

The image features a dark teal background with white circuit-like lines in the corners. A large white rectangular area is centered on the page, containing the main text. The text is written in a bold, red, sans-serif font and is arranged in four lines.

Gender, Sex, Sexuality, Patriarchy, Masculinity and Feminism

Gender

Introduction

- ▶ Gender refers to the socio-cultural definition of man and women, the way societies distinguish men and women and assign them social roles.
- ▶ Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women.



- ▶ Gender is a concept that describes how societies determine and manage sex categories; the cultural meanings attached to men and women's roles; and how individuals understand their identities including, but not limited to, being a man, woman, transgender, and other gender positions.



Definition

- ▶ The term gender refers to the economic, social, political and cultural attributes and opportunities, associated with being male and female. In most societies, men and women differ in the activities they undertake, in access to and control of resources, and in participation in decision-making. And in most societies, women as a group have less access than men to resources, opportunities and decision making.

(Desprez-Bouanchaud 1987)



Gender refers to the feelings, attitudes, and behaviors that a given culture associates with a person's biological sex. Behavior that is compatible with cultural expectations is referred to as **Gender- normative**. Behavior that are viewed as incompatible with these expectations constitute **Gender non-conformity**.

Sex

Introduction

- ▶ Sex refers to biological differences; chromosomes, hormonal profiles, internal and external sex organ.
- ▶ Sex refers to a person's biological status and typically categorized as male, female or intersex. There are a number of indicators of biological sex, including sex chromosomes, gonads, internal reproductive organs, and external genitalia.



- ▶ Sex refers to physical or physiological differences between male, female, including both primary sex characteristics (the reproductive system) and secondary sex characteristics such as height and muscularity.
- ▶ Sex is natural and comes first. Gender is perceived as a secondary construct which is imposed over the top of this natural distinction.



Sexuality

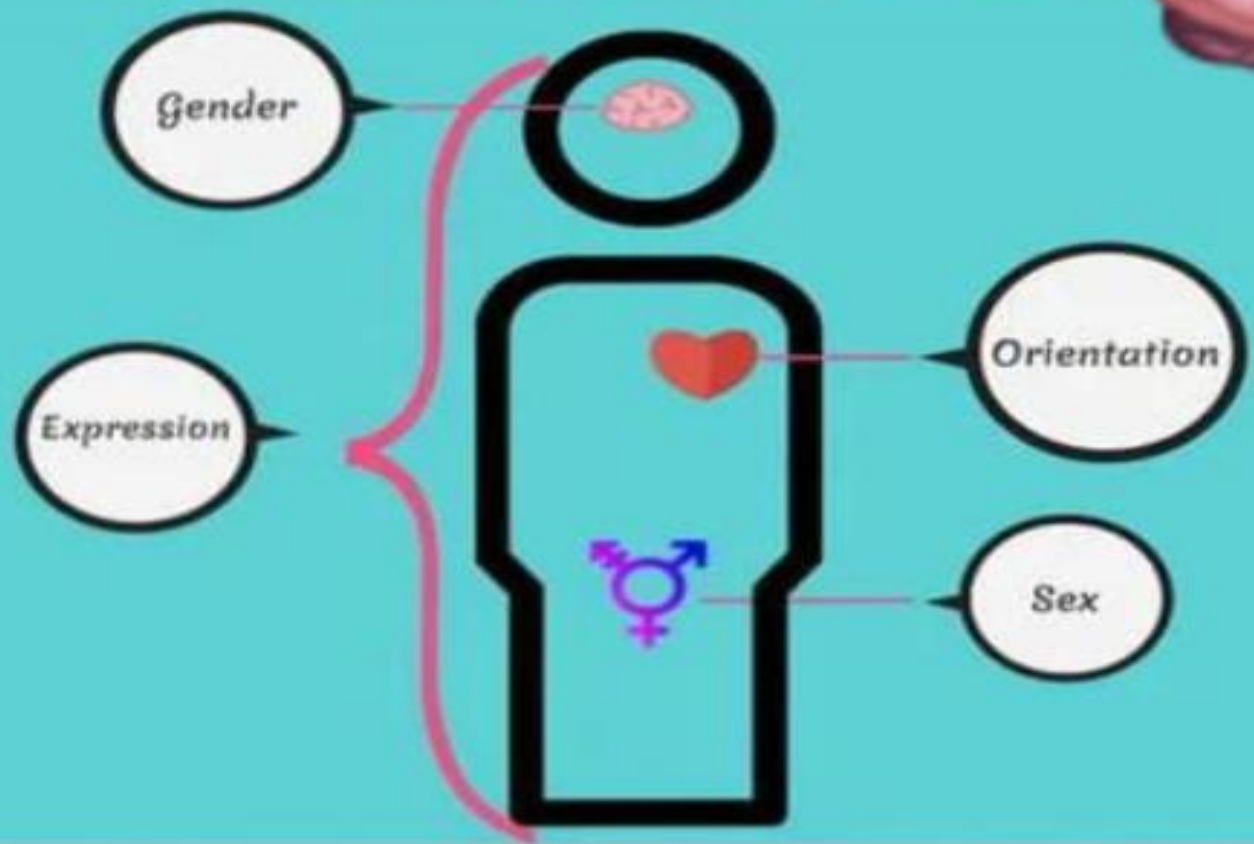
- ▶ Sexuality is about sexual attraction, sexual practices and identity. Just as sex and gender don't always align, neither does gender and sexuality. People can identify along a wide spectrum of sexualities from heterosexual, to gay or lesbian, to bisexual, to queer, and so on. Asexuality is a term used when individuals do not feel sexual attraction.



