

Gender Discrimination and Governmental Activities in Women's Protection - Rights in India

Dr. G. Jothiganesan
Assistant Professor
Department of Sociology
P.M.T.College,Usilampatti-625532

Introduction

A situation in which individuals are treated in unequal terms based on the gender they depend on gender discrimination. Generally, gender is structured socially and scientifically as physiological chromosomes, brain structure and hormones based on differentiation. Gender discrimination in today's context refers to the gaps or inequalities that exist between male and female sex in the areas of birth, health, education, society, economy, safety and rights.

Gender discrimination is one of the most important issues in developing countries like India. In our country, the differences in the male-female proportional system have been increasing over the years.

The sex ratio of 946 females per 1000 males in the 1951 census taken after India's independence was 941 in 1961, 930 in 1971, 934 in 1981, 927 in 1991 and 933 in 2001. In 2011, the number was 940.

Especially the infant sex ratio variation seen from 0-6 years old is quite shocking. According to the census, it was 976 females per 1000 males in 1961, 964 in 1971, 962 in 1981, 945 in 1991, 927 in 2001 and 914 in 2011. If this situation continues, the human resources of our country will be questioned. Based on the total population of the respective countries in the world, the average age of the youth of our country is 29 years. It is estimated to be 37 years in China, 45 years in the United States, and 48 years in Europe and Japan.

In the 2011 census, there were 857 females per 1000 males in India, especially Delhi, 863 females in Punjab, 874 females in Uttar Pradesh, 883 females in Haryana and 893 females in Rajasthan. We can clearly see the largest gap in male and female proportions in the western states. The number of females in Kerala alone is 1084 females per 1000 males.

For the above reasons, it is clear that the Indian community has a burden on women and girls in urban and rural areas. If we approach this from a sociological point of view, it is clear that this proportional variation is likely to produce new forms of social distress in the coming years.

If this situation does not change, then gender discrimination will escalate and the human race as a whole will become extinct in the next few days. The Government of India has taken various measures to protect the girl child and to ensure equal rights for women.

Violence against women

All types of violence against ladies, physical and mental, regardless of whether at household or cultural levels, including those emerging from customs, conventions or acknowledged practices will be managed successfully to dispose of its frequency. Establishments and instruments/plans for help will be made and reinforced for counteraction of such savagery, including lewd behaviour at the working environment and customs like settlement; for the restoration of the casualties of brutality and for making a successful move against the culprits of such viciousness. An uncommon accentuation will likewise be laid on projects and measures to manage to deal in ladies and young ladies.

Protection Laws for Women in India

The Constitution of India considers gender equality as the premise, fundamental rights, fundamental rights and ethical norms. The Constitution of India emphasizes not only the equality of women but also the position of pro-women government and the devolution of power.

The Indian democratic constitution supports a wide variety of women's developmental positions based on the rules, development policies, programs and programs of the state. Also, various global conferences and human rights organizations in India are contributing to the protection of women and equal rights for women. Gender Discrimination was considered a major issue at the 1993 Indian Conference on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Indian Constitution Laws for the Protection of Women

The Constitution of India not only gives women equal rights but also protects women from social, economic, educational, and political activities and acts against them.

Our Constitution provides for the fundamental right to equal justice for all, equal protection for all, the prohibition of personal discrimination, discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex and place of origin and equal employment for all citizens in India. Of these sections 14,15, 15 (3), 16,39 (a), 39 (b), 39 (c) and 42 are considered important.

Fundamental Rights

1. Equal Rights for Women Before the Law (Section (14))
2. Elimination of discrimination against individuals based on religion, race, caste, sex and place of origin (Section 15 (i))
3. Special Protection of Women and Children Act (Section 15 (3))
4. Political law that provides equal opportunity to all citizens in employment and employment (Section (16))
5. An Act to enable men and women to receive equal protection of life and an adequate standard of living (Article 9 (d)) and the Act to provide equal pay for equal employment of men and women (Section 9 (d))
6. To uphold justice, provide free justice, equality, and secure justice through appropriate programs, and provide for the protection of justice for individuals, for economic and other inability, in any way (Section 39 (a))
7. Law on Protection of Mutual Assistance and Humanitarian Work (Section 42)
8. Prioritize the provision of education, economy and social justice to the weaker sections and to prevent exploitation against them (Section 46).
9. Law to help improve the quality of life of the people and enhance nutrition (Section 47)
10. Prioritizing the Fraternity of the People of India as a whole (Section 51 (a) and (e))

11. Allocating less than one-third of the seats (including women belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Tribes) by direct election to each Panchayat, the seats reserved for women under the Panchayat system and the various categories of Panchayat Provisions (Section 243d (3))

12. Provision of opportunity to women in allotted places was not less than one-third of the total Panchayat Office Headquarters (Section 243 D (4))

13. Establishment of certain workplaces for women in all municipal workplaces (including reserved areas for lower and aboriginal women) of less than one third and provision of rotational opportunities in certain areas (Section 243T (3))

14. The Constitution of India provides for the protection of employment for low and tribal women on the basis of reservation in municipal head offices (Section 243T (4))

