

Original Research Article

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Situational Effect about Rural Girls in Faizabad District

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ABSTRACT

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The study was conducted in Milkipur and Masodha block of Faizabad district by conducting personal interview with 160 respondents those were selected through proportionate random sampling technique on the criteria of high school, intermediate and graduation. The study depicted that the highest number of respondents (36% Milkipur, 43% Masodha) was found in age category of 15 to 19 years belonged to nuclear families (68%, 72%) and having 5-7 members in their families (47%, 55%) Except all respondents were unmarried and general caste respondents were more in comparison to other categories of caste. The economic motivation and value orientations were observed of medium levels. The contact of respondents with class teacher among formal sources, family members among informal sources and news bulletins, television was observed important aware mass media. The agriculture was observed as main occupation of majority of the respondents families (55%, 37%) and having annual income of Rs. 75,000 to 1, 50,001(33%, 63%) An overwhelming majority of the respondents were found using book as their main source of communication. The father was decide all matter of family and family environment were observed of medium categories.

Introduction

Family is a basic social unit consisting of parents and their children, considered as a group, whether dwelling together or not. When explaining academic achievement problems, people tend to focus on the two primary socialization agents of children: the home and the school. While the home and school environments are often directly linked to school performance, they also help shaped personality variables that are also directly linked to school performance. In particular, Researchers have investigated personality issues such as self-esteem, self-confidence, and handling evaluative anxiety as important issues that relate both to family and school

environment as well as to academic achievement. Parenting styles and family environment factors are related to failure-avoidant strategies (Eccles *et al.*, 1996). Authoritative parenting results in success-

Seeking where as authoritarian parenting leads to failure-avoidance (Leung & Kwan, 1998). In Addition, mixed family messages about achievement (Thompson, 2001), family over control and conflict (Bussotti, 1990), family achievement orientation (King & Cooley, 1995), and lack of family cohesion (Hein & Lewko, 1994) have all been related to failure avoidant tendencies. Parenting style

and family environment may also contribute to the development of personality characteristics such as uncertainty about self, low self-esteem, and evaluation anxiety that lead to the development of failure-avoidant tendencies (Thompson, 1999). In particular, authoritarian parenting styles and a family environment of conflict, over control, and lack of cohesion have been shown to result in low self-esteem and self-confidence in children as well as in a lack of ability to successfully handle anxiety and stress (e.g., Buri, 1988; Hoelter & Harper, 1987; Killeen, 1993). Keeping in view the above facts into consideration this study was undertaken on the following specific objectives; To study the socio- economic profile of rural girls students. To study the Situational effect about rural girls students.

Materials and Methods

Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh will be selected purposively for convenience of investigator and the N.D. University of Agriculture & Technology Kumarganj falls in this district. There are (11) blocks in Faizabad district of which (06) blocks are considered as forward blocks, while (05) blocks are medium blocks. One block from each category will be selected randomly for the purpose of further investigation, thus makes a total of 02 blocks. A list of all the villages in each block will be procured from block headquarter and arranged according to total population. Four villages from each block which are having highest population will be selected , thus makes a total of 08 villages. At this stage, the list of girls who are studying in High school, Intermediate and Graduation will be prepared separately for each selected village. Thereafter, a total of 160 girls as respondents would be selected though proportionate random sampling technique keeping in view the categories of education (High school, Intermediate and Graduation).

Results and Discussion

Socio- economic profile of rural girl students

Age: It is obvious from the Table I-A. that maximum number of the respondents (36%, 43%) was observed in the category of up to 14 years of age followed by 15 to 19 years (36%, 43%) and 20 to above (30%, 18%) respectively. So, it focuses that the rural girl students of 15 to 19 years of age category were observed to be more.

Education: the Table I-B. reveals that all students/respondents were found in the Intermediate 33% (Milkipur) 35% (Masodha), Graduation 33% (Milkipur) 25% Masodha) and High school in 32% (Milkipur) and 40% (Masodha), girl students respectively.

