





**SEMINAR ON
GENDER SENSITIVE
ISSUES AND WOMEN
EMPOWERMENT**

INTRODUCTION

- The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian constitution in its preamble, fundamental rights, fundamental duties and directive principles. The constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the state to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women.





General objectives- At the end of the class the students will be able to, understand about gender sensitive issues and women's empowerment.

Specific objectives- At the end of the class the students are able to

- define the terms in gender sensitivity.
- enlist the gender issues.
- describe the approaches of gender issues .
- describe the gender equality in India.
- define the women's empowerment.
- describe the levels of women's empowerment frameworks .



- enlist the women's empowerment strategies .
- describe the approaches to improve women's standard in India.
- state the goal and objectives of women's empowerment policy in India.
- explain the policy prescription.
- explain the economic empowerment of women's.
- explain the social empowerment of women's.
- describe the rights of women's.
- explain the policies and programmes of women's development.
- Describe the legislation support for women's.

DEFINITION

- **Gender-** sexual identity, especially in relation to society or culture.
- **Sensitivity-** the quality of conditions of being sensitive.
- **Gender sensitivity-** an approach that considers the presences of social ,cultural, economical, and political inequalities that may exist between men and womens.

GENDER ISSUES

- Male and female communication style.
- Literature about female and male physician differences in practice pattern and attitude reveals differences.
- Gender disparity in clinical decision making and medical search have been reported.
- Sex harassment of female.

OTHER ISSUES

1. Gender and education
2. Resources
3. Work and women
4. Maternal mortality ratio
5. Declining sex ratio
6. Gender and violence
7. Gendered patterns of migration

1. Gender and education



- Gender differences in education exist in many parts of the world
- Education and development
 - Reduction in child mortality
 - Total averted births
 - Improvement in nutrition
 - Decrease in fertility rates

2.Resources

- Women have poor command over land, information and financial resources.
- In South-east Asia female resource possession is low and female autonomy is very low.
- In developing countries women rarely possess land
- Female headed households
- Female headed enterprises

3. Work and Women

- Women work considerably longer hours than men in many countries.
- Division of labor (mostly household job at the expense of education, leisure and health)
- Common in the absence of adequate infrastructure for water, energy and transport

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Participation

- Women still earn less than men in the labor market
- On average in developed countries, women in the wage sector earn 77% of what men earn; in developing countries 73%
- In politics, women continue to be vastly unrepresentative

Rising importance of service jobs for women

- Many service jobs—such as nursing and social and clerical work—are considered "feminine" because of a perceived similarity with women's traditional roles
- Women often do not receive the training needed to take advantage of changing employment opportunities
- And the greater availability of part-time work in service industries may lure more women, although it is not clear whether this is a cause or an effect

4. Declining sex-ratio

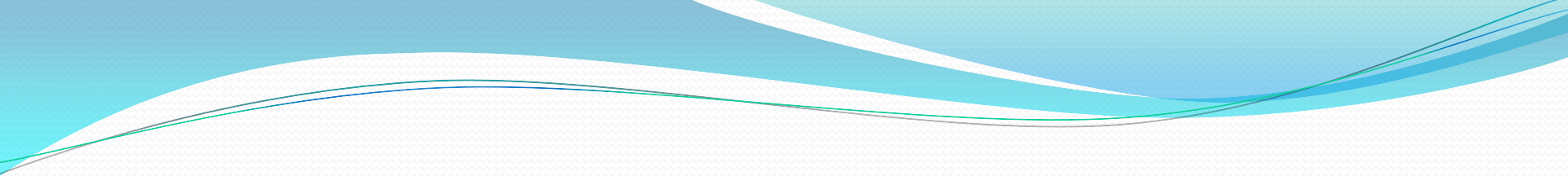
- There are at least 60 to 100 million missing women.
- Female infanticide and sex-selective feticide
- Declining child sex-ratios
- Relation of declining sex-ratios to the population policies and son preference

Where is there anti-girl discrimination and a resulting shortage of girls?

