

A STUDY OF ASSESSING SOCIAL DISADVANTAGES OF HIGH SCHOOL & COLLEGE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Education is a fundamental human right. It is the key of sustainable development and peace and stability within and among countries, and thus an indispensable means for effective participation in the societies and economies of the twenty first century, which are affected by rapid globalization. Secondary education, is that kind of education which is given after primary education and before university education. Education has been grouped. Into primary, secondary and university stages in different countries, but the duration of secondary education may differ in the one country from that in other. At some places secondary classes begin from sixth class and go up to twelfth. Somewhere upper primary classes go up to eight class and secondary classes start from the ninth and go up to twelfth. The term social refers to a characteristic of living organisms as applied to populations of humans and other animals. It always refers to the interaction of organisms with other organisms and to their collective co-existence, irrespective of whether they are aware of it or not, and irrespective of whether the interaction is voluntary or involuntary. . It is very important for the progress of individual and society. It is that education through man is transformed into human, social, moral and spiritual being. Man learns sometimes everyday and every moment. His entire life is education. Hence, education is a continuous & dynamic process.

KEY WORDS: *Assessing Social Disadvantages, Organizational Climate, Students' Performance, Rural Schools, Urban Schools*

INTRODUCTION

Education is the ability to listen to almost anything without losing any temper in your self confidence. The new born infant is helpless human being. He has neither any friend nor an

enemy. He is not aware of social customs a traditions. Not only this, he is not eve keen to achieve any ideal or value. But as he grows older, he is influenced by the informal and formal agencies of education. In this way, he develops his physical, mental, emotional and social feelings. By and by, he is able to develop a sense of responsibility like respect the elders and solve the problems of life successfully.

Education is as old as the human race. It is a never-ending process of inner growth & development and is period stretched from cradle to the grave. Education, in real sense, is to humanize humanity, and to make life progressive, cultured and civilized. It is very important for the progress of individual and society. It is that education through man is transformed into human, social, moral and spiritual being. Man learns sometimes everyday and every moment. His entire life is education. Hence, education is a continuous & dynamic process.

There is great controversy about the meaning and definition of the term educate. Divergent views have been expressed by different thinker's philosophers, psychologist, educationist's teachers, politicians and priests according to their own outlook on life have. Let us discuss some of the approaches to understand the meaning of education.

ETYMOLOGICAL OR DERIVATIVE CONCEPT:

Etymologically, the term education has a number of definitions: a)
Number of definitions:

According to one view education is derived from the Latin word "educare" which means to bring up' or 'to nourish'. It means that the child is to be brought up while keeping in view certain aims and ideals.

According to another view, the term Education is derived from the Latin Word 'education that means 'to lead out' or 'to draw out'. In other words, it means that education is to lead out or to draw out the best in child and man.

According to third view the term Education is derived from the Latin word 'education' that means the act of teacher or training.

In short, the word 'Education' is decide from the Latin roots as under

1. Educare : To bring up, to rise, to educate
2. Educare : To Lead out, to draw out
3. Educatum : The train, Act to teaching or training

SECONDARY EDUCATION:

The Daker frame work for Action (UNESCO, 2000) states that "Education is a fundamental human right. It is the key of sustainable development and peace and stability within and among countries, and thus an indispensable means for effective participation in the societies and economies of the twenty first century, which are affected by rapid globalization.

Secondary education is that kind of education which is given after primary education and before university education. Education has been grouped. Into primary, secondary and university stages in different countries, but the duration of secondary education may differ in the one country from that in other. At some places secondary classes begin from sixth class and go up to twelfth. Somewhere upper primary classes go up to eight class and secondary classes start from the ninth and go up to twelfth.

FEATURES OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

The following important features of education at the secondary state have been pointed out in the booklet entitle "10+2+3- A major change in school education", published by the Minister of Education, Government of India (1975).

The goals of national, integration training for democratic living, cooperativeness, cultural and religious to Iran have been duly emphasized in the courses of language and social science and find ample scope in community services.

For intellectual development of students. Provision has been made by way of teaching subject like language, Mathematics, Science and Social Science. For fuller development of the physical, emotional and other aspect of the students' personality provision has been made for work experience community service, health and physical education and other activities.

The contents which have been given in the syllabus of these subjects are forward looking. Important developments in the respective areas have been incorporated. Stress has been laid on recent scientific technological, social and economic developments in sciences and social sciences.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Though there is large number of related literature and numbers of people have done their work on this type of problem. But all this work is done on this problem in Sirsa District. With the precious help of his lecturer the researcher started her work on this untouched issue "A comparative study of self confidence of Govt. and Private secondary school students of Sirsa District.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM: -

“A STUDY OF ASSESSING SOCIAL DISADVANTAGES OF HIGH SCHOOL & COLLEGE STUDENTS”

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

SOCIAL :

The term social refers to a characteristic of living **organisms** as applied to populations of **humans** and other **animals**. It always refers to the interaction of organisms with other organisms and to their collective co-existence, irrespective of whether they are aware of it or not, and irrespective of whether the interaction is **voluntary** or **involuntary**.

DISADVANTAGES

The state or an instance of being in an unfavorable circumstance or condition: to be at a disadvantage.

HIGH SCHOOL

a school attended after elementary school or junior high school and usu. consisting of grades 9 or 10 through 12.

COLLEGE

An institution where students takes admission after 10+2 in arts, science or commerce stream.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROBLEM SELECTED: -

The various aims and objectives of research is to find out answer of questions through the application of scientific procedure. The various objectives are:-

1. To study the social disadvantages of Private High school & Private College students.
2. To study the social disadvantages of boys & girls of private high school.
3. To study the social disadvantages of boys and girls of private college.
4. To study the social disadvantages of rural & urban students of private high school.
5. To study the social disadvantages of rural and urban students of private college.

