

**RURALITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON  
PARENTAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS FEMALE EDUCATION**

*Dissertation submitted to the School of Arts and Language  
in fulfilment of the requirements for the Awards of the degree of  
Master of Arts in Sociology*

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## **DECLARATION**

**I do here by declare that the dissertation entitled “ Rurality and Higher Education: A sociological study on parental attitudes towards female education”, submitted in fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Master of Arts in Sociology is entirely my original work and all ideas and references have been duly acknowledged. It does not contain any work that has been submitted for the award of any other degree or diploma of any University.**

## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled “Rurality and Higher Education: A sociological study on parental attitude towards female Education” submitted by **Cindy. Lalremruati** bearing the registration no. **11617523** has been completed under my guidance and supervision. The present dissertation is the result of her original work, investigation and study. No part of the dissertation has ever been submitted for any other degree or diploma at any university. The dissertation is fit for the submission of the partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of M.A in Sociology to the school of Arts and Language, Lovely Professional University, Punjab.

**Dated:29<sup>th</sup> November 2017**

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## CHAPTER - 1

### INTRODUCTION

This study titled “Rurality and Higher Education: A sociological study on parental attitudes towards female education” is an introduction to the rural culture and its effect on the higher education of female students and to how rural culture is perpetuated to discriminate one section of the society on the name of gender. This includes an entire revolution of schooling in India as well as Lawngtlai District Mizoram with particular selected five areas, Chawnhu village, Mampui village, chawntlang village and Sihtlangpui village, Paithar village. The study/ finding expected to gives an overall idea, situations and about the position of financial status and that of family participation and parents attitudes in children’s education and their way in education at present as well as for future.

Parents mostly favour a male child for higher education, which parents attitudes towards female child in higher education effects the female child in many ways. Since, family was the beginning and first institutes for children. It is the parents who exercise and give effort to the major influence on the development of the child from birth to maturity.

One of the most significant attributes of parental attitude to children is reliability. A child brought up and matures into adolescence, family, and parents as a teacher, as advocates, as a whole decision maker for the child involvements and support in their learning of everyday remains important. Parent’s positive attitude towards child’s education is important for the child to influence in school attendance and academic achievement of the children. Positives attitude towards male and female schooling and higher education enhances parental participation in children’s present and future status. Parental attitude towards their female children for higher studies is affecting negatively by low financial position, economic problems where they are not able to give the needs for child higher education especially for female child, since, rural parents were mostly poor and low status, in facts the attitude of rural parents to a female children are unfavourable towards higher education.

The present study aims to examine whether the rural parents, today, exhibit a positive and favourable attitude towards their children’s as a result increasing awareness of the values of education through Government Endeavour’s and initiatives.

Parental attitudes is one of a mast and important to brought up a child with affection and care, in the least restrictive environment would able to cope up better with the sighted world.

Since, the family shapes the social incorporation of the child more than a recognized humanizing education. It is important that where home and school strongly work together, particularly for children who are weak and with disabilities. In a presence of good partnership and corporation between teachers and parents, which parents recognized as the major teacher of their school children and the professional careful consultants to parents, which will brings good determining and achieving high school attendance percentage, as well as improved rank point averages and lesser dropout rates amongst the rural school children.

Culture is the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of the particular group of people or the society. Each and Individual has their own culture and practices which was inheritance from their own forefather. A group or a huge number of people follow the same culture and traditions which was mostly influence by the society in many ways both negative and positive ways. In simple way culture can also be defined by everything from like language of its own caste, society, different religion follow by different group of people, the food cuisine of different types, social habits, society behaviour, music, arts and the practices of their own.

Each culture which was formed by their own society has its own origin it might be kept as written and follow and practices the theories like a true story where some culture doesn't has in a written form and goes like a story telling to one another as the generation goes on. But in other way culture can be seen as the growth of a group of people of their own identity fostered by social patterns unique to each other as well groups. The changing or the change can be happen by adopting new culture or new trends and practices of behaviour due to globalisation without neglecting the original traditions.

Mainly different Countries of entire world was populated due to immigrants from one Country to another, the new culture brings by the immigrants were influenced to the local people and to the society which brings so many changes in every way. Changes or the adaptation of new trends can brings so many changes and can leads to the growth of the society.

To know and understand the rurality some of the culture pattern has been explain below. There are different kinds of Culture and practices are available in the world the number of people of culture which was mostly depend on the population. But culture were mostly divided into like Material culture, Non-Material culture, Sub- culture, ideal culture and real culture, multiculturalism, popular culture, global culture etc.



**Material culture:** Material culture is similar to a comparison of each class status belongs to individual as well as a society of their own particular areas like if a person belongs to an urban areas and all his facilities were like good automobiles, buildings, dams, bridges, roads, 24 hours electricity, expensive furniture, latest and expensive cars, railways, good water facilities, financial institutions, parliaments, insurances policies etc which was visible and material converted and physically used and managed by man for their own good shelter and easy livelihood of their own everyday lives.

**Non- material culture:** Non- Material Culture which was used in an ordinary sense which can't be visible, untouchable, non physical ideas, which was play by each individual as well as society of their own origins from their culture as well as newly practices and adopted from different culture like values, different language used by different people, religion of different kind and practices, feelings of inner and outer of individual, beliefs, symbols, organisation, ceremonies etc.

**Subculture:** Subculture is a cultural group of people within a larger majority culture, the organisation or the society creates by their own within the larger group of cultural. Mostly, subculture have their own opinion by opposing the beliefs and behave differently from the majority of people in the community, subculture creates they own style of life and practices which is distinct from the majority of the society. Smaller group of the community mostly establishes a culture since they are excluded from the larger society. Subculture can exist at level off all cultural and society organisation and have different types of group and it can happen the combination of the different groups which will leads larger group and compete with the majority culture which can bring lot's of changes and the benefits of the society.

**Ideal culture and real culture:** The present culture of a pattern and status of individual in a society is called ideal culture. Ideal culture mainly which a society desire to achieve or goals of the society. In ideal culture the goals can hardly be achieved fully since some were remains out of practice. Each one can have their own religion and practices who belong to Hindu religion, Hindu was his ideal one, their aim was to be a Hindu truly and its claim was his ideal culture but how far he practice and follow of his own religion was a real culture. Both ideal and real culture play same role in a society and related together and different from each other in a society.

**Multiculturalism:** Multiculturalism is the existence of different culture/multiple cultural of different traditions within a single country, usually it consist of the terms of cultural

organisation of a group with an aboriginal ethnic group and some other foreign ethnic groups due to the immigration from foreign country. Multiculturalism practices were common in every country. Multiculturalism can happen mostly when a jurisdiction is created or expanded with amalgamating areas with two or more different cultures. Multicultural main goals were to promote the maintenance of cultural diversity for the benefit of the society of different culture, multiculturalism in a single country have rights and deserve respect from the nation as well as equal treatment. Mostly, the practice of different culture derive from people of various ethnic and religion which has their own original and addressed by the authorities as defined by the organisation to the group which they belong.

Different culture in a single country can brought the development of different government policies and the strategies due to different traditions and from the interaction and communication amongst different cultures, multicultural of the diversity and cultural uniqueness which can result in cultural competition over jobs and can lead to ethnic conflict among the society. Multicultural of traditions and cultural isolation can protect the uniqueness of the local culture of a nation and area can avoid from presenting any other specific ethnic group, organisation, society, religious or cultural community values by following their originals truly and strongly

**Popular culture:** Popular culture happens mostly due to influenced by mass media like movies, music, television, sports, new technologies, politics, which creates entirety of an individual attitudes towards certain topics of images, ideas, perspective and some other phenomena within the mainstream of a local culture. Traditionally, popular culture was associated with the backwardness and low status as opposed to the official culture within a high status as opposed to the official culture within a higher status in culture. Popular culture is constantly presents and occurs uniquely according to place and time. Foaming of currents and eddies society represents complex of mutually interdependent perspectives each an individual as well as the society, institutions etc. in various ways. Practice of traditional folklore and adaptations of new culture mainly provides source of popular culture.

