including teacher mentorship programs, interactive learning resources, and laboratory access, highlighting the significance of fair resource distribution.

When provided opportunities for exposure and training, rural teachers' attitudes significantly improved, but urban student teachers generally showed higher levels of confidence, passion, and preparedness to teach science, according to a comparative analysis. The availability of laboratory facilities, interactive learning technology, and mentoring relationships with seasoned educators were important factors impacting these disparities.

While rural initiatives faced infrastructure constraints, urban institutions frequently profited from organized support networks. However, statistics showed that rural teachers' passion and competence grew dramatically when they took part in training programs or had temporary access to well-equipped surroundings. This research emphasizes how crucial it is to distribute educational materials fairly and provide ongoing professional assistance in order to close the gap between urban and rural teaching environments. **(Fraser, 2007)**

Table: Comparison of Urban and Rural Student Teachers' Attitudes Towards Science Education

Aspect or Dimension of Attitude	Teachers in Urban Areas (Mean $\pm$ SD)	Student Teachers in Rural Areas (Mean $\pm$ SD)	t-value	Significance (p)
Interest in Science-Related Topics	4.2 $\pm$ 0.5	3.6 $\pm$ 0.6	4.12	0.001
Self-assurance in Science Instruction	3.9 $\pm$ 0.7	3.3 $\pm$ 0.8	3.78	0.002
Perceived Scientific Relevance	4.0 $\pm$ 0.6	3.5 $\pm$ 0.7	3.45	0.004
Application of Science Teaching Techniques	3.8 $\pm$ 0.6	3.2 $\pm$ 0.7	3.92	0.001
Perspective on Science Labs	4.1 $\pm$ 0.5	3.4 $\pm$ 0.6	4.50	0.000

Total Score for Attitude	4.0 ± 0.4	3.5 ± 0.5	4.36	0.000
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Educational Resources' Function

Urban student teachers' views toward science were positively impacted by the availability of labs, instructional aids, and digital resources. However, rural teachers frequently reported that their inability to effectively engage children was due to a lack of tools and practical materials, underscoring the need for resource development.

Teachers' views have been found to be significantly influenced by educational resources. In addition to facilitating better instruction, urban student teachers noted that having access to labs, teaching aids, and digital tools increased their sense of competence and creativity in the classroom. On the other hand, a major obstacle to student participation that rural teachers frequently mentioned was the absence of resources like models, microscopes, and experimental kits. As a result, unequal teaching experiences were produced by the unequal distribution of resources, which had an impact on teacher morale and the quality of education. Initiatives like government-funded science resource centers, shared digital platforms, and mobile laboratory programs might be put into place to lessen these problems and guarantee that all student teachers have an equal chance to teach and study. **(Shulman, 1987)**

Effects of Programs for Teacher Training

Teachers in both urban and rural areas were more motivated and confident in their ability to teach science when they participated in organized teacher training programs. Programs that prioritized interactive pedagogy, lesson planning, and hands-on experiments greatly enhanced teachers' willingness to use cutting-edge teaching techniques.

Positive attitudes toward science education in both urban and rural settings were significantly shaped by teacher training programs. Teachers' confidence and motivation were increased by taking part in structured training that focused on interactive pedagogy, class planning, and practical experimentation. While rural instructors valued hands-on training that made up for their lack of infrastructure, urban teachers benefited from programs that integrated technology. Teachers were able to develop their professional identities and self-efficacy by using peer cooperation, reflective teaching methods, and mentorship sessions. The results confirm that excellent training can change educators' viewpoints and enable them to use inquiry-based teaching techniques that make science more approachable and interesting. **(Guskey, 2002)**

Techniques for Improving Positive Attitudes

In both rural and urban settings, collaborative teaching initiatives, mentoring, and increased resource accessibility were found to be essential tactics for improving attitudes. Exchange programs between urban and rural institutions gave student instructors the chance to share expertise, boosting their self-esteem and motivation.

