



## Parental Attitude Towards Girls Education- A Study In Bhubaneswar

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### I. Introduction

Education is one of the major instruments of social change and it is the force, which brings changes in the traditional outlook of the people, and it develops insight for judging things in their content.

Education of a girl is like educating a family while educating a boy is merely educating a person. The importance of female education in a society and its spreading to all section of the life is well appreciated and documented to solve existing and emerging problems of the society. In our country the women are subject to exploitation. Due to the lack of awareness regarding their rights, they faced lots of problems in their day to day path of economic and social empowerment. It is a fundamental right of every child including girl children. In many are of their lives prospects for educations are diminished because of gender discrimination.

Children are the major repository of country's potential human capital for the future, the fact that children are the workers, scientists, parents, leaders and civil society participants, of tomorrow means that their survival, health, nutrition and educational progress are key issues for reconstruction and development today. Slums are created due to the urbanization and industrialization. Urbanization has been characterized by a phenomenon of growth of large cities. Slums are created mainly because of poverty, social backwardness and unemployment of the people, living in the country side.

### Objectives

- 1- To know about the socio-economic condition of girl children living in slums.
- 2- To examine the attitude of the parents towards girls education.
- 3- To assess their view about the important of education for the girls.

- 4- To identify overall problems of girl children living in slums.
- 5- To give some suggestions to the parents about girls education.

### II. Methodology

Methodology Is the logic of scientific procedure for the success of any kind of experienced investigation. The study used primary data and secondary data for analysis according to the objective set out in the study.

**1-Research Design:-**A research design in defined as the plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as obtain answers to research questions and to control variance.

**2-Selection of Study:-** Bhubaneswar area was selected for the present study.

**3-Selection of Study Area:-**Selection of the study area Pubasasan in Bhubaneswar as area of study.

**4-Selection of Sample:-**The sample size is fifty (50) respondents constituting all categories of village children from Pubasasan.

**5-Selection of method of Study:-**Simple frequency tables and charts were constructed for the purposes of analysis of data.

**6-Source of Data Collection:-**The researcher has collected the data from both documentary sources and field sources.

**7-Analysis of Data:-**Collected data will be tabulated and appropriate statistical measures will be adopted to analysis the data.

### III. Review Of Literature

1-According to Dr. D.N majumdar,"a collection of families or a groups of Families bearing a common name, member which occupy the same territory, speak same language and observe certain taboos regarding marriage, profession or occupation and have develop as well as assumed system of reciprocity and mutuality of obligation.



2- Patel-2002; Education is a modern word, which is derived from the latin word ‘educase’ means to nourish, to cause to grow.

3-Acharya, Prasanta kumar and Behera,manoranjan,(2004), pointed out that by the end of November 2003, the progress on civil works had been very slow especially due to late release of funds, inadequate monitoring and lack of district level convergence of SSA with other allied development schemes.

4-Nayar, Usha (2002), conducted a study in 44 low female literacy districts of 8 states of India, mainly Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Hayana, Assam, Karnataka,Tamil nadu, Maharashtra and Kerala, to identify areas of intervention for universalizing primary education among girls with focus on women’s equality and empowerment.