Caste: the Table I-C. Indicates the little less than half of the respondents (46% & 40%) belonged to general categories of caste while the backward caste and scheduled caste were 21% in Milkipur 26% Masodha and 32%, 33% respectively. Thus, it can be concluded that general caste had dominancy so for as rural girls study is concerned.

Economic motivation: It is apparent from Table I-D. That a maximum number of respondents (76% Milkipur and 53% Masodha) was found having medium level of economic motivation, while (11% Milkipur and 36% Masodha) and (12% Milkipur and 22% Masodha) respondents were such who had high and low levels of economic motivation, respectively.

Motivational sources: It is evident from the Table I-E. (Milkipur) that the maximum 36% respondents was motivate by father, followed by Newspaper, mother, self, friend, 22%, 10%, 08% and 05% respectively were found to be important motivational sources among all.

Value orientations: It is apparent from the Table I-F. That 43.75 per cent and 75 per cent of the respondents were found having medium level of value orientations followed by (21%, 13%) and 35%, 11%) who had high and low levels respectively.

Extent of contact with information sources: The data furnished in the Table I-G. Pertain to extent of contact of respondents with different information sources as used by them for receiving general information's. So far as contact with formal sources was concerned, class teachers Dean of College, teacher of mother university, school teachers, teachers of other university, primary teachers, placement bureau. As far as contact with informal sources was concerned, friends, seniors, family members, neighbor, relatives. Among the mass media sources, radio, local newspaper, T.V., news bulletins, magazines, nationals newspaper, feature film, employment newspaper. The formal and mass media information sources were also utilized by the respondents with considerable extent.

Family type: The Table I-H. Indicates that 68 per cent (Milkipur) 72 per cent (Masodha) respondents were residing in nuclear family system while remaining 31 per cent (Milkipur) 27 per cent (Masodha) respondents were observed in joint family system.

Family size: It is evident from the Table I-I. That 47.50 per cent (Milkipur) and 55 per cent (Masodha) respondent's families were observed such who had 5 to 7 members. The 32.50 per cent in Milkipur and 28.75 per cent Masodha families were having below to 4 members, 8 and above members were 20 per cent (Milkipur) and 16.25 per cent (Masodha) only.

Housing pattern: It is evident from the Table I-J. That 53.75 per cent (Milkipur) and 42.50 per cent (Masodha) respondents were observed such who had mixed type house.

The 45.00 per cent in Milkipur and 57.50 per cent Masodha families were having pucca and hut type house were 01 per cent (Milkipur) only.

Family occupation: The Table I-K. Reveals the main and subsidiary family occupations of the respondents. In case of main occupation the highest no. of respondents (55%) reported agriculture as their main family occupation followed by service (18.75%), business (17.50%), and dairying (3%) respectively. Similarly in case of subsidiary occupation, maximum no. of respondents (25%) reported agriculture as their main subsidiary occupation followed by dairying (6.25%), business (5%) in descending orders. Hence, the agriculture was seen as important main occupation and the business as subsidiary.

Annual income of family: It is obvious from Table I-L. that a maximum number of the respondents (33.75%) in Milkipur block and 63.75% respondents in Masodha block was from those families whose annual income were found in the category of Rs. 75,000 to 1,50,000 and 1,80,001 to 2,70,000 followed by other categories viz., 17 per cent (Rs. 1,50,001 to 2,25,000), 7 per cent (above Rs. 3,00,001 b1) and 5 per cent (3,60,001 and above b2) respectively..

Communication media possession: The Table I-M. Shows that a majority of respondents in Milkipur block (97%) at personal level was observed possessing book with them and at family level (90%) was observed possessing news paper and 91 per cent respondents as cellular phone, 85 per cent television and 81 per cent news paper. At family level (Masodha) the person who had other communication media with them were in descending order as newspaper (93%), cellular phone (96%), telephone (43%), radio (72%), computer (76%), book 100%), journal (30%), magazine (75%), and periodicals (18%) respectively. Hence, it may be

concluded that the respondents as well as their families have a good no. of communication media possession.

