



UNIT 3

AREA OF GENDER DISCRIMINATION

FAMILY

GLOBAL NEWS FAMILY:

Women are those who suffer the most from gender inequality and marginalization on the continent

- Africa has made significant progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment, yet inequalities reached a critical level in West Africa
- There are many cultural practices in Africa that do not serve the interests of women
- poverty eradication is key for meeting the gender equality targets for sub-Saharan Africa
- The biggest obstacle standing in the way of gender equality in sub-Saharan Africa is not culture or tradition. It is poverty

FAMILY NEWS ABOUT INDIA

- India as a country faces numerous challenges massive corruption, inequality of various types, unemployment, lack of basic health and sanitation, education, among other.
- Gender inequality in India refers to the health education, economic and political inequalities between men and women in India
- Gender inequality in India is a multifaceted issue that primarily concerns men that places men at a disadvantage, or that it affects each gender equally
- About nine in ten Indians agree with the notion that wife must always obey her husband, including nearly two thirds who completely agree with this sentimental
- most Indians say that both sons and daughters should have equal rights to inheritance from parents (64%) and have the responsibility to care for parents as they age (58%). But survey respondents are far more likely to say that sons, rather than daughters, should have greater rights and responsibilities in these areas.

YOUTUBE LINKS

<https://youtu.be/uVYP8U2I8NA>

<https://youtube.com/watch?v=AlIDWmeidRs&feature=share>

RESEARCH PAPER:

Gender inequality in the family setting

□ Roderic Beaujot1

Jeanie Liu

□ Zenaida Ravindra

Abstract

- ❖ Now that human capital increases the propensity to be in union for both men and women, in the patterns of entry and exit from relationships have decreased
- ❖ . However, there are still strong gender differences in living with children, with women at younger ages and women not in couples being more likely than men to be living with children.
- ❖ Women are more likely to be lone parents while men are more likely to be living as part of a couple.

- ❖ While the employment rate of women in unions is no longer suppressed if they are living with children, their average work hours remain lower, while men have the highest employment rate and highest average work hours if they are living with children.
- ❖ For both men and women, parents do more unpaid work than persons without children though parenthood increases women's more than men's unpaid work.
- ❖ In the context of diverse and less stable families, a more equal division of both earning and caring activities would benefit gender equality.

Introduction

Families are arenas for sharing and caring, but they are also arenas of power relations. Both love and exploitation can occur in families.

The balance of these dynamics depends considerably on socio-economic dimensions that give rise to differential access to resources on the basis of gender and age.

It also depends on the extent to which people can enter and exit from relationships.

The potential for exploitation is much higher if some members control decisions about the formation or dissolution of the family, and if there is limited alterna

Families have become increasingly diverse. In the “Leave it to Beaver” era of the 1950s there was one predominant family model: the heterosexual nuclear family with a traditional division of labour. Recent census reports reveal the diversity across family types today.

In the 2011 census, families with two married parents and children at home represented only 31.9 per cent of families, while 7.3 per cent were cohabiting couples with children, and 16.3 per cent were lone-parent families (Statman 2012). Therefore, almost half (44.5 per cent) of families did not include children at home.

Among couple families with children at home, 12.6 per cent were stepfamilies (StatsCan 2012: 11). Stepfamilies were also more likely to involve cohabitation rather than marriage: among families with children, common-law couples comprised 14.0 per cent of intact families but 50.1 per cent of stepfamilies. Same-sex couples comprised 0.8 per cent of all families’.

Discussion:

The greater variability and fluidity in family transitions and family patterns have brought considerable diversity in the families and family experiences of individual children, women, and men. This has been celebrated as evidence of less rigidity and more pluralism in family forms, but has also brought other forms of inequality in the earning and caring ability of families. It is noteworthy that, among families with children, 27.2 per cent are lone-parent and 12.6 per cent are step-parent families. Some family trends have moved in the direction of reduced gender inequalities, especially a greater sharing of paid work, and towards men’s greater participation in unpaid work. However, the differences remain large, and the inequalities are accentuated by the presence of young children.

A significant portion of gender inequality in family settings derives from the higher likelihood of women being lone parents. Until age 50, women are more likely than men to be living with children while men over age 40 are more likely to be living in a couples.

