ISSUES AND PROBLEMS FACED BY WOMEN DUE TO GENDER DISCRIMINATION

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Abstract

This paper basically targets in knowing the issues and challenges that women faces in their daily life, be it in offices, homes, roads, public places wherever they go. Today empowering women and giving them equal rights in the society is an important aspect. Then too, they are given less importance and their status too is lower than men in our society. Empowerment of women is also an important thing as it strengthens our economic as well as social conditions. They are the most important parts of society. Meanwhile, making them aware of their rights is too essential. There are many types of problems faced by them in their occupational, social, personal lives because of the discrimination of gender. Their standards are set psychologically to be in houses and to take care of their family, but above this they too have a life. In this paper we will discuss problems faced by them at different places and measures to control them.

1. INTRODUCTION

India is a traditional country and there is assorted variety in religions, culture and traditions. Part of the women in India for the most part is family unit and restricted to residential issues. Now and again women can discover employment as medical caretakers, specialists, educators the minding and supporting segments. Be that as it may, regardless of whether well qualified women specialists or directors or geologists are accessible, inclination will be given to a male of equivalent capability. This section will research to recognize the variables keeping women representatives from yearning for higher post and challenges and problems looked by women laborers [1].

Taking birth as a woman in the Indian society can be said as revile for the women. Women in India confront heaps of social issues and problems all through the life which are enormous battle for them appropriate from their start of life. Female child murder is the most widely recognized routine with regards to slaughtering girl child in mother's womb in the Indian society. Women in India are considered as weight for their folks and husbands as they imagine that women are here just to expend cash entire existence without winning a tad [2].

Another normal issue for women is sex discrimination which they look from their introduction to the world and proceeds till
their passing. Illiteracy, absence of legitimate education, in charge of family unit works, assault, sexual harassment at work environment, and so forth are some huge issues for the women in India. Be that as it may, a great deal of constructive changes has happened in the women status as the quantity of instructed individuals is expanding in the country.

Women in the Indian society have been considered as second rate than men for a long time. Due to such sort of inadequacy they need to confront different issues and problems throughout their life. They need to go additional miles than men to substantiate themselves comparable to men. Individuals in the middle age were thinking about women as key to devastation so they never enabled women to go outside and take an interest in the social exercises like men. Still in the modern age, women need to confront numerous more problems in their day by day life and battle a great deal to build up their profession. Still there are numerous guardians who like to have just kid child and enable education to young men as it were. Women for them are just medium to keep family cheerful and healthy [3].

2. EMPLOYMENT TRENDS FOR WOMEN IN INDIA

The expansion in the quantity of women in the work showcase implies a vital pattern with respect to women's employment. This has been happening close by increments in labor power and workforce, particularly for urban women, albeit rural women workers prevail regarding investment rates and general extent. The expanding offer of women's interest in the work power and its huge commitment to family wage and additionally GDP require some policy consideration be paid to the gender dimensions of employment. The eleventh Five Year Plan document without precedent for the historical backdrop of Indian arranging perceives women as equivalent residents as well as 'specialists of maintained financial development and change'. A multi-pronged approach is stressed to address issues concerning women workers, for example, arrangement of fundamental entitlements and reinforcing of institutional components. The expansion in the development of employment gives off an impression of being substantially higher for female workers contrasted with male workers.

Indeed, even where the extent of working women as reflected in the female work investment rate might be low, the total numbers have essentially expanded, given the rate of populace development after some time. The expansion in work openings amid the early years of the new thousand years has been to the tune of 9.3 million occupations for each annum (from 1999-2000 to 2004-05). This increasing speed in employment development from 1.25 for every penny for each annum (1993-94 to 1999-2000) to 2.62 for each penny for each annum in the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05 (GOI, 2008) has been advantageous to women's support also. Of the 46 million openings for work made from 1999-2000 to
2004-05 (contrasted with 24 million in the prior period, i.e., 1993-94 to 1999-2000), almost 15 million women joined the workforce. Urban zones relatively multiplied their number of women workers, while in rural territories women workers expanded from 9 to 12 million. Are these indications of a continuous however unmistakable undeniable trend with more women entering the work showcase? This positive change is noted all the more strongly in the urban setting where essential educational data sources and modern reasoning versus women's work is progressively getting to be recognizable.

