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**A Study of the Attitude of the Parents towards Education of the Higher Secondary Girl Students**

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**ABSTRACT**

Present study was an attempt to explore the attitude of the girl students towards education from the higher secondary. There is a dearth of research in exploring students ‘voices This universe can not be on survival without the existence of the women. But in the traditional society ,there is a notion to consider women as beneath the men in the whole life. So it is necessary to change the concept of the society and provide them a rightful position. And the Education is the only weapon which can perform this meaning task in a well being manner. We need to change traditional attitude of the parents towards their girl child. The literacy rate of the girl educations increasing but in the village area it is on a stop point only for the primary education. It’s essential for every parent to develop a favorable attitude towards the higher secondary education for girl child. This study focused on the related problems which hinder the way to get higher secondary education. This paper is initiated to provide accurate information and improve the present time situation for girl education. The parents of 200 higher secondary school girl students were selected as respondents. A well constructed questionnaire was used for data collection. The findings along with recommendations were provided.

**Keywords:** *Attitude, Higher Education, Parental Attitude, Girl Education.*

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**Introduction**

Education is the only tool which can change the whole concept of the society. In the broad sense education is the thing which continues from the first breath to the last bed. There is no limited space and definite meaning of education. The level of growth and development of a nation can be judged by the success of young generation; in the success line of young generation there is only one aspect and that is education. And this growth and development can be practiced by the main change in the society. A man's education benefits only him; a woman's education benefits the entire family since she shares her knowledge with all of them. The mother is a child's first instructor and the family is their first school. If she is

educated, she runs her home in a well being manner and cultivates good manners in the children.

Our country is a democratic state and it provides equal rights for all the genders, whether they are male or female. Females also have the same rights to get education according to their will. Secondary education is considered as a very vital stage in the ladder of educations it creates an important support for the students towards higher education and entering in the job market. It basically provides a base of knowledge, skills and primary knowledge of employment to the development of human capital. But the thrust area of our education policies is about elementary education and research area of higher education. Ironically many policies have been laid for the secondary education but they are neglected and passed on for further on the practical platform.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The researcher set the following goals for the current study:

- To ascertain parents' perspectives on females enrolled in upper secondary schools.
- To learn how male and female parents feel about girls enrolled in higher secondary schools.
- To learn how parents in rural and urban areas see girls enrolled in higher secondary education.
- To learn how parents in rural areas view girls enrolled in higher secondary education.
- To determine how parents in rural and urban areas feel about females in upper secondary schools.
- To learn how male and female parents from urban and rural areas feel about their daughters who are in higher secondary school.

### **Hypotheses**

The basic concept or rationale underlying the issue has already been discovered by another researcher, and the current researcher believes that it may also be discovered in his study, therefore the usage of null hypotheses.

The following theories were taken into account for this investigation.

- There are no appreciable differences between parents from rural and urban areas in their attitudes towards females in upper secondary school.
- Male and female parents' opinions towards females in upper secondary school do not significantly differ.
- Male urban parents and female urban parents do not significantly differ in their opinions towards females in higher secondary school.
- There are no appreciable differences between rural male and urban female parents' attitudes towards females in upper secondary school.
- There is no discernible difference between rural male and urban male parents' views towards females in upper secondary school.
- There is no discernible difference between rural female and urban female parents' attitudes towards girls in higher secondary school.

#### Definition of Important Terms

##### **Girls Education**

Every kid, regardless of gender, needs an education, yet some communities still discriminate against the education of females. Lack of knowledge restricts opportunities, lowers family income, worsens health, puts women and girls at danger of exploitation and trafficking, and prevents whole nations from making financial progress. If the women are educated they will be healthier, participate in labor market, earn raised incomes and be good mothers.

##### **Attitude**

Attitude is an overall evaluation of a stimulus object. It's the judgment about a term or object attitude can be differ in strength and valence. According to Eagly and Chaiken(1993) 'Attitude is a psychological tendency that is expressed by evaluating a particular entity with some degree of favor or disfavor.'

### Higher Secondary School

Higher secondary schools cover the study of the students who are in 14-16 years group and study in 8th-10th classes. Basically the schools provide education up till 10th class is higher secondary schools.

### Delimitation of the Study

**Area of the study:** The sample of the present study was restricted to 200 parents from rural and urban areas of Moradabad district, Uttar Pradesh.

