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### A PUBLIC OPINION ON GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION IN INDIA

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#### **Abstract**

Gender discrimination means unequal or disadvantageous treatment of an individual or group of individuals based on gender. Gender discrimination also persists in educational sector which affects the education of the students. Gender discrimination in education is a persistent problem within Indian society, especially for the girls, belonging to economically weaker sections of the society. Gender discrimination re important in various dimensions, these include, education, health, employment. During the past several decades, there have been progressions made in the achievement of universal enrolment of students in schools. Furthermore, there have been enactments of policies and procedures to address gender inequality in education. This research aims to find the causes of gender discrimination in education and also the measures to prevent gender discrimination in education. This research is done through empirical method. In this study, a convenient sampling method was used and the sample size is 200. The tool used was a structured questionnaire and the data collected from the public. This study observed the causes of gender discrimination in education and the behaviour of the people towards gender discrimination. It is vital to formulate measures and programs that are focused upon making provision of equal rights and opportunities to girls, not only within the course of acquisition of education, but also in the implementation of other job duties. This study also suggests a solution to curb the practises of gender discrimination in education and to improve their educational status, by strengthening the legal framework such as by making new strict laws against such practises. All people are equal before the law. Nobody shall be discriminated against by others on the basis of their caste, religion, race, gender and by their language.

#### **Keywords**

Gender discrimination, Problems, Gender equality in education, Equal opportunities, Programs

#### **INTRODUCTION**

In educational sector, gender discrimination has secured a special space. Gender discrimination occurs when a person is treated unfairly because of his/her gender. Girls have been discriminated against over years in various aspects as compared to their male counterparts. The discrimination have been decreased over years. Gender discrimination

in education is regarded as the major impediment within the course of overall progression of the system of education. Education is vital to understand the dynamic world. Hence this education should be provided to all equally. Education and gender equality are interconnected to each other. Schools not only socialise the individuals in a general way but also they have a strong and restrictive effect on the development of the gender roles. In some regions, boys' educational opportunities are limited by gender roles that force them to go for low wage work rather than to attend school. For instance, for many African female, five year of schooling is the largest amount of education they can expect. In India, the literacy rate of our country is 74.04 percent, 82.14 percent for males and 65.46 percent for females. Kerala has retained its position in top with a 93.91percent literacy. There are 774 million illiterate in the world within which females account two-thirds among them. There are various barriers for girls to complete their education. They include poverty, traditions, gender based violence, child marriage, distance to school and even safety concerns. More than 60 percent of illiterate young people in the world are women. Why is this so? Even now a myth continues that education for girls may increase the dowry price in the Indian context. Nowadays primary school literacy levels have seen a gradual increase but what about secondary schooling. Many girls dropout from their career even because of family issues. In this study we may come to know about the reasons arising for gender discrimination in education. There are various initiatives brought by the government to uplift the situation of female illiterate in this upgrading world. Every boy and girl have equal rights to gain the same quality of education.

Education is the most important right that a person should acquire in their lifetime. How can we just leave the discrimination of gender to affect our educational quality. Is gender discrimination and education interconnected? Do we have attained equal education to all? Gender discrimination in education is a persistence problem within the Indian society, especially for the girls, belonging to economically and socially weaker sections of the society. The major factors that had contributed to these education gap are socio-economic factors, accessibility to learning materials and resources, time devoted towards the formal learning activities and the cultural viewpoints among the individuals and communities regarding the education of girls or female students. There are some factors that have been affecting gender equality in education. The main factor is poverty. Due to the prevailing conditions of poverty in the weaker sections, the families are not allowing girls to go to school and even some male children to go to work to earn their living. Due to the prevalence of traditional viewpoints where people think that educating the girl Children may increase the dowry cost. There are even some discriminatory treatment among girls going on. Due to some occurrence of criminal and violent acts, families have the fear among them to send girl children to schools.

Because of these factors the government has initiated certain welfare schemes to encourage and enrich the educational status of the weaker sections. The government initiated BetoBachao and BetoPadao, Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalaya or KGBV is a residential girls' secondary school run by the government of India for the weaker sections in India. And even SamagraShikhaetc, Right to Education which implies equal education to all. National Curriculum Framework 2005 etc.

Due to these measures taken by the government the gender discrimination in education have been declined. But it hasn't been abolished totally, still there is some negligence faced by the society. Even in foreign countries like African countries like that of Nigeria and like that of Afghanistan, still gender discrimination in education persists. Nigerian female literacy is 52.66 percent which is low as compared to men literacy rate of Nigeria. In Afghanistan girl children still face various obstacles to attain education but in India we have developed this phenomenon. Economic and social impacts are playing an important role in educating girls and women.

## Objectives

- To enumerate the effects of gender discrimination in educational sector
- To find out the causes of gender discrimination in education.
- To explore the problems being faced by the children on their part of education because of their gender.
- To find out the solutions to resolve the problem.
- To analyse the result of equal education to all.

