

## AN EPISMETIC CONCEPTION OF GENDER EQUALITY: EDUCATION GENERATE THE EQUALITY

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### ABSTRACT

*To draw the attention on gender perspective this paper examines the impaction of Indian Education policies in addressing issues pertaining to the education relating to the gender equality. The paper will enlighten the social-bildungsroman of gender inequality. As far as concern about the fundamental aspects of education which is capable to foster the knowledge of equality, promote and empowered the constitutional culture and consistency. However the strengthen the gender equality it is necessary to provide an equal opportunity in all sectors. The purpose of this portion is not only education but the progress in all sectors. The purpose is to focus on the epistemic vision through the government policies. Therefore it is necessary to ascribe the role of education system must play a vital role in the enlightenment of people and removal of all kinds of differences prevail in these man-made surroundings. The paper concludes with the emphatic role of respected constitution of India. The constitution strongly favours the development of the sovereign people of sovereign country which is based on legal and coequal manner. As far as concerned about gender discrimination that is result of human predicament. The efforts to eliminate this virus from all sectors are continued. However in this perspective Indian education constitute with so many provisions which have been regulated and incorporated successfully.*

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**Keywords:** Bird, Bees, Bildungsroman, Femimescularity, Epismetic.

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### INTRODUCTION

The concept of Gender or man-woman relationship is as old as dates from the creation of first man and woman in the book of origin. The discussion presents a picture of birds and bees in a specific relationship with all its differences in particular social surroundings. Female nature is conceptualised by the timid yielding gentle and sensational creature Bees. On the other hand, male spontaneous and intellectual creatures like Bird. As the fact is Bees are not independent in themselves for the upbringing they are dependent upon the flowers. This small vagabond insect can be easily eaten up easily eaten up by the spontaneous bird stand up for the male-authority in the social-scenario. However, women live in their own universe of sensibility and dilemma of life.

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## **CONVERSION WITH HUMAN RIGHTS**

According to HRD Gender equality is a human right that is enshrined in a number of declaration and conventions including the legally-binding conventions on the eliminations of all forms of discrimination against women. CEDAW defines gender equality as “.....Gender equality implies that the interest needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration, recognizing the diversity of different 6 group of men and women”.( UN General Assembly,1979). Therefore gender equality is a prior part to development as SDG’s include it as a target and as a key factor of this development according to it – “ By 2030 ensure that all men and women in particular the poor and the vulnerable have equal rights to economic resources as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance natural resources , appropriate new technology and financial services including micro-finance”.

## **RIGHTS: TO EDUCATION, WITHIN EDUCATION AND THROUGH EDUCATION**

According to this proposal of SWG; education is a right for each and every individual who have not completed their education at primary, secondary and collage level. This programme centralizes the gender and also focus on the challenges to base on the masculine and feminine norms. Some social norms still passed from generation to generation in India. Early marriage child marriage and discrimination with girl child still prevail in the rural as well as in the some part of urban India. Somehow becomes the reason to discard the women from the right to education. According to the rights within education expresses the way in which the girls students needs and requirements are prior. During their schooling they get educated with the process academics as well as external curriculum like exploitation and violence against girl child. Through this process the government approaches to the female students for their intellectual growth and integrated development. Thus the programme is about all the facilities like female teaching staff, infrastructure school setting etc. The school and academies which are lack of all these facilities are drop-out by the government.

Right through education points out the schooling outcomes. Its basic is to concentrate on achievements and economics achievements. Through this right female could get benefits than their male counterparts. Factually unemployment and lower wages than their male counterparts and occupational stereotype become the reason of gender discrimination. Thus the programme oriented with rights to within the through education provides the ground and give them opportunities. Education is the only source that can generate the evolvement. It is the knowledge only which convert a pre human into human. It is the knowledge only which remove the discrimination among man and animal. So that gender discrimination will definitely disappear in upcoming decades.

## **EPISMETIC CONCEPTION OF GENDER EQUALITY**

Nation policy on education has a clear epismatic visionary conception about the gender equality. The NPE emphasizes the prior values such as equality between sexes denouncement of social evils and practices irrespective attitude towards women, nuclear family norms etc. The NPE agenda is to improve the surroundings and strengthens support

services such as drinking water and early childhood care and integral component of universal elementary education. The NPE targets to provide the bed of roses for the gender equality.