References:

Beaujot, R. 2000. *Earning and Caring in Canadian Families*. Peterborough, ON: Broadview Press. ———. 2002. Earning and caring: Demographic change and policy implications. *Canadian Studies in Population* 29:195–225. ———. 2006. Delayed life transitions: Trends and implications, in *Canada's Changing Families: Implications for Individuals and Society*, edited by K. McQuillan and Z. Ravindra. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, p. 105–32.

Beaujot, R., C. Du, and Z. Ravindra. 2013. Family policies in Quebec and the rest of Canada: Implications for fertility, child care, women's paid work and child development indicators. *Canadian Public Policy* 39(2):221–39.

AREA OF GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN SEX RATIO

India news

- Every minute one girl child is aborted somewhere in India, warns a recent study on the 'probabilistic projection of sex ratio at birth
- * the child sex ratio (CSR) i.e. the number of girls per 1000 boys in between 0-6 years of age has been declining since 1961
- * . Some states, such as Punjab, have experienced an early and rapid rise in birth masculinity since the 1980s

Arunachal Pradesh had the highest sex ratio at 1,024, but it saw a decline from 1,047 in 2018.

* India introduced the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PNDT) in 1994 which prohibited sex selection practices, including pre-screening to determine the sex of a fetus. In the decade which followed the introduction of the act, the sex ratio at birth did not improve.

Global news

In a recent study Chao et. al (2019) re-modelled sex ratios at birth (SRB) across the world based on a range of population sources, including census and household survey data.

The evidence for sex-selective abortion and discrimination against girls is now strong across several countries. Based on Chinese census data, Shi and Kennedy (2016) argue that the skew in China's sex ratio is not the result of selective abortion practices, but much more the result of administrative anomalies. From a biased sex ratio at birth to low representation of women in leadership positions, women in China are still at a great disadvantage in many areas, according to a new report by the Chinese government.

Development of women in China had “reached a brand new level”, but it was still an “arduous” task because of factors relating to economic growth, historical and cultural reasons

Research paper

Gender equality is a human right that refers to the equal social, economic, and political rights of both men and women. Women are entitled to live with dignity and with freedom from fear (UNFPA). It is a key determinant of any civil society. But unfortunately a major part of this world is struggling on this part. Like any other developing country, India has also been witnessing the different aspects of gender biasness since ages. The status of women was high during the Vedic period as their presence was compulsory in many rituals. But later the importance of male members increased.

Abstract

The status of women is a vital indicator of the development of any society. Developed societies do not discriminate the citizens based on the gender but the case is opposite in the less developed societies. In India, gender discrimination is a major problem. People prefer male child and indulge in female feticide and infanticide. The present paper highlights some facts related to gender ratio in our country. The paper takes thirty-two Indian states and Union Territories (UTs) to study the relationship between per-capita income and gender ratio.

Suggestions

There should be multidimensional strategy to tackle the problem of gender ratio in India.

The figure below shows five-dimensional approach to improve the adverse gender ratio. Government is a major contributor in tackling the problem in the country Though number of acts have been passed for the crime against women and to end social evils against women but they are neither able to control the crimes nor fully end the social malevolence The awareness campaign for the declining gender ratio can .only be successful when it will be initiated by the local.

AREA OF GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN LITERACY

DEFINITION :- literacy in its broadest sense describes "particular ways of thinking about and doing reading and writing" with the purpose of understanding or expressing thoughts or ideas in written form in some specific context of use.

NEWS OF GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN LITERACY AROUND GLOBE

LITERACY- The Ability To Read And Write- Is Arguably the single most important factor in determining a person's career path. For those who can read and write, the range of possibilities in vocation is vast- even highly skilled, high- wage jobs can be difficult to obtain. For those who cannot, the options are extremely limited – even unskilled minimum- wage jobs can be difficult to obtain. AS a whole, the global literacy rate is high. The literacy of males and females that are at least 15 years old is 86% . Males aged 15 years old and over have a literacy rate of 90%. While females lag only slightly behind at 82% however, massive country to country differences exist. Developed nations almost always have an adult literacy rate of 96% or better. The least developed nations manage an average literacy rate of only 65%. Direct country-to-country comparisons of literacy tend to be inexact. This is due mainly to two confounding factors: Many countries do not report their literacy every year, and many countries have mismatched definitions as to what qualifies as literacy.