**Variable:** Study was delimited with two variables- Attitude and Girl Education

**Tools:** Researcher used self made questionnaire for the study.

**Statistical Measure:** Mean and Standard Deviation.

**Methodology:** General research strategy

### Sample

In the present study researcher has selected 200 parents of higher secondary girl students-100 parents from urban area, where 44 female and 56 female parents and 100 parents from rural area, where 44 male and 56 female parents.

Table-1: Profile of the sample

Group	Total
Urban female parents	44
Urban male parents	56
Rural female parents	56
Rural male parents	44
Urban parents	100
Rural parents	100
Total female parents	100
Total male parents	100

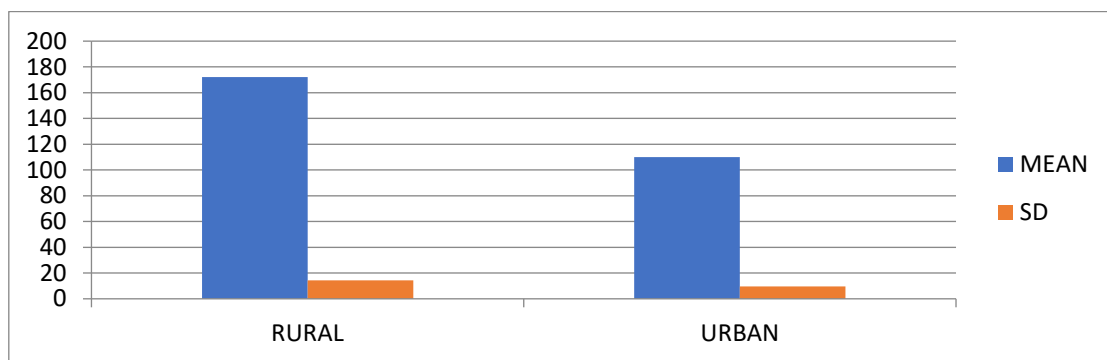
### Construction of the Tools

The researcher did research work over the problem and create a questionnaire with 100 questions based on the present situation. Then he brought that questionnaire to the expert, he selected 40 questions among them for the further process.

### Testing of the Hypothesis

- Ho1. There is no significant difference of attitudes towards girls in higher secondary school in rural and urban parents.

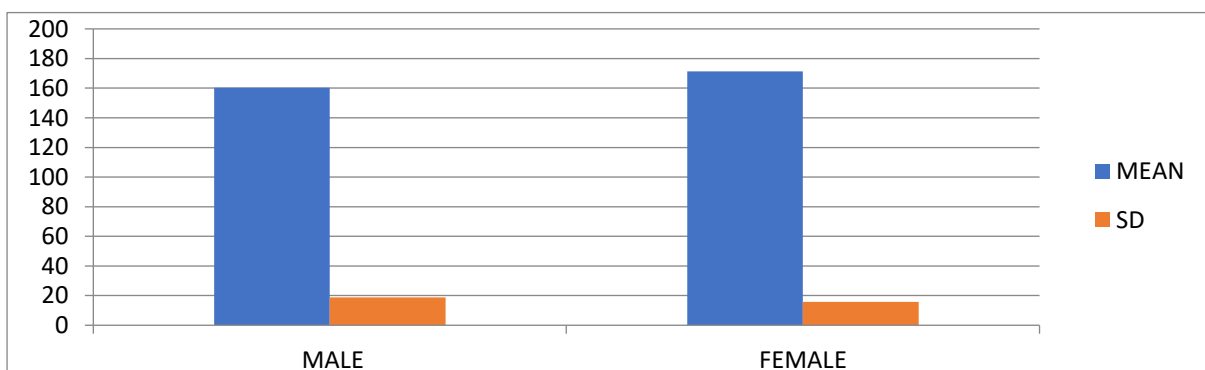
**Table 2: Comparison of Parental Attitudes in Urban and Rural Locations**



By looking into the table no.2 it was seen that Mean and SD value of attitude between the urban and figure 1 was 110 and 14.41 respectively and Mean and SD value of rural parents was 172 and 9.31 respectively. To get the significant difference we got T-value. It was 5.23 and it was not significant. Thus null hypothesis is rejected.

- Ho2. There is no significant difference between male and female parents' attitudes toward girls in high school.