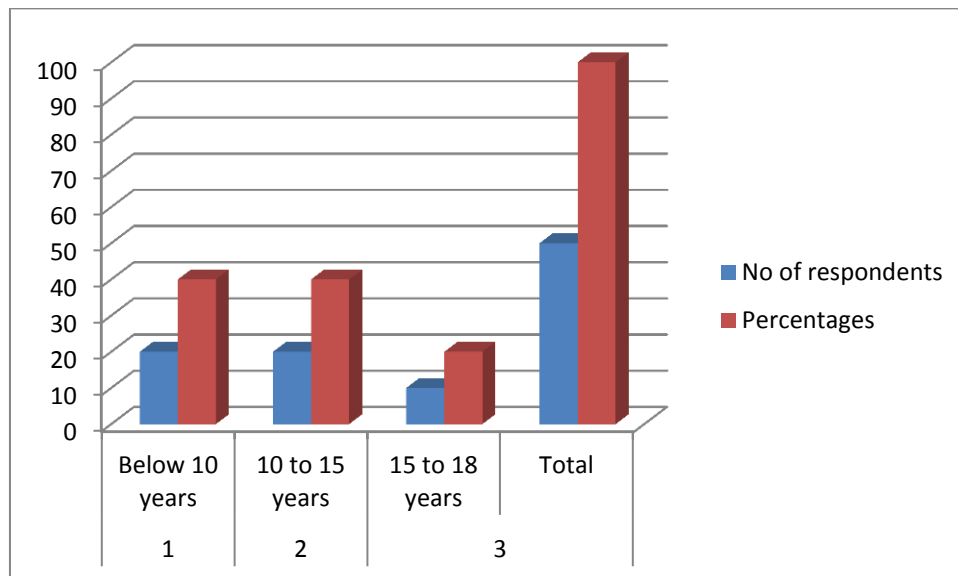
5-Saroja (2002), Analyzed the structure of school education and the factors influencing female school dropouts in schools in Taluk of Gadag district, Karnataka. The author conducted a case study about “School related factors affecting the female school dropout phenomenon in rural areas. It was suggested that there is a need to open separate girls schools in villages, appoint more female teachers, make the school atmosphere attractive.

6-Saxena, et al.(2000), Reviewed the policies on incentives for girls participation and their implementation strategies in states and UTs. It identified factors which contributed to girls participation in primary education and sought the opinion of parents and village heads about the implementation of incentive scheme in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

#### IV. Result & Discussion

##### Age distribution

Sl no	Age	No of respondents	Percentages
1	Below 10 years	20	40
2	10 to 15 years	20	40
3	15 to 18 years	10	20
	Total	50	100



The above table – 1 shows the age distribution of the respondents. The above data shows that 40% belong to the age group of below 10 years, 40% are between the age group 10 – 15 years and 20% are between the age group 15 to 18 years.



## 2-Cast distribution

Sl no	Caste	No of respondents	Percentage
1	SC & ST	30	60
2	OBC	15	30
3	General	05	10
	Total	50	100

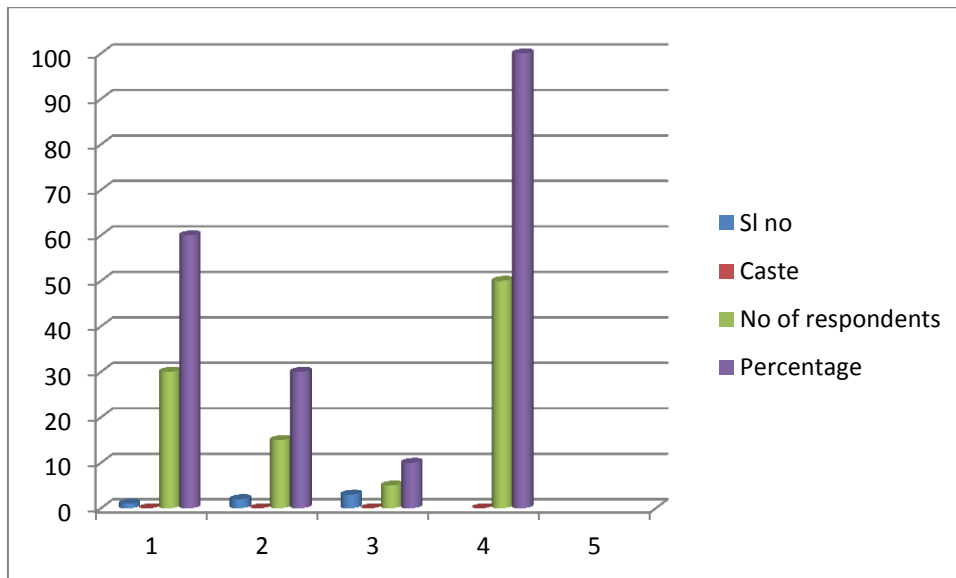


Table – 2 indicates the caste distribution of the respondents. 60% respondents belong to SC%ST category.30% respondents belong to OBC category, and rest 10% respondents belong to General caste category.

