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Gender inequality and women

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Abstract

Gender inequality acknowledges that men and women are not equal and that gender effects an individuals lived experience These differences arise from distinctions in biology, psychology and cultural norms somas of these distinctions are empirically grounded while others appear to be socially constructed. Studies show the different lived experience of genders across many domains including education, life expectancy personality interests, family life, careers, and political affiliations. Gender inequality is experienced differently across cultures. Many countries have laws give less inheritance of ancestral property for women compared to men gender inequality and discrimination are argued to cause and perpetuate poverty and vulnerability in Society as a whole. High education levels and social integration significantly improve equity throughout society. The need for gender Sensitization in educational Institution and gender sensitization programs can bring social change relating to women.

Key Words – Gender inequality, gender Sensitization, women, workplace society.

Introduction:-

Gender inequality in India refers to health, education, economic and political inequalities between men and woman in India various international gender inequality indices rank India differently on each of these factors as well as on a composite basis and these indices are controversial. Gender inequalities, and their social causes impact Indias sex ration womens health over their lifetimes their educational attachment and economic conditions Gender inequality in India is multi faceted issue that concerns men and women. Some argue that various gender equality indices place men at a disadvantage. However when Indies population is examined as whole women are at disadvantage in several important ways. In india, discriminatory attitudes towards either sex have existed for generations and affect the lives of both sexes. Although the constitution of India grants men and women equal rights gender disparities remain research shows gender discrimination mostly in favors of men in many realms including the workplace. Discrimination affects many aspects in the lives of women from career development and progress of mental health disorders. While Indian laws on rape dowry and adultery have women's safety at heart these highly discriminatory practices are still taking place at an alarming rate affecting the live of many today.

Objectives of the Study

- 1) To study the nature of gender inequality.
- 2) Study the various sector of gender inequalities
- 3) To study the problems of women regarding gender inequality.

Research Methodology

To study the subject secondary data has been collected from various articles, books and different web sites. Analytical and descriptive method is used study the subject.

Natural differences exist between the sexes based on biological and anatomic factors most notably differing and hormonal differences. There is a maturely difference also in the relative physical

Concept of Gender Inequality

Gender inequality acknowledges that men and women are not equal and that gender affects and individuals lived experience. These differences arise from distinction in biology, psychology and cultural norms some of these to be socially constructed.

Gender Statistics

The following table compare the population wide data for the two genders on various inequality statistical measure according to the world bank's gender statistics database fo 2012

Gender Statistic Measure	Females (India)	Males (India)	Females (World)	Males (World)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	44.3	43.3	32.6	37
Life expectancy at birth (year)	68	64.5	72.9	68.7
Expected years of schooling	11.3	11.8	11.7	12.0



Primary school completion rate (%)	96.0	96.3		
Lower Secondary school Completion rate (%)	76.0	77.9	10.2	70.5
Secondary school education(%)	46	54	47.6	52.4
Account at a formal financial institution (% of each gender age 15)	26.5	43.7	46.6	54.5
Unemployment Youth (% of labour force ages 15-24 llo method)	10.6	9.4	15.1	13.0
Ration to male youth unemployment rate (%ages 15.24 llo method)	1.13	1.0	1.14	1.0
Employment in agri culture (% of total labour)	59.8	43		
Employment in industry(% of total labour)	20.7	26		
Self employment (%employed)	85.5	80.6		
Cause of death bygone -communicable diseases ages 15.34 (%)	32.3	33.0	29.5	27.5
Life expectancy at age 60 (Years)	18.0	15.9		

Global ranking of India

Indicator	Indias Global Rank (year)	Source
GII- Gender Inequality Index	132/148 (2012)	United Nations Development program (UNDP)
GGI- Gender Gap Index	101/136(2013)	World Economic Forum (WEF)
SIGI : Social institutions and Gender Index	56/86 (2012)	Organization for economic co operation and development DECD

India's Global rank on various gender Inequality Indices. These Indicas are controversial According to the global gender gap report released by the world economic forum (WEF)IN 2011, India was ranked 113 on the gender gap index (GGI) among 135 countries polled Since then India has improved its rankings its rankings on the world Economic forum's Gender gap Index (GGI to 105/136 in 2013 India also scores poorly on Overall female to male literacy and health ranking

Economic Inequalities

Over 50% of Indian labour is employed in agriculture. A majority of rural men work as cultivators while a majority of women work in livestock maintenance egg and milk production. Rao states that about 78 percent of rural women are engaged in agriculture compared to 63 percent of women. There is way inequality between man and womem in India where men paid 103 Par day, while women sere paid ₹55 a wage gap ration of 1.87

Property Right

Woman have equal rights under the law of own property and receive equal inheritance right, bu in practice women are at a disadvantage this is evidenced in the fat that 70% rural land is owned by men . laws such as the married women. Property rights act of 1974 protect women but few seek legal rectors. Although the Hindu succession Act of 2005 provides equal inheritance rights to ancestral and jointly owned property. The law is weakly enforced especially in northern India.

