

**JESUS THE SAVIOR OF NATIONS (JETSON)
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
CHRIST CENTRE, GANGUBUDI VILLAGE,
L. KOTA (Md.), VIZIANAGARAM DIST.**



ACTIVITY RECORD

Group : Bio/Phy.

Subject : Gender, School and Society

Register No. : 218115702069CR Roll No : 69

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY, VISAKHAPATNAM
2018 - 2020



ANDHRA UNIVERSITY
VISAKHAPATNAM

Certificate

This is to certify that Mr./Mrs./Kumari Sushanta Sahu

student of JETSON College of Education Vizianagaram completed garam

Five Activities in College / School / Society and submitted the same

as Activities Record of the Course BEd(R) Science

as part of His / Her fourth Semester in B.Ed. Programme.

Register No. : 218115702069(R)

Method : Phy / Bio

Name of the Teaching : Saint George School, Kothavalasa
Practice School

Max. Marks :

Signature of Lecturer

Signature of the Principal

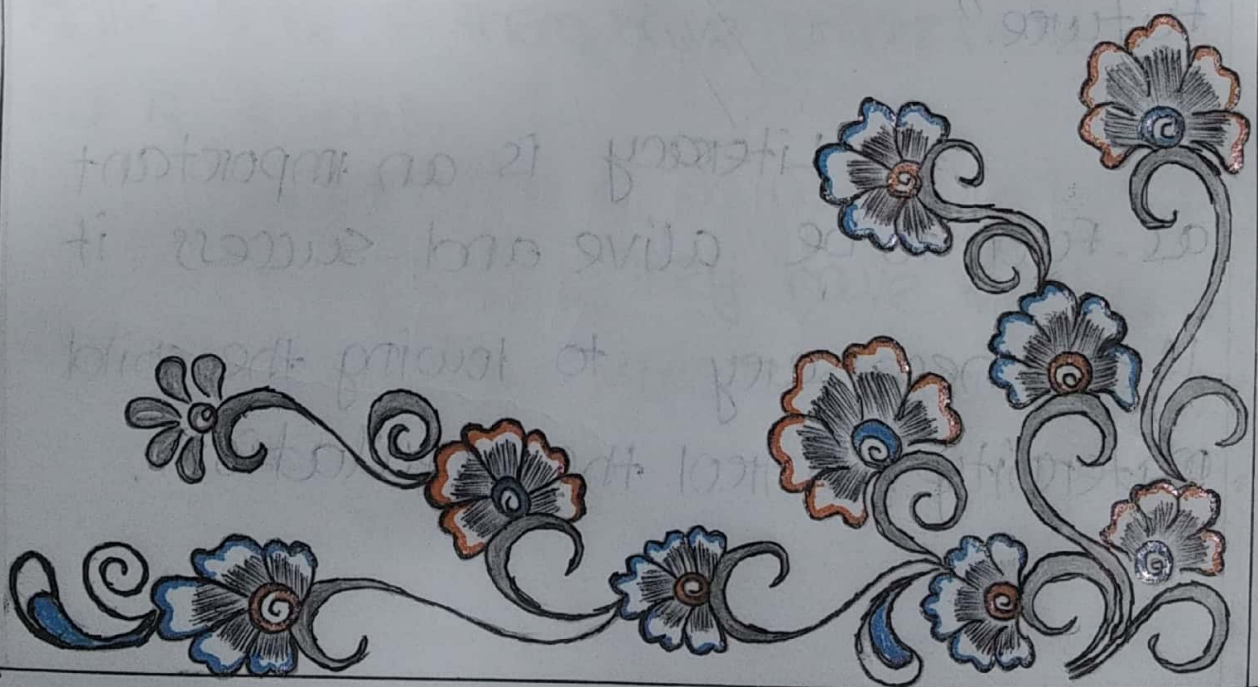
Initial of the member of
Moderation Board

College Seal

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ACTIVITY





Community survey literacy vary among boys and girls Access continuity school and dropout entry pass child marriages labour etc.

Prepare a report :-

Indias standing on literacy rate among boys and girls.

The year 2016 marks the both anniversary of International literacy day and UNFSCO is celebrating under the banner "Reading the past writing the future"

Literacy is an important as food to be alive and success it is too necessary to lowering the child maternity, control the population.