## 3 – Income of the parents per anum.

Sl no	Income	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Below 30,000	20	40
2	30,000 to 50,000	25	50
3	50,000 top 80,000	05	10
	Total	50	100

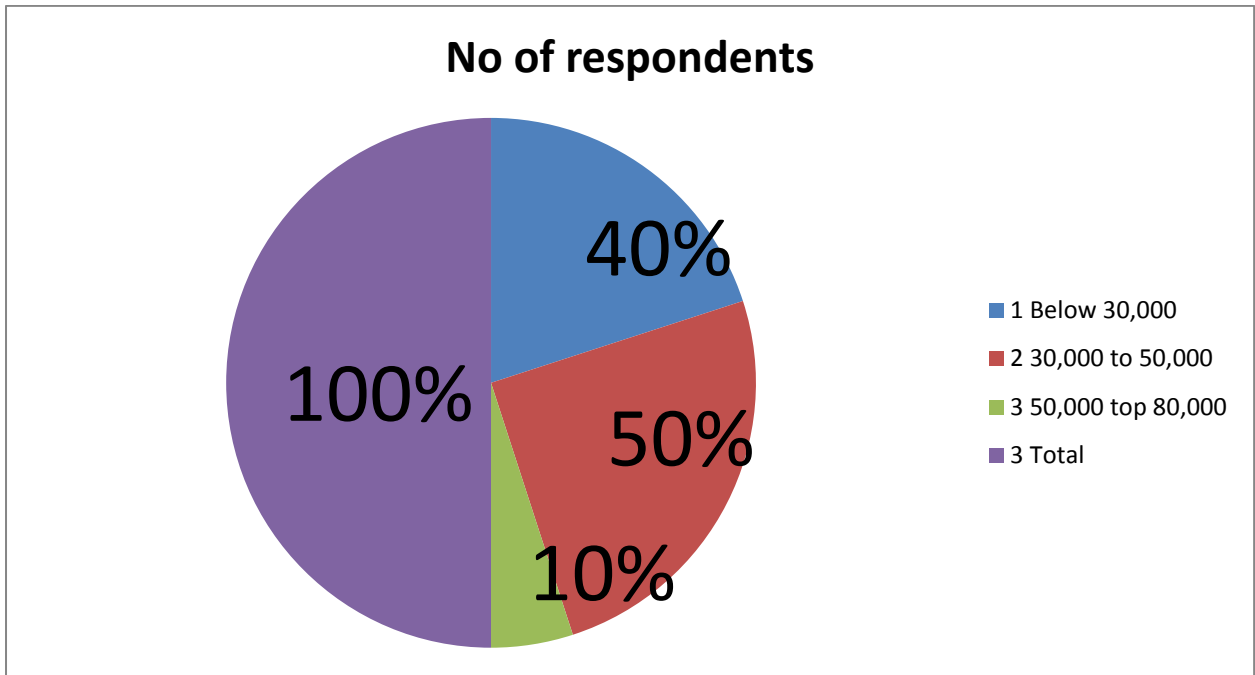
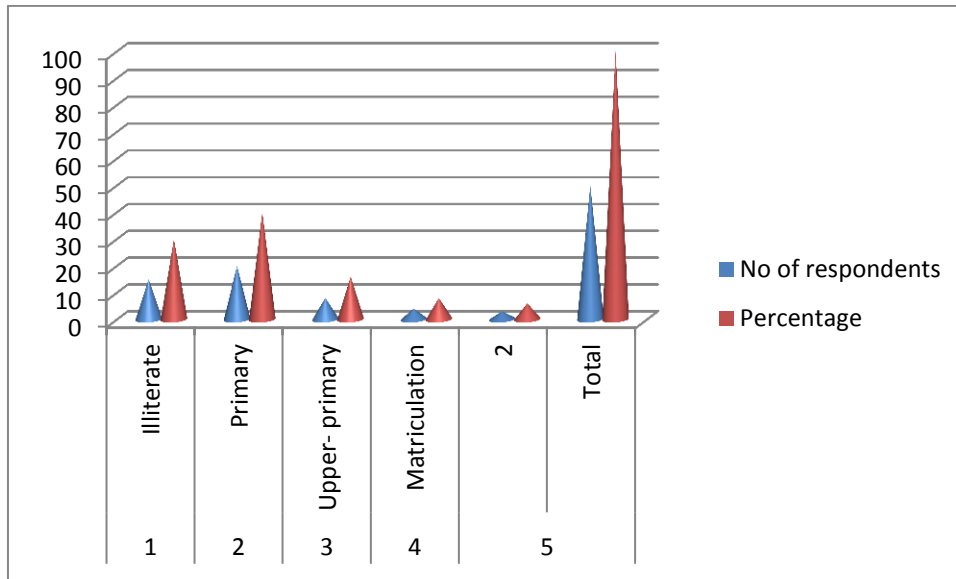