- ▶ Society influences social norms and society in turn influences the manner in which sexuality can be expressed. Since the invention of mass media, sexuality has further moulded the environment in which we live.



Anatomy of sex, gender, sexuality and expression



Patriarchy

- ▶ Patriarchy is a social system in which males hold primary power and predominate in roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege, and control of property. In the domain of the family, father hold authority over the women and children.
- ▶ Patriarchy automatically privileges men over women such that women have little or no claim to material, sexual and intellectual resources of the society.



- ▶ A patriarchal system is a social system in which the father is the head of the family. This, however, is not confined to the household alone. It can be extended to the entire society where males dominate in all social, political, economical, legal and cultural roles. In most patriarchal societies women were very much confined to the domestic sphere, where they can completely cut off the realities of the society.

Masculinity

- ▶ Masculinity also called boyhood, manliness or manhood is a set of attributes, behaviors and roles generally associated with boys and men. It is a combination of socially-defined and biological factors, distinct from the definition of the male biological sex. Both man and women can exhibit masculine traits and behavior.



- ▶ Connell argues that there are several masculinities operating within any one cultural context, and some of these masculinities are:
 - ❖ **Hegemonic**– It is dominant form of masculinity and culturally valued the most. Qualities include whiteness, physical strength, suppression of emotions, heterosexuality.
 - ❖ **Subordinate**– Exhibit qualities that are opposite of hegemonic masculinity like physical weakness, very expressive, gay or homosexual men.

- ❖ **Compliant**– Man doesn't fit characteristics of hegemonic masculinity but doesn't challenge it, often admires the characteristics of hegemonic masculinity.
- ❖ **Marginalized**– Cannot fit into the hegemonic because of certain characteristics like race, still subscribe the norms of hegemonic masculinity like physical strength and aggression.



Feminism

- ▶ Masculinity and femininity are concepts which signify the social outcomes of being male or female the traits and characteristics which describe men and women give advantage over women.



- ▶ Feminism is a range of movement and ideologies that share a common goal: to define, establish, and achieve equal political, economic, cultural, personal, and social rights for women. This includes seeking to establish equal opportunities for women in education and employment.



Summary



- ▶ Sex is assigned at the time of birth. It is biological. Whereas gender is constructed socially. A particular type of attributes, expressions and duties are fixed for each gender. It is assigned by society. And so can change with time. Sexuality is about one's sexual feelings and attractions towards other people. Masculinity is the quality of manliness– habits and traits that society considers to be appropriate for man. Feminism is all about equal rights for all gender irrespective of their sex. Patriarchy is the social system in which the eldest male member of the family has all the power to take decisions for the family.

● **THANK YOU**



The background is a gradient of blue, darker at the bottom. In the four corners, there are white, stylized circuit board traces with circular nodes at various points.

S.T.COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

B.Ed. 1st year

COURSE - C-6

SUBJECT- GENDER, SCHOOL AND
SOCIETY

UNIT- III

TOPIC- Teacher as an agent of cha



(Teacher as Change Agent)



(INTRODUCTION)

It is said that change is the only thing that never changes. The role of change is very important because if there is no change, the pace of life and creation will be blocked. Change takes place in all areas such as personal, social, economic, political, physical, mental etc. As a result of which new arrangements etc. Come. All the factors are responsible for change. In this, the role of the teacher is very important because the teacher is the pillar of formal agencies. The teacher creates the future generation in the classroom, this has been accepted in clear words by the Kothari Commission (1964-66).



