



A STUDY ON ATTITUDE OF PARENTS TOWARDS GIRLS EDUCATION

Vani Nayaki D. C, Ph. D.

Assistant Professor, Kumadvathi College of Education, Shikaripura, Shivamogga, Karnataka

E-mail ID – vaninayaki@gmail.com

Paper Received On: 25 JULY 2022

Peer Reviewed On: 31 JULY 2022

Published On: 1 AUGUST 2022



Scholarly Research Journal's is licensed Based on a work at www.srjis.com

INTRODUCTION

Education is the key for overall development of the self, family, community and the nation. It is an important input for improving the quality of life of the beneficiaries. It instils confidence and capacity for addressing different challenges of life. It inculcates and develops skills of communication, negotiation critical thinking and self reliance. It helps in developing coping strategies for navigating through different unforeseen situations in life with confidence, courage and perseverance.

Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world. Educate a man and you educate an individual educate a women and you educate a family. Empowering the women means creating such an environment in which they can take independent decisions for their personal development of society in general. Empowerment is the process by which the women achieve increased control and participation in decision making which in turn helps to achieve equal basis with men in various spheres political, economical, social, cultural and civil.

The Principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to Women but also empowers the state to strive and adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women.

Parents' positive attitude towards child's education is important in determining school attendance and academic achievement of the child. Favourable attitude towards schooling and education enhances parental involvement in children's present, future studies .Parent's

attitude towards their children's education is affected adversely by low socio-economic status, and since the tribal constitute the disadvantaged population, it is expected that the attitude of parents of tribal children will be unfavourable towards education. However, the present study aims to examine whether the tribal parents, today, exhibit a positive and favorable attitude towards their children's education as a result of increasing awareness of values of education through Government Endeavour's and initiatives.

Parental behaviour is fundamentally a question of parents' attitude towards their children. Parental attitude have a strong impact on their children towards education. The parents play important role in developing habits and shaping up the social character of the child. Parent child relationship is the most natural and ubiquitous of all human relationships. The education of the child can never take place in a desirable manner till the co-operation of the parents is forthcoming. Child spends a few hours in school but the rest of the time of the day child spends with his parents. Therefore, a great responsibility for his education lies upon home rather than any other agency. This is the reason why we say that the co-operation of the parents is essential in educating a child. Thus we can say that parental attitude towards the child and the behaviour of child towards parents is in a constant state of flux. If the behaviour of the parents is supportive and positive then children would be motivated towards high achievements and success.

One of the main aims of education is to train children for day to day living, which include enabling them to care for the need of the family as well as the nation. A successful education should also foster in children the joy and happiness of living and to help them to take their place in the society as well as balanced individuals.

(ii) REVIEW OF RELATED RESEARCH

The review of related literature is a crucial aspect of the planning of the study and the time spent in such a survey invariably is a wise investment. For any worthwhile study, in any field of knowledge, the research worker needs an adequate familiarity with the literature related to the area selected for study.

Terhemba and Umaru (2015) carried out a study on the evaluation of parents' attitude toward girl-child enrolment, retention and completion of secondary school in Yobe State, Nigeria. The researchers used the instrument known as Attitude on Girl-Child Education questionnaire to gather data from the field. The questionnaire had Cronbach alpha reliability of .823. The instrument was administered on 500 parents and all questionnaire were retrieved showing one hundred percent return rate.

Umoh and Atakpa (2014) asserted that generally because of gender discrimination and cultural barriers, the girl-child was not allowed the opportunity to go to school early in Africa. They were patted, loved and kept back at home to cook, marry, bear children, keep the house and serve the men.

Ambreen and Mohyuddin (2013) asserted that generally, in Pakistan, parents prefer their sons to go to school over their daughters because they are supposed to be the helping hand for the parents. They stressed that parents tend to think that whatever they spent on sons is an investment whereas spending over daughters is a waste because they are considered as liabilities.

Ekejiuba (2011) has maintained that women in Nigeria are hit with poverty than the men because of disparity in education and the prevalence of early marriage that tend further to impoverish women and subject them to discrimination.