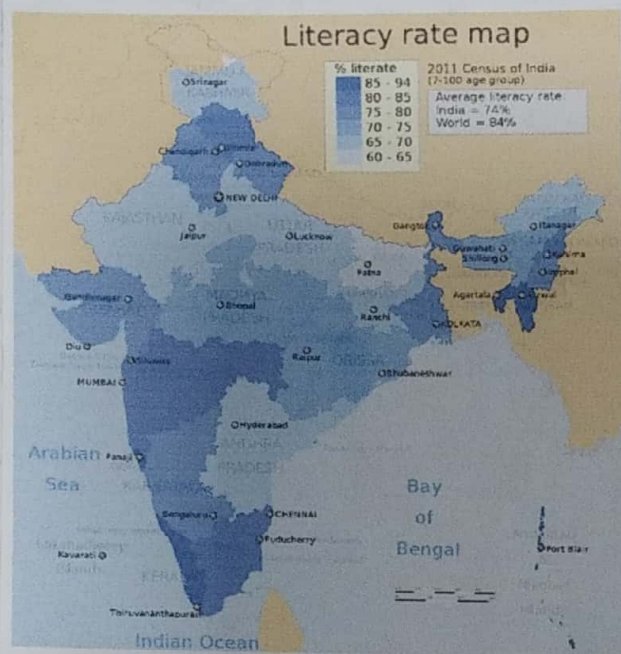
growth, attaining the gender equality and etc.

Literacy

Literacy has the ability raise the status and hence the country status too.

According to the global monitoring report over education that among five men and two-third women is illiterate. Few even some of them minimum literacy skills some of them have children are still out of schools.

They have the lowest about literacy rate of about 58.6%.



Literacy rate of India

According to survey on literacy rate.

India's literacy to largest population of illiterate adults in world - 278 million amounting to 37% of the total global.

⇒ According to 2011 census, India had a literacy rate of 74.04%.

⇒ The percentage to women is total no to school teachers has gone from 29.3% in 1991 - 47.61% in 2013-14.

⇒ In south asian region India

ranks fourth behind Sri Lanka with male female ratio of 0.85.

Child labour in India

In a country where one in three girls are married before they turn 18, pursuing a career is impossible for most women.

According to survey of community, the cases of child marriages have been growing in villages they have suitable no of education community members

Andhra Pradesh has a large educational system in India with nearly 1.50 crore students studying in more than one lakh students going an important problem 20 years

