

A Study of Perception of Parents & Girl Students Regarding Management and Facilities for Muslim Girls' in Secondary Schools

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Abstract

This study was carried to find out the perception of Muslim parents and Muslim girl students regarding management and facilities for Muslim girls in secondary schools in Kaimganj, Distt. Farrukhabad. It was assumed that the parents, in general do not have positive perception towards educating their daughters because of shortage of girls schools, distance of schools from their own areas and financial problems of their parents. After the shortage of government girls schools all burden of education come on the private schools but majority of private schools are co-educational schools which adversely affect the parents perception by the both side, one from the co-education and second on the financial problem to meet private schools fees.

Introduction

Importance of Education

Education is as important as an individual's life. Aristotle (384-322BC) the great philosopher rightly compares the educated and uneducated as against living and dead. It is education that converts a man in to human being. The main aim of education is all round development of child that is physical, mental, social, moral and emotional. Education makes a person capable to understand the pros and cons about one's deeds.

Importance of Education of Women

Women education in India plays a pivotal role in the development of country. It has helped in the development of half of population as well as the living standard of family at home and outside. Educated women support women education and give better education to their children. Educated women help in reducing the mortality rate of infant in India. Educated women handle their family in a better way than illiterate women. So, we shouldn't forget the importance of women education in India.

The State of Muslim Women's Education

Very few direct studies are available about the state of education of Muslim women's, therefore; one has to rely on the data available on the state of general women's education in India and on the overall Muslim education attainment.

School Management

School management is basically man management. Material and plant management come after that, at second place. This also becomes obvious from the fact that the schools are labour intensive, 90% of the expenditure being constituted by salaries of staff. School management is a very important tool in the hands of policy maker to implement their national goals and objectives at a grass root level, according to area vics circumstances. It may be needed base or resource base planning.

Process of Management

1. Interpreting the goal of the Organization: A school administrator should be in the skills of interpretation and communication of objectives and formulate policies based on philosophical, psychological, sociological, cultural, moral and economic bases educational objectives. It calls for not education means for different age groups of students belonging to different culture, climates and environment.
2. Planning: An institutional plan preparing involves making several decisions about laying down the targets of physical beautification of school including cleanliness of the campus, storage and supply of drinking water, curriculum to be covered, educational excursions to be arranged, co-curricular activities to be organised laboratory and library facilities to be provided, etc.
3. Organizing: The principal have to decide how they should involve their men so that they are motivated to work by involving teachers in decision making by holding meetings of staff by setting up staff council by forming study circles, club etc.
4. Staffing: Staffing means selection, recruitment, compensation, confirmation, promotion, attrition and placement of personnel staffing.
5. Building morale: Once recruitment and placement of personnel are over, the next important job is to get optimum work out of them, to provide job satisfaction to them and to improve their morale. This is possible only if an administrators working knows the problems of morale specific to teachers and other educational workers.
6. Co-ordinating: It means procuring all the facilities –men, money and material and putting them together different resources. It also means developing mutual confidence and trust among teachers and other staff so that they work in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternity for the achievement of the objective of the school.
7. Budgeting: It means writing down the school programme and working out these programme. For example pay allowance of teachers and other staff

required to carry out the instructional and other school programmes will from one head of account. Furniture required for students, teachers ect. would be a third head, teaching aids a forth one, games and sports a fifth one and so on under all these heads, the expenditure to be incurred during the next financial year to be written down.

8. Reporting: The progress of every pupil should be reported every month to the parents, in such a way that the parents get a complete picture of his child's performance in the school. This reporting helps solve many problem and makes it possible to get public support for school programmes.

Need For the Study

In order to promote education, it is very important to educate women because they are an equal part of the total population of India. If they are not given education a good no. of total population of India remains uneducated. Therefore, one cannot talk about education for all in our country. In this regard the provision regarding women education should be studied thoroughly. Besides the attitudes of management, teachers and parents should also play equally important role to achieve the objective of girls' education.

Unless the parents have favourable attitude towards their daughter's education, the promotion of girls' education is impossible. There may be many factors that determine the attitude of such parents such as the standards of education of the parents, social environment and financial status of the parents. The condition of Muslim girls' education is worse than others. So I think that management can play an important role in developing a favourable perception of Muslim parents regarding the education of their daughter.

Objective of the Study

1. To study the arrangement of mostly ladies teachers for teaching girls students.
2. To study the arrangement of separate toilets and classrooms for girls.
3. To study about the facilities for prayers.
4. To study the arrangement and facility of purdha for Muslim girls.

Delimitation of the Study

1. The study is confined to only 10 Muslim parents and 10 Muslim girl students of government secondary school.
2. The study is confined to only 10 Muslim parents and 10 Muslim girl students of private school.

Methodology

The population has been comprises all the parents of Muslim girls & Muslim girl students in private and Government Secondary Schools.

Sample

1. 10 parents of Muslim girls from two Government Secondary Schools of Kaimganj.
2. 10 parents of Muslim girls from two private Secondary Schools of Kaimganj.
3. 10 Muslim girl students from two Government Secondary Schools of Kaimganj.
4. 10 Muslim girl students from two Government Secondary Schools of Kaimganj.

Tool Employed

The following tools have been used:

1. Interviews of parents have been conducted by the investigator to find their perception regarding management and facilities for Muslim girls in secondary schools.
2. Interviews of Muslim girls' students have been conducted by the investigator to find their perception regarding management and facilities for Muslim girls in secondary schools.

Findings of the Study

1. According to the illiterate parents, girls should not be educated as they have nothing to do with it, while educated parents says that girls can be educated if girl's school are situated nearby. Money should not be spent on girl's education.
2. Pardha is not a hurdle in the development of Education of Muslim Girls.
3. Girls should not be given only religious education.
4. Girls schools should be run nearby it should not charge much amount as fees ect. because parents are not financially well off.
5. In government girls schools management provide all those things which they can such that there is all lady teachers, facility of pardha, facility of prayer, arrangements of financial assistance for the poor background of Muslim girls.
6. There are some co educational schools which play an important role in the Muslim girls education. They try to manage and provide all those facilities which are essential for Muslim girl students such as arrangement of mostly lady teachers, arrangement of safety, pardha and some other infrastructural facilities such as arrangement of prayer, separate classrooms and toilets facilities.

The main point of these schools are that they established near the local population which encourage parents to send their daughters in that schools but only one point is its draw back that parents hardly afford the fees of that schools and in some cases they hold their daughters from the schools due to lack of financial arrangements.

7. Majority of the Muslim girl students wants to take education. They want all type of education not a single one only. They are more comfortable in government girls' schools as compare to co educational schools.

8. I found out that there is basic problem of finances which directly affect the Muslim girls education as compare to boys.
9. Religion is not the barrier though many respondents have reacted as purdha concept supports the girls' education too.

Suggestions

1. The number of Government schools should increase according to the population of girl students because it is base of Muslim girl education in area of Kaimganj.
2. Adult Education Centre should properly run in the area to wash the brains of conservative that are determined to keep their daughters in dark and put to the hall of life. Even if one does not violate the purdha system, the girl can educate themselves in girls inter colleges. The parents should be made aware of importance of education; literacy campaign can help in this connection.
3. There are some private co educational schools, one of them is open by Muslim community and they provide and manage all those facilities which are essential for Muslim girls such as arrangement purdha, lady teachers and other infrastructural facilities such as separate arrangement of classroom, toilets for girls students. But one or two school cannot cope with the demand for education.

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