

Males Attitude Towards Females Education and Employment (A Case Study in Tehsil Darya Khan, Distt. Bhakkar)

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ABSTRACT

This study gives an insight into the public behaviour towards the female education and employment. The study was conducted in Tehsil Darya Khan of Distt. Bhakkar. Interview schedule was used as a tool for data collection from 150 randomly selected respondents. Majority of the respondents i.e. 99.3% were in favour of children education. About 44.0% of the respondents agreed that education will make the females good house wives. A significant association existed between education of the respondents and their rational behaviour towards female employment.

Key Words: Attitude; Education; Employment; Gender

INTRODUCTION

Education is an important aspect of *socialization* the lifelong process of learning the attitudes, values and behaviour appropriate to individuals as members of a particular culture (Schaefer & Robert, 1995). Education is a socialization process, which continues from birth to death. Education is a process by which the socially approved parts of culture, values and norms are transmitted from generation to generation and in this process the acquired knowledge is shared by the members of society (Rehman, 1994).

According to Francis (1970), education is a consciously controlled process whereby changes are produced in a person's behavior and through a person within the group. Education is considered as one of the important factors in speeding up the process of social change in any society. Pakistan is one of the countries with poor literacy rate in the world, which is 61.3% for males and 36.8% for females (Government of Pakistan, 1999-2000). In Pakistan, a large number of people wants to educate their sons and daughters, but only one third of the total prefer their daughters to be in jobs (Azhar, 1978).

An employed woman is not only disapproved but also strongly discouraged in Pakistani society. The socially prevalent attitude is that a father or a husband feels undignified to live on earning of her daughters and wife respectively. Such attitude had been responsible for discouraging many qualified women for joining various vocations. The main objectives of this study were to (i) study the attitudes of males towards female's education and employment, (ii) study the socio-economic factors and their effects on female's education and employment,

and (iii) study the perception of males towards the problems of employed females.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted Tehsil Darya Khan, Distt. Bhakkar. The respondents were selected randomly from one Union Council and six villages were randomly selected from that Union Council consisting 12 villages; for data collection, 150 respondents were taken from these villages randomly.

For data collection, a well-structured interview schedules were used and 150 respondents were interviewed. The collected information was analyzed by using appropriate statistical techniques.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The characteristics of the respondents included in this study are given in Table I.

Hypothesis 1: Higher will be the age, less rational behaviour towards female employment. The chi-square value shows a highly significant association between age of the respondents and their rational behaviour towards female employment (Table II). The younger respondents had more rational behaviour towards girls' employment as compared to older respondents. The gamma value shows a negative relationship between age and rational behaviour towards female employment. So the hypothesis "Higher will be the age, less rational behaviour towards female employment" is accepted.

Hypothesis 2: Higher will be the education higher will be rational behaviour towards girl's education. The chi-square value shows a highly significant association between education of the respondents and their rational behaviour towards girl's education (Table III). The gamma value shows a positive relationship between education and rational behaviour towards girls' education. So the hypothesis "Higher will be the education higher will be the rational behaviour towards girl's education" is accepted.

Hypothesis 3: Higher will be the education higher will be the rational behaviour toward female employment. The chi-square value shows a significant association between education of the respondents and their rational behaviour towards female employment (Table IV). The gamma value shows a positive relationship between education and rational behaviour towards female employment. So the hypothesis "Higher will be the education higher will be the rational behaviour towards female employment" is accepted.

Findings

1. A huge majority of the respondents i.e. 97.3% were in favour of their daughters' education.
2. Majority of the respondents i.e. 86.0% liked to send their daughters for education.
3. Majority i.e. 88.0% of the respondents agreed that women's education enhances family's social status.