**Global Culture:** Global culture refers to the transforming or changing the ideas, values in the society as well as in the world just to creates and has more interaction and good relationship among the people. Global culture takes part in different culture due to social media, internet, advertisement, and international trends. Global culture decrease the traditional culture

amongst the society due to the adaptation of international brands, trends etc in other way it brings more interconnectedness among one another as well as to different culture of the population due to a shared of norms and knowledge with different culture of the individuals and collective cultural identities. Global culture leads in changing the taste of one another and prefer more on international food then traditional cuisines.

### **1.1.2 RURALITY AS A TRADITIONAL CULTURAL CONCEPT**

Traditional culture consists of the beliefs, ideas, skills and practice or observed by specific society as well as individual that have been passed from their own ancestors through their grand- parents, parents and the society to next generation which goes through like storytelling and later come to as learning educational and writing foams, which was one of the most important and basic way of to become civilised in the society. Being a rural some parents are illiterate and do not have such a good idea to send their children to school. Especially, girls child were mean to be at home and do all the household work where boys can go for studies. Today's even in rural areas Right to Education has been implement by Government but still some parents have attitudes towards female child for Educating them. Mostly, due to no proper facilities for all the children in rural areas some people have to walk long distance for their schooling and, being rural they were having financial problems to give equal rights to both male and female child so boys were given more important by parents thinking that they will take care of them when they will become old. While girl child was neglecting and believing they are just a burden for family with all the expenditure like for giving her equal treatment with boys and sending them for higher studies.

In Rural traditional culture were their protection is related to the promotion of creativity, enhanced culture diversity and the preservation of cultural heritage where the integral to the culture and social identities of indigenous and local communities since it provide skills, beliefs, ideas and they transmit core values which can brings changes of their traditional culture and brings easier livelihood and which may include like music, dance, art, handicrafts, ceremonies etc.

Rurality is used as an expression of different rural areas as not being homogenously defined. Many authors involved in mental health research in rural areas, stress the importance of steering clear of inflexible blanket definition of rurality ( Philo.2003), and to instead “select definition of rurality that are appropriate to the study being conducted”(cloke,1799).

One of the simplest, but clearest definition of rurality is that one that express rurality as a situation of place based homeliness shared by people with common ancestry or heritage and who inhabit traditional, culturally defined areas or places statutorily recognized to be rural( Chigbu,2013).

The definition of urban-rural was classified as population developed by the census Bureau. Population and housing or towns of 2,500 or more units located in those large areas or more persons under urbanized areas are known as urban area. All other areas which was small in size less number of populations which was not classified as urban area are consider to be rural.

Rurality as opposed to urban which was small in size in an attribute that people easily attach to a place based on their own perception. Which may include low population density, close relationship to one another, more face interact abundance of farmland or remoteness' from urban areas. Many countries which belong to low population size and low density are allocated to same category as highly urban countries in the world. Rurality plays out differently for countries or state within the influence of metropolitan areas versus places that are far away from a metropolitan area.

The term rural are the census bureau's definitions; other Federal agencies, nation, state agencies, local officials, own council and private groups may use these same terms to identify areas and population based on different criteria.

Less number of Population and housing units with small size of land, that the census Bureau does not classify as urban are classified as rural. A rural place are known as any incorporated place or CDP( command Data Processor) with fewer than 2500 inhabitants that is located outside of a UA.

The ten essential characteristic of the rural community are as follows:

- Size of the community
- Density of the people
- Homogeneity and the people
- Division of people in the society
- Social interaction
- Movement of the people in the society

- Agriculture is the main occupation
  - Dependency on Nature
  - Joint family
- 
- **Size of the community:** as the size of the area was small the size of the population also small. The village communities are less and the size of the area are small. Less number of population and smaller in size of the area than urban area are known as rural area.
  - **Density of the people:** as the size of area is small, the population are lesser in number; people have more face to face interaction with each other. In small rural village everyone knows each other.
  - **Homogeneity and the people:** the rural people who belong to different castes, religion and classes of the village communities are homogeneous in nature. Mostly, rural people occupation and their inhabitants are connected with agriculture occupation.
  - **Division of people in the society:** in rural society the division of people in the society is a traditional characteristic based on caste. The rural societies follow and practice the same pattern as their ancestor had organised the society earlier.
  - **Social interaction:** unlike urban area the interaction in rural areas is comparatively lower though they are more close to one another, the interaction level possesses more stability and continuity among rural people. The connection and communications in the primary groups are close. The family fulfils the needs of the members and exercises control over the family members. The family and own community introduces the customs, tradition

and culture of own society. Due to limited connections, they do not develop individuality and their perspective towards the outside world.

- **Movement of the people in the society:** in rural areas, movement of the people in rural areas mobility is rigid as all the occupations are based on their caste system. Each and every caste determined their own status in the society shifting from one occupation to another is different as caste.
- **Social solidarity:** the degree of social solidarity is greater in village as compared to urban areas. Common experience, purpose, customs and traditions form the basis of unity in the village by small community.
- **Agricultural is the main occupation:** the main occupation of rural people is agriculture, which forms the source of rural economy. A farmer need to perform various agricultural activities for their own family survival and satisfaction which he needs the co-operation of other members. Usually, there members are from his family. Thus, the members of the entire family share one or two agricultural activities.
- **Close contact with Nature:** the rural area villagers people are more close contact with nature, land as their mother as they are usually depending on nature for food, clothing and shelter. Which make rural people more close contact with nature as most of their daily activities revolve around the natural environment, this is the main reasons why rural people are more influence by nature than urban area.
- **Joint family:** Joint Family is another characteristics feature of the rural society. The father is the head of the family where family controls the behaviour of each and individual members among the family. The father managed disciple and economic affairs of the family, joint family mostly have share occupation where all the family members work together.

## **THE STUDY OF OBJECTIVES**

1. To find out traditional attitudes of rural people with regards to elements of social change.
2. To understand the influence of rural culture in designing the social attitude to the higher education of girls.
3. To find out problems and status of female due to parental attitudes towards higher education.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Nasrulla khan, Mohammad Saleem Afaqi and Kiramat Shah (2017) explains in their article “a study of parents’ attitude about their school going daughter at secondary level” that parents and social community of traditional always beliefs in discrimination of girls as compare to men. Especially, in rural areas women are consider as weak in physical and they only need protection and guidance by male members. Social – economic and higher education change the role of women in many ways like earning handling life opportunities and use potential abilities to improve the standard of living communication, societies , families, institutions , individual etc. some of the parents still have negative attitudes girls education, limiting family and society support for girls education. The traditional practices and beliefs should be change for better way of female child promoting in higher educational, if there was not changes and involvement of the parents and organisation, no progress of girls education will be possible and no way of increasing in numbers of female higher education. Attitudes begin from place, objects, person or subject from the behaviour of an individual. Each and every positive attitude of the persons were judgements in a negative/ positive ways, attitudes of single person is based upon environment, perception, and our expectation as well as definition of life. There are certain changes in social economic and global change, where parents attitudes effects towards their daughters education. The study of research on education regarding parents attitudes provides gridlines planners, school directions, and parents, about the potentials, strengths and the weakness of the girls education system, and leads to increasing the number of female child achievement rate of their school going for higher education.

Manish Chaudhari, (vol3,issues 2 (2015)) in his article “the parents attitudes towards medium of education in Gandhinagar district” explains that parents has attitudes to their children before sending them to an educational institutes regarding what medium they are using for classroom teaching and for learning because, an official language was very important for further studies as well as for everyday lives, especially like in India country which has lots of multicultural practices and different language spoken in a single country. Today, English language has become one of our national languages which make us more connecting with some other country and which makes life easier than before. This attitude of parents mainly happens more on female child since, English medium was mostly private institutions and fees were expensive. So, the male child were mostly send to private school with high fees where there was numbers of good facilities with enjoyment, enjoy and learn the subject course in an



national language freely while girls child does not get all this opportunities and mostly send to Government institutions which was cheaper fees and lesser facilities though “The Right to Educational Act” was passed by the central Government to reach and get opportunities to go school and get knowledge. The data collection was done with sampling method by taking both the gender of 60% parents, and which was the collection of data from Gandhinagar District used the sample method for research. While the data collection comparison was done between rural and urban areas, which shows the result that urban parents have more attitudes then rural areas on regarding the medium of the Education institutes.