Table -3 indicates the average family income of the respondents per anum. 40% respondents family income below 30,000, 50% respondents are between 30,000 to 50,000 and 10% are between 50,000 to 80,000 per anum.

**Table -4 Educational qualification of their mothers.**

Sl no	Educational qualification	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Illiterate	15	30
2	Primary	20	40
3	Upper- primary	8	16
4	Matriculation	4	8
5	2	3	6
	Total	50	100



Regarding the Educational qualification of the mothers. The above table no- 4 shows that 30% respondents are completely illiterate, 40% respondents are primary qualification, 16% respondents are upper primary qualification, 8% respondents are under matriculation, and only 6% of them have +2 qualifications.

**Table- 5 Occupation of their parents.**

Sl no	Occupation	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Daily labour	30	60
2	Petty business	10	20
3	Private service	10	20
	Total	100	100

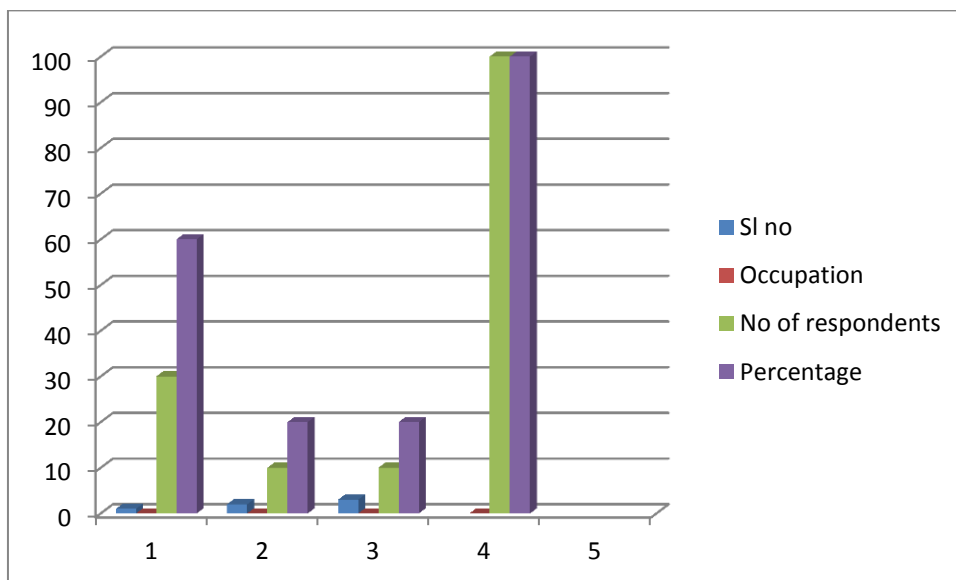
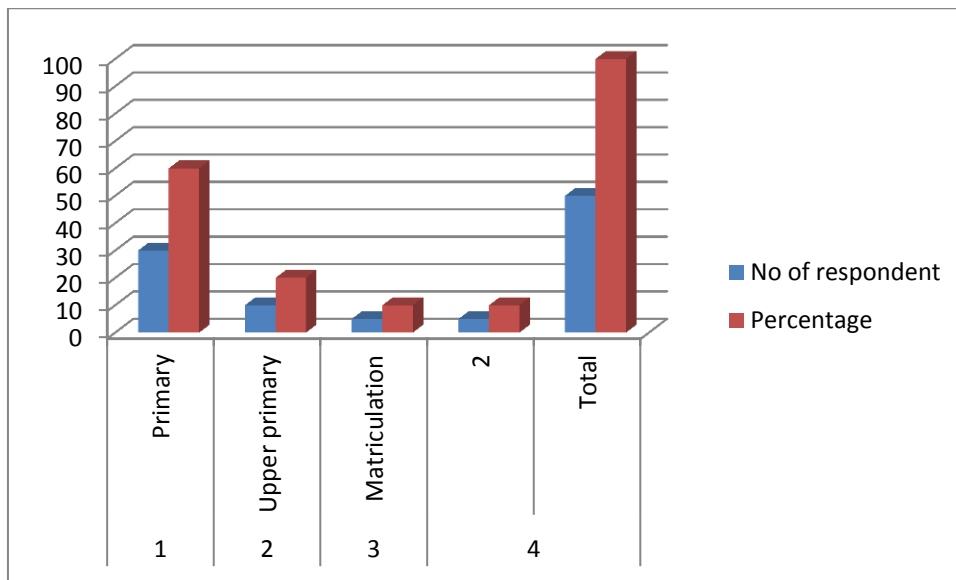


