



ATTITUDE OF FEMALE STUDENTS TOWARDS WOMEN EDUCATION AT POST GRADUATE LEVEL

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Abstract:

The main aim of this article is to analysis of attitude of female students towards women education at post graduate level. Stratified random sampling was adopted to select 300 female students of post graduate colleges in Kalaburagi district. Investigator prepared the tool for data collection. This tool contains total 55 Items. The results confirm that there is no significant difference between rural and urban girls rural and urban girls in their attitude towards women education, There is no significant difference between Kannada and English Medium girls in their attitude towards women education is accepted and There is no significant difference between Arts and Science group Girls in their attitude towards women education.

Key Words: Attitude, Female students, Women education at post graduate level

1. Introduction:

It is very true that the definite development of country is not based on the measurements through the technology and scientific advancements. It should also be based on the quality of life of people. Unless the weakest section of the society is not developed, the capability of the country to evaluate the progress will become very low. The gender discrimination produces weakest section of the society. In a country where women are worshipped as deities having supreme powers, there does not seem to have been a perceptible change in the status of women even after independence. A woman is dominated by male in the society. This is very true for women in the rural areas, who are illiterate and ignorant of their rights under the law. But in the urban areas, with education the

situation is somewhat better. Half of the population of our country consists with women certainly. Having these in mind many uplift to be done in this century.

The right attitude towards women education doesn't mean that the attitude of female students towards education. It has the dimensions like health, family, education, employment and Society etc. This type of Education provides the women with knowledge, skills and attitudes required to succeed in their personal, social and economic roles and there by accelerates the process of nation development. The students of all level should have the knowledge of women education is most vital in order to produce girl children with high potentiality.

Indian women – category There are some categories but the immediate attention on expanding the educational opportunities of women particularly for those belonging to the two categories are a) Those below the poverty line. b) Those who struggle for retaining the middle class status and Economic Security.

Gender Discrimination Girl children are a valuable asset of a nation. They are one the units of family and their welfare strengthens social and economic development. In our country, today the girl child has to accept an inferior status in the socio economic, religious set up and enjoys freedom only fewer of the childhood years than boys. She is neglected and systematically discriminated against all right from her birth. She is often subjected to physical assault also. The practice of child marriage is other problem. Early marriage denies an opportunity for education, development and increases the risk of disabilities, maternal deaths, and gynecological problems. The 'gender discrimination' is the problem which affects males as well.

2. Need for the study

The study is mainly focused on the attitude of female students of Colleges of education, since the female trainee teachers should be learnt this education for the betterments of their future female students. The Problems such as Often quarreling in home, Drug addiction of family members, Ego, Torture, Health diseases, Education – discrimination, Wage – discrimination in working place, Male domination in society, Puberty, Marriage, etc., produced different attitude among them towards women education. The urgency of the need is thus linked with the desire for justice and with respect for the individual – which make the idea of the inferiority of women intolerable. Women is as much human being as man; she is equally entitled to develop her abilities, all her ability, to choose the sort of life she wishes to lead and carry on all the activities and assume all the responsibilities that go to make up human dignity.

3. Objectives of the study

1. To study the attitude of post graduate female students towards women education.
2. To investigate the difference in the attitude of female students towards women education on the basis of locality, medium, subject, type of residence, qualification, nature of college.

4. Hypotheses

Ho1: There is no significant difference between rural and urban girls in their attitude towards women education.

Ho2: There is no significant difference between Kannada and English Medium girls in their attitude towards women education.

Ho3: There is no significant difference between Arts group and Science group girls in their attitude towards women education.

Ho4: There is no significant difference between Girls from hostel and Girls from home in their attitude towards women education.

Ho5: There is no significant difference between Government and Aided College girls in their attitude towards women education.

Ho6: There is no significant difference between Government and self finance College girls in their attitude towards women education.

Ho7: There is no significant difference between Aided and self finance College girls in their attitude towards women education.