## Review of literature

This research studies about the cultural and social inequalities that affect women and their education. Gender inequality in education has been globally visible. There is another enduring dimension of social stratification and division of power, domination and control. The OECD gender equality document has placed gender equality and equity at the top of its policy agenda. This OECD suggests certain policy and strategies for compacting gender inequalities in all spheres of social and political relations. This OECD's work in support of 2030 Agenda which includes the updating and further development of the social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) ( **Joseph Zajda,2022**). This research article studies about the gender discrimination in education in Dhubri district of Assam. There was a huge education gap between male and females. The literacy rate between male and female is not only found in Dhubri but also in some parts of Assam. This status is mainly caused by various factors like socio-cultural background of the communities they have only a limited access to high quality education, school environment, lack of awareness, etc. Therefore the conclusion of the study is to understand what are the factors of inequality between men and women in terms of educational achievement and work participation of the region and also to suggest some measures to address the issue (**GwmsathMushahary,Dr. Manjit Basumatary,2020**). This article studies gender issues in higher educational practices in northern India. There should be no barrier in attaining education. To enhance this the government have introduced various schemes to uplift the condition of literacy gap between male and female. We should fight against gender discrimination. The government or the people should not be favouring one gender and should not involve in gender violence. Therefore this article concludes that gender issues are present in educational practices in both professional higher education institutions and even in nonprofessional higher education institutions. As the government is doing their best to reduce these issues. (**Tapan Kumar Basantia,YengkhomRameshwari Devi,2022**). This research studies the importance of education. Education is an essential tool to empower people socially,economically,politically and culturally. The changing trends in focusing on primary,secondary and higher education since the colonial period are clearly visible in the implements of different policies and programmes from time to time. Thus education became a per-requisite for the acquisition of knowledge, enhancement of skills and even development of skills and acquired attitude. This paper concludes that even though India being a democratic country, demands actual democratization of education in an equal manner. (**Ritimoni Bordoloi, 2015**). This research is about the declining literacy rate among the muslim community. We can notice that the Muslim literacy rate have been lowered which leads to the widening gap among the society. Due to the improper education among them, their economic condition have worsen. Early marriage are also the Amin cause to reduce female literacy rate among Muslim community. This may be because of lack of awareness regarding the schemes and amendments that government have imposed. Lack of education will also increase the feeling of social insecurity. Therefore it is essential to be aware of the schemes and measure to uplift their educational status. (**Mindy's Dipak, 2022**). This research studies about the persistence of the gender inequalities. This is a cyclic chain of inequalities which describes the inequalities in access to higher education which results in the inequalities in access to labour market information, which results in employment and participation inequality in the society. It is concluded that there are wide inequalities between different states. Ang due to the government interventions the enrolment and the literacy rate have been

increased. (**Sanjay Karaj, 2017**). This research is done to study about the bias issues in the higher education part. We have to rectify the male dominated topics into equal. This is ensured by UGC's policy which allows the students to attend two concurrent full-time degree programmes with physical classes. We have to ensure our social awareness and regarding the equal opportunities that we have to get. Girl's school participation have been reduced due to some factors which also include sexual harassment. Therefore it concludes by saying that the society have to reduce the gender gap by taking some measures regarding it and to be socially aware of every issues. (**Upasana, Ram Shukh, 2019**). This article studies the promotion of girl's education from the very first stage. The first part of education starts from elementary school. There is an assumption that 'Betiya to parlay a dhanhai koi faydahaiinhe Padang ka' which means daughters' education expenses is only a waste. There is an immature attitude of the male dominated social organisation of India that almost does not accept working and educated women. Therefore this study is concluded that though the administrations have made really admirable efforts for promotion of girl's education yet the girl students have to face a lot of ill experience from threshold to schools doorway. (**Manju Sharma and Kavitha Vats, 2019**). This research studies about the limited access for women and girls. In Nigeria, the position of women in the society is inferior to men. Nigeria ranks a disparaging 123rd position with the Estimated Earned Income for female. Lack of education has been a strong visible barrier in the formal sector for women. Women have been hit harder than men by poverty. Thus it is concluded that education gives women the population to be less dependent. (**Manama, Godiya Allanana, 2013**). This study is about gender discrimination in basic education. Gender discrimination in education is defined as the process of the treats people are treated unequally in access and opportunities to educational matters. Due to the growing poverty the affordability for education has been challenged which results in making higher education rare. The long journey for gaining education has mainly challenged girls' education. This also have resulted in high rate of dropouts from school (**Cristina Ana N. & et.al**). This study is about educational inequality faced by the people of Haryana. Education has become the highest profitable returns these days. There are measures being taken by the government to uplift this situation. To improve the social and financial scene and to generate self-respect. This article is concluded by saying that the gender gap between the male and female have Ben decreased. (**Kavitha & et.al**). This research studies about the inequalities in Afghanistan. The differences between the literacy rate of male and female are high. Female students in secondary and higher education have been gradually decreasing. The government of Afghanistan is not providing the current opportunities for higher education which results in low participation. It is concluded that the gender equality in all the sections are more tangible in Afghanistan. (**Shayan Zafar, 2015**). This article studies women's concerns in Pakistan. First of all, Pakistan is different from western countries where women are considered a weaker and vulnerable section. According to the GDI Pakistan has been rated as the poorest among all the south Asian countries. Thus it is concluded that some measures should be imposed to uplift this vulnerable condition. (**Imran Sharif Chaudhry, 2017**). This article is regarding the gender discrimination arising in Nepal. Nepal experiences a higher degree of discrimination even in educational sector. There are some feminist movements and incentives being implemented like free fees for girls to uplift the situation. Education is considered as the basic fundamental rights hence significant gender gaps should be cleared and should encourage and develop the Nepalese education system. (**Shaleen Khanal, 2018**). This research is to find the condition of people in the African countries regarding the gender discrimination. Africa had made only a small initiative in the educational field to chosen the gender gaps. In most African countries the gender gap are growing. Even there Muslim population had failed to find the effect of gender gap. Now, due to some measures taken there witnessed substantial educational expansion. (**Michael de Haas & et.al, 2021**). This research tells about the importance of girl education. They believe that educating girls increases human capital and educating girls is advanta and is even important for economic development. The government had made

