

FEMINISATION, GENDER INEQUALITY, WOMEN EMPOWERMENT - THE ISSUES OF HIV AND PREVENTION.

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Introduction:

HIV is affecting increasing number of young women and girls. Women now make up 50% of the currently infected. Women lead the family in turn a nation. The traffic police of the city support the valuable contribution of the women in the society. Francis emphasis the primary role of the women in the family and church through his writings and speeches to the relevant thinking of women. Feminism in its theoretical aspects inevitably links itself with several other disciplines in the present times -- history, psychology, and anthropology has come a long way from the political activism that started in the mid nineteenth century. Feminism literacy has taught us to look at text from the women's point of view.

Crisis of witnessing the literature, psychoanalysis and History defines testimony as bearing witness to a crisis or trauma. The feministic movements of the 1960 and 1970 had already created an atmosphere in which it was possible for some women to speak out against sexual assault and connect it to social, political, economical and racial issues. Felman and Laub presented the first theory of testimony by drawing on their personal experience of survivor accounts. Connecting testimony to law, medicine and history, provides new light on the psychoanalytical relation between speech and survival. In another work, titled What Does a Woman? Reading and Sexual Difference, Felman states that in some ways feminine existence corresponding to traumatic existence.

HIV intervention project and its role in the empowerment project of sex workers, tales of the night fairies stylistic devices and the female centric content work to make possible negotiation between the actuality and representation.

What does women empowering mean?

“Empowering women mean implies recognition, that women have the ability and collectively participate in decision making process of their own bodies and lives. Women empowerment implies and tends to greatly influenced by sexual and reproductive health to the behaviors of tend to changes and transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. Empowerment to improve the health outcomes.

The convention on the elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women Article 12 affirms equality of men and women's right of access to health care, and Article 16 affirms women's inequality with men to freedom and rights concerning to marriage and family life.

Women in the 19th century.

When the women enjoy the freedom and authority of the modern society, it is very apt to think the role and position of women in the past centuries. It is good to analyse the condition of the women in the society of 19th century. It gives clear pictures of women in gender owned society of past centuries. The state of the ladies was very pathetic and terrible. The women were considered as the objects of use. The National Commission of Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the right and legal entitlement of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies of Panchayat and Municipalities' for women, laying a firm foundation for their participation in decision making at the local level. Education is demanded as a right of every child in this century, but St. Chavra the man of prophetic vision had initiated to the right steps to educate the women and marginalized of the society for 1846 itself.

Feminization and gender inequality - AIDS pandemic.

Sexual activity is not just an individual attribute. Behavior negotiation between the partners within the wider socio – cultural and economic context. Age and economic disparities by accepting the translational and natural somatic behavior of the women. Motivation for accepting the imbalance partnership by gifting towards the contraindication of social status conferred, as well as validating women perception and survival for material possession in culture in which men traditionally paid the bride price to their wives of the concept of exchange. Entrenched social acceptance of polygamy now allows multiple partnership to be generally permissible for men but not for women which is accepted widely in the globe.

Declination of social structures and increasing the age of marriage control over sexual behavior nature of teen boy and girls. This will leave a gap in young people mind to sexual and reproductive health to increasing the opportunities and pressurized for premarital sex. Inaccurate and misinformation lead to the false misconduct of HIV and sexually transmitted infection.

The feminist consciousness followed by the women's movement in America produced the first edition of incest and rape narratives between 1975 and 1980. Though their initial task was to convince the widespread nature of assault against women and children, in a society that silently approved their oppression and subjugation, in time they formed survivor groups from which they drew courage and hope. The solidarity of a group provides protection and aids in re-connection and a sense of belonging, above all lift the victim from isolation, shame and degradation and stigmatization. Many writers and editors of sexual assault narratives take pains to conduct self help workshops for victims to speak out and bear out the witness to wrongs the larger society refuses to acknowledge.

Psychological investigation of rape, domestic violence and child abuse has led to a serious study of psychological trauma. The risk of this theory facilitated emergency of trauma fiction, a kind of narrative that demands a bonding between the crime and feminization movements. The first market value of incest narrative was published by Louise Armstrong titled Kiss Dadd Goodnight in 1978 used to shattered the break of silence that surrounded incest and child abuse. Today more and more such workers predominantly black and women of colour and other minority groups become active participant in the dominant scene. Gender feminist theory of the dualism of masculinity and feminist, in the context of Western metaphysics, psychosocial analysis and power structures the advantageous for victims and rape, incest and abuse to win law suits and to think of human experiences a not solely "male human experience" or of the dominant class.

Violence against women in health concern.

Impact of domestic violence on health evidence from the literature suggest that domestic violence carries an immense burden of disease owing to the fact that it has profound impact on the physical and mental health of survivors. 1 in 3 women throughout the world experience physical and or sexual violence by a partner or sexual violence by a non – partner. The prevalence was found to be the highest in African, Eastern Mediterranean and South East Asia regions. Domestic violence has been linked to a host of different outcomes, immediate and long term, like sapping women's energy, compromising their sexual health including the reproductive health and making them more vulnerable to sexually transmitted infections.HIV/AIDS (WHO, 2005).

India has been found to be among those with highest prevalence of violence during pregnancy the research indicates that there is a close relationship / association between domestic violence during pregnancy, infant mortality, developmental abnormalities, and maternal mortality. Women who are abused by their partners are more likely to suffer from depression, anxiety and phobias as compared to non – abused women.

The violence and health is a dynamic one woman who suffer from disease such as psychiatric illness, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis etc.

Education towards the vision of women.