3. WOMEN IN THE WORKPLACE

Women in the workforce acquiring compensation or a pay are a piece of a modern phenomenon, one that developed in the meantime as the development of paid employment for men; yet women have been tested by inequality in the workforce. A woman is a social creature. To keep her in bondage, without access to work or back or interaction with the outside world, is not as much as reasonable. Economic, social and political empowerment of women is fundamental for the development of any society. Working women are fundamental for the development of the society, so empowerment of women is essential to the procedure of upliftment of economic, social, political status of women. Traditionally women have been the under-special ones in the society, detesting an indistinguishable rights or standards of living from the other portion of the population [4].

As indicated by Robin (2002) "Sexism is the root persecution, the one which, until and unless we evacuate it, will keep on putting forward the branches of prejudice, class, contempt, ageism, rivalry, natural fiasco and economic misuse. No other human separations can be comparably capable in duplicating mistreatments, and in this way, women are the genuine cleared out."

Women have been assuming crucial parts in family units since ages. Presently women are additionally perceived for their incentive in the work environment and are occupied with extensive variety of exercises of work notwithstanding their normal domestic work. Building a society where women can inhale uninhibitedly without dread of abuse, misuse, and discrimination is the need of great importance, to guarantee a superior future for the people to come.

Instructed urban women are attempted to be more mindful of the open doors and challenges of the work environment or taught urban women can better understand their parts and confinements in the work environments and are seen to be sufficiently strong to build up their own particular identities, with or without encouragement from their families. An assessment of the problems and issues tormenting urban working women is along these lines a need for better understanding of working environment progression identified with women.

Issues and Problems faced by Women in India
There are different issues and problems which women for the most part look in the society in India. A portion of the problems are mentioned and portrayed underneath:

- **Specific abortion and female infanticide:** It is the most widely recognized practice for a considerable length of time in India in which abortion of female baby is performed in the womb of mother after the fetal sex assurance and sex particular abortion by the medicinal experts [5].

- **Sexual harassment:** It is the type of sexual misuse of a girl child at home, roads, open spots, transports, and workplaces, and so on by the family individuals, neighbors, companions or relatives.

- **Dowry and Bride burning:** It is another issue by and large looked by women of low or white collar class family amid or after the marriage. Guardians of young men demand a considerable measure of cash from the bride's family to be rich in one time. Prep's family perform bride burning if there should be an occurrence of absence of satisfied dowry demand. In 2005, around 6787 dowry demise cases were enrolled in India as indicated by the Indian National Crime Bureau reports.

- **Uniqueness in education:** The level of women education is not as much as men still in the modern age. Female illiteracy id higher in the rural regions. Where more than at least 63% women stay unlettered [6].

- **Domestic violence:** it resembles endemic and far reaching malady influences just about 70% of Indian women as indicated by the women and child development official. It is performed by the husband, relative or other family part.

- **Child Marriages:** Early marriage of the girls by their folks keeping in mind the end goal to be gotten away from dowry. It is exceptionally drilled in the rural India.

- **Deficient Nutrition:** Inadequate nutrition in the childhood influences women in their later life particularly women having a place with the lower white collar class and poor families.

- **Low status in the family:** It is the mishandle or violence against women.

- **Women are considered as second rate compared to men so they are not permitted to join military administrations.**

- **Status of widows:** Widows are considered as useless in the Indian society. They are dealt with ineffectively and compelled to wear white garments.

Prior women were confronting problems like child marriage, sati pratha, pardapraptha,
confinement to dowager remarriage, dowagers' abuse, devadasi framework, and so on. Be that as it may, all the old traditional problems have been vanished bit by bit from the society however offered ascend to other new issues. Women are persistently confronting numerous problems even in the wake of having fearlessness, distinction, sense of pride, identity, limit, ability, and productivity more than men. They are confronting problems in their everyday life even after they are given equivalent rights and openings like men by the Constitution of India. A portion of the significant problems modern women are as yet confronting mentioned underneath:

➢ **Violence against women:** Women are getting influenced by the different violence relatively consistently which is disturbing the society. Women are being casualties of violence at enormous level step by step in light of expanding wrongdoings against women (as indicated by the report of Crime Record Bureau of the Central Home Ministry). Woman is getting grabbed at like clockwork, assaulted at regular intervals, 17 dowry passings consistently, and so on. They may confront violence inside the family (dowry related harassment, passing, conjugal assault, wife-battering, sexual mishandle, hardship of healthy nourishment, female genital mutilation, and so on) or outside the family (seizing, assault, murder, and so forth).