some initiative which spends on girls education. (**ArushaCooray, Niklas Potrafke, 2011**). This research is to investigate the impact of gender inequality in education on rural poverty in Pakistan. According to UNDP, the gender gap in Pakistan has increased. Some millennium development goals have been imposed to eliminate gender disparity. Therefore the inverse relation between variables of gender inequality in education and rural poverty suggests that education provide more employment population and rejects the upcoming poverty in Pakistan (**Imran Sharif Chaudhry, Sayeedur Rahman, 2009**). This article studies about the gender discrimination arising in South Korea , china. Education is a key input for poverty reduction. To encourage the education in backward societies or communities some social services should be encouraged. Education is also considered as a key for empowerment. Education allows us to adapt with new technologies and to cope up with this dynamic world. Hence education Removes gender barrier. (**Balatchandirane Govindasamy, 2003**). This research studies about the gender discrimination taking place in West Africa. The author states that the girls enrolment in primary schools have seen a gradual increase but due to the persistence of the gender gap the female enrolment in education is not that much effective. Education for all is not achieved in Africa. It concludes that some improvements are seen on the school going children. (**Tuwor, et. al, 2008**). This article studies educational inequality in china. Everywhere gender inequalities exist. Therefore thr government of china has tried its level best to improve the condition. In China, urban rural inequality plays a vital role and regional inequality also persists. Therefore there is a widening gap between urban and rural education in the field of education. (**Cheng.H, 2009**).

#### **HYPOTHESIS:**

**NULL HYPOTHESIS:** There is no significant relationship between the gender of the respondents and the opinion of respondents on whether stereotyping gender roles play a prominent role in education.

**ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS:** There is a significant relationship between the gender of the respondents and the opinion of the respondents on whether stereotyping gender roles play a prominent role in education.

#### **METHODOLOGY**

The study was based on an empirical method of research. The data was collected within India by adopting the convenient sampling method and the sample size is 200. The tool used for the study is the structured questionnaire. The independent variable included in the study is age, gender, occupation, Designation, locality. The dependent variable in the study is according to them what is the opinion on gender discrimination mean, whether stereotyping gender roles plays a prominent role in education, to know the opinion on the statement whether male children gain more education than female children, according to their opinion on what may be the causes of such discrimination in education, rating scale on their opinion of the statement " men and women get equal opportunities in the area of law, airforce, military etc". The tools used for analysis were pie charts, bar charts and chi square test.

#### **DATA ANALYSIS**

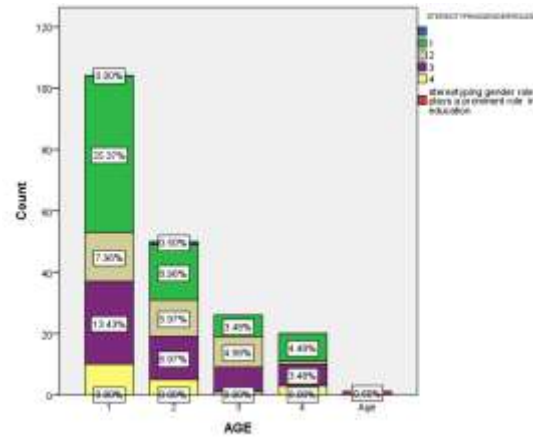
FIGURE 1:





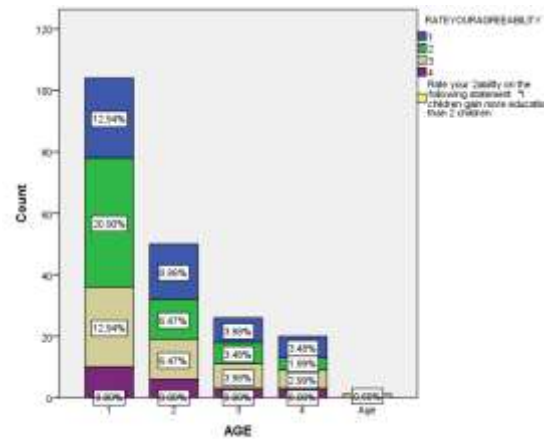


FIGURE 7:



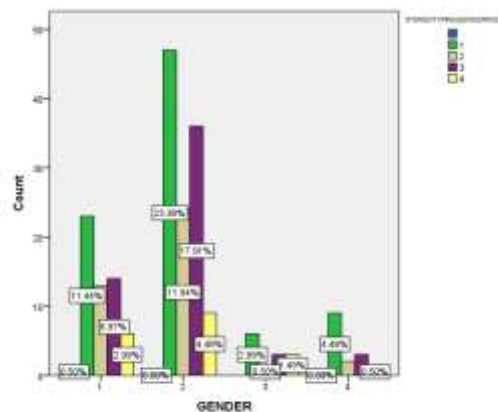
LEGEND: The above fig represents the age of the respondents which is compared with the opinion of the respondents on whether stereotyping gender roles play a prominent role in education.

