



MAGAZINE ON
GENDER SENSITIZATION
“LET’S THINK BEYOND THE LIMITS”



**PREPARED BY NSS VOLUNTEERS,
NSS UNIT,
BARASAT GOVERNMENT COLLEGE**

NOT ME BUT YOU

2024

GENDER SENSITIZATION

Gender Sensitization refers to the sensitization about gender equality. It concerns an approach to understand the social and cultural construction of gender. It generates awareness about the problems faced by all the genders.

- **Men & Women** : We are human first , then men & women.
- **LGBTQ+** : Biological fact , not a mental disorder.



WE STAND FOR EQUALITY

Men & Women : We're human first,
♣️ MEN & WOMEN : MAKE HUMAN FIRST

then Men & WoMen
THEN MEN & WOMEN



Job Inequality:

The current global labour force participation rate for women is just under for men it's 72%. That shows how women get less job opportunities.

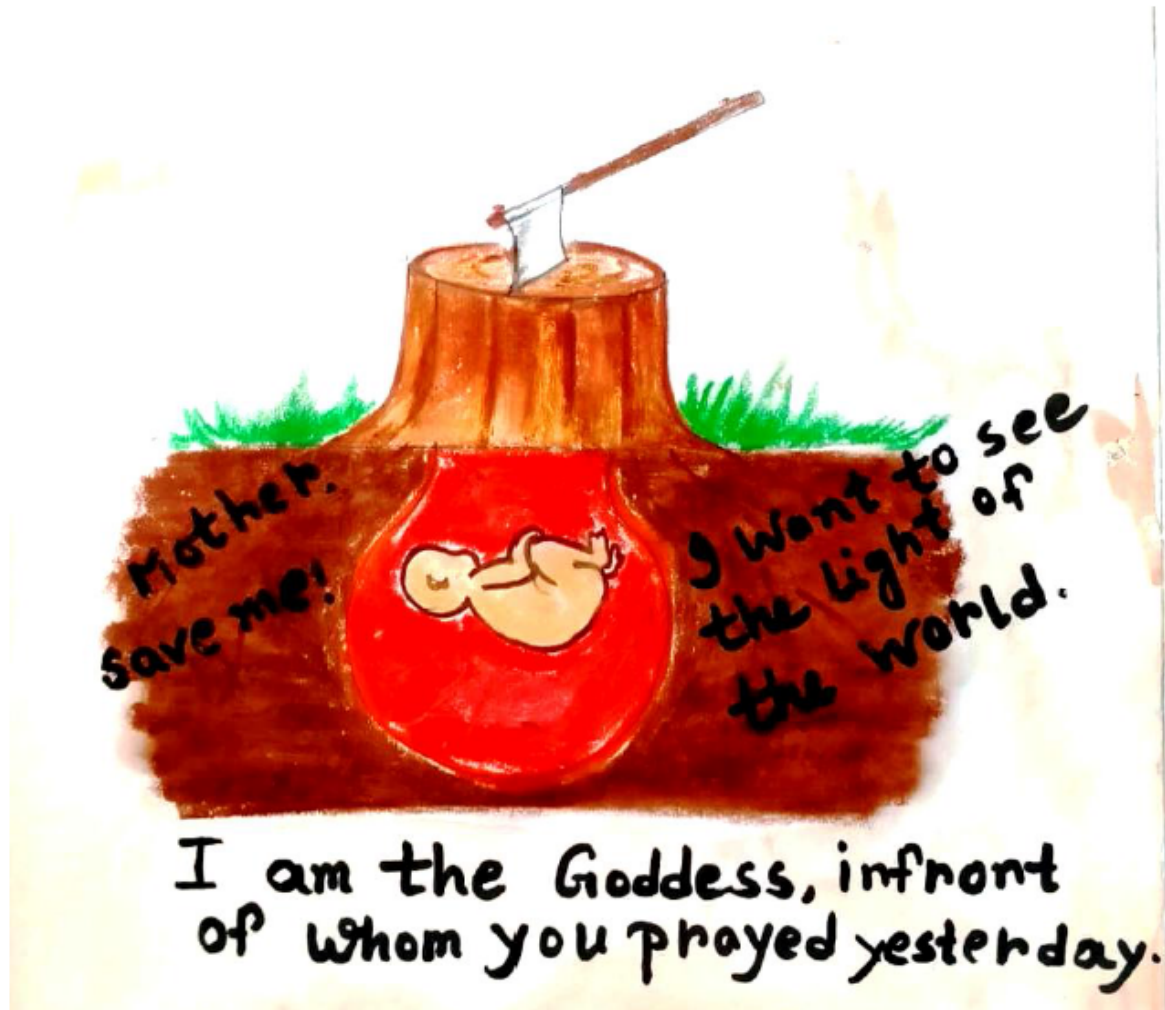
Some jobs are deemed fit for a particular gender and are highly stereotyped. For example in India only 25% nurses were male according to WHO in 2018. It reflects how there are job taboos in cases of men too.

