

ASSIGNMENT

GENDER, SCHOOL AND SOCIETY

II B.ED

PART - A

1. Describe various agencies of education in Society.

various agencies of education in Society:-

The various agencies of education in Society is given by

- * Formal education

- * Informal education

- * Non-formal education

Formal education:-

Formal education is that education where according to predetermined aims and methods of teaching, definite doses of knowledge are thrust into the mind of a child at a specific place, during a set duration of time by a particular individual.

Formal agencies are those institutions and organizations which are set up by the society deliberately with the exclusive aim imparting definite and ready-made tidbits of knowledge in a specified under a structured environment.

Such agencies include school, college, university, library, religious institution, the recreation club, the museum, picture and art galleries, zoo etc.,

Characteristics of formal education:-

- * Formal education is structured hierarchically.

- * It is planned and deliberate

- * Scheduled fees are paid regularly

- * It has a chronological grading system

- * It has a syllabus and subject-oriented

- * The child is taught by the teachers

Advantages of formal education:-

- * An organized educational model and up to date course contents

- * Students acquire knowledge from trained and professional teachers

- * Structured and systematic learning process.

- * Institutions are managerially and physically organised.

- * Leads to a formally recognized certificate

- * Easy access to jobs

Informal Education:-

Informal agencies are those institutions which exercise a great educative influence upon the individuals indirectly and ceaselessly throughout their life. They are called indirect agencies influencing the behaviour of the individuals.

Characteristics of Informal Education:-

- * It is independent of boundary walls.

- * It has no definite syllabus

- * It is not pre-planned and has no timetable

- * It is lifelong process in a natural way

- * The certificates / degrees are not involved and one has no stress for learning the new things.

- * You can get from any source such as media, life experiences, friends, family etc.,

Advantages of Informal education:-

- * More naturally learning process as you can learn at anywhere and at any time from your daily experience.

- * Utilizes a variety of techniques
- * No specific time span
- * Less costly and time efficient learning process
- * No need to hire experts as most of the professionals may be willing to share their precious knowledge with students/public through social media and the internet.

Disadvantages of Informal Education:-

- * Information acquired from the internet, social media, TV, radio or conversations with friends/family members may lead to the disinformation.
- * Utilized techniques may not be appropriate
- * No proper schedule / time span
- * Unpredictable results which imply the wastage of time
- * Lack of confidence in the learner
- * Absence of discipline, attitude and good habits.

Non-formal Education:-

Non-formal Education includes adult basic education, adult literacy education or school equivalency preparation. In Non-formal education, someone can learn literacy, other basic skills or job skills.

Home education, individualized instruction, distance learning and computer-assisted instruction are other possibilities.

Non-formal education is imparted consciously and deliberately and systematically implemented. It should be organized for a homogeneous group.

Non-formal education should be programmed to serve the needs of the identified group.

Characteristics of Non-formal education :-

- * The Non-formal education is planned and takes place apart from the school system.
- * The timetable and syllabus can be adjustable.
- * Unlike theoretical formal education, it is practical and vocational education.
- * Non-formal education has no age-limit
- * Fees or certificates may or may not be necessary.
- * It may be full time or part-time learning and one can earn and learn together.
- * It involves learning of professional skills.

Advantages of Non-formal education :-

- * Practical and vocational training
- * Naturally growing minds that do not wait for the system to amend.
- * Literacy with skillfulness growth in which self-learning is appreciated
- * Flexibility in age, curriculum and time
- * Open-ended educational system in which both the public and private sector are involved in the process
- * No need to conduct regular exams

Disadvantages of Non-formal education :-

- * Attendance of participants is unsteady.
- * Sometimes, it's just wastage of time as there is no need to conduct the exam on regular basis and no degree / diploma is awarded at the end of the training session.
- * Basic reading and writing skills are crucial to learn.
- * No professional and trained teachers
- * Students may not enjoy full confidence as the regular students enjoy

2. Explain social institution and their influence on gender roles.

Social Institution:-

A Social institution consists of a group of people who have come together for a common purpose. These institutions are a part of the social order of society and they govern behavior and expectations of individuals.

Some of the major social institutions are given below:-

- * Family
- * caste and class
- * Education
- * Religion
- * Economic Institutions
- * Government as a social institutions

Their Influence on Gender roles:-

Gender refers to the socially learned attitudes and behaviours associated with being male or female. A role is the behaviour expected of someone who holds a particular status. The key word here is expected.

A role consists of the expectations that are defined for a particular person in a particular situation in a particular culture. Thus, the role of an emergency medical technician called to a traffic accident is to save lives.

A Gender role is the behaviour expected of a female or a male in a particular culture, the attitudes and activities that a society expects of each sex.

People often use the term sex role to mean gender role, but technically that's incorrect. A sex role is the behaviour defined by biological constraints.

Family:-

- * The child's first influence in regards to gender roles in the family.
- * From birth to five years of age, most children are almost constantly surrounded by family.
- * A child's first exposure to gender differences is learned through interaction with his or her parents.
- * Most parents dress their infants in gender-specific clothing and give them toys according to gender stereotypes. Gender stereotypes are especially evident in the distribution of gender specific toys to children.
- * Early in life children observe the interactions between the family and form conclusions pertaining to gender roles.
- * Early childhood factors within the home are significant in the gender acquisition process.

