

TO STUDY THE SENSITIVITY ABOUT THE GENDER INEQUALITY AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN PRAYAGRAJ DISTRICT

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Abstract:

Gender inequalities limit the excess and control over resources and facilities, provide fewer opportunities, and create more constraints and needs that are not adequately addressed on account of one's being of a particular sex. Therefore, there is a global need to pay adequate attention to gender issues. Gender inequality is not just about women, it is about addressing existing relations between men and women, gender roles, and barriers to gender inequality as an integral part of the sustainable development. The present study was conducted in Ishwar Sharan Degree College Prayagraj and University of Allahabad, Prayagraj, selected randomly with 200 respondents, equal numbers of females and males. General information regarding independent and dependent variables was collected to get sufficient knowledge and data regarding problems and challenges faced. Women's involvement at home as well as at work, and the effectiveness of gender sensitivity in gender discrimination. From the study, it was found that women had a more positive attitude than men because they considered education to have a positive impact on the whole society. Major agricultural activities were mainly performed by the male respondents. Major decisions regarding work or at home were also taken by male members. The social obligations of male respondents were high in almost all social activities. Higher education for girls also leads to clashes in some familiar situations, and this attitude was found unfavourable in males. The attitude of female respondents towards gender discrimination revealed that females that belong to joint or large families indulged in gender discrimination. Some of the main findings of the comparative analysis reports reveal that the integration of gender analysis into research is less developed than the gender balance equality structural change, and there is often confusion between the two concepts. From the study it was found that respondents having different attitudes due to family background, education and their awareness about gender bias was also discovered in women who were discriminated against in all aspects of life. Working women faced workplace harassment, mental pressure and safety issues. Child rearing problems were also faced by working women, and this study helped find possible solutions for problems and challenges that improved the existing status and security of the women for betterment in society.

Keywords: Gender discrimination, Opportunities, Obligations, Harassment, gender differences responsibilities.

Introduction: The contemporary society is facing numerous challenges of the millennium gender inequality. The state has been taking measures to cut the gender discrimination and steps to empower women are also being taken in the 21st century. But and Asad (2017) studied that the son preference problem around the globe is present. The son is considered superior than daughter. They said that women after marriage left the house and enter into

another home while son for ever help the parents and give support to them in every corner of life. They help them in the time of sickness and give support to them till death, so son is considering the real owner of the houses while daughter considered temporary owner of the house. India is first emerging as a global power and the gender issues has also been address with adequate attention in development process but counterparts are still struggling to learn the equal respect. Osman et. al (2018) investigated that the women's role in local governance is lower than the men and reason behind the low contribution is the culture. religion and injustice against, low economic empowerment, the low self-confidence, low educational levels and excessive marital obligations. The study finding recommend the education of women in the country; Economic power of the women; leadership training and involvement in local governance at district level.

Women faces in every step of her life whether it is employed, Health Care or property rights in this patriarchal society. This is a serious issue that requires attention for the good society. Women empowerment schemes like a distance dream in the present time. The idealism reported in various legislations and the ground reality displaying the real conditions of women have between them a gap that needs to be filled with concrete steps or effective implementation that it is waiting. David and Hekman (2010) found that customers who viewed videos featuring a black male, a white female, or a white male actor playing the role of an employee helping a customer were 19 percent more satisfied with the white male employee's performance. This discrepancy with race can be found as early as 1947, when Kenneth Clark conducted a study in which black children were asked to choose between white and black dolls. White male dolls were the ones children preferred to play with. Although the disparities between men and women are decreasing in the medical field gender inequalities still exist as social problems. A version of this paper was written as a background paper for the World Bank Flagship Report "Gender and Development in the Middle East and North Africa. Women in the public sphere" (2004).

The sex ratio widely shows that discrimination towards women since her birth. Women achieve recognition in any stream but still face harassment every day. They find themselves in hell like rape, physical and mental torture kidnapping, crimes related with dowry molestation and sexual harassment teasing etc. that around 40% of married women suffer through domestic violence. There vulgar port trial in cinema represents them as an object of sex is a positive factor in accelerating violence again in India. Women and related having any class, caste, educational and status do not find safe in the society. To promote gender equality, it is important to remember that the emphasis is on eliminating all kinds of buyers with no discrimination against men. These macro studies are also consistent with findings using micro data showing that girls have a higher marginal return to education, and even more so, if the impact of female education on fertility and education of the next generation is included (Hill and King 1995; World Bank 2001; King, Klasen, and Maria Porter 2008).