Gender discrimination is the reason for 98% of employment gap between males and females in India, according to a new report of Oxfam India. According to WHO, the gap of income in India is among the widest in the world.

We even experience inequality in up bringing of child. There are differences in ways of treating girl and boy child. Differences in clothes , toys and food are seen.

Violence:

The United Nations had estimated that 2000 unborn girls are illegally aborted everyday in India.

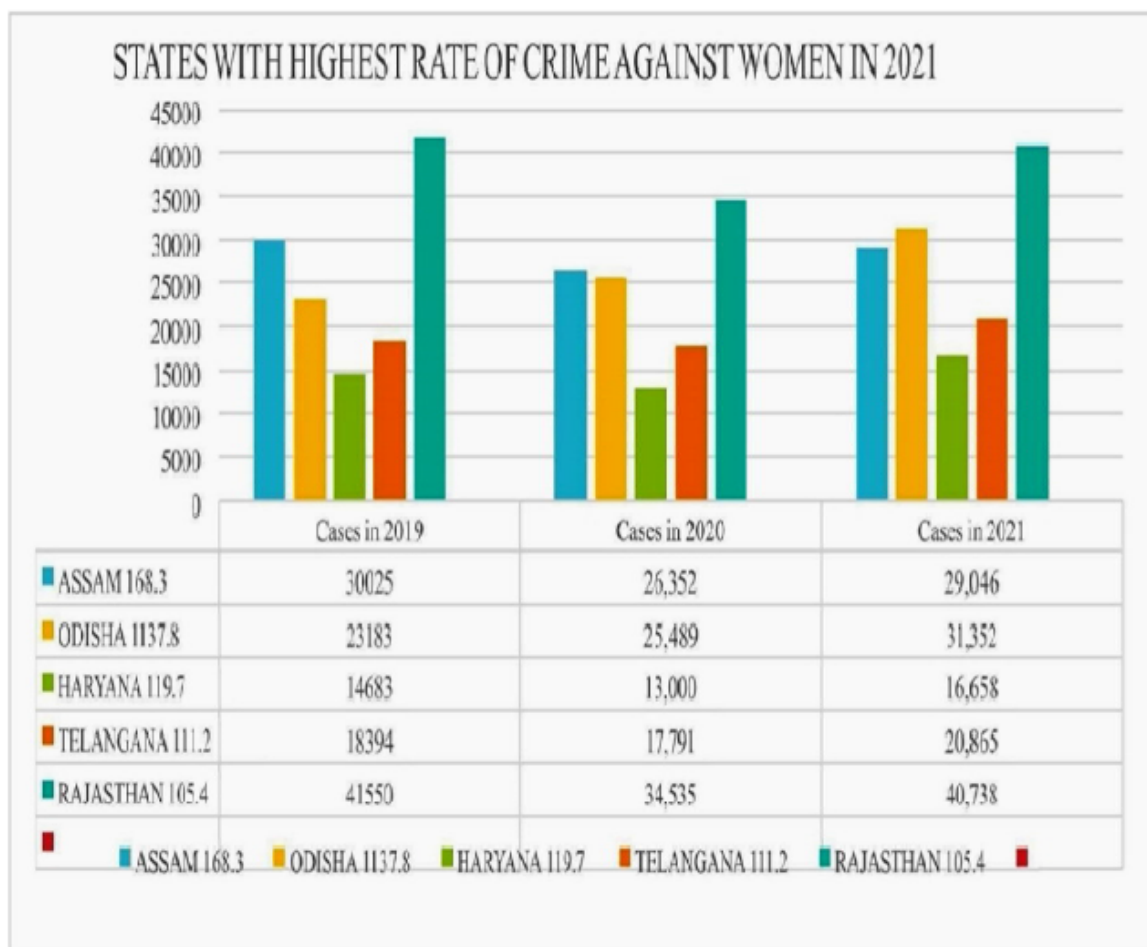


Nearly 20% increase in rape cases were
Seen across India in 2021. :NCRB



According to NCRB data, India witnesses 86 rapes everyday and 46 offences against women every hour in 2021.

