



A study of attitude of Bhotia tribe towards women education

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Abstract

Education acts as an integrative force in society, imparting values that foster social cohesion and national identity. A well-educated population, equipped with the relevant knowledge, attitudes and skills is essential for economic and social development in the twenty-first century. Women have faced many obstacles when trying to gain equality. In tribal people, education is very essential. Educated women play a very important role in shaping the society which is beneficial for society and nation.

Keywords: attitude, education, bhotia, tribe, society

Introduction

Education is a fundamental right which should not be restricted to certain gender but women were seen as the weaker sex and were seen as not as educated or not as capable as men. Even when some women trying proving these statement to be wrong and showed that they were just as capable as men and assert any short opinions, they were ostracized and dismissed. Women were not given a chance to prove that they are equal to men.

The tribal women are valued much more than their male counterpart in every aspect. They contribute in educating and socializing the young generation in family level and therefore they are considered as the carrier and instructor of the social custom and ethics. Generally, the women section of Bhotia tribe is highly respected and treated with dignity based on equality of right is in the broad spectrum of social network. The women are not looked down upon their voice in the family and society well regarded.

Statement of problem

A Study of Attitude of Bhotia Tribe towards Women Education

Objective

- To study the attitude of Bhotia women of different education level towards women education.
- To study the attitude of Bhotia men of different education level towards women education.
- To study the attitude of the different age group of Bhotia men towards women education.
- To study the attitude of the different age group of Bhotia women towards women education.
- To study the attitude of the different income level of Bhotia men towards women education.
- The attitude of the different income level of Bhotia women towards women education.

Hypotheses

- There exists significant association in the attitude of

Bhotia Women having different level of education towards women education.

- There exists significant association in the attitude of Bhotia Men having different level of education towards women education.
- There exists significant association in the attitude of Bhotia Men of different age group towards women education.
- There exists significant association in the attitude of Bhotia Women of different age group towards women education.
- There exists significant association in the attitude of Bhotia Men of different level of income towards women education.
- There exists significant association in the attitude of Bhotia Women of different level of income towards women education

Research Methods

In the present study the descriptive survey method is used.

Population

Bhotia tribe spread in Veerapur and Nakuri village in Dunda block of Uttarkashi district. The total population of Bhotia people in both the village is around 1068 which comprise of man and women (Parivar Register of Gram Pradhan).

Sample

Sample size for present research is 318 respondents are taken by using purposive sampling technique.

Tools

The following tools have been used

- Attitude Scale for women education
- Interview schedule

Statistics

Chi Square test is used.

Analysis of Attitude of Bhotia People towards Women Education

Hypothesis 1

There exists significant association in attitude of Bhotia Women having different levels of education towards women education.

Table 1: Attitude of Bhotia Women across Different Levels of Education towards Women Education

Education Levels of Women	Attitudinal Scale							x ²
	Frequency Type	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	
Up to 10 th	f _o	8	10	6	8	22	54	16.500
	f _e	(14.67)	(7.41)	(11.86)	(10.01)	(9.79)		
Up to graduation	f _o	20	15	17	24	12	88	
	f _e	(24.11)	(12.08)	(20.30)	(5.43)	(5.95)		
Post-graduation and above	f _o	9	9	5	9	8	40	
	f _e	(10.98)	(5.49)	(8.79)	(7.42)	(7.25)		
Total		37	34	28	41	42	182	

f_o => observed frequency | f_e => expected frequency

Table 1 represent the association in attitude of Bhotia women towards women education. The calculated value of Chi Squire is 16.500 at 8 degree of freedom, is greater than the table value of 15.507 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the directional hypothesis ‘there exists significant association in attitude of Bhotia women having different Levels of education towards women education’ is accepted.

It shows that attitude of Bhotia women of different education Levels towards women education is significantly associated with each other.

Women with higher education had favourable attitude towards girls' education, shedding of social evil such as dowry, casteism and communalism. Secondary and higher

professional education among women has a positive effect on their occupational mobility and employment. Fatima, (1989) ^[1]. The finding corroborate the finding of the current study.

It can be inferred that with the increase in education Level that the attitude towards women education goes to a higher level. The attitude of women has changed over the last three decades and now most of the females send their daughters to schools.

Hypothesis 2

There exists significant association in attitude of Bhotia men having different Levels of education towards Women education.

Table 2: Attitude of Bhotia Men across Different Levels of Education towards Women Education

Education Levels of Men	Attitudinal Scale							x ²
	Frequency Type	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	
Up to 10 th	f _o	6	6	8	7	13	40	5.646
Up to graduation	f _o	15	9	10	8	8	50	
Post-graduation and above	f _o	9	7	9	7	14	46	

f_o => observed frequency | f_e => expected frequency

Table 2 represent the association in attitude of Bhotia men towards Women education. The calculated value of Chi Squire is 5.646 at 8 degree of freedom, is less than the table value of 15.507 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the directional hypothesis ‘there exists significant association in attitude of Bhotia men towards women education’ is rejected.