Table I. Distribution of the respondents regarding their age, education and income

Age (in years)	Frequency	Percentage
Up to 30	32	21.3
31-40	56	37.4
41 & above	62	41.3
Total	150	100.0
Education	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	21	14.0
Primary	23	15.3
Middle	30	20.0
Matric	35	23.3
Intermediate	23	15.3
Graduate	12	8.0
Masters	6	4.0
Total	150	100.00

Table II. Association between age of the respondents and their rational behaviour towards female employment

Age (years)	Rational behaviour towards female employment			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Upto 30	1	2	29	32
	3.1%	6.3%	90.6%	21.3%
31-40	2	22	32	56
	3.6%	39.3%	57.1%	37.3%
41 & above	8	50	4	62
	12.9%	80.6%	6.5%	41.3%
Total	11	74	65	150
	7.3%	49.3%	43.3%	100.0%

$\chi^2 = 68.426$ d.f. = 4 Significance = .000** Gamma = -.844
** = Highly Significant

4. Majority i.e. 76.7% of the respondents were not in favour that males are preferred in attaining education over to females.
5. A major proportion i.e. 32.0% of the respondents were in favour the education of their daughters up to collage.
6. About 44.0% of the respondents agreed that education will make the females good house wives
7. About 44.0% of the respondents agreed that education will make the females good house wives.
8. About 38.7% of the respondents agreed that education will teach them good manners.
9. About 42.0% of the respondents agreed that education will create more awareness about religion.
10. About 38.7% of the respondents agreed that educated girls can bring up their children in a better way.
11. A huge majority of the respondents were in favour of female employment.
12. Majority i.e. 82.7% of the respondents encouraged their daughters to join an occupation after completion the education.
13. About 23.3% said that the teaching is the right profession for women.

Table III. Association between education of the respondents and their rational behaviour towards girl's education

Education	Rational behaviour towards girls' education			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Illiterate	3	17	1	21
	14.3%	81.0%	4.8%	14.0%
Upto Middle	1	45	7	53
	1.9%	84.9%	13.2%	35.3%
Matric	1	17	17	35
	2.9%	48.6%	48.6%	23.3%
Intermediate & above	1	5	35	41
	2.4%	12.2%	85.4%	27.3%
Total	6	84	60	150
	4.0%	56.0%	40.0%	100.0%

$\chi^2 = 68.91$ d.f. = 6 Significance = .000** Gamma = .798
** = Highly Significant

Table IV. Association between education of the respondents and their rational behaviour towards female employment

Education	Rational behaviour towards female employment			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Illiterate	3	13	5	21
	14.3%	61.9%	23.8%	14.0%
Up to Middle	3	31	19	53
	5.7%	58.5%	35.8%	35.3%
Matric	3	10	22	35
	8.6%	28.6%	62.9%	23.3%
Intermediate & above	2	20	19	41
	4.9%	48.8%	46.3%	27.3%
Total	11	74	65	150
	7.3%	49.3%	43.3%	100.0%

$\chi^2 = 12.32$ d.f. = 6 Significance = .055* Gamma = .247
* = Significant

14. A huge majority i.e. 83.3% of the respondents agreed with the opinion “that economic conditions of the family can be stabilized through female employment”.
15. A vast majority i.e. 76.0% of the respondents agreed with the opinion “that working women have higher social status as compared to non-employed women”.
16. A majority i.e. 65.3% of the respondents agreed with the opinion “that people consider below it honour to rely on their daughter/wives income”.
17. More than half i.e. 52.7% of the respondents agreed with the opinion “that working women are better companion of their husbands”.
18. More than half i.e. 51.3% of the respondents agreed with the opinion “that working women are independent, so they do not respect their elders”.
19. A half (50%) of the respondents agreed with the opinion that “if a woman earns more money than her husband, it is almost certain to cause problem”.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Adult literacy programmes should be extensively carried out in rural areas for females, so that the education may influence their decision regarding the females' education.
2. Favourable social and secure environment should be created for female education and employment.
3. In case of appointment in educational and vocational institutions, preference should be given to local females.

4. Job opportunities for females particularly in education sector should be created, so in this way the economic conditions of the poor families can be improved.
5. All the channels printed as well as electronic media should be effective to used for creating awareness about the benefits of female education from the socio-economic, health and family building point of view. This strategy will be proved successful to change the people particularly mother's rigid and irrational attitude regarding their daughters education and employment.
6. Low income families should be provided with economic support to finance their daughters for education and employment.

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