In their article “female education and traditional attitudes of parents in rural areas of Hafizabad, Pakistan” by Shahi iqbal, Anwaar mohyunddin, Qasim Ali and Machar sared (2013) portray that the importance of Education take role play on female child in Pakistan where girls were treated and beliefs to be at home Under the male members in the family, where human rights were to give equal education to both men/women, race or region educational attainment for women speculation of development of human. Where there was equal literacy rate among male and female of particulars country, they were more powerful in skills and have good communication as well as to have relationship with other country. If these was number of female with highly educated it was effective in political affairs then non-educated counterparts. According to research paper the rural population in rural areas of Hafiz bad were less in number of female who’s educated. Middle East (2013) Education level of women has been increasing in number yearly, according to their research, the data was collected from female child who finished high school, higher school and above graduation. The parent’s attitudes for female education were more important than material forces. Buchman and hannums (20) expressed that cultural behaviour of head of the house, as it was a traditional cultural inheritance and beliefs towards the education and society role for women were decided by the family itself. Liu (21) talks about how it was important to educate a female in today’s scenario to the cultural behaviour of society in Taiwan, Parish and wills (22) argue and have a discussion regarding the strong attitudes of the parents especially among a patriarchy to manipulate to their daughter for the benefits of brother and male member themselves. Instead of remaining and believing old traditions values of the society, the social-economic and social activities suggest to try to neglect traditional practices and female can become higher in status and rule the family of their own like how male member does in the family.

Article titled "Parents attitude towards Schooling and Educating of Children" Rajalin Samal 7 may 2012. The study was expected at assess attitude of parents towards the schooling of their children. The main respondent were designed separately from tribal and non-tribal parents of male and female population as well as crosswise gender with regard to their attitudes towards children's schooling and educating of their children. There was no important difference in the attitude of tribal and non-tribal parents, tribal and non-tribal respondent was clear in their future plans to give facilities for higher studies for their children. Parents positives and negative attitude towards child's education was one of a mast and important in support of child achievement and regularity for class. Positive attitudes towards schooling and education to both male and female enhances parental participation in children's for present and future studies, which is affected harmfully by law socio-economic position and since the tribal comprise the difficulty and small population, which should reveal and positive attitude towards their children's education which result of growing awareness of standards of education to society through Government and initiatives. Family was the first institutions in life where everything start from family itself so, parents attitudes and participation in a child brought up with warmth and care in the slightest provisional surroundings would be able to manage up better with the sighted humanity. Which the family shapes the social integration of the child more than a formal school. Parents roles in educating children can affect both in negative and positive way because parents are the decision makers, parents as a whole responsibility for child. Parents attitudes was important it is essential that where home with parents and school work together closely especially for children with disabilities. The parents should actively support and improve the educational processes, since parents being partners in educating children was important. The more teachers and parents of the school children were close and positive towards children schooling, better result on children education. Parents as a family involvement in their learning was important for present as well as for future which a child can achieved a good status in lives. The constitutions of India were aim and plan to all irrespective of caste, creed and religion. It was well visualized that development in education along with other allied sector would play a vital role in bringing desirable changes in the Country. Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribes are supported with good and special opportunity in education to developed and improved from being backwardness by the Country.

The article titled "Globalization, Higher Education and Gender Changing subject choices of Indian Women status" Karuna Chanana February 17-23, 2007. He discuss about changes of Higher education and Gender choice because of globalization, after independence in 1947, which highly education was fully state funded and highly subsidised. Nevertheless, their participation was characterised by clustering in the feminine, non-professional and non-market course offered in general education. The pressure and ideas for change after emanating from globalization came when the higher education system was unable to meet the rising social demand for professional education. Because of economic liberalization and globalization there are impact on higher education all over the world. Changes happen on reduction in government funding and the pressure on the universities to raise funds from the industry, the market and the individual students. All this changes brings equity to each and everyone. There is also conflict between traditional images and universities in the society. Where women academic who have been involved in feminist critiques are generally located in humanities and the social sciences are like to be effected by homogenization. Globalization has change the world into a global market and corporate world and higher education which brought a transformation in the skills needed for jobs and the ideas and thinking of the entire people. Mostly arts stream was common for women and parents prefer to take arts subject since arts course was cheaper expenses then like science and computer course. Which were sociologists contended that this imbalance in subjects had to be redressed to remove inequality, the girl tend to opt for specific socialization which relates feminine roles to feminine subjects. There should be no gender based positive discrimination in education or employment although some provinces or institutions were practice separate provisions for them. The government has allow the private institutions by implementing high fees to full fill the needs of everyone in there interesting subject and both male and female can approach for higher studies t get good qualities jobs. Today, due to globalization there were lots of changes on education, though the parents prefer more on male child for higher studies, the women permanent was high and good on academic. The steamily can effort for their daughters were limits the fact is that a large majority of women may be deprived of excursing free option at the higher level or not being sent to expensive private "good quality" institutes, parents are not able to provide the financial investment for coaching, tuition fees and basic needs for education. Poor parents face problems on financial which effect more on women, middle class and higher class family can effort for their daughter higher education but still they are worried for future since inn India dowry system was practice, the higher status and good quality with high paid job women, there will be more problems during marriage and will be

more burden for the families, which social role expectation effects the aspirations of women in other ways too. Therefore, a majority of young women in the academic higher education is not linked to careers. This is also one of the reasons why parents prefer their girl child to take art stream which was cheaper expenses.

In his article, “parents’ attitude towards daughter education in tribal areas of Dera, Ghazia Khan (Pakistan)” Muhammad Ayub Buzdac explains that according to Gender Parity Index (GPI), data of ( 2008), every male members were enrolling in an institutions compare to female child in numbers. By comparing the data of 2006-2007 and 2004 -2005 the data of the ratio girls enrolment in school was better and improved and increased in numbers of female child engaged in an institution, though the situation was still worst in rural areas. Parents mostly send their son’s to good school with expensive fees and good facilities. Where female child were send to lesser fees where there was no good facilities. The main parental attitudes of not giving much important to female child were because of the traditional believes and practices since, they think that male child will be taking care of them when they were old and not possible to earn and female child were just a more burden troubles for the parents the practices was still reveals in the rural society. Less literacy rate among rural areas of the country request to different investigation factors especially rights to education for all the children in the country of entire population. The society and today’s new generation knows that the importance of education but still parents attitudes was one of the main problems in this circumstances, which can take part and change the role of children into tribal areas. This shows the behaviour of the traditional cultural picture of social of the society sediment. If the mind-set and attitudes of parents were change by this new generation, there can be a good knowledge, change and planned to improve the children of tribal rural areas female children from being low in literacy.