In a research study conducted by Bogunović Blanka and Polovina Nada (2007), they revealed that the students' attitudes towards schooling, and to obtain answers to the question: which stimulating aspects of family context are the most predictable for the development of educational aspirations, i.e. attitudes towards school and gaining knowledge, educational interests and plans for further education.

Houston (2004) argued that enhancement of the parents' right in choosing the school of their child made them more inclined to invest themselves in their children's education. Because parents would be more involved, and there would be more alliance between home and school.

Weinschrott and Kilgore (1998) stated that "increasing parents' choice over how and where their children are educated gives parents a sense of ownership and enthusiasm that contribute directly to improvements in students' performance" (p. 307). After being given more choice, fewer parents raised complaints about their schools (Bracey, 2008; Raty, Kasanen, & Laine, 2009). Naismith (1994) found a link between this satisfaction and feelings of greater involvement and the feeling of pride of ownership; Moe (2001) correlated parents' satisfaction with having a greater degree of choice over the kind of education service they used. Raywid (1995) added that the concept of school choice recognizes that learners are individuals with unique talents and specialized needs, and choice gives parents the freedom to find a school that will design curricula to accommodate their needs. In the same way, when school choice can help with student diversity, it can also improve learning motivation and academic progress (Perkins-Gough, 2008). Muhammad Ayub Buzdar et. Al study aimed to

investigate the parents' attitudes toward their daughters' education in tribal areas of district Dera Ghazi Khan (Pakistan). The findings disclosed the parents' positive perceptions toward their daughters' education but at the same time severe scarcity of human and physical infrastructure for girls' education was also presented in the area.

Raywid (1995) added that the concept of school choice recognizes that learners are individuals with unique talents and specialized needs, and choice gives parents the freedom to find a school that will design curricula to accommodate their needs. In the same way, when school choice can help with student diversity, it can also improve learning motivation and academic progress (Perkins-Gough, 2008).

Wireman (1991) says, "With the amount of information available from a variety of sources, the review of the literature is by no means a trivial task. It is a systematic process that requires careful and perceptive reading and attention to detail. In the review of the literature, the researcher attempts to determine what others have learned about similar research problems and to gather information relevant to the research problem at hand".

"Study of Parental Attitude towards Girl Child Education" Girls education is drawing greater attention of our educationist's, government, parents and public. According to the census of India, the graph reveals to us that the percentage of educated women is very low in our country than men. Our country is suffering from the oppression of women. Real development, therefore, would dawn on our country only with the emancipation of women and awaking of the masses. It is a global problem to awaken the people towards, "Gender equality." It is hitting India in a worse manner. Changes in a demographic profile of a nation depends largely on attitude and behaviour of individuals in respect of the status of women, gender equality, sex differences, job differences and the developmental issues. So, there is something fundamentally wrong as there may be same cause for more uneducated women in our country. These causes should be found and proper solutions should be worked out so that all women receive education.

Review Article on Attitude of Parents towards Girls Education Uzma Eram
Assistant professor in the Department of Community Medicine, J.N.M.C.H, A.M.U., Aligarh, and Website: <http://scholarsmepub.com/> To ensure the attendance of teachers, special administrative and managerial arrangements should be taken. Providing transport facility to female teachers and special incentives for the teachers serving in remote tribal areas can be proved helpful. Teachers should motivate parents to enrol their daughters in schools Especially the parents who are reluctant to do so due to unawareness and ignorance.

The parents who focused only on religious education for their daughters also need motivation and inspiration. Up gradation of girls' schools is also recommended. Giving stipend to enrolled girls is a good solution. Early marriage of the girls should be discouraged. Poor parents should be given stipends so that they might be able to educate their daughters. To overcome the social problems institutions of higher education should be established for female education only.

As reported by Pakistan it was found that majority of the parents discontinued schooling of girls at the initial level due to misconception about religious teaching and perceptions of the special treatment towards females in their grooming. Rural communities believe that a college or university education can empower women to disagree with the decisions of the elders of the family.

Buchmann and Hannum expressed that cultural behaviour of head of the household, cultural beliefs and attitude towards women's role in society play an important role in deciding the educational levels of girls in family. A number of studies found the conservative attitude of parents responsible for less schooling among females.

