

SOCIETAL STEREOTYPES RATHER THAN ECONOMIC FACTORS ARE THE BARRIERS TO FEMALE EDUCATION

1. Introduction

"Societal stereotypes serves as the primary barriers to female education, while economic factors remain secondary influences that only reinforces pre-existing gender biases."

2. Societal stereotypes regarding female education.

3. Societal stereotypes are primary barriers to female education :

3.1. Societal norms dictate that women belong in the home, not in schools.

Write in short form plz

Only 48% women are literate because their families believe their role is to be at home.

→ World Bank Report 2022.

3.2. Preference for sons leads to gender discrimination in education.
"Case study of Bangladesh"

3.3. Women are more suitable for reproductive roles rather than productive roles.

"12 million girls per year marry before reaching 18 years of age"

→ UNICEF, 2023.

3.4. Educated women are "too opinionated" and "less marriageable."

"43% of rural parents in India fear that education will make finding husbands difficult"²⁰ National Family Health Survey 2022.

3.5. Religious misinterpretations are used to justify female education restrictions.
"case study of Afghanistan"²¹

3.6. Society's perception about women driving and travel stops them from accessing education.
"In Yemen, families refuse to let daughters travel, limiting school attendance"²² World Economic Forum

3.7. ~~All the best luck~~ Women are not good with technology and more logical fields: A social stigma.

"Only 28% of women join STEM fields"²³

4. Economic Factors are secondary to female education:

4.1. Even when education is free, cultural norms prevent female education.

"Low literacy rates of Saudi Arabia before reforms."

4.2. Gender stratification pushes women to drop out of schools.

"Worldwide 119 million girls are out of school."

4.3. Safety concerns are detrimental to women education.

"246 million girls suffer violence in or around school per year globally."

4.4. Financial problems have failed to solve the problem of low female literacy rates.

" Case study of Malala Fund in Nigeria "

4.5. Gender parity in primary schools enrollments globally.

" 90 % of countries achieved gender parity in primary schools enrollment " → UNESCO 2023

5. Way forward:

i. Women empowerment by gender mainstreaming.

ii. Re-define gender-roles by awareness campaigns and workshops.

iii. Implementation of frameworks provided by CEDAW, CEVAW and CRPD.

6. Conclusion:-