

Attitude of Urban and Rural Grandparents towards Girl Child in Bikaner District

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Abstract

A study was conducted in Bikaner panchayat samiti. For selection of samples, from each village or ward 20 male and 20 female would be parents were selected randomly. 5 male and 5 female parents and 5 male and 5 female grandparents were selected purposely to getting total sample size of 240. The study revealed that the household responsibilities are the primary roles of women and from the very beginning of the family to the international boundary women's decision making power has under recognized. In both urban and rural area attitude towards girl education is significantly associated with the respondents' education whereas in urban area attitude towards girls career was significantly associated with age and mass media exposure of respondents.

Key words: Panchayat samiti, mass media, respondents, urban and rural

Introduction

Birth of female child is perceived as a curse with economic and social liability. In each corner of India, girls face discrimination, they often receive less food than boys, have less access to schooling and unlike boys they are made to do long hours of labour beginning at a tender age. The reasons for the discrepancy include among other things, harmful attitude and practices, son preference, child marriages, discrimination against girls in food allocation and other practices related to health and well being. Girls are often treated as inferior and are socialized to put themselves last, thus undermining their self-esteem and it initiates a lifelong downward spiral of deprivation and exclusion from the social mainstream. Old-age security is an important motive for the preference for male children in many countries in the world, and the force of this bias can weaken if it becomes more common for women to take up.

Research Methodology

The present study was conducted in Bikaner district. Descriptive research design was used for conducting the present study, keeping in mind purpose of the study interview schedule (attitude scale) developed by Singh (2013) was used for data collection. There are income-receiving employment. Also, a general rising of the status and standing of women in social perception can have a significant impact on the way female children are viewed and treated. Keeping above in view the present paper has assessed the intergenerational attitude towards girl child in Bikaner district. The present study was designed with the

following specific objectives:

Six panchayat samities in Bikaner district. Out of which one Panchayat Samiti viz., Kolayat Panchayat Samiti was selected randomly. One ward from each zone i.e. east and west zone of Bikaner city was selected. For this selection of rural respondents Kolayat Panchayat Samiti was selected randomly. Out of 229 villages of Kolayat Panchayat Samiti, two villages Chandasar and Kotra were also selected randomly by chit method. Thus, total two villages were selected for the present investigation.

For selection of urban respondents Bikaner city was selected. Bikaner city was divided into four zones like East, West, North and South. Two zones east and west was selected randomly. From selected zone one ward selected by chit method. Ward No. 52 from east zone and Ward No. 16 from west zone were included. Thus, two wards were selected from Bikaner city. For the selection of rural and urban respondents a comprehensive list of respondents was taken from anganwadi/help of ward member. From each village/ward 20 male and 20 female would be parents selected randomly. In most of the families parents and grandparents live together in a family, so 5 male and 5 female parents and 5 male and 5 female grandparents were selected purposely from same families to get reliable information at a time, hence total sixty respondents from each village /ward were selected randomly by using chit method. Thus, total 240 respondents were selected for present investigation (120 rural and 120 urban respondents). Interview method was used to collect data from the respondents. For this rapport was first established by informal discussion with the respondents. Respondents were

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interviewed individually at their homes. After collection of the data from 240 respondents, coding was done and then data were compiled and tabulated for analysis and interpretation in light of the objectives of study.

Results and Discussion

Attitude of urban and rural grandparents towards girl child

Data presented in Table 1 depicts that majority of the grandparents had favourable attitude towards education (50.00% male and 55.00% female), health and nutrition (55.00% male and 60.00% female), personality development (60.00% male and 50.00%

female) followed by unfavourable attitude. Regarding saving and deposit 70.00 per cent male and 65.00 per cent female respondents had favourable attitude. As far as attitude towards career, household responsibilities, social obligation, media exposure and sex preference was concerned majority of the female respondents had unfavourable attitude to favourable attitude. Similar, findings have also been reported by Ababa (2008) and Tenzim (2011), who found that household responsibilities are the primary roles of women and from the very beginning of the family to

