

PROBLEMS OF GIRLS EDUCATION AT THE SECONDARY STAGE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DARRANG DISTRICT OF ASSAM: A STUDY

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INTRODUCTION: Education is one of the major 'life process' of an individual. It encompasses the entire life of an individual and society. Secondary education has a vital role to play in programme of education of the community. It prepares pupil for the universities and other institution of higher education. Besides, it is the stage which in all countries marks the completion of education for the vast majority. Even the majority which goes for higher education cannot take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the universities unless they have received their grounding in a system of sound secondary education.

There can be two opinions regarding the importance of women education than that of men because:

- (i) There cannot be educated people without educated women.
- (ii) Girls would be mothers and makers of the future generation of a country.

God has entrusted with them the raw materials with which she can would the character of nation. Women have a dynamic role to play in the reconstruction of our society. The role of women has to play in the house is that of a daughter, a wife and a mother. To know her position she will have to study for the role as the societies of tomorrow are their handwork. No society can improve unless the women are educated. According to Mahatma Gandhi, "Education a boy and you educate an individual, education a girl and you educate whole family".

Women must face to the outside world and shoulder the responsibility on the same level as that of men. She must shoulder the dual responsibilities of home and office. She must become an able mother also.

In modern world the role of women goes much beyond the home and bringing up the children. A century ago, Girls education was a neglected, but now it is no longer a question of indifference women undoubtedly should be more educated in new India. Fundamentally they should be properly trained for two types of education.

SECONDARY EDUCATION:

Secondary education is that kind of education which is given after primary education and before university education, i.e. it includes all the classes after the primary school and before the university. Secondary education infect is that stage of education which helps

children to become full members of a complex modern society. It develops to the higher potential his ability, attitudes and interests. It enables the individual to enter life as a knowledgeable, active minded and sociable individual.

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Secondary education is really the nation building education and the maintains of good quality therein is of tremendous importance. As primary teacher come from secondary schools, good standards in secondary education help ultimately to improve primary education, the university students too are drawn from secondary schools. Thus, standard of higher education also depends considerably upon secondary education chain of education, because it is through this that backward and forward are established. Therefore, secondary education has to be so well structured that students can be sufficiently equipped both in knowledge and skills to join any part of economic life.

PROBLEMS OF GIRLS EDUCATION: The problems of women's education or girl's education in India is one of which attends our attention immediately. In our country due to conservative traditionalism, women's status has through age, been considered to be lower than that of men. During the Vedic period, the Aryans have sneaked the fate of women culturally and socially by denying the right to study Vedas and thus half of the population was deprived of one of the most fundamental human rights.

The main problems of Girls education are-

1. Development of immorality.
2. Suitable curriculum for the education of girls.
3. Lack of social consciousness among women.
4. Security of lady teachers.
5. Lack of proper physical facilities.
6. Unwillingness of lady teacher to serve in rural areas.
7. Financial difficulties.
8. Problem of transport.
9. Problems of wastage and stagnation.
10. Problem of co-education.

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

The secondary education has a significant role in the entire field of education. Girl's education is one of the most significant components of human resource development with great potential for contributing to national economy and for improving the quality of life of a human being. But the progress of girl's education is not happening in a proper way in our society. So, the importance of education for women is very essential. Because women have to play a great role in our society in the form of a daughter, a wife and a mother. The present study will try to find out the actual problems of the girl students and will suggest measures to solve the problems. For making a perfect and educated mother in future, the present girls must be educated properly.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

On the basis of the need and significance of the study the investigator has intended to take up a study with the following title-

“Problems of Girls Education at secondary stage with special reference to Darrang District of Assam-A Study”.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1.To identify the problems faced by the girl students in Darrang District's schools under three heads-

- i) Family problems
- ii) Social problems
- iii) Adjustment problems in the school.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The study will be limited within the secondary stage girl students in Darrang District only.

DELMITATION OF THE STUDY:

The present study will be confined only to secondary girl students in Darrang District, Assam.

OPERATIONNAL DEFINITIONS OF TERMS:

1. Girls Education: Girls education is a catch-all terms a complex set of issues and debates surrounding education (primary education, secondary education, and tertiary education and health education in particular) for girls and women. It includes areas of gender equality and access to education and to the alleviation of poverty.

2. Secondary Education: Secondary education is that kind of education which is given after primary education and before university education, i.e. it includes all the classes after the primary school and before the university.

3. Problems of Girls Education: To identify the problems faced by the girl students in Darrang District's schools under three heads-

i) Family problems

ii) Social problems

iii) Adjustment problems in the school.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE:

A review of previous research done in the field of “problems of girl’s education at the secondary stage” is presented in this part. Research takes advantage of the knowledge which has accumulated in the part as a result of constant human endeavor. A careful review of the research journals, books, dissertations, these and other sources of information up-to-date on the work which other have done and to state the objectives, clearly and consciously.

1. Upadhaya (1983) identified the cause of educational remedial measures that would enable a large number of girls in the age group of 6-13 of participate in educational programmers. The study revealed that the income of the family had a great affection enrolment and the dropout situation of girls. Poor parent found them unable to bear the expense of school uniform, textbooks etc. Girls from large family had to help their mothers. The parent’s attitude towards girl’s education was negative.

2. Sharma (1981) investigated the factors related to academic high achievement and urban achievement of rural girls coming from the secondary schools in Hariyana. An attempt was also made to specific contributions of variables towards high achievement and under achievement. From his study it was found that poor academic motivation, linguistic ability, planning of study of work, adjustment and emotional security contributed to under achievers, the under achievement were significantly poor in their performance on all these variables.

METHODOLOGY:

Descriptive survey method has been applied for the study.

POPULATION:

The population for the present study comprised of all the secondary stage girls students in the Darrang District, Assam.

SAMPLE:

As per the needs and objectives of the study, out of 50 high schools the investigator will take 50% of schools and sample will be selected randomly.

TOOLS:

- 1) Questionnaire
- 2) Interview.

DATA COLLECTION:

Data will be collected by the investigator herself by using different tools from the sample mentioned above to carry out the study.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

The analysis of the collected data, gathered through questionnaires and attitude scale will be carried out by percentage, classifications and table by applying the formulas to meet the demand of the objectives.

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