Article titled “Women in Higher Education” Masako Amano, vol 34. No.2 September 1997, discuss about the high level of admission of women into higher education, which the higher education of women resulting from changes in the traditional view of the relationship between higher education and social values. The changes in women education was expected but there was still gender track on continues. In a service sector or employment opportunities women are affected by restrictive attitudes of employees which tended in the past to impose on women particular modes of employment. The researcher talks about the improvement and equal treatment on men and women for both in work place and in society more generally, highly educated women tends to hold values and see their education as an expression of their

social status rather than a way of increasing their earning. This influences upon future development and good ideas to women. In Japan women enrolment on higher education was improving every year, though there have been significant differences between the role of higher education for men and women. The main education for women was aimed not at internalizing universal values, but rather obtaining knowledge and attitudes pertinent to the gender roles assigned to women. Women going for higher education internalized the particular culture of the middle class; they were expected to be a good and wise wife. So, women mostly prefer on home science and humanities subject and less number of high professional course in women. If they go for professional line, they mostly goes for a jobs like child care worker, teachers, health care or welfare related technicians, they are mostly concentrated on areas that were essentially extensions of the role of wife and mother. Mostly, the roles for men are oriented towards the public domain, where those roles for women towards the private domain. This gender bias in education is closely related to gender bias in the social functions of academic credentials. This bias in society gives advantages to men and disadvantages to women for entry to professions and jobs with high income and social status. For women which was preserve and burden from social class and culture to which they belong and even for marriage, the development of higher education for women consistently lagged behind to men since the pre-war period till present. Focusing on gender track, that the reversal in advancement ratios between men and women only signifies. Changes in the total size of enrolment otherwise women are still remain behind compare to men for higher education. There are still strong association between gender bias in higher education. Very few females students studied sciences and engineering subject the sharp differentiation by gender is significantly greater in comparison with other industrial countries. It signifies that society still maintain a value system that has a bias in its association between women particular study. The selection of the subject for higher education for women depends on the choice of the family since most of the rural parents face problems on financial for higher education. The middle class and higher professions parents prefer which can gives their children's quality education as well as which can give them high status with high paid in future, overall on education, employment or any other field of sector there are still governed by employment practices that are biased in favour of men in entire world.

In article titled “ The education of women in Saudi Arabia” Haya Saad AI Rawaf and Cyril Simmons. Vol. 27. No 3, 1991. In Saudi Arabia the education is provided by the government, free of charge, to all Saudis and children of Arabic-speaking residents for the person who

wants and interested in education, from kindergarten up to secondary school. Although education was not compulsory in Saudi Arabia there has been a great expansion at all levels of schooling by comparing before. There were lots of improvement in Saudi Arabia on education even to women, though the employment paid were less than the male employee and though the general attitudes do not encourage a public role for women. Though they are favouring a male child for educating and for higher studies, the Ulema are men who study the Quran, the Muslim Holy book, and the Hadith, the tradition of what the prophet Muhammed has advice. The senior Ulama has also advice the government of Saudi Arabia and would therefore need to be consulted on an issue such as the introduction of formal education for girls and to improve the status of women in Saudi Arabia, all this advice was aim to allow their daughters to go to formal school at all but would also permit them to go for Kutaba where they will study the Quran and learn about their duties to God and religion and to send their daughters to school and to study such a home economics and embroidery and how to managed their own family once they get married. It is not only in Saudi Arabia women face so much different problems being female all over the world where male were always in favour of families and society for educating them, the women face of widely conservative attitudes couple with the beliefs that a women's natural place is in the home and aggravated by a number of restrictions placed upon women's education in the public sphere, religious and different kind of institutes. Though the Saudi Arabia has implement so much improvement and changes happen but still there were so much restrictions especially on educations like they are not allow or offer on some subject which can gives them better future where boys can get all the course of their choice, there were stil numbers of restrictions and limitations on its development. The plan and thinking was that the economic in that less money is spent on women's education and the equipping of libraries and laboratories than on men's cultural in the sense that they have to driven to their institutions by a man but must be taught by a women or by a man. The occupation is also limited number of jobs are open for women and that only a few percentage of women are therefore able to fine a good quality works which can give them better improvements for better future.

In this article "Parents attitude towards female education in Northern Nigeria" published in "The journal of social psychology, Volume 129,(1989), F Sushila Nailes says, the study investigated regarding the parental attitudes to the children especially among girls. The interview taken from the Nigeria among male/female of the urban/rural areas, clearly shows that in a rural areas parents have more unfavourable attitudes compare to urban areas. While

the Government take the responsibility to give education to each and every child which even reach to rural areas free and right to education to everyone and it's been made as compulsory, but still some parents of the tribal areas, but still some parents of the tribal areas parents doesn't agree to send their female child due to western style of education for girls. The practice of the traditional attitudes of the parents for the restriction of female child still common in the society of Northern Nigeria which leads to less literacy among female child.

The article titled "Religious, social and economic factors hindering the Education of Girls in Universal primary Education. It implements to provide free primary education for all school age children in Nigeria to achieve national objectives by using education as a tool. Their main aim was to make balance of the school of both Southern and Northern region of Nigeria. In some regions enrolment of the school children's in Southern was 100% while Northern region has only 5% of school children. After free education for primary level was established, its influences were not felt equally by half of the school aged populations. In general fewer students of girls are found than boys in every country of the world. The ratio of one girl to five boys is found in school all over the country, the lowest rates for the enrolment of girls. In Northern Nigeria women are considered secondary citizens and as such their education does not receive the same priority as that of boys (Byoma,1975). Parents are relevant to send girls to school and those who go are often withdrawn before completion. The main parental attitudes for not sending school especially to girls were that, since Christians schools were run by Christians missionaries if they send their children to Christians school with religious teaching. Their children will be losing the values of Islamic religion and convert into Christians from Muslim's religion, fearing that western education would disrupt the Islamic way of life and the preference for the Hausa language (Halu,1970). Parents were thinking the mainly aim and occupation for girls was married and thinking no use of perceiving their education schooling. Islam religion in Nigeria assumed that parents who send their daughters to school were regarded to abuse the Islamic faith since their intention was that, girls were expected to learn only religion to marry. Muslim religion does not forbid the education of women, it does not encourage education since, the requirements were only marriage at the girls maturity conflicts with the system of offering education. The entire public opinion associates an education women with low morals, the higher education will leads them to lower morals, parents believe that Western education would open the girls minds to the evils and lives of modern civilization. Most of the parents do not favour female education because they consider any investment or amount spend for girls was a waste and useless. Instead of

sending them to school they want their daughters to get marry in an early age and have son to help them and support the family. Some rural parents think that if their daughter get married the money paid by boys family could be used for her brothers education. Girls are always responsible for the family and maintain the household work and taking role of the mother from 5 years. Even after free education was established, still parents were in favour of boys child only to send them to school to gain knowledge and go for higher studies, by thinking the boy child can take care of them once they become old, while a girl who upon marriage will leave the family which means giving education was only burden for the family it was no use of sending their daughters and spending money.

This article titled “women in Higher Education: Effects of crisis and change” Margret Sutherland. Vol. 17 No. 5 Women 1988. It focuses on the effects of economic crisis on women in higher education and the problem face by women. Because of globalization in some part of the world women’s excess to higher education as students, the choice of the subject were changes even in the field of service women were employed and earned Universities degrees, and even work for faculty. But the societies has face fiscal crisis greater emphasis has been placed on articulation between Universities and job market. Which has effected on increasing education institutes fees. Thought the status of women were still low in India, there were lots of development and improvement on women status in other countries. According to this article it show that between 1975 and 1982 female were increasing on higher education enrolment. While maintained and progressing for the better way for women evolution of higher education. In many countries it was found conflicts of major educational and social principles which must effect women’s higher education. The conflict between the Universities tradition of freedom principle that higher education exists to serve the economic needs of the society which was more concerned by women, which other institutions of higher education are changing their roles sometimes to serve a different kind of population in different way. Prospective women students themselves are becoming aware of varying pressure and option with this new ideas, which changes now taking place in higher education irrelevant or harmful to women in higher education. Which the problem face by women because of admitting for higher education pressure from families and societies, their choice and restrictions on choosing the subject in education, after getting and achieving high qualification and the job or employed there are offer orcapable to women. The problems face by women due to changing nature and function of Universities. Most of the young married women were enrolled and joined to non-Universities for higher education though the



percentage of women in higher education especially in Universities has not reached the point of equality with men. Mostly, the problems for not going for higher education were not supported by families as well as financial problems. Less generous financing of higher education may well be particularly disadvantageous for female students for their future. Their main problems for higher educated women were dowry, which has to be paid on marriage which was practised in India, the more the women status was high the more expectation was high from the groom families and societies, it seems they are going for higher studies and spending huge amount of money will become a huge debt for future. Among some parents that it is more sensible to finance a son than a daughter through higher education. Parents attitudes to female was common in everywhere, through middle class and higher class family try to treat their children both male and female equally, in rural areas parents attitudes are more on female child on education than in urban areas.

