

GENDER INEQUALITY IN INDIA: A CRITICAL STUDY**Sukanya Kumari**Research scholar, Mody University Of science and technology, Sikar, Rajasthan
sukanya.ku8816@gmail.com**ABSTRACT**

We are proud to be 21st century Indians who celebrate happiness when a son is born and if a daughter is born, they are peaceful even when no rules have been made to celebrate. So much love for the boy that in the desire of the birth of boys, we have been killing girls since ancient times before birth or before birth, If we are unlucky enough to have them there are many ways that we are able to discriminate with them in life. Let's take it. Present paper tries to produce a critical analysis on gender inequality in India.

Key-words: *Gender inequality; Different areas; Factors; Safeguards; Remedies.*

INTRODUCTION

'Gender' is a socio-cultural term, defining the functions and behaviours of 'men' and 'women' in society by relating it to the social definition, whereas, the word 'sex' defines 'man' and 'woman', which is a biological and physical phenomenon. Gender is the relationship between men and women in society. Women are considered inferior to men. When men are said to be in the "supreme" position that typically means we're talking about a specific family or community. To base it on sex, then to go against nature, 'sex' should be interpreted as a man-made fundamental, whereas 'sex' is a normal or biological characteristic of a human being.

Gender inequality can be defined in general terms as discrimination on the basis of gender. Traditionally, women are considered as weaker caste-class in the society.

CONCEPT OF GENDER

The concept of gender was first introduced by psychiatrist and psychoanalyst Robert Stoller, who in his work "sex and gender" implied disturb to characterize, once since of femaleness or maleness. As used in this article, the word gender identity refers to the self-perception or the perception of one given person as one man or woman, where man and woman do not simply signify a perceived biological distinction, but also a collection of social expectations and roles. Thus, individuals establish their identity of "manhood" and "womanhood" through their knowledge and practice of what is socially assumed as being a "man" or "woman," that is, through entering into the symbolic order of manhood and womanhood and reflecting upon their meeting the social expectations reflected in the order.

GENDER INEQUALITY

- When it comes to gender inequality, gender discrimination will fall regardless of what it applies to. In the past, women have been thought of as a weaker class of people.
- Unemployment is commonplace, people are humiliated and discriminated, and peoples' lives are torn apart. Discrimination against women is a global epidemic that affects women everywhere.
- Global Gender Gap Index - India ranked 112 out of 153 countries in 2020. From this, it can be clearly estimated how strong and deep the roots of lagink discrimination are in our country.

DIFFERENT AREAS OF GENDER INEQUALITY

- In the social sector - in Indian society, women are generally considered to be compatible with domestic work. The main function of women in the household is limited to arranging food and raising children. It has often been seen that women do not have any role in decisions taken at home. The minimum

number of women in various social organizations related to women's issues also expresses a formidable form of gender inequality.

- In the economic sector - there is a difference in the wages of women and men working in the economic sector. In the industrial sector, women are often paid lower wages relative to men. Not only this, men are also given priority in employment opportunities.
- In the political arena - all political parties claim equality by being democratic but they neither give women tickets as candidates in elections nor appoint them to key positions in the party.
- In the field of science- when we focus on the scientific community, we find that there is clearly gender inequality in this community based on the ideology of progress. Either women enter the scientific community with difficulty or they are put into projects of lesser importance. It is ironic that we are called the late Miss A. Man. P.J. is familiar with Abdul Kalam but is not familiar with the name of Missy Women of India Tessie Thomas.
- In entertainment sector- actresses also have to suffer this discrimination in the field of entertainment. Often, actresses are not considered as the main characters in films and they are paid less than the actors.
- In sports field- Female players get less than the prize money received in sports. Whether it is wrestling or cricket, there is discrimination in every sport. In addition, men's sports are broadcast more than women's sports.

FACTORS OF GENDER INEQUALITY

- Patriarchal mindset prevails in complex form in the present Indian society despite social, economic and political progress. Due to this, women are still considered a responsibility. Women get less opportunities for development due to social and family trends, due to which their personality is not fully developed. Social differences reflect patriarchal mindset on issues such as Sabarimala and triple talaq.
- Even today in India, at the practical level (as per the Supreme Court order, women have equal rights over property), the right of women on family property is not in circulation and hence they are treated discriminatory.
- Except for the Panchayati Raj system at the political level, there is no reservation for women in higher legal institutions.
- According to the latest Official Periodic Labor Force Survey 2017-18, the Indian economy has low female labor force and work participation rates. Under such circumstances, women's self-reliance on economic parameters remains on men. Almost all the states of the country have seen a decline in the work participation rate of women in the year 2017-18 as compared to the year 2011-12. In contrast to this decline, only a few states and union territories like Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Daman-Diu have improved work participation rates of women.
- Under-reporting of women's employment is done, ie, women working on family farms and enterprises and unpaid work done indoors are not added to the GDP.
- Educational status such as women's status is weaker than men on standards. Although the educational enrollment of girls has increased in the last two decades and gender equality is attaining the status of

secondary education, the enrollment of women in higher education and vocational education is still much lower than men.

TYPES AND CAUSES OF GENDER INEQUALITY IN INDIA

In Indian society, the root cause of gender inequality lies in its patriarchal system. According to the famous sociologist Sylvia Walbe, "Patriarchalism is the process and system of social structure in which man dominates, oppresses and exploits woman." A centuries-old cultural practice in Indian culture is the exploitation of women. The patriarchal structure, whether Hindu, Muslim or any other faith, has derived its authority and recognition from our religious beliefs.