Health and survival inequalities

On health and survival measures international standards consider the birth sex ratio impolied sex-selection abortion and gender inequality between womens and mens life expectancy and relative number of



years that women live compared to men in good health by taking into account the years lost to violence disease malnutrition or other relevant factors

Sex – Selection abortion

The 2011 census birth sex ratio for its states and union territories for india in 0 to 1 age group indicated jammu & Kashmir had birth sex ratio of 128 boys to 100 girls Haryana of 120 punjab of 117 and the states of Delhi and Uttarakhand to be 114 . This has been attributed to increasing misuse of affordability of fetus sex determine devices, such as ultrasound scan the rate of female feticides is rising sharply in India female infanticide (Killing of girl infants) is still prevalent in some rural areas.

Gender selection and selective abortion were banned in India under pre- conception and prenatal diagnostics technique act in 1994. The practice continues illegally. Other institution efforts such as advertisements calling female feticides a sin by the Health. Ministry of India and annual girl child Day can be observed to raise status of girls and to combat female infanticides

Health

Immunization rates for 2 years olds was 41.7% for girls and 45.3% for boys according to the 2005 National family Health surveys indicating a slight disadvantage for girls malnutrition rates in India are nearly equal in boys and girls

Gender Inequality in relationship

Gender equality in relationship has been growing over the years but for the majority of relationship the power lies with the male. Even now man and women present themselves as divided along gender lines. A study done by szymonowicz and furnham, looked at the cultural stereotypes of intelligence in men and women showing the gender inequality in self presentation

Political inequalities

This measure of gender inequality considers the gap between men and women in political decision making at the highest levels on this measure India has ranked in top 20 Countries worldwide for many years with 9th best in 2013-a score reflecting less gender inequality in India's political empowerment than Denmark Switzerland , Germany, France and united kingdom From the prime minister to chief ministers of various states Indian voters have elected women to its state legislative assemblies and national parliament in large number for many decades.

Education Inequalities Schooling

In rural india girls continue to be less educated than boys recently many studies have investigated under lined factors that contribute to greater or less education attainment by girls in different regions of India one 2017 study performed by action d Kugler and santosh Kumar according to this study as the family size increased by each additional child after the first on average there was quarter of a year decrease in overall years of schooling with this statist disfavoring female children in the family compared to male children.

Literacy

Though it is gradually rising the female literacy rate in india is lower than the male literacy rate according to census of India 2011 literacy rate of females is 65.46% compared to males which is 82.14%

Occupational inequalities

Almost 50 % of the Indian population consists of women yet fewer than 5% of businesses are owned by women. In fact in terms of entrepreneurship as an occupation 7% of total entrepreneurs in India are women while the remaining 93% are men compared to male teachers female teachers had lower educational qualification though as slightly greater proportion of female teachers had received teacher training. A 2003 study of four science and technology higher education institutions in India found that 40% of female faculty members felt some form of gender discrimination in their respective institutions favoring male faculty members.

The Problem of Gender Inequality

The problem of gender inequality is a historical one. It has been passed down from older generations to the newer ones for ages in every part of the world Its traces can be followed back to thousands of years B.C when human communities started adopting a sedentary life. The male dominant societal structure and the state built on it are the underlying bases of gender inequality . The sociological reality behind this structure is the transition from the matriarchal society which is more egalitarian in its nature to the patriarchal society. During the process of building a male dominant society the concept of private property emerged and women were passed in out the possession of men. That is the underlying reality of the problem.

Conclusion

Economic and technological progresses have changed the social structure the problem of gender inequality has continued to exist even in urbanized modern societies up to day . while we usually talk about the knowledge based information society in today's world the problem of gender inequality has not been solved yet. And it is not just women who will bring social equality The other half part of the society the men also should step forward and join the struggle to bring gender equality

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