GENDER JUSTICE, WORK AND EDUCATION IN SUB SAHARAN AFRICA

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OUR PANEL

Paper 1 - Reworking gender, education and work in Sub Saharan Africa

Professor Barbara Crossouard and Professor Máiréad Dunne, Centre for International Education, University of Sussex, UK

Paper 2 - We will have our say: education and work for young women in Northern Nigeria

Professor Dauda Moses and Safiya Aliyu Chin, Modibbo Adama University, Yola, Nigeria

Paper 3 - Advocating for change in the community: education and work for young women in South Africa

Professor Relebohile Moletsane, Dr Lisa Wiebesiek, Nkonzo Mkhize, University of KwaZulu Natal, Durban, South Africa

Respondent commentary: Dr Paul Fean, Plan International









PAPER 1: REWORKING GENDER, EDUCATION AND WORK IN SUB SAHARAN AFRICA

BARBARA CROSSOUARD AND MÁIRÉAD DUNNE CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX, UK

PAPER 1 OVERVIEW

- Introduction of our collaborative research project focused on work and education of young rural women in two SSA contexts
- Dominant theoretical lens (HCT) used to consider the relationships of work and education (and gender)
- Critiques of this lens
- Reworking how we understand gender, education and work
- Methodological implications of this re-working

YOUTH, GENDER AND EDUCATION: CHANGING LANDSCAPES OF WORK IN RURAL SUB SAHARAN AFRICA

- Funded by the British Academy (Youth Futures)
- Collaboration between CIE, University of Sussex (Barbara, Máiréad) and Professor Relebohile Moletsane, University of KwaZulu Natal, Durban, South Africa and Professor Dauda Moses, Modibbo Adama University, Yola, Nigeria
- Used participatory visual methodologies (PVM) and life history interviews
- PVM involving a series of 6 workshops with 2 groups of young rural women in each context, focused on how they combine education and work, culminating in a community dialogue where they present their agendas for change to others in the community
- Project completion May 2023

https://www.sussex.ac.uk/research/centres/centre-for-internationaleducation/projects/we-say





YOUNG WOMEN NAVIGATING THE DEMANDS OF WORK, FAMILY, **EDUCATION IN** RURAL **CONTEXTS OF** SSA

UNDERSTANDING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN EDUCATION AND WORK

- Human capital theory has been the dominant lens
 - Central in justifications for the development of education e.g. in World Bank and national policies
 - Developed by economists Schultz and Becker in the 1960s, based on the US context at that time
 - Focus on rates of return from investment in education/ schooling in terms of wider benefits to the national economy and to the individual (improved life chances/higher salaries)

CRITIQUES!!

- The development of HCT reflected a very specific economic context but now problematically assumed to be generalizable (Marginson, 2019) / used in a prescriptive way (Wheelahan et al, 2022)
- Its evidence base in Africa is flimsy (Bennell, 1996)
- Education is treated as a 'black box' (Resnick, 2006) in ways that fail to recognize :
 - the wider social and cultural capitals that contribute to educational success
 - the relationship of postcolonial societies to the global economy
 - the historical inequalities of education provision in colonial and postcolonial societies (McGrath et al, 2019; Crossouard and Dunne, 2021)

LIMITATIONS OF HCT FOR EXPLORING YOUNG WOMEN'S WORK IN SSA

- Assumes a linear, staged trajectory from education to work
- Assumes education is **benign and equitable**!
- Assumes western/modern norms of childhood, youth, adulthood (Dunne et al, 2021)
- Constructs all those who do not meet those norms in deficit
- Flattens gender to an outcome, using a male/female binary
- Privileges formalized forms of wage labour
- Misrecognises (women's) unpaid reproductive labour (Crossouard et al, 2022)

GENDERED EDUCATION AND WORK

- Schooling is *not separate* from work many forms of work are demanded through the formal and the hidden curriculum
- Gendered paid and unpaid work takes place *alongside* schooling
- Schooling contributes to the instantiation and reproduction of gender norms - it routinely involves gender violence, symbolic and physical
- It is not necessarily benign!!
 - Organization of space is gendered in classroom and playgrounds, boys and girls segregated, boys clustered around/controlling girls
 - Boys given tasks with more authority, while girls assigned domestic duties

 girls clean classrooms and offices, boys ring the school bell, take on
 supervisory roles





REWORKING WORK AND EDUCATION - GENDER REGIMES

- Gender is brought into being through institutionalized power relations, forming a *gender regime* (Dunne, 2007)
- Institutions such as education (as well as family and work) are integral to such regimes
- They shape our sense of who we are, they normalise particular imaginaries of gender, intersecting with age, sexuality, SES, race, religion .. etc
- Gender regimes are *context specific* but have deep histories they are not easily disrupted
- Individuals risk misrecognition if they go outside how gender is normally done/performed in a particular context

METHODOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

Our theorizing brings us to:

- Question the reduction of gender to a male female binary / the work done by statistical representations of 'gender'
- Pay nuanced attention to the gendered ways family, school and the workplace intersect i.e. the edu-workscape
- Privilege a research design that engages deeply with the processes through which different gender performances are valorised, others vilified.
- Use qualitative methods that can attend to local perspectives
- Prioritise research collaborations with partners living and working within the research context and the research sites



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