

Social Values of Hindu and Muslim Senior Secondary Female Students in Relation to their Locality, Socio-Economic Status and Stream

Abstract

In this study, social values of female students studying in senior secondary schools of Kumaun region were studied. Social values were studied with respect to the religion, locality, socio-economic status and stream of study. In this study, 1000 Hindu and Muslim senior secondary female students of Kumaun region were randomly taken as sample. Personal Value Questionnaire (PVQ) developed by G.P. Sherry and R.P. Verma in 1998 was used. Results show that female students studying in senior secondary schools of Kumaun region belonging to Hindu and Muslim religions and belonging to rural and urban areas are having similar kind of social values, while there is significant difference between science and arts female students, as well as female students of low and high SES on social values.

Keywords: Religious Values, Religion, Locality, Stream, Socio Economic Status, Female Students

Introduction

The process of education of man begins when he is in the womb of his mother. At that time, he has a kind of environment and he has to adapt himself to another than environment as soon as he is born. The outside environment is very much extensive than the womb of the mother and as such it needs more adaptation after birth. Value means anything fulfils the needs, satisfies the urges and help in realizing the aspiration has a value. Values are principles, which guide human desire, feelings and actions. It has been realized since long that man and values are inseparable. Cultivation of ethical and social values is the essence of all religions and faiths from the ancient times. Since individual is comprised of physical, intellectual, emotional and spiritual dimensions, values are essential for wholesome development of an individual. These are the blueprints on which the actions, reactions, emotions, judgments and interactions of an individual depend. Values are the guiding principles of life which are conducive to all round development. They give direction and firmness to life and bring joy, satisfaction and peace to life. Values are like the rails that keep a train on the right track and help it to move smoothly, quickly and with direction. They bring quality to life. A person without values is unrecognized by other members. Values are as old as human civilization. Khanna, Neeta (1993) studied the various types of values of the students of teacher training and general streams institutions. The findings of their study revealed that significant difference was observed between the students of both institutions with respect to truth and love values and the students of teacher training institutions were found to have better truth and love values. Ghosh, N.G. (1997) studied the values among students in relation to the years of schooling. Zamen, G.S. (1997) studied the various types of values in relation to locality and religion of students. Kauts and Kaur (2010) studied the value preferences of adolescents. The results of the study revealed that common preferred values of male and female adolescents were world at peace, freedom, true friendship, wisdom, national security, equality, salvation, courageous, honesty, self-control, forgiving and cheerful. No research study was found on social values of the senior secondary female students in relation to their religion in Kumaun region of Uttarakhand. Hence, the researchers decided to conduct research on social values of Hindu and Muslim female students of Kumaun Region.

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Objectives of the Study

1. To study the nature of Social Values among female students of senior secondary schools in Kumaun Region.
2. To study the nature of Socio-economic status of female students of senior secondary schools in Kumaun Region.
3. To study the significance of difference between Social Values of Hindu and Muslim female students.
4. To study the significance of difference between Social Values of Rural and Urban female students.
5. To study the significance of difference between Social Values of female students belonging to High and Low Socio-Economic status.
6. To study the significance of difference between Social Values of female students of Science and Arts streams.

Research Methodology**Method**

In the present study, Survey method of research under descriptive nature was used. All the necessary steps that are recommended to be essential for the Survey Method of research were followed.

Population

For the present study, population has been defined as the female Students studying in Senior Secondary Schools (both rural and urban areas) situated in Kumaun region of Uttarakhand.

Sample

For the present study, 1000 female students (both from Hindu and Muslim religion) of class XI studying in Senior Secondary Schools of Kumaun region were randomly taken as sample.

Tool Used

For the present study, Personal Value Questionnaire developed by G.P. Sherry and R. P. Verma. and Kuppaswamy's Socio- Economic Status Scale (1976) revised by Hema Thakkar and C.M.S. Rawat in 2015 were used.

Results

To study the nature of social values in relation to other demographic variables, Mean, S.D. were calculated. All the mean values of social values for female students were calculated in relation to their religion (Hindu and Muslim), locality (rural and urban), their socio-economic status (high and low) and their streams of study (science and arts). After having the mean values for each subcategories of female students, t- values were calculated to observe the significance of difference between sub categories of female students on social values. The results are shown in Table-1, 2, 3 & 4.

Table-1**t-matrix for difference between Hindu and Muslim female students on social values**

Group	N	Sum	Sum of Squares	Mean	S.D.	t
Hindu	743	8435	104797	11.353	3.490	0.666
Muslim	257	2875	34921	11.187	3.283	

Table-2**t-matrix for difference between rural and urban female students on social values**

Group	N	Sum	Sum of Squares	Mean	S.D.	T
Rural	500	5617	69367	11.234	3.543	0.698
Urban	500	5693	70351	11.386	3.329	

Table-3**t-matrix for difference between female students of Low and High SES on social values**

Group	N	Sum	Sum of Squares	Mean	S.D.	t
Low SES	586	6468	77336	11.038	3.188	2.991**
High SES	414	4842	62382	11.696	3.732	

**0.01 Level of signification

Table-4**t-matrix for difference between science and arts female students on social values**

Group	N	Sum	Sum of Squares	Mean	S.D.	T
Science	478	5239	61511	10.960	2.928	3.089**
Arts	522	6071	78207	11.630	3.819	

**0.01 Level of signification

From Table- 1, 2, 3 & 4, it is depicted that the t- value between the social values of Hindu and Muslim female students, and between the rural and urban female students were found to be 0.666 and 0.698 which were not significant at 0.05 level. It means Hindu and Muslim students are not differed

significantly on social values. Similarly, female students belonging to rural and urban areas are not differed significantly on social values. The t- value between the social values of female students belonging to low and high SES was found to be 2.991 which was significant at **0.01 level of significance. It

means that female students belonging to low and high SES are significantly differed on social values. Similarly, the t- value between the social values of science and arts female students was found to be 3.089 which was significant at **0.01 level of significance. It means female students of science and arts stream are significantly differed on social values.

Conclusion

The results show that Hindu and Muslim female senior secondary students were not significantly differed on social values. Similarly, female students of rural and urban areas were also not differed on social values. While, the female senior secondary students belonging to high socio-economic status and low socio-economic status were differed significantly on social values. It was also observed that female students of science and arts stream were significantly differed on social values. It may therefore be concluded that the female students studying in senior secondary schools of Kumaun region belonging to Hindu and Muslim religions , and belonging to rural and urban areas are having similar kind of social values, while female students of science and arts stream, and belonging to low and high SES are not having similar social values.

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