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Research Article

GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION: OPINIONS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken to study the opinions of secondary school teachers about Gender discrimination in Education. The study consists of 50 male and 50 female teachers selected from rural and urban secondary schools of Guntur District in Andhra Pradesh. The researcher had taken up a random sample of 100 secondary school teachers. The researcher has developed a questionnaire to measure the opinions of teachers. The data collected was subjected to statistical analysis such as Mean, S.D. and "t" values. Results will be discussed.

Key Words:

Discrimination, Gender, Teacher,
Secondary school.

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INTRODUCTION

While children around the world continue to face various forms of adversity in the 21st century, girl children in particular are subjected to multiple forms of oppression, exploitation and discrimination due to their gender. United Nations statistics, National reports and studies initiated by non-governmental organizations repeatedly show that girls, as a group, have lower literacy rates, receive less health care and are more often impoverished than boys.

Gender discrimination and patriarchal domination has shown us today a case to be study in a wide range of scope. Many human rights institutes and other forth runner frontal organizations have taken many serious steps towards human dignity, including gender discrimination, for liberty and for human rights violation in the region a long time ago. Though a particular reflections in regarding the gender crisis has not been measured in the region, despite people's local voices against the gender humiliation and so on, a wide spread discrimination has already been dominated the contiguous regions of the state. When we discuss the gender discrimination, we could never ignore the root cause of the matter, which is still remained in negligible status, the girl's right. We all have gone through many known crisis and disputes, and more over gender discrimination. But we left to focus the discrimination to the discrimination of girl right, which is the basic case study of the

gender discrimination. We see everywhere in each corner of the world girls face discrimination. It is better that they often receive less food than boys, have less entry to schooling, and in many countries of the world work long hours when they are only 5 or 6 years old. It is a growing land mark, 80 million girls aged 6 to 11 don't even go to school.

Many dissident groups in the contiguous regions, society itself is the vital anatomy that has shown how girls are less important than boys. The patriarchal society of the region has allowed the boys or man to be emphasized more than girls important. These all make a strong case for the extra protection support from the International community to ensure that girl's rights are acknowledged and protected.

Objective

To find out the influence of the following variables on the opinions of secondary school teachers about gender discrimination in education: Gender, Location, Academic status and Age group.

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference between the opinions of male and female secondary school teachers on Gender discrimination in Education.

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- There is no significant difference between the opinions of urban and rural secondary school teachers on Gender discrimination in Education.
- There is no significant difference between the opinions of U.G and P.G secondary school teachers on Gender discrimination in Education.
- There is no significant difference between the opinions of below 35 years old and above 35 years old secondary school teachers on Gender discrimination in Education.

Delimitations of the study

- The study was confined to secondary school teachers only.
- The sample was limited to 100 secondary school teachers only.
- The study was limited to the following variables: Gender, Location, Academic status and Age group only.

Plan and procedure of investigation

The present investigation falls under normative survey method. It deals with clearly defined problems and has definite objectives. It requires an imaginative planning, a careful analysis and interpretation of data a logical and skilful reporting of the findings.

Distribution of the sample

Variable	Classification of Variable	Size of the sample
Gender	Male	50
	Female	50
Location	Urban	50
	Rural	50
Academic Background	U.G	50
	P.G	50
Age group	Below 35 years	50
	Above 35 years	50

Tool of the study

The researcher used the tool questionnaire as it found to be more suitable and helpful for the present study. A questionnaire is a device consisting a series of questions dealing with the areas of concerned topics, sent or given to individuals with the object of obtaining data with regard to some problems under investigation. A total of 60 questions were prepared.

Data collection

The questionnaire was given to secondary school teachers in Guntur District. The researcher first explained the importance of the study to the teachers and gave instructions regarding how to fill the questionnaire and the filled questionnaire were gathered.

Analysis of the data

To find out the influence of the following variables on the opinions of secondary school teachers about gender discrimination in education: Gender, Location, Community, Academic status and Age group.

Variable	No. of teachers	Mean	S.D.	t- value
Male	50	159.54	4.38	3.101*
Female	50	145.28	32.71	
Rural	50	158.96	3.36	2.808*
Urban	50	145.86	33.08	
U.G	50	157.82	6.51	1.087@
P.G	50	158.90	3.84	
Below 35	50	159.48	3.58	1.97@
Above 35	50	157.24	6.50	

@ Not Significant * Significant

Findings

- There is a significant difference between the opinions of male and female secondary school teachers on Gender discrimination in Education.
- There is a significant difference between the opinions of urban and rural secondary school teachers on Gender discrimination in Education.
- There is no significant difference between the opinions of U.G and P.G secondary school teachers on Gender discrimination in Education.
- There is no significant difference between the opinions of below 35 years old and above 35 years old secondary school teachers on Gender discrimination in Education.

Educational implications

- This study tends the teachers to recall the status of the girl child in the present situation and what are the remedial measures they have to take up for the development of welfare of the girl child.
- The study tends the teachers to motivate the pupil towards girls welfare through moral classes.
- The teachers remind that school is the only plays where the behaviour of the child can be shaped beautifully for the betterment of the society, through which the teacher will bring social change.
- The study enables the teachers to impart some topics regarding the welfare of the girl child, rights of the girl child which were framed in child right convention.

Suggestions for further research

- An investigation may be conducted into the attitudes and opinions of the students and parents towards discrimination against girl child.
- A separate investigation may be conducted to decide the attitudes of rural and urban sample (pupil and parents) towards discrimination against the girl child.
- A separate study may be conducted to decide the attitudes of different communities especially Hindu, Muslim and Christian people both in rural and urban.

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