FIGURE8:



LEGEND: The above fig represents the age of the respondents which is compared with the opinion of the respondents on the agreeability on the statement that male children gain more knowledge than female children.

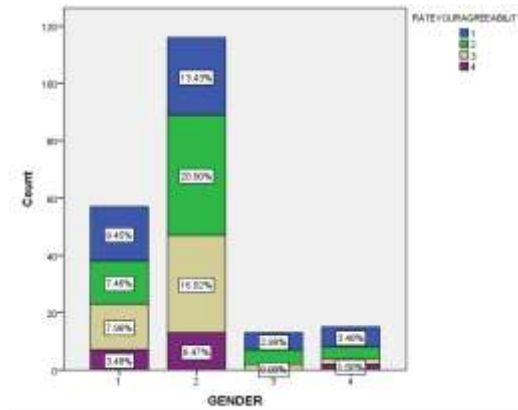
FIGURE 9:



LEGEND: The above fig represents the gender of the sample respondents which is compared to the opinion on the statement whether stereotyping gender roles plays a prominent role in education.

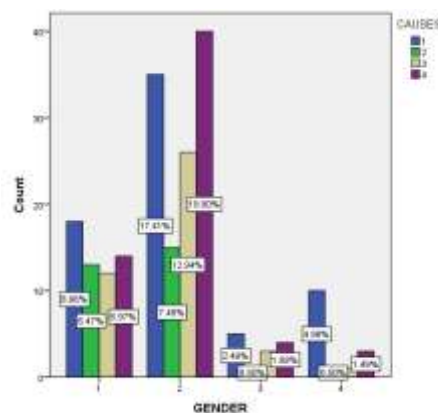


FIGURE 10:



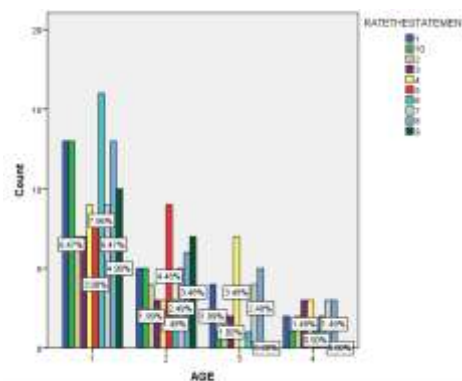
LEGEND: The above fig represents the gender of the respondents which is compared with the agreeability of the respondent on the statement "male children gain more education than female children."

FIGURE 11:



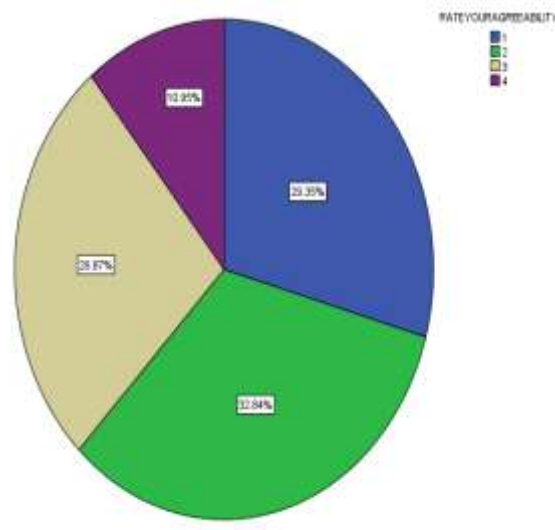
LEGEND: The above fig represents the gender of the respondents which is compared with the causes of the gender discrimination in education.

FIGURE 12:



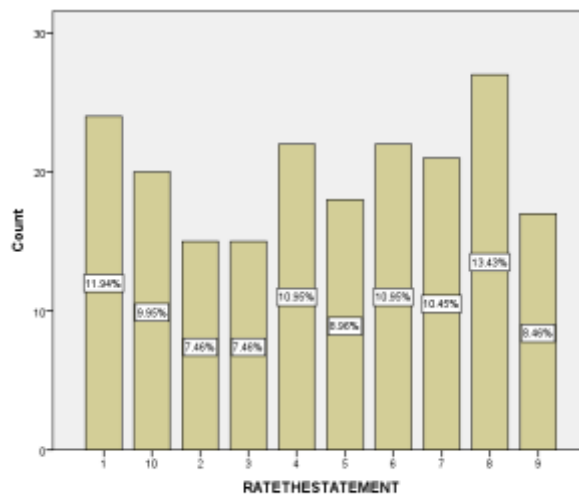
LEGEND: The above fig represents the age of the respondents which is compared to their opinion on rating the statement "men and women get equal opportunities in the area of law, airforce, military etc".

