

Course-102

Unit-3

Gender and Education

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Syllabus

- 3.1 Gender: Meaning , Definition, Difference between Gender and Sex
- 3.2 Gender and School: Issues related to gender in school , gender bias in enrollment , dropouts and household responsibilities , social attitude , sexual abuse.

Syllabus ..

- 3.3 Role of Education
 - a . Challenging gender inequalities
 - b. Reinforcing gender parity.
 - C. Teaching strategies to develop sensitivity.
- Provision regarding gender equality
 - i. Constitutional provisions
 - ii. Laws and Rights

- Introduction : In India it is found that there is inequality in ladies and gents . The males are dominant in families. Most of the times females are not getting equal rights in family.
- There is discrimination in bringing up of boy and girl. The birth of a boy is celebrated with joy , but not the birth of a girl. The girls is always protected by male family members. To change this attitude efforts should be taken from basic level

Definition

- Gender is constitutive element of social relationships based on perceived difference of sex and gender is primary way of signifying relationship of power. – Skot Walsh
- Sex Education is an educational program designed to provide the learners adequate and accurate knowledge of the biological , socio-cultural and moral dimensions of human sexuality – WHO

3.1 Difference between Gender and Sex

- Biologically and naturally there are some differences among male and female . We have to understand the difference scientifically.
- The word Gender and sex are commonly used interchangeable , but their usage is quite distinct.
- Sex refers to the biological and physiological characteristics , while gender refers to behaviors, roles, expectations and activities in society.

Difference between Gender and Sex

- Sex- refers to male or female
- Gender- refers to masculine or feminine .
- Sex- refers to natural or biological feature.
- Gender- refers to cultural or learned significance of sex.
- Sex- refers to biological difference, chromosomes , hormonal profile internal and external sex organs .
- Gender – masculine or feminine .

Sex inequality can be observed as..

- Different dresses of boy and girl child.
- Assignment of particular color for boys and girls .
- Different toys, games and sports .
- Freedom given to boys and girls are different.
- Different places for boys and girls in classrooms.

Gender inequality can be observed as..

- Rights given to boys and girls are different.
- Different household works are assigned for boys and girls
- Difference in responsibilities.
- Girls are considered as emotional and boys as practical.
- Different education .
- Very less participation in politics, economical issues and international issues.

3.2 Gender and School

- In society the proportion of girls are less as compared to boys. The rate of literacy of girl is also less. Very few girls get higher education. They are still the victims of blind believes, customs and traditions.
- The treatment given at home is inferior. The girl has to take care of younger siblings. To look after the house, helping their parents in work.

Problems in school related to gender

- Less number of girls in school as compared to boys.
- Less girls involved in higher education.
- Less number of backward girl students.
- Wastage and Stagnation.
- Less number of girls in vocational curriculum.
- Less number of lady teachers.

Gender bias in School enrollment

- Son is considered as the support of old age and daughter as wealth of others.
- Economically preference was given to education to son.
- If school is not available in village , then girls are not sent to other cities.
- Some traditions and customs make it restricted.
- Girl child has to take care of siblings. Household responsibilities.
- Less facilities of hostels, scholarship etc.

Sexual Abuse

- Symptoms ...
- Unwanted kissing or touching
- Unwanted rough or violent sexual activity.
- Rape or attempt of rape.
- Children might not say that they have been sexually abused.
- Signs of sexual abuse in children include emotional or behavior changes and physical signs.

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- People who sexually abuse children are most often family members or people you and your child know well.
- Cries for no obvious reason.
- Aggressive or seems angry for no obvious reason.
- Starts to wet the bed .losing control of his or her bowels
- Unreasonable fear of physical examination.

Role of education

- Remedies / activities for gender equality
- Separate hostels for girls
- Free education till 12th standard. Free bus pass.
- Designed different curriculums specially for girls .
- Separate technical and vocational courses for girls .
- Appointments of lady teachers, extra payment for rural teachers.
- Economical aids are given to girls schools & colleges.
- Started Savitribai Phule adapted parents scheme..

Role of NGO

- To give free legal advice .
- To give training for earning livelihood.
- Give education for child development.
- To arrange seminars, workshops and training for ladies.
- Aware ladies for health, economics, rights etc.
- Training for self protection.

Role of teacher

- Creating awareness.
- Personality development of girls.
- Opportunity in different fields.
- Inculcation of values.
- Equal treatment.
- To change the attitude

Constitutional provision for gender equality.

- The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles.
- The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women.

Constitutional provision for gender equality.

- Right to equality is one of the six fundamental rights in the Indian constitution.
- It includes equality before law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of race, religion, gender, and caste or birth place. It also includes equality of opportunity in matters of employment, abolition of untouchability and titles.

Constitutional provision for gender equality.

- PREAMBLE The preamble to the constitution of India assures justice, social, economic and political equality of status and opportunity and dignity to the individual. Thus it treats both men and women equal.
- 6. FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS The policy of women empowerment is well established in the fundamental rights preserved in our constitution.
- 7. Article 14 Ensures to women the right to equality.
- 8. Article 15(1) Specifically prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex.

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- 9. Article 15(3) Empowers the state to take affirmative actions in favour of women.
- 10. Article 16 Provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens in the matters relating to employment or appointment to any office.
- 11. DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY It also contains important provisions regarding women empowerment and it is the duty of the government to apply these principles while making laws or formulating any policy.

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- 12. Provides that the State to direct its policy towards securing for men and women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood.
- 13. Article 39(d) Provides equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
- 14. Article 42 Provides that the State to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.
- 15. **FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES** Fundamental duties are preserved in part IV-A of the constitution and are positive duties for the people of India to follow. It also contains a duty related to women's rights.

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- 16. Article 51(A) Expects the citizen of the country to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
- 17. SPECIFIC LAWS FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA
- 18. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 The act aims to provide for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers and for the prevention of discrimination, on the ground of sex. 1
- 19. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 2 An act to prohibit the giving or taking of dowry.

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- [20.](#) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 3 It is an act which provides in pursuance of the International Convention signed at New York on the 9th day of May, 1956, for the prevention of immoral traffic. It extends to the whole of India.
- [21.](#) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 4 An act to regulate the employment of women in certain establishments for certain periods before and after child birth and to provide for maternity benefit and certain other benefits.
- [22.](#) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 5 It was enacted by the Indian Parliament with the intention of reducing the incidence of illegal abortion and consequent maternal mortality and morbidity.

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- 23. The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 6
An act provide for the more effective prevention of the commission of sati and its glorification
- 24. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 7 The object of the act is to prohibit child marriage and connected and incidental matters.
- 25. The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (regulation prevention of misuse) Act, 1994 8
- 26. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (prevention and protection) Act, 2013 9

Completion of chapter 3

Thank you

