

AN ANALYSIS ON RIGHTS OF WOMEN SUBJECTED TO INDIAN CONSTITUTION

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ABSTRACT:

The principal reason for this research paper is to procure comprehension of human privileges of women. The reason that the privileges of women have been subverted is because of the presence of the male centric culture. The main objective of this research is to observe the opinion about gender inequality to the public and whether there is gender discrimination prevailing in Indian economy, also to analyse whether the current laws provides for gender inequality are sufficient. Descriptive research method is adopted to understand the characteristics of the population. Convenience sampling method is used to collect data. The sample size is 200. Questionnaire is used as the research instrument to collect the data. Survey is conducted among the Chennai population. The opinion of the public is based on their age, gender and educational qualification and how they react to the gender inequality in india. The analysis show that the laws enacted aren't sufficient for the discrimination faced by women in this society.

Keywords:

Women, inequality, society, population, Education, Discrimination

INTRODUCTION

Accomplishing uniformity among ladies and men and dispensing with all types of oppression ladies are key human rights and United Nations esteems. Ladies everywhere throughout the world, nonetheless, usually experience infringement of their human rights for the duration of their lives, and human privileges of ladies have not generally been a need. Accomplishing balance among ladies and men requires a thorough comprehension of the manners by which ladies experience separation and are denied equity in order to create proper methodologies and standards to dispense with such segregation. A few gatherings of ladies experience extra types of separation, in view of their age, ethnicity, nationality, religion, wellbeing status, conjugal status, training, inability and financial status. Fighting against prejudicial medicines is fundamental for the advancement of ladies. Other than these, one should offer the

privileges of ladies and advance their successful execution. volution of women's rights to place During the British East India Company rule (1757–1857), and the British Raj (1858–1947), measures focusing on enhancement were authorized, including Bengal Sati Regulation, 1829, Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, Female Infanticide Prevention Act, 1870, and Age of Consent Act, 1891. Women's privileges under the Constitution of India primarily incorporate fairness, respect, and opportunity from segregation; moreover, India has different rules administering the privileges of women. The Government initiatives whereThe rule of sexual orientation correspondence is revered in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution awards fairness to women, yet additionally enables the State to receive proportions of positive separation for women.Factors affecting the topic areAccording to UNICEF, poverty and cultural beliefs that cause discrimination against girls are some of the major factors behind gender inequality in education throughout India. Another barrier to education for girls is a lack of sanitation in schools across the country. Current trends related to the topic are Social orders can change with the end goal that the gender jobs quickly change. The 21st century has seen a move in gender jobs because of different factors, for example, new family structures, instruction, media, and a few others. A 2003 overview by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that around 1/3 of spouses acquire more than their husbands. In the previous decade, while Indian GDP has developed by around 6%, there has been an enormous decrease in female work power cooperation from 34% to 27%. The male-female pay hole has been stale at half (an ongoing review finds a 27% gender pay hole in professional employment). A decrease in the kid sex proportion (0–6 years) was seen with India's 2011 statistics revealing that it remains at 914 females against 1,000 guys, dropping from 927 of every 2001 – the most reduced since India's freedom.india ranked 95th out of 129 countries in a new index that measures global gender equality looking at aspects such as poverty, health, education, literacy, political representation and equality at the workplace.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Human rights recognizes the right to dignity which we claim by virtue of the fact that we are human beings. The human rights of women can be defined as collective rights for a woman to be seen and accepted as a person with the capacity to decide or act on her own behalf and to have equal access to resources and equitable social, economic and political support to develop her full potential, exercise her right as a full human being and to support the development of others. **Dr. Naresh Rout Dr. Jayashree Bez (2013)**. Women - a human being with all the spheres in her which are considered to be the weak part of the society but actually are the strongest one. We see in the history of our country women were ill-treated, were not given any exposure or recognition, but even after such a discrimination there were females like Rani Lakshmi Bai, Razia Sultan and Meera Bai who even after living in such a man, society and culture dominating environment, fought for themselves and their countries. **Taufiqu, Mishra, (2016)**. In the present paper we attempt to reflect the position of Indian women vis-'-vis the human rights situations. We find that the human rights situation of women is disappointing in the sense that their basic rights are violated by the patriarchal structure and