Table – 5 shows that 60% of respondents have daily labour as their occupation, where as 20% of them have petty business like driving, green grocer, grocery etc. and 20% of respondents are join private service.



**Table- 6 Educational qualification of the children's.**

Sl no	Educational qualification	No of respondent	Percentage
1	Primary	30	60
2	Upper primary	10	20
3	Matriculation	05	10
4	+2	05	10
	Total	50	100



Regarding the Educational qualification of the children's. The table no- 6 shows that 60% respondents are primary, 20% respondents are upper primary class, 10% are matriculation, 10% are +2 educational qualifications.

**Table- 7 Number of children.**

Sl no	Children	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Boy	30	60
2	Girl	20	40
	Total	50	100

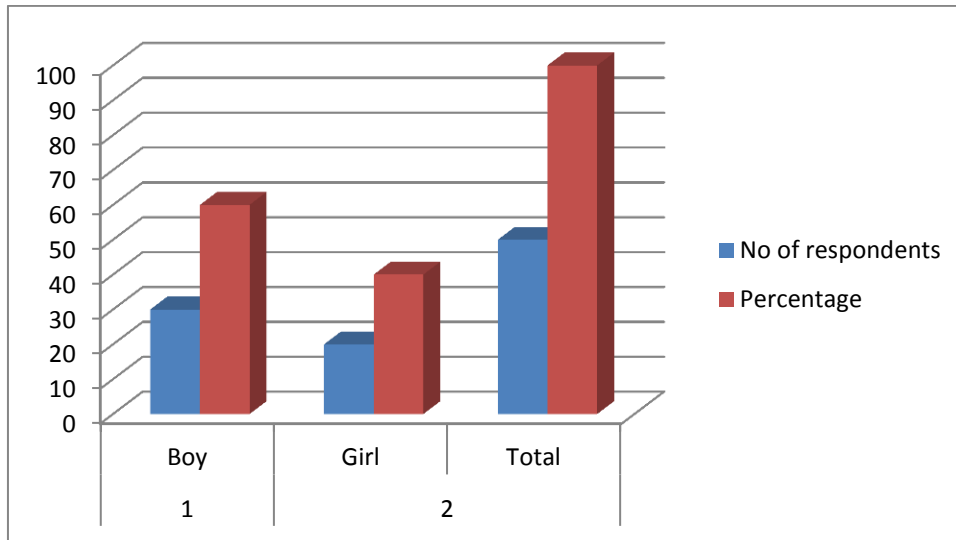
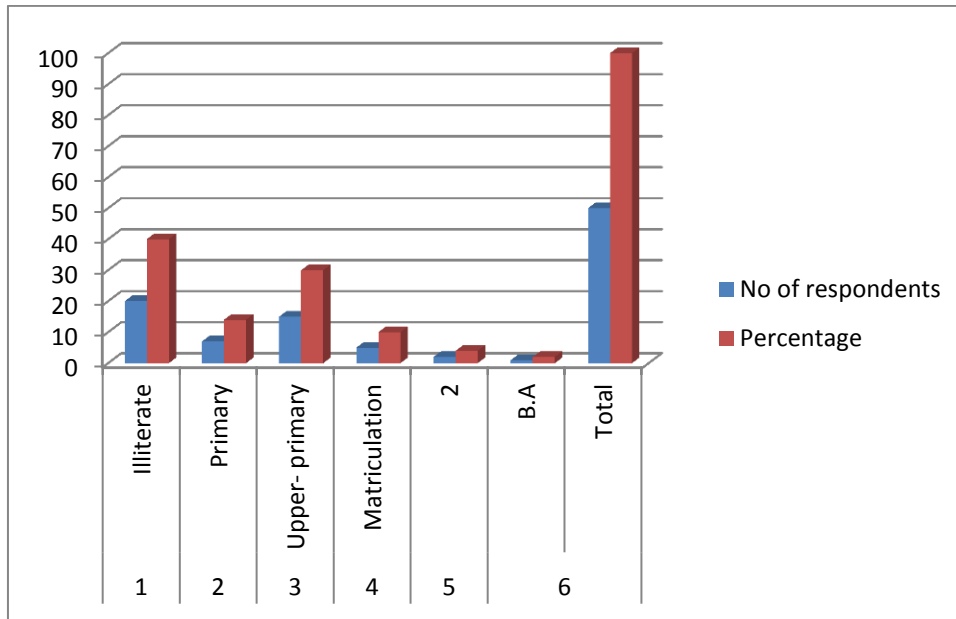