A study in Pakistan reported that majority of the parents have a positive attitude towards daughters education. 56% female respondents were not sending their daughters to school because of distance problem; 21.3% due to financial problem, 17.3% because of shortage of trained teachers, 2.7% due to lack of government policies and family tradition. 52.3% of male respondents were not sending their daughters to school because of distance problem, 20% due to Review Article Uzma Eram.; Saudi J. Med. Pharm. Sci.; Vol-3, Iss-3A (Mar, 2017):145-147 Available Online: <http://scholarsmepub.com/sjmps/> 146 shortage of trained teachers, and 17.3% because of financial problems.

In a study in Pakistan it was found that girls being visible within the public sphere during travel to and from school and in mixed-gender schools were other causes of parents not in favour to send their daughters to school. More than one-half of the respondents (52.3%) agreed to the statement that higher education causes girls to become 'rebellious'. Below are the some of the statements: By educating daughters, the family's respect can be destroyed. When they will be away from home, they will act according to their will. Who is watching over them then? These older girls should be kept at home. We [parents] should be aware of whether a daughter is standing or sitting. (Female, Age 39) In our rural society, sons are our heirs. Fathers avoid higher level schooling of daughters as highly educated girls make demands for inheritance and start behaving like brothers in demanding the same

status...Parents experience difficulties for marrying highly educated daughters, as within family (marriage within kin group) highly educated matches are rare. (Male) Girls in our society are not allowed to wander outside the home. Therefore, we are not willing to send them to cities for education. (Male, age 53) Our son would be head of the household. He has to earn and feed the family, whereas daughters are paraaya dhaan and have to eventually move to another home; why should we educate them? We will educate our sons and get them recruited in the Police or Army...we will train her (daughter) for household chores and then marry her off.

Another study in India reported that overall the attitude of the respondents was found to be moderately favourable towards education of their children. The study also throws light on the fact that time has change and parents are aware regarding literacy and education; persistent campaigns through mass media around the country and attempts at mainstreaming have significantly affected all sections of the society, including the rural population.

A study in tribal area in Orissa in India reported that 68 per cent of respondents have girl children in their family. Regarding sending girl's child to the school, the study shows that 50 percent of them send their girl child for schooling regularly. Most of the parents showed their interest to send their girl's child outside for the higher study. It was also found that parents allow their girls for the job. Majority (84 percent) of respondents visit the school where their girl children study. And 76 per cent of respondents have Rs. 2000-3000 as their monthly income for their livelihood. The study also reveals that 94 per cent of respondents are aware of various government of program being implemented for girl child education. Now tribal people are giving priority for education even if they invest for girls education, realizing the importance of education in the modern era. In another study of Pakistan, it was found that all the parents were interested in education of girls but they could not do so due to poverty. Majority of the parents were in favour of school/college education. Major reason of girl's dropout was poverty, marriage and religious constraints. Factors hindering female education were found to be poverty, lack of awareness or incentives, uneducated parents and early marriages. Majority of the parents were in favour of allowing the females to do jobs. Majority of the parents needed their girls in homes for domestic work. Majority of the parents were not in favour of co- education. Conclusion to ensure the attendance of teachers, special administrative and managerial arrangements should be taken. Providing transport facility to female teachers and special incentives for the teachers serving in remote tribal areas can be proved helpful. Teachers should motivate parents to enrol their daughters in schools

especially the parents who are reluctant to do so due to unawareness and ignorance. The parents who focused only on religious education for their daughters also need motivation and inspiration. Up gradation of girls' schools is also recommended. Giving stipend to enrolled girls is a good solution. Early marriage of the girls should be discouraged. Poor parents should be given stipends so that they might be able to educate their daughters. To overcome the social problems institutions of higher education should be established for female education only.

Sen, (1992) in his study founded that the cultural factors plays an intermediate role. They influence the choices made by individuals, through their own attitudes, and those of the people in their close environment. Looking at the culture diversification, India is a part of what Caldwell (1982) has mentioned as the belt of classical patriarchy that stretches from North Africa to China and includes both Muslim, Hindu and Confucian cultures. His result indicated that the cultural factors show that belonging to a disadvantaged caste or tribe is negatively associated with schooling. The girls belonging to a SC are less in schools in rural areas and girls belonging to ST are less in school in urban areas.

