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ATTITUDE OF WOMEN'S REGARDING GIRLS EDUCATION

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socio-personal variable.

KEYWORDS: *carrier orientation, job avenues, freedom , nation building activities.*

INTRODUCTION:

Women are the indispensable part of a society. Their education influence the coming generation. The development of future generation mainly depends upon the education of women section. So the education of women is realized to be the most essential part for the development of the society. It can help every woman to educate their children to be good manager of the family as well as the active member of the society. Every educated woman can run her house well and make it a paradise on earth. Every educated woman can think well about her future and her aim in life and then choose the appropriate subject which will be useful to her throughout the life. In a

ABSTRACT

Women are the indispensable part of a society. The development of future generation mainly depends upon the education of women section. So the education of women is realized to be the most essential part for the development of the society. The present study was conducted in Hisar district of both the locations i.e. urban area and rural area purposively thirty females' respondents from each location that is urban and rural area were selected randomly. The structured interview schedule was used to gather information regarding

personal and socio economic variables and attitude of women regarding female education the results revealed that thinking of female respondents in both the locations are becoming day by day positive in favour of women education, carrier orientation, job avenues, freedom and all related aspects that are directly or indirectly enhance the a women's capability. There was a significant association was found between Parents having fear to send their girl child to school because of increasing day by day the number of cases related to sexual harassment and all the aspects of

democratic system the position of women is equal with that of men. Nowadays women are also conscious about their rights and obligations. In the modern day world, the significance of females' education has been realized to a greater extent than ever before.

Females can play a vital role in the development of a nation, which is possible only through their sound education. Educated females may get good foresight and perception of the societal phenomena and can play better reformatory role in the society. They can potentially involve themselves in nation building activities and can serve well in case of emergencies, and in this way they can be made active, useful and beneficial member of the society. Education remains a potent and dynamic instrument for national development and social transformation, and now internationally accepted as a key development index. According to (Perry and Pauletti, 2011), gender stereotypes are people's beliefs about how the sexes differ (descriptive stereotypes) or should differ (prescriptive stereotypes). For the purpose of the present study, gender stereotypes refer to socio-cultural beliefs and practices, which tend to limit the girl-child's rights to education.

Wang (2005) examined children's educational opportunities and observed that continued son preference value, based on traditional views and perceived financial returns to families, leads to a lower educational attainment among daughters. Sadiq Ali (2003) measured attitude towards girls education in Pakistan and revealed that

- 1) Educated male and female urban respondents had positive attitudes and extent of their attitude was approximately the same.
- 2) Educated male and female rural respondents had positive attitudes and extent of their attitude was different. Females had more positive attitude than males because their means score is more than of males.
- 3) Un-Educated male and female urban respondents had positive attitudes and extent of their attitude was different. Females had more positive
- 4) Un-Educated male and female rural respondents had moderate attitudes and extent of their attitude was approximately the same.
- 5) All educated male and female respondents had positive attitudes and extent of their attitude was approximately the same.
- 6) All Un-Educated male and female urban respondents had positive attitudes and extent of their attitude was different. Urban respondents had more positive attitude than total respondents because their means score is more than that of rural respondents.

Khan (2008) studied in Pakistan and revealed that the community was having negative attitude towards females' education. It was not in favour of educating the females. The community's such attitude has negatively affected the females' education. The community due to different reasons did not want to see the females as educated and empowered. The community wanted to preserve its values, and educating females was not a social value. The community was unwilling to change stereotypes prevailing in society, which has retarded females' education. Due to stagnant values and attitudes, the social life of the community was at a standstill, rather than thinking oneself- it was subject to circumstances. Majority of the community people were contented on the absence of female's education.

The present study is done undertaking the following objectives:

- To assess the females respondents attitude towards women education
- To find out the association between females respondents attitude and their socio-personal variable

METHODOLOGY:

Descriptive research design was used for conducting the present study. The study was conducted in Hisar district of both the locations i.e. urban area and rural area. Thirty females' respondents from each location that is urban and rural area were selected randomly.

A self developed the structured interview schedule was used to collect data on personal , socio-economic profile and attitude of society towards women education . In attitude scale there were 40 statements (maximum score 120) rated on a three points continuum namely most favorable, favorable and unfavorable

score of 3, 2 and 1 for positive statements and 1, 2, and 3 for negative statements.