- **East Asia: China, Taiwan, South Korea** (not Japan)
- **South Asia: India, Nepal, Pakistan**
- **Not** in most **Muslim** countries of Arab Middle East, North Africa, Southeast Asia, or Central Asia
- **Not** in most of Latin America, Africa, Middle East, Less Developed, or Least Developed Countries
- **Not** in Europe, North America, Russia
- Only certain **cultures** have such strong traditional anti-daughter bias that is now exacerbated by declining and **low fertility**, leading to sex-selective abortion and/or excess mortality of daughters

Declining sex-ratio in India

- As per the census 2011, whereas for total Indian **population** sex ratio is in favor of male **population** in ratio 940:1000,
- National decline from 945 to 927 in the number of girls per 1,000 boys aged 0-6 between 1991 and 2001
 - The ratio is also said to be low in certain districts, including the South West District of Delhi, which are "amongst the most prosperous in the country."

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- In India, as in China, daughter discrimination is found in urban areas as well as rural, and among educated as well as uneducated mothers
 - The “missing girl” situation is also extreme in developed East Asian societies, such as South Korea and Taiwan

Infant and child mortality

- Impact of gender gap in education on infant and child mortality can be observed in countries where girls are only half likely to go to school as boys have 21 more infant deaths per 1,000 live births than countries with no gender gap

5. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

- MMR measures the number of deaths to women per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related complications
 - 400 per 100,000 live births globally in 2000
 - Worldwide, 13 developing countries accounted for 70 per cent of all maternal deaths

Adolescent child bearing

More than 15 million girls aged 15 to 19 give birth each year.

Motherhood at a very young age entails complications during pregnancy and delivery and a risk of maternal death that is much greater than average.

The children of young mothers have higher levels of morbidity and mortality.

Early child-bearing continues to be an impediment to improvements in the educational, economic and social status of women in all parts of the world.

Nutritional status

- Mothers education, health and income are key determinants of child nutrition in developing countries
 - Study that observed child malnutrition pattern from 63 countries between 1970 and 1995
 - In Brazil, the positive impact on children's nutritional indicators of additional income in mothers' hands is 4-8 times larger than the impact of additional income in fathers' hands.

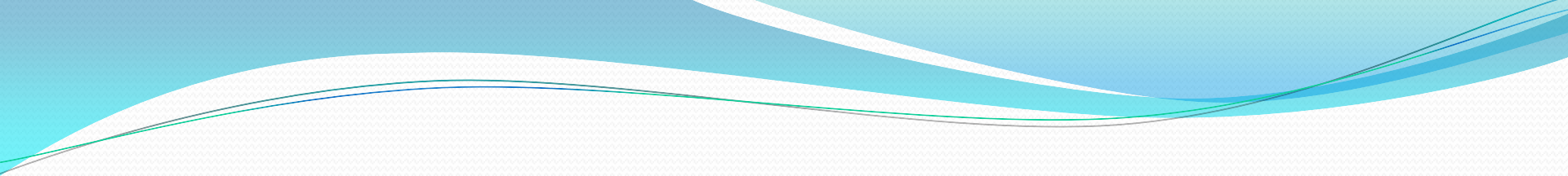


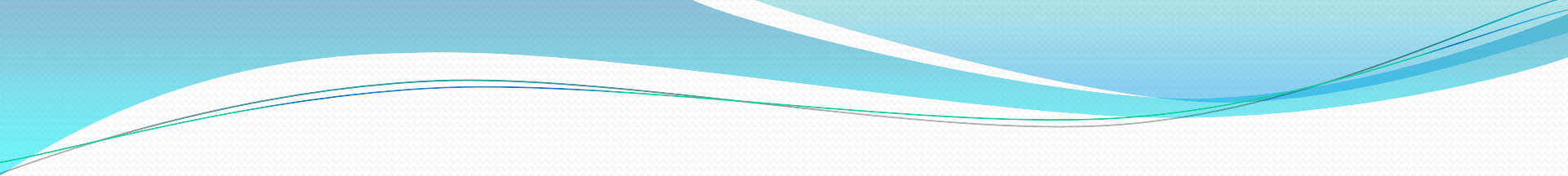
Gender inequalities are costly for development of women

- Societies that discriminate on the basis of gender pay a significant price- Marriage market
- Gender inequalities in basic rights, education, access to productive resources, participation in public life- all have detrimental impacts on development definitely in the long run

6. Gender and violence

- Gender-based violence, including physical and psychological abuse, trafficking in women and girls, and other forms of abuse and exploitation often deter women from using health and other services
- In every country where reliable, large-scale studies have been conducted, results indicate that between 10% and 50% of women report they have been physically abused by an intimate partner in their lifetime

