



A Study on the Influencing Factors for the Education among the Children in Parshuram Bhatta Area.

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ABSTRACT:

This research investigates the various factors that impact children's education in the Parshuram Bhatta area. It examines elements such as socioeconomic status, parental participation, availability of educational resources, and the role of community support. The study highlights significant determinants that influence educational outcomes, offering valuable insights for policymakers, educators, and social workers. The findings aim to contribute to the development of targeted strategies to enhance educational opportunities for children in the region.

Key words: Education of children, Contributing factors, Socioeconomic status, Parental participation, Learning resources, Community involvement, Parshuram Bhatta.

1. INTRODUCTION:-

Education is a basic right for all children, yet girls in many developing countries face discrimination in accessing it. Limited education for girls leads to economic hardship, poor health, and societal stagnation. Traditional norms often confine women to domestic roles, restricting their potential. Leaders like Nehru and Gandhi emphasized that educating women benefits families and nations. Promoting equal educational opportunities for girls is essential for societal progress and development.

Girls' education continues to be a major barrier in many places, particularly in developing nations, despite the fact that education is a fundamental right that affects both individual growth and society advancement. Girls still confront obstacles to education because of ingrained gender biases, patriarchal systems, and cultural norms, even if the value of education is becoming more widely acknowledged. This study looks at how important education for girls is for empowering people, promoting social progress, and propelling the country forward. It emphasizes how education gives women the abilities, information, and confidence they need to take charge of their lives, make decisions, and actively participate in the growth of their families and communities. This study highlights the extensive benefits of educating females, which not only benefit individuals but also address the structural issues that restrict their access to school.

This study highlights how educating females has a significant effect that benefits not only individuals but also families, communities, and entire countries by addressing the systemic issues that restrict their access to education. In addition, the study urges policy support and ongoing investment to advance girls' education as a critical component of social and economic advancement. The study concludes by making the case that providing girls with equal educational opportunities is both a strategic imperative for the advancement of society as a whole and a moral obligation.

2. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:-

The world cannot exist without women. They have every right as men but the traditional society has been blinded by a false notion by considering women as being beneath the men in all the sphere of life. As a result it has become very important to remove this particular notion and assigned the women her rightful position i.e. on the same platform as men.

This can only be achieved when girls are educated and they realized their true position. Therefore, educations of girls have become very important. The other way of removing these atrocities is by erasing the traditional attitude of the parents toward education of the girls into a favorable and supportive attitude.. It is important for the parents to truly and honestly develop a favourable attitude towards the education of girls. This study is an attempt to explore the extent and magnitude to maximise girl's education and to suggest the remedial measures to improve and develop girl's education.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:-

Besio and Tacke (2024) applied Niklas Luhmann's organization theory to analyze the role of both traditional and emerging organizational forms in contemporary society. The study highlighted how organizations function as self-referential networks of decisions, adapting to crises and transformation processes. Luhmann's theoretical framework provided a nuanced understanding of organizational resilience and complexity, demonstrating its continued relevance in addressing modern societal challenges (Besio & Tacke, 2024).

Alua et al. (2022) explored the factors affecting girls' enrollment and academic performance in senior high schools in the Kassena-Nankana East Municipality of Ghana. Despite the implementation of policies to reduce gender disparity in education, challenges remain. The study identified financial constraints, inadequate infrastructure, and cultural beliefs as significant barriers to girls' education. The findings underscored the need for effective policy implementation and increased community engagement to support girls' educational advancement (Alua et al., 2022).

Gyasi et al. (2020) examined parental consciousness and involvement in the education of girls in the Ashaiman Municipality of Ghana. Despite the constitutional guarantee of Free and Compulsory Basic Education for all children, the study highlighted that many girls still face educational barriers. Factors contributing to this challenge include poverty, cultural norms, and inadequate parental support. The research emphasized the critical role of parental involvement in enhancing girls' education and recommended community-based interventions and policy enhancements to bridge the educational gap (Gyasi et al., 2020).

