Religious Values in Relation to Religion, Locality, Socio-Economic Status and Stream of Senior Secondary Female Students of Kumaun Region

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Abstract

In the present study, the researchers studied religious values of female students studying in senior secondary schools of Kumaun region of Uttarakhand in relation to their religion, locality, socio-economic status and stream of study. For the present study 1000 female students were taken randomly. Personal Value Questionnaire developed by Dr. G. P. Sherry and Dr R. P. Verma was used. For data analysis, Mean, S.D., and analysis of variance were used. Results show that Hindu and Muslim students are not differed significantly on religious values. Rural and urban female students are significantly differed on religious values. Female students belonging to high socio-economic status and low socio-economic status are not differed significantly on religious values. Female students of science and arts stream are significantly differed on religious values.

Keywords: Social Values, Locality, Stream, Socio Economic Status

Introduction

Indian society has been a very good example of high traditions and conventions reflect with all types of values. 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. The erosion of values is indeed universal. The future of children lives in the kind of education provided to them. India is known throughout the world for its rich culture, its values, but these are disappearing from roots. Thus, to maintain the identity of India it's necessary to inculcate values among children. Padmanaban, T. A. (1992) found that high school students were found to have high social values and very low political values. Significant difference between male and female students on values was observed. It was also observed that caste and religion of the students were found to have positive relationship with values. Pradhan (1992) studied various types of values of rural and urban students of government and private schools. The findings of the study revealed that students of rural and urban schools were not found to have significant difference on religious, democratic, aesthetic, hedonistic and power values. Besides these, various research studies have been done related with values of different group of respondents such as (Ghosh, N.G. 1997; Zamen, G.S. 1997; Islam, Sirajul, 2002; Patel, J.B., 2004). Jain, S. (2003) attempted to study the values among young and old managers. The results of the study revealed that young managers were found to have better aesthetic, economics and hedonistic values whereas old managers were found to have better religious, social and power values.. No research study was found on religious values of senior secondary school female students in relation to their religion in Kumaun region of Uttarakahand. Hence, the researchers conducted an empirical research to study religious values of Hindu and Muslim female students of Kumaun Region.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the nature of Religious Values among female students of senior secondary schools in Kumaun Region.
2. To study the nature of Socio-economic status of female students of aided senior secondary schools in Kumaun Region.
3. To study the significance of difference between Religious Values of Hindu and Muslim female students.

4. To study the significance of difference between Religious Values of Rural and Urban female students.
5. To study the significance of difference between Religious Values of female students belonging to High and Low Socio-Economic status.
6. To study the significance of difference between Religious Values of female students of Science and Arts streams.

Research Methodology

Method

In the present study, Survey method of research 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 is defined as the female Students studying in Senior Secondary Schools (both rural and urban) situated in Kumaun region of Uttarakhand.

Sample

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

Tool Used

For the present study, Personal Value Questionnaire developed by G.P. Sherry and R. P. Verma (1998) and Kuppuswamy'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 religious values in relation to other demographic variables, Mean, S.D. were calculated. All the mean values of religious 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 subcategories of female students on religious values. The results are shown in Table-1, 2, 3 & 4.

Table-1

t-matrix for difference between Hindu and Muslin female students on religious values

Group	N	Sum	Sum of Squares	Mean	S.D.	t
Hindu	743	7481	83385	10.069	3.296	
Muslim	257	2561	28545	9.965	3.437	0.429

Table-2

t-matrix for difference between rural and urban female students on religious values

Group	N	Sum	Sum of Squares	Mean	S.D.	t
Rural	500	5312	62750	10.624	3.558	
Urban	500	4730	49180	9.460	2.981	5.602**

** 0.01Level of signification

Table-3

t-matrix for difference between female students of Low and High SES on religious values

Group	N	Sum	Sum of Squares	Mean	S.D.	t
Low SES	586	5962	66918	10.174	3.271	
High SES	414	4080	45012	9.855	3.410	1.491

Table-4

t-matrix for difference between science and arts female students on religious values

Group	N	Sum	Sum of Squares	Mean	S.D.	t
Science	478	4450	45690	9.310	2.989	
Arts	522	5592	66240	10.713	3.487	6.794**

** 0.01Level of signification

From Table- 1, 2, 3 & 4 it is depicted that the t- value between the religious values of Hindu and Muslim female students, and between the female students of low and high SES were found to be was 0.429 and 1.491 which were not significant at 0.05 level. It means Hindu and Muslim students are not differed significantly on religious values. Similarly, female students belonging to high socio-economic status and low socio-economic status are not differed significantly on religious values. The t- value between the religious values of rural and urban female students was found to be 5.602 which was significant at 0.01 level of significance. It means that rural and urban female students are significantly differed on religious values. Similarly, the t- value between the religious values of science and arts female students was found to be 6.794 which was significant at **0.01 level of significance. It means female students of science and arts stream are significantly differed on religious values.

Conclusion

The results show that Hindu and Muslim students are not differed significantly on religious values. Similarly, female students belonging to high socio-economic status and low socio-economic status are also not differed significantly on religious values.

Remarking An Analisation

While, rural and urban female students were found to be significantly differed on religious values. It was also observed that Female students of science and arts stream are significantly differed on religious values. The knowledge of relationship between values with respect to the psychological and personal variables would enhance the development of the nation as required. The knowledge of this relationship will certainly enhance values amongst the senior secondary school students. It will work as a guide to the teachers, parents, schools and society striving for the enhancement of values. Further this knowledge would lead to the better performance of the learner and his development and thus the development of society, state and Nation.

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