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## **A Study Of The Awareness Of Teachers Towards The Schemes Implemented For The Education Of Girls In Rajasthan**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of present study was to find out the adjustment of secondary school students. The design of this study is descriptive in nature. The sample of 100 secondary school students of Jaipur district were selected by using random sampling technique. The data was collected by using Adjustment Inventory for School Students constructed and standardized by A.K.P. Sinha and R.P. Singh (1971). For analysis the collected data t-test was used as statistical technique. The findings of present study revealed that there is no significant difference in adjustment among secondary school students in relation to their gender, locale and type of school

**Keywords:** Awareness, Schemes Implementation.

### **INTRODUCTION**

If we want to understand the culture of any nation, then the easiest way is to try to understand the position of women in that culture. Women are the mirror of the cultural face of the society. If the life of women in a nation is free, then it directly means that the society of that nation is a free society. The creation stands on values like Affection, Tenderness, Mercy, Sacrifice and all values are innate in a woman. At present, for proper development in the country, the most important need is for educated women. Because among the important parts of development, the field of education has the highest place. Education is the backbone of the development of the society.

A society which is literate has more chances of development in its economic and social level. Education can eradicate many diseases of the society. The greatest hope for the protection and progress of mankind is education. Without an educated woman, the building and development of any nation cannot be imagined. Considering the importance of women's education, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has said that- "Educating a boy is educating only one person while doing a girl child is educating the whole family." That is, without making women educated, self-reliant, respected and capable, there can be no progress of society and nation. Through education, many problems of women's life like health, malnutrition, sexual atrocities, domestic violence etc. can be removed. The condition of girl child education in our country is very pathetic.

Today more than half of the women power, representing almost half of the population of the country, is wandering in the darkness of ignorance, illiteracy and illiteracy. Education is the only tool through which girls can register their strong, equal and useful role in the society. An educated girl child not only benefits herself but also benefits the future generations. For this reason, in the National Education Policy of 1986, a lot of emphasis was given on education for women's equality. Due to the importance of education, important provisions related to education have been made in the Indian Constitution. It is clearly stated in the Directive Principles of Article "45" of the Constitution that within 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution, the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children who come under the age of 14 years will try not only this, Article 21(2) of the Constitution also states that no one can be admitted to any educational institution maintained or funded by the State on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any one of them. Even the citizen will not be deprived. In other words, getting education is a fundamental right of the child.

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

- ❖ **Mishra and Yadav (2013). Problems of Govt. Girls High Schools of Khargone District (M.P.).** This study was undertaken to know the views of teachers, students and parents on the girl's education in Govt. Girls High Schools. From the opinion of parents, and teachers, it is concluded that parents are satisfied with the education facilities provided to girls. From the opinion of parents, teachers and girls, it is concluded that they are not satisfied with the infrastructure facilities of GGHS. Toilet facility for girls students are not sufficient hygienic. It is in very worst condition. The supply water is not available. So girls face lots of problems for drinking water. Some girls are having skin diseases and other infections diseases. Books are available at the middle of the session uniform facility is available in GGHS.
- ❖ **Bhat, Rouf Ahmad (2015). Role of Education in the Empowerment of Women in India.** Women play an imperative role in making a nation progressive and guide it towards development. They are essential possessions of a lively humanity required for national improvement, so if we have to see a bright future of women in our country, giving education to them must be a pre-occupation Empowerment means moving from a weak position to execute a power. The education of women is the most powerful tool to change the position of society. Education also brings a reduction in inequalities and functions as a means of improving their status within the family. To encourage the education of women at all levels and for dilution of gender bias in providing knowledge and education, established schools, colleges and universities even exclusively for women in the state. The education develops the idea of participation in government, panchayats, public matters etc. for elimination of gender discrimination.
- ❖ **Agnihotri, Rashmi Rani (2017). A study on women empowerment schemes in india.** Women need fresh and more capable environment so that they can take their own right decisions in every area whether for themselves, family, society or

country. In order to make the country fully developed country, women empowerment is an essential tool to get the goal of development. The government and other private institutions are supporting women in the leadership positions in public sector. Leadership of women in the public sector is the key of development in the nation. Representing women in public sector is only the matter of justice however it needs to bring forward all the perspectives to make of women empowerment effective. Women and men both have unique and different experiences so both are important to bring influence into the decision making process.

