



An empirical study on opinion of parents towards girls education

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Abstract

The present study was aimed at assessing opinion of parents towards education of girl children. Girl children education has a considerable influence on society, resulting in healthier and more empowered children. A 50 sample questionnaire is used for collecting data with personal interview. The paper attempts to make a through comprehensive and analytical study by exploring the educational background of the parents, different parental income, different occupation of the parents, lack of education and cultural lag of parents and effect it has on the education of girl

1.INTRODUCTION

Education is very important for every children whether it is a boy or girl. It is said that some communities still discriminate against the education of girl children. Woman and girls in the developing country are often denied opportunities for education. “The girl child of today is tomorrow’s woman” . Society cannot progress with educated men and uneducated woman. No society can develop materially and morally where the bulk of female members remain illiterate and devoid of education. Woman as an individual mother play the most

important role in shaping the family and the society. Educated mother can provide better education to their children. It includes an overview of revolution of education in India as well as in ERODE DISTRICT. It gives an overall idea about the role of socio-economic status and that of family involvement in children’s education and the access to learning.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To identify the problems faced by respondents due to lack of education towards girl children.

3. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- 1). To improve the girls knowledge and they can mould themselves to achieve their goals through the education.
- 2). To reduce inequality of girl education.

4. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- 1). There is wide difference between education levels of the different sub group within the rural households because of multi religious population.

2).Some of respondents did not support our studies while getting the opinion.

5. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Families are also far less likely to educate girls than boys, and far more likely to pull them out of school, either to help out at home or for other socially induced normative considerations. Parental reluctance to educate girls is a huge factor inhibiting their access to education. There exist various factors that fuel to choices parents in Indian society make regard to refusing or limiting the education of the girl child. The way a society views its women determines the roles it delegates to them and the choices made for them or those they are allowed to make parents attitude is a measure or an index of parental involvement a child be unfavourable towards the education therefore the family shapes the social integration of the child more than the formal school. The role of parents parents in the education the children needs to no emphasis. The child judge and treated on the basis of particularistic standards in the family. A child is treated by the parents us their generalized standards for every individual whether us society treats individual in terms of universalistic values good education develops a nation economy installation of industries , promotion of jobs , production and uality environment for development the availability of education consistently increases the economy. The word education has been derived from latin word educate , educatum means to train , to bring out , to lead the latent faculties of man.

6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

6.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

1).A Master plan that specifies the method and procedures for collecting and analyzing needed information.

2).A research design is a framework or blue print for conducting the marketing research project.

6.2 DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH

It is a Fact finding investigation which is aimed at describing the characteristics of Individual, Situation or a Group (or) Describing the state of affairs as it exists at present

6.3 SAMPLING DESIGN

Sampling is the process of selecting a sufficient number of elements from the population. A Sample Design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from the sampling frame. It refers to the technique or the procedure the researcher would adopt in selecting some sampling units from which inferences about the population is drawn. review of literature, Details of the industry are collected from the Internet.

6.4 NON-PROBABILITY SAMPLING

Non-Probability sampling is a sampling technique where the samples are gathered in a process that does not give all the individuals in the population equal chances of being selected.

6.5 CONVENIENCE SAMPLING

Convenience sampling (also known as Availability Sampling) is a specific type of non probability sampling method that relies on data collection from population members who are conveniently available to participate in study.

6.6 SAMPLE SIZE

The Sample size is 50.

7. DATA COLLECTION METHOD

7.1 PRIMARY DATA

These are data which are collected for the first time directly by the researcher for the specific study undertaken by him. In this research primary data are collected directly from the respondent by using questionnaire

7.2 SECONDARY DATA

These are data which are already collected and used by someone previously. The data's are collected from journals, magazines and websites.

8. STATISTICAL TOOLS USED

To analyze and interpret collected data the following simple percentage and ranking were used.

8.1 SIMPLE PERCENTAGE METHOD

Percentage Analysis is the method to represent raw streams of data as a percentage (a part in 100%) for better understanding of collected data.

8.2 HENRY GARRETT RANKING

Garrett's ranking technique to find out most significant factor which influences the respondent, Garrett's ranking method was used. As per this method, respondents have been asked to assign the rank for all factors and the outcomes of such ranking have been converted into score value with the help of the following formula: Percent position = $100 \frac{(R_{ij} - 0.5)}{N_j}$ Where R_{ij} = Rank given for the i th variable by j th respondents
 N_j = Number of variable ranked by j th respondents.

