IDS-400 Diversity

Nicole Obeni

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Gender equality is one of the major issues of diversity that has extensively impacted on almost all dimensions of our contemporary society. The issue of gender equality is not entirely practiced through differential control and access to material resources. Gender inequality characterizes our modern society, with differences in social, political, and economic hierarchies between the two genders. Various aspects of gender equality, including stereotypes and norms, have reinforced gender-based identities and constrained the behavior of women and men, as portrayed through the four education lenses. This paper will provide an overview of the issue of gender equality through the four education lenses, including history, humanities, applied/natural sciences, and social sciences.

Gender equality is connected to history as an education lens in various ways. History is more than just a list of dates for memorizing events and facts. It includes accounts of experiences of people who lived during a specific period or era. The issue of gender equality is connected to history in those institutions, including high schools, colleges, and universities, have introduced topics and units for understanding the historical perspective of gender inequality. Understanding the history of an issue is critical in finding appropriate solutions to it von (Brömssen&Olgaç, 2010). Institutions and history scholars seek to understand gender inequality by relating the historical context to the modern context. This involves studying the patterns or changes on the issue through time. Gender equality is also connected to the lens of history through studying the historical people who played significant roles in how the issue affects us today. From this perspective, scholars can understand the reality of how gender inequality used to be, how it has changed, and likely future trends, by studying its history.

Gender equality is connected to humanities as an education lens, through studying various cultures across the world that explains the content of gender equality. Diverse cultures around the world have developed specific justifications for and against gender inequality. Schools and higher learning institutions have developed learning units that attempt to understand gender equality in various contexts, including causes and effects, based on different cultures. This enables scholars to understand the similarities and differences between the two genders from a cultural perspective, as well as promoting a broader understanding of how people view gender diversity (Gilbert & Calvert, 2003). From a humanistic perspective, scholars are able to understand the values related to gender equality, which matter to us as individuals and as a society. Institutions are, therefore, able to eradicate misunderstandings about the causes of gender inequality. Appropriate measures by institutions to address the issue are also undertaken since there is a clear understanding on gender equality.

Gender equality is connected to the natural science education lens, as well as the physical world. The field of natural sciences has over the past years induced many questions related to gender and equality. The modern society still experiences an unequal representation of men and women in the field of the physical world. The issue of gender equality, as raised in recent times, has led to the push for equal gender representation in the field of physical science, including biology, physics, and technology. Institutions such as the United Nations have exercised their mandate to advocate for pushing more women in science (Eylon& Linn, 2008). The aim is to overcome gender inequalities in accessing and pursuing subjects related to physical sciences. Natural sciences have therefore been used as a basis and center of controversy for gender equality, whereby more representation of one gender than the other has raised the issue of equal opportunities. Institutions that deal with natural sciences have today been driven towards gender equality initiative as a portrayal of embracing diversity.

Gender equality is an issue that deals with our social life and is therefore connected to social science, as an education lens. Studying social life in terms of how human beings interact with others is essential in realizing ways of improving interactions. Institutions have developed various subjects and courses that enhance the understanding of gender equality as a social science issue (Vladimirova& Le Blanc, 2016). These disciplines of knowledge include sociology, psychology, anthropology, among others, which enable institutions to understand better the issue of gender inequality. From the social science perspective, institutions are able to understand how to promote better interactions and living with individuals of the opposite gender.

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