



Attitude of Muslim parents towards girls' education with reference to socio-economic status in murshidabad district in west Bengal

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Abstract

Girls education is probably the most serious area of concern in education among school children. Girl education aims for sharpening the attitudinal skills as well as development of personality level of the parents. According to "the main aim of muslim girls education in school is the development of literary skills of girl child through process". In broader perspective the development of any nation mostly depends upon enrichment of attitudinal skills of parents. Attitudinal skills are essential to any person's success in the field of behaviour vis-à-vis in other fields too like socio-economic status and locational variance. Attitudinal skills are also needed for common purposes of individual life. As far as Girl education is considered, it is considered as the mother of all learning and it is essential for any community. Therefore, Girl education requires a lot of space to make a literally educated advanced society. In India, the goal of achieving universalization of elementary education is the area of central concern. Schooling is a legal right and Girl education being a compulsory goal, access to quality education is the right to every child. The third "Girl education", published a report about the declining of attitude of parents towards girls education of the students in the modern era. Therefore, serious steps should be taken for Girl education from the early stage of compulsory education.

Keywords: attitude, Muslim parents, socio-economic status

Introduction

Development of human resources and its maximum utilization are necessary for ready progress of civilization. Indian society is changing very rapidly due to the advancement of attitude and behaviour, computer and internet system. Our social progress, activities, daily living, life style and all amenities depend on modern attitude and behaviour and its development. Education is considered as the best media to evolve ultimate possible ways for the development of both individual and society. It is the key factor to buildup modern nations and development of the people. The healthy Socio-Economic growth of society also depends to a great extent upon the effectiveness of education. Keeping this in view the attitude of the parents needs to be changed accordingly to the changing needs of the society specially the minority communities.

Review of the Study

Mohammad Shafiuddin Zaman (1991)

41 expressed his views and experiences on status of Minority education in Hyderabad Region. The book covered various aspects of the status of Minority education from medieval, British period and also analysed the present status of Minorities' Education, problems, backwardness and suggested some specific and practical interventions and strategies. The Author also mentioned the reasons for educational backwardness of Minorities, particularly Muslims i.e., poverty, lack of Government initiative, and rules that discourages the opening of minority educational institutions. The book is provocative at some places but this provocation is from author's deep commitment to the cause of educational upliftment of the minorities.

Fahimuddin (1992) 42 analyses the role of madarasas in

fulfilling the educational needs of Muslim children, its relevance in today's time, impact of the madrasa modernization programme and the allegations and canards being spread against the madrasa system of education as being the centres of fundamentalism and terrorism in India. The importance of modern education and modernization of madrasa education for the education of Muslims have also been investigated. The study has found madarasas as having emerged as an important alternative to mainstream system of education to sizeable number of poor Muslims in India.

Objectives of the Study

The study has been designed with the following specific objectives

1. To compare the attitude of Muslim Parents belong to urban and rural areas.
2. To compare the attitude of Muslim father and mother toward education of girl child.
3. To compare the attitudes of the Muslim parents having different levels of education.

Statement of the problem

The primary aim of the present study is to evaluate the attitude of Muslim parents towards girl's education. It also describes and analyzes the strength and limitations of the current behaviours and social customs prevailed in the society. Since the method is effective, and which is not, differ the investigation has to be in the nature of a critical survey of attitudinal methods of both rural and urban muslim parents. There is a great need for authentic information relating to the techniques of socio-economic status and locational variance, which will provide valuable clues to the researcher conducting the study.

Significance of the Study

The attitude of Muslim parents towards girls education is now less important or being reduced in the urban areas. The importance of the research is to improve the attitude of Muslim parents towards girl’s education. The attitudinal strategies of father and mother of both rural and urban will be proceeding through the attitude towards girl’s education and the research will be proceeding by the experimental Research.

Analysis of Data Pertaining to objective-1

[Obj-1: To compare the attitude of Muslim Parents belong to urban and rural areas]

Table 1: Showing the distribution of anxious and non-anxious parents

	Total student	Total anxious parents	Total Non-anxious parents
N	600	300	300
Avg. anxiety score	59.80	69.45	44.30

Interpretation

Results indicate that a large number of the Muslim parents are anxious about their children education.

