

ROLE OF PARENTAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS GIRLS' EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the role of parental attitude towards girls' education. Now-a-days, girls' education is drawing attention of our government, parents and educationists. According to the census report of India Government, the percentage of educated women is very low in our country comparatively than men. So our country is suffering from the oppression of women. One of the main reasons for the lack of girls' education in India is the male-dominated society. Even though the country is making progress, the belief that women belong in the home is still widely held. Changes in a demographic profile of nation depend largely on attitude and behaviour of individual. Gender in equality is a very serious issue in the Asian nation, which is why 10 million female babies have been aborted over the past 20 years. A son's education is given more importance because it is thought that daughters will eventually get married and live with their husband, so many believe that a girl's education is not of much help directly to her family. These causes should be found and proper solutions should be worked but so that all women receive education.

Keyword: *Girls' Education, Gender Inequality, Parental Attitude*

INTRODUCTION:

Education is a necessary component for the growth of a nation and educating girls still continues to be a problem in most developing countries. India has made quite considerable progress with an overall increase in literacy rate from 64.8% in 2001 to 74.04 % in 2011, but girls' education in India still requires improvement in a number of ways. The literacy rate of women, according to 2011 census is 64.46% while the male literacy rate is 82.14%. The highest literacy rate of women in Kerala is 92 % but the lowest female literacy rate is in Rajasthan 52.66%. Though there has been a substantial increase in the number of literate women in the past few years, the number still falls low for the entire nation.

A girls' education is an essential starting point in establishing equality everywhere. Despite the Indian Constitution guaranteeing equality before the law and non-discrimination on the basis of sex, India remains patriarchal society. Male inheritance and property ownership, early marriage, violence against women and trafficking are all serious issues in the country. There are some school, but most girls do not attend, often because of religious reasons or cultural pressure. When women have a voice there can be change made to existing laws changing the future for young girls.

Parental attitude have a strong impact on their children towards education. They play important role in developing habits and social character of the child. The relationship between child and parent is the most natural. A girl child spends a few hours in school but the rest of the time of the day that child spends with her parents. Therefore a great responsibility for her education lies upon home rather than any other agency.

PARENTAL ATTITUDE:

In the development of child's personality the influence of parents' attitude is a meaningful factor. Parents' attitude here means thinking and feeling of their children's future career. Attitude in this study is defined as the behaviour of the parents towards girls' education. The main aim of education is to modify the behaviour of the child according to the need and expectancy of the society. Attitude may be positive or negative, whenever our view towards a thing or a person is not pleasing and we dislike them, it is negative attitude and when the presence of a person, thing incident and thought pleases us, it is called as positive attitude. An attitude is a readiness to respond in such a way that behaviour is given in a certain direction. Hence, this study posses the role of parental attitude towards girls' education in Kendrapara District.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The objective of this study is to explore parents' attitude towards girls' education. These specific objectives are:

1. To study attitude towards girls' education of rural parents.
2. To study attitude towards girls' education of urban parents.
3. To study attitude towards girls' education of educated parents.
4. To study attitude towards girls' education of uneducated parents.

SAMPLE:

The size of the sample is consisted 120 girl students of class X belonging to Govt. and Private High School of Kendrapara district. The convenience sample technique was used to collect the data.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES USED:

The data is collected from the students by self-prepared questionnaire. The author of this study used this questionnaire and marked the parental attitude towards girls' education. The author of this study analysis the collected data by a suitable statistical technique of Critical Ratio.

DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

1. The size of the sample is confined to only 120 girls student of Class X
2. It is confined to Government and Private High School of Kendrapara District only.
3. The findings of the study are based on the assumption that respondents have given the correct information.

INTERPRETATION OF DATA:

In order to accomplish the objectives of the study the self prepared questionnaire was applied to role of parental attitude towards girls' education.

Table01. Significant Difference in the attitude towards girls' education of Urban and Rural parents

Group	Number	Mean	Mean Difference	SD	CR	Level of Significant
Urban	60	26.74	0.91	2.02	2.43	At 0.05 level
Rural	60	25.83		2.95		

Table 01 informs that there is significant difference in the attitude towards girls' education of Kendrapara. The CR value is found 2.43 which are significant at 0.05 level. Mean score of Urban parents are significantly higher than rural parents. The probable reason is that urban parents are more consciousness of girls' education than rural parents.

Table02. Significant Difference in the attitude towards girls' education of educated and uneducated parents

Group	Number	Mean	Mean Difference	SD	CR	Level of Significant
Urban	60	26.57	1.57	2.162	2.44	At 0.05 level
Rural	60	25		3.535		

Table 02 indicates that there is significant difference in the attitude towards girls' education of educated and uneducated parents. The CR value is found 2.44. Mean score of educated parents are significantly higher than uneducated parents. The main reason is that the educated parents are more up-to-date and self-conscious about the girl child comparatively than uneducated parents.

CONCLUSIONS:

The conclusion that can be drawn as a result of the findings is that the urban parents show more readiness and consciousness towards girls' education. Educated parents are more positive attitude towards girl education. The parents should not discriminate against their girl child but rather treat all children equally and provide same opportunities for them.

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