

GENDER EQUALITY IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS

¹Alexander Durai Raj, ²K.S. Shoba Jasmin

¹Saveetha School of Law, Saveetha University, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences,
Chennai-77, Tamilnadu,India.

²Saveetha School of Law, Saveetha University, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences,
Chennai-77, Tamilnadu,India

¹alexanderaj3006@gmail.com, ²shobajasminks.ssl@saveetha.com

Abstract:

This study considers the gender difference that exists among each region, class and prevents the expansion of Indian economy from up the lives of Indian folks. the truth of gender difference in India is extremely advanced and heterogenous, as a result of it exists in each field like education, employment opportunities, income, health, cultural problems, social problems, economic issues etc. an effort has been created to seek out out those factors that square measure to blame for this problem in India. So, this paper highlights the multi-dimensional context of gender inequalities prevalent in India. Overall, the study indicates the difference in economic, social, cultural and legal biases that square measure of an excellent challenge for policy-makers and social scientists to ascertain proper equality within the entire social field. The researchers have tried to counsel some relevant strategies and policies implication for reducing this gender difference and to market the dignified position for Indian ladies.

keywords: gender, equality ,economic, social ,income, health, culture

INTRODUCTION:

Women empowerment - the essential ingredient to social development has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century. But practically women empowerment is still an illusion of reality (Rajeswari Shettar, 2015). Gender inequality exists in the form of socially constructed, predefined gender roles firmly anchored in India`s social fabric that the deep cultural and historic roots (Renu Batra and Thomas, 2016). Gender equality roots is considered a

critical element in achieving social institutional changes that leads to sustainable development with equality and gender growth. The difference between men and women exists in social, political, intellectual, cultural, and economic attainments. The global gender gap measures was introduced by the world economic forum to examine four critical areas - economic participation and opportunity, health and survival, educational attainment and political empowerment (Ambel Waris and Viraktash, 2013). Issues in access to education is affecting both girls and boys in India and the type of initiatives needed to secure meaningful and sustainable access for education of girls belonging to disadvantaged groups (Madumita and Ramya, 2008).

Women constitute almost 50% of the world's population but India has shown disproportionate sex ratio whereby female population has been comparatively lower than male population. In over 69 years of Independence, India stands as the most progressive democracy, yet gender discrimination continues to be a humongous problem within the Indian society. One of the most regressive in forums of conferring upon women their rights for a country, which has been hailed all over the world for its feminism due to the worship of female clients. On 9th March, 2010 the upper house of Indian Parliament passed the Women's Reservation Bill, ensuring 33.3% reservation to women in Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies. The term women empowerment implies the ability of women to take all the important decisions independently related to her throughout her life span that will ensure her success in all aspects of life (Sutapa Saryal, 2014).

The word gender refers to the social economic definition of men and women -the way societies distinguish men and women and assign social roles to them. The distinction between gender was introduced to deal with general tendency to attribute women's subordination to their anatomy (Suresh Kumar Kharana, 2016). In this context, this paper attempts to analyze gender equality in India related with the psychological aspects of the society.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study mainly focused on gender equality in India and used both primary and secondary information regarding the aspects of gender equality for arriving at a meaningful analysis. The primary information related to the study was collected from 100 random selected sample respondents through a survey. A well structured and pre-tested questionnaire was used to collect information related to gender equality. The questions related to gender, educational

status, women empowerment, right to decisions making, freedom to raise their opinions. The secondary information were collected from journals, newspapers and books the in the relevant topic. The percentages were used to analyze the results of the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The results of the study revealed that 52% of the respondents belong to the age group of 19-25, and 14.3% of the respondents belong to the age of 30 above. Majority of the respondents (57%) were males and the remaining 43% were females. According to the analysis 71% of the respondents are unemployed and 29% of the respondents are employed in various sectors in the economy. The educational level of the respondents was enquired to find out the impact of education in gender neutrality and it is revealed that 85% of the respondents have completed secondary education and 13% of the respondents have completed SSLC and 2% have complete Ph.D. The marital status of the respondents enquired and found that 93% of them were not married and 7% them are married.

Participation in decision making is one of the important parameter regarding gender equality and results of the study revealed that 71% of the women are allowed to take active part in decision making in the family 29% of the women are not allowed to take active part in decision making in the family. And majority of the women (80%) of the women respondents are allowed to take part in sports and politics like men the rest of women respondents (20%) are not allowed to take active part in sports and other activities. Social gatherings indicate the freedom of women to a considerable level and it is revealed that 69% of the women are allowed to attend social gatherings and the rest 29% are not allowed to attend them. In a gender neutral society there will be equal opportunities for all the gender and the results recorded that 80% of the women are supported by the male members of their family to pursue their ambitions and 20% of them are not supported even by their parents to travel towards their ambitions.

Majority (54%) of the respondents expressed that still women are having restriction in their family and the rest 46% of them have no restrictions in their personal matters by the family members and the society. Marriage is a milestone and believed as a game changer in Indian tradition and hence it is one of the important parameter to analyze gender equality. The choice of their spouse to be was not allowed to majority of the respondents (52%) and the rest (42%) made

their choice. Only 38% of the respondents opined that the women are allowed to live alone but the majority (63%) of the respondents opined that they are not allowed to live alone in the society.

