

Attitudes of Students in West Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh towards Educated and Working Women

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Abstract: *The aim of this paper was to study the attitudes of Students in West Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh towards educated and working women. Normative Survey method was used and 120 college students were selected as a sample by using purposive sampling technique. The investigator used two Tools developed by Dr. Sybil Thomas (2004) (Mumbai) for investigation of 1.) Attitudes of students towards Educated Women and 2.) Attitudes of students towards Working Women. In order to analyze and interpret the data, measures of central tendency, measures of variability and t-test were applied. Findings of this study revealed that there existed no significant difference between the attitudes of male and female college students towards educated women and working women with male students having slightly higher attitudes in both the variables (Educated women and Working women). Likewise, there existed no significant difference between the Government and Private college students in their attitudes towards Educated women. Private college students had slightly higher attitudes towards Educated Women. Significant difference was seen between the attitudes of Government and Private college students towards Working women. Private college students were higher in their attitudes towards working women. After the comparison between the attitudes of college students towards educated women and working women, it revealed that there existed no significant difference in the attitudes of college students towards Educated women and Working women.*

Keywords: Attitude, Educated Women, Working Women, Gender, Management, College Students

1. Introduction

Education is the foundation for civic participation and educational institutions are formative in shaping how children and young people view themselves and others. Accordingly, it is essential that environments of every educational institution foster gender equality and provide safe spaces in which all students can learn. Have the women reached greater heights of success in educational field without burden of being women in biological sense? Have they experienced freedom of education in complete sense without gender disparity? Are the general masses supportive of their education irrespective of discrimination? Are they respected equally at their work places? From the inception of introducing women's rights for education, they have made great strides towards achieving equality but serious obstacles remain. In the name of promoting girl's education and by introducing separate girl's schools, they have been treated differently based on their sex. Besides, they are subjected to radically different teaching methods in the classrooms on the basis of these sex based generalization. Despite progress, girls and women continue to be discriminated against accessing education.

Working women face many hurdles relating to pregnancy and work, gender based violence, harassment, dishonor and disrespect, lack of appreciation and recognition and so forth. Their efforts in household activities are counted out and considered their responsibility alone. Adding to that, some women have put themselves in the category below the opposite gender.

Nonetheless, every citizen should appreciate that our country is pointed to achieving parity as it is predicted to be the only country in South and West Asia to have an equal ratio of girls and boys in both primary and secondary education

(UNESCO). Thereof girl's education should be accelerated to the higher and technical education by not being restricted to primary or secondary level of education alone. Besides, women should be encouraged and motivated to be in workplace and facilitated so that they may contribute their best. Working women should also learn to respect themselves before they expect others to respect and appreciate their work and contributions. Prior to these, they should be appreciated for increasing per capita GDP and by assisting our country to be among the developing one.

2. Review of Related Literature

In a study **Hota (1990)** revealed the major findings that out of the six dimension of self concept, educational and intellectual dimensions were found significantly related to job while physical, social, temperament and moral were not found related to job of women significantly. Yet in another study, **Kantamma (1990)** concluded that, higher the education of the women, the greater was their participation in decision making inter spouse communication and progress opinion on different issues. **Taori (1986)** in a study found that children of working women are less intelligent, less excitable, more disciplined, independent and assertive. These children had significantly more need for achievement, nurture and affiliation. Besides, there was no significant difference in academic achievement of children of working and non-working mothers. In another study by **Shobhavanthamma (1989)**, it was revealed that the majority of unmarried working women had economic reasons for taking up a job. Working women expressed that they fail to meet demands of both profession and family and their attitudes towards hitherto male dominated occupation has changed.

Objectives of the study

- 1) To study the Attitudes of Students in West Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh towards Educated and Working women with respect to Gender.
- 2) To study the Attitudes of Students in West Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh towards Educated and Working women with respect to Management.
- 3) To compare the attitudes of college students in West Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh towards Educated Women and Working Women.

Hypotheses of the study

- 1) There exists no significant difference between the Attitudes of Students in West Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh towards Educated Women with respect to Gender.
- 2) There exists no significant difference between the Attitudes of Students in West Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh towards Working Women with respect to Gender.
- 3) There exists no significant difference between the Attitudes of Students in West Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh towards Educated Women with respect to Management.
- 4) There exists no significant difference between the Attitudes of Students in West Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh towards Working Women with respect to Management.
- 5) There exists no significant difference in the attitudes of college students in West Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh towards Educated Women and Working Women.

Delimitation: The study was delimited to:

- 1) 120 (one hundred twenty) College Students.
- 2) Attitudes of college students towards Educated and Working Women.
- 3) West Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh.
- 4) Variables: Gender and Management.

Methodology of the study:

- **Method:** Normative Survey method of educational research was used.
- **Population:** All students of West Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh.
- **Sample:** The investigator used Purposive Sampling Technique and thereby selected 120 (60 male and female each and 60 government and private each) students as a sample.