Ho8: There is no significant difference between Undergraduate and Post graduate girls in their attitude towards women education.

5. Delimitation of the study

Due to time factor, the investigators restricted the field of research study in Kalaburagi district only and the investigators nurtured their focus to study the attitude of female students only. Beside these two limits they took immense care to prepare the tool, select the sample and conduct the study.

6. Design of the study:

6.1. Sample and Sampling Method:

Stratified random sampling was adopted to select 300 female students of post graduate colleges in Kalaburagi district.

Table 1: The distribution of samples with respect to variables

Sl. No	Variables		Size of the sample	
1	Locality	Rural	135	Unpaired
		Urban	165	
2	Medium	Kannada	155	Unpaired
		English	145	
3	Group	Arts	140	Unpaired
		Science	160	
4	Type of Residence	Hostel	146	Unpaired
		Home	154	
5	Nature of college	Government	100	Paired
		Aided	100	
		Self-finance	100	
6	Qualification	Under graduate	180	Unpaired
		Post graduate	120	

6.2. Research Tool:

Investigator prepared the tool for data collection. This tool contains total 55 Items. The details of the same shown as in the table-1

Table 1: The distribution of items in different areas for the pilot study

Sl. No	Area of Items	No. of. Items
1	Attitude on Health	10
2	Attitude on Family	10
3	Attitude on Education	15
4	Attitude on Employment	10
5	Attitude on Society	10
	TOTAL	55

For ease of handling and the fewer disadvantages they selected the “Likert Scale” for the investigation. No standardized tool was available and constructed a tool consisted of five different dimensions. Pre try out and post try out were employed for finalization of the tool. The suggestions and views of experts also received and relevant modification was made. Pilot study was done. Finally fifty five items were selected with the reliability value 0.62.

7. Data analysis:

- Ho1: There is no significant difference between rural and urban girls in their attitude towards women education.**

Table 2: The mean, SD., t-value of gender wise attitudinal score female students

Variable	Sample	Mean	SD	t-value	Deg. of freedom	p-value
Rural Girls	135	208.94	17.29	5.236	283.36	0.812
Urban Girls	165	208.47	16.85			

From the above table it is much cleared that, there is a significant difference between rural and urban girls in their attitude towards women education. Hence the null hypothesis ‘There is no significant difference between rural and urban girls rural and urban girls in their attitude towards women education’ is rejected. It is also revealed that, rural girls have higher attitude than the urban girls.

- Ho2: There is no significant difference between Kannada and English Medium girls in their attitude towards women education.**

Table 3: The mean, SD., t-value of medium wise attitudinal score female students

Variable	Sample	Mean	SD	t-value	Deg. of freedom	p-value
Kannada medium Girls	145	209.00	16.15	0.315	297.67	0.752
English medium Girls	155	208.38	17.85			

From the above table it is much cleared that, there is a significant difference between Kannada and English Medium girls in their attitude towards women education. Hence the null hypothesis 'There is no significant difference between Kannada and English Medium girls in their attitude towards women education' is accepted. It is also revealed that, Kannada medium girls have higher attitude than the English medium girls.

3. **Ho3: There is no significant difference between Arts group and Science group girls in their attitude towards women education.**

Table 4: The mean, SD., t-value of subject wise attitudinal score female students

Variable	Sample	Mean	SD	t-value	Deg. of freedom	p-value
Arts group Girls	140	209.77	17.71	3.930	286.52	0.353
Science group Girls	160	207.92	16.57			

From the above table it is much cleared that, there is a significant difference between Arts and Science group Girls in their attitude towards women education. Hence the null hypothesis 'There is no significant difference between Arts and Science group Girls in their attitude towards women education' is rejected. It is also revealed that, rural girls have higher attitude than the urban girls.

