

Research Article

An Analytical Survey of Attitude and Perception towards Gender Inequality and Discrimination of Higher Education Students

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24321/2349.2872.202201>

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How to cite this article:

Vashishtha D. An Analytical Survey of Attitude and Perception towards Gender Inequality and Discrimination of Higher Education Students. *J Adv Res Humani Social Sci* 2022; 9(1): 1-5.

Date of Submission: 2022-04-26

Date of Acceptance: 2022-06-18

A B S T R A C T

Gender inequality is a sociological problem because of unfair treatment in society between various genders. These dissimilarities are distinguished from biological factors, especially from differing reproductive roles in life. Attitude and perception toward gender discrimination are social phenomena. In this research paper researcher find out the attitude and perception of students towards gender discrimination and inequality. Descriptive Research (Survey method) applies to describe and interpret the study attitude and perception. UG and PG level students who are studying in District Bijnor will constitute the population of the study. For this analysis, mean, SD, t-test and ANOVA inferential statistics use for this research. The research used the Stratified Random Sampling technique employed for the selection of 200 student sample. According to the data analysis, all null hypotheses are rejected and the researcher finds out gender, area and subject of the stream are not affected by the attitude and perception of students. Gender discrimination and inequality is a sociological factor that society decides.

Keywords: Gender Discrimination and Inequality, Attitude and Perception

Introduction

Over the past few decades, women's issues, specifically gender issues have gained prominence in the development scenario. The word 'gender' is used to describe those characteristics of both genders that are socially determined, in contrast to those that are biologically determined as 'sex'. Gender inequality or gender difference is a problem that is quite common in many underdeveloping countries of the globe and India is one among the countries facing the equivalent issue.

Gender difference is the distinction between men and women in different social, economical, political, cultural, legal and important aspects of the environment. Hence,

gender inequality refers to the obvious or hidden disparity between individuals due to gender. This is the reason that fights for woman's rights are growing in our country and is gaining intellectual legitimacy.

Gender Inequality

Gender inequality is a sociological problem because of unfair treatment in society among various genders. These dissimilarities are distinguished from biological factors, especially from differing reproductive roles in life (Reeves & Baden 2000). This interpretation comes originally from the wrong understanding of the position of each gender in life. Gender inequality has been a major problem in the universe and gender differences have some repercussions

on relations between men and women. In common usage, gender refers to differences between men and women.

In common usage, gender refers to differences between men and women. Although gender is often used interchangeably with sex and within a social setup, it often refers to sexual difference; it is essential to understand that gender is different from sex. Sex concerns physical and biological differences that distinguish males from females (Kane, 1998). Culture is another vital factor that constructs social differences. Gender differences included do not necessarily have biological components but have socially accepted behavior which eventually becomes part and parcel of culture in our society. These constitute the area of gender difference and sometimes, these differences are responsible for creating inequality. Basically, it implies social disparity or disparity of distribution of opportunity. Based on Census 2011, the work participation rate for women is 25.51 percent compared to 25.63 percent in 2001. The Work Participation Rate of Women reduced marginally in 2011 but there is an increase from 22.27 percent in 1991 and 19.67 percent in 1981. Moreover, the work participation rate for women in rural areas is 30.02 percent compared to 15.44 percent in urban areas. Unfortunately, the mechanization of agriculture and continued development in India has worsened rather than improved their employment situation.

There are many problems with gender discrimination and inequality; as if a girl is kept uneducated, it further multiplies the problems in many fields. Women's participation in the labor force is seen to be terribly less and they are very less likely to assist the socio-economic development owing to differences in education. This study's purpose of report the current state of attitude and perception toward gender inequality and discrimination.

Significance of The Research

The role of Education in India is deemed necessary for a human being to evolve as a person. However, education needs to be critiqued, reconceptualized and transformed if it is to enable people to become contributing citizens in a society based on equality, discrimination, justice, dignity and liberty. This research paper finds out attitude and awareness of gender discrimination in college students. This study's results will be somewhat limited in breadth and depth in attempting to cover such a wide field.

Operational Definitions of Variables

Gender Inequality and Discrimination - In many cases, we have seen that lots of girls who have the potential and desire to work hard to achieve their own dreams have to face this kind of inequality for the sake of society.

Attitude and Perception - Knowledge or perception of a situation or fact of an emotional reaction towards a person or things is usually termed as attitude. It is basically

a personal response to an object, developed through experience which can be called favourable or unfavourable.

Higher Education Students - In this study, these students refer to the students who are studying in higher education classes like graduation and post-graduation courses.