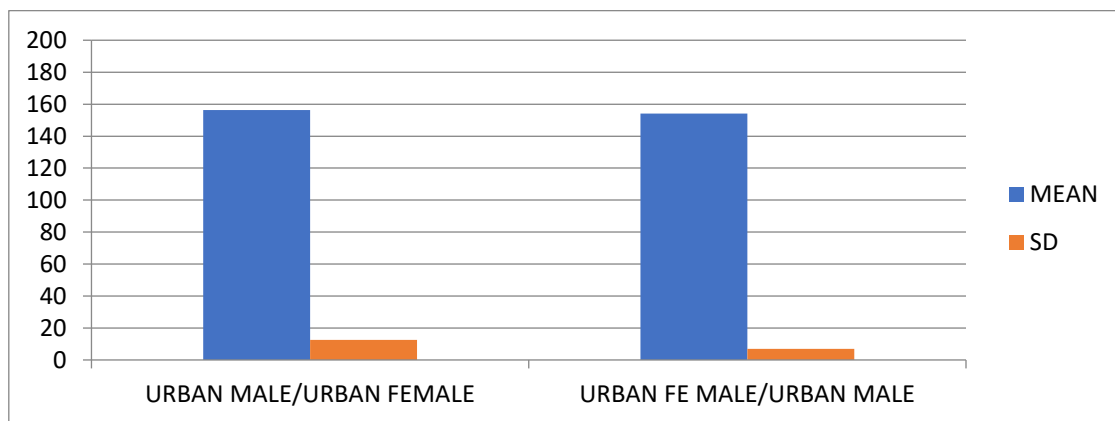
**Table 3: Comparison of Attitude Between Male and Female Parents**



Mean and standard deviation (SD) values for male parents' attitudes were 160.21 and 15.805, respectively, while those for female parents' attitudes were 171.35 and 18.879. To determine the significance of the difference, we calculated the T-value. 0.210211 was not statistically significant. The null hypothesis is therefore refuted.

**Ho3.** There is little variation between male and female urban parents' attitudes toward girls in secondary school.

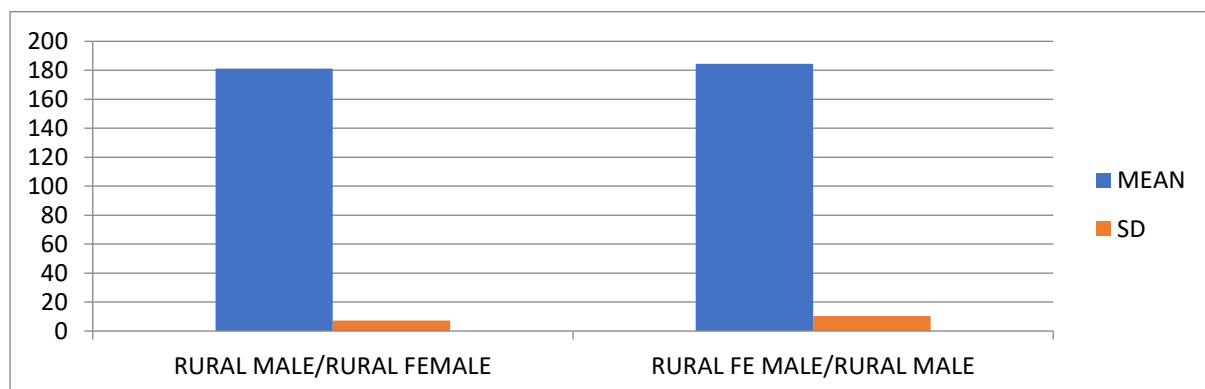
**Table-4. Comparison of Attitude Between Urban Male and Urban Female Parents**



The mean and standard deviation for urban male parents were 156.23 and 12.521, respectively, while the mean and standard deviation for urban female parents were 154.09 and 6.897. To determine the significance of the difference, we calculated the T-value. 0.13318 was not statistically significant. The null hypothesis is therefore refuted.

**Ho4.** In upper secondary school, there is no substantial variation in views toward females between rural male and urban female parents.

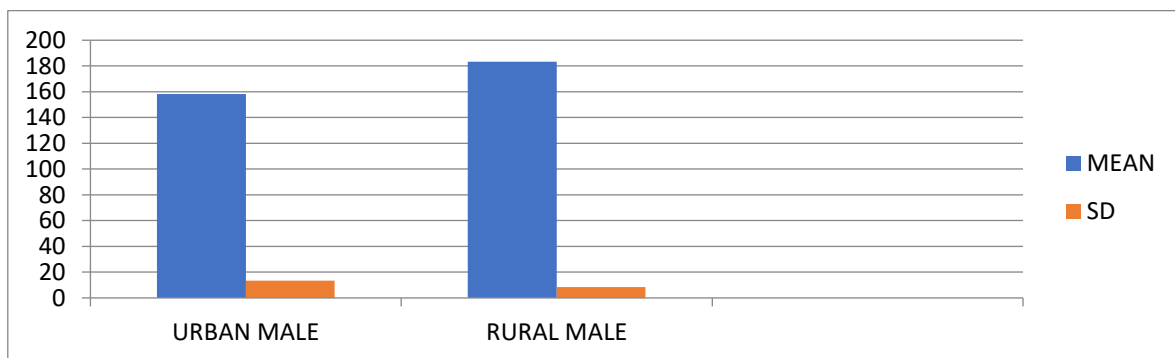
**Table-5 Comparison of Attitude Between Rural Male and Rural Female Parents**