HYPOTHESES:-

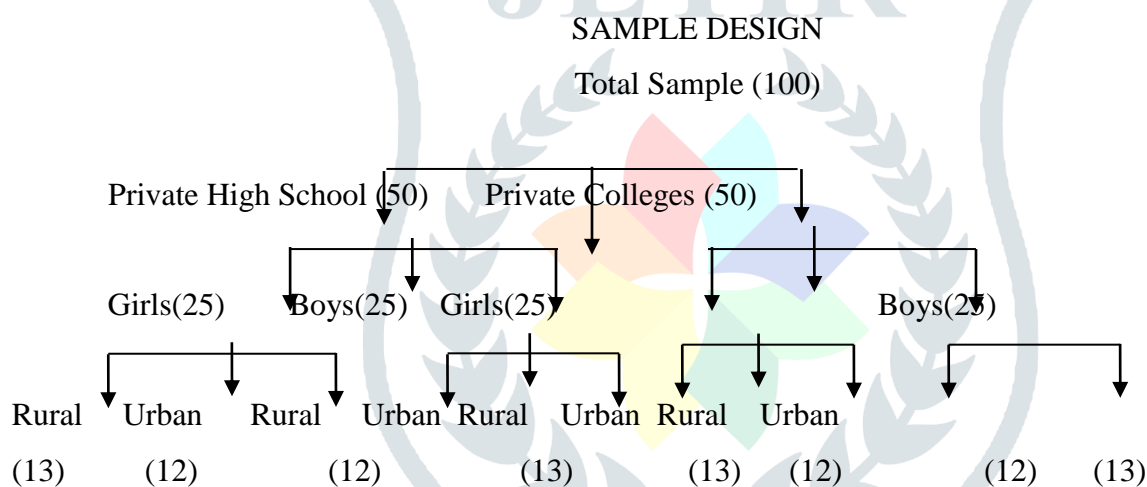
1. There is no significant difference between the social disadvantages of private high school & private college.
2. There is no significant difference between the social disadvantages of boys & girls of

private high school.

3. There is no significant difference between the social disadvantages of boys and girls of private college.
4. There is no significant difference between the social disadvantages of rural & urban area students of private high school.
5. There is no significant difference between the social disadvantages of rural and urban area students of private college

Sample

The sample (N = 100) was chosen from one school and one college in Sirsa District. The sample consisted of both sexes, that is boys (N=50) and girls (N = 50) school and college students.



1. Ambition College, Village Moriwala

2. JCD Memorial College, Sirsa

3. The Sirsa School, Sirsa

4. Satluj Public School, Bhawdin

MAJOR FINDINGS

- a. In Hypothesis No. 1 There exists significant difference between the social disadvantages of private High school students & private college students because the calculated 't' value is more than standard table value at both level of significance, therefore hypothesis No. 1 is rejected. The mean value of Pvt. High School students is more than Pvt.

College High School students have more social disadvantages as compare to Pvt. College students.

- b. In Hypothesis No. 2 – There exists significant difference between boys & girls of Private High School students because the calculated 't' value is more than standard table value at both levels & significance, therefore hypothesis No. 2 is rejected. The mean value of Girls Pvt. High School Students is more boys Pvt. High School students regarding social disadvantages, therefore it is concluded that Girls Pvt. High School students have more social disadvantages as compare to Boys Pvt. High School students.
- c. In Hypothesis No. 3 There exists significant difference between the social disadvantages of boys & girls Pvt. college students because the calculated 't; value is more than standard table value at both levels of significance, therefore hypothesis No. 3 is rejected. The mean value of Girls Pvt. College students is more than boys Pvt. College students have more social disadvantages as compare to boys Pvt. College students.
- d. In Hypothesis No. 4 There exists significant difference between Rural & Urban Pvt. High School Students because the concluded 't' value is more than standard table value at both levels of significance therefore hypothesis No. 5 is rejected. The mean value of Rural Pvt. High School students is more Urban Pvt. High School students regarding social disadvantages, therefore it is concluded that rural Pvt. High School Students have more social disadvantages as compare to urban Pvt. High School students.
- e. In Hypothesis No. 5 There exists significant difference between the social disadvantages of rural & urban Pvt. college students because the calculated 't; value is more than standard table value at both levels of significance, therefore hypothesis No. 5 is rejected. The mean value of rural Pvt. College students is more than urban Pvt. College students, therefore it is analyzed that rural Pvt. College students have more social disadvantages as compare to urban Pvt. College students.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

In this research the major findings state that there exists significant difference between Pvt. High School students & Pvt. college students regarding social disadvantages. Similarly the girls & Pvt. High School & Pvt. College have more social disadvantages than boys & High School & Pvt. College. Further, it is also analyzed that the rural Pvt. High School students & Pvt. College students have more social students & Pvt. College College student have more social disadvantages than urban Pvt. High school and Pvt. college students. The research results favours

the social disadvantages of Pvt. high school students because they are having less financial investment as impact of Pvt. College students because the investment of education in Pvt. College students is more than High School students, that is why the Pvt. High School students have more social disadvantages. The social disadvantages, more poor the students will be found, similarly less social disadvantages have less poor or they are financial rich.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

1. In this research the sample size is of 50 Pvt. High School & 50 Pvt. College students, it is advised to increase the size of sample.
2. The study is delimited to Sirsa District. It is advised to explore other districts in this further research.
3. In this research, only one variable i.e. social disadvantages is used, it is advised to use self disclosure, self confidence, self concept etc.
4. In this, the statistical techniques used are M, S.D, & 't' test & it is advised to use ANOVA, ANCOVA, Correlation etc.
5. In this research the various other tools may be selected.

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