culture of Indian society and politics. We conclude by saying that India's progressive development depends and its mission towards building up into a developed nation may be fulfilled on and with protecting human rights of men and women. **Jogendra (2003)**. Women have evolved over centuries. They have been pictured in different roles in the history of civilisations and have been an integral, though not glorified, component of it. Every culture in the world has portrayed women as the good daughter, ideal wife and respectable mother; implying that these in itself fulfill her existence and that they don't need to pursue any profession or specialization in disciplines of art, culture or science. **Puneet, Ranjana (2020)**. Human Rights are basic rights to which every individual is entitled as a human being. They are the minimum rights, which are compulsorily obtainable by every individual. The constitution of India also guarantees the equality of rights of men and women. However, in the sphere of women's human rights in India, there exists a wide gulf between theory and practice. Indian society is a male dominated society where men are always considered to be superior. **Maruthi, Sridevi (2013)**. The Constitution of India not only removes inequalities but also provides special status to women and also provides various empowering provisions to bring up the dominated women in the society through various opportunities. Also there are many legislations in India which aim at not only removing the inequalities but also punish the offenders of discrimination under various instances. **Krishna Bharadwaj (2015)**. It comments on the pre-independence and post-independence status of women's education. It discusses recommendations made by various committees formed for women's education after independence. While appreciating the absence of visible curriculum differentiation, it states that gender inequality still persists in a social form. The article emphasizes that there is a need for sincere and sustained efforts to improve the status of women in India. **Saroj Pandey (1996)**. The indian woman in the society and also in the political process due to socio-economic constraints. It outlines the evolution of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) against this backdrop. It then gives a brief account of the position of women in the PRIs before the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act. Finally, it examines the probable role of women in the context of the 73 rd Amendment Act. It examines whether women will be able to exercise political power through this system, what hurdles are there on their way, and finally how they can overcome these? **Mishra, Sweta (1997)**. The current economic and socio-political maladies along with increasing violence against women and children are attributed to the failure of male oriented polity. Representation of women in higher bodies of political authority has been considered a prerequisite for the success of democracy at the grass-root level. However the need for accountability and sense of commitment on the part of the elected women representatives is stressed. This requires a higher degree of awareness among women regarding health, literacy, gender and other relevant social, economic and political issues. **Shashi (1998)**. Why is it that in spite of all the high profile attention on women's issues many remain unresolved? Most of the work thus far has resulted only through symbolic actions such as passing of laws, which very often are inappropriate and not implemented. In most cases where laws are misused it contributes to increasing the vulnerability of women's lives. The volume also deals with Madhu Kishwar's moving away of 'ism-

driven' politics and orthodox feminist thinking. The essays reject statist interventions in social reform and appeal to people's consciences to bring about any meaningful changes in the position of women. **Madhu Kishwar (1999)**.

OBJECTIVES

- To analyze the problems faced by women in current Indian economy
- To observe the opinion on gender inequality from the public
- To find out whether the current laws on gender inequality are effective