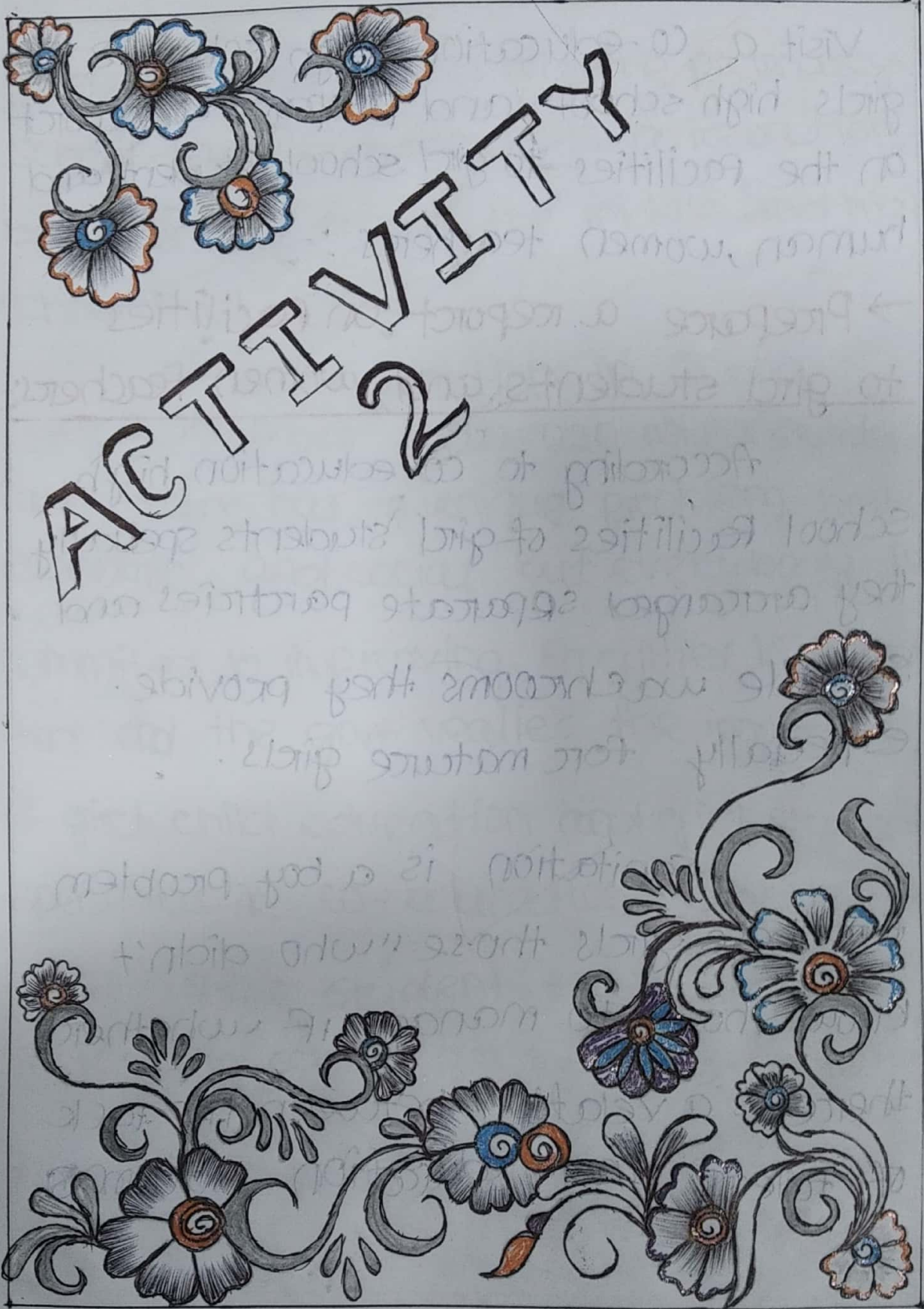
ago. this problems: was across particular
girls for eg:

IF 100 girls children going
to school more then 65 of them
didn't continue their schooling after
class 5 infact more then 15 girls
were able to purchase intermediate
education.



CHILD LABOUR





⇒ Visit a co-education high school & girls high school and prepare a report on the facilities to girl school student and human, women teachers :-

→ Prepare a report on facilities to girl students and women teachers:

According to co-education high school facilities of girl students specially they arranged separate partitions and separate washrooms they provide. especially for mature girls.

Sanitation is a big problem for these girls those "who didn't know how to manage if 'whether' there is a relation between the lack of toilets and education outcomes

and dropout rates at the primary school level but there is a recreation between the two of the middle and high school level.

School education in India caters to more than 220 million students each state has its unique problem both economic and social but everybody is committed to improving facilities is committed and the govt realises the importance of girl child education and girl student specifies in co-education school upto class 9 the student teacher ratio of 1:2 the school aims.

According to co-educational high school facilities of girl students specially they arranged separate pantries they provided.