Interview method was used to collect data from the respondents. For this rapport was first established by informal discussion with the respondents. Respondents were interviewed individually at their homes. After collection of the data from 60 respondents, coding was done and then data were compiled and tabulated for analysis and interpretation in light of the objectives of study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Frequency distribution of respondents according to their socio-personal variable

Table 1 data represented that most of the respondents (36.7%) categorized into the age group of 25-35 years and 53.3% respondents belonged to general caste. Regarding education mainly 43.3 % respondents had education up to primary level and 56.7% respondents had annual income between Rs. 1, 50000-3,00000. Majority of female respondents (78.3%) were house-wives.

**Table 1: Frequency distribution of respondents according to their socio-personal variable
N (60)**

Sr. no.	Socio-personal variable	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age		
	(25-35 years.)	22	36.7
	(35-45 years.)	21	35.0
	(Above 45 years.)	17	28.3
	Total	60	100
2	Caste		
	(Schedule caste)	16	26.7
	(Backward caste)	12	20.0
	(General)	32	53.3
	Total	60	100
3	Education		
	(Up to primary)	26	43.3
	(Primary –secondary)	18	30.0
	(Above secondary)	16	26.7
	Total	60	100
4	Area		
	(Rural)	30	50
	(urban)	30	50
	Total	60	100
5	Family Income in Rs. (annually)		
	(50,000-1,50000)	4	6.7
	(1,50000-3,00000)	34	56.7
	(Above 3,00000)	22	36.7
	Total	60	100
6	Occupation		
	(Housewife)	47	78.3
	(Service)	13	21.7
	Total	60	100

Frequency distribution of respondents' attitude towards women education:

Data presented in Table 2 clearly revealed that majority of female had most favorable attitude towards female education followed by favorable and unfavorable attitude. Most of the female respondents' cent percent respondents agreed that well educated women can enlighten both that are her own and in-laws family. Seventy percent respondents agreed that it is really difficult to find suitable match for highly educated girl and it is also

seen educated women can help her husband in decision making process.

**Table 2: Frequency distribution of respondents' attitude towards women education
N (60)**

S.No.	Statement	Most Favourable	favourable	Non favourable
1.	There is no fear to send girls to hostel for further study.	33(55)	27(45)	-
2.	Daughter must be sending in co-ed school.	23(38.30)	11(18.3)	26(43.3)
3.	Daughter must be educated so that she can lead an independent life in future.	28(46.7)	32(53.3)	-
4.	There is no fear in allowing a girl to go outside his village/locality to study.	28(46.7)	28(46.7)	4(6.7)
5.	In case of any economic crises or emergency girls should be withdrawn first from study.	22(36.7)	38(63.3)	-
6.	Technical education is more suitable to boys than girls.	8(13.3)	28(46.7)	24(40)
7.	There should be separate college for girls.	28(46.7)	21(35)	11(18.3)
8.	It is difficult to find suitable match for highly educated girls.	42(70)	18(30)	-
9.	Boys should always be better educated than girls.	41(68.3)	19(31.7)	-
10.	It is better to marry a girl than to give her higher education	45(75)	15(25)	-
11.	Education will make them good housewife	9(15)	51(85)	-
12.	Educated women can assist their parents financially	11(18.3)	49(81.7)	-
13.	Educated women can bring of their children a better way	55(91.7)	5(8.3)	-
14.	Education will create more awareness about religious in them	29(48.3)	31(51.7)	-
15.	Educated girls will not stay in village look for job outside	-	12(20)	48(80)
16.	It is difficult to send girls to school due to less availability of female teachers in schools	-	40(66.7)	20(33.1)
17.	Highly educated women are the reason behind nuclear or broken families at present time	27(45)	33(55)	-
18.	Educated women dominates to their husbands			60(100)
19.	There is no need of high educated to become a good housewife	-	23(38.3)	37(61.7)
20.	Well educated women can easily teach their children at home	35(58.3)	25(41.7)	-
21.	A well educated women can enlighten both families their own as well as their in laws families.	60(100)	-	-
22.	A well educated women may become more independent	30(50)	30 (50)	-
23.	A well educated women have a lot of knowledge about societal welfare	34(56.7)	26(43.3)	-