In their article titled "Parents Attitudes towards Girls Education in Haryana" Prof-Kiran and Ms. Savneet Sethia speaks that education was one of the most important part of life in today's world. People spend huge amount of expenditure for Education, because of the expenditure on Education many of the families having problems on financial especially in rural areas. Socio economic status and financial problems affects the attitudes of the parents towards their children on educating. The studies aims to improve the negative attitudes of the parents for their children education, according to previous research and present research positive attitudes towards their children's education were increasing due to consciousness of values or education through society. One of the most important things for educating child in a good manner was that a parent should take full responsibility as a parents, teachers should be smart and active to be aware of students and know how to make them learn, teachers and parents good relation, communication can leads to more growth and faster in educating children. So , home and school should work together closely, especially to the female child and disabilities since they were mostly discriminate by society, classroom environment etc. The Warnock report (1978) Parents are important to be a good partner in the Education of their children. Parents required actively support and secondly enrich the educational processes. Korth (1981). The main two important points for any child's educational life, one is the parents and their attitudes when the 2<sup>nd</sup> is teachers/professional of that particular educational institutes.

In his article "the development of parents attitude towards education scale" published in "The journal of Education Research. volume 56, number 2 october (1962), Gene R Medinnus talks about the attitudes of the parents to children and how it effects to their school life as well as

more burden and problems for the teachers. School children were more close with their parents than college students though they spend almost everyday in school, the attitudes of the parents and behaviour to the children were one of the must for the good criteria and beginning of successes to the students since learning begins with parents at home itself. According to the interaction and good communications, good disciplines by parents and whatever they see and learn from their society which they got the knowledge was within them and leads to behaviour in their everyday lives. The main reasons for sending children to school were mostly the requirement of law, rights to education for each children as well as it was the only best way to get a good job/high status. From this research paper it says that the performance or answer the questions by different parents of different groups, from their primary data collection, the information was that some parents agree, some disagree on regarding the parents attitudes effects to the students. The information of data collection can also leads to support and built a child in a good manner and it can also be useful for the teachers, school rules and policies from different reaction and reply by different culture of parents.

From all these articles it shows that female child is facing more problems than male child regarding education due to parental attitudes as well as because of not giving attention by the societies which leads to low status in the society and difficulty in many ways. Everywhere in the world male and female are not treated equally; male members are always getting more advantage and freedom in the family and in society, especially regarding education and Higher studies. Male members can go for what they want to be and which they prefer to be in life while females have so much restrictions and boundaries. However, there is no much academic engagement done on what are the causes for unequal treatment based on gender difference in educational sphere in rural sector and how a particular tendency is prevailing in socio cultural set up with regards to it. Therefore, the study would try to fill the academic lacuna in this sector looking into the aspect of traditional stereotypical attitude of parents with regards to the female higher education

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study which is titled as “Rurality and Higher Education: a sociological study on Parental attitudes towards female education in Lawngtlai District of Mizoram” is qualitative in nature, and develops on primary data. For collecting the information from the field the researcher has employed structured open ended interview schedule. The respondents were selected randomly from the field by making a door to door visit to both female and male parents aged between 26 and 65. Corroborating this, the researcher took up informal interaction and communication with rural people in the research area of Lawngtlai District. Apart from that, in order to support primary data through interview, secondary sources like newspaper, media, article etc. have been used by the researcher.

The researcher went to five particular villages, Chawnhu village, Mampui village, Sihtlangpui village, Paithar village and Chawntlang village to interact with respondents. Understanding the down to earth nature of people, the researcher tried to create a healthy rapport with informal questions related with life and surroundings like their present age, how long they have been in that particular areas, what was the culture practice on rural area, what are the major religions they are following etc.

The researcher could make a good connection with the people because of the constant visit that was made twice to the minimum to each village. Apart from that, the insider benefit of being Christian by religion the respondents were ready to open their minds. It was so fascinating experience that the researcher could relate the role of religion in creating a particular social psyche of the rural people and ultimately what we call “rurality”.

Doing sociology, that too using interviews are so useful and relevant for this particular study because it gives immense chance to go in depth understanding about a rural society and how it is being designed and developed in a particular socio-cultural and geographic context. But, interview many a times stop the researcher going beyond the scheduled ways. Apart from the time limit of the study which definitely put hurdles in the furthering of any study, any method other than ethnographic engagement and participant observations actually bring some limitations to the cultural studies like this.

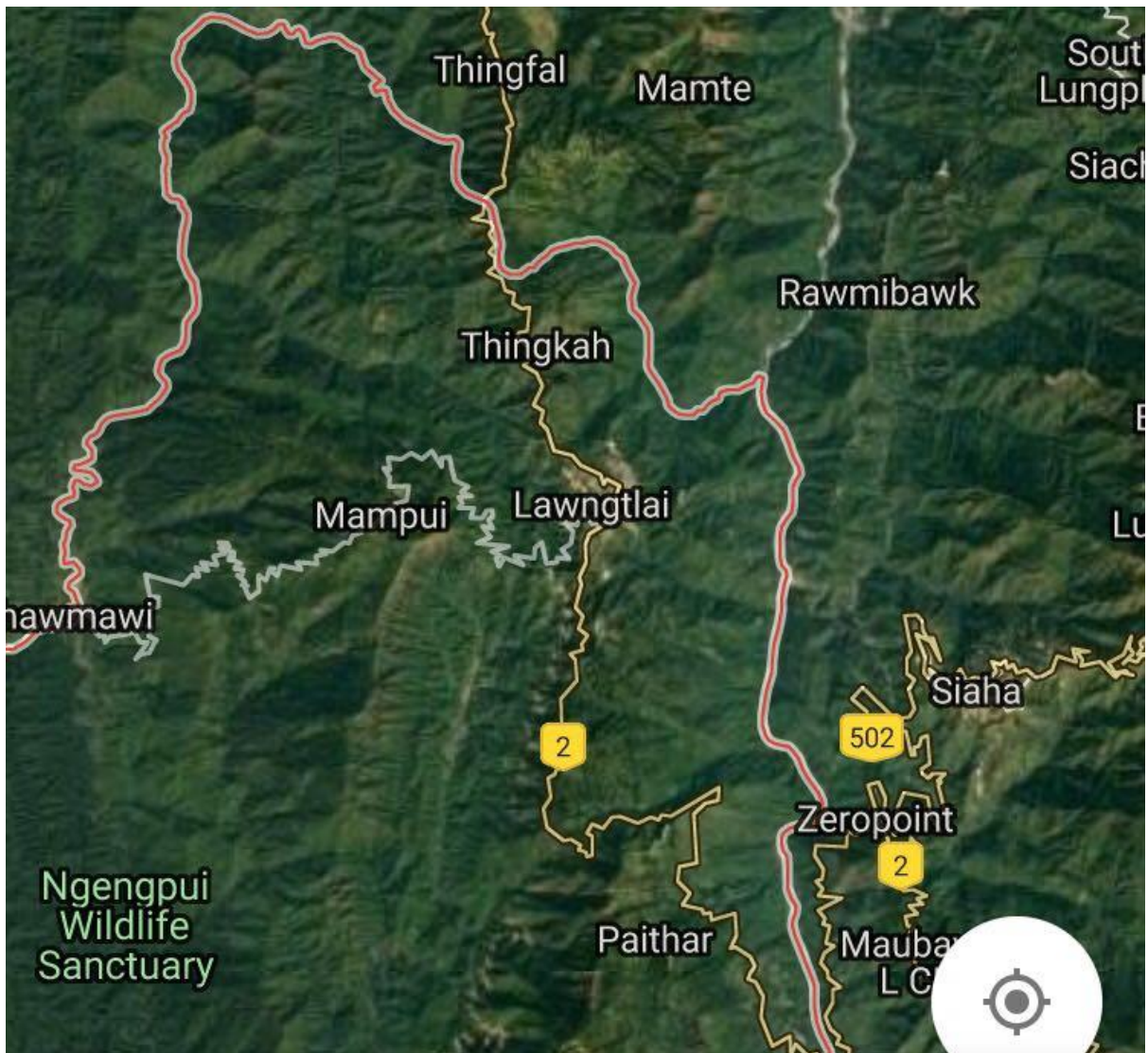
## SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study is based on parental attitudes toward female education in rural areas of Lawngtlai District Mizoram, which has 117,894 populations at 2,557 km square according to geographical term as a whole District. This region houses 189 Primary school, 85 Middle school, 29 high school, 03 Higher Secondary School and 02 College. Focusing on Thingkah village, Mampui village, chawnhu villange and Saikah village of Lawngtlai Districts the researcher has analyse the present realities regarding parental attitudes towards female education.

