

Short Communication

Variation in Educational and Occupational Status of Male and Female in Rural Area of District Firozabad

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The female section of rural society is not getting better education and occupation due to prejudice and discrimination, result of gender difference sensitivity and hence lacking in leadership too^[1, 2, 4]. A survey of 98 families of village Nagla Dal, district Firozabad was conducted during the year 2017-18 including male and female of age above 18 years regarding education status and engaged in various occupations. In all 288 male and 225 female respondents were interviewed for their education level and occupation preference and related data were tabulated properly.

The data presented in Table 1 reveal that maximum number (29.16 percent) of male category gained education upto higher secondary classes, whereas

female category availed this opportunity upto secondary classes (25.33 percent) only. The number of uneducated female was more than uneducated male. The technical educations was qualified by male (4.16 percent) and none could get such type of education in case of female category. About 46.87, 33.33 and 12.50 percent male preferred agriculture, labour and services, respectively for their earnings while these trends were 37.33, 38.66 and 2.66 percent for agriculture, labour and service occupations of female, respectively. More number of female was engaged in labour and other activities as compared to male category^[3]. Opportunity for service was more for male category than female category.

Table 1 Distribution of respondents in Educational and Occupational status

Status	Number of respondents	
	Male	Female
Educational level		
Un-educated	42(14.58)	76(33.77)
Primary	45(15.62)	51(22.66)
Secondary	60 (20.83)	57 (25.33)
Higher Secondary	84 (29.16)	21 (9.33)
Graduate	36 (12.50)	14 (6.24)

Post Graduate	09 (3.12)	06 (2.66)
Technical Diploma	12 (4.16)	-
2. Occupation		
Agriculture	135 (46.87)	84 (37.33)
Labour	96 (33.33)	87 (38.66)
Service	36 (12.50)	06 (2.66)
Others	21 (7.29)	48 (21.33)

Figures in (parentheses) are percentage

References

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