Although dowry system is illegal, still in 2021, reported dowry death cases in India accounted to nearly 6.8 thousand.



Note : Crime rate is calculated as per 1lakh of population source:
NCRB

Unfortunately, the Indian laws are made to only protect women from sexual harassment or rape. There are no such laws to protect men from sexual harassment. It is estimated that approximately 1 in 6 men were sexually abused as children.

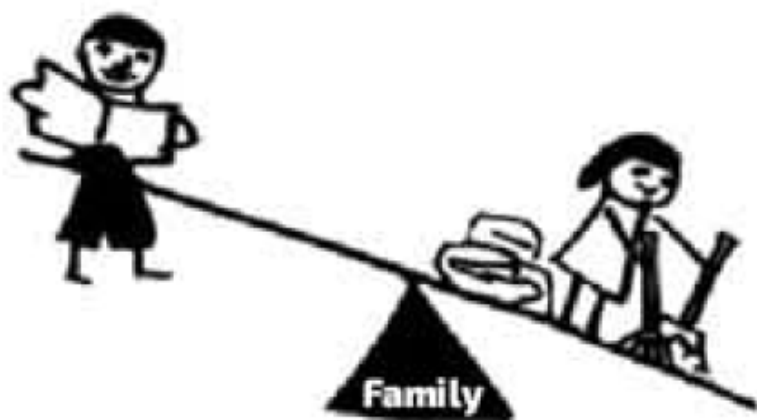
Although rapes of men have been subjected to more discussion in recent days still it is considered a taboo.



Incidents of brutal ragging cases were found increasing across the country in the year 2022.

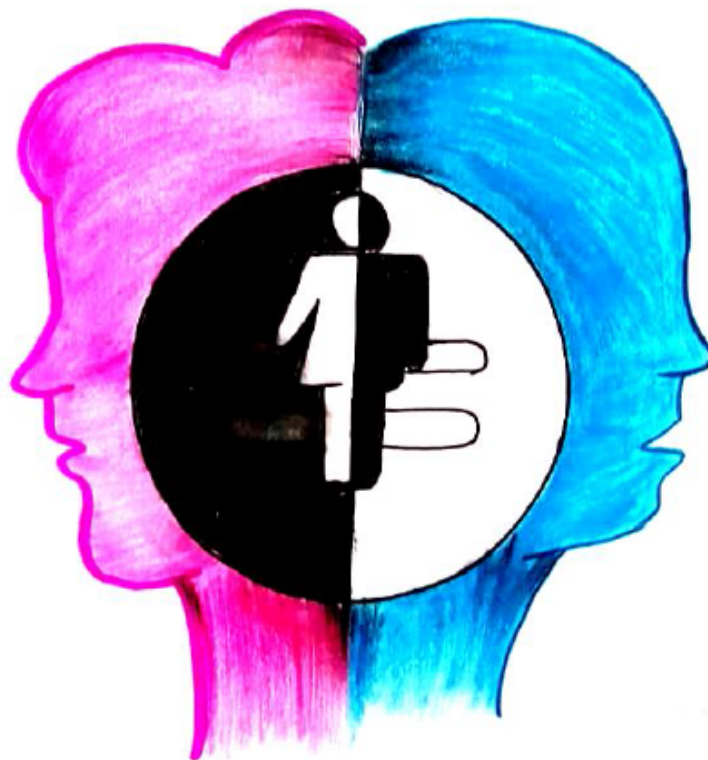
Social inequality:

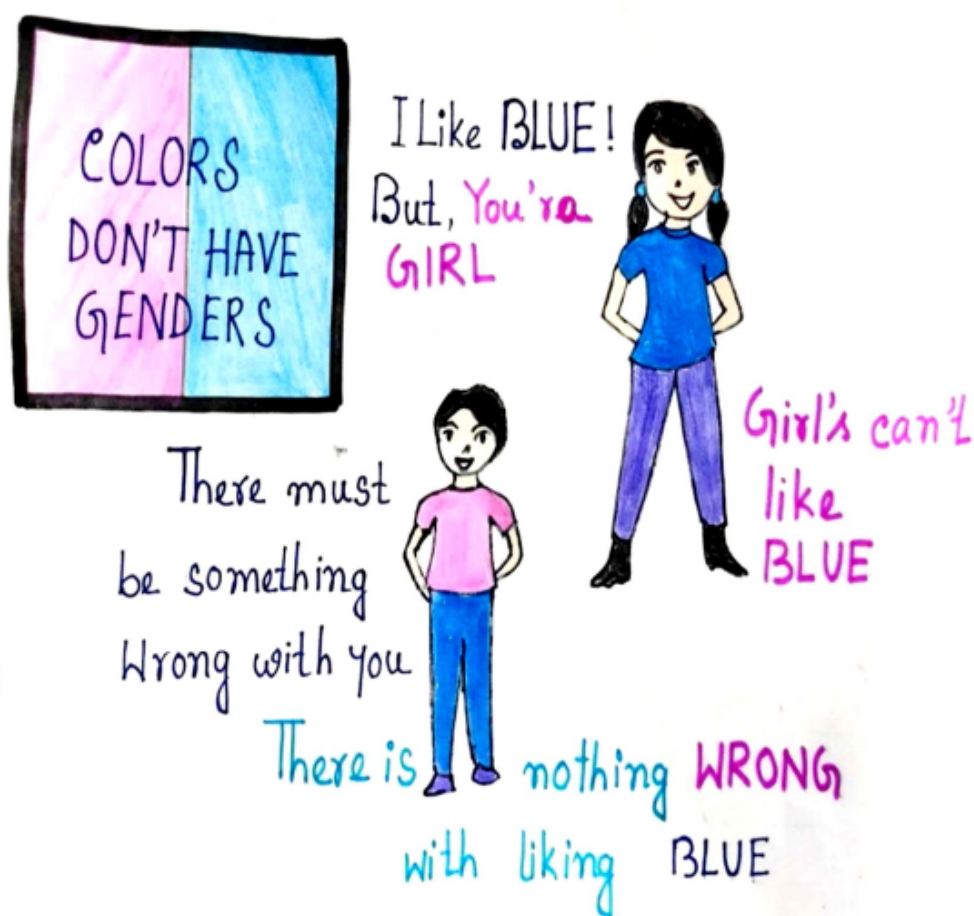
Even in the 21st century, parents expect male children because they believe that their sons will provide



them with emotional and financial support in their old age whereas their daughters will be married off and considered a burden. Due to this concept , female infanticide is widely seen in India.

Society sets norms about how a particular gender should behave, for example women are expected to dress in feminine ways covering their body as much as they can, be polite and ready for any sacrifice. On the other hand men are expected to be strong, aggressive and bold. Pink colour and makeup are tagged feminine and are believed to reduce masculinity.





