

*Chapter-7***STRATIFICATION: EDUCATION AND GENDER**

When we see the gender-wise distribution of the data given by the students it shows that the male students find the role played by the teacher more positive in explaining their mistakes in comparison to the female students (often- male (40%) female (38.23%), sometimes male (41.18%) female (28.23%).

In taking an individual interest in students by the teacher male (46.47%) students reported that they are preferred more than their female (43.5%) counterparts. In terms of coming to the teachers with personal problems female (30%), students are more preferred than their male (19.41%) counterparts. In terms of getting well with the teacher female (26.47%) students have reported to be more comfortable than their male (17.7%) counterparts. The male (33.33%) students have reported that they are more shouted at by their teacher, ask questions in the class, answering questions in the class more, whereas, female (31.13%) students are more praised by the teacher and also punished by the teacher, more than their male counterparts and both male and female are almost found equal in terms of explanation given by the teacher when they face problems in studies.

In the case of absenteeism male students remain more absent in the class than their female counterparts. In case of absenteeism more male students are found absent in school because of household work {male 30%,female (28.23%)} and more female students are found absent in school due to sickness {male (62.94%), female (74.70%)}, weddings (male (47.64%) female (57.64%)),, visiting relative's house {male (32%), female (39%)}, did not feel like going {male (25.88%), female (33.52%)}. After graduating from school more male students prefer to continue their studies and go to college {male (54.11%) female (45.29%)} whereas, more female students want to start their job {male (31%), female (19%)}. In terms of preference for the type of job the female students are more preferring professional jobs {male (13.52%), female (21.76%)} whereas male students

prefer teaching jobs {male (49.41%), female (42.94%)}. More female (51.76%) students want to continue their education till post-graduation and above {male (51.76%), female (47.05%)} whereas, more male students want to continue their education till graduation only {male (42.35%), female (37.64%)}. More male students are taking private tuition in comparison to female students {male (60.58%), female (51.17%)}. Both male and female students have reported that they take private tuition because of self-deficiencies and irregular classes. More male students are using internet in comparison to female students {male (67.64%), female (60.58%)}. The male students are participating and performing better in debates {male (34.11%), female (30.58%)}, quizzes {male (45.88%), female (36.47%)}, and an essay competition {male (33%), female (31.76%)} whereas, female students are doing better in assignment presentation {male (31.76%), female (34.11%)}, drama {male (30%), female (34.11%)}, and in music competition {male (36.47%), female (43.52%)}. In the case of winning prizes both male and female students are almost doing equally well. In the case of participation in sports, the data shows that female participation is little more than their male counterparts {male (61.17%), female (64.70%)}. Male students are winning more awards for their merits in comparison to female students {male (20%), female (15.88%)}.

As far as the preference of the parents of the students in terms of what they will be doing after schools more female students' parents want them to take job {male (18.82%), female (27.64%)}. More female (58.23%) students have reported that they are given lesser attention than their siblings by their parents, whereas more male (68.23%) students have reported that they are given more attention than their siblings. Out of the total mothers who are working women are significantly more of the female students {male (22.35%), female (35.88%)} whereas, more mothers who are housewives are mothers of male students {male (77.64%), female (64.11%)}.

More male students are finding their subject interesting in the present year {male (32.94%), female (25.29%)}. More female students are often leaving the problem that they face in studies and proceed to the next problem {often-male (21.76%), female

(27.05%). More male (often-52.94%) students are taking the help of teachers when they face any problem in studies in comparison to female (often- 49.41%) students. Male students are finding their homework more in quantity than their female classmates {too much-male (28.23%), female (23.52%)}, though more male students find their homework more helpful in their studies {always-male (40.58%), female (37.64%)}. Female students feel happier to visit the school in comparison to male counterparts {male (70.58%), female (78.82%)}

Summary:

In terms of relationships with teachers though male students find the role played by the teacher more positively in explaining their mistakes, taking an individual interest in students, but female students also reported that that they feel more comfortable with teachers even to discuss personal problems. Hence, we can observe that male students are overall more positive towards the role played by the teacher and female students have more highlighted the comfortable environment that the teachers create while discussing their problems.

When we look at the attendance in the class female students are performing better which highlights that sincerity towards schooling. Moreover, though female students are participating in extra-curricular activities it is male students who are winning more prizes and awards

The future planning of the student's posts schooling shows that more male students want to continue their studies and more female students prefer to start doing a job which is mostly professional jobs, while the male students prefer teaching jobs after their education. Their future planning is also backed up by their parent's motivation which is going in the same line. Hence, male students seem to be more ambitious and serious towards their future plan which is also reflected by their participation in taking more private tuition classes for better covering their academic requirements in the school. In terms of supports from the parents more female students have reported that they are given

lesser attention than their siblings by their parents. One of the reasons for it may be because more working mothers are also mothers of female students, who find it difficult to adapt to their professional responsibilities and their responsibilities toward their children.