According to the POA statement “...the need to revise textbooks to remove gender bias and gender sensitize all educational personnel so that equality between sexes could be internalized through gender sensitive gender inclusive curriculum and its transaction.” However these NPE suggestions suggest that picture and analysis to show that the women is not just a domestic being but she can be a build her status professional front as well. Depicting all the responsibilities whether professional or household shared by the both equally. Display that even this sensitive creature Bee is able to produce honey and can spread the talent in her surroundings. Involve the prejudicial references in textbooks. This is how this conceptual vision could be bid to change the discrimination prevailing in the social surroundings. It could be enhance the empowerment skills in both boys and girls for a shared horizon of the future. This is the way that society would be able to break the stereotyped mentality about gender and gender-barriers through this skill enhancement aptitude.

#### **GENDER RATIO IN EDUCATION**

According to the latest MHRD survey in higher degree courses like M-Phil, P.G and certificate courses female enrolment is higher than men enrolment. Accordingly India has the second largest education system in the world after China. Due to the strong applied strategies and agendas gender is the focus in governmental education policies. According to the total enrolment of approximately 191.63 million out of the 47% are girls, now. This ratio increased from (2001 NHRD) survey. Thus the gender-oriented programme succeeded and the gender gaps have strictly restricted.

#### **SOCIAL BILDUNGSROMAN OF GENDER INEQUALITY**

Though, Indian government regulates so many policies and agendas to survey the gender gap prevailed in its social scenario. Even after that, some areas are still longing to be enhanced and get evolved. A large gender gap emerges which was highlighted in the technical education. Accordingly, there is still significant gap in B.tech, M.tech, Law and MBA programmes there are only 39 women per 100 men. India aims to attain a GER of 30% by the year 2020. In spite of this at the secondary level of education girls tend to drop out more than boys again posing a challenge to retain the girl child for secondary education. The concept of modern India suffering with the ratio inequality in rural India only a single one reaches to class and almost 40% of girls have left the school even before reaching the fifth standard. However, another derogatory part is that India has the highest number of child brides in Asia and inevitably there is taboo surrounding social scenario that educating a girl child is worthless and waste of money as they are born only to be married off and arrange the matrimonial home and home surroundings.

#### **DISCRIMINATION IN ACADEMIC EMPLOYMENT**

Many investigations into the world of academia presents the different issues related to gender inequality. These are basically related to time allocation preferences, behaviours, and working procedures. It is being observed that female concentration on research field is lesser

than the teaching in education institutions. This smaller percentage of active participation in academic genre is troublesome for their personal development through education and growth. However the investigation also indicates the research and teaching time, preferences are shaped accordingly in which men and women are located the key component of investigation is that gender inequality is framed and structured as was as accepted in many circumstances. If the structure be in static format the coming generation will endured it easily.

### **EQUALITY IN GENDER IS NECESSARY FOR SOLID STRUCTURE**

Thus, the female structure for greater evolvments explores the horizon of fertility and adulthood. However, to promote the gender equality widely is does not mean to elucidate the power from the men and empower the women. The motif to give voice to the equality is strengthening the whole society and civilisation. It allows the human structure to work accordingly to the creation of the nature procedure. As men and nature make the creature, similarly the genuine participation of both evolves the economic nation towards enshrinement. Gender equality is necessary for all development fields and al all stages of the programming whirl. Te wheel of society could move comfortably if both the gender handle it equally and simultaneously. Though half the road is being crossed to resolve out from this discrimination but some parts are still throne and dumpy. Everyone seeks for and aid for these insufficient treatment of men and women. To specify the gender equality it is necessary to redress the existing imbalances between the positions secured by both the gender. The discrimination will never end until women can involve and take part in integrated and innovative level fear or favour.

### **GENDER AND JUDICIARY IN INDIA**

Constitution of India, ensuring equal gender rights as justice in its legal terminology of modern India. It can be appropriately emphasize that the legal system of India structured with meaningful and lawful provisions for female issues. Indian judiciary respond the challenges with vitalize vivacity. Protection and concern for women widely stimulated in Indian legal system through the concerned acts and articles. As, the apex court of India, recently struck down section 497 of the Indian penal code dealing with the offence of adultery and holding it as manifestly arbitrary law which is violation of the right to equality and equal opportunity to women. Thus this is the strong and welcome move in modern India. Thus, aforementioned steps taken by apex court towards women empowerment prove that women's rights are strongly and robustly embedded in the system and cannot be taken away. Therefore the decision affirms the individuality of women and rights to equality and equal opportunity to women. Female community will never be treated as chattel of husband anymore. The key factor is that the image of modern India is taking from through the safeguarding the interests of women.