➢ **Gender discrimination:** Women are considered as weaker segment of the society than men and given less significance. Girls' children are winding up genuine casualties of the discrimination. There are likewise discrimination of energy and work amongst men and women as a result of the male centric framework families in India. Gender discrimination influences women in the zones like nutrition, education, health, mind, decay of female population, work, open life, and so on [7].

➢ **Problems of female education:** Women education rate is low in India particularly in the rural territories since they are disheartened for advanced education like proficient and specialized education.

➢ **Problems identified with unemployment:** Women are getting more problems in looking through their appropriate work. They turn out to be more inclined to the misuse and harassment in the work territories.

➢ They are given more work and hard undertakings by their supervisor deliberately. They need to demonstrate their commitment,
earnestness and genuineness towards work time to time.

- Women who are uneducated more inclined to divorce and abandonment by their husbands on any phase of life. They need to live entire existence with dread of divorce. At times they need to complete their life as a result of horrendous conditions.

- Dowry framework is another colossal women issue in the society which is expanding step by step. Women are abused, man-handled, affronted, and tormented and endure different savageries (violence, murder and suicide) as a result of the absence of dowry at the season of marriage. It makes debasement of women status an extraordinary degree.

4. FEMALE FETICIDE: A SOCIAL EVIL IN INDIA

In a modern time, Female feticide- the specific abortion of female embryos, females not just face discrimination in this culture, they are even denied the right to be conceived female feticide dictated by numerous components, yet generally by the vision of paying a dowry to the up and coming bridegroom of a little girl. While birth of the child kid offer shelter of their families in old fashioned and can execute the ceremonies for the souls recently guardians and predecessors, little girls are dealt with as a social and economic hinder [8]. In India feticide is a decently new work on, risingsimultaneously with the approach of innovative advancements in pre-birth sex assurance on an expansive scale in the 1990s. Identification advances have been mutilated, permitting the specific abortions of female posterity to proliferate. Legally, be that as it may, female feticide is a correctional offense albeit female infanticide has for some time been submitted in India, According to the Census 2001 report the declining sex proportion which has been dropped to disturbing levels, female feticide end up normal in the center and higher financial families, particularly in north zone in light of the low status of women, for example, dowry, searching up for son, as worry with family name are the fundamental underhandedness work on performing sex determination abortions in India. There is an inclination to strengthen the law to stop these sorts of illegal practices, it affect general social orders particularly on women [9] .

5. MEASURES BY WHICH WE CAN LOWER GENDER DISCRIMINATION

- Expel gender inequality from home and then from society.
- Giving equivalent education to girls and young men.
- Giving women measure up to circumstance in social, economic and in political fields.
Make more social mindfulness in society and in country [10].

Most critical thing is to make mindfulness among the guardians with the goal that they can understand the significance of girls.

Women ought to know with respect to their right.

Changes ought to be made in attitude of individuals of lower area and also higher segment.

Women ought to have decision – making power in the family.

Women empowerment is more fundamental today.

There ought to be a solid concentration in women's human rights, equality, decision, self-governance and regenerative rights. Gender equality and women's human right should be focal be key to all objectives.

As people, women must approach monetary resources, wage openings and equivalent support as educated decisions creators at all levels.

Women ought to be more mindful about the government plans and its advantages along these lines, that they can use it legitimately and auspicious.

Changes are required in the societal standards and the outlook of the general population about women and understand the rising parts of girls and women for the development of country.

6. CONCLUSION

In this paper we came to know about various issues and problems that women are facing in our society and different steps that can be taken to overcome them. By this work we can fully understand that just by making laws and implementing them isn't sufficient however there is a need of social arousing and change in the demeanor of outlook of masses, so that there ought to be no discrimination based on gender and gave square with right and to women. They are the self-proprietor of their life. Presently the time came when women should empower themselves. Evacuation of gender discrimination can help in the women empowerment. Time came where women should battle for her own particular right. On the off chance that we truly need our half population i.e. women should advance and empowered then it is exceptionally important to evacuate various types of shades of malice that are as yet winning in Indian society. In this age we ought to have the adage like –

"Educate Women, Educate India”.

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