The researcher has focus on questions like how parents think and have strong believe that only male child should go for the higher education, how does it affect female behaviour and status due to traditional beliefs of not giving importance to female child as male child, how the society is dealing with these factors and what are the main excuses parents give for not letting their female child to achieve higher education. This study will also focus what can be done to improve on rural education and will there be any solution to those families who still practice traditional attitudes and cultural behaviour, and trying to influence and giving them knowledge to have positives attitudes on child education.

Though, Mizoram was 89% following Christians from earlier generation apart of that there were different Christians religion name particularly like, catholic, Pentecostal, Baptist, Presbyterian and many mores, does every Christians follow and believe on the Holy book Bible the teaching were different according to own Church. So, the teaching and influencing from religious also affects the attitudes and behaviour of each and everyone since church teaching was one of the most important in Christian's family. The persons who belongs to Catholic family background they have more chance to be educated and even for higher studies since, mostly Catholic run their own school in different parts of the world, even in Mizoram they have own school on each and every Districts, Children who cannot efforts the fees they allow them to study free of course and in case of seat it use to be more reserve for their own church member, ever for rural areas children they have more chance to go for higher education then other church members because once they pass out metrics or higher secondary they send them or take them for higher studies and lead them to be a church leader. In result it develops the child education in many ways though some other children are so much in trouble to be educated especially its problem.

## Map of Lawngtlai Districts



## CHAPTER -2

### RURALITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION

Mahatma Gandhi in his article entitled “ basic education” has written that, this education is meant to transform the village children into model villagers. It is principally designed for them. He also wrote that the inspiration for it has come from villages. Basic education links the children, whether of cities or the villages, to all that is best and lasting in India. It develops both the body and the mind, and keeps the child rooted to the soil with a glorious vision of the future. In Harijan published on 6 April 1940, he classifies the concept and broadly focused on the objectives of the Basic Education. The objective of such education is the physical, intellectual and moral development of the children through the medious of handicraft viz “Learning by Doing”. According to his article it clearly shows that he’s much more concerned about the rural areas villagers’ children to bring out from their backwardness and improve them from being poor by educating them and to have better future like urban people since, educating them was the only way to get good ideas and change their life.

#### **Fundamentals of Basic Education**

1. Basic education which was to be true be self supporting, better future that is to say, it will pay its expenses expecting the capital which will remains intact.
2. The skill of fingers will be utilized up to the final stage, that is to say, hands of pupils will skilfully working on the object for some period during the day with better ideas to maintain and support themselves.
3. The education must be imparted through the medium of the regional language.
4. In this there is no room for giving sectional religious training. Fundamental universal ethics will have full scope.
5. This basic education, which was compulsory and rights to educate to each n every children whether it is confined to children or adults or male or female which will find its way to the homes of pupils.

Mahatma Gandhi Global village is model of sustainable rural development through Gandhian views of Education i.e. Basic Education. In national council of education which was held at warhead in October 1937 Mahatma Gandhi was firmly in favour of the revolution of education and the principle of free and compulsory education in India. His main ideas and plan was to give knowledge and educate the village people and to bring them out from being

so backward and have security for better future to their next generation . He further stated that the brain must be through the hands which he means they should work with good ideas for better beneficiary. Those who do not train their hands, without proper education being illiterate who go through ordinary route of education they lack music in their life. With this view of Mahatma Gandhi to transform the livelihood of today's scenario, this Global village endeavour to give the education with the concept of basic education i.e. learning by doing. This was the only way to help and improve the villagers.

This Mahatma Gandhi Global village a basic education improve rural areas in many ways this ideas gives influence to parents and knows the important of knowledge and education. At present 182 from 5-10 years age group students of the nearby villages to farmer and labourer families are admitted for basic education. The teachers of Global village later the formal education along with agro base vocational education. In this Global village students learn science and mathematics through soil by sowing the seeds, cultivating the vegetables, soil science through corporate life geometry through carpentry masonry etc. Because of the basic education they come to know how to read and write and more interesting on education and learn more which was related to their own occupation which gives them and bring them in good manner way and better an easy lives, by apply science method and growing and bear more fruits on agricultural fields which gives more satisfied to life and security.

### **Importance and Goal of Teaching**

Education is the one of the vital means to obtain knowledge in the present era. Well educated people are always admired by others and are essential for the preservation and development of the society. Access to education in different spheres such as social, political, economic, technical and others areas of rural India act as a channel to change the life pattern of the people. In the present rural India, there are many cases that shows that people nowadays utilizing educational norms associated with their castes and which also helped them in their monetary betterment.

An individual goes through a process of continued learning through ancestor, families and society by inheritance. Education is a basic way of adapting to change in the environment by structure on the earlier practice and manage with better way. Education refers to the accumulation of a body and own decisions from experience, ideas and knowledge.

Education affects absolutely in individuality, social performance in and growth of society. Each and every education takes place naturally, as a creation of a person's understanding.

Most of the learning is done before a person becomes mature because of contact and stable communication with others first learning begins among families, institutions and society. The more the surroundings was good for kids according to their stage of learning the more they are advance and smart in everyday lives. As education is measured to be crucial to public life, it is not left to probability. Particular attitudes, information and skills are imparted to members of a society during official, systematic training or through instruction.

### **WOMEN EDUCATION**

As the constitution of India has implement everyone should get equal rights but nowhere there was equal treatment on male and female, there is always something or the other which differentiate according to gender in the societies, families and institute. Educating and promoting women education, knowledge, skills was one of the important one which can bring changes on socio- economic. But, even present scenario. Women place in the community is still remain as it is the earlier time. The status of women started to slide down and perhaps there are gap between male and female literacy rate difference.

Several steps have been taken by the government as well as by the society to promote and improve girls schooling. Since, registering of women is lesser than that of male everywhere in an India . It shows in results of achievement of universal primary education as well as higher studies. To bring more and more girls in the school and educate them, and to see the change and improvement on girls in education, there should be special focus on women education by the community and a host of support services, as well as by the families and society. So, that the girls achievements are equal with boys as the future of girl child can support and focus more on female education.

The Indian education Commission has also implement and gives important to women education, which has the requirement to have a special action for female child in order to fulfil. The parent's positives attitudes and more support from teacher can bring change on girl education and influence to enrolled more for higher education, through the position is much improved, that the perception will stand in the way of reaching at least the matriculation stage and know the values of education.



Today most of the people are aware of values of education, which female education become issues and most discussing surrounding about education for girls and women including areas of gender equality and access to education, and it is connected to the alleviation of poverty and religious. Education goes along with religious teaching which education in that the division of education along with gender lines have been traditionally dominant and are still highly relevant in contemporary discussions of educating females as a global consideration by practising and relaying on own religion teaching. Though, education for rural female and disabled women has improved.