### **CONSTITUTION SPEAKS**

Article-14 if constitution of India ensure right to equality. Article 15(1) specifically prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender. Article 15(3) provides for affirmative and positive action in favour of women by empowering the state to make special provisions for them. Article 16 of the constitution provides for equality of opportunity in all matters relating

to public employment or appointment to any public office and specifically forbids discrimination inter-alia on the ground of gender. These articles are all justified and form the basis of our legal constitution edifice.

### **STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY**

To support men and women on equal basis it is necessary to create an environment of equal participation and fulfilling their equal right to survival. In order to build capacity in gender issues authorities need to consider the following strategies

- **Group Biases:** Indian ethnicity still prefer the male child specially those who are affected by or with patrilocality or patrilineality. These social groups play a vital role in increase the Diasporas of gender. Therefore it is necessary to improve the resources. The decision making institutions consider the men and women on equal terms and basis. Working with the communities on social dynamics and earth is mine too objective. Female existence and individuality should be promoted by let them aware about their social and legal rights. At the community level let the kitchen in the centre not in the corner. Such revolutionary communal change is helpful in evolvment in equality. At the official fro it is necessary to start the training for employees. For the internal and external development of feminesculiasm it is necessary to be strongly committed and authorised.
- **Affirmative Action:** To empower women as gender disparity in India need to get evolves. Even against the backdrop of economic growth as one of the brand policy experiment in rural regions that make it compulsion one third representations for women in position of legal leadership has shown provisory result.

Therefore, village led by women give preferred for betterment in life of women. However the active female community in any sector needs to be served as role models and aspiration for the inferior community of girls and their parents. The dowry disempowered damsel, dowry system at the time of marriage usually in cash or in any form from the bridal side to grooms is a major issue that still disempowered women. As this become future concern for girl child parents which prevent them to give prior concern to her health and education. Therefore an affirmative action should be taken that aimed to equalising land inheritance rights between son and daughter. The labour market recruiters need to visit to villages to provide information to young women whom will lead them to aware to participate and get enrolled in professional training. This act will also make them aware from their individual existence and decrease the social involvement activities. It will worthy to increase in school enrolment of young girls. Present initiatives on training and recruiting young female form rural grounds for factor based empowerments in urban areas. This act will increase an economic independence and social autonomy.

### **CONCLUSION**

For girls' empowerment, gender education should be curriculum bias. As education and academic institutions are the powerful sites for change and social transformation lessons on equality specially gender equality should be as compulsory as the other subjects. As far as

gender equality is concerned, let the people aware about development strategies and be serious about the factor. Generally it is assumed that quality education is a broad necessity for empowerment of the girl child. However, to educate a girl child for an establishments gender equality is not enough for this giant purpose. Unequal status on femimasulanityt life is actually a psychological taboo of the human mind. Therefore the concerned issue need much stronger solution for incorporate gender equality.

Incorporation of gender education at academic level implies a strong transformation. As academically teachers are the powerful tools to make the social change on vast level. Historical psychology, Indian history is free from such discrimination as the present youth is inferior from the Aryan philosophy of India to aware the knowledge about historical female figure could be helpful to remove the psychological germ of inequality. Govt. Policies recent era, emphasises on beti bachao, beti padhao to sukanya samridhi yojna government has located so may affirmative action, to empower girls education. However in the context of gender women and girl still authorised a secondary role in social surroundings. Though the society runs with the girls empowerment but some areas are still suffers in this arena. Further, they face the physical assault and emotional exploitation though declined geographic structure, has made gender and important area to concern for policy makers as well as educationists. Gender study needs a wider level of development to full fill the prevailing gap in this scenario.

- To improve the education structure and psychology that shape female access to education, especially in the concept of modern India.
- To widen the landscape of education to identify changes need to evolve language and better understanding.
- The current strategies need to assess and monitored in the perfect and peculiar way to promote gender equality. Therefore it is necessary to identify and need to check the existing policies to be worked out properly or on enhancing perspectives. Thus all capacity building programmes are revolve around the

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