- ❖ **Babu (2020). Girl's secondary education in india: status and challenges.** The objectives of the paper are: to assertion recent status and challenges of girl's education in India; to provide possible suggestions to overcome the challenges of girls' education in India. The Indian Education Commission 1964-66, rightly emphasized, "For full development of our human resources, the improvement of homes and for moulding the character of children during the most impressionable years of their infancy, the education of girls is of greater importance than that of boys". However, the change in the attitude of the public towards girls' education would go a long way in improving the situation.

## **RESEARCH OBJECTIVE**

1. To study the awareness of male and female teachers about the schemes implemented for the education of girls in Rajasthan.
2. To study the awareness of government and private school teachers about the schemes implemented for the education of girls in Rajasthan.
3. To study the awareness of rural and urban school teachers about the schemes implemented for the education of girls in Rajasthan.

## **RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS**

1. There is no significant difference in the awareness of male and female teachers about the schemes implemented for the education of girls in Rajasthan.
2. There is no significant difference in the awareness of government and private school teachers about the schemes implemented for the education of girls in Rajasthan.
3. There is no significant difference in the awareness of rural and urban school teachers about the schemes implemented for the education of girls.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

Descriptive survey method has been used in the present study.

## **SAMPLE & SAMPLING TECHNIQUE**

In this study 200 teachers of higher secondary level of Jodhpur district have been taken as a sample. The sample has been selected by simple random method.

## RESEARCH TOOL & STATISTICS

In this study a self-made tool has been used to collect the data and with the help of mean, standard deviation and t-test the collected data has been analysed.

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

**Null Hypothesis 1 - There is no significant difference in the awareness of male and female teachers about the schemes implemented for the education of girls in Rajasthan.**

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Result
Male Teachers	100	41.93	4.08	0.78	Accepted
Female Teachers	100	41.48	4.48		

Table shows the difference in the awareness of male and female teachers about the schemes implemented for the education of girls in Rajasthan. The mean score of male and female teachers are 41.93 and 41.48 respectively. The Standard deviation of male and female teachers are 4.08 and 4.48. The tabulated value of 't' at 0.05 level of significance is 1.98 whereas, the calculated value of 't' is 0.78 which is less than the tabulated value. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted.

**Null Hypothesis 2 - There is no significant difference in the awareness of government and private school teachers about the schemes implemented for the education of girls in Rajasthan.**

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Result
Government Teachers	100	42.23	5.14	1.37	Accepted
Private Teachers	100	41.25	4.97		

Table shows the difference in the awareness of government and private teachers about the schemes implemented for the education of girls in Rajasthan. The mean score of government and private teachers are 42.33 and 41.25 respectively. The Standard deviation of government and private teachers are 5.14 and 4.97. The tabulated value of 't' at 0.05 level of significance is 1.98 whereas, the calculated value of 't' is 1.37 which is less than the tabulated value. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted.

**Null Hypothesis 3 - There is no significant difference in the awareness of rural and urban school teachers about the schemes implemented for the education of girls.**

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Result
Rural Teachers	100	41.29	4.98	0.57	Accepted
Urban Teachers	100	40.92	4.01		

Table shows the difference in the awareness of rural and urban teachers about the schemes implemented for the education of girls in Rajasthan. The mean score of rural and urban teachers are 41.29 and 40.92 respectively. The Standard deviation of rural and urban teachers are 4.98 and 4.01. The tabulated value of 't' at 0.05 level of significance is 1.98 whereas, the calculated value of 't' is 0.57 which is less than the tabulated value. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted.

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