It shows that attitude of Bhotia men towards Women education is not associated with the education level of Bhotia men.

Findings reveals that 17% of the parents were illiterate and 26% were under matriculate. Only 16 % were matriculate. It also shows that 21% of the parents were +2 and 20% were graduates. Thus it can be concluded that educational levels of

the parents have huge influence on the girl’s education. Parents with higher educational qualification have more understanding and awareness towards the education of girls than the parents with less educational qualification. Chingtham & Guite (2017) ^[2].

Study found that attitude towards women education has significant relation with the education of levels of men. This study contradicts the finding of present study.

Hypothesis 3

There exists significant association in attitude of Bhotia men of different age group towards Women education.

Table 3: Attitude of Bhotia Men across Different Age Group towards Women Education

Age group of Men	Attitudinal Scale							x ²
	Frequency Type	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	
Up to 30 year	f _o	8	6	5	6	6	31	4.0507
	f _e	(10.2)	(5.69)	(4.55)	(4.55)	(6.15)		
31 to 45 year	f _o	25	10	9	7	11	62	
	f _e	(20.05)	(11.39)	(9.11)	(9.11)	(12.30)		

46 and above	f _o	11	9	6	7	10	43
	f _e	(13.91)	(7.90)	(6.32)	(6.32)	(8.53)	
Total		45	20	20	20	27	136

f_o => observed frequency | f_e => expected frequency

Table 3 represent the association in attitude of Bhotia men of different age group towards Women education. The calculated value of Chi Squire is 4.0507 at 8 degree of freedom, is less than the table value of 15.507 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the directional hypothesis ‘there exists significant association in attitude of Bhotia men of deferent age group towards Women education’ is rejected.

It shows that attitude of Bhotia men towards Women education is not associated with the different age group of Bhotia men.

The percentage of the people above 50 year of age who opposed women education was very high, whereas nobody below 30 opposed it. In 1980s the lower class families did not send their daughters to school after class 5. Now majority of the younger generation of lower class is in favour of education up to elementary level. For further education they have to send their daughters out of village and have to arrange for tuition as they cannot guide them in studies at home which they cannot afford. The men belonging to the middle class were found slightly reluctant to send their daughters to school. They allow their daughters to go up to the higher secondary level provided

the girls have potential for it. Majority of the girls belonging to this class have at least primary level education. They however do not allow their daughters to go out of the village for studies. Elder generation of the upper class was reluctant but the attitude of the younger men belonging to the same class towards women’s education is quite positive. Most of the girls of this class are educated at least up to secondary level. The males allow them and arrange for higher studies. Mohyuddin, Chaudhry, & Ambreen (2012) [3].

The finding revealed that there is a change in the male’s attitude towards women education. Elder generation of the all socioeconomic groups oppose or reluctant to send their daughters to school however the attitude of younger men towards women education is quite positive up to higher secondary level. The study substantiated the finding of the present study.

Hypothesis 4

There exists significant association in attitude of Bhotia women of different age group towards Women education.

Table 4: Attitude of Bhotia Women across Different Age Group towards Women Education

Age group of Women	Attitudinal Scale							x ²
	Frequency Type	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	
Up to 30 year	f _o	9	11	8	10	15	53	19.3768
	f _e	(11.64)	(13.39)	(6.69)	(9.60)	(11.64)		
31 to 45 year	f _o	5	24	6	12	28	75	
	f _e	(16.48)	(18.95)	(9.47)	(13.59)	(28.48)		
46 and above	f _o	15	11	9	11	8	54	
	f _e	(11.86)	(13.64)	(6.82)	(7.79)	(11.86)		
Total		29	46	23	33	51	182	

f_o => observed frequency | f_e => expected frequency

Table 4 represent the association in attitude of Bhotia women of different age group towards women education. The calculated value of Chi Squire is 19.3768 at 8 degree of freedom, is greater than the table value of 15.507 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the directional hypothesis ‘there exists significant association in attitude of Bhotia women of deferent age group towards women education’ is accepted.

It shows that attitude of Bhotia women towards women education is associated with the different age group of Bhotia women.

There is a visible difference between the attitudes of elder and the younger women. Most of the ladies of younger group have

started encouraging the daughters to go to school and get education. Some of them were even willing to send them out of the village for education. Most of the women from elder group opposed the girl’s education, saying that they have to become mothers and wives and thus no need to get any education to play these roles. (Mohyuddin, Chaudhry, & Ambreen 2012) [4].

The finding revealed that there is a change in the female’s attitude towards women education. Women from elder group opposed the girl’s education however the attitude of younger women towards women education is highly positive. The study substantiated the finding of the present study.