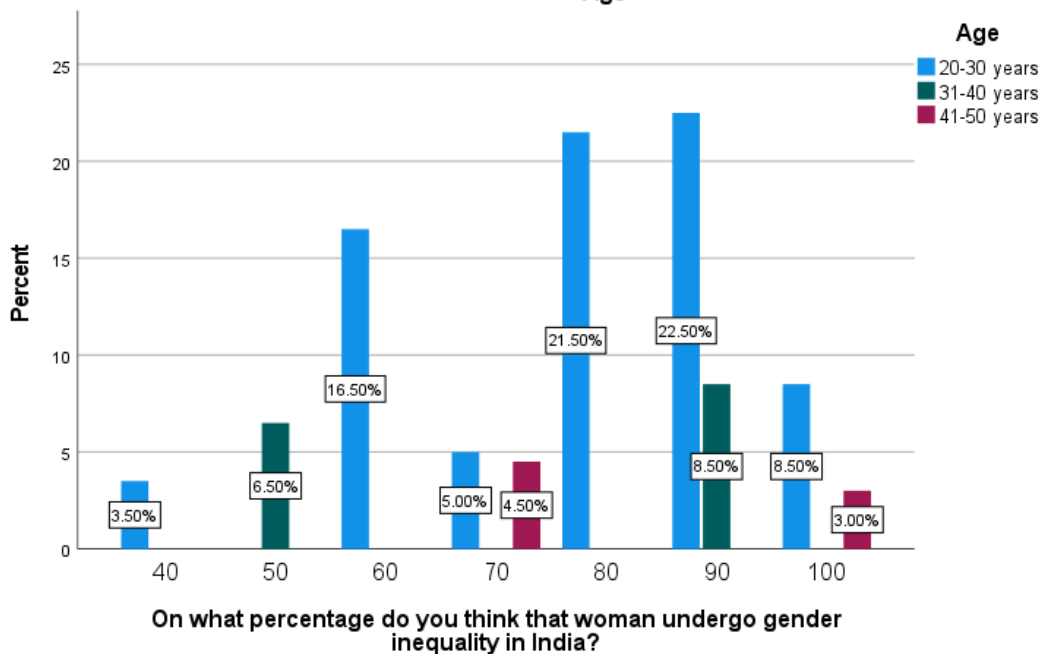
METHODOLOGY

Descriptive research method is adopted to understand the characteristics of the population. Convenience sampling method is used to collect data. The sample size is 200. Questionnaire is used as the research instrument to collect the data. Survey is conducted among the Chennai population. Research tools are Graphs, percentage analysis, Chi-square. SPSS software is used for carrying out the analysis.

ANALYSIS

Figure 1

Clustered Bar Percent of On what percentage do you think that woman undergo gender inequality in India? by Age



Legend: Figure 1 is a cross tabulation between age and the opinion on percentage of gender inequality in India

Table 1

**Age * On what percentage do you think that woman undergo gender inequality in India?
Crosstabulation**

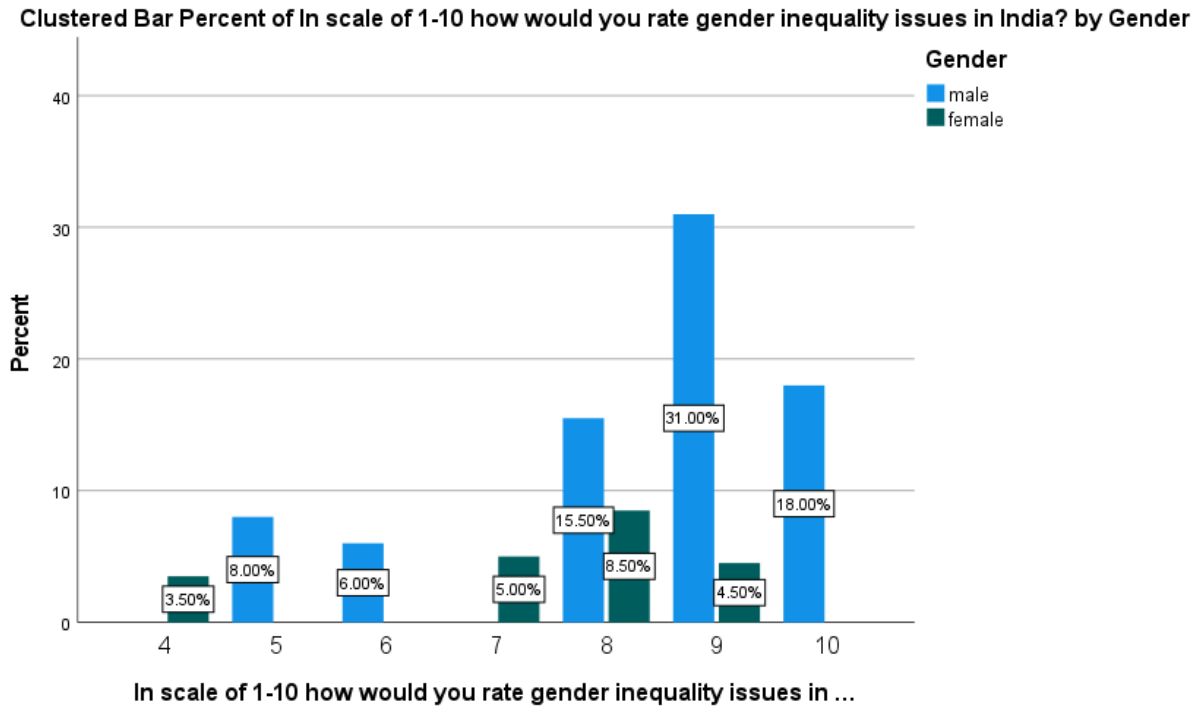
		On what percentage do you think that woman undergo gender inequality in India?								
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total	
Age	2	Count	7	0	33	10	43	45	17	155
		Expected Count	5.4	10.1	25.6	14.7	33.3	48.1	17.8	155.0
3	Count	0	13	0	0	0	17	0	30	
		Expected Count	1.1	2.0	5.0	2.9	6.5	9.3	3.5	30.0
4	Count	0	0	0	9	0	0	6	15	
		Expected Count	.5	1.0	2.5	1.4	3.2	4.6	1.7	15.0
Total	Count	7	13	33	19	43	62	23	200	
		Expected Count	7.0	13.0	33.0	19.0	43.0	62.0	23.0	200.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	167.698 ^a	12	<.001
Likelihood Ratio	145.027	12	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	.041	1	.839
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 12 cells (57.1%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .53.