Education is the most influential factor in development. It is the only important tool for establishing for realizing empowerment towards the issues of HIV and sexually transmitted infection. In human resources level the education is important to enhance her life skills for developing the nation in the realistic future of view and the vain should not be predicted as it dreams in the dramatic view of exercising the future challenges in the incredible and uneventful scenario. When educating women to cause kindle to catch the fire for the development of knowledge's and transforming towards the scientific knowledge of genderisation and upliftment of the community with application of day to day activities in the change of HIV transmission scenario. When the primary education is in cult to the women its may show to the conflict of interest towards the journey of higher learning with relevance to the society.

Challenges towards community in educating the women.

Today's women have more challenges towards the education in the scenario of community. The government, NGO's, feminist, critics, constitutional guarantee, protecting laws are creating new possibilities and opportunities for them to flourish in the society. The situation of the 19 th century were the women had to face a lot of challenges. The primary challenges were as follows to protecting the law to create new possibilities and opportunities.

Caste system.

The most caste – conscious province of India touch and distance pollution which was unheard of anywhere else in India the social religious, political cultural and economic condition to clutches of the higher caste and life of the ordinary people was just like slaves. Due to casticism the freedom and facilities of the society while the superior cast enjoyed all the conveniences.

Gender domination:

The household works and serve the men of the family. They were not free even to go out of the house. The education and all of other facilities are the fundamentals right to educate or enjoy the convenience of the

society. Ladies were supposed to be behind the door of the house and not had the freedom to talk aloud. In this scenario a society will be lead by women and he identifies education as the important instrument to execute the idea.

Violence, rape and sexual coercion.

Non – consensual sex among youth learned from research gender – based violence from the reproductive health / HIV sector to adverse the health and social outcomes of sexual coercion. The experience of sexual coercion and violence rape are the most global vulnerable trafficking of child abuse scenario to extensive literature on the social expectation to construct and encourage the passivity to women and are permissive of male violence against women and girls to endure that men need frequent sexual gratification and multiple partners where made the gender based violence. Propensities of violence against women were feel stressed aggressive masculinity to extensive violence and experience the high enormous level of rape and sexual violence. The connection between violence against women and HIV is both cause and consequences. Sexual violence directly increases a women's vulnerability to infection with HIV. Women who are open about being HIV positive o who are thought to be infected with HIV are vulnerable to discrimination, violence and in extreme situations, murder. A victim of rape faces the indiscrimination violence scenario to obstacle in sensing the justice in the court of law.

Stigma and discrimination.

Fear of violence may to be limited a woman's ability to disclose her partner's response may be abusive or violent. Discrimination also takes place in the serostatus of discrimination to take place in the work status. Women facing the stigma and challenges where men exacerbate the unequal and poor access to HIV testing and treatment and care. It is not just positive HIV test that alters a woman's life, her partner response may be abusive or violent as a result many women to hesitate to test for HIV.

Lack of autonomy, poverty, economic dependence and status.

The concept of empowerment has been tied to the range of activities under taken by and for women in different areas, in particular through education. Educated women to promote the education of their girl children can provide enhance guidance to all their children. The fundamental rights to educate the society and enjoy the convenience of the society will lead to the women to identify education as the important instrument to execute the idea to serve the men of the family in this scenario.

In the 19th century, the poor people spent their earnings to the tendency to take the children to the field to get the food. Due to sheer poverty of lack of means, resources and opportunities, girls or women, especially those belonging to the poor and backwards classes and the million suffered the most having denied access even to primary education. As social institution, education has the power to create social mobility. He tried to provide a platform for everybody irrespective of the caste and class barrier to uplift of women and children. Married girls are particularly vulnerable and they often not protected by the Convention on the Rights of the child if the law in their country deems that girls achieve the adulthood through marriage. Most married woman and girls have restricted social and geographic mobility, and are cut off from friends and their own family. When sexually active young women are least able to access sexual and reproductive health services.

Gender inequalities can start before birth with selective abortion of female fetuses in some setting throughout out of the world families and boys unequally with girls disproportionately facing lack of opportunities and lack of lower investments and made vulnerable by AIDS. Adolescent girls and women in

many countries lack adequate access to information and services necessary to ensure sexual health. As a consequence of unequal power relation based on gender, women and adolescent girls are often unable to refuse sex or insist on safe and responsible sexual practices.

The HIV pandemic exacerbates women's greater economic insecurity and greater burden of poverty especially where there is inequality in property rights and inheritance. Poverty increases vulnerability to unsafe behaviors and practices and decreases access to sexual and reproductive health. HIV prevention and access to designed to ensure existing gender inequalities are not perpetuated and exacerbated.

Interventions and approaches to women's empowerment and HIV

Gender equality on sexual and reproductive health on HIV/ AIDS are often take place in empowerment scenario to the rights and emphasize and intervention approaches on reproductive health as indispensable in the struggle against HIV and in the achievement of gender inequality and women's empowerment. Addressing the gender roles and relation between men and women is the need to address the imbalance between the individuals. Men to promote the gender inequality, end domestic and sexual violence and reduce the spread and impact of HIV and AIDS to spread the marketing campaign to promote condoms to initiative addressing the gender level in the community

Integrating gender and HIV across all sectors to impact on all areas of development, sectoral corporate to resistant gender inequality and HIV programming approaches toward the superstitious concept of multilevel of capacity building to initiative on gender and HIV /AIDS. To integrate gender equality dimensions to coordinates the progression of gender equality and work with recipient government to progress towards the women's empowerment and HIV. The choice of development between the bilateral and multilateral assistance will amend to need to be the think