9. FORMULA

No of respondents

Percentage= ----- x 100

Total No of respondents

10. DATA ANALYSIS

The respondents who participated in the research are for diversified background with gender, age and educational qualification

Table 1 Demographic analysis table

Details of the policy holders	No. of respondents		Percentage
Age	20-30 years	19	38
	30-40 years	15	30
	40-50 years	14	28
	Above 50 years	2	4
	Total	50	100
Gender	Male	16	32
	Female	34	68
	Total	50	100
Education Qualification	School level	29	58
	College level	17	34
	Professionals	4	8
	Total	50	100
Annual income	Below 100000	36	72
	100000-200000	9	18
	200000-300000	4	8
	Above 300000	1	2
	Total	50	100

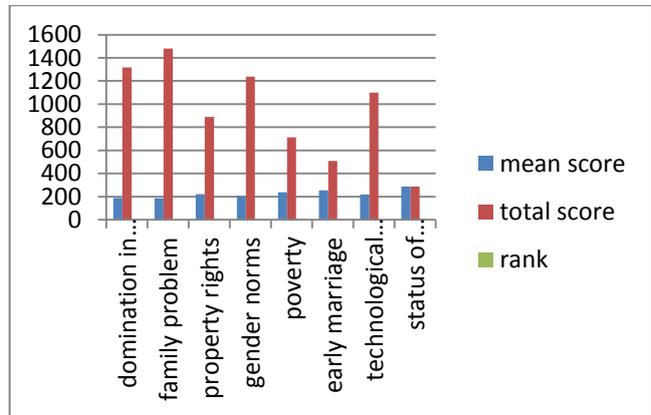
10.1 Interpretation

The participants of respondent in the survey male (32) percentage and female (68) percentage and the age group of respondent from 20 to 30 (38) percentage and 30 to 40 (30) percentage 40 to 50 (28) percentage and above 50 years (4) percentage and the education qualification of

respondent from school level (58) percentage college level (34) percentage and professionals (8) percentage and the annual income of the respondent from below100000 (72) percentage and from 100000to200000 (18) percentage and from 200000to300000 (8) percentage

Figure 1.BAR CHART

S.NO	Problems	Mean score	Total score	Rank
1	Domination in society	188	1316	2
2	Family problem	185	1480	1
3	Property rights	222	888	5
4	Gender norms	206	1236	3
5	Poverty	238	714	6
6	Early marriage	254	508	7
7	Technological influence	220	1100	4
8	Status of widows	287	287	8



10.FINDINGS

- 1).The factors influence to lower level of girl education is “**Family problem**” is ranked no.1 with a total score 1480.
- 2).The factors influence to lower level of girl education is “**Domination in society**” is ranked no.2 with a total score 1316.
- 3).The factors influence to lower level of girl education is “**Gender norms**” is ranked no.3 with a total score 1236.

11.SUGGESTION

- 1).“**Family Problem**” nowadays many of them have a problems we do not compare the family problem to the girls education because education is important in nowadays to girls they can mould themselves and easy to face the problems without need any help of others It is very much important to make the uneducated parents realized that girls are not burden but a pride for the parent
- 2).“**Domination in Society**” girls education is very important to everyone. In the society no can understand the feelings of girls and society can respect the girls and give an equal importance to them.
- 3).“**Gender norms**” Both boys and girls will equally treated by the society because the girls also have equal rights and give respect to them. Education is important to both boys and girls. It is the education of parents which can change their negative attitudes towards their daughter education.

and above300000 (2)percentage.

Table 10.2 Factors influencing due to lack of education towards girl children

1.2 Interpretation

The participants of respondent in the survey the first rank is “family problem” with total score 1480 and the second rank is “domination in society” with total score 1386 and the third rank is “gender norms” with total score 1236 and the fourth rank is “technological influence” with total score 1100 and the fifth rank is “property rights” with total score 888 and the sixth rank is “poverty” with total score 714 and the seventh rank is “early marriage” with total score 508 and the eighth rank is “status of widows” with total score 287 which influence the respondent due to lack of girl education.

12.CONCLUSION

The study was designed to examine attitude of the people towards the female education in the prevalence of the traditional society and local culture along with impact of educated parents, income, family size and awareness on the promotion of female education.

The results further identified that attitude toward female education had strong relation with the traditional thinking denotes female education but education helped in changing the traditional thinking. In this regard awareness found strongly associated with the attitude towards female education as awareness changed the mentality through knowledge and enlightenment which in turn promotes female education.

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