



A Study of Gender Sensitization among the of B. Ed. Trainees in Relation to Certain Variable

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1. Introduction

Gender Sensitization is one of the most pensive issues of present-day society. Because India is still striving to achieve and form just and equal society, the incidences of crime such as acid attack, violence, rape, sexual harassment, gender inequality against women are a big threat to achieve the status. Thus, there is need to bring forth the ideological, psychological and cultural bases of this process of naturalization of women subordination in a gendered and patriarchal society like any stereotyped society of the world. There is a great need of Gender Sensitization training at mass level so that mindset of people for women can be changed. This is where gender sensitization plays a crucial role. It avoids many sexual offences violent acts on women. It is the beginning of gender awareness, which is more analytical and critical questions towards gender disparities. Researches in each field and more so in the field of gender sensitization is demand of the day and also there is a need to evolve specific policies, researches and strategies regarding this. That's why present research study seeks to study the role of family, values and educational institution in promoting gender sensitive values. Through present research study the researcher has tried to explore the attitude of the present generation in the contemporary society towards various issues and tenets regarding women. Present study is a simple descriptive survey type of research aiming to find out and compare the level of gender sensitivity among the university students with respect to their study discipline, values and family background.

Thus, gender-sensitization refers to the modification of behavior by raising awareness about the gender sensitivity and equality. A society can only be progressive if we recognize that both male and female comprises equally to make a peaceful home. Both male and female have equal relevance and all our decisions and actions that influence our lines must be based on gender equality is an undeniable universal fact.

2. Statement of the Problem

The title of the study was formulated as:

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3. Operational Definitions of the key Terms

3.1 Gender Sensitivity

Gender refers to the socially constructed roles and responsibilities of women and men in a given culture or location. These roles are influenced by perceptions and expectations arising from cultural, political, environmental, economic, social and religious factors, as well as custom, law, class, ethnicity and individual or institutional bias.

Gender attitudes behaviors are learned and can be changed. Gender-sensitivity is a bent of mind, which reflects our sensitive and caring attitude towards various issues in society towards a particular gender with special reference to gender equality. In present study the attitude towards women has been studied specifically.

Gender-sensitivity is the process of changing the stereotype of boys and girls their mind set that strongly believes and helps them to determine which assumptions in the matters of gender are valid and which are stereotyped generalizations.

4. Objectives of the Study

The following objectives have been formulated to conduct this study:

- 1.To study the level of Gender Sensitivity among B.Ed. trainees.
- 2.To Study of the relationship of gender sensitivity of trainees varies with respect to Gujarat University and other university.

5. Hypothesis of the Study

Ho₁ There will no significantly difference between the mean score of B.Ed. trainees of Gujarat University and other university.

6. Population of the Study

All the B.Ed. trainees studying in Gujarat university and other university are the population in present study.

7. Sample

The researcher has selected the 200 B.Ed. trainees with stratified random sampling technique. The researcher has selected 100 trainees from Gujrat University and 100 trainees from other university. The researcher has divided all the universities in two part that is the Gujarat University and other universities of Gujarat. The researcher has randomly selected 2 B.Ed. colleges affiliated to Gujarat University and 2 from other university. Thus the researcher has used stratified random sampling techniques.

8. Variables of the Study

In present research gender sensitization is the dependent variable while the universities are independent variable.

9. Delimitations of the Study

In present research there are limitations as per below

- 1.Present research is limited to the universities of Gujarat state.
- 2.Present research is limited to the trainees of year 2023.
- 3.Present research is limited to the students of English medium only.

10. Research Tools

In present research the researcher has used Gender Sensitivity Scale (GSS) prepared and standardized by Dr. R. S. Verma. The reliability of GSS is 0.81 by test-retest method and 0.74 by spilt half method. And the validity is 0.72.

11. Research Method

In present research the researcher has to study gender sensitivity among B.Ed. trainees so survey method is used for data collection.

12. Data Collection

In present research the researcher has taken prior permission from the principal of B.Ed. Colleges selected in sample. The researcher visited college and distribute GSS to the trainees after giving instructions. The trainees filled the scale and the researcher has collected scales and thanks to the trainees, staff and principal.

13. Data Analysis

The researcher has used inferential statistics to analyse the data. The researcher has used t score to analyse the data.

14. Testing of Hypothesis

The mean, standard deviation and the t score of hypotheses is as under

Table 1: Table showing statistical analysis of B.Ed. trainees of Gujarat university and other university

University	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error of Mean	t-score	Significant level
Gujarat	28.35	9.14	1.30	0.66	Not Significant
Other	27.49	9.31			

From the above table we can see that the mean value of B.Ed. trainees of Gujarat and other universities are 28.35 and 27.49 respectively. The standard deviation is 9.14 and 9.31 respectively. The t value is 0.66 which is less than 1.96 at 0.05 level. So, the hypothesis H_{01} is not rejected.

15. Findings of the Study

The findings of the present research is as under

- 1.The gender sensitivity of the B.Ed. trainees of Gujarat and other universities are equal.

16. Educational Implication

The educational implications of present research is as under

- Reduce socialization by parents and other adults of girls and boys into traditional gender roles.
- Confront gender stereotyping by the popular and news media.
- Increase public consciousness of the reasons for, extent of, and consequences of rape and sexual assault, sexual harassment, and pornography.

17. Recommendation for future research

The researcher has recommended following recommendations

- One can measure gender sensitivity of arts, science or commerce college students
- One can research same thing in any other city of Gujarat or any other state of India.
- One can take variable except the variables used in this study.
- One can use another research tool.
- One can measure gender sensitivity of primary, secondary or higher secondary school students.

18. Conclusion

The researcher has tried his best to study the gender sensitivity among B.Ed. trainees in context to universities and give his suggestions in the research. Efforts in the direction have been done by many scholars and experts, and are still undergoing by many. Such efforts will continue as long as to reduce the gender bias in day to day life.

From the present research we can conclude that there is no significant difference in gender sensitivity among different universities. However more analysis and work on it can improve the bias. This is a humble effort by the researcher as a part of his research.

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