FIGURE 13:



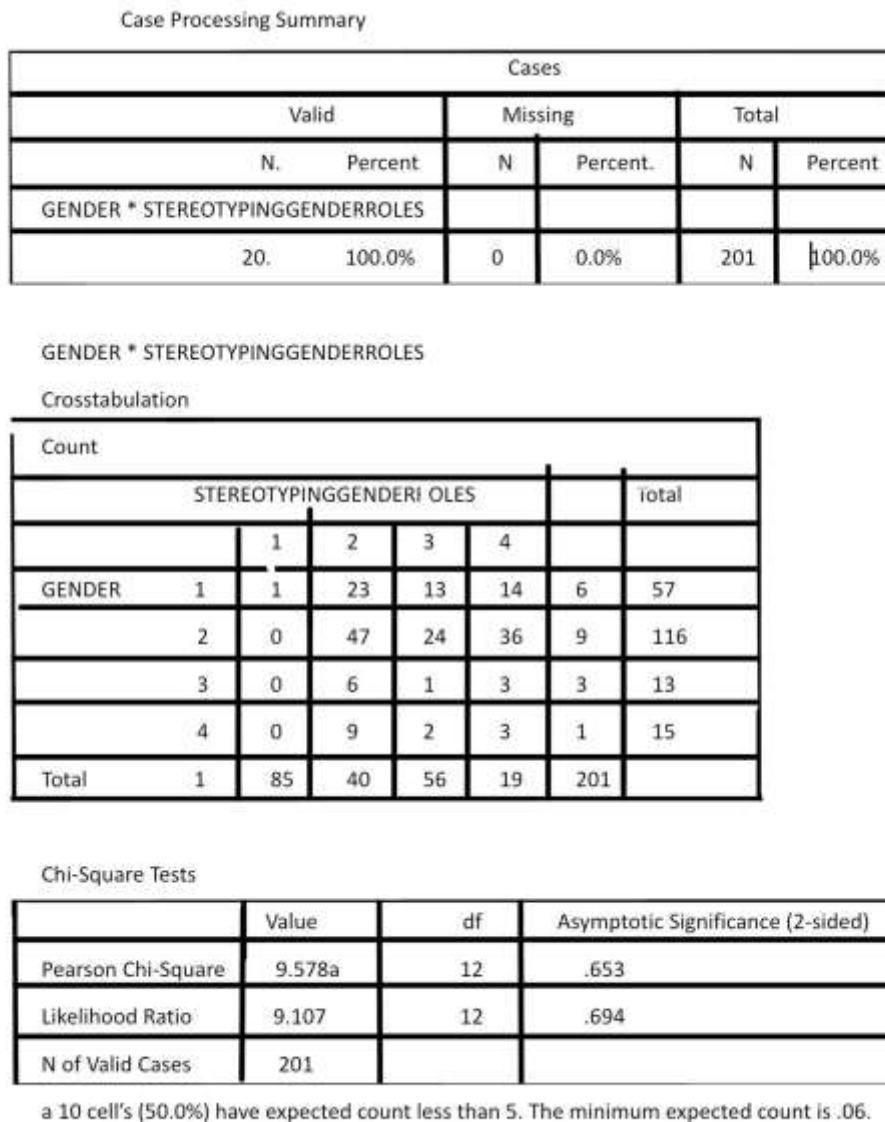
LEGEND: The above fig represents the agreeability of the respondents for the statement "male children gain more education than female children".

FIGURE 14:



LEGEND: The above figure depicts the rating given by the respondents based on their opinion on the statement "men and women get equal opportunities in the area of law, airforce, military, etc".

FIGURE 15:



LEGEND: The above fig depicts the chi square test on gender of the respondents and their opinion on the statement "stereotyping gender roles plays a prominent role in education"

**RESULT**

In **Fig 1** The age of the respondents from the age group of 15-20 is more which accounts about 52.24 %,next comes 21-40 is 24.88%, above 51 is 9.95% and 41-50 is 12.94%. In **Fig 2** the gender of the respondents, where female is more-57.71%, male is 28.36% and prefer not to say is 7.46%. In **Fig 3** The occupation of the respondents where students are more than 55.72%, next comes professors with 8.96%. In **Fig 4** the designation of the respondents where graduated with 17.09%, next comes student with 8.54 %. In **Fig 5** The locality of the respondents where Chennai, which is more than half that is 65.67%, next comes Ambattur with 5.47%. In **Fig 6** The question which is asked to the public were the age of the respondents is compared with their opinion on the appropriate meaning of gender discrimination where in 15-20 option 1 is more that is 19.40% and the least response is from 51and above option 3 that is 2.49%. In **Fig 7** The question was asked to the public were the age of the respondent is compared with

the opinion of the people on whether stereotyping gender roles play a prominent role in education where in 25.37% have recorded from the age group 15-20 option 1. The least number of responses are recorded from 51 and above option 3 with 3.48%. In **Fig 8** The question was asked to the people where the age is compared with their opinion on the agreeability statement where in from the age group 15-18 option 2 is more that is 20.90%. The least is recorded from 51 and above option 2 that is 1.99%. In **Fig 9** The question was asked to the public where the gender of the respondents were compared with their opinion on stereotyping gender role where in high responses are recorded from female option 1 that is 23.38% and least from prefer not to say option 2 with 0.40%. In **Fig 10** The question was asked to the respondents where their gender were compared with their opinion on the agreeability statement where in more responses are from female for option 2 that is 20.90%. The least number of responses from third gender for option 1 2.99%. In **Fig 11** The question was asked to the general public where the gender was compared with their opinion on the causes of gender discrimination in education where more responses are from female for option 4 that is 19.90%. The least is from prefer not to say for option 2 that is 0.50%. In **Fig 12** The question was asked to the public where the age of the respondents are compared with their opinion on rating the scale where high responses are from 15-20 for 6 that is 7.96%. The least responses are from 51 and above for 5 that is 0.50%. In **Fig 13** The question was asked to the public on their agreeability on the statement. More responses are recorded for option 2 that is 32.84 % .The less response from option 4 that is 10.95 % . In **Fig 14** The question was asked to the public on their opinion to rate the statement where more responses for 8 and least response is for 2 and 3 that is 7.46% each. In **Fig 15** There is no significant relationship between the gender and the opinion of the respondents whether stereotyping gender roles play a prominent role in education.