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- Interpersonal violence was the tenth leading cause of death for women 15-44 years of age in 1998
 - Forced prostitution, trafficking and sex tourism appear to be growing
 - Existing data and statistical sources on trafficking of women and children estimated 500,000 women entering the European Union in 1995

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- Violence may affect the reproductive health of women through:
 - the increase of sexual risk-taking among adolescents, the transmission of STDs, including HIV/AIDS, and unplanned pregnancies.
 - Effects of violence may also be fatal as a result of intentional homicide, severe injury or suicide and represents a drain on the economically productive workforce

7. Gender and migration

- Migrant women now account for almost 50% of all migrants and are increasingly migrating to find jobs as individuals, although many still migrate as dependants
- As women and foreigners, migrant women often face double discrimination in the labor market
- Their status as “dependants” often limit their access to employment, social and health programmes

Gender and development

All societies have established a clear-cut division of labor by sex, although what is considered a male or female task varies cross-culturally, implying that there is no natural and fixed gender division of labor

Second, research has shown that, in order to comprehend gender roles in production, we also need to understand gender roles within the household

The third fundamental finding is that economic development has been shown to have a differential impact on men and women and the impact on women has both positive and negative results

Economic growth and gender equality

- Income growth promotes gender equality in the long run by increasing women's education, investment in girls human development and for women to participate in the labor force.
- More investment in rural infrastructure like water, transportation and fuel eases the burden of females

THE THEORY

- Men and women in the world grow up in different cultures.
- There are so many women in medicine today.
- Literature reveals.
- Female physician practices reveals.

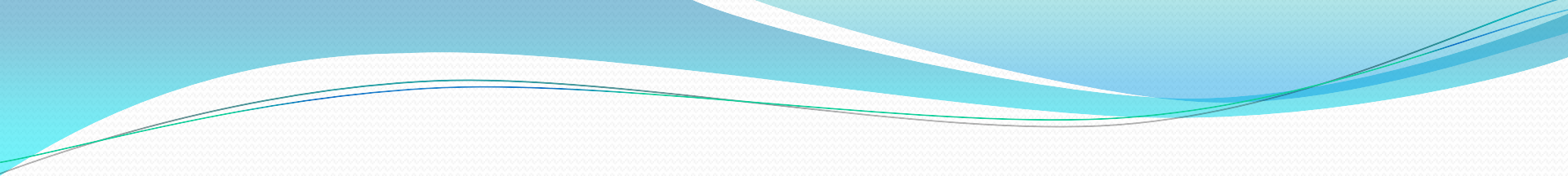
AN APPROACH

- Skills that facilitate communication.
- Office procedure.
- Become reflective listener.
- Be sure of standard health maintenances and preventive procedure as followed.

Gender equality in India

STRATEGY ON GENDER SENSITIVITY



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- Focusing on women health problem such as RTI
 - Encouraging male participation in family planning .
 - Popularization of nu. scalpel vasectomy and male sterilization.
 - Keeping clinic open at time suitable to women.
 - Training in gender sensitivity for service providers.
 - Getting women feedback in monitoring.
 - Encouraging involvement of panchayat that now have one –third women members.
 - Preparing the mindset of community and masses through massive education drive about the place of women in society, educating people about male and female child birth.
 - Recruiting more lady medical officers for RCH services.



Gender development index in India

Women empowerment

- **Definition-** women empowerment refers to the spiritual, political, social or economical strength of women .it often involves the empowerment developing confidences in their own capacities.



LEVELS OF WOMENS EMPOWERMENT FRAMEWORK

- Welfare
- Access
- Conscientisation
- Mobilization
- Control

Women's empowerment strategies



APPROACHES TO IMPROVE WOMENS STANDARD

Goals and objectives-

- Creating an positive environment.
- The enjoyment of all human right
- Equal asses
- Equal asses to women health.
- Strengthening legal system.
- Changing societal attitude.
- Elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence
- Building and strengthing partnership with civil society.



POLICY PRSCRIPTION

- Judicial legal system
- Expectation of life
- High maternal mortality
- Decision making.

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

- Poverty eradication
- Micro credit
- Women and economy
- Self help group
- Globalization
- Women's and agriculture
- Women's and industry
- Support services.

SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT

- Education
- Health
- Nutrition
- Drinking water and sanitation
- Housing and shelter
- Environment
- Science and technology
- Women in difficult circumstances
- Violence against women
- Institutional mechanism

CONT.....