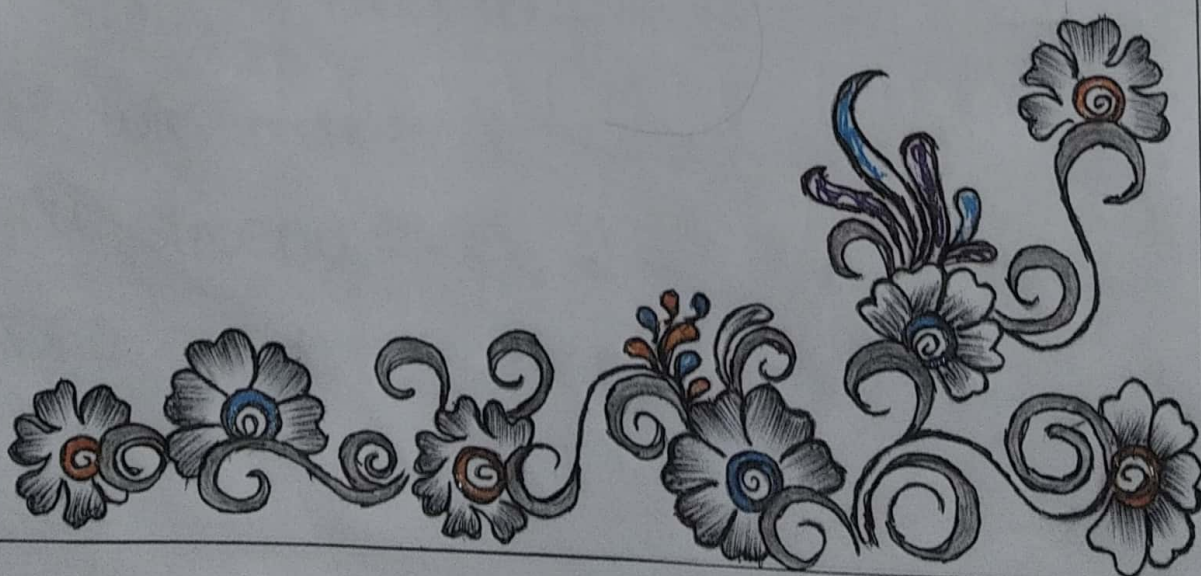
I would like to see us find a way to get back to be if like to see us engaging more then with the community like to see us making sure our excellent staff feels that way.

As our government considers the policy and resource commitments at win make at human rights urges you streng then our support for reforms that promote fundamental

human rights and protection for
civilians will are particularly conve-
yed about the right to education
freedom and independence rights for
girl students and women teachers
is compulsory taking necessary
measure to ensure better protec-
tion of civilians and respect for
a free and open media.



ACTIVITY

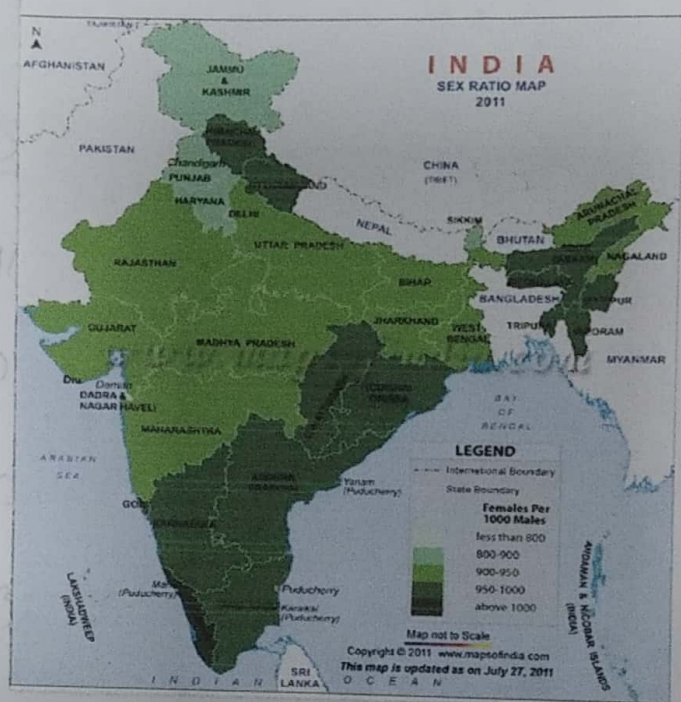


⇒ Basing on 2011 census report and find out sex ratio and educational status of different age groups in your manner and prepare a report.

Basing on 2011 census sex ratio:

Nation wide the no of girls born per 1000 boys has dropped from 909 during 2011-12 to 908 for the 2012-14 period a govt survey has found.

Sex ratio of birth is considered an accurate marker for girls missing at internationality the rate of birth is also or more girls born per 1000 boys.



SEX RATIO OF INDIA

social economic condition and job opportunities for women and not just gender discrimination are might have contribute to fewer facilities welcoming a girl child.