4. **Ho4: There is no significant difference between Girls from hostel and Girls from home in their attitude towards women education.**

Table-5: The mean, SD., t-value of residence wise attitudinal score female students

Variable	Sample	Mean	SD	t-value	Deg. of freedom	p-value
Hostel Girls	146	208.86	17.08	3.20	297.07	0.911
Days scholar Girls(Home)	154	208.64	17.04			

From the above table it is much cleared that, there is a significant difference between hostel and Girls from home in their attitude towards women education. Hence the null hypothesis 'There is no significant difference between hostel and Girls from home in their attitude towards women education' is rejected. It is also revealed that, hostel girls have higher attitude than the girls from home.

5. **Ho5: There is no significant difference between Government and Aided College girls in their attitude towards women education.**

Table-6: The mean, SD., t-value of school type wise attitudinal score female students

Variable	Sample	Mean	SD	t-value	Deg. of freedom	p-value
Government college Girls	100	210.81	16.55	2.115	198	0.035
Aided college Girls	100	206.04	15.32			

From the above table it is much cleared that, there is a significant difference between Government and Aided college Girls in their attitude towards women education. Hence the null hypothesis 'There is no significant difference between Government and Aided college Girls in their attitude towards women education' is rejected. It is also revealed that, Government College Girls have higher attitude than the Aided college Girls.

6. **Ho6: There is no significant difference between Government and self-finance College girls in their attitude towards women education.**

Table-6: The mean, SD., t-value of school type wise attitudinal score female students

Variable	Sample	Mean	SD	t-value	Deg. of freedom	p-value
Aided college Girls	100	206.04	15.32	4.297	198	0.195
Self-finance college Girls	100	209.19	18.83			

From the above table it is much cleared that, there is a significant difference between Aided and Self-finance college Girls in their attitude towards women education. Hence the null hypothesis 'There is no significant difference between Aided and Self-finance college Girls in their attitude towards women education' is rejected. It is also revealed that, Self-finance college Girls have higher attitude than the Aided college Girls.

7. **Ho7: There is no significant difference between Undergraduate and Post graduate girls in their attitude towards women education.**

Table-8: The mean, SD., t-value of Qualification wise attitudinal score female students

Variable	Sample	Mean	SD	t-value	Deg. of freedom	p-value
Under graduate	180	207.90	17.08	1.070	259.90	0.285
Post graduate	120	210.02	16.62			

From the above table it is much cleared that, there is a significant difference between Under graduate and Post graduate Girls in their attitude towards women education. Hence the null hypothesis 'There is no significant difference between Under graduate and Post graduate Girls in their attitude towards women education' is rejected. It is also revealed that, Post graduate Girls have higher attitude than the Under graduate Girls.

8. Findings:

1. 'There is no significant difference between Kannada and English Medium girls in their attitude towards women education' is accepted. It is also revealed that, Kannada medium girls have higher attitude than the English medium girls
2. 'There is no significant difference between Arts and Science group Girls in their attitude towards women education' is rejected. It is also revealed that, rural girls have higher attitude than the urban girls

3. 'There is no significant difference between hostel and Girls from home in their attitude towards women education' is rejected. It is also revealed that, hostel girls have higher attitude than the girls from home
4. 'There is no significant difference between Government and Aided college Girls in their attitude towards women education' is rejected. It is also revealed that, Government college Girls have higher attitude than the Aided college Girls
5. 'There is no significant difference between Aided and Self-finance college Girls in their attitude towards women education' is rejected. It is also revealed that, Self-finance college Girls have higher attitude than the Aided college Girls
6. 'There is no significant difference between Under graduate and Post graduate Girls in their attitude towards women education' is rejected. It is also revealed that, Post graduate Girls have higher attitude than the Under graduate Girls

9. Conclusion :

The study aims to investigate the attitude of female students towards women's education in Kalaburagi district. The attitude of these students towards women's education is satisfactory. The students in government and aided colleges differ from in their attitude towards women's education. Finally the study revealed that there is no significant difference between them in the attitude towards women's education with respect locality, medium of instruction, educational qualification, nature of college, subjects and type of residence.

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