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Education Empowerment is Manifestation to a Girl Child to Remove Gender Inequality in the Society – A Study with Reference to Kadambattur Village, Thiruvallur District, Tamilnadu India.

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ABSTRACT

Education is once own necessity and once own need which compensate all other need and wants of the social wellbeing. Therefore education is to be considered as the basic needs like food clothing and shelter. In this 21st century, the impact of education in the rural area is comparatively less than the urban area, especially on the girl child education. The predominant nature of the study is too embedded on the education to the girl child (Beti Padhao). The researcher adopted the Kadambattur Village in Tamilnadu in India where there are more than ten thousand people in and around that village. There are 5 government schools, among them only one school is girl's school. This study is manifested to remove gender inequality in the society and to demand the importance of girl child education. The researcher will conduct the research work on the Beti Padhao by circulating the questioner to the selected samples with help of survey and analyse the study with statistical tools. The questioner will be framed on Likert's 5 point scale pattern. The detail study will be carried out after testing the survey by Cronbach Alpha method.

KEY WORDS: Beti Padhao, Child Education.

I. INTRODUCTION

Education is been viewed by different perspectives, with each researcher attempting a definition to explain a process which involves the impartation of knowledge, skills, concepts, ideas and reproving information to pupils, with the intention of making them informed and to create awareness to the society. To assume this position the study is deliberately done from the ground level of the village from Tamilnadu. The best form of education, whether formal or informal irrespective of their race, gender, and colour. It is important to note that education in all ramifications is the catalyst of development of the society, since no nation can grow beyond the quality of education delivered to her younger generation, whereas the younger generation is the future of any society and of that girl child education is the most important factor of the once society and once nation. "If you educate a man you educate an individual however if you educate a woman you educate a whole family. Women Empowered means Mother India Empowered"- PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU the girl child education enlightens the whole world. According to Eileen Malone Beach says that the Education, Health Care, and Income as a blessed trinity because they are so closely related, the author compare as how for the wealth and welfare is needed to the same extent the education is also required. According to the words of Napoleon Bonaparte "Give me an educated mother I will give you an educated nation." the author challenges the world that if the girl child gets educated then the whole nation will get educative. Education is a basic right and more importantly a catalyst for economic growth and human development. Specifically, primary education is the critical enabler required to improve the economic and social scenario. We also need to ensure equal status for the girl as citizens in their own right. For any country to progress, one half of its population cannot be denied the right to education. This denial is also gross violation of many rights enshrined in the Indian Constitution, primary among them being the right to education and the right to equality.

According to Odomore, 2015 "A girl faces a lot of challenges when she gets to education" in the village and the remote areas in Tamilnadu the girl's child awareness is less when compared to the urban and developed areas,

the esoteric custom and patriarchal bias make these challenges more onerous and difficult. According to UNICEF, 2009, p.6 Education for women in many developing countries has been a major focus for policymakers and administration in recent years.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The study enormously developed for the need for girl child education in the villages of Tamil Nadu, specially the research work is done in Kadambattur Village by forwarding the questioner to the selected samples. The researcher over viewed the review related to the literature and analysed the outcomes. (Sahoo, 2016) Girl's education is a key factor in India's social and economic growth. The author states that the education to the girl child will eliminate the poverty and disqualify in the nation. (Andres & Chavez, 2015) The author is very keen in stating that education is once own right. According to Andres & Chavez education of girls not only the benefit for herself but also of her families, society and the whole world as well. Denying girls their right to education is a detriment for many societies. (Andres & Chavez, 2015) Education can improve an individual's abilities and bring about social change. Andres says that the ability of the social well being can be improved through the education. (Sangeeta and Kumar, 2013) Better family planning, low mortality rates of infants and children, lower maternal mortality are some of the advantages of educating a girl. (Ahmad and Narayana, 2015) Women are, however, denied of education in developing nations. The author states that the girl child / women education is the assets of the nation.

(Hardre and Reeve 2003) Parents treated education for a girl as insignificant. Investments in girls' education are seen as unnecessary as it is considered that a boy can only help his family financially while parents have to pay dowry marriage costs for girls. This condition is even worse in rural areas. In rural areas, the birth of girls is seen as a liability. It can be measured through the unequal gender ratio and higher dropout rates of girls that are prominent in rural areas. The root cause of the dropout of women / girl child education was less awareness among the parents community.

(Kumar et al., 2017) Parents would choose to involve their daughters in household work under such conditions rather than sending them to school. (Upendranath, 1995) At the upper primary level, there is an increase in dropout rates, which is higher among girls than males. (Rao et al., 2004) In all states, gender differences are predominant for school enrolment and participation. (Singh & Rabindranath, 2019) Further access to higher education and attainment to girl's education is low among girl's students. Girls' education suffers from many factors; gender discrimination is the most prominent of them. (Teachman et al, 1996) Some of the key obstacles to girls' education are cultural traditions, boy preference, high education prices, parental education and the financial condition and unsatisfactory school facilities.

III. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The main aim and scope of the study is to retrieve the girl child education for this purpose the researcher enormously set the objective as

1. To provoke data of comparable nature of some common parameters that will give an understanding of the situation of the girl child education.
2. The researcher actively takes a series of programmes to get remedy the shortcomings on Gender Inequality in the Society.
3. To gauge the status of girl children in their family in order to predict the position of women in 21st Century.
4. The analysis followed with the feminist methodology of participant Action Research in an empirical study to test the gender equality in the education system.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data is collected on structured questioner with optional type question as well as statement in likert's 5 point scale.