24.	A well educated women will be more aware about her constitutional rights	32(53.3)	28(46.7)	-
25.	Without having proper education a women cannot assist her husband in financial management	14(23.3)	46(76.7)	-
26.	A well educated women do not respect her in laws	24(40)	36(60)	-
27.	A well educated women do not obey her husband's wish	-	10(16.7)	50(83.3)
28.	A well educated independent women do more unnecessary expenses	-	13(21.7)	47(78.3)
29.	A well educated woman can help her husband in decision-making process.	42(70)	18(30)	-
30.	A well educated women can easily develop problem solving skills in a better way	35(58.3)	25(41.7)	-
31.	A societal reforms can only occur when a girl or a women will get education	-	56(93.3)	4(6.7)
32.	A women should not get higher education because of unsafe societal environment	28(46.7)	32(53.3)	-
33.	If a girl or women will not be educated then Indian society will be in loss in all developmental aspects.	20(33.3)	40(66.7)	-
34.	Economical development of any country is only possible if a girl or a women will be educated	-	60(100)	-
35.	Due to having higher education a girl can easily improve her health status	32(53.3)	28(46.7)	-
36.	Educated girl can take decision of love marriage and that is against of society	-	14(23.3)	46(76.7)
37.	A highly educated girl demand for dowry at their marriage purpose	-	-	60(100)
38.	Girls are not going to schools due to having less number of separated girls schools	11(18.3)	27(45)	22(36.7)
39.	A well-educated woman doesn't participate in house hold activities.	-	-	60(100)
40.	Parents having fear to send their girl child to school because of increasing day by day the number of cases related to sexual harassment	14(23.3)	15(25)	31(51.7)

Table also indicates that a most favorable attitude towards women is seen both urban and rural area regarding agreed upon economic development of any country is only possible if a girl or a women is educated. 93.3 % female were agreed that a societal reforms can only occur when a girl or a women will get education and 76.7 % females respondents have favorable attitude towards that without having proper education a women cannot assist her husband in financial management. Cent percent respondents had negative attitude regarding highly educated girl demand for dowry at their marriage purpose

A strong positive thinking was observed in favour of girls that a well educated women obey her husband's wish and they also participate in house hold activities. It can be concluded that thinking of female respondents in both the locations are becoming day by day positive in favour of women education, carrier orientation, job avenues, freedom and all related aspects that are directly or indirectly enhance the a women's capability.

Association between socio-personal variable and attitude of respondents regarding female education:

Table 3 represented the association between socio personal variable and attitude of respondents regarding female education. It was found that there was a significant association between almost the all parameters of attitude variable and socio-personal variable. But non significance association was also found in some parameters of both variables. Socio-personal variable except education (8.14*) was significantly associated with no fear to send girls to hostel for further study.

All the aspects of socio personal variable was significantly associated with these attitudes parameters like technical education is more suitable to boys than girls, boys should always be better educated than girls, it is better to marry a girl than to give her higher education, educated women can assist their parents financially and educated girls will not stay in village look for job outside.

Further Table 3 revealed that there was a significant association between without having proper education a women cannot assist her husband in financial management and caste (6.87*) and education (10.00**). A well-educated woman can help her husband in decision-making process was significantly associated with caste (26.40**), area (12.43**), education (36.27**) and income (4.66*). While a well educated women can easily develop problem solving skills in a better way was significantly associated with age (12.49**), area (24.78**) and income (11.56**) of the respondents.

There was a significant association was found between Parents having fear to send their girl child to school because of increasing day by day the number of cases related to sexual harassment and all the aspects of socio-personal variable in table 5. Girls are not going to schools due to having less number of separated girls schools significantly associated with area (22.91**), education (56.12**), income (13.74**), and occupation (4.59*) of the respondents.

Table3: Association between socio-personal variable and attitude of respondents regarding female education N (60)

S.No.	Statement	Age x ² value	Caste x ² -value	Area x ² -value	Educ. x ² -value	Income x ² value	Occupa. x ² -value
1.	There is no fear to send girls to hostel for further study.	1.49	1.12	5.08	8.14*	3.81	3.22
2.	Daughter must be sending in co-ed school.	35.00**	23.16**	28.48**	49.81**	16.72*	6.92*
3.	Daughter must be educated so that she can lead an independent life in future.	16.63**	12.24**	20.53**	32.41**	4.95	2.13
4.	There is no fear in allowing a girl to go outside his village/locality to study.	31.52**	22.99**	24.51**	45.42**	13.56*	4.42
5.	In case of any economic crises or emergency girls should be withdrawn first from study.	25.15**	16.26**	16.76**	28.70**	6.11*	0.87
6.	Technical education is more suitable to boys than girls.	5.71	7.44	3.47	2.45	3.35	2.66