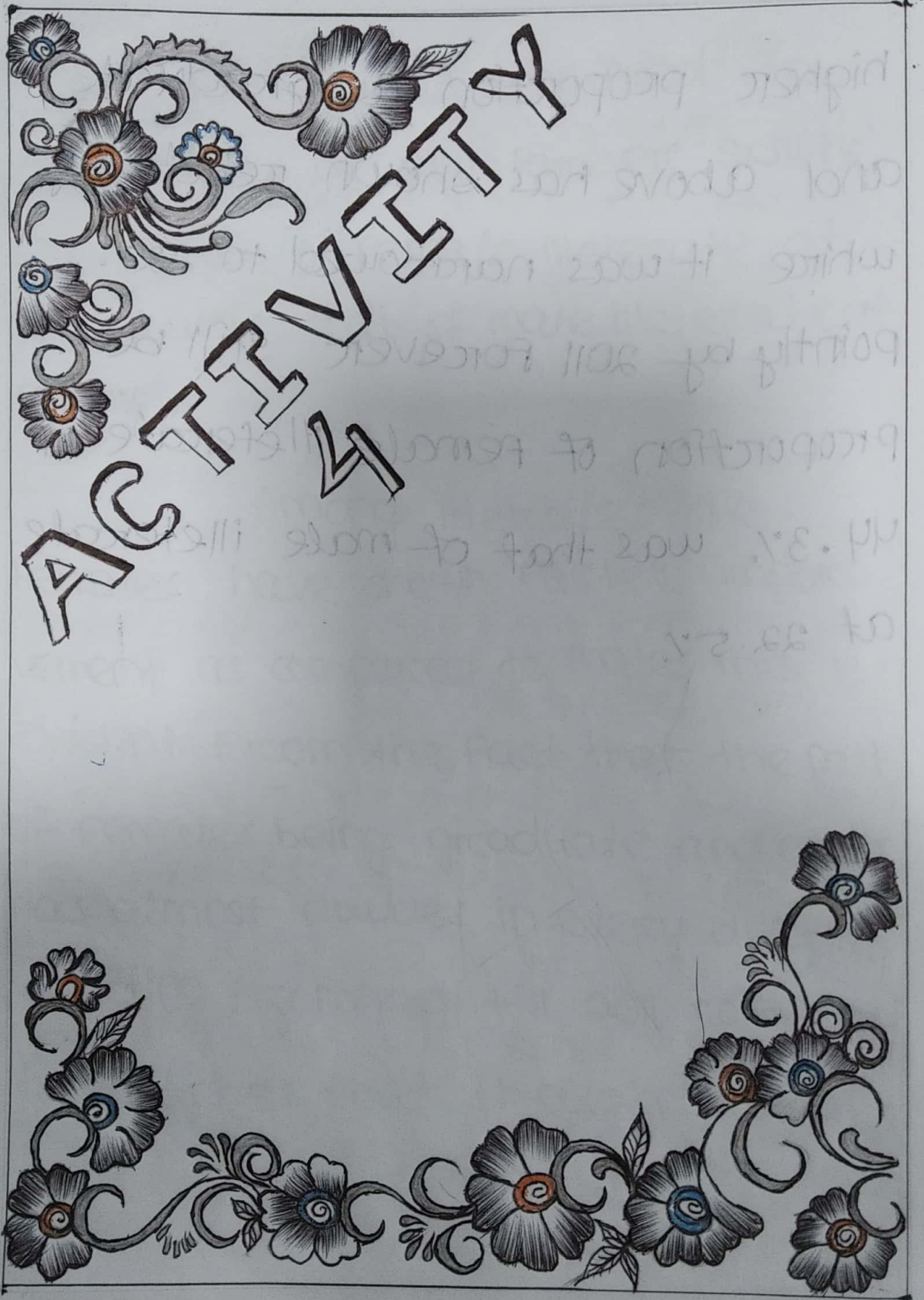
Basing on 2011 census educational status of different age groups

The proportion of illiterate in the 25-29 age group has declined over the years in addition, fact has the gender disability has down a little but during the period of 1991 - 2011 while the gap between male illiterate and female illiterate was of 30% point in

1991, while it was announced to 22% pointy by 2011 forever skill. the proportion of female illiterate at 44.3% was that of male illiterate at 22.5%.

Among literates the females have shown faster improvement as compared to males this is evident from the fact that the path of females being graduate and above has almost doubles in every decade starting from 1991 till 2011 compared to males that though have

higher proportion as graduate
and above has shown relatively
white it was narrowed to 22%.
pointly by 2011 forever still be
proportion of female illiterate at
44.3% was that of male illiterate
at 22.5%.