Table 1: Distribution of grandparents on the basis of their attitude towards girl child (N = 40)

| S. No. | Categories | Urban | | Rural | | Total | |
|--------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 1. | Education | | | | | | |
| | Unfavourable | 2 (20.00) | 3 (30.00) | 3 (30.00) | 5 (50.00) | 5 (25.00) | 8 (40.00) |
| | Favourable | 5 (50.00) | 6 (60.00) | 5 (50.00) | 5 (50.00) | 10 (50.00) | 11 (55.00) |
| | Most favourable | 3 (30.00) | 1 (10.00) | 2 (20.00) | 0 (0.00) | 5 (25.00) | 1 (5.00) |
| 2. | Career | | | | | | |
| | Unfavourable | 4 (40.00) | 6 (60.00) | 4 (40.00) | 7 (70.00) | 8 (40.00) | 13 (65.00) |
| | Favourable | 5 (50.00) | 2 (20.00) | 5 (50.00) | 3 (30.00) | 10 (50.00) | 5 (25.00) |
| | Most favourable | 1 (10.00) | 2 (20.00) | 1 (10.00) | 0 (0.00) | 2 (10.00) | 2 (10.00) |
| 3. | Household responsibilities | | | | | | |
| | Unfavourable | 3 (30.00) | 5 (50.00) | 7 (70.00) | 8 (80.00) | 10 (50.00) | 13 (65.00) |
| | Favourable | 7 (70.00) | 4 (40.00) | 1 (10.00) | 2 (20.00) | 8 (40.00) | 6 (30.00) |
| | Most favourable | 0 (0.00) | 1 (10.00) | 2 (20.00) | 0 (0.00) | 2 (10.00) | 1 (5.00) |
| 4. | Decision making | | | | | | |
| | Unfavourable | 5 (50.00) | 4 (40.00) | 5 (50.00) | 5 (50.00) | 10 (50.00) | 9 (45.00) |
| | Favourable | 4 (40.00) | 4 (40.00) | 4 (40.00) | 5 (50.00) | 8 (40.00) | 9 (45.00) |
| | Most favourable | 1 (10.00) | 2 (20.00) | 1 (10.00) | 0 (0.00) | 2 (10.00) | 2 (10.00) |
| 5. | Health and nutrition | | | | | | |
| | Unfavourable | 2 (20.00) | 2 (20.00) | 4 (40.00) | 2 (20.00) | 6 (30.00) | 4 (20.00) |
| | Favourable | 6 (60.00) | 5 (50.00) | 5 (50.00) | 7 (70.00) | 11 (55.00) | 12 (60.00) |
| | Most favourable | 2 (20.00) | 3 (30.00) | 1 (10.00) | 1 (10.00) | 3 (15.00) | 4 (20.00) |
| 6. | Personality development | | | | | | |
| | Unfavourable | 2 (20.00) | 4 (40.00) | 2 (20.00) | 3 (30.00) | 4 (20.00) | 7 (35.00) |
| | Favourable | 5 (50.00) | 4 (40.00) | 7 (70.00) | 6 (60.00) | 12 (60.00) | 10 (50.00) |
| | Most favourable | 3 (30.00) | 2 (20.00) | 1 (10.00) | 1 (10.00) | 4 (20.00) | 3 (15.00) |
| 7. | Social obligation | | | | | | |
| | Unfavourable | 3 (30.00) | 4 (40.00) | 6 (60.00) | 8 (80.00) | 9 (45.00) | 12 (60.00) |
| | Favourable | 7 (70.00) | 5 (50.00) | 4 (40.00) | 2 (20.00) | 11 (55.00) | 7 (35.00) |
| | Most favourable | 0 (0.00) | 1 (10.00) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 1 (5.00) |
| 8. | Saving and deposit | | | | | | |
| | Unfavourable | 2 (20.00) | 0 (0.00) | 1 (10.00) | 2 (20.00) | 3 (15.00) | 2 (10.00) |
| | Favourable | 6 (60.00) | 7 (70.00) | 8 (80.00) | 6 (60.00) | 14 (70.00) | 13 (65.00) |
| | Most favourable | 2 (20.00) | 3 (30.00) | 1 (10.00) | 2 (20.00) | 3 (15.00) | 5 (25.00) |
| 9. | Media exposure | | | | | | |
| | Unfavourable | 4 (40.00) | 4 (40.00) | 7 (70.00) | 6 (60.00) | 11 (55.00) | 10 (50.00) |
| | Favourable | 4 (40.00) | 5 (50.00) | 2 (20.00) | 3 (30.00) | 6 (30.00) | 8 (40.00) |
| | Most favourable | 2 (20.00) | 1 (10.00) | 1 (10.00) | 1 (10.00) | 3 (15.00) | 2 (10.00) |
| 10. | Sex preference | | | | | | |
| | Unfavourable | 4 (40.00) | 5 (50.00) | 5 (50.00) | 7 (70.00) | 9 (45.00) | 12 (60.00) |
| | Favourable | 6 (60.00) | 5 (50.00) | 4 (40.00) | 3 (30.00) | 10 (50.00) | 8 (40.00) |
| | Most favourable | 0 (0.00) | 0 (0.00) | 1 (10.00) | 0 (0.00) | 1 (5.00) | 0 (0.00) |
| 11. | Mobility | | | | | | |
| | Unfavourable | 3 (30.00) | 4 (40.00) | 5 (50.00) | 5 (50.00) | 8 (40.00) | 9 (45.00) |
| | Favourable | 4 (40.00) | 5 (50.00) | 3 (50.00) | 3 (30.00) | 7 (35.00) | 8 (40.00) |
| | Most favourable | 3 (30.00) | 1 (10.00) | 2 (20.00) | 2 (20.00) | 5 (25.00) | 3 (15.00) |

