

## **Education as The Pathway Towards Gender Equality**

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Educating boys about their behavior towards girls is important in the society and it releasing a challenge. In today's world we talk about gender ladybird there is a lot of effort needed in this regard. The perception of boys towards girl changes when he sees girls outside his family and relatives. This need to be corrected by educating them and it should begin with in the family. Strong government policy, stone implements tension of law, just swift justice and committed social actions are some additional measures.

Educating females and Males produces similar increase in their subsequent earnings and expands future opportunity and choice for both the boys and girls. However educating girls produces many additional socio economic gain benefit into societies. These benefits include economic productivity higher family income delayed marriages, reduce fertility rates, and improve the health and survival rates for infants and children. Achieving gender equality in education means that boys and girls will have equal opportunity to realise their full human rights and contribute to and will benefit from economic, social cultural and political development. However, we must also educate boys for gender justice. Boys are valued for their ability to protect provide, while girls are valued for sexual reproductive and domestic work. There is need to change the mindset. Looking to the existing social reality in India, I have the opinion that a societal reform is required in India.

As per Article 26 of the universal declaration of humanrights everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free,At least in the elementary and fundamental stages, elementary education shall be compulsory. The professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis

of ment. Education is essential for the ability to exercise right and consequently for women's empowerment. Education enables girl and boys, women and men to participate in social, economics and political life and is a base for development of democratic society. The social and economic benefit of education are well known since long; Also invention in development corporation focus on the couple approach of access to and quality of education, both related to gender equality. Gender inequality is also affect the structure and management of the education system. Intervention in the education sector cannot solve the problem of gender inequality in society, therefore, education can have a major impact on the lives of girls and women boys and men. Education is not only about knowledge acquisition, Education is crucial also in the socialisation process and in the transmission of norms and values such as notion of gender equality.

## **Social and cultural context**

In other side poverty forces girls and boys to stay at home. Girls and boys have to work to contribute financially to the family and girls (not boys ) have to stay at home and assist their mothers in domestic chores and child care . Boys & Girls start to work in factories at an early age .Thus sending children to school implies costs their families cannot afford, sending children to school also implies direct cost for example -schools, material, uniforms and transport, expenses that poor families cannot meet.

**Dr. Biswanath Debnath** describe in his study "**Avatar**" a year ago that the Indian schools can teach boys to reject violently patriarchal social structures without an appropriate social preparation.

As per his study a serious societal reform is required in India. People are visibly god fearing in India but, that did not bring about familial gender equality. Parenting is an issue in India, not easily recognized. India ought to seriously review and adopt how children are trained, educated and socialized in Southeast Asia such that boys there do

not sexually harass girls. If such a societal platform is readied in India, the Indian schools can teach boys to reject violently patriarchal social structures.

Without making them feel guilty for the discrimination against the girl, we focus on teaching boys gender and sexist oppression i.e. oppression based on belonging to particular sex girls are oppressed solely because they are girls. In school the goal of teacher is to lead boys to care about their own lives in futures, understand their world with a critical lens,, engaging in a critical examination of their social and political circumstances and becoming aware of the structure injustice and violence against women.. Boys are encouraged to care about others in their world, to develop an empathetic understanding of the girls and women in their lives, and to care enough to challenge the social structures and traditional gendered social norms and mindset. They not only experience care but also learnt to be caring. Boys must be empowered To challenge all form of social inequality, in order to live their own life is equal percent constructing an identity as a citizen transcends narrow identities Constructed by Religion, caste and gender. It is important to be many ways in which inequality manifest itself socially, in terms of class and caste.