SHABBIR HUSSAIN, MUHAMMAD et al. identify the factors, which were affecting the parents' attitudes towards the education of their daughters. Respondent hold a different attitude on different aspects of daughter education. These included lack of government policies, few numbers of trained teachers, problem relating to distance, financial issues, family tradition and background. Undoubtedly education will make girls good housewives; educated girls can assist their parents financially. A comparison was made of educated and uneducated girls and it was found that educated girls can bring of their children in a better way. The study also revealed that education will create more awareness about religion in them; educated girls will not stay in village look for job outside. Some of the empirical work has concluded the argument that parents must be respected with the right to decide which school is good and also in which school to send their ward to.

The attitudes of parents towards the education of rural girls (Case Study: Rural city Songhor & Kolyaei) Results Descriptive statistics showed that more fathers elementary school fifth than mothers were illiterate. The results Average component asked suggest that most parents costs school girls were high, also most parents said that more boys than girls education is important, In this context, the third component was that from the perspective of her husband's parents because the girl should not have to study the costs. In this context, the attitude of most rural parents to educate their girls to negative (40.4%). Rural parents stated

that lack school in the village the biggest obstacle is of education for girls, it was also found that early marriage of girls as a priority component of the mixed boys and girls in second and third place obstacles daughters were educated. From the perspective of rural parents were the most important strategies that reduce the cost of education for rural girls are given, It was also found that the material items in accordance with the needs of the rural community were the second priority, in this component of the curriculum to suit local conditions and the local area is the third priority. The results also showed that there are features like high school girls & tips school girls in rural areas continue for girls and rural girls, respectively, at 5 and 1%, there is a significant difference. Finally, the level of parents' education and their attitude towards the education of rural girls and a positive significant relationship exists.

(iv) NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The present study focused on attitude of parents towards education of girls students. The 21st centuries' growth in various sectors has led our country towards achieving the distinction of one of the growing nations in the world. Various efforts have been made by the Government as well as Non Government Organizations but the literacy rate is increased if we compare it with the few decades back, but the scent percent literacy is not achieved till today. The literacy rate of the disadvantaged community is still poor.

In Karnataka, in spite of the various constitutional safeguards and all the different schemes by the state government, literacy level of the rural and disadvantaged mass is found to be much lower than that of the rest of the society. This may caused by the various factors. Among these factors, socio-economic statuses, parental attitude, their interest to give education to their children, their awareness regarding education and so on play a vital role. While parents of the disadvantaged children are not highly in favor of schooling and education of their children, today's scenario might have improved with widespread awareness regarding value of education. In this context, it is imperative to evaluate the perceptions and attitude of these parents. The present study aims to examine whether the parents, today, exhibit a positive and favorable attitude towards their female children's education as a result of increasing awareness of female children's education through Government endeavors and initiatives.

(v) OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study broadly examines the attitude of the parents towards education of girls students in rural and urban households of SHIKARIPURA THALUK, Shivamogga District (Karnataka State).

The specific objective are as under:

1. To find out the attitude of the parents of different educational level towards education of girls students.

VI) METHODOLOGY:

The present study focused on attitude of parents towards the education of girl's students. Before collecting the data we visiting the field (villages). In this study having survey method. At the initial stage of field work each houses were numbered and rapport was established with the respondents for generating honest responses. And I am framing the Questionnaire for this study it is including a five point scale regarding attitude of parents towards education of girl's students.

a) STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

“A STUDY ON ATTITUDE OF PARENTS TOWARDS GIRLS EDUCATION”

b).Operational Definitions:

*** Attitude**

“An Attitude is a readiness to respond in such a way behaviour is gives a certain direction.”

“An Attitude is a particular feeling about something. It therefore involves a tendency to behave in a certain way in situations which involve that something, whether person, idea or object. It is partially rational and partially emotional and is acquired, not inherent, in an individual.”

*** Girl child:**

Is a female under aged 18, or a persons' child or girlfriend, or a group of woman friends. A young 15-year-old female is an example of someone who would be considered a girl.