Land holding: The Table I-N. indicate that more than half of the respondent (46% and 45%) were found in the large and medium category followed by small and marginal farmers (22%, 10%) and land less (7%). Land fewer farmers in Masodha block (23%), Medium farmers (13%) (2-3 hect) small farmers (12%) (1-2 hect) and Masodha block was marginal farmers (4%) (Below- 1, hect.) Respectively.

Decision pattern of family: Table I-O. Indicates that the majority of respondents in decision pattern of family father (56.75%), mother (41.25%), and brother (01.75%) in family affairs respectively.

Agricultural matters in father (74.25%), mother (24.25%), and brother (1.29%) respectively. Occupation matters in services, business and agriculture category father (81.45%), mother (15.00%) and brother (01.87%) respectively.

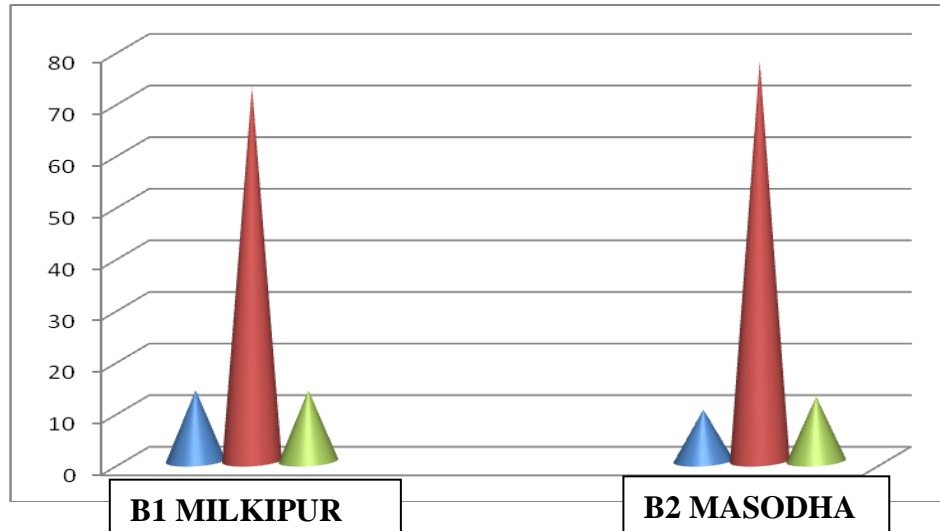
Socio- economic profile of rural girl's students

S.No.	Age categories	Respondents B1 (%)	Respondents B2 (%)
1.	Up to 14 years	33.75	37.50
2.	15 to 19 years	36.25	43.75
3.	20 to above	30.00	18.75
Education			
1.	High school	32.5	40.00
2.	Intermediate	33.75	35.00
3.	Graduation	33.75	25.00
Caste			
1.	General caste	46.25	40.00
2.	Backward caste	21.25	26.25
3.	Scheduled caste	32.50	33.75
Economic motivation			
1.	Low (up to 17)	12.50	22.50
2.	Medium(18-23)	76.25	53.75
3.	High (24- above)	11.25	36.25
Motivational sources			
1.	Mother	10.00	12.50
2.	Father	36.25	31.25
3.	Teachers	03.75	08.75
4.	Brother	01.25	02.50
5.	T.V.	01.25	02.50
6.	Newspaper	22.50	18.75
7.	Friends	05.00	05.00
Value orientations			
1.	Low (up to 33)	35.00	11.25
2.	Medium (34-38)	43.75	75.00
3.	High (39 and above)	21.25	13.75