Gender and sex relations in society:-

- * The only roles related to sex are those associated with reproduction. Male and female contribute to the transfer of genetic material.
- * Further, women give birth and breastfeed, activities assigned to female on the basis of socially determined characteristics, such as stereotypes, ideologies, values, attitudes, beliefs, and practices are also defined.
- * Gender relations are relations of dominance and subordination with elements of co-operation, love and violence sustaining them.

* Gender relations are socially constructed and hence, variable in time and place and amenable to change.

* Gender relations follow the rules of Patriarchy an ideology and social system whereby men are considered superior to women.

Gender and caste:-

* Indian population follows a rigid caste system which divides people into a hierarchy that governs the distribution of power, status, and identity in society.

* The caste system is divided into four distinct classes comprised of priests, warriors, artisans, and peasants.

* These four classes are "vested with spiritual importance" because they all derive from different parts of the Hindu god, Brahma.

* Below the four castes are the "untouchables, also known as Dalits or in Indian legal parlance: Scheduled castes.

* The Normative and democratic pillars of institutions and doctrines enshrined in the constitution of India set the agenda of post-colonial state in India in terms of abolition or at least reduction of social inequalities.

Religion:-

* The main religions of the world all contain certain ideas about the appropriate roles of men and women in society, and traditionally, this has placed women in the home and men in the 'outside' world.

* Religions differ to some extent in this regard, but similar normative claims about men's and women's roles are present across all denominations.

* Muslim feminists, however, challenge this, and demand women to be allowed a public role, whereas men should be more involved in the home and the family which is similar to discussions in many other societies.

* Religious attendance is linked to greater exposure to religious doctrine, but also shows that a person is more committed to their particular faith.

Culture :-

* culture refers to the beliefs and practices of another society, particularly where there are seen as closely linked with tradition or religion.

* culture is part of the fabric of every society, including our own. It shapes the way things are done and our understanding of why this should be so.

* culture is the whole complex of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterize a society or a social group.

* It includes not only arts and letters, but also modes of life, the fundamental insights of the human being, value systems, traditions and beliefs.

* Gender identities and gender relations are critical aspects of culture because they shape the way daily life is lived in the family, but also in the wider community and the workplace.

PART-B

3. Illustrate the elements of society.

Society :-

A Society is a group of individuals involved in persistent social interaction, or a large social group sharing the same geographical or social territory, typically subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations.

Elements of society :-

Society possesses a number of elements. Following are the important elements or characteristics of society.

- * Likeness

- * The Reciprocal awareness

- * Differences

- * Interdependence

- * Co-operation

- * Conflict

Likeness :-

Likeness of members in a social group is the primary basis of their mutuality. May be in the beginning assumed or real common lineage, tribal affinity, family benefit or the compactness due to a common to time inculcated between and among the members in the group the feeling of Likeness.

The Reciprocal awareness :-

Likeness is generative of reciprocity. Once some are aware of the mutual likeness, they, certainly differentiate against those who are not like them. The problem of likes and dislikes was concomitant to the social growth.

Differences:-

Sense of likeness is not always sufficient. It alone is not adequate for social organisation. This does not exclude diversity or variation. The social structure of humanity is based on the family which rests upon the biological differences between the sexes, women, viz and men.

Interdependence:-

Society implies interdependence. It is another essential element to constitute society. It is not possible for human being to satisfy his desire in isolation.

Co-operation:-

Cooperation is also another essential element to constitute society. Without cooperation, no society can exist. If the members of the society do not work together for the common purposes, they cannot lead a happy and comfortable life.

Conflict:-

Conflict is an ever present phenomenon present in every human society. Not only cooperation but also conflict is necessary for the formation of society.

2. Explain Social Stratification:-

Social stratification refers to a system by which a society ranks categories of people in a hierarchy. In the United States, it is perfectly clear that some groups have greater status, power and wealth than other groups. These differences are what led to social stratification.

Social stratification is based on four major principles:

- * Social stratification is a trait of society, not simply a reflection of individual differences.

- * Social stratification persists over generations.

- * Social stratification is universal but variable.

- * Social stratification involves not just inequality but beliefs as well (inequality is rooted in a society's philosophy).

The Functions of Social Stratification:-

- * Structural functionalists argue that social inequality plays a vital role in the smooth operation of a society.

- * The Davis-Moore thesis states that social stratification has beneficial consequences for the operation of society.

- * Davis and Moore argue that the most difficult jobs in any society are the most necessary and require the highest rewards and compensation to sufficiently motivate individuals to fill them.

- * Certain jobs, like mowing grass or cleaning toilets, can be performed by almost anyone, while other jobs, such as performing brain surgery, are difficult and require the most talented people to perform them.

- * In order to lure the most talented people away from less important work, a society must offer these people rewards and incentives.

PART-C

5. Define gender in Society.

Gender in society refers to the socially constructed characteristics of women and men, such as norms, roles and relationships of and between groups of women and men. It varies from society to society and can be changed.

6. What do you mean by Social System.

Social System refers to the system of relationship which takes part in our society by means of an individual.

7. Write a short note on social structure.

Social structure is the structure which says about the social relationship between the members or group of a people in our society.

8. What is meant by social groups.

A social group is a collection of people who interact with each other and share similar characteristics and a sense of unity. A social category is a collection of people who do not interact but who share similar characteristics.