**Bell Hooks** calls it multiple patriarchies. Boys must recognize this understand the superstructure nature of patriarchy socialise boys and girls, assigning differential gender role , possibilities, status and power and perhaps this is most important thing – boys like girls must understand that patriarchy is not in natural form of social organisation – it is a historical, social construct, which can be changed it is of prime importance to the de neutralise Patriarchy and the attendant social norms in boys imaginations and help them visualise alternative, more egalitarian social structures.Hooks says, to truly protect an honor the emotional lives of boys, we must challenge patriarchal culture and until that cultural changes, we must create the sub cultures, the sanctuaries boys: to be who they are uniquely, without being forced to conform reason. Countering violent patriarchal school culture is an important prerequisite and it is only in such an environment that boys can be educated for gender justice.

Therefore, boys are engaged critically to analyze social institutions and practices in order to see how they are biased. Boys must recognize this and understand the structural nature of patriarchy socializes both boys and girls, assigning differential gendered roles, responsibilities, status and power.

The Indian Constitution, equality is a fundamental right and being equal and respecting the equality of citizen is an essential part of what it means to be a citizen. The idea of citizen in a democratic country has been very useful in helping our boys understand the equality. A citizen we have the right to equality and the responsibility not to violate others' rights, also the duty to uphold the Constitution even when it goes against our traditions, our religion and other social norms. The idea of citizenship is provided school education with constitutional legitimacy and a sound reason for questioning the social norms that have so far harmed the boys' lives.

**Economic Context:** Too many children's, especially those from poor families and those living in rural area or remote areas, still lack access to a safe, nearby school or other quality learning opportunity. Working children, ingenious children, street children, orphaned children, and who are physically challenged, are not receiving an adequate education. Our boys face the urgencies of survival, i.e. Practical matters of earning a livelihood and helping to support the family, and part of natural travails of adolescence. They desire include making their families' lives better along with their own, come to school because they believed that education will make their lives better. Their family believes that their son's education is the doorway to economic problems and better life for all of them. Boys perceive themselves not just his financial provider but also as nurturers of the families - their wives, daughter, sisters, brother, sons etc. Boys perceived this is the singular way in which a man can care of his family. Boys as young as 14 years expressed concerns about the future marriage expenses for their sister. Have a go then become to help them define nonsexist and non-patriarchal ways of getting we help them to understand that fighting for the younger sister education and

supporting her desire to learn was probably a better way to care for her, so that she could become independent person capable of taking her own decision about life and marriage. Moreover, sharing responsibility for domestic chores So that she can also go out and play would be another way of caring for her.

**Religious context:** Influencing the way people think and behave i.e. culture is the single most complicated task of human development. Due to the lack of knowledge and prevailing customs, human started accepting the things as told to them by the society, the mothers or the near ones. Most of people man or remain believe when arche to be impure and so they prefer to isolate themselves from their routine and basic necessities. In India today also most rural areas menstruating Girls are not allowed to go school, girls are not allowed to enter the kitchen as the valley include impurities. In most of the Indian house women are restricted from touching sour thing Like pickles or their consumption (Puri& Kapoor,2006). Female are restricted to enter holy places which are also followed in different religions as they bring impurity (Kumar& Srivastava, 2011); In some customs the first menses a girl celebrated as per their culture. India society is it developing where women still cannot speaker discuss about a natural process like mensuration openly. (Baldwin& Baranoski,1990).The Hindu temple in Kerala Sabarimala menstruating Women are not allowed to participate in religious rituals Or enter temples as they are considered unclean in Hinduism. While most Hindu temples and our women to enter as long as they are not menstruating. Shani shignapur , Sabrimalai temple of lord Ayyappa , Shree Padmanabhaswamy temple ( lord shree Krishna ) , Kamakhya temple in Guwahati, Assam , Pir Haji Ali Dargah Where each year million of people of all religions hoard to offerchaddar to the tomb pir Haji Ali Shah bukhari . Actually it is not long agoWhen Dharma then was imposed on the entry of women again in the inner core of the dargaha. Jain Temple, Kartikeya temple etc These all are the rumours Around the temples and hence the ban seems quite legit . Today when we demand gender equality in all walks of life then why face in equal equality in religious places. The urban areas, some of the educated people have brought changes in their thinking regarding mensuration and parented a healthy environment. Where

girls could share their problems with their father including menstruation. Mensuration is a natural process to reproduce, giving essence to a new life and thus human existence has been possible through years by years. Perhaps people should respect it instead of making menarche an issue of share for girls in the name of social, cultural and religious belief. It's time for us to look into attitude to words social norms and taboos and whether justified or not. We can bring change by changing our attitude and giving women equal opportunities to get changing our attitude and giving him an equal opportunity to get education and employment in the desired.

If we educate our girls and women this benefits from improved maternal health reduce infant mortality and fertility rates to increase the prevention against HIV and AIDS. Educated mothers are Likely to know that HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding, and the risk of mother to child transmission can be reduced by taking drugs during pregnancy.

## **Interventions**

- Situate schools in close proximity to students' homes.
- Raise parents' awareness of their rights and responsibilities in education and of the
- Importance of schooling for boys and girls.
- Providing non-formal educational activities that emphasize self-discovery, healing, health and well-being, democracy, good governance, and conflict management in addition to basic literacy and numeracy skills.
- Provide scholarships for children at risk to encourage better attendance while simultaneously addressing the importance of education with parents and fostering more positive attitudes in teachers.
- Reach out-of-school children, such as boy herders, through radio instruction provided in distance teaching centers; include literacy and numeracy skill building and livelihoods training.

- Train communities in monitoring access and quality through parent-teacher associations and school management committees, ensuring that women are part of their management.
- Improve the ability of schools to provide educational services through education finance mechanisms that increase spending on quality inputs such as textbooks and decrease parental payments that may inhibit student attendance.
- Analysing the relationship between and among girls and boys and teachers and learners can identify the root cause of inequality and suggest systematic, transformative Changes to educational system that will eliminate those causes.
- Striking a balance between equitable access, quality and relevance is one way to ensure equality education for all learners.
- Train curriculum developers, textbook writers, administrators, managers, and teachers in gender awareness prior to developing new curricula.
- Train teachers in inclusive teaching practices to help them integrate students who have been marginalized due to poverty, ethnicity, language, or gender discrimination.
- Increase school safety and decrease violence by maintaining safe and secure latrines; protecting girls on their way to and from school; abandoning corporal punishment; training teaching staff and students to prevent violence; and enforcing teacher codes of conduct.
- Undertake annual classroom studies to monitor teachers' interactions with boys and girls to ensure equitable student treatment.
- Institute policies that encourage girls' participation in technical training.
- End academic streaming based on gender stereotypes (e.g., girls streamed into the humanities and boys into science and technology).
- Ensure that teachers working in emergency or conflict situations are equipped to help children understand their rights and to provide context-specific knowledge such as landmine safety, first aid, or peace education (INEE 2004).

- Provide accelerated learning programs to help students whose education was interrupted by war or other hardships to achieve grade level equivalencies and potentially re-enter the formal school system.

**Conclusion:** We can educate our boys with strong family induced values, moral education and influence of our godly values. Gender stereotype can also limit the development of the natural talents and abilities of girls and boys, women and men as well as their educational and professional experiences and a opportunities in general. Gender justice equality that aim to bring gender justice. It is very much essential is to bring awareness among people about the benefit of gender equal equality. It is important to note that the inclusion of the concept of gender equality In the curriculum and making of laws to remove gender inequality have significant impact on the need to achieve constitutional good of establishing egalitarian society. We have covered along way from being to orthodox and rigid to be modern and liberal in our way off thinking and beliefs. We focusing on educating women not just about their rights but also academically. So is for them to have a stand in society own and for them to be efficient real along with a man to run then chariot caused society smoothly. We also acknowledge gender inequality, stereotype patriarchy caste-based oppression social issues that our society deals this issue actually need comes to really implementing them and supporting them, we will back off. Thus, It's high time to educated our boys and change their perceptions towards girls.

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