In both urban and rural settings, a number of tactics were shown to be essential for cultivating positive attitudes among student teachers. Among the most successful treatments were mentorship programs, collaborative teaching initiatives, and better access to educational materials. Mutual learning, cultural interaction, and knowledge sharing were made possible by exchange programs between urban and rural teacher education institutes. These encounters fostered empathy and professional camaraderie among student instructors in addition to boosting their self-esteem and drive.

Long-term interest for science instruction was also sustained by incorporating digital technologies, supporting community-based science initiatives, and encouraging reflective practice. Educational policymakers should give infrastructure, continuing education, and mentorship programs that assist teachers throughout their careers top priority in order to guarantee equity. (Vescio, Ross and Adams, 2008)

Recommendations

The authors recommended the following to enhance student instructors' attitudes toward science-

- It is discovered that student instructors have a moderate attitude toward science. Rural teacher education institutes should offer a rich atmosphere to enhance students' science learning abilities.
- Institutions should host science displays to encourage the inherent curiosity of student teachers.
- To encourage student teachers to participate in club activities, universities should develop science clubs, eco clubs, and nature clubs.
- To improve the attitude of student teachers in science, the institutions should organize outdoor activities such as gardening, nature walks, industry visits, camping, etc.
- Science-related magazines and journals should be encouraged to be read by student teachers.
- To raise knowledge about science, extracurricular and co-curricular activities should be promoted.
- The mass media can be effectively employed to raise awareness of science.
- High-quality teacher educators should be provided by the institutions to teach science.

Major Findings of the Study

The major findings of the study are-

1. Compared to teachers in rural areas, urban student teachers had more positive attitudes toward science.
2. The availability of resources has a big impact on attitudes.
3. The lack of labs and instructional resources presents difficulties for rural educators.
4. Attitudes are positively impacted by teacher training programs.
5. Practical experience boosts enthusiasm for science education.
6. Teachers in metropolitan areas are more confident in their abilities.

7. Teachers in rural areas are driven but need assistance.
8. The engagement of rural instructors is increased by collaborative teaching programs.
9. Teaching efficacy and attitude are enhanced by digital instruments.
10. An enthusiasm for teaching science is fostered via interactive pedagogy.
11. Perceptions of science are influenced by socio-cultural variables.
12. Programs for urban-rural interchange aid in closing attitudes.
13. Disparities in attitude can be lessened by organized interventions.
14. To maintain favorable attitudes, curriculum changes and policy support are required.

Conclusion

Effective teaching requires a positive attitude toward science. Access to infrastructure and resources improves motivation and engagement for urban educators. To close attitudinal gaps and enhance teaching outcomes, rural teachers need focused assistance in the form of professional development, practical experience, and resource allocation.¹ Positive attitudes toward scientific education can be fostered through cooperative initiatives, curricular enhancements, and legislative interventions, guaranteeing fair and efficient teacher preparation in both urban and rural settings.

A key element of high-quality instruction and the promotion of science in the country is the development and maintenance of positive attitudes toward science among student instructors. The results of this study unequivocally show that institutional and environmental elements have a significant impact on students' excitement, confidence, and pedagogical readiness when teaching science. Urban student teachers typically gain more self-assurance and drive when they have access to labs, digital tools, and organized teaching programs. These tools not only improve their teaching skills but also motivate them to use creative, student-centered teaching strategies that make science interesting and relevant.

In order to promote reciprocal learning and shared creativity, policy interventions should also incorporate mentorship programs and urban-rural teacher collaboration platforms. Teachers can contextualize scientific education within local realities and increase the relevance and impact of learning by promoting reflective teaching techniques and community interaction. In the end, fostering positive attitudes toward scientific education necessitates a comprehensive strategy that incorporates institutional support, material resources, and continual professional development. By doing this, educators in both urban and rural areas will be equipped to provide future generations with an excellent, fair, and motivating science education. **(Bandura, 1997)**

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