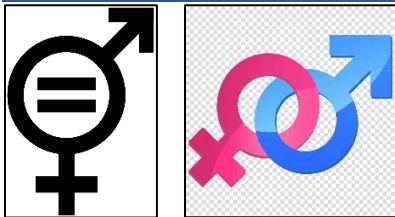


Lecture Sheet-1**Chapter- 8: Gender Equality****Topic-1: Pioneer for women****Notes:**

- **At first read the related topic from the text book.**
- **Gender Equality:**

Gender equality is a belief that both men and women should receive equal treatment. People should not be discriminated against because of their gender. This may include equal treatment that is different but which is considered equivalent in terms of rights, benefits, obligations, and opportunities.

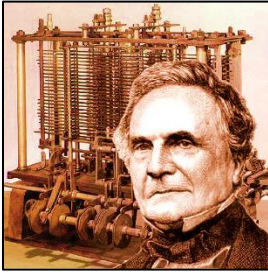
- **Symbol of gender equality:**



- **Pioneer:**

Synonym of pioneer are—settler, explorer, introducer etc.

A person who is among those who first enter or settle a region, thus opening it for occupation and development by others. Also, one who is first or among the earliest in any field of inquiry, enterprise, or progress.



Example: Charles Babbage who is considered to be the true pioneers of the computer, and Marie Curie, was a physicist and chemist who conducted pioneering research on radioactivity.

- **About Begum Rokeya:**



→ Birth Place of Begum Rokeya

- Begum Rokeya was a pioneer of women's rights in the Indian subcontinent and was a Bengali feminist thinker, writer, educator and political activist. She believed in cooperation between men and women.
- Begum Rokeya was born on December 9, 1880 in the village of Pairabondh, Mithapukur, Rangpur, and became a passionate supporter of girls' education.
- Her father, Jahiruddin Muhammad Abu Ali Haidar Saber and mother Rahatunnessa. In 1898, she was married to Khan Bahadur Sakhawat Hussain at the age of eighteen.
- In 1909 she opened a girls' school at Bhagolpur, which then moved to Kolkata.
- She campaigned tirelessly to admit more girls to her school,
- All her life she advocated women's education.
- Her hard work has created opportunities for women in education.
- She died on 9 December 1932.
- Now 9 December is commemorated as Rokeya Day by the government of Bangladesh.

- **Contributions of Begum Rokeya in girl's education:**

- In 1909 Begum Rokeya opened a girls' school at Bhagalpur.
- She campaigned tirelessly to admit more girls to her school.
- All her life she advocated women's education.
- Her hard work has created opportunities for women in education
- She founded an organisation called Anjuman-e-Khawatin-e-Islam, or the Muslim women's society, in 1916 to make women aware of their rights.

- **Necessity of girl's education:**

- Educated girls are less likely to become victims of domestic abuse.
- They Can reduce corruption and change the conditions that lead to terrorism.
- They are better equipped to contribute to the family income.
- They help contribute and prosper their community, etc.



PS: * Study the lecture sheet to upgrade your learning curve and you will find answer to the question from work sheet.

*** If you find it difficult to follow the video you can always pause and watch the screen to make it more understandable. Also, everything is shared in the lecture sheet for better understanding.**

*** What you have learnt today, that you have to orally share the lesson with your afternoon teacher.**

Thank you
Samia Laboni