Hypothesis 5

There exists significant association in attitude of Bhotia men of different Levels of income towards women education.

Table 5: Attitude of Bhotia Men across Different Levels of Income towards Women Education

Monthly Income Levels of Bhotia Men	Attitudinal Scale							x ²
	Frequency Type	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	
Rs.1000 - 15000	f _o	8	6	9	12	19	54	7.8094

	f_e	(11.911)	(9.13)	(8.33)	(10.72)	(13.89)		
Rs.16000-30000	f_o	13	9	6	8	8	44	
	f_e	(9.70)	(7.44)	(6.79)	(8.73)	(11.32)		
Rs.31000 & above	f_o	9	8	6	7	8	38	
	f_e	(8.38)	(6.42)	(5.86)	(7.54)	(9.77)		
Total		30	23	21	27	35	136	

$f_o \Rightarrow$ observed frequency | $f_e \Rightarrow$ expected frequency

Table 5 represent the association in attitude of Bhotia men of different of Levels income towards women education. The calculated value of Chi Squire is 7.8094 at 8 degree of freedom, is less than the table value of 15.507 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the directional hypothesis ‘there exists significant association in attitude of Bhotia men of different Levels of income towards women education’ is rejected.

It shows that attitude of Bhotia men towards women education is not associated with different Levels of income of Bhotia men.

Income inequality in China shows a significantly increasing trend since the beginning of the 1990s, which is attributed to the lowest income groups. Additionally, it is seen that the higher the level of education in a group, the smaller the income gap within it. As a result, the rate of returns on

education for the “group with weaker ability to earn” is higher than that for the “group with stronger ability to earn”. Changjun & Yanping (2017) [5].

The study reveals that income is associated with education. Higher education will lead to greater return on investment for lower income communities in comparison the higher income group communities. Indian & Asian societies attitude towards women education is not very positive. The study conducted in china corroborates the finding of the present study.

Hypothesis 6

There exists significant association in attitude of Bhotia women of different Levels of income towards women education.

Table 6: Attitude of Bhotia Women across Different Levels of Income towards Women Education

Monthly Income Levels of Bhotia Women	Attitudinal Scale						Total	χ^2
	Frequency Type	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree		
Rs.1000 - 15000	f_o	38	27	12	17	16	110	4.1795
	f_e	(34.45)	(24.17)	(13.90)	(19.34)	(18.13)		
Rs.16000-30000	f_o	9	6	5	8	6	34	
	f_e	(10.64)	(7.47)	(4.29)	(5.97)	(5.60)		
Rs.31000 & above	f_o	10	7	6	7	8	38	
	f_e	(11.96)	(8.76)	(4.80)	(6.68)	(6.26)		
Total		57	40	23	32	30	182	

$f_o \Rightarrow$ observed frequency | $f_e \Rightarrow$ expected frequency

Table 6 represent the association in attitude of Bhotia women of different Levels of income towards women education. The calculated value of Chi Squire is 4.1795 at 8 degree of freedom, is less than the table value of 15.507 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the directional hypothesis ‘there exists significant association in attitude of Bhotia women of different Levels of income towards women education’ is rejected.

It shows that attitude of Bhotia women towards women education is not associated with different Levels of income of Bhotia women.

There is a large, positive, statistically significant and stable relationship between inequality of schooling and income inequality, especially in emerging and developing economies and among older age cohorts. The relationship between income inequality and average years of schooling is positive, consistent with constant or increasing returns to additional years of schooling. While this positive relationship is small and not always statistically significant, we find a statistically significant negative relationship with years of schooling of younger cohorts. (Coady and Dizoli, 2017) [6].

Above study revealed that there is a positive relationship between income inequality and average years of schooling and

it consistent with constant or increasing returns to additional years of schooling income, however this positive relationship is small.

Findings

- The attitude of Bhotia women of different education level towards their own education is significantly associated.
- The attitude of Bhotia men of different education level towards women education is not associated.
- The attitude of the different age group of Bhotia men towards women education is not associated.
- The attitude of the different age group of Bhotia women towards women education is significantly associated.
- The attitude of the different income level of Bhotia men towards women education is not associated.
- The attitude of the different income level of Bhotia women towards women education is not associated.

Implication

- The attitude towards the participation of Bhotia women is political processes need to be changed so that they can contribute in the gender budgeting and policy making for the development and gender equality of tribal people at

the national and state level.

- The attitude of Bhotia men related to women's work demands work life balance rather than letting not women enter in different profession and they should look at work and family as an integrated whole. They should help women not to have conflict between the home and employment outside the house.
- Since there is no association between the income group and the attitude towards women education contrary to the common perception that rising income and with the increase of age people tend to form positive and higher level attitude towards women education. Initiative and intervention need to be taken for these group.

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