Table 2: Showing the distribution of parents based on anxiety category

Score range on anxiety	Category	Number of student	% of students
Above 90	Extremely anxious	0	0
81-70	Highly anxious	20	5
71-80	Moderately anxious	50	12.5
61-70	Low anxious	120	30
Below	No-anxious	210	52.5

Analysis of Data Pertaining to objective-2

[Obj-2: To compare the attitude of Muslim father and mother toward education of girl child]

Table 3: Significance of the Difference between the Mean Attitude Test Scores of Different Groups

Objective	Between group	Mean	‘t’ test	Level of Significance
2	Rural x Urban	102.36 x 103.46	3.48	0.05

Hence it can be concluded that the attitude of Muslim father and mother toward education of girl child is significant

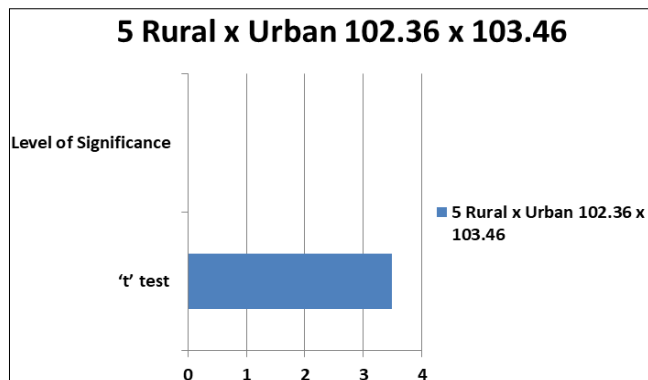


Fig 1: Significance of the Difference between the Mean Attitude Test Scores of Different Groups

Analysis of data pertaining to objective-3

[Obj-3: To compare the attitudes of the Muslim parents having different levels of education]

Table 4: Significance of the Difference between the Mean Attitude Test Scores of Different Groups

Objective	Between group	Mean	‘t’ test	Level of Significance
3	Rural x Urban	105.36 x 101.46	3.48	0.05

Hence it can be concluded that the attitudes of the Muslim parents having different levels of education is significant

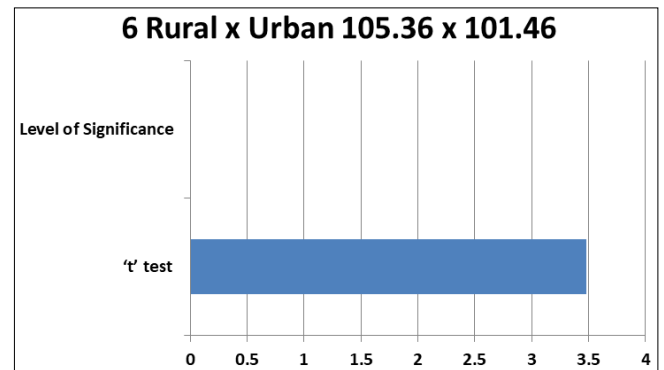


Fig 2: Significance of the difference between the mean attitude test scores of different groups

Conclusion

From the above results the researcher could draw some conclusion about the study.

The Muslim parents and the girls have no significant difference in girl’s education. Therefore it may be concluded that “gender” does not have any effect on the attitude test. In case of attitude towards girls Education the similar results were found. In the present study Muslim parents and girls get similar scope and facilities for their education. That is why there may be no such observable and significant difference between Muslim parents and girls.

The factor which has really influenced the attitude of Muslim parents towards girls education is the “strata” of the students i.e. the locale or their place of habitat, rural or urban. In this respect, significant difference has been observed between urban and rural girls in case of attitude tests, however the attitudes of Muslim parents towards girl’s education remain similar, i.e. there is no significant difference in their attitude towards their child education.

Similar results are obtained in case of urban and rural girls where their attitude scores are significantly different, nevertheless the attitudes of muslim parents towards the child education are similar and thus statistically insignificant.

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