## DISCUSSION

In **Fig 1** The majority of the respondents are from the age group of 15-18 and 21-40 because most of the responses are collected from the students and professors. In **Fig 2** The majority of the respondents are female because they are active in responding to the questionnaire. This shows their active participation in such activity. In **Fig 3** The majority of the respondents are students. As this survey was conducted in a university. And there are a varied number of responses in different categories. In **Fig 4** The majority of the respondents are from graduated as the responses are collected in an educational institution. The students and Professors participation in this survey is more. In **Fig 5** The majority of the respondents are from Chennai as the survey was conducted within Chennai and even questionnaires are mailed to selected respondents. In **Fig 6** The majority of the responses are from 15-20 and for the option 1 where respondents believe that this statement holds good for the definition of gender discrimination. We have varied answers because everyone view is not the same and have different perspective. In **Fig 7** The majority of the responses are from 15-20 and for option 1 which implies students are very involved on such survey. Majority of the respondents have chosen option 1 where majority of them think that gender discrimination in education still exists. In **Fig 8** The majority of the response are for option 2 where the respondents agree about the status the country in female literacy rate. Major respondents agree that gender discrimination still present in educational sector in India which does not allow female children to gain more higher education. In **Fig 9** The majority of the responses are from females as they play an active role in this survey. Their contribution towards this survey is more compared to men. Major responses are for option 1. The major respondents have been aware of gender discrimination and have voted for the existence of gender discrimination. It's clear for us that majority of the public thinks that stereotyping still exists and may think that as a barrier for education. In **Fig 10** The majority of the responses are for option 2 by females. The majority of the respondents agree the statement. They may have a thought that female children are not that much free to gain their interested education. Like in some families their will be

restrictions for girls to continue their career in fashion designing etc. In **Fig 11** The majority of the responses are for option 4 by females .As earlier mentioned that women participation in this survey is more. Many have an idea that social taboos prevent women from getting equal opportunities in the field of education. In **Fig 12** The majority of the responses are for rate 6. As the majority of them are from the age group 15-20 they have the idea that gender discrimination is not there or may be in one or two places. And because many of them are students and teenagers they may not have that much knowledge or idea regarding this field. In **Fig 13** The majority of the respondents opted for option 2 which states that they agree on the following statement. They may have an opinion on gender discrimination that exist in education. Female students can think that male children have gained more knowledge and male students vice versa . So there is a controversy going on. In **Fig 14** The majority of the respondents have opted for 8 rate. As this survey is mainly conducted between students they defend their side by disagreeing with the statement. In this contemporary and current world, they may think that gender discrimination in education may have abolished. But they find it difficult to justify that even now gender discrimination in education exists. In **Fig 15** In the chi square test there is no significant relationship between the variables gender and stereotyping gender roles as the expected minimum value is less than 5 or the minimum expected value is 0.06. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is proved.

#### **Limitation:**

Due to lack of time, study was restricted within a limited sample frame. A large area was unable to be studied. There is a major constraint in the convenient sampling method, the survey was conducted through questionnaires by google forms to collect responses from the people. Another limitation is the sampling size is 200 which cannot be used to assume the thinking of the entire country, state or city. The physical factors have a larger impact, thus limiting the study.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Gender discrimination means unequal or disadvantageous treatment of an individual or group of individuals based on gender. Gender discrimination also persist in educational sector which affects the education of the students. This research aims to find the causes of gender discrimination in education. The present study leads to the conclusion that gender discrimination in education is still prevalent in India. Article 14 of the Indian constitution states equality which is the basic fundamental right and any practises in engaging gender discrimination may be punishable and offensive. This study determines that now-a-days in society the young generation are grown with the idea of equality and believe in social equality. This study also tried to find out the causes and effects of the practises of gender inequality in education. This study observed the causes of gender discrimination in education are poverty, violence, belonging to minorities, social taboo. This study also suggests a solution to curb the problem by providing equal and proper educational opportunities to all to improve the status of literacy rate of our country. The sample of gender of the respondents and their opinion on stereotyping gender roles plays a prominent role is proved. All people are equal before the law. Nobody shall be discriminated against by others on the basis of their caste, religion, gender, race and by their language.

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### PLAGIARISM REPORT

The screenshot shows a plagiarism checker interface. On the left, there are two progress bars: 'Plagiarism' at 0% and 'Unique' at 100%. On the right, there is a table titled 'Extra Word Count Statistics' with the following data:

Category	Value	Category	Value
Syllables	306	Average Sentence Length (word)	13.9
Sentences	13	Syllables Per Word(s)	2
Unique Word(s)	98 (54%)	Paragraph(s)	4
Average Word Length (characters)	5.4	Difficult Word(s)	75 (41%)

Below the statistics, there is a 'Go Pro' section with features like 'No Ads', 'Upto 30,000 words', 'Deep Search', 'Support', and 'Accurate Reports'. A 'Rate us!' button is visible in the top right corner.