Tools used

The investigator used two tools developed by Dr. Sybil Thomas (2004) (Mumbai) for investigation of 1.) Attitudes of students towards Educated Women and 2.) Attitudes of students towards Working Women with modification.

Statistical techniques used

The researcher used measures of central tendency, measures of variability and t-test to analyze and interpret the data in correct manner.

3. Analysis and Interpretation

Findings of Objective 1 & Hypothesis 1:

Table 1: Attitudes of College Students in West Siang district towards Educated Women with respect to Gender

Attitudes on Educated Women	Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	df	t-value	Remarks
	Male	60	65.16	5.98			
Female	60	64.21	9.85				

Interpretation: The calculated t-value 1.48 is less than the table value 1.98 at 0.05 level of confidence for 118 df. Hence, we accept the null hypothesis. Therefore, we conclude that there is no significant difference between the attitudes of male and female students towards educated

women. Male students of West Siang district were slightly higher in their attitudes than the female students.

Findings of Objective 1 and Hypothesis 2:

Table 2: Attitudes of College Students in West Siang district towards Working Women with respect to Gender

Attitudes on Working Women	Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	df	t-value	Remarks
	Male	60	57.25	7.89			
Female	60	55.66	5.73				

Interpretation: The calculated t-value 1.27 is less than the table value 1.98 at 0.05 level of confidence for 118 df. Hence, we accept the null hypothesis. Therefore, we conclude that there is no significant difference between the attitudes of male and female students towards working

women. Male students of West Siang district were slightly higher in their attitudes than the female students.

Findings of Objective 2 and Hypothesis 3:

Table 3: Attitudes of College Students in West Siang district towards Educated Women with respect to Management

Attitudes on Educated Women	Management	N	Mean	S.D.	df	t-value	Remarks
	Govt.	60	63.5	9.90			
Private	60	64.88	5.34				

Interpretation: The computed t-value 1.45 is not significant at 0.05 level of confidence as it is less than the table value of

1.98 with df 118. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted and there exists no significant difference between the

Government and Private college students in their attitudes towards Educated women. The mean scores of Private college students is higher than the mean scores of Government college students. Hence, Private college

students are slightly better in their attitudes towards the educated women.

Findings of Objective 2 and Hypothesis 4:

Table 4: Attitudes of College Students in West Siang district towards Working Women with respect to Management

Attitudes on Working Women	Management	N	Mean	S.D.	df	t-value	Remarks
	Govt.	60	56.08	6.16			
	Private	60	67.6	7.50			

Interpretation: The calculated t-value 9.2 is more than the t criterion value 1.98 at 0.05 as well as at 0.01 level of confidence for 118 df and falls in the rejection level. Hence, we reject the null hypothesis. Therefore, we conclude that there is a significant difference between the Government and Private college students regarding their attitudes towards working women and those private college students have better attitudes towards working women.

Educated Women but a significant difference was seen between the Government and Private college students towards Working Women. Private college students were higher again in their attitudes towards working women. After the comparison between the attitudes of college students towards educated women and working women, it revealed that there existed no significant difference in the attitudes of college students towards the Educated women and the Working Women.

Findings of Objective 3 and Hypothesis 5:

Table 5: Attitudes of College Students in West Siang district towards Educated Women and Working Women

Attitudes of College Students	Variables	N	Mean	S.D.	df	t-value	Remarks
	Educated Women	120	63.8	9.41			
	Working Women	120	62.4	10.47			

Interpretation

The computed t-value 1.0 is not significant at 0.05 as well as at 0.01 level of confidence as it is less than the table value of 1.97 & 2.59 respectively with df 238. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted and that there exists no significant difference in the attitudes of college students towards Educated women and Working Women. Attitude scores on educated women is slightly higher than that of the attitude scores of working women. This reveals that, college students' attitudes on Educated Women are slightly better than their attitudes on Working Women.

4. Discussion and Conclusion

A researcher is always curious about the findings of the work undertaken. Likewise, in the present study, it was the curiosity of the researcher to investigate and find out the attitudes of college going students towards Educated and Working women. Undoubtedly, both male and female students in Government and Private Colleges have shown positive attitudes towards Educated and Working women. The status of women is therefore changing. Women are accepted and respected in educational institutions as well as in their work places.

We saw that there existed no significant difference between the attitudes of male and female students towards educated women and working women with male students having slightly higher attitudes than the female students in both the variables. Likewise, there existed no significant difference between the Government and Private college students in their attitudes towards Educated women. Private college students were slightly higher in their attitudes towards

Important to be captured that, those college students shown more positive attitudes towards the Educated women as they scored higher in the attitude scale of Educated Women than the Working Women. Nonetheless, there scores for both the cases were high. The important reasons for this could be: good environment, efforts of our dedicated teachers and parents, contributions of social media and at large- the acceptance of social change.

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