Course Code: BEDU2003 Course Name: Gender, School and Society

Lecture topic- Equity and Equality Unit-1

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Course Code: BEDU2003 Course Name: Gender, School and Society

Main Points

- Equity
- Equality
- Gender Equality
- Gender equity
- Difference between them

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Equity- Equity refers to the impartiality or fairness.
 Equity is giving everyone what they need to be successful.

 Equality means – Everyone has should have equal thing or opportunities. Equal distribution or Balanced distribution

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Gender Equality

- Gender Equality is the state in which access to right and opportunities is unaffected by gender.
- It is a political concept that emphasizes equality between genders. However, Gender equality can be used in different ways and can convey different meanings.
- It might mean that women and men should be treated equally or differently.
- Gender equality is therefore, the equal valuing by society of the similarities and the differences of men and women and the role they play.

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Gender Equity

- Gender Equity is the process of providing resources , programmes and decision making fairly to both male and female.
- It does not necessarily mean making the same programmes and facilities available to both male and female.
- Hence gender equity is the process of being fair to men and women. To ensure fairness, measures must often be put in place to compensate for the historical and social disadvantages that prevent women and men from operating on a level.

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Difference

- Equality
- no discrimination among people on the basis of any criteria and
- eg serving Mid day meal to all students aged between 6-14 in school.
- Gender Equality everyone gets the same resources regardless of gender.

- Equity
- Refers to providing resources or opportunities to those who genuinely deserve them or eligible for them.
- eg. Serving of this to all the students who really deserve that.
- Gender equity refers to the process of allocating the resources based on the particular requirement of gender.

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Prominent factors to rise in concern of gender equity and equality

- 1. Institutionalized and Non-Institutionalized Discrimination
- 2. Traditional gender Role
- 3. Sexual harassment and Violence.

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Measures to enforce Gender Equity and Equality

- Female role model
- Curriculum Modification- by incorporating child rearing and motherhood as an imp part of curriculum.

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- Support to female Educationist
- Recognizing Feminist contribution
- Democratic Educational environment
- Gender sensitive approach

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Caste and gender in India

- Indian constitution has outlawed the practiced of untouchability and the Indian Government has established special quotas in schools and Parliaments to aid the lowest Jatis.
- Caste discrimination not permitted in gaining employment and access to education

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