In the modern society both male and female members of the family are working or engaged in any productive activities to improve the standard of living of the family. But when the spending of the remuneration or earnings of the respondents was questioned and it revealed that 77% of the women respondents are allowed to spend money depending on their choice and 23% of the women are not allowed to spend their earnings as per their preferences and they have to handover their earnings to the male members in the family. The professional choices also prevented to 29% of the respondents and 71% of the respondents decided about the selection of profession.

Gender equality is not an illusion it is attainable (73%), but a considerable percentage of the respondents opined that it is not attainable (27%). The research revealed that 83.9% of the respondents feel that by abolishing gender inequality we can cure unemployment for women but 16.1% do not agree. The results revealed that 54.5 percentage women feel that gender equality is a threat for development of women and the rest 45.5 percentage of of the women do not feel gender equality as a threat. Moreover, 40.4% of the respondents do not care about the psychological effect of a woman due to gender equality and 34.6% take measures on the psychological effect of women caused due to gender equality and 25% of the people are affected psychologically due to gender equality

The results revealed that 26.8 It people feel that by advertising the causes of gender equality we can reduce and create awareness in the society and 23. 2% feel that awareness of gender equality can be created through public gathering and 50% of the people feel that awareness can be created through education in schools and colleges. The research revealed that 26.8% People feel that equal opportunity were given to all the people and 38.6% points of the respondents maybe feel that opportunities could be given if gender equality was removed and 34.6% percent of people feel that equal opportunities are not given to all genders. The research revealed that 66.1 percent of the respondent feel that gender equality is important for the current society and 14.3 percent of the respondents feel that it is not important for the current society but 19.6 percent of the people feel maybe you could bring a change to the current society.

Around 26.8% of the people agree that women are given credit and financial resources to sustain in the current society 7.1% strongly agree that women are giving credit and financial resources to sustain 42.9% neither agree nor disagree 12.5 percent disagree that women are given credit and financial resources to sustain 10.7 percent strongly disagree that women are not giving credit and financial resources to sustain in the current society. It is revealed that 10% feel that women are psychologically effective and they believe it strongly 23.2 percent of the respondents agree that women are psychologically affected 39.3 percent neither disagree nor agree 27.5 percent disagree that women are psychologically affected and the rest strongly disagree that women are psychologically effective

Discussion

The current society has evolved from the past and there has been many changes in the society where the role of women is revisited and modified as per the changes in the society. Now-a-days women are enjoying more freedom but not reached gender equality but there is a drastic change in the society. A consideration portion of women in the society are not allowed to make their own choices in the matters directly related to them like education, employment, marriage and spending of the money earned by them. A high level of exploitation is there in the society and at household level by treating them as slaves and making them not to participate in decision making in the family which is closely connected with them.

The result acquired from the survey taken the results state that younger people are more interested in this particular studied and the elderly people as they have evolved and since they are of a newer generation they have the motivation to make a change this result also take the men of the society are more responsive and who took an active part in the survey conducted. The educated men and women are even more concerned about gender equality since they may have faced struggles during their life they are also educated and hence have more knowledge towards the subject and hence they need gender equality in the society to be removed (Munro 2017). The maximum number of respondents are unemployed this shows that they have been affected due to gender equality now-a-days the unmarried people are more concerned about gender equality because it affects them directly or indirectly most of the women are only violated from there right as they are not allowed to choose the person they want to live with but the men of India are given that privilege they also feel that Women must be given more power to make decisions in

the family the country has finally evolved to a state where the women are finally given the support for their ambition by their family even the women are still feeling that there is still no proper freedom given to them as the men of the society still do not treat the woman as the equal. the researcher personally feel that women of the 21st century are more stronger than they were in the 90s hence the main responsibility of every man in this country is to protect the women of the society and to support them in their growth and The researcher also feel that men should not see women as their competition but as their equals and must provide equal opportunity for the women to be uplifted in the current society.

Conclusion:

The researcher say that gender equality topic is one of the most sensitive topics in the current society and it involves both men and women in the current society according to the top women empowerment of the most important topics here it is one of the most important concern of every woman of the 21st century this topic also deals with the existence of men and women in social political intellectual cultural and economical attainments the sad truth is women consists of 50% of the world's population and still has not been given the freedom and The Upper Hand that a mail has over the current. The research of feedback men support or allow the women to express their talents. The word gender refers to social economics definition of men and women the wave society distinguishes man and woman are assigned social rules to them with the difference between men and women are not many but still the powers given to women are comparatively low compared to the power given to a man researcher also says that change can be brought only through bringing or spreading awareness between all the genders and leading a healthy life together From the above information the study states that women in the society are still facing problems due to gender equality in India and the government needs to take necessary steps to reduce the effects of gender equality issues in India when the alternative hypothesis are accepted in this place.- there's an answer of each drawback. For reducing gender difference in India, we must always supply high level of education to {women|to ladies} and increase women authorisation. We should additionally provide them chance in active politics & social activities so social integration in Indian society will be created. Government ought to create policies concerning stopping the sex identification & abortions.

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