Bishwajit Okram (2012), education is one of a country's most valuable assets. However, he argued that Manipur, as a state, has not yet achieved proper recognition, particularly in elementary education, which he described as a "black hole" due to its severe dysfunction and paralysis. He highlighted several issues, including the inefficiency and ineffectiveness of the Ministry's website, the low student-teacher ratio, high dropout rates, and the state government's failure to adequately fund education. Okram also referred to various studies and emphasized the need for Manipur to improve and strengthen its educational system.

Smriti Bhosle (2009) emphasized the vital role that education plays in promoting development and raising people's standard of living, especially when it comes to elevating women's status, giving them more authority, and opening up new opportunities, viewpoints, and paths for advancement. Since educated women are more likely to have fewer children, have healthier families, make more independent decisions, and support their children's education, the author argues that education is crucial to women's status as significant forces behind social advancement. Women's equality is not only a social justice issue, but it is also a necessary condition for the nation's social, economic, and political progress. To allow women to participate in social decision-making and to give them the chance to play an important role as equal partners in the development process of the twenty-first century, education must be prioritized.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:-

4.1 Research Design

The research is descriptive in nature

4.2 Objectives

- To get the idea about the awareness among girls regarding the importance of Education
- To know the factors influencing school dropout in urban area
- To get the knowledge about impact/consequences of school dropout on quality of life
- To find out the attitude of the parents from urban areas towards the education of girls.
- To find out idea about the awareness among parents about the importance of education.
- To examine the socioeconomic factors affecting the view of parents on girls education.

4.3 Universe

Parents residing in Parshuram Bhatta area

4.4 Sample Size and Sampling Method

The study is confined to the parents of a girl's child in the Vadodara district. The data will be collected from 70 parents living in slum area (Parshuram Bhatta) of Vadodara district. The sampling method adopted for the research is snowball sampling

4.5 Tools and methods of data collection

The tool for data collection used by the researcher was closed ended questionnaire

4.6 Limitations of the Study

The below points show the limitation and boundaries of the research

- The research does not include the perspective of rural parents in Gujarat
- The time for the study is limited

4.7 Statistical Tool

Microsoft Word: Primarily used for creating, editing documents.

Microsoft Excel: Primarily used for organizing and analyzing data using spreadsheets to create charts, graphs and diagram.

4.8 Reference Period

The research data collection and analysis lasted from August 2024 to December 2024.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:-

Table 5.1 Represents Age of Respondents

Sr.no	Age	Frequency	Percentage
1	25-39	43	61.4
2	40-54	27	38.6
3	55 and above	0	0
Total		70	100

According to Table 5.1, 61.4% of the respondents are aged between 25 and 39, 38.6% are in the 40-54 age group, and there are no respondents aged 55 or older.

Table 5.2 Represents Occupation of Respondents

Sr.no	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Labourer	19	27.1
2	Farming	0	0
3	Labour farming	0	0
4	Job	1	1.4
5	Business	0	0
6	Homemaker	34	48.6
7	Any other	16	22.9
Total		70	100

Table 5.2 indicates that 27.1% of the respondents are laborers, none are farmers or labor farmers, 1.4% are employed in jobs, and no respondents are in business. Additionally, 48.6% of respondents are homemakers, while 22.9% are involved in other occupations.

Table 5.3 Represents the educational institution for respondent

Sr.no	Response	Frequency	Percentage
1	Government school / Government college	52	74.3
2	Private school / Private college	18	25.7
3	Other	0	0
Total		70	100

Table 5.3 shows that 74.3% of the 70 respondents attended government schools or government colleges, while 25.7% attended private schools or private colleges.

