

ASSIGNMENT

UNIT - TEST - 1

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CLASS : I B.Ed

SUBJECT : GENDER, SCHOOL AND SOCIETY

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PART-A

1. Define gender in various perspectives.

* Gender is a term which is popularly addressed to the classification of human beings. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary gender means classification of a noun or pronoun as masculine or feminine or neuter.

* Sex refers to the 'biological' and 'physiological' characteristics that define men and women (WHO)

* According to UNICEF, "Gender equality means that women and men, girls and boys enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities and perceptions. It does not require that women, men and girls, boys be treated exactly alike".

* According to WHO, "Gender equality is addressed in terms of the social construct in areas namely, politics, economics, sports and education.

* According to American Psychological Association (2008), sex refers to a person's biological status and is typically categorized as male, female or intersex. Gender refers to the attitudes, feelings, and behaviors that a given culture associates with a person's biological sex.

* The World Health Organization states, 'sex' refers to the biological and physiological characteristics that define men and women.

The various perspectives of Gender are given by as follows.,

- * Biological
- * Functionalist
- * Integrationist
- * Conflict

Biological :-

* The Biological approach suggests there is no distinction between sex & gender, thus biological sex creates gendered behaviour. Gender is determined by two biological factors are hormones and chromosomes.

* Hormones are chemical substances secreted by glands throughout the body and carried in the bloodstream. The same sex hormones occur in both men and women, but differ in amounts and in the effect that they have upon different parts of the body.

* chromosomes is nothing but the normal human body contains 23 pairs of chromosomes. A chromosome is a long thin structure containing thousands of genes, which are biochemical units of heredity and govern the development of every human being.

Functionalism:-

* The Functionalist perspective sees society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability.

* This approach looks at society through a macro-level orientation, which is a broad focus on the social structures that shape society as a whole, and looks at both social structure and social functions.

* Functionalism addresses society as a whole in terms of the function of its constituent elements namely: norms, customs, traditions, and institutions.

* A common analogy, popularized by Herbert Spencer, presents these parts of society as "organs" that work toward the proper functioning of the "body" as a whole.

* Functionalism is also known as "structural functionalism".

* Functionalism is based on the following things

- * pre-industrial society

- * contemporary society

- * Critique.

Conflict Theory :-

* Conflict theory is also referred to as social conflict theory, is in many ways a mirror image of functionalism.

* Unlike functionalists, who believe that social order is maintained through value consensus, conflict theorists assert that it is preserved involuntarily through the exercise of power one social class holds over another.

* The struggles are largely between social classes competing for scarce resources, such as control over the means of production, and for a better distribution of all resources.

* Conflict theory focuses on the social placement function of the family that deposits people at birth into families who possess varying degrees of economic resources.

* Contemporary conflict theorists agree with Engels by suggesting that when women gain economic strength by also being wage earners, their power inside the home is strengthened and can lead to more egalitarian arrangements.

* Conflict Theory has been criticized for its overemphasis on the economic basis of inequality and its assumption that there is inevitable competition between family members.

2. Explain the importance / merits of education of the girl child. And list out the agencies for women education and development.

"Educate a man, you educate one person, educate a woman, you educate a complete family".

* Reports estimate that more than 50 percent of girls in India fail to enroll in school and those who do are likely to drop out by the age of 12.

* Lack of education denies the girl child, the knowledge and skills needed to advance their status.

* Girls education is like sowing the seed which gives rise to green, cheerful and full grown family plant. In ancient time girls education had a significant place in the society.

* Gargi and Maitreyi played very encouraging role in spreading the education to great extent.

* women's social conditions started deteriorating with the passage of time.

* The educated women can help in eradicating many social evils prevalent in the society, like Dowry, killing the female foetus, discrimination in the matter of education of the girls, illiteracy and so on.

* Many programmes of the government like population control, polio eradication, programmes relating to the development of the rural area in which the co-operation and co-ordination of the rural masses are necessary, can well be taken care by the women representatives of the panchayats.

* If these representatives are educated the implementation of the programs will be a grand success.

* Education gives effectiveness and confidence to the women.

* Undoubtedly true that girl's education stimulates educational consciousness and civic sense among the family members.

* She can teach the family members more comfortably than anyone else.

* A woman influences the activities and decisions of family than anyone else.

* The educated girl can shoulder any kind of responsibility.

* An educated woman not only helps in nourishing the family in a better way but can also help in earning

The agencies for women education and development.

- * Measures for helping the backward community
- * Measures for developing people social attitude
- * Measures for coordinate educational facilities
- * Measures for increasing number of women teachers
- * Measures for effective supervisions and guidance
- * Measures for promoting social education.
- * Measures for providing uncreative to the students
- * Measures for improvement in the curriculum
- * Measures to solve problems of co-education.
- * School going should be made convenient and acceptable for girls.

- * A school climate to be created.

- * State and central government should join with voluntary organization to speed education for girls in every nook and corner of the country.

These are the various agencies for women education and development. By these agencies, we can develop the level of women in our society.

PART-B

3. write a brief account of the media from the gender perspective.

- * On TV, marriage, parenthood and domesticity have been shown as more important to women than men.

- * From the mid-1940s to the 1960s, women were portrayed mostly as housewives who had seemingly "perfect" lives: their houses were always impeccably clean, their children were always healthy, and they were always beautiful and organized.

- * Furthermore, female characters often didn't have jobs, especially if they were wives and mothers, and were not the dominant characters.

- * women and girls are shown as role models in content, visuals and passages mentioned in the exercises.

- * Issues and concerns of children with special needs especially girls have been mentioned in the content, visuals and illustrations.

- * Human values have been woven across themes.

- * positive messages on education and empowerment of girls and women.

4. Explain Gender inequality in India.

* Majority of people in India are not literate, it becomes the cause for gender inequality. Since they are not much aware about latest advancements in science, technology and other areas of development, they remain deprived of their equal rights in society.

* Majority of the people in India are religious by nature, they confined to old traditions and superstitions. They remain ignorant about their own freedom and rights to be exercised.

* In general, females are treated a weaker section in Indian society. It makes their positions still weak.

* Due to lack of resources and facilities in India, people fail to make use of the modern techniques for their development in different walks of life.

* In rural areas in general, females lack awareness about their rights with regard to health, hygiene, nutrition and education. They carry many old misconceptions, prejudices and biases which create many social problems about women and girls.

* Gender inequality enables human beings to look life from spiritual perspective and welfare of every life on this planet.

PART-C

5. write a short note on current status of women.

At present, though women is treated as equal as men, there is some dominant of women in some places, when compare to ancient, now women are treating as equal as men. But, other than some places by which they are still considering women as a weaker sex.

6. Important of gender studies:-

- * Social Development
- * cultural Development
- * Creating healthy environment
- * Developing work culture
- * development of worthy citizens.
- * political Awareness
- * Making Democracy powerful
- * Use of Natural Resources Judiciously
- * Development of Higher values.

7. Mention the evaluation of textbooks from the Gender perspectives.

Textbooks define boundaries of disciplines at different stages of education. They link children with their lived

stories and weave national and human concerns.

Implicit and explicit knowledge woven in textual materials pertains to the domain of social science, science, mathematics, languages and other emerging and applied fields

8. Differentiate gender and sex.

GIENDER	SEX
* Psychological term	* Biological term
* Determined by biological, psychological and sociological factors	* Functional differences between males and females and their reproductive potential genital differences.
* Masculine and feminine are psychological terms which refer to a person's gender	* Male and female are biological term.
* Role of Individual	* Role of sex identity of an individual.