Indian Constitutional Laws Punishing Violence Against Women

The Constitution of India provides for the following sections: They

1. Rape (Sec.376 IPC)
2. Trafficking for various purposes (Sec.363-373)
3. Dowry murder, dowry deaths or attempted murder (Sec. 498-A IPC)
4. Physical and Mental Abuse (Sec.498-A IPC)
5. Disturbance or Disruption (Sec.354 IPC)
6. Sexual Harassment (Sec.509 IPC)
7. Up to 21 Years of Age (Sec.366 B IPC)

Not all legal rules specify gender, and the law makes special concessions to protect women if they are victimized or affected by the nature of the problem. They are:

1. Labour Government Insurance Act of 1948
2. Plantation Labour Act of 1951
3. Family Court Act of 1954
4. Special Marriage Act of 1954
5. Hindu Marriage Act of 1955

6. Hindu Continuity 1956 and Law Amendment 2005
7. Traffic Violation Act of 1956
8. Maternity Period Use Act 1961 Amendment 1995
9. Development Prevention Act of 1961
10. Legislation that defines fertility as medical 1971
11. Other Labour Act 1976 (Regulation and Deletion)
12. Equal Pay Act of 1976
13. Child Marriage Prohibition Act of 2006
14. Criminal Prohibition Act 1983 and Criminal Prohibition Emergency Law, Amendment 2013
15. Amendment of Factory Act 1986
16. The Act prohibiting the misrepresentation of women 1986
17. The Convention on the Prohibition of Conspiracy 1987
18. Law to Protect Women from Violence 2005

Government programs for women

Women's National Committee

The Government of India established the National Committee for Women in January 1992 as a legal body empowered to act in a variety of ways, subject to the rules and regulations of women's protection and all forms of development. Moreover, in 1992, the 73rd Amendment introduced by the Parliament decided that the local authorities in rural and urban areas should be allocated one-third of the total area to women.

National Programs for the Welfare of Girls

The organization was set up to build on the basic objectives of the girl child, such as development programs for girls, protection and ensuring the welfare of girls, and to create a better future for girls.

National Policy on Empowering Women - 2001

The concept of National Empowerment of Women was introduced in 2001 by the Ministry of Women and Child Welfare of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Its main objectives are women development, development and empowerment of women.

Conclusion

In most of the villages in our country, we are practising traditional customs. We place more emphasis on women in myths such as earth, our nation, languages, rivers, deities and motherhood. However, women's birth, marriage, public life, values and freedoms are increasingly subjected to social restraints, religion and caste. As people, we need to shift from conservatism. Let us create a better future for girls. Let us consider male and female equality without discrimination.

According to Bharatiyar, we can treat men and women as equals without discrimination. We will strive for excellence in knowledge and make this world prosperous.

References

1. Jha S.N. and Mamta Shree Ojha, Gender in Development, Rajiv Balakrishnan, Muchkund Dubey, Social Development in Independent India Paths Tread and the Road Ahead, Published by Dorling Kindersley(India) Pvt., licensees of Pearson Education in South Asia. P 203-229.
2. Prof. Dharmaraj, J., Ebijames, T., Human Rights, Denci Publications, Sivakasi. P 118-140.
3. Dr. Khari D.S., Status of Women in Modern Society, ALP Books, 7/33, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110002. P 191-222.
4. S. Cockcroft; S.J. Cunningham, Gender and other social Issues, <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/conhome/3353/proceeding>. P 336.
5. Hittangi, Rajendra Kumar, The Role of Education Sector in Removing Gender Inequality, www.legalserviceindia.com. 2013.
6. The National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001, The rise and falls of the Hindu Women, The Mahabodhi (Calcutta), 59.5-6, 139-151, 1950. Arya Sudha, Women Gender Equality and the State, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi. 2000.
7. Kavita Kait, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Role In Women Empowerment, www.legalserviceindia.com. 2012.

8. Rajshree, Gender Sensitization – Equality of Opportunity in Indian Context Education Original Research Paper ,October 2016,P208-210
9. Sumanjeet Singh ,The State of Gender Inequality in India, March 2016.
10. Arora (2012),Gender inequality, economic development, and globalization: A state level analysis of India, *The Journal of Developing Areas*. 46 (1): 147–164. doi:10.1353/jda.2012.0019
11. Sen, Amartya (2001),Many Faces of Gender Inequality,Frontline, India's National Magazine. 18 (22): 1–17.
- 12.Rising number of dowry deaths in India: NCRB,The Hindu. 7 August 2013. Retrieved 6 October 2013.
13. Victoria A. Velkoff (October 1998),Women of the World: Women's Education in India, U.S. Department of Commerce. Archived from the original on 28 June 2011. Retrieved 25 December 2006.
14. Robeyns (2003),Sen's capability approach and gender inequality: selecting relevant capabilities, *Feminist Economics*. 9 (2–3): 61–92. doi:10.1080/1354570022000078024.
- 15.Men without women , The Hindu. 31 August 2003. Retrieved 6 October 2013.
- 16.Millennium Development Goals: India Country report 2011, Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India.
17. Appiah, Kwame Anthony,(2010)Wars Against Women, in *The Honor Code: How Moral Revolutions Happen*. New York: W.W. Norton and Co., Chapter 4, pp. 137–72.
18. Muthulakshmi, R. (1997),Female Infanticide, Its Causes and Solutions, New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House.