Table 2: Association of independent factors of the grandparents with attitude towards girl child

| Particulars | Age | Education Respondents | Family Type | Mass Media | Family Income |
|-------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| Urban | | | | | |
| Education | 0.97 | 6.40* | 0.36 | 0.97 | 0.36 |
| Career | 6.27* | 1.41 | 3.35 | 6.27* | 0.18 |
| Household respondents | 3.75 | 0.42 | 1.9 | 3.75 | 0.82 |
| Decision making | 2.1 | 0.02 | 0.95 | 2.1 | 0.97 |
| Health & Nutrition | 0.23 | 6.27* | 1.28 | 0.23 | 3.73 |
| Personality development | 2.1 | 3.75 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.97 |
| Social obligation | 1.28 | 3.35 | 2.23 | 0.97 | 0.23 |
| Saving deposit | 6.27* | 6.27* | 7.62** | 3.35 | 0.82 |
| Media exposure | 2.1 | 1.41 | 0.16 | 4.48* | 2.1 |
| Sex preference | 3.74 | 1.6 | 0.74 | 3.75 | 0.42 |
| Mobility | 0.97 | 1.98 | 3.75 | 2.1 | 1.28 |
| Rural | | | | | |
| Education | 3.35 | 5.80* | 0.36 | 0.82 | 0.97 |
| Career | 1.28 | 0.21 | 0.24 | 0.18 | 0.97 |
| Household respondents | 0.21 | 2.41 | 0.03 | 2.41 | 0.23 |
| Decision making | 3.75 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.42 |
| Health & Nutrition | 0.97 | 0.36 | 5.80* | 4.44* | 0.18 |
| Personality development | 0.05 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 3.39 | 0.05 |
| Social obligation | 1.28 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 2.41 | 1.41 |
| Saving deposit | 0.23 | 0.03 | 2.41 | 3.6 | 0.63 |
| Media exposure | 6.27* | 6.27* | 0.97 | 3.35 | 2.1 |
| Sex preference | 3.35 | 2.41 | 0.18 | 1.41 | 0.02 |
| Mobility | 0.18 | 1.9 | 2.13 | 1.9 | 0.42 |

* Significant at 5% level of significance

** Significant at 1% level of significance

the international boundary women’s decision making power has under recognized.

Association between the attitude of urban and rural grandparents with selected independent variables

Table 2 indicates that in both urban and rural area all the selected independent variables age, respondents’ education, family type, family income and mass media exposure were not significantly associated with attitude towards household responsibility, decision making, personality development, social obligation, sex preference and mobility. The above findings are in line with the results of research conducted by Singh (2013), who reported that age, respondent education, family size and family income were not found significantly associated with household responsibilities, Personality Development, social obligation, sex preference and mobility.

In urban area grandparent’s attitude towards saving and deposit was significantly associated with age, respondents’ education and family type where as

in rural area it was not associated because attitude of rural grandparents is not affected from experience with age, having good education and having nuclear or joint families.

It was further indicated that in rural area attitude towards media exposure was significantly associated with age and respondents education whereas in urban area media exposure was significantly associated with use of mass media by the respondents.

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