Figure 2



Legend: figure 2 is a cross tabulation between gender and rate of gender inequality issues in India

Table 2

Gender * In scale of 1-10 how would you rate gender inequality issues in India? Crosstabulation

			In scale of 1-10 how would you rate gender inequality issues in India?							
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Gender	1	Count	0	16	12	0	31	62	36	157
		Expected Count	5.5	12.6	9.4	7.9	37.7	55.7	28.3	157.0
	2	Count	7	0	0	10	17	9	0	43
		Expected Count	1.5	3.4	2.6	2.2	10.3	15.3	7.7	43.0
Total	Count	7	16	12	10	48	71	36	200	
	Expected Count	7.0	16.0	12.0	10.0	48.0	71.0	36.0	200.0	

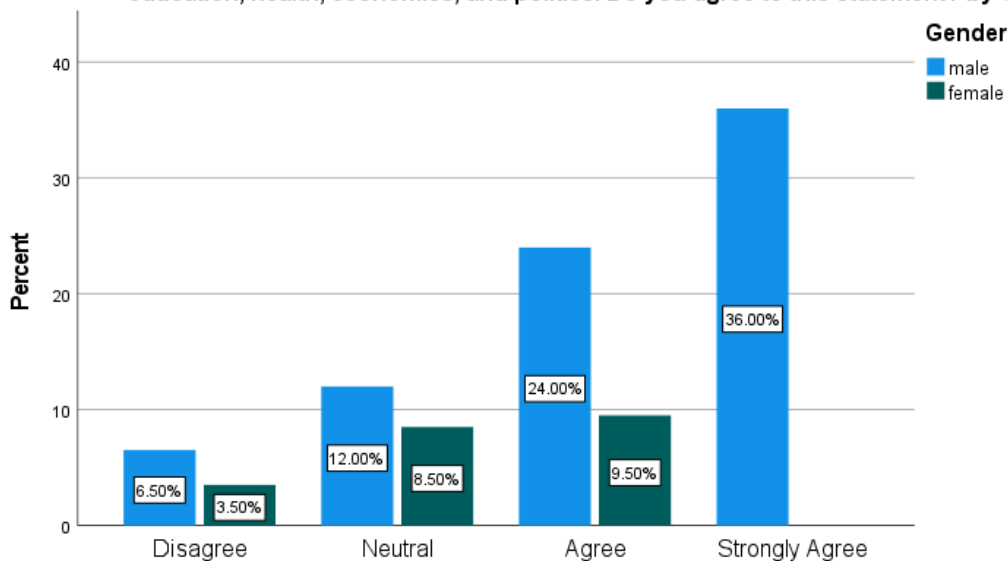
Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	88.382 ^a	6	<.001
Likelihood Ratio	91.818	6	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	14.671	1	<.001
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 4 cells (28.6%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.51.