The main goal is to get men and women together, and the main objective is to promote equality and the gender integrated gender process. Gender analysis is a systematic analysis of expectation developed by culture for women and men shortcoming comings and potential of all groups, as well as their effect on their lives. Gender biasness generally has a negative

impact on the physical and mental health of millions of girls and women around the world have more power status and control women. The main objective is:

- To study the change in attitude of families against discrimination on education issues.
- To study the Association of sex and family background change in attitude of the respondents.

Materials and methods: Data was collected randomly through survey. Questionnaire cum schedule methods was used. Study was carried out in Prayagraj districts.

Results And Discussion:

Table: 1 Association of sex and change in attitude of the respondents

SN	Sex	Change in attitude categories			
		Low	Medium	High	Total
1	Male	13 (6.5)	42 (21.0)	45(22.5)	100(50.0)
2	Female	05 (2.5)	41 (20.5)	54(27.0)	100(50.0)
3	Total	18 (9.0)	83 (41.5)	99(49.5)	200(100.0)

The above table shows that, the male respondents (50%), 22.5% were in the high attitude change category followed by the respondents (21.0%) who were under medium and (6.5%) low categories of attitude change same sequence was followed in female respondents 50.0% the number of respondents were under high (27.0%) and medium (20.5%) categories of attitude change and the rest (2.5%) under low category of attitude change further it was found that of the respondents in the high attitude change category (49.5%), (27.0%) of them were female and (22.5%) were male respondents. Out of 41.5% of respondents under medium attitude change category, 20.5% were female and 21.0% were male respondents. In low attitude category, (2.5%) were female while the rest (6.5%) were male respondents.

Table: 2 Association of family background and change in attitude of the respondents.

SN	Family Background	Change in attitude categories			
		Low	Medium	High	Total
1	Rural	5 (2.5)	40 (20.0)	23(11.5)	68(34.0)
2	Urban	10 (5.0)	50 (25.5)	72(36.0)	132(66.0)
3	Total	15 (7.5)	90 (45.0)	95(47.5)	200(100.0)

The results in the table shows that respondents with urban background (66.0%), 36.0% had high change in the attitude while as 25% of the respondents had medium attitude change followed by those who had low (5.0%) change in the attitude. Out of the total respondents with rural background (34.0%), 20.0% from medium, 11.5% from high and 2.5% from low attitude change category among the respondents.

Out of the total respondents, under high change in attitude (47.5%) huge majority were from (36.0%) urban family background and 11.5% from rural family background, while the corresponding figures for the medium change in attitude (45%), 25% and 20% respectively.

Table:3 Association of education of the respondent and change in attitude of the respondents

SN	Education of Respondents	Change in attitude categories			
		Low	Medium	High	Total n=200
1	Under Graduate	5(2.5)	13 (6.5)	24 (12.0)	42(21.0)
2	Graduate	10 (5.0)	55 (27.5)	79 (39.5)	144 (72.0)
3	Post Graduate	4 (2.0)	7 (3.5)	3 (1.5)	14 (7.0)
4	Total	19 (9.5)	75 (37.5)	106 (53.0)	200 (100.0)

The above table shows that the graduate respondents (72%), 39.5% had high range in attitude followed by medium (27.5%) and low (5%). Out of the post-graduation respondents (7.0%), 3.5% indicated medium change in the attitude, followed by Low 2.0% and high (1.5%). Out of the respondents with undergraduate level of medium (21.0%), 12.0% reported high change in the attitude followed by a medium (6.5%) and low (2.5%). Further it can be observed that under the high category of attitude change, more than half of the respondents (39.5%) were graduates, followed the under graduation (12.0%) and post-graduation (1.5%) respondents. The respondents who reported medium attitude change category (37.5%), 3.5% were postgraduates, 27.5% were graduates, and 6.5% were undergraduate respondents.

Results: Regarding the change in attitude of the respondents shows that there was a significant change in attitude on all aspects of the study.

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