Table no-7 indicates the number of children of the parents. 60% have boy child,40% have girl child.

**Table – 8 Educational qualification of their fathers**

Sl no	Educational qualification	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Illiterate	20	40
2	Primary	07	14
3	Upper- primary	15	30
4	Matriculation	5	10
5	+2	02	04
6	B.A	1	02
	Total	50	100



Regarding the Educational qualification of the fathers. The above table no-8 shows that 40% respondents are completely illiterate, 14% respondents are primary qualification, 30% respondents are upper primary qualification, 10% respondents are matriculation, 4% respondents +2 qualification and only 2% respondent have B.A educational qualification.

**Table- 9 Parental attitudes towards girls education.**

**Are your girls reading now?**

Sl no	Attitude	Educated parents %	Uneducated parents %
1	Yes	40	10
2	No	00	00

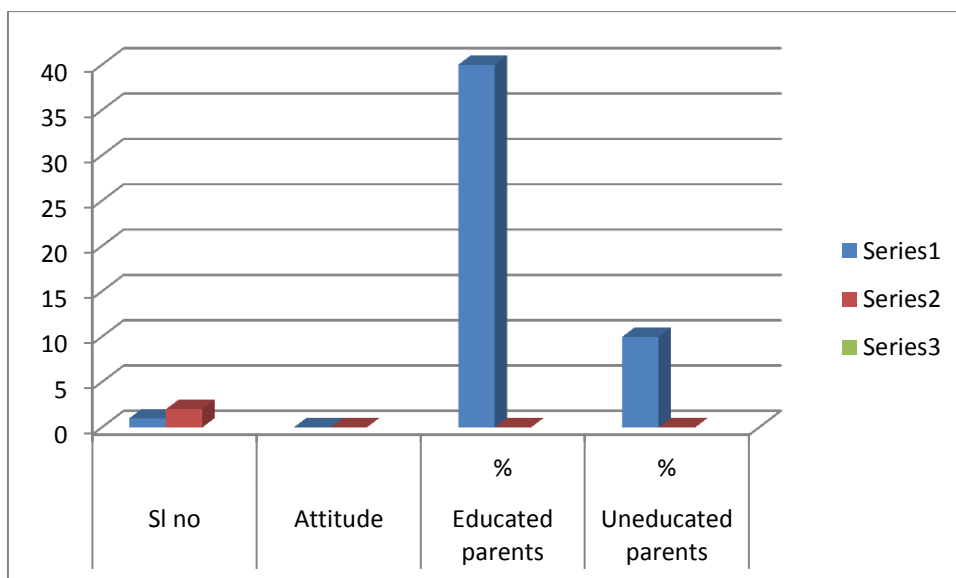


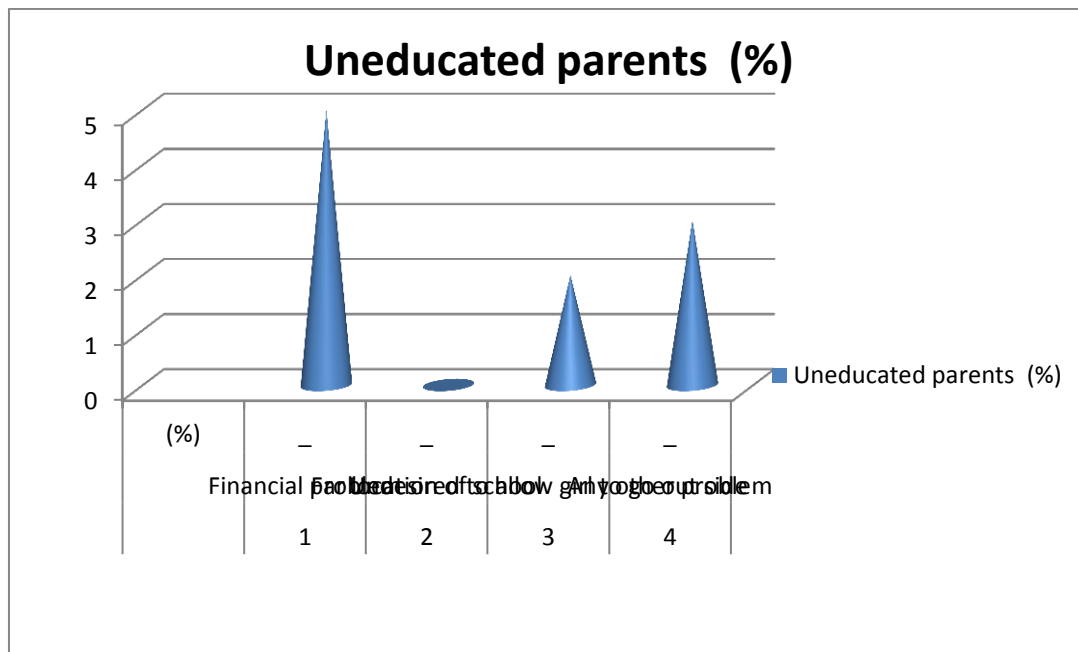
Table-9 displays the information about the attitude of the parents towards their daughters education. 40% of educated parents daughters are studying now and where as among uneducated parents 10% of parents daughters are not studying.





**Table – 10 Why did not you educate your daughter?**

Sl no	Problem	Educate parents (%)	Uneducated parents (%)
1	Financial problem	—	05
2	Far location of school	—	00
3	Undesired to allow girl to go out side	—	02
4	Any other problem	—	03



In case of educated family 40% of daughters are studying, where as among uneducated parents 10% of parents don't educate their daughter, because 5% of parents due to their financial problem,2% of them due to undesired to allow girls to go out side,3% of parents have other problem.

**11-If your girl is not reading then what is she doing at home?**

Sl no	Work	Educated parents (%)	Un educated parents (%)
1	Helps her mother	—	03
2	Takes care of youngsters	—	02
3	Earns her livelihood in others house	—	05
4	She is married	—	00