Figure 3

Clustered Bar Percent of Gender inequality subsists in Indian economy and prevails in all sectors of life like education, health, economics, and politics. Do you agree to this statement? by Gender



Gender inequality subsists in Indian economy and prevails in all sectors of life like education, health, economics, and politics. Do you agree to this statement?

Legend: Figure 3 is a cross tabulation between gender and whether gender inequality subsist in Indian economy and all sectors

Table 3

Gender * Gender inequality subsists in Indian economy and prevails in all sectors of life like education, health, economics, and politics. Do you agree to this statement? Crosstabulation

Count

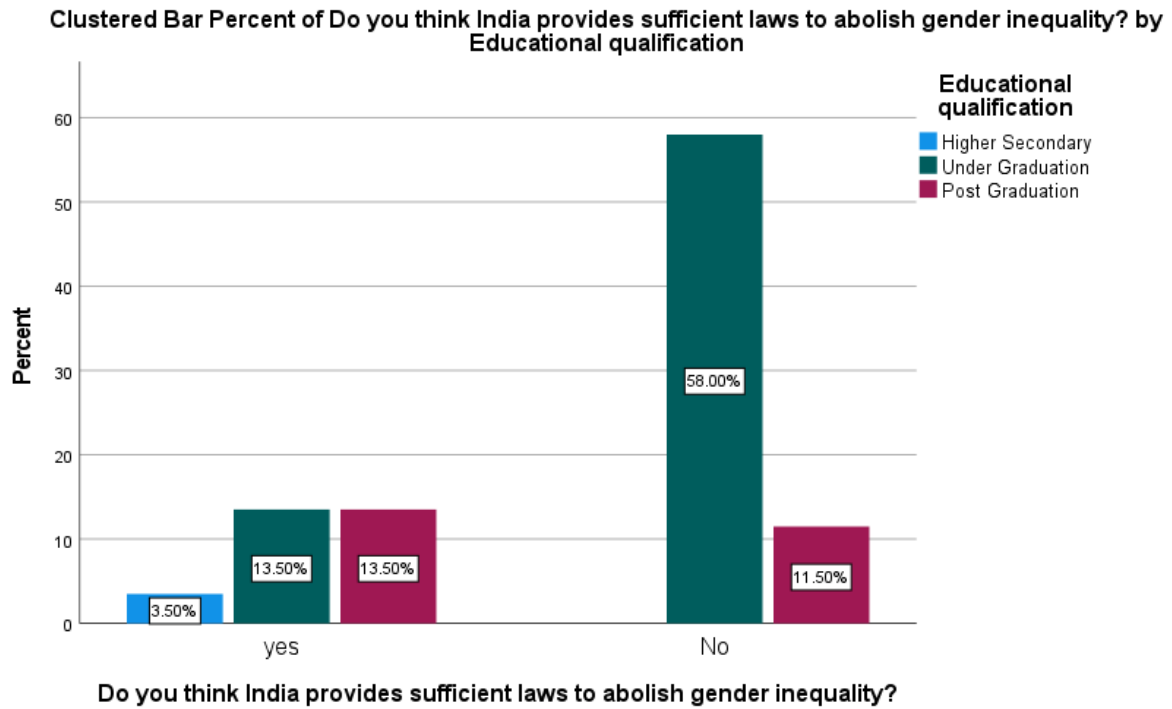
		Gender inequality subsists in Indian economy and prevails in all sectors of life like education, health, economics, and politics. Do you agree to this statement?				Total
		2	3	4	5	
Gender	1	13	24	48	72	157
	2	7	17	19	0	43
Total		20	41	67	72	200

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	33.428 ^a	3	<.001
Likelihood Ratio	46.763	3	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	25.859	1	<.001
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 1 cells (12.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.30.