Research Objectives

- To inspect the men's and women's social life in its political, economic, cultural aspects
- To compare the attitude and perception toward gender inequality and discrimination in higher education students with reference to gender, area, educational status

Research Hypotheses

- There will be no significant difference between male and female higher education students in terms of their attitude and perception toward gender inequality and discrimination
- There will be no significant difference between rural and urban higher education students in terms of their attitude and perception toward gender inequality and discrimination
- There will be no significant difference between the students of undergraduation and postgraduation in terms of their attitude and perception toward gender inequality and discrimination
- There will be no significant difference between arts and science stream students in terms of their attitude and perception toward gender inequality and discrimination

Review of Literature

Rani (2010), Results suggest that despite all policies, plans and programme women in India have not been able to take full advantage of their rights and opportunities for numerous reasons. Husain (2010) shows that the gender disparity index is higher in northern and eastern parts of India. White et al. (2016), Descriptive statistics and ordered logistic regression techniques Results suggested that gender inequality persists in developing reading and mathematical skills for 8-11-year-old children in India. Teresa Bartual-Figueras (2020), finding shows that the audience of specific knowledge on gender improves the awareness of the students on this type of inequality as well as their global treat on the mainstream economic thinking. Moreover, they expand more skills in critical and analytical thinking. We can also state that the teachers' actions in that direction positively affect the students' watchfulness on gender inequality.

Research Methodology

In this study, Descriptive Research (Survey method) is applied to describe and interpret what exists presently. Higher Education students studying in District Bijnor will constitute the study population. The stratified Random

Sampling technique was employed for the selection of the sample. Sample selected 200 students of district Bijnor who will be selected at random. The researcher used self-made gender discrimination and inequality attitude and perception questionnaire. Reliability of the test the coefficient of reliability was determined by the product-moment correlation between the test and retest scores was 0.58. and Validity is 0.52. The present study used descriptive and inferential statistics: mean, Standard deviation and t-test.

Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1, shows that the number of PG students with moderate gender discrimination and inequality attitude is higher than that of UG students. Among a total of 104 male students, 37 students had high attitude, 41 had moderate attitude, 26 students had to low attitude.

Table 1. Attitude level of Gender Discrimination and Inequality

Class	UG		PG	
	N	%	N	%
High attitude	37	35.6%	36	37.5%
Moderate attitude	41	39.4%	49	51.0%
Low attitude	26	25.0%	11	11.5%
Total	104	100%	96	100%

Table 1, shows that UG and PG students' have high level of moderate attitude to gender discrimination and inequality.

Hypothesis No - 1. There will be no significant different between male and female Higher Education students of attitude and perception towards gender inequality and discrimination.

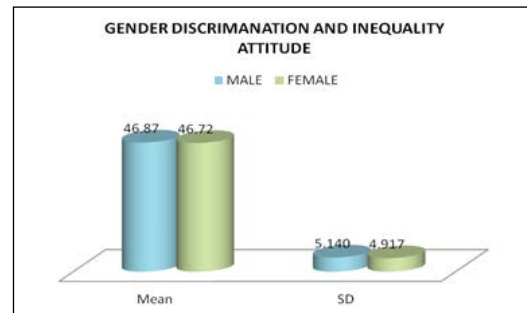
Table 2, depicts the result of t test applied to see the significance of the mean between male and female college-level students. Mean and SD for male and female students were 46.87, 5.140 and 46.72, 4.917 respectively. To measure the significant difference between mean, t value of the data was computed. The value of t was found to be 0.216. This was found to be not significant, thus the hypothesis was rejected at 0.05 level of significance.

Table 2. Attitude & Perceptions of male & females (Mean, SD and t value)

Class	N	Mean	SD	df	t value	p value	Sig
Male	111	46.87	5.140	198	0.216	0.829	Not Significant
Female	89	46.72	4.917				

Table 3. Analysis of the Rural and Urban College-level Students

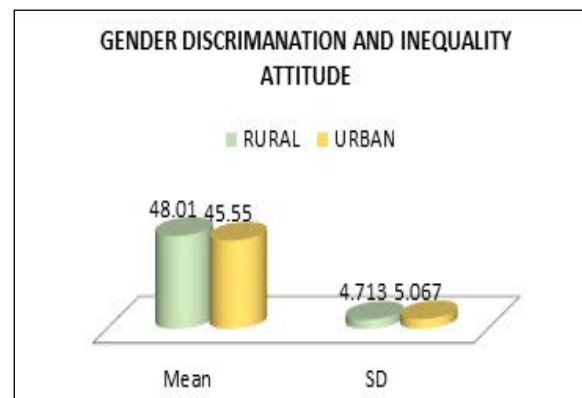
Class	N	Mean	SD	df	t value	p value	Sig.
Rural	102	48.01	4.713	198	3.55	0.00	Significant
Urban	98	45.55	5.067				



Graph 2. Graphical representation of Mean Difference of gender discrimination and inequality same attitude and perception in male and female students

Hypothesis - 2 There will be no significant different between rural and urban higher Education students of attitude and perception towards gender inequality and discrimination.