Men face terrible psychological burdens from the society. Their mental health is overlooked as they are not supposed to breakdown. In fact, according to the report of NSPS, 71% male suicides were recorded in 2020.



As of October 2021, 33% of men had depression as compared to women(31%).

□ LGBTQ+: Biological fact, not a Mental Disorder

□ Biological fact :

The nature of sexual orientations being a mental disorder is a myth, which defames the



LGBTQ+ community instead. Scientists have theorized that it is caused by a complex biological interplay of genetic, hormonal and environmental influences, the variants of which are yet to be revealed.

- **Historical evidences:**

History has several proofs of different sexual orientations and their social acceptance. The sculptures in the Khajuraho Temple of Madhya Pradesh are



known for their homosexual imagery. In fact, gay men were thoroughly referenced in the chapter “Auparishtaka” in the ‘Kamasutra’. Besides, it contains mentions about lesbians called “Swarinis” .

Even, the great epic “Mahabharata” contains the instance of ‘Shikhandini’ being a transgender. However, in 1861 after the arrival of the British, sexual activities “against the order of nature were criminalized under section 377 of Indian penal code, making it socially unacceptable too .

Education: More than 80% of the LGBTQ+ students, say they faced harassment or assaults. An alarming number of LGBTQ+ students faced harassment at school and reported feeling depressed and hopeless, some even committing suicides, according to newly revealed survey results.



MAKING SCHOOL A SAFE
PLACE FOR
LGBTQ+
STUDENTS

Jobs : Transgender workers are more likely to face discrimination when applying for jobs (43.9%) and experience verbal harassment at work (43.8%)

Social In spite of the fact that on September 6th 2018 ,a five – judge bench unanimously struck down section 377 of the Indian penal code decriminalizing same sex relation , same sex marriage is still not legal. In fact same sex couples could not adopt children legally . Society still shows disgust towards the LGBTQ+ members forcing them towards hopelessness

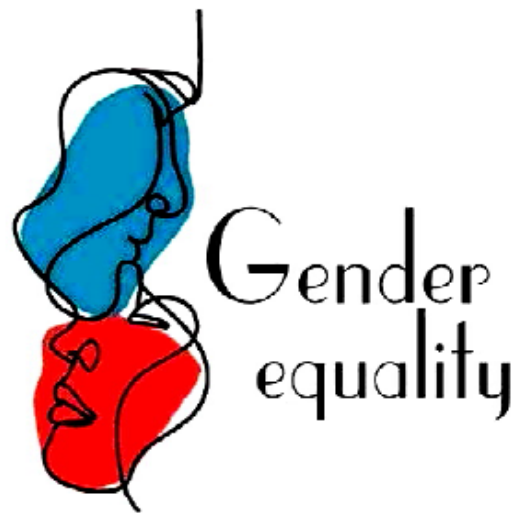


Love Has no gender 🏳️‍🌈



Conclusion : In the darkness of stereotypes there are still some rays of hope which could turn into a bright future with proper education and awareness . Childhood is the phase of a person where their personalities are moulded. It is in this phase that they should be properly educated leading to a generation free of taboos.

Women are levelling up and breaking stereotypes and breaking the narrow mindedness society. They proved that they are not a burden and can stand up for themselves and simultaneously support their families.



Men too are standing against all the odd standards and the impossibly high pressure and expectations imposed upon them. They are now actively participating in the glamour industry as groomers and beauticians which were earlier held improper for them. Thus, men and women are equally important to build up a strong and healthy society as they are co related.

At the same time, people are showing gradual acceptance towards the LGBTQ+ community. In fact ,pride month is celebrated every year throughout the world including Kolkata, by members and even non members , who show great enthusiasm in such activities

and actively support them. The waving rainbow flags dissolve all the dissimilarities and proudly displays colours of hope , humanity and love throughout the globe .



Kolkata Rainbow Pride Walk is the oldest Pride Walk in India and South Asia

Prepared by NSS Volunteers

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