

GENDER SENSITIZATION THROUGH EDUCATION.

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ABSTRACT: In order to comprehend how uneven power relations between men and women are created and maintained, gender studies the socially and culturally based roles that both men and women play. All of society's institutions, including the family, are based on gender and the power dynamics that go along with it. Institutions of higher learning, the workplace, religious systems, conventions, etc. One fundamental prerequisite for anyone's appropriate growth is gender sensitization. An individual may fail to understand the other gender and, in certain extreme circumstances, even themselves if they lack gender sensitivity. Since the dawn of time, people have recognised and felt the necessity for this sensitivity in virtually all facets of human existence. The main issues and our role in gender sensitization are discussed in this paper.

I. INTRODUCTION

Only with higher and better levels of education will we be able to eradicate poverty and move toward sustainable development. Any nation's progress revolves around education. The countries that have made the greatest progress in reducing poverty in recent years are those that have combined effective and equitable investment in education with sound economic policies. People may use and enhance their abilities through education, which also helps them better their livelihoods and raise their earning potential. Additionally, it gives people the ability to take part in decision-making and the improvement of their society and lives. Achieving more

equality in society, including between men and women, depends on education. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that investing in education for both boys and girls is one of the most crucial factors influencing development, having favourable effects on all other indicators of advancement. It should come as no surprise that gender-based education for boys and girls is commonly regarded as the most effective means of self-advancement and achieving developmental goals for both current and future generations of children. More specifically, it is well known that educating girls is the cornerstone of national development and is crucial to guaranteeing a future that is safer, and healthier.

Gender Sensitisation: Gender sensitization is the process of changing behaviour through increasing awareness of issues related to gender equality. According to gender sensitization theories, changing how parents and teachers interact with children can have a causal impact on gender equality. Gender sensitizing "is about changing behaviour and instilling empathy into the views that we hold about our own and the other gender. People can use it to "examine their own attitudes and views, as well as to challenge the 'realities' they believed they knew," according to the author. As stated in our Constitution, gender sensitization is a tool for achieving gender equity, equal opportunity, and women's empowerment. These goals are crucial for achieving sustainable development. According to the author, it can be used by people to "evaluate their own attitudes and beliefs, as well as to confront the 'realities' they assumed they knew." As stated in our Constitution, gender sensitization is a method for achieving gender equity, equal opportunity, and women's empowerment. These goals are crucial for achieving sustainable development. By putting pressure on the ruling governments to address these challenges, the Civil Societies are making an effort. But because the danger from ignoring gender-related issues is so huge and enormous, we cannot wait for the situation to follow its natural course. The proactive approach to gender sensitization aims to secure the full implementation of gender budgeting at all levels. Women's participation in governance processes is strongly believed to fulfil the aforementioned goals. Commitment from the state to ensure women participation in Governance at all levels should be seen in action than in paper. Gender stereotypes and gender-based social discrimination permeate every aspect of society, from organisational design to daily encounters at work. Even the best-laid plans can suffer from the negative effects of such assumptions, which can impair their effectiveness and success. Gender sensitization training is the practical tool for analysing gender relations and provides adequate information regarding major factors that influence and are responsible for

maintaining or change the structure of gender relations. It is also a development intervention which aims at awareness, knowledge, skill and behaviour in relation to gender. It concerns with developing skills, capacity to translate such awareness into very specific tools that can be used into practice. India's educational system needs to shift away from the old method of teaching, which soon becomes out of date, and instead concentrate on teaching students "how to think" and how to solve problems under pressure. Providing women with quality education would break the existing hurdles to their employment, leading to the emergence of successful role models. The advent of these role models and leaders is critical for changing the perception of women in the community, particularly in areas where gender stereotypes are most entrenched. It follows that when girls' self-esteem rises, they will be more equipped to actively combat gender biases and bring about societal change. We cannot afford to fail our daughters if we want to develop skilled, globally oriented, productive human capital based on a revitalised educational system. Girls are typically kept at home to assist with domestic duties or to care for younger siblings according to traditional gender stereotypes. Older girls are discouraged from attending school by subpar facilities, particularly the absence of functional restrooms. Often, concerns for the safety of adolescent females travelling long distances to (secondary) school increase dropout rates. Due to traditional gender conventions, girls are frequently kept at home to assist with domestic duties or to care for younger siblings. Older girls who attend school are discouraged by poor facilities, particularly the absence of functional restrooms. Dropout rates are frequently boosted by worries about the safety of teenage girls travelling far to (secondary) school. Digital platforms can also be used to augment access to education and can be delivered through our gram panchayat and rural development systems that are already in place, thereby ensuring access to education for women across India. By June 2018, there should be 500 million internet users in the nation, with 87 percent of those users living in rural areas. Women's organisations may use e-learning as a technology tool to address concerns relating to health, hygiene, childbearing, and other knowledge they infrequently get access to. The other challenge is to improve the quality of education.

Gender sensitization through education:

Gender sensitization is possible with the help of education. Education alters a person's mindset by instructing and preparing them in the following ways:

1. Increasing self-confidence through taking part in diverse social, political, and economic activities.

2. Education rising the status in the family and society.
3. Reducing reliance by executing numerous tasks for oneself in different sectors.
4. Education helps women build their leadership skills by boosting their self-esteem and confidence.
5. Social awareness, Political awareness, health awareness can be better understood in the higher level with the help of higher education.

Gender sensitization through schools:

1. Gender equality must be practised in classrooms. The following roles can be played by teachers: (Encourage both male and female students to be class leaders (perhaps one of each gender). Appoint two monitors in each classroom, a boy and a girl.
2. Address and call on girls and boys equally. Do not segregate boys and girls in the classroom in primary classes.
3. Make mixed groups including both boys and girls for group activities and games. 4. Strive to "swap roles" in order to dismantle gender stereotypes and barriers.
5. Distribute tasks like cleaning, moving furniture, and writing on the chalkboard to both boys and girls throughout a session.
6. Plan and conduct activities that give opportunity to all children accepting one another as equals.

Objectives of the study:

The paper serves the following purposes.

1. To examine the concept of Gender sensitization.
2. To study the connection between Gender sensitization and education.
3. To comprehend how it is operating in India.

Research Methodology: The paper is conceptual in nature. Through highlighting the connection between Gender sensitization and education an effort is being made to analyse the idea and necessity of it. Secondary sources have been studied in the form of various publications, journals, books, reports, research articles, magazines, newspapers, and websites, among other things, in order to arrive at a suitable conclusion.

CONCLUSION: All levels of the household, from the top down, should be gender sensitive. The good news is that those responsible for top-level management and policymaking are becoming increasingly aware of the problem. However, a sizable portion of our society and the system as a whole are not particularly attentive to gender issues. In order to achieve gender equity in the distribution of benefits, considerable efforts must be made to initiate gender sensitization programmes for R&D organisations and the general public. We can visualise a situation where both men and women should be on readiness to perceive each other's needs and act in a more cohesive way to harness their combined potential. In the end, gender sensitization is crucial to achieving gender equality and fostering gender synergy at the family, organisational, and community levels.

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