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GENDER DISPARITY AND EDUCATION



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Gender disparity refers, to statistical difference in the possession, status and opportunities between men and women. It arises from difference in socially constructed gender roles as well as biologically through chromosomes, brain structure and hormonal differences.

In a society of India, disparities in education can be observed through various distribution, such as- caste, religion and gender among others. Traditionally, a boy's education has been seen as investment, increasing the earning and social status of the family; however different standard apply for girls. The benefit's of girls education are generally seen as going to the family she marries into, thus providing little incentive to invest scarce resources.

Indian Government has made female education a priority for achievement of universal primary education –SarvashikshaAbhiyan (SSA) or "Education for All". Government schemes now provide for early childhood care centersin or near school to free girls from the burden of sibling-care responsibilities. Some programme are run to promote equitable learning opportunities. Local Government schemes are attempting to enhance the role of women, especially mother, in school committees and school related activities.

In conclusion we can say that disparity of the Girls and Boys education is going to decreasing by the effort's of the Government to provide adequate facilities for the Girl's.