*** Education:**

Education is the most important invention of mankind. It is more important than his invention of tools, machines, spacecraft, medicine, weapons and even of language, because language too was the product of his education.

c) Selection of the Variables:

A concept which can take on different quantitative values is called a variable. If one variable depends upon or is a consequence of the other variable, it is termed as a dependent variable and the variable that is antecedent to the

Dependent variable is termed as independent variable. In the descriptive researches, the relationship between the two types of variables is studied. Independent variables are the

cause and the dependent variable is the effect. In the present investigation three independent variables were taken up with one dependent variable.

The dependent variables considered for the present study are :

b) Attitude.

The Independent variables considered for the investigator in the present study are :

c) Education level

d) Hypotheses

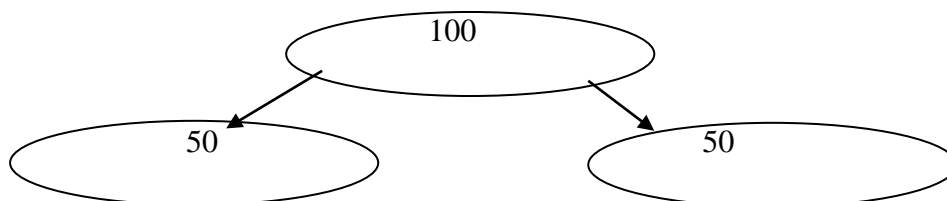
1. There is no significant difference in the attitude of the parents of different education level towards the education of girl's students.

e) Design of the Study:

Researches in the field of girls education have employed different methods of study for investing different relationships. Method of research is also determined by the theory and objectives of the problem to be studied. The problem to be investigated for the present study concerns with parents in relation to their Attitude towards girls education. The descriptive survey method was used in the present investigation. It describes the current position of the research work. It involves interpretation, comparison, measurement, classification, evaluation and generalization. All these direct towards a proper understanding solution of significant Educational problem. In the present study, the researcher used descriptive method of research.

f) Sample and Sampling Procedure:

Sampling procedures provide generalization on the basis of a relatively small proportion of the population. The sample for the present study consists of 100 Parents of Secondary School level Students, out of which 50 will be urban area and 50 from rural areas of Shikaripura Taluk of Shivamogga district. The simple random sampling method is applied for the present study.



g) Tools used for the data collection:

Based on the review of related literature and personal experience and also keeping in view the variables and the and of items the study the, investigator has chosen the following tools for the collection of relevant data.

d) Attitude of Parents towards the Education of Girls Students, this tool for self prepared questionnaire using for this study.

e) This tool consists 30 items.

❖ Scoring of the Attitude of Parents towards Girl’s Education

Sl.no	Types of items	Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree
i	Positive	5	4	3	2	1
ii	Negative	1	2	3	4	5

h) Statistical Techniques Used for Analysis of the data

In this study t- test is used to find out the significance difference of mean is calculated to analyze and interpret the data.

Hypotheses-01: There is no significant difference in the attitude of the parents of different education level towards the education of girl’s students.

Table 01: Significance of Difference in Mean attitude scores of the parents of different education level towards the education of girl’s students.

Particulars	N	Mean attitude scores		Mean	t-Value
		Mean	SD		
Un Educated	50	95.28	2.93	1.28	0.03*
Educated	50	96.56	3.64		