⇒ * study different help and employment groups and economic improvement of women in group-A.

Women employment groups :-

A recent survey said that a gender diversity consulting firm results that overall women participation in India is less than 20%. For the 3 years indicating that the gender diversity agenda of some of the top multinational and it is not women employment is on the rise across the western region while it was once common in the textile sector and is now high in retail outlets and even followers in highways.

1st group tailoring company:

One of the body secondary running a company tailoring stitching clothes, uniforms common Customs etc with across 20 common. here group she is earning 10,000/- monthly.

IInd group making coconut oil:

There are 15 members in the group maintaining the stocky item of coconut oil, the 15 women are rural they were illiterate but they faced to many problems they cannot survive without money way they started their business. IIIrd group tailoring company are

IIIrd group women SHGs in phase

Like into :

There are about 15 women started making baskets with palm leaves these are very useful technical skill.

Economic Empowerment in groups of women

Women's empowerment is the hot topic of the moment there are relevant target across at least seven of the sustainable development goal.

Women's economic contribution limited when women are not employed

According to 2015 an average of 36% of women were employed full time an employee compared

with 41% of men

(2) Women's economic participation is the same as women's economic empowerment :-

Getting women into the work force is an important step but empowerment is limited when women enter the labour market in unfavourable terms.

There is an automatic labourer in all villages.

(3) Automatic win between gender Equality & wider development :-

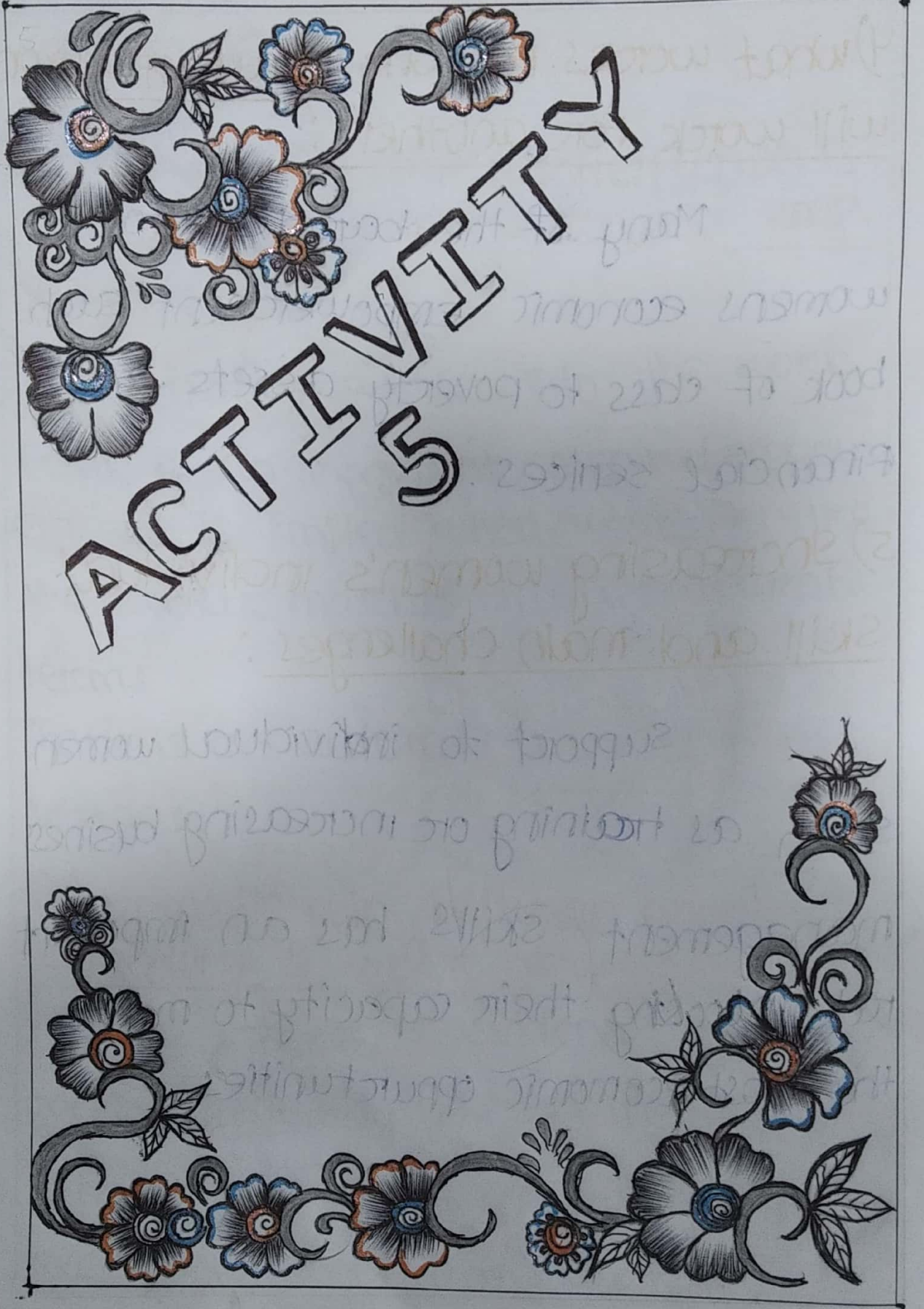
There is evidence that gender equality will help in reach targets on economic growth, family poverty reduction and human development.