This screenshot is similar to the one above, showing a plagiarism checker interface with 0% plagiarism and 100% unique content. The 'Extra Word Count Statistics' table is as follows:

Category	Value	Category	Value
Syllables	1388	Average Sentence Length (word)	12.9
Sentences	52	Syllables Per Word(s)	1.9
Unique Word(s)	309 (48%)	Paragraph(s)	7
Average Word Length (characters)	5.4	Difficult Word(s)	260 (44%)

The 'Go Pro' section and 'Rate us!' button are also present.

This screenshot shows a document preview section with the following text:

Reading Time: 4 mins | Speak Time: 6 mins

**Document Wise**

Introduction:

In educational sector, gender discrimination have secured a special space. Gender discrimination occurs when a person is treated unfairly because of his/her gender. Girls have been discriminated against over years in various aspects as compared to their male counterparts. Do you think that these discrimination have been decreased over years? Gender discrimination in education is regarded as the major impediment within the course of overall progression of the system of education. Education is vital to understand the dynamic world. Hence this education should be provided to all equally. Education and gender equality are interconnected to each other. Schools not only socialise the individuals in a general way but also they have a strong and restrictive effect on the development of the gender roles. This paper discusses about gender discrimination on education. In some regions, boys' educational opportunities are limited by gender roles that force them to go for low wage work rather than to attend school. These

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On the right side, there is an illustration of a woman holding a checklist with green checkmarks, and a 'Congratulation! No Plagiarism Found' message.

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### Result

**Plagiarism** 100%

**Unique** 100%

**Ad-Free**

#### Extra Word Count Statistics

Syllables	338	Average Sentence Length (word)	13.5
Sentences	14	Syllables Per Word(s)	Rate used
Unique Word(s)	84 (58%)	Paragraph(s)	7
Average Word Length (characters)	5.3	Difficult Word(s)	66 (80%)

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Reading Time 1 min Speak Time 2 mins

**Document Wise**

Due to these measures taken by the government the gender discrimination in education have been declined. But it hasn't been abolished totally, still there is some negligence faced by the society. Even in foreign countries like African countries like that of Nigeria and like that of Afghanistan still gender discrimination in education persists. Nigerian female literacy is 52.66 percent which is low as compared to men literacy rate of Nigeria. In Afghanistan girl children still face various obstacles to attain education but in India we have developed this phenomenon. Economic and social impacts are playing an important role in educating girls and women.

Objectives

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**Plagiarism** 1%

**Unique** 99%

**Ad-Free**

[Write Content to Make it Unique](#)

#### Extra Word Count Statistics

Syllables	1847	Average Sentence Length (word)	14.4
Sentences	89	Syllables Per Word(s)	7
Unique Word(s)	405 (43%)	Paragraph(s)	17
Average Word Length (characters)	5.4	Difficult Word(s)	444 (44%) Rate used

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Reading Time 5 mins Speak Time 8 mins

**Document Wise**

Rameshwari Devi,2022)

This research studies the importance of education. Education is an essential tool to empower people socially,economically,politically and culturally. The changing trends in focusing on primary,secondary and higher education since the colonial period are clearly visible in the implements of different policies and programmes from time to time. Thus education became a per-requisite for the acquisition of knowledge, enhancement of skills and even development of skills and acquired attitude. This paper concludes that even though India being a democratic country, demands actual democratization of education in an equal manner. (Ritimoni Bordoloi,2015)

This research is about the declining literacy rate among the musim community. We can notice that the Muslim literacy rate have been lowered which leads to the

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**Text To Speech** Total Words: 971 Total Characters: 6355

**Sentence Wise**

1 match from 1 source

**13 Similar Words 100%**

patriarchy and gender inequality in nigeria: the way forwardAppraisalof women participationin politi(1) - Academia.edu

Nigeria ranks a disparaging 123rd position with the Estimated Earned Income for female.

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Article Rewriter | Grammar Check | Word Counter

### Result

**Ad-Free** 100%

**Plagiarism** 0%

**Unique** 100%

#### Extra Word Count Statistics

Statistic	Value	Rate (%)
Syllables	3030	
Sentences	45	
Unique Word(s)	243 (47%)	
Average Word Length (characters)	5.4	
Average Sentence Length (word)	7	
Syllables Per Word(s)	7	
Paragraph(s)	5	
Difficult Word(s)	253 (49%)	

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No Ads | Up to 30,000 words | Deep Search | Support | Accurate Reports  
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Reading Time: 3 mins | Speak Time: 5 mins

**Document Wise**

This article studies women 's concerns in Pakistan. First of all, Pakistan is different from western countries where women are considered a weaker and vulnerable section. According to the GDI Pakistan has been rated as the poorest among all the south Asian countries. Thus it is concluded that some measures should be imposed to uplift this vulnerable condition.( Imran Sharif Chaudhry,2017)

This article is regarding the gender discrimination arising in Nepal. Nepal experiences a higher degree of discrimination even in educational sector. There are some feminist movements and incentives being implemented like free fees for girls to uplift the situation. Education is considered as the basic fundamental rights hence significant gender gaps should be cleared and should encourage and develop the Nepalese education system.(Shaleen Khanal,2018)