TEACHER AS AN AGENT OF CHANGE

The role of educational factors in change has gained more importance in the present perspective, because through education society, culture, thoughts, technical and scientific knowledge, means of entertainment, national unity, economic dynamism, liberal and broad religion etc. develop. In other words, we can also say that all the factors of change are directly and indirectly affected by education. Educational factors include the objectives of education, curriculum, co-curricular activities etc.

Thus it is certain that the place of the teacher is important in the educational factor of change. The teacher fulfills his role in change through teaching methods, curriculum, teaching objectives and co-curricular activities etc.

Teacher as an agent of change

Role of teacher as change agent in school environment

- Use of gender neutral language.
- Give example of both gender.
- Seating arrangement.
- Equal participation.
- Arrangement of name in attendance register.
- Observation of activities of student.



ATTITUDE OF A TEACHER

- Positive minded – thinks about good things and opportunities
- Caring – cares about the welfare of the students
- Patient – knows that good thing takes time
- Passionate – do their work with full responsibility

HOW A TEACHER MAKES CHANGES

- **THOUGHTS**
- **WORDS**
- **ACTIONS**

The teacher should do something effective for change

If a student
can't learn the way we
teach,
May be we
Should
Teach the way they
learn.

Types of change

Change is often seen in all areas. If there is no change in any area, then 'cultural lag' occurs.

Types of change are as follows:

1. Social change
2. cultural change
3. Financial change
4. Religious change
5. Scientific change
6. Moral change
7. Political change

Social Change

Social change is of immense importance. In the words of Gillin and Gillin, "Social change is the change in the accepted ways of life. Whether these changes are due to changes in geographical conditions or cultural means or composition of population or changes in principles or due to diffusion or inventions within the group itself.

" Social change is variation from the accepted modes of life whether due to alterations in geographic conditions in cultural equipment, composition of the population or ideologies and whether brought about by diffusion or invention within the group."

"Social change is also known as social process, social development, social growth, social revolution, social reform, adjustment and assimilation and cyclical change. Social change is a change in the way of life, actions, thoughts and social structure or size of society.

Cultural change-

There is no difference between cultural and social change. According to Spencer, "Social change and social evolution are the same thing." He said that social change is uniform, gradual and progressive. Spencer also believed that "as we move from a less satisfactory situation to a more satisfactory situation, social change takes place in the same way."

Cultural change also has to move forward through certain stages of development. According to Chopin, cultural change can be divided into three parts-

- (i) Changes which are related to material culture.
- (ii) Those changes which are related to non-material culture.
- (iii) Changes which are related to composite culture.

SOCIAL CHANGE

VS

CULTURAL CHANGE



Economic/Financial change

Economic changes taking place in economic sectors such as agriculture, trade, industry and business etc. The change that occurs is called economic change. Economic changes cause mobility in life

Religious change

Religious change includes changes in religious places, institutions and means.

Scientific Change

Scientific change: Scientific change includes changes brought about by scientific means.

Moral Change

Moral change: Moral change involves changes in moral ideas, values and ideals.

Political Change

Political change: Political change includes the impact of religious places and institutions on the people.

IMPORTANCE OF CHANGES


Importance of change varies in different areas which can be described under the following points-

1. Change comes in all fields like society, religion, economy, politics, morality and science.
2. Through change, old beliefs and customs of the society change.
3. Change brings dynamism in the economic sector.
4. Social reforms take place through change.
5. Scientific progress occurs through change.
6. Change brings dynamism in the lives of individuals.
7. Change brings about changes in values, morals and ideals.
8. Change brings about alteration in the social structure.
9. If there are no changes, monarchy or feudalism will not be replaced by democracy.
10. The pace of modernization accelerates through change.

CONCLUSION

Change is necessary in all areas, social, political, religious and educational. Because change is the eternal law of nature. Day is followed by night and seasons change, similarly the unceasing movement of time also brings changes. But not all changes are socially useful and positive, their adverse effects also have to be borne. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the teacher, who is the creator of the future, to play a strong role in accelerating the pace of change and also alert the people about the changes which are negative and useless. Change does not mean rebellion against the old beliefs, customs and system but presenting them in a new form. Change should not be considered as an opponent but one should walk step by step with its wheel. Only then can the person and the nation progress.





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