There still need of more improvement and better performance on girls education levels to have clear impacts on the health and economic future of young women, since once they become mother they are responsible for their children, which will also improves the prospects of their entire community, state, nation. The infant mortality rate of babies whose mother has received primary education is half that of children whose mothers are illiterate, which clearly show that the more female are literate the more babies are safe. Improving female education and changing the standard of living can change the status of family and society. And education increases a women level of health and health awareness. Education can give them good ideas and confident in life and improve rates of civic participation in society and parliamentary. Which can leads to good quality jobs and can increase the level of resources available to women who divorce or are in a situation of domestics, all this issues can be solve and reduce if most of the women are educated and take the initiate.

### **TEACHERS HIRING FROM URBAN TO RURAL AREA**

In many urban areas, the literacy rate was high most of the people can read and read, they know the relevancy of education and they are more interesting on gaining more knowledge and they even make compulsory educating to their children's so, there is a glut of talented teachers but not enough jobs available to employ them in an urban areas. In rural areas, though, it can be extremely difficult to attract great teachers since, less number of highly educated where numbers of government schools are open to educate rural children's indeed hiring in generals is tougher in rural areas, for fields extending far beyond education. Rural life isn't for everyone, and a life that's simpler can seem to some people like a life that's less than.

Mostly, teacher were hire or appointed them to work in the village area where they are not in habit of staying as permanent and severing the village schooling, they will be going and

giving class lecture and will return back home daily up and down makes them not stable on their work and they are not interested since it's a new place and new environment for them, the reaction the performance of teachers can effects school children's and school environment in different ways. Some rural school teachers work only for the sake of salary since they are not capable to get job in an urban areas. Many services such as health care can be harder to obtain, no proper hospitals some village does not even have Doctor and nurse to maintain rural area health and even for the emergency, there are fewer cultural attraction compared to big cities the list of reasons why teachers may be dissuaded from applying for jobs in rural areas can be long.

In other way, rural life and rural teaching offer a great many benefits one can never find in big cities, including an environment that's cleaner, cheaper real estate plus a strong sense of community, calm area, more engages with nature, lesser number of students in the school Perception can be hard to fight, though, which can leave rural schools struggling to find staff. Rural workers or staff doesn't work for long period they mostly transfer to some other job once they get better job in an urban area, they even leave school teaching without completing the course which effect the children's in their exams and to promote them to next standard .The usual approach is to offer higher pay or better side benefits, but this can often be difficult to afford for rural area.

## CHAPTER 3

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION IN RURAL INDIA

The schooling of children is pressure by interaction of a choice of issue at school, possibly by society and family, particularly for the rural children. For children to participate in school, it is significant that all the factors should be helpful and be strongly favourable. Entire world both in develop and urbanized countries, child from families with more socio financial resources are more often enrolled in school, then in undeveloped and rural areas. For wealthy family background the direct expenses connected with education, such as basic needs like transportation fare, school fees, books and uniforms are less likely to be a problem.(Evangelista de Carvalho Filho,2008 Basu, 1999).

Besides family, prosperity is also one of the important things in life. Education stage and employment promote situation of the parents is likely to participate a responsibility. Some parents are rich some parents are poor, especially rural parents are mostly in problem with financial for their children education, this is the evidence that children from rich family background and enhanced knowledgeable parents are further frequently send their children to school and lean to drop out less. Educated parents want their children to be educated and follow their profession. But even today most rural parents were still not in favour of for their daughter's higher learning. For female education parental positives attitudes and support was important, especially the mother who is nearer and motivation to female child mother who have succeed and finishing a convinced stage of education have qualified its values.

The parents who are having high waged and excellence occupation are likely to use the authority and insights derived from their high education to make sure that their daughter are knowledgeable too. Since, income of the parents plays a strong determinant of children higher education.

The parents who belong to good background with good properties and highly educated people are aware of the values of education and more likely to send their children for educating and for higher studies which can give them better future. In other hand businessmen, farmer and who engaged with own occupation does not bother about higher education. Instead they let their children own with them and train them to be like them in future. Especially who follow agriculture as the main occupation they mostly have joined family and work together.

Neighbouring or home surroundings is one of the important factors influencing the educational growth. Majority of the rural inhabitants is occupied in agriculture and as small size labours. And lack the ideas, means and inspiration to educate children since a parent themselves are mostly illiterate and does not know much the value of education. Today, overall country were improving and moving forward to education, most of the state have comfortable there norms to facilitate setting up schools even in small rural areas, which has bring better access in rural area schooling.

### **POVERTY AND RURAL PSYCHE**

Nowhere is free of poverty, everywhere both in urban and rural area poverty was common but rates of unemployment, malnutrition, poverty, lack of facilities are markedly higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Unlike cities, though, where high population density tends to make poverty more visible, it can be much more to see in rural areas. Mostly rural area villagers are poor due to being illiterate, they have no good ideas to improve their lives, they practice and follow simple lifestyle which inheritance from their ancestor more engaged with nature then the society or urban area their main occupations were agriculture, to fulfil their needs. Once they have enough food and place to shelter they were satisfied with their lives.

Due to Poverty and cultural practices numbers of parents were refused to send their children to gain knowledge and educate especially to female child which proven is to affect educational outcomes. Even if they send their children by encouraging or influence by the society they can't effort even to get basic needs like school fees and books. And frequently leads to increased absenteeism (early drop out) schools frequently.

## CHAPTER- 4

### ATTITUDES OF THE PARENTS IN RURAL AREAS AND PROBLEMS OF FEMALE CHILD

The Rural Parents are the parents who belong to rural areas and who live with less number of people by having their own societies with the same traditional culture, language and believes. Their main occupations were like farming, hunting, fishing etc. who lives in Rural areas were lack of good facilities like hospitals, school institutions, community hall which can bring society more powerful and improve the population of that particular areas in many ways. Parents' attitudes are important to determine academic achievement and to achieve goals for children and which was one of the most important for future.

Parental attitudes towards female education is due to low socio-economic status, illiterate, poverty, and traditional culture beliefs which can lead negative aspects to female child in educating them in a good manner as it should be. Since they are not able to pay the school fees and for basic requirement for their children Education. Some parents in rural areas refuse to send their female child to school due to religious aspects they think that if a kids were send to school they might influence them to do conversion from one religion to another religion especially in rural areas where there was less Government institutes school were mostly run through religious purpose. And since there occupations were depending on nature instead of sending their children for schooling they take them to the place where they work and train them to be like them in future for their own survival.

Especially female were considered to be at home and do all the household work and they should engaged inside the kitchen most of the time, they should not go out at night. On all the caste and religion women were treated differently from boys they have less freedom at home as well as in the society.

While education is a human rights that should give to all human beings. Numbers of female child were not send to school due to negative parental attitudes of giving important to female child, they were facing so many difficulties as compare to male child even if they belong to same societies and same areas and more difficult to go for higher students even for people who belongs to urban areas. Without educating those girls were more likely to go for young marriage which was being force by parents so that they can escape from the entire burden and spend their live in poverty throughout their lives. Since, they go for young marriage it effects

to their health issues as well as to their children they have less idea to brought up their kids in a good manner as it should be and what child should get according to his on stages since they are the one who does not get proper Education and remain low status which leads to as a housemaid or more like a servant in their husband house in fact it gives lot's of pressure and tensions in their lives. Because of illiterate and low status there's no way to engaged with service sector or better job which can improve their life standard. So, their future will be remaining same as it is.

## **PARENTS ATTITUDE AND INVOLVEMNT IN CHILDREN'S EDUCATION**

Parents' attitudes and family participation is the strongest interpreter of child schooling outcomes. This measurement connected considerably with children's inspiration to be taught, concentration, task determination, accessible language skills, and small conduct trouble. Family participation and support by parents in the education has been acknowledged as a advantageous factor in children's primary learning. Parents' involvement as it relates to children's outcomes on result has emphasized the connection between specific parent contribution behaviours and child achievement at school.

