

**GENDER AND EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY OF
PAYIKYUN VILLAGE, KAPA VILLAGE TRACT,
KYUNSU TOWNSHIP, TANINTHAYI REGION**

PhD DISSERTATION

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ABSTRACT

This dissertation describes “Gender and Education: A Case Study of Payikyun Village, Kapa Village Tract, Kyunsu Township, Taninthayi Region. This study intends to explore the relationship between education and economy from gender perspectives. The specific objectives of this study are to describe the livelihood of the natives, to elicit gender division of labour highlighting the relationship between education and economy, and to analyze the education from gender perspectives. The study period of this thesis is from 2014-2015 to 2017-2018. A community based, case study was done using multiple method approach: qualitative study, key informant interview (KII), and In-depth Interview (IDI). One hundred and thirty five informants were interview for key informant interview (KII) and Twenty eight informants for in-depth interview (IDI). In this study describes the relationship between livelihood/economy, gender and education. Gender division of labour is important their livelihood. As the Payikyun Village is surrounded by water, people earn their environment. Men in every social group work in fishing whether they are rich or poor, educated. In learning at school, there is no system to gender separation. But, the wealthy persons can go to town to study course for Grade 8 while the poor persons face difficulties. If a family has a boy and a girl, the parents are willing to give the priority to the girl in education. The live of women get higher when the parents change their attitudes. The education standard for women has altered and the norms of selecting their life-partners also consequently changed. The boys, though they have no education, can earn their living if they are skilled in fishery. Even though some one is educated or uneducated, he gets the same amount of income to others. So, education is not important. The change of the gender’s attitude causes transforming the value, attitude, perspectives and power structures respectively.

Key words: gender, livelihood, economy, education, division of labour, gender perspective.