For example, according to Manu, the creator of ancient Indian Hindu law, "it is believed that a woman should be under her father during her childhood, under husband after marriage, and under her son after she is old or widowed." He is not allowed to remain independent under any circumstances. "

Muslims still have the same status, and religious scriptures and Islamic practices also have a punishment for discrimination or subordination. Similarly, women are discriminated toward in the same or various ways in other religious faiths. Some of the reasons why women are marginalized in society include extreme poverty and the absence of education. Many women are forced to do domestic work on low salaries, work in organized prostitution, or work as migrant workers because of poverty and lack of education.

Educating a girl from childhood is still considered a bad investment, because she will one day get married and have to leave her father's house and go to another house. Therefore, due to the lack of good education, employers are currently unable to fulfill the demand for skills, while girls in high school and middle school perform better than boys every year. It is because in culture, at home, and outside the home, oppression and sexism against women are viewed at various levels.

LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS AGAINST GENDER INEQUALITY

Several positive steps have been taken by the Indian Constitution to abolish gender inequality; the Preamble of the Constitution outlines the goals of ensuring social, economic and social justice for all, as well as providing equality and opportunity for all people. Females also have the right to vote in this series.

Article 15 of the constitution also prohibits all discrimination on the basis of separation on gender, religion, caste and place of birth. Article 15 (3) empowers any state to make special provisions for children and women. In addition, the Directive Principles of State Policy also provide a number of provisions that help protect women and protect them from discrimination.

Many constitutional protective measures have been made for women in India, But the reality on the ground is very different from that. Despite all these reforms, women are still regarded as second-class citizens in the world, men see them as a way of fulfilling their sexual desires, atrocities with women are at their dangerous level, dowry practice today Also in vogue, female feticide is a norm in our homes.

EQUALITY FOR ALL WOMEN

Traditionally, women's rights have been regarded as distinct from human rights. Yet, women are faced with violations of their human rights throughout their lives. Such tin-related abuses take the form of violence and discrimination based on gender. However, if the human rights agenda for women is to be inclusive of all women, including lesbian and bisexual women, the right to respect and protect their human dignity and non-

discrimination should be enjoyed. The rights of sexual minorities should also be safeguarded by general human documents upholding the rights of all. Nevertheless, in many parts of the globe, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people are subject to serious violations of human rights. The romantic behaviour and loving relationships of sexual minorities are described as crimes in many nations. It also pushes them to become addicted or commit suicide.

Education is one of the most critical ways of continuing the evolution of LGBT rights as human rights and interrupting the cycle of violence against sexual minorities. Such education involves learning about human rights and learning how to value and protect human rights and how to respect others. School stands obviously play a vital role in building a community that embraces the human rights of all, including lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people. In policy planning and initiatives, gender equity will become a central and core normal if government, individuals and the culture are linked with the concept that men and women should have an equal opportunity to make their contribution and find their imagination in a society that is neither owned nor shared. These potential can be best unlocked through education.

HOW CAN WE END GENDER INEQUALITY?

Along with the constitutional list, all kinds of discrimination or inequalities will continue, but real change is possible only when the thinking of men is changed. When this thinking changes, then a type of humanity starts treating men equally with women rather than treating them as their subordinates. Not only men, but women also need to reform their old orthodoxy thinking according to the culture of the ooze and know that they too have become a part of this exploitative patriarchal system and helping men to dominate themselves Huh.

We can only hope that, in the coming years and through the joint efforts of men and women, our participatory democracy can find a solution to the issue of gender disparity and that we can all be part of a reality of thought and action nurtured by modern dreams.

EFFORTS TO END INEQUALITY

- There is a gradual shift in the mentality of society, as a result of which women-related problems are seriously addressed. Women are motivated because of the government and the court's advocacy on issues such as triple talaq, Haji Ali Dargah entry.
- As a result, India continues to make strong efforts in the field of political participation, ranking 18th on the Global Gender Gap Index - Political Equality and Participation Standards of 2020 compared to other points. The presence of women in the cabinet has already improved to 23% and India is ranked 69th in the world.
- India adopted further actions to implement "Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action" adopted by the United Nations General Assembly Session on Maxilco Action Plan (1975), Nairobi Provident Strategies (1985) and Logical Equality and Development and Peace And initiatives "have ratified global initiatives on gender equality.

- Women empowerment is being attempted through schemes like 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao', 'One Stop Center Scheme', 'Mahila Helpline Scheme' and 'Mahila Shakti Kendra'. Progress is being seen in the sex ratio and academic enrollment of girls as a result of the development of these systems.
- In the economic sector, Mudra and other women-centric schemes are being operate for self-sufficiency.
- Apart from the legislative requirements to abolish gender discrimination, the reference in a country's budget to the distribution of funds for women's empowerment and child welfare is called Gender Budgeting. In fact, over the past two-three decades, on the worldwide level, the term gender budgeting has evolved. Via this, the benefits of government systems are passed on to females.

CONCLUSION

It is not limited to organizing awareness programs and pasting some posters in offices to achieve the goal of gender equality. It is profoundly concerned with altering the values of the two greatest institutions of all society - family and faith. Labor reforms and social security legislation are all related to the gender equality formula, whether it is to ensure fair pay for working women or to ensure secure jobs. In the private and unorganized sectors, the maternity leave laws applicable in the government sector will also have to be strictly enforced. Only through the unified effort of gender budgeting and social reforms can India be freed from the chains of gender inequality.

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