7.	There should be separate college for girls.	29.64**	17.27**	20.13**	39.61**	12.32* *	0.37
8.	It is difficult to find suitable match for highly educated girls.	7.08*	7.32*	3.23	5.05*	1.97	2.03
9.	Boys should always be better educated than girls.	0.06	1.60	1.81	0.69	0.70	0.29
10.	It is better to marry a girl than to give her higher education	0.25	2.27	5.42	0.08	0.89	3.23
11.	Education will make them good housewife	13.51**	9.26*	8.14*	10.58**	12.45* *	0.09
12.	Educated women can assist their parents financially	2.46	5.45	1.58	0.11	1.01	1.50
13.	Educated women can bring of their children a better way	2.53	0.54	3.32	5.45*	3.97	1.59
14.	Education will create more awareness about religious in them	25.84**	21.54**	11.73**	8.07*	1.72	0.22
15.	Educated girls will not stay in village look for job outside	0.29	0.23	0.08	1.66	0.11	0.04
16.	It is difficult to send girls to school due to less availability of female teachers in schools	0.83	0.51	3.51	1.20	0.20	0.52
17.	Highly educated women are the reason behind nuclear or broken families at present time	5.51	2.13	3.11	1.68	0.05	0.65
18.	Educated women dominates to their husbands	0.01	2.71	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
19.	There is no need of high educated to become a good housewife	4.31*	1.97	1.20	0.63	2.85	0.01
20.	Well educated women can easily teach their children at home	0.01	0.01	0.17	0.06	0.45	0.81

21.	A well educated women can enlighten both families their own as well as their in laws families.	0.84	0.37	0.01	0.26	0.01	0.01
22.	A well educated women may become more independent	0.08	0.01	1.50	1.08	0.29	0.09
23.	A well educated women have a lot of knowledge about societal welfare	9.04*	1.44	1.10	0.26	4.25*	0.74
24.	A well educated women will be more aware about her constitutional rights	7.12*	2.12	1.11	0.37	0.46	0.44
25.	Without having proper education a women cannot assist her husband in financial management	0.90	6.87*	0.38	10.00**	1.40	0.58
26.	A well educated women do not respect her in laws	13.61**	7.95*	6.01	1.92	1.69	1.98
27.	A well educated women do not obey her husband's wish	31.70**	0.87	3.69	0.09	5.48*	0.96
28.	A well-educated independent women do more unnecessary expenses	7.95*	10.69**	0.56	25.71**	1.53	0.01
29.	A well-educated woman can help her husband in decision-making process.	1.42	26.40**	12.43**	36.27**	4.66*	1.68
30.	A well educated women can easily develop problem solving skills in a better way	12.49**	0.06	24.78**	1.07	11.56**	0.81

31.	A societal reforms can only occur when a girl or a women will get education	0.01	2.87	0.08	1.20	0.52	0.02
32.	A women should not get higher education because of unsafe societal environment	1.82	1.21	0.11	0.01	2.53	0.01
33.	If a girl or women will not be educated then Indian society will be in loss in all developmental aspects.	0.01	0.01	1.97	0.26	0.85	0.19
34.	Economical development of any country is only possible if a girl or a women will be educated	28.49**	5.13*	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
35.	Due to having higher education a girl can easily improve her health status	0.01	0.01	3.04	0.01	0.85	1.68
36.	Educated girl can take decision of love marriage and that is against of society	39.44**	0.01	0.01	37.48**	0.01	0.01
37.	A highly educated girl demand for dowry at their marriage purpose	0.02	19.42**	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
38.	Girls are not going to schools due to having less number of separated girls schools	0.45	0.01	22.91**	56.12**	13.74**	4.59*
39.	A well-educated woman doesn't participate in house hold activities.	0.01	0.14	0.01	0.48	2.79	0.01
40.	Parents having fear to send their girl child to school because of increasing day by day the number of cases related to sexual harassment	7.65*	26.09**	31.17**	34.00**	12.87**	4.37*

* 5% level of significance, **1% level of significance

CONCLUSION:

It is concluded that thinking of female respondents in both the locations are becoming day by day positive in favour of women education, carrier orientation, job avenues, freedom and all related aspects that are directly or indirectly enhance the a women's capability. There was a significant association was found between Parents having fear to send their girl child to school because of increasing day by day the number of cases related to sexual harassment and all the aspects of socio-personal variable.

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