More support and giving important to child education experiences at home by families have been connected with children's high achievement scores in grades and disciples with good superiority, as well as leads to high position in future. Parents with high professions evidenced high levels of school get in touch with children who established better social ability than children parent with poorer stage and uneducated. It was comprehensible that home based contribution and positive support would be more strongly associated with helpful classroom behaviour and knowledge outcomes, that which can expect lower level of behaviour trouble. Maintaining positives aspects at home as well as school, these performance will approaches to knowledge, especially inspiration and concentration persistence, and were establish to relate positively to receptive expressions as well as which the child will earnings with interest on higher educations.

Parent's positives and negative attitude towards child's education was one of the most important to support in schooling regarding attending regularly and educational achievement of the children. Positive attitudes towards education to both male and female enhances parental participation in children's present and future higher education. Since, family was the

first institutions in life where everything begins from family itself, the parent's positive attitude and involvement in child brought up with affection and concern in the provision with good discipline can be able to manage up better with sighted humanity. Parents' roles in educating children can affect both in negative and positive way because parents are the one who take care and handle the children, their attitudes towards can affect children both in positive and negative way because parents are the decision maker, parents as whole responsible to Child. The more teachers and parents of the school children were close and positive towards children schooling, the better result on child with higher achievement which will lead more interest on higher education. So, parent positive attitudes towards school children were important and required especially for female child and disabilities.

The attitudes of the parents signify that supporting nature or compulsory by parents in their children's education by having negative or positive. The negative attitudes of parents regarding children education and schooling can lead to lose the interest of child in education and bring low performance which will cost increase in drop out list, positive attitudes of the parents can be valuable to their children in many cases and can be reflected in improvement in class performance, creating more interest among child to learn and higher achievement and higher marks score which will make them more interested on higher education. The more awareness given on regarding education makes many families value their child education and act favourably towards schooling and education of their children. Parents are the one who guide and give a decision making process of school and child carrier, and choose their children's upcoming regarding higher education's and future plan. It is essential to assess the degree of favourableness of attitude in rural and urban communities.

## CHAPTER- 5

### FIELD REALITY

Based on the topic Rurality and Higher Education: parental attitude towards female education, the researcher collect the data by using primary data collection method by interviewing male and female age group, between 26 age to 65 age, randomly by interacting with them in the field. Some of the village parents are not able to read and write especially old age parents, so the researcher was aware of the situation with the rural people by interacting with them in the field, it was clear and visible that the questionnaire was not possible to apply for data collection so researcher used own language to interact with them in the field since the researcher belongs to that District where research was done and understand common language which makes the interview and interaction in the field makes it more easy and the participants are also open and positives towards the researcher, which makes the researcher more interest on finding more knowledge and the reality situation.

Though some of the parents were illiterate and does not know much the value of education and higher studies, but by having experience and settle in a rural area village itself they are aware with the situation of education, how their children were processing in schooling and how much drop out of school in primary level itself because of lack of good facilities in school, teachers are not regular and active enough in school, discipline and rules of the school are not same as it is in the urban school as it should be, moreover parents are having problems with financial problems to get even the basic needs like school fees, books and uniform so there's no way of processing in school to achieve education they lost the interest for going school which in result brings the low literacy rate in the rural areas village of entire population.

Where the particular rural area Chawnhu village, Mampui village, Sihtlangpui Village, Chawnthlang village, Paithar village has selected for the interviewing and study the education situation by interacting with the village parents who provides the knowledge of education situation in that particular areas. It gives the result that there were more male member educated then female in those five particular rural area village, who have own village council administration . According to statistic record they have 5 to 10 people graduate at present scenario. There were one (02) Primary school,(01) Middle school each available in those five particular village no High school at present.



The village rural areas school children, who start to go school in their own village and those who complete their middle standard they were send them to District Capital Lawngtlai for higher studies, since in those rural areas no college were available to continue their higher studies, they have no other choice they have to go anyhow if they wish and want to continue with their higher studies, when they begins with higher studies to the Districts capital they face many problems at the beginning itself, those particular village are nearby the district capital so, most of the children who pursued for higher studies in the college they go in the morning and went back to village in the evening itself to the village, they need vehicles to go and come back every day since due to poverty all cannot effort to send them in hostel by parents, they need huge amount of money to pay for transportation which was burden for parents. So, many students drop out happen due to lack of basic need no proper support from family due to poverty. Once they were engaged in a new educational environment so many students were lacking behind and could not understand what teacher was teaching due to low standard level of the village school. Though the syllabus was in English most of the teaching and lecture was done by own language so that they can get better understanding, once they come out from their native place and join for higher education in urban areas they find difficult to adjust with the system and could not understand what the teacher was teaching which make most of the children lost interest in higher education.

Parents attitudes towards children in rural areas mostly in favour of male than female, it's clear that more literate and highly educate by male than female in present scenario on rural area where the research has done, all this result according to the finding it show that parents gives more import to male than female on education, especially in terms of achieving higher degrees. Thought, in present woman status on education was also develop and increase, but the attitudes of the rural parents towards female education remain same, the beliefs and traditional culture practice thinking girls should be at home taking roles of mother or wife and helping mother in the kitchen, they should not go out at night, should be well mannered all they should learn and know was how to take care the family and be a good mother n wise wife. So, investing on female child for higher education was a lost and waste of money for parents whom the intension mindset gives them not to favour or support women for higher studies without knowing good higher education's achievement by women can bring high status on family and improve the entire communities by her contributions to society.

Most of the teacher who was employed in the village was Graduate who comes from urban area since there was no enough vacancy available for everyone in urban area. Thought they

were expert to teach the student they were not active enough and regular for school to teach the students since they come and goes back every day from urban area to rural area. It result in effecting the students and cause low standard of the school bad result in board exams, which makes them not able to meet higher studies, if the result was not good no way of admitting to higher studies. To improve the school standard to better and quality both the parents and teacher should corporate and more concerned about the values of education.

## CHAPTER-6

### CONCLUSION

On the basis of finding knowledge through interview scheduled on the selected five particular villages, the conclusion has been drawn. It was observed and noticed that the people of Lawngtlai District of particular rural area had negative aspect towards their daughter's higher education. Mainly because of the poverty parents were compelled to ignore daughter's higher education. Some parents in rural area favour both of their female and male children for education while some parents favour or give first priority for their son for education. Parents' negative attitudes towards female education are the main reason for not sending girls child to school for education especially for the higher education in rural areas of Lawngtlai, Districts. Parents attitudes affect female child education, since, they are not aware of values and usefulness of education especially higher education because some parents they themselves are illiterate.

Those parents, who does not support or involve in their daughters education, even though if they go for higher studies they drop out the school early without completing the course, which in result brings low literacy rate on female than male and low status in the communities. Generally, attitudes of parents in rural areas were that the best education for girl child is such that it prepares herself for family responsibility to be a good wife and motherhood, raising the children and maintaining each and every households work. Without realizing the positive attitudes of female child on education can change the life and standard of women. If they are well highly educated and experience with good ideas and knowledge, it will be beneficial for next generation female child in promoting and developing for female education, which can contribute the communities and bring the change of the situation.

The level of schooling of children parents and their level of earnings is dependent connected to the attitudes towards by parents to girls child education, which give negative attitudes towards their girl child education, they mostly favour of son thinking that the boy child will be able to take care of them by investing more and giving higher education with good professions which will give them high status in future. While girl child was not favour for higher education, thinking that the girl child will get marry and all the investment for education will become a waste of money which will be more burden for the family. In earlier time and still in present scenario, the attitudes of parents towards female child for education was common in rural areas, since, the entire Mizoram population who belongs to Mizo tribes

follow patriarchal system, following and practicing traditional culture like, father was the head of the family and then it comes to son, even in inheriting of property goes to male child which clearly shows that they give more important to son and favour in most of the field.

The research finding clearly shows that there should be a mechanism to improve female literacy rate and special action need to be taken by the Government as well as the society.

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