According to table-4, the mean and SD value of rural male parents were 181.252 and 7.2061, respectively, while the mean and SD value of rural female parents were 184.525 and 10.327. T-value was used to calculate the significant difference. It was 0.042267 and was not statistically significant. As a result, the null hypothesis is rejected.

**Ho5.** There is no statistically significant difference in views toward females in upper secondary school between rural and urban male parents.

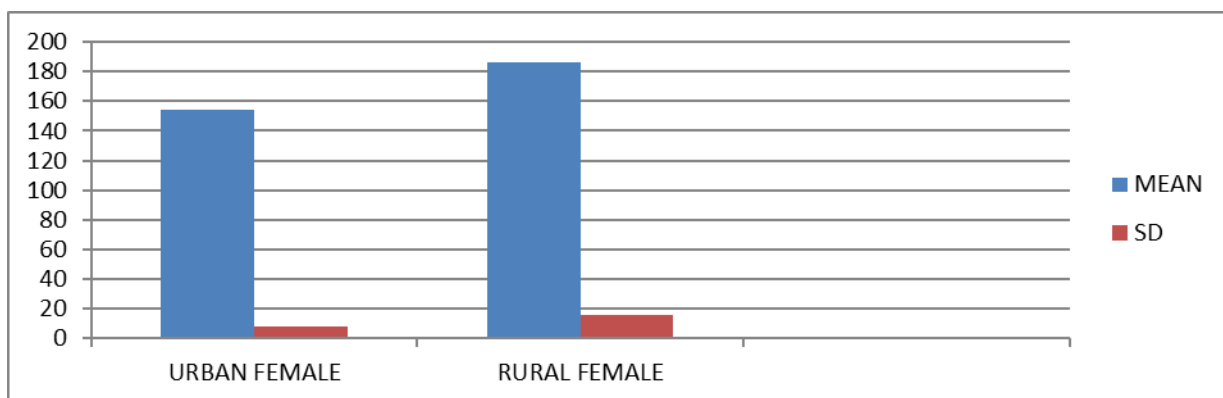
**Table-6 Comparison of Attitude Between Urban Male and Rural Male Parents**



According to table 5, the mean and SD value of attitude among urban male parents were 158.30 and 13.41, respectively, whereas the mean and SD value of attitude among rural male parents were 183.27 and 8.406. The difference T-value was 2.373, which was significant, hence the null hypothesis was accepted.

**Ho6.** There is no statistically significant difference in views toward females in upper secondary school between rural and urban female parents.

**Table-7 A Comparison of Opinions Among Urban and Rural Female Parents**



According to table-6, the mean and SD value of attitude among urban female parents were 154.09 and 7.73, respectively, whereas the mean and SD value of attitude among rural female parents were 186.62 and 15.43. The difference T-value was determined to be 2.58, which was significant, hence the null hypothesis was accepted.

### **Findings of The Study**

Attitude always be the important part of human life to get success in life. And girl's education is essential and important component of a society.

- The circumstances have changed, and now rural parents are more likely to have negative views about the education of their daughters than urban parents are.
- When compared to male parents, female parents have a more positive attitude toward the education of their daughters.
- The circumstances have changed, and now urban male parents have a more positive attitude toward their children's education than urban female parents do.
- Rural female parents had a more positive attitude toward their daughters receiving an education compared to rural male parents.
- In comparison to urban male parents, rural male parents had a more positive attitude toward their daughters' educational pursuits.
- In comparison to their urban counterparts, female parents living in rural areas have a more positive attitude about their children's education.

### **Conclusion**

Present study is confined in the rural and urban area parents. After the research work the researcher come to the point that the attitude of the rural parents towards girl's education has been changed now. The thought of female paternities has more optimistic than male parents. And the real condition of girl 'education is changed now in positive way.



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