Table 3, depicts the result of t test applied to see the significant of the mean between rural and urban students collage level students. Mean and SD for rural and urban students was 48.01, 4.713 and 45.55, 5.067. For measure the significant difference between mean research find the t value of the data. The value of t was found to 3.55 this was found to be not significant thus the hypothesis stating 'There will be any significant different of Gender inequality and discrimination Attitude & perception between rural and urban college level students stands accepted at 0.05 level of significant.



Graph 3. In this representation male are more attitude then female students

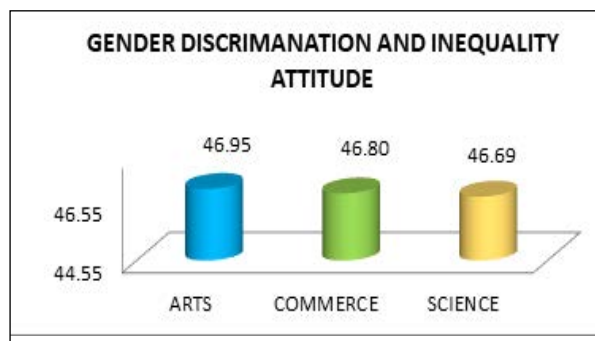
Hypothesis - 3 There will be no significant different between under graduation & post graduation students of Attitude and perception towards gender inequality and discrimination.

Table 5, depicts the result of ANOVA applied to see the significance of the mean between various stream students collage level students. For measure the significant difference between mean research find the t value of the data.

Table 4. Analysis of Undergraduate and Postgraduate College-level Students

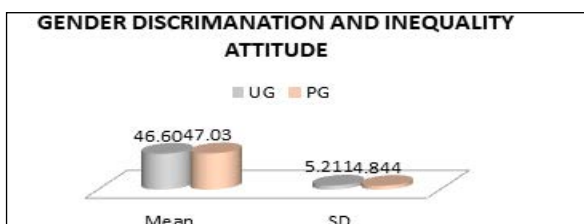
Class	N	Mean	SD	df	t value	p value	Sig.
UG	104	46.60	5.211	198	0.61	0.542	Not Significant
PG	96	47.03	4.844				

Table 4, depicts the result of t test applied to see the significant of the mean between UG and PG students collage level students. Mean and SD for UG and PG students was 46.60, 5.211 and 47.03, 4.844. For measure the significant difference between mean research find the t value of the data. The value of t was found to 0.61 this was found to be not significant thus the hypothesis stating ‘There will be no significant different of Gender inequality and discrimination Attitude between UG and PG collage level students stands rejected at 0.05 level of significant.



Graph 5. Graphical Representation of Mean Difference of Gender discrimination and Inequality Attitude in Various Stream Collage level students

The value of f was found to 0.51 this was found to be not significant thus the hypothesis stating ‘There will be no significant different of Gender inequality and discrimination Attitude reference to their collage level students. Stands rejected at 0.05 level of significant.



Graph 4. Graphical representation of Mean Difference of gender discrimination and inequality attitude in UG and PG collage level students

Hypothesis No - 6 There will be no significant different between arts and science stream students of attitude and perception towards gender inequality and discrimination.

Table 5. Analysis of College-level Students in terms of their Streams

Gender Discrimination and Inequality Attitude			
Streams	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Arts	73	46.95	5.022
Commerce	44	46.80	4.906
Science	83	46.69	5.158
Total	200	46.81	5.030

Table 6. Analysis of Variance

Attitude and Perception	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between groups	2.600	2	1.300	0.051	0.950
Within groups	5032.795	197	25.547		
Total	5035.395	199			NS

Findings of The Study

- UG and PG students have a high level of moderate attitude of gender discrimination and inequality
- The null hypothesis is that there will be no significant difference in gender inequality and discrimination attitude & perception between males and females, which is rejected at a 0.05 level of significance. Male and females have the same attitude and perception toward gender inequality and discrimination
- The null hypothesis, the difference between rural and urban collage level students 0.05 level of significant. Rural students have more attitudes towards gender inequality and discrimination
- There will be no significant difference in gender inequality and discrimination attitude & perception between UG and PG collage-level students stands rejected at 0.05 level of significance. Results show no difference in attitude between UG and PG students towards Gender inequality and discrimination.
- The hypothesis stating ‘There will be no significant difference between subject stream to Gender inequality and discrimination attitude & perception reference to their collage-level students Stands rejected at 0.05 level of significance

Conclusion

In the present study related to analysis of attitude and perception towards gender discrimination and inequality collage level students. According to the analysis of data, Results show that equal attitude and perception toward gender discrimination and inequality in reference to gender, area and streams of college students. Gender discrimination and inequality is not affected to area, subject stream and biological factor, which affects conservative social ethics and value.

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