A.	Information sources	Mean score value (B1)		Mean score value(B2)	
	Formal sources				
1.	Class teachers	0.635		0.687	
2.	Dean of college	0.452		0.564	
3.	Placement bureau	0.310		0.450	
4.	Teachers of mother university	0.389		0.531	
5.	Teachers of other university	0.427		0.577	
6.	School teacher	0.468		0.618	
7.	Primary teacher	0.479		0.60	
	B. Informal sources				
1.	Friends	0.889		0.80	
2.	Seniors	0.814		0.766	
3.	Family members	0.902		0.902	
4.	Neighbors	0.704		0.743	
5.	Relatives	0.810		0.772	
	C. Mass media exposure				
1.	Radio	0.804		0.833	
2.	T.V.	0.877		0.875	
3.	Feature film	0.833		0.802	
4.	Poster	0.800		0.772	
5.	News bulletins	0.872		0.866	
6.	Magazines	0.847		0.866	
7.	Newspaper	0.885		0.916	
	Family type				
1.	Nuclear	68.75		72.50	
2.	Joint	31.25		27.50	
	Family size				
1.	Below 4 members	32.50		28.75	
2.	5 to 7 members	47.50		55.00	
3.	8 members and above	20.00		16.25	
	Housing pattern				
1.	Hut	01.25		00.00	
2.	Mixed	53.75		42.50	
3.	Pucca	45.00		57.50	
	Family occupation	M%	S %	M%	S %
1.	Agriculture labour	01.25	01.25	01.25	01.25
2.	Caste based occupation	01.25	01.25	01.25	01.25
3.	Service	18.75	00.00	25.00	01.25
4.	Agriculture	55.00	25.00	37.50	27.50
5.	Business	17.50	05.00	18.75	12.50
6.	Dairying	03.75	06.25	02.50	01.25
7.	Agro based enterprise	02.50	00.00	13.75	03.75
	Annual income of family				
1.	Below- 75000	26.25		03.75	

2.	75001-150000	33.75		15.00		
3.	150001- 225000	17.50		63.75		
4.	225001- 300000	15.00		12.50		
5.	300001- above	07.50		05.00		
	Communication media possession	F %	P %	F %	P %	
1	News paper	90.00	81.25	93.75	96.25	
2	Radio	87.50	40.00	76.25	72.25	
3	Television	48.75	85.00	92.50	97.25	
4	Computer	25.00	45.00	66.25	76.25	
5	Magazine	31.25	47.50	40.00	75.00	
6	Book	15.00	97.50	47.50	100.0	
7	Journal	00.00	23.75	10.00	30.00	
8	Telephone	25.00	15.00	43.75	36.25	
9	Cellular phone	87.50	91.25	96.25	97.50	
10	Periodicals	07.50	08.75	12.50	18.75	
	Land holding					
1.	Land less	07.50		23.75		
2.	Marginal (below 1 hect.)	10.00		05.00		
3.	Small (1-2 hect.)	13.75		12.50		
4.	Medium (2-3 hect.)	22.50		13.75		
5.	Large(3hect.- above)	46.25		45.00		
	Decision pattern of family	Father	Mother	Brother	Self	Sister
A.	Family affairs					
1.	Housing	75	80	05	00	00
2.	Fooding	68	89	03	00	00
3.	Health matters	94	66	00	00	00
4.	Education	120	37	03	00	00
5.	Entertainment	97	58	03	01	01
B.	Agricultural matters					
1.	Crop sowing	109	26	00	00	00
2.	Purchasing	100	34	00	01	00
3.	Ploughing	100	34	01	00	00
4.	Storage	92	37	06	00	00
C.	Occupational matters					
1.	Services	121	31	02	06	00
2.	Business	130	22	06	00	02
3.	Agriculture	140	19	01	00	00

Role of family environment about rural girl's students



Role of family environment about rural girl students

students in family environment.

Table. 2 indicates that the majority of respondents in Milkipur block (72%) and Masodha block (77%) had medium level of family environment followed by low (13% , 10%) and high (13% , 12%) respectively. The mean of scores for family environment was found to be 273.06 (Milkipur) 272.2 (Masodha).

It can be concluded the girl students, data depicted that there was no caste discrimination as far as admission in high school, intermediate and graduation. Majority of students were found more conscious for married life. Father was observed most important motivational sources. Most of guardians were medium category land holding, having agriculture as family occupation. The economic and value orientations were observed of medium level means that there was no discrimination in the observed data. Most of students in communication were found more conscious for book and father decide all matter of family. The medium level preferred most of

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