Figure 4



Legend: Figure 4 is a cross tabulation between educational qualification and does India provide sufficient laws to abolish gender inequality?

Table 4

Educational qualification * Do you think India provides sufficient laws to abolish gender inequality? Crosstabulation

				Do you think India provides sufficient laws to abolish gender inequality?		Total
				1	2	
Educational qualification	3	Count	7	0	7	
		Expected Count	2.1	4.9	7.0	
	5	Count	27	116	143	
		Expected Count	43.6	99.4	143.0	
	6	Count	27	23	50	
		Expected Count	15.3	34.8	50.0	
Total		Count	61	139	200	
		Expected Count	61.0	139.0	200.0	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	38.084 ^a	2	<.001
Likelihood Ratio	38.457	2	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	.268	1	.605
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 2 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.13.

RESULT

From the figure 1 it shows that the majority of the respondents choose 90% who are 22.50% of them and most of them are of the group 20-30 years followed by 80% who are 21.50%. The majority of the age group 31-40 years responded to 80% with 8.50% of them. The figure 2 shows that most of them are male and 31% of them rate 9 to the statement and the majority of the females with 8.50% rate the statement with 8. 18% of the males and 4.50% of the females rate it 10. Figure 3 shows that the majority of the male which is 36%, strongly agree with the statement and 24% of males and 9.50% of females agree. Figure 4 shows that 58% of the undergraduates say no to the statement and 13.50% of both undergraduates and postgraduates say yes to the statement.

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DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows that the majority of the respondents choose 90% who are 22.50% of them and most of them are of the group 20-30 years followed by 80% who are 21.50%. The majority of the age group 31-40 years responded to 80% with 8.50% of them. Most of the respondents choose the higher percentage which says that women do undergo gender inequality in India. The chi-square value is 0.001 which is less than 0.05. Table 2 shows that most of them are male and 31% of them rate 9 to the statement and the majority of the females with 8.50% rate the statement with 8. 18% of the males and 4.50% of the females rate it 10. Most of the respondents rate the statement with higher scale which says that the gender inequality issues are high. The chi-square value is 0.001 which is less than 0.05. Table 3 shows that the majority of the male which is 36%, strongly agree with the statement and 24% of males and 9.50% of females agree. Majority of the respondents strongly agree with the statement saying that there is gender inequality in sectors like education, health, economics, politics etc. The chi-square value is 0.001 which is less than 0.05. Table 4 shows that 58% of the undergraduates say no to the statement and 13.50% of both undergraduates and postgraduates say yes to the statement. More than half of the respondents say no to the statement as they think India is not providing sufficient laws to abolish gender inequality. The chi-square value is 0.001 which is less than 0.05.

CONCLUSION

From the analysis from the general public it shows that the laws provided for gender inequality is not sufficient, there is still gender inequality prevail in sectors like education, economics, health etc. In the current society still the laws for women empowerment are not sufficient. In the male prevailing society, inclination was given to the male youngsters, there were practices of female foeticide and female child murder. Females were considered as liabilities, which would prompt consumption, though guys were respected to be the advantages, which would produce riches for their families. The dynamic and different forces and specialists were vested in the possession of guys. The obligations of the females were constrained to performing the family tasks, youngster development and taking care of the relatives. In the current presence, with the effect of modernization and utilization of inventive strategies, the privileges of women have been recognized. Young ladies and women from all classes and foundations are being taken on by instructive organizations. Women are developing experts, for example, specialists, legal counselors, instructors, educationists, chiefs, overseers, etc. The young ladies, who have a place with minority networks are getting a crack at instructive establishments, so they figure out how to practice their privileges for the prosperity of their people just as the network. Training empowers an individual to separate among suitable and unseemly, figure out how to settle on savvy choices, progress in the direction of the government assistance of the network and exercise rights in a productive way.

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