

## **Gender Inequality in School Education**

Gender inequality refers to unequal treatment or perceptions of individuals based on their gender. It arises from differences in socially constructed gender roles as well as biologically through chromosomes, brain structure, and hormonal differences.

Gender inequality in school education is very familiar picture especially in rural areas. A large number of rural girls suffer from inequality in school education due to parental misconception. The parents of rural mind-set think that girls are not for school education but for the household activities. There is a big gap between the boys and girls in school education in India. Girl's education is not given the same importance as boys.

Stronger disparities often exist in many countries at the secondary level, however in many countries girls are catching up. Gender disparity is greater at upper secondary education compared to lower secondary.

Some studies have documented that in villages in India, women are often discouraged to seek education. However, recent studies document remarkable success in efforts to improve girls' primary education. However, when it comes to secondary education, girls are still disadvantaged. Moreover, women's employment rates are still low and seem to have further declined in recent years. Recent studies also document unequal access to and control over family resources for Indian women including control over land and bank accounts as well as severe limitations on their geographical mobility.

## **Causes of Inequality in Education**

There are some causes of inequality in education-

- Lack of educational facilities,
- Differences in the standards of institution,
- Poverty,
- Disparity in sex,
- Differences in home environment,
- Disparity between advanced and backward classes,
- High costs of acquiring education, etc.

### **Ways of Reducing Inequality in Education**

The ways of reducing inequality in education are

- Common school system,
- Tuition free education,
- Scholarship,
- Free text book,

- Free school dress,
- Development of transport facilities,
- Special facilities for girls,
- Provision of vocational education,
- Education for backward classes,
- Meeting the needs of slow learners, etc.

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