- 4.1 Reliability: The Researcher conducted research analysis to check the statement and variables in the present research. Cronbach alpha method is applied on the variable of Girl child education and the value obtained is 0.770 and 0.679 respectively, it show that the research instrument used in the research is highly reliable and the research instrument as be used further to verify the objective and test the hypothesis.
- 4.2 Validity : After conducted reliability test the researcher conducted the validity test in the following sets
 1. Face validity
 2. Content validity
 3. Discernment validity

- 4.3 Face validity: Face validity is done during pre-test stage through interaction with girl child in the family and interaction with both the gender in different government schools they clearly expressed the motions about the research instrument and some sentence were modified and corrected.
- 4.4 Content validity: Content validity is done through the polite survey and the respondent expressed their opinion though questioner circulated this shows that the respondent total variance is found to be very high and content are matched for the research work.
- 4.5 Discernment validity: Discernment validity is done through the main study and application of factor analysis, factor segmentation are found to proper with high total variance therefore the research instrument passed the validity test.

V. DATA COLLECTION

The researcher applied convenient sampling method to collect the responses from the girl child from various part Kadambattur Village. The researchers consider government schools in Thiruvallur District for data collection purpose. The researcher circulated 40 each in all the government schools in Thiruvallur District and able to obtain 168 responses with completed responses. After scrutinising 14 of the questioner are fill with flaws hence the researcher reject those response and consider remaining 154 responses for the research. Hence the sample size of research is 154.

Data analysis : After entering the coding of the questioner the researcher analysis using both univariate and multivariate statistical techniques. Factor analysis along with KMO and Bartlett test suggested exploited to measure the factor of girl child education and gender equality. Chi-square test for sphericity is applied to test the normality of the data as well as the distribution of the sample unit.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION : This chapter deals with projections of result arrived at from the statistical analysis and general discussions with the regard to the result of girl child education and gender equality

Table- 5.2 Showing the Mean, Standard Deviation of the Samples in girl child education stability

S.No	Group	Education Mean	Stability SD	Gender Mean	Stability SD
	Group as total	87.97	13.78	33.91	7.53
	Girl child above 15 years	85.13	16.51	27.88	7.85
	Girl child below 15 years	88.92	12.60	35.92	6.24
	Education below average	89.38	13.59	34.63	11.26
	Education above average	71.00	20.01	32.00	6.28

From the above table the mean value of education stability for the overall group shows 87.97 which we can state that the level of education stability for the overall group is average.

The mean value of the gender equality stability of the employees commitment for the overall of group show 33.91 hence we can interpret the gender equality level for the overall group is low.

Table -5.3 showing the relationship between commitment stability and creativity

Variable	N	Mean	SD	r-value
Education stability	32	87.97	13.78	0.033*
Gender equality	32	33.91	7.53	

*= significant at 0.05 level

From the above table the 'r' value of 0.033 indicate the positive correlation and we can infer that there is a relationship between that variable of commitment and creativity.

VI. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The research concluded that the Girl child education is the most required phenomena in the society for the successful development of the country. This study emphasis the need for the girl child education and the gender equality. It is further concluded that the awareness on girl child education is given importance now a days.

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5. Rao et al., (2004) in all states, gender differences are predominant for school enrolment and participation.

According to V. Palanikumar (2019), despite those women still suffer from discrimination and exploitation and victimization. Women empowerment can influence not only their own lives but also the lives of men and children. Women Empowerment is nothing but recognition of women's basic human rights and creating an environment whereby they are treated as equal to men. Women empowerment is legal, social, political, and economic which requires to be enhanced. Need for empowerment take place due to centuries of supremacy and prejudice done by male folk towards women. Women are the suppressed lot. They are the targets of varied types of violence and discriminatory practices done by men all over the world. K.V. Sundaram & Nangia (1985) affirm that literacy is the crucial indicator of the development of a nation because it reflects the quality of life and level of awareness of the people. Patel & Dighe (1997) wrote: Education is an instrument to enable women against imbalance and foul play in the public arena. Bhattacharjee (2001), Educate one guy, you train one person, but teach a girl and also you train an entire civilization. Syed Naushad Ahmad and Enayat Bano (2019) cited Swami Vivekananda and said: It is excruciating to consider the welfare of the world without the state of ladies is upgraded. It is troublesome for a fowl to fly on just a single wing. Mansoor Ahmad and Shugufta Akhter (2019) note: Education is one of the most important indicators of social status of a community. Education makes human beings rational and promotes Social development. The history of formal education is only a few centuries old. But Titumir & Rahman (2011) said dropout of females from the [education] system is a major concern and it creates a gender gap in According to V. Palanikumar (2019), despite those women still suffer from discrimination and exploitation and victimization. Women empowerment can influence not only their own lives but also the lives of men and children. Women Empowerment is nothing but recognition of women's basic human rights and creating an environment whereby they are treated as equal to men. Women empowerment is legal, social, political, and economic which requires to be enhanced. Need for empowerment take place due to centuries of supremacy and prejudice done by male folk towards women. Women are the suppressed lot. They are the targets of varied types of violence and discriminatory practices done by men all over the world. K.V. Sundaram & Nangia (1985) affirm that literacy is the crucial indicator of the development of a nation because it reflects the quality of life and level of awareness of the people. Patel & Dighe (1997) wrote: Education is an instrument to enable women against imbalance and foul play in the public arena. Bhattacharjee (2001), Educate one guy, you train one person, but teach a girl and also you train an entire civilization. Syed Naushad Ahmad and Enayat Bano (2019) cited Swami Vivekananda and said: It is excruciating to consider the welfare of the world without the state of ladies is upgraded. It is troublesome for a fowl to fly on just a single wing. Mansoor Ahmad and Shugufta Akhter (2019) note: Education is one of the most important indicators of social status of a community. Education makes human beings rational and promotes Social development. The history of formal education is only a few centuries old. But Titumir & Rahman (2011) said dropout of females from the [education] system is a major concern and it creates a gender

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