Table 5.4 Represents the views of parents about the importance for girls to studies

Sr.no	Response	Frequency (n)	Percentage %
1	It makes her future better	41	58.6
2	To be independent	15	21.4
3	To be good job	8	11.4
4	To improve financial status	5	7.1
5	Other	1	1.4
Total		70	100

Table 5.4 shows the views of parents regarding the importance of girls' education (41)58.6% of respondents stated that it improves her future, (15)21.4% stated that it helps her become independent, (8)11.4% stated that it helps her get a good job, (5)7.1% stated that it helps her improve her financial situation, and (1)1.4% stated that it does other things.

Table 5.5 Represents the responses of the respondent get any benefit of any government scheme

Sr.no	Response	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	31	44.3
2	No	39	55.7
Total		70	100

Table 5.5 reveals that 44.3% of respondents have benefited from a government scheme, while 55.7% have not received any benefits from such programs.

6. FINDINGS:-

- According to the study, the majority of participants (59) Women make up 84.3% of the respondents.
- According to the study, the majority of respondents (43) are between the ages of 25 and 39, accounting for 61.4% of the total.
- According to the study, the majority of participants (41)58.6% of those surveyed reside in Marwadi Faliyu.
- According to the study, the majority of participants (40)57.1% of those surveyed have finished their primary education.
- According to the study, the vast majority of participants (34) Homemaker is the occupation of 48.6% of respondents.
- According to the study, the vast majority of respondents (70) are Hindu.
- According to the study, 84.3% of the respondents' (59) monthly income is less than Rs 5000.
- According to the study, the majority of participants (29)41.4% of those surveyed have two kids.
- According to the study, the majority of participants (38) had a standard 6-10 score of 54.3%.
- According to the study, the majority of participants (11)15.7% of those surveyed said to offer education.
- According to the study, the majority of respondents (70) expressed a desire to educate their daughter.
- According to the study, the majority of participants (59)84.3% of those surveyed said to have a bright future.

- According to the study, the majority of participants (41)58.6% stated that it improves their prospects for the future.
- According to the study, the majority of respondents (70%) believe that teaching girls is just as important as teaching boys.
- According to the study, the majority of participants (59)84.3% of those surveyed said to give the girl child more time and attention.
- According to the study, 70% of respondents were fully aware of the government program for girls.
- According to the survey, the majority of participants (29) said "beti bachao, beti padhao sacheme."
- According to the study, the majority of respondents (39) and 55.7% do not receive any benefits from any government program.
- According to the study, the majority of participants (24) said that the Sukanya Samruddhi Yojana
- According to the study, the majority of respondents (35) are aware of the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan.
- According to the study, 36.4% of participants expressed insecurity in response to the statement.
- According to the study, regardless of religious restrictions, every respondent would provide education to the girls.

7. SUGGESTION:-

- The community may be close to the educational facilities.
- Higher education programs for girls should be given top priority by the government, which should also make sure that those who qualify for them are aware of them.
- Girls in the general category who are members of the economically disadvantaged class should also be eligible for scholarships.
- Through their initiatives, social workers can inform the city about discrimination against women, women's rights, and the advantages of education for girls.
- The social worker can disseminate information about educational policies, government initiatives, and resources for girls.
- The social worker can spread knowledge about government programs, educational policies, and resources for girls.

8. CONCLUSION:-

In conclusion, the results of this study indicate that the majority of parents belonging from urban areas, irrespective of caste, educational qualification and socioeconomic status, they believe that they should take up education as per their interest, which seems to be safe response.

Most of the parents in this study do feel that importance of education among girls is take improvement in the financial condition of the family, make better future, increase herself-confidence and it helps in solving her problems, getting on their own feet and become independent.

Most of the parents have an opinion that poverty is one of the leading factor for the low literacy rate among girls in India.

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INTERNET SOURCES / WEBLINKS:

- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/376616807_Factors_Affecting_Girl_Child_Education_A_Case_Study_Of_Buikwe_District
- <https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/handle/10603/48867>
- <https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/handle/10603/348194>



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