



R.M.D ENGINEERING COLLEGE
(An Autonomous Institution)
R S M Nagar, Kavaraipettai – 601 206



CULTURAL CLUB

2020-2021 (Even Semester)

Event - Mime

Write up for panting Mime competition:

Mime is the use of movements of your hands and body and the expression on your face to tell a story or to act something without speaking.

Title: **Gender Equality or Reduced Inequality**

Date: 15-05-2021

Time: Upto 9.00 pm

Sustainable Development Goals: 5 or 10

Poster:

R.M.D. ENGINEERING COLLEGE
(An Autonomous Institution)
(Approved by AICTE, New Delhi, Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai)
All Five UG Programs Accredited by NBA for 3 Years & Institution Accredited by NAAC
R. S.M Nagar, Kavaraipettai – 601 206, Gummidipoondi Taluk, Tiruvallur District.

CULTURAL CLUB
Organises
Mime Competition
Title: **Gender Equality or Reduced Inequality**
on 15th May 2021

RMDEC Students can participate in this event
 Submit your response on or before 9.00 pm, 15th May 2021.
 Top three scorers will be rewarded.

Organising Committee

Smt. Manjula Munirathinam Chairman	Shri. R.S. Munirathinam Chairman	Shri. R. Jothi Naidu Director	Shri. R.M. Kishore Vice-Chairman
Shri. Yalamanchi Pradeep Secretary	Dr. Durga Devi Pradeep Vice-Chairperson	Smt. Sowmiya Kishore Trustee	Dr. N. Anbuezhian Principal
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CULTURAL CLUB COORDINATOR : Dr. AJYOTHI BALA

Participants:

1. PRANITHA S : ECE

Winner:

1. PRANITHA S : ECE

Google Meet link:


<https://classroom.google.com/c/Mjg1ODc3NTI1NjU0/a/MzE0NzE0MjIzMjg4/details>

Proof:

R.M.D ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Topic: GENDER DISPARITY AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS

DONE BY PRANITHA.S



what is disparity in gender?

Gender inequality is the social process by which men and women are not treated as equals. The treatment may arise from distinctions regarding biology, psychology, or cultural norms. Some of these distinctions are empirically-grounded while others appear to be socially constructed.

root cause of gender disparity

The root cause of gender inequality is the role and place which society assigns to women. Patriarchally, many cultures practice patriarchy, in which a married couple lives near or with the husband's parents. When a woman gets married, she essentially ceases to be a member of her birth family and joins her husband's family. Under this system, parents potentially reap more of the returns to investments in a son's health and education because he will remain a part of their family, whereas a daughter will physically and financially leave the household upon marriage. The financial mindset about investing in daughters is encapsulated in an often-quoted Indian saying that "raising a daughter is like watering your neighbor's garden." This sentiment is echoed in a Chinese proverb that describes raising a daughter as "plowing someone else's field".

Old Age Support from Sons

sons traditionally provide old-age support for their parents in societies in which a rural old-age pension program, parents now had a better substitute for old-age support from sons, and thus their desire to have a son should have abated. The authors show several patterns in the data consistent with this hypothesized effect: Households without sons are more likely to participate in the pension program (and also to have more savings). In addition, having access to the pension program is associated with a less skewed sex ratio.

types of gender disparity

#1. Uneven access to education
Around the world, women still have less access to education than men. 1% of young women between 15-24 will not finish primary school. That group makes up 56% of the people not completing that basic education. Of all the illiterate people in the world, 1% are women. When girls are not educated on the same level as boys, it has a huge effect on their future and the kinds of opportunities they'll get.

#2. Lack of employment equality
Only 6 countries in the world give women the same legal work rights as men. In fact, most economies give women only 1/4 the rights of men. Studies show that if employment became a more even playing field, it has a positive domino effect on other areas prone to gender inequality.

#3. Job segregation
One of the causes for gender inequality within employment is the division of jobs. In most societies, there's an inherent belief that men are simply better equipped to handle certain jobs. Most of the time, those are the jobs that pay the best. This discrimination results in lower income for women. Women also take on the primary responsibility for unpaid labor so even as they participate in the paid workforce, they have extra work that never gets recognized financially.

#4. Lack of legal protections
According to research from the World Bank, over one billion women don't have legal protection against domestic sexual violence or domestic economic violence. Both have a significant impact on women's ability to thrive and live in freedom. In many countries, there's also a lack of legal protections against harassment in the workplace, at school, and in public. These places become unsafe and without protection, women frequently have to make decisions that compromise and limit their goals.

#5. Lack of bodily autonomy
Many women around the world do not have authority over their own bodies or when they become parents. Accessing birth control is frequently very difficult. According to the World Health Organization, over 200 million women who don't want to get pregnant are not using contraception. There are various reasons for this such as a lack of options, limited access, and cultural/religious opposition. On a global scale, about 40% of pregnancies are not planned and while 50% of them do and in abortion, 38% result in births. These mothers often become financially dependent on another person or the state, losing their freedom.

#6. Poor medical care
In addition to limited access to contraception, women overall receive lower quality medical care than men. This is linked to other gender inequality reasons such as a lack of education and job opportunities, which results in more women being in poverty. They are less likely to be able to afford good healthcare. There's also been less research into

Advantages of gender equality

1. Gender equality is good for the economy. Where there's more gender equality, there's more peace. The study further shows that improving gender equality has strong, positive impacts on economic growth. Gender equality has strong, positive impacts. GDP per capita which grows over time. Improvements in gender equality would lead to an additional 16.5 million jobs in 2050, which would benefit both women and men.
2. Sharing household work leads to happier relationships. Gender equality makes our communities safer and healthier.
3. Gender equality makes children's lives better. Investing in the education of girls brings high returns in terms of breaking cycles of poverty and aiding economic growth - but it also improves children's and women's survival rates and health, delays child marriage and early pregnancies, empowers women both in the home and the workplace.
4. Gender equality is good for men. Gender equality doesn't only benefit girls and women; it benefits men, as well. There are a few key reasons. A man who is perceived as "feminine" is not a "real man" when gender inequality exists. This leads to toxic masculinity, which is destructive and harmful to everyone. When there's gender equality, men have more freedom about how they express themselves. This extends into the career field, as well, since no job is considered "for women only." Men receive parental leave and family time without discrimination. Increased freedom of expression and flexible work choices leads to happiness.
5. Increases productivity in work place.
6. Gender equality will build healthy competition in work place and also increases the productivity.