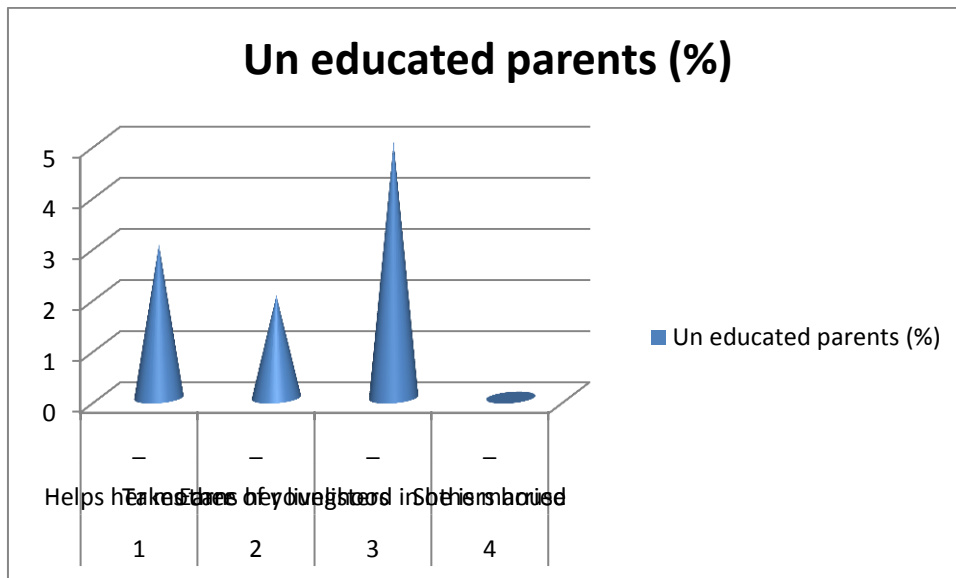


Table -11 displays the daughters are not reading, what she doing at home?3% of daughters are helping their mother, 2% of parents daughters are taking care of younger,5% parents daughters earn by working in other house.

**Table- 12 What problems do you think will face if you educate your daughter?**

Sl no	Face the problem	Educated Parents(%)	Uneducated parents(%)
1	Difficulty in selection of groom	05	05
2	Dowry problem	05	04
3	Fear of love marriage	—	01
4	Fear of too much independence of the of the girl	—	—

It was observed that 5% educated parents, 5% of uneducated parents think that if they educate their daughter, they face selection of groom, 5% of educated parents and 4% of uneducated parents think that they face dowry problem. 1% Of uneducated parents think that if they educate their daughter there is fear of love marriage.

**Table - 13 If you want to educate your daughter, what benefits do you get?**

Sl no	Benefits	Educated parents(%)	Uneducated parents(%)
1	Self independent	10	—
2	Manages family properly	15	—
3	Takes care of her children	10	—
4	Helps in education of youngsters	05	—

In case of benefits of parents from daughter's education 10% of educated parents think that daughter should be self independent by education,15% of educated parents think daughter should manages family properly.10% of educated parents think that daughters should takes care of her children properly.5% of educated parents think that daughters helps in education of youngsters.

- 1-There appointment of the teachers should be from local community in order to achieve the universalization of the primary education.
- 2-The illiterate parents should be made aware of the significant of education through awareness programme.
- 3-Parents should be conscious about the girl's child education also the government should give effort towards girl's education.

**Suggestions**



4-Teachers should be appointed in every primary school according to the requirements, so that needs of the primary school children would be fulfilled.

### **V. Conclusion**

It was Concluded from the above information that majority of the parents have a positive attitude towards girls education. However, some administrative difficulties obstruct in acquiring education by the girls.

Education is the way of achievement knowledge. It makes the life successful. It is growing in nature. It develops the capacity of management, self responsibility and self independence among the people. Education is one of the important in puts for society. The important of education is increasing.

Education of people is very important for the development and prosperity of the country and society women education is very much necessary because the society's reconstructions program me needs the help of women.

The researcher collected data from 30% and 20% uneducated parents from different areas of Bhubaneswar. By this study the researcher finds out the attitude of parents towards girls education in Bhubaneswar town from the social point of view almost all the educated parents want to educate their girls. Some educated and uneducated parents think that if the daughters are educated, the parents have to face problem to choose a suitable groom according to the qualification, financial problems fear of too much independent that they face dowry problem.

Present day parents in the developing countries like India have the preference for girls education and they visualize the role of women in building up the country into a prosperous one.