- Gender violence
- Health insurances for the poor
- Women workload
- Participation of women in contraception
- Exposure to mass media
- Women's empowerment organization

RIGHTS OF WOMEN



POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN DEVELOPMENT

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME
Regd. No. 17/2002

INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITY FOR RURAL WOMEN'S

WELFAIR PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS CHILD



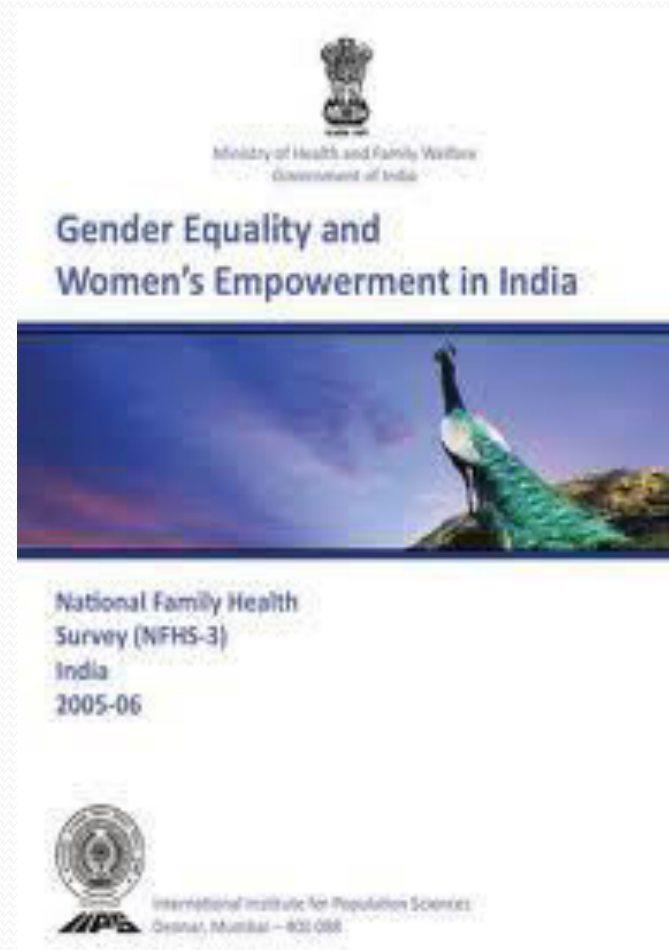
CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES



WOMEN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION SCHEME

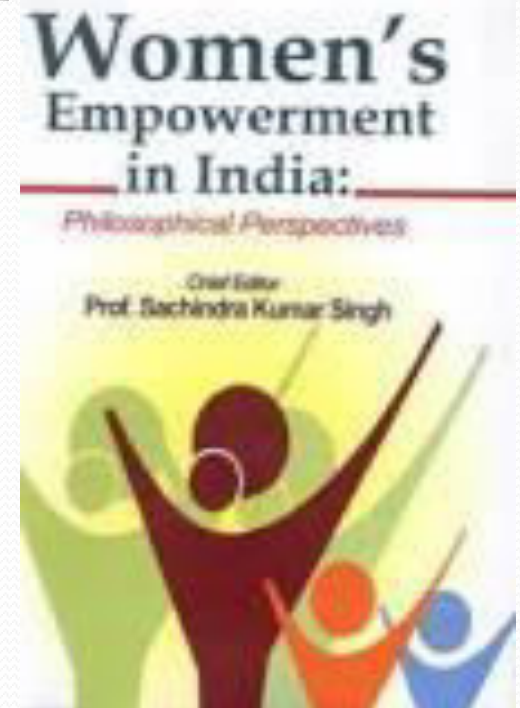


LADLY YOJANA



Schemes & Programmes

- **Poverty Alleviation and Economic Empowerment of Women**
- **Social Empowerment And Education**
- **Health & Nutrition**
- **Empowerment of Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups and Women in Difficult Circumstances**



TIME LINE



LEGISLATION SUPPORT FOR WOMEN





ROLL OF NURSE

Research Studies

- **Poverty Alleviation and Economic Empowerment of Women**
- **Social Empowerment And Education**
- **Health & Nutrition**
- **Empowerment of Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups and Women in Difficult Circumstances**



CONCLUSION

THANK YOU