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Article Rewriter | Grammar Check | Word Counter

### Result

**Ad-Free** 100%

**Plagiarism** 0%

**Unique** 100%

#### Extra Word Count Statistics

Statistic	Value	Rate (%)
Syllables	518	
Sentences	42	
Unique Word(s)	120 (15%)	
Average Word Length (characters)	4.3	
Average Sentence Length (word)	5.5	
Syllables Per Word(s)	5.5	
Paragraph(s)	10	
Difficult Word(s)	22 (11%)	

**Go Pro**  
No Ads | Up to 30,000 words | Deep Search | Support | Accurate Reports  
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Reading Time: 2 mins | Speak Time: 3 mins

**Document Wise**


**Result:**  
The age of the respondents from the age group of 15-20 is more which accounts about 52.24 %;next comes 21-40 is 24.88%, above 51 is 9.95% and 41-50 is 12.94%. (Fig 1)

The gender of the respondents, where female is more-57.71%, male is 28.36% and prefer not to say is 7.46%. ( Fig 2)

The occupation of the respondents where students is more than 55.72%,next comes professors with 8.96%. (Fig 3)

The designation of the respondents where graduated with 17.09% , next comes student with 8.64 % . (Fig 4)

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**Unique** 100%

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**Extra Word Count Statistics**

Syllables	377	Average Sentence Length (word)	6.7
Sentences	56	Syllables Per Word(s)	1.4
Unique Word(s)	86 (98%)	Paragraph(s)	6
Average Word Length (characters)	4.3	Difficult Word(s)	53 Rate us!

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Reading Time 2 mins Speak Time 2 mins

**Document Wise**


The question was asked to the respondents where their gender were compared with their opinion on the agreeability statement where in more responses are from female for option 2 that is 20.90%. The least number of responses from third gender for option 1 2.99%. (Fig 10)

The question was asked to the general public where the gender was compared with their opinion on the causes of gender discrimination in education where more responses are from female for option 4 that is 19.90%. The least is from profer not to say for option 2 that is 0.50%. (Fig 11)

The question was asked to the public where the age of the respondents are compared with their opinion on rating the scale where high responses are from 15-20 for 6 that is 7.96%. The least responses are from 51 and above for 5 that is 0.5%. (Fig 12).

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Text To Speech Total Words: 236 Total Characters: 1293



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**Unique** 100%

Ad-Free

**Extra Word Count Statistics**

Syllables	648	Average Sentence Length (word)	11.7
Sentences	55	Syllables Per Word(s)	2.8
Unique Word(s)	132 (98%)	Paragraph(s)	10
Average Word Length (characters)	6.1	Difficult Word(s)	118 Rate us!

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Reading Time 2 mins Speak Time 3 mins

**Document Wise**

Discussion:

The majority of the respondents are from the age group of 15-18 and 21-40 because most of the responses are collected from the students and professors. (Fig 1)


The majority of the respondents are from female because they are active in responding to the questionnaire. This shows their active participation in such activity. (Fig 2)

The majority of the respondents are students. As this survey was conducted in a university. And there are varied number of responses in different categories. (Fig 3)

The majority of the respondents are from graduated as the responses are

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Text To Speech Total Words: 343 Total Characters: 2136



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**Plagiarism** 0% 100%

**Unique** 100%

Ad-Free

**Extra Word Count Statistics**

Syllables	546	Average Sentence Length (word)	15.8
Sentences	34	Syllables Per Word(s)	1.9
Unique Word(s)	158 (45%)	Paragraph(s)	4
Average Word Length (characters)	5.3	Difficult Word(s)	114 <span>Rate us!</span>

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Reading Time **2 mins** | Speak Time **3 mins**

**Document Wise**


Limitation:

Due to lack of time, study was restricted within a limited sample frame. A large area was unable to be studied. There is a major constraint in the convenient sampling method, the survey was conducted through questionnaires by google forms to collect responses from the people. Another limitation is the sampling size is 200 which cannot be used to assume the thinking of the entire country, state or city. The physical factors have a larger impact, thus limiting the study.

Conclusion:

Gender discrimination means unequal or disadvantageous treatment of an

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**Plagiarism** 0% 100%

**Unique** 100%

Ad-Free

**Extra Word Count Statistics**

Syllables	476	Average Sentence Length (word)	11.9
Sentences	23	Syllables Per Word(s)	1.7
Unique Word(s)	128 (46%)	Paragraph(s)	5
Average Word Length (characters)	4.8	Difficult Word(s)	72 <span>Rate us!</span>

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Reading Time **2 mins** | Speak Time **3 mins**


**Document Wise**

agree the statement. They may have a thought that female children are not that much free to gain their interested education. Like in some families their will be restrictions for girls to continue their career in fashion designing etc. ( Fig 10)

The majority of the responses are for option 4 by female . As earlier mentioned that women participation in this survey is more. Many have an idea that social taboo persist women from getting equal opportunities in the field of education. (Fig 11)

The majority of the responses are for rate 8. As the majority of them are from the age group 15-20 they have the idea that gender discrimination is not there or may be in one or two places. And because many of them are students and teenagers they may not have that much knowledge or idea regarding this field. ( Fig 12)

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