4) what works for one group of women will work for another:

Many of the barriers to women's economic empowerment such as lack of access to poverty assets and financial services.

5) Increasing women's individual skill and main challenges:

Support to individual women such as training or increasing business management skills has an important role in building their capacity to make the most economic opportunities.



⇒ * Text book Analysis and prepare a report on gender equality.

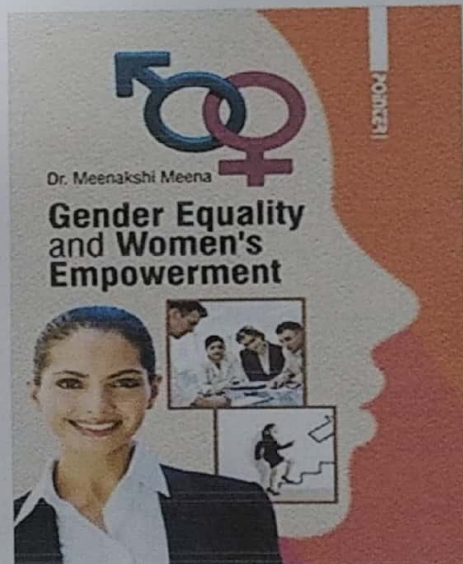
Gender equality

"Gender equality is not a women's issue, it is a human issue it affects to all"

Some people feel that women by nature and physically weaker than men they are more caring and loving and not equal. Some they are by insist lined to clucking cleaning, stitching and ~~their~~ household work they used to need to be protected by men, women takes care of children for alone can be and were that is way women do all the household work naturally suited.



GENDER EQUALITY



The bodies of men and women are some what different because of this women can babies and give them milk in the early months this doesn't mean that only women can also do these works.

In many places men do this kind of work very efficiently but we have got so used to the idea of women doing some rules that we think these are their natural qualities.

Access of property

In India most resources of land and factories are in the meance of men.

Even though the law provides that property of parents should be divided equally between all children in actual practice very few girls get a share of their parents property which is usually given only to sons. As a result women have little or no control over any productive resource like land, shop or factory resource like they have to be economically dependent their fathers, sons or brothers.

The situation in A.P. in recent times is relatively better than in the past in the state in 1980's which made it mandatory that the ancestral property of parents should be equally divided between sons and daughters.



WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Employment

women going out of the house and taking up jobs enable them to stand on their own, most women workers in AP are employed in agriculture doing casual jobs and small section of them run their own shops. Forems and their workers.

Most of the women who are without proper educational qualifications are forced to do physical labour in houses they have to face and abuses all the time these.

jobs are back breaking and exhausting the women doing them are often worked down and they have respect and security.

Unrecognised work of energy

We will realize that they are working all the time. But for the most of the time the work they do is not recognized.

Nearly list out of every ~~ten~~. Indian working women works in the fields they do feeding weeding the land transplantation weeding, treshing and countless jobs of course it is also that many farm job are reserved for like transplanting rice.

plucking groundnut foods a
large no of farms are
fully managed by women.

farmers alone as the men go
out in search of most of towns.

Many women are working
on their family farms.