**Non-Significant at 0.05 level of significance*

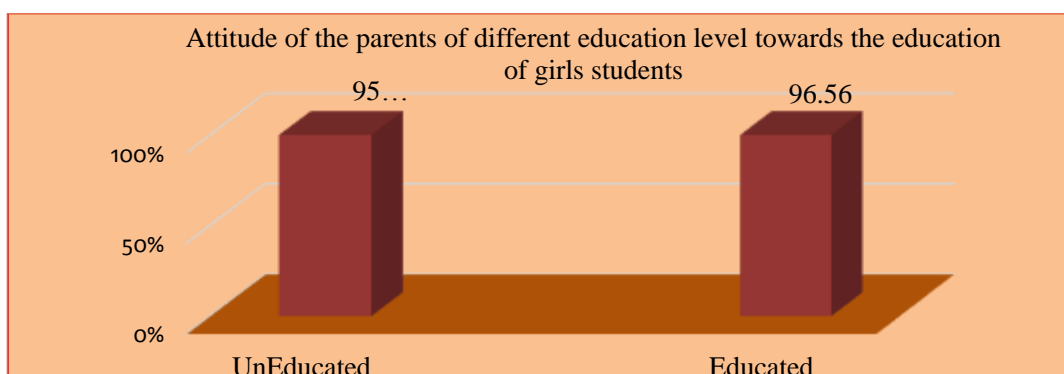


Figure 01: Bar Graph showing the Attitude of the parents of different education level towards the education of girl’s students

Interpretation: The above analysis shows that there is no significant difference in the attitude towards girl child education of educated and uneducated parents

Table 1 and **figure 1** shows that , Attitude towards girl s education ,mean of uneducated parents is 95.28 and for Educated Parents is 96.56 and t-value is 0.03 at 0.05 level of significant, The hypothesis which says, that there is no significant difference between parents in the educated and uneducated in their attitude towards girls education is accepted. We can conclude that there is no significant difference in the attitude of the parents of different education level towards the education of girl's students. All the parents having same attitude towards girl's education.

I) MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

After testing the hypotheses by applying suitable statistical techniques and analyzing the data the following major findings have been obtained:

1. The finding is The hypothesis which says, that there is no significant difference between parents in the educated and uneducated in their attitude towards girls education is accepted. So All the parents having same attitude towards girl's education.

Finally we conclude that, from the above study, we can conclude that the urban parents show more readiness towards girl child education. Educated parents show more readiness towards girl child education. This shows that BPL and APL holders shows different attitude towards girl's child education.

J) EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS:

- The results of the study clearly indicate that education is the vital force which only can ensure social freedom of the Girls.
- Girls should be made aware of their rights in the society, at home, at work place etc.
- With the help of education the confidence of Girls should be developed. Education must be more meaningful so that girls can use it for their rights.
- Teachers should try to discover the hidden qualities of girl students with the help of which they can change their own attitude towards life.
- Values should be inculcated for life satisfaction, adjustment, cooperation etc.

K) LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

1. The sample size is confined to only 100 parents of Girls students.
2. It is confined to only Rural and Urban area.
3. It is confined to Shiakripura taluk, Shivamogga district only.

4. The findings of the research are based on the assumption that respondents have given the correct information.

L) SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FURTHER STUDY:

1. Similar studies conducted at various Rural areas and as well as Urban areas.
2. Observation studies can be made use to understand the Attitude of the Parents.
3. The study can be extended by taking other variables related to the Present Study.
4. The investigation may be extended to a large sample of Parents.

IX) References:

- Agarwal J.C (2004-2008), *Development And Planning of Modern Education*, vikas Publishing House PVT LTD, New Delhi.
- Kashinath H.M., Nagaraj P (2010), *Trends and Innovations in Indian Education*, Vidyanidhi Prakashana, Gadag.
- Koul Lokesh (1997), *Methodology of Educational Research*, Vikas publishing House PVT LTD, Masjid Road, New Delhi.
- Dash S.N. (2005), *A New Approach to teacher and Education in the Emerging Indian Society*, Neelkamal Publications, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.
- Aggarwal J.C (2007), *Essentials of Educational Psychology*, Vikas Publishing House PVT LTD, New Delhi.
- Kashinath H.M, (2000), *Advanced Educational Psychology*, Vidyanidhi Prakashana, Gadag.
- Gupta S.C., (2007), *Fundamentals of Statistics*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
- Radha Mohan, (2005), *Research methods in Education*, Neelkamal Publication PVT LTD, Educational Publishers, Hyderabad.
- Chris Reddy, (2010), *Teachers, Educational change and Professional Development: some thoughts From A South African Experience*, *Journal of All India Association for Educational Research*, 22,2. 40-42, December.
- UNICEF, *Equality in Employment in the State of the World's Children*, New York: United Nations Children's Fund, (2007).
- National Policy for Women 2016*, New Delhi, Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), Government of India,(2016).
- www.vidyanidi.org.in
- www.nationalpsychologicalcorporation