

A Study On Understanding Of The Concept Of Gender Equality Among People With Higher Education With Special Reference To Jharkhand,India

Mrs.Amita Kumari&Mrs. Mukta Sinha
*Assistant Professor,University Department Of Education,
Vinoba Bhave University Hazaribag.*

Summary

Gender is considered to be a state of a person which is based on his /her biological features and also how the society looks at them. On a larger note it is culturally determined and is not only a biological determination of sex. As per gender equality it is a fundamental right, it is the sense of equity, which considers both men and women equal. Equal in every aspect of life, in developing their personal abilities and making choices. It is a state where access to resources and opportunities is regardless of gender. This equality also includes economic participation and decision making. In common conversations sex and gender are considered to be the same but there is a lot of difference between the concept of gender and sex. Sex is categorized as male and female, it is connected with the biological aspect of a person and is fixed at the time of birth, it never changes across time and space. Whereas gender is categorized as masculine and feminine, and is something which is determined through socialization. It varies across time and space. Thus it's very clear that sexually male and female are quite different but when it comes to gender they should be considered equal and this is what gender equity talks about. With the sole aim of understanding the concept of gender equality this work is being done, keeping in mind the Gender Equity Index, which has basic three-dimensional inequality indicators, education, participation and empowerment. The variables of the study are gender, employment, social conditions and education.

Keywords: Gender, biological features, equity

Date of Submission: 27-03-2019

Date of acceptance: 12-04-2019

INTRODUCTION

While the world has achieved progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment under the Millennium Development Goals (including equal access to primary education between girls and boys), women and girls continue to suffer discrimination and violence in every part of the world.

Gender is a social quality and a feature which is always the element playing a crucial role in building the personality of the person. In a country like India where a plural society exists, there is a lot of variety and differences in cultural, language, dressing etc. But then beside all these there is a major bifurcation based on the gender of the person regardless of the community, religion or caste to which the person belongs. This study is only an attempt to bring out the attitude and understanding of people towards the concept of gender equity. It is the fact that 1. Globally, 750 million women and girls were married before the age of 18 and at least 200 million women and girls in 30 countries have undergone FGM. 2. The rates of girls between 15-19 who are subjected to FGM (female genital mutilation) in the 30 countries where the practice is concentrated have dropped from 1 in 2 girls in 2000 to 1 in 3 girls by 2017. 3. In 18 countries, husbands can legally prevent their wives from working; in 39 countries, daughters and sons do not have equal inheritance rights; and 49 countries lack laws protecting women from domestic violence.

There are several factors affecting the understanding and awareness towards the concept of gender equity but the study is only delimited to a few variables which are under study.

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objective of the study is to measure the attitude and understanding of people regarding the concept of gender equity. The objectives are as follows-

1. To bring about awareness towards gender equity amongst people.

2.To evaluate the difference in the concept of equity because of the sex.

3.To observe the effect of gender equality in health and education.

THE METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Population of the study is Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribag, Jharkhand, India. The sampling method used here is one of the probability sampling method, it is stratified sampling where strata were made based on different departments running under the said university. The sample was collected, the sample size being 120. The sample constitutes of both teaching and non teaching staff of the departments. The tool used was a questionnaire, which constituted of 13 questions which measured the attitude, understanding, education and perception of the people regarding the concept of gender equity. Percentage method was used to analyse the results, scoring was done and result concluded. As the present work intended to measure the understanding level of gender equity amongst people descriptive survey approach was used

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

After collected the data, interpretation was done as per the answers given by the people as samples. The samples were educated or we can say people which higher education of both the sex- male and female. There was a pattern of answer which was different because of the sex of the person.

- It was very clear from the study that there was a difference in the level of understanding of people instead of the education of the person.
- 87% were people with higher education and there is views regarding some stereotypes heard about both man and women were negative hence education has a role to play.
- 82% of the people were aware about the difference between sex and gender equality i.e. they were aware about gender equity.
- A difference was noticed because of the sex of the person regarding the understanding of the concept.
- 82% of female stated they experienced gender inequality whereas only 3% of male has to go through this.
- A difference in health consciousness was observed because of the sex, sports being a way of healthier life was the choice of men whereas 90% people believed in the fact women were supposed to do multitasking and were less concerned about their health issues.
- 99% of people out there believed in the concept of gender equity.
- 75% people had common answers related to certain stereotypes prevailing in society related to men and women.
- 99% people believed that both man and women are equal and should have equal rights.
- 30% of people believed that men have power over women.

CONCLUSION

Thus the analysis clearly shows that there a difference in way of looking at gender because of sex of the person and education. Though the concept of gender equity is prevailing in our society yet there are some traditional gender norms in our society which are still followed and accepted. The result is prevailing gender inequality and secondary place of women in society. Because of which according to a survey done by state the percentage of enrolment of girl child at primary stage is maximum i.e. 99%. which reduces stage wise at secondary stage it comes down to 76% approx, still lowers at senior secondary to 53%, at higher stage it comes down to barely 23%.

This results in lowering of the literacy rate of women to 65% as compared to mean which is 82%. In India there are many other parameter with are the result of causes of gender inequality. In a society like India merely forming laws and regulations will not help, the only way to bring out gender equity is through social reforms, which will change the basic parameter of discrimination which is responsible for the differences in attitude towards female. The social reforms are supposed to change the attitude and understanding of women about themselves too by making the concept of gender equity clear, so that they realise their role in the society and able to fight for their right.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Anand, A.S., Justice for women concerns and expressions, Universal Law Publishing Co
- [2]. Banerjee Arpita, Status of women and gender Discrimination in India, December 2014
- [3]. Berta Esteve, Gender Inequality and growth: Theory and Evidence from India, Volart, York University, January 2004
- [4]. Changoiwala, Puja. "India: No Country For Transgender Women". South China Morning Post, 2018, Accessed 17 Sept 2018.
- [5]. Clemens, Colleen. "What We Mean When We Say, "Toxic Masculinity"". Teaching Tolerance, 2017, Accessed 7 Sept 2018.

- [6]. Cross, Lauren. "Lawsuit: Gary Officer Harassed Transgender Woman For Using Public Restroom". Nwi.Com, 2018, Accessed 23 Sept 2018.
- [7]. Gordon, Jasmine. Forbes.Com, 2017, Accessed 19 Aug 2018.
- [8]. Gupta Natthulal, Women Education through the Ages, concept publishing company ,2000
- [9]. Monica Das Gupta, Li Shuzhuo ,Gender bias in China, South Korea and India 1920-1990: Effects of war, famine, By World Bank Publication.
- [10]. NawalNitu Sharma RK, Domestic Violence against women, aspects publication, New Delhi ,2013.
- [11]. Raju .M. Lakshmi pathi, Women Empowerment challenges and strategies, Regal publication, New Delhi.
- [12]. Sustainable development, Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS) is UGC approved Journal with Sl. No. 5070, Journal no. 49323.

Mrs. Amita Kumari. "A Study On Understanding Of The Concept Of Gender Equality Among People With Higher Education With Special Reference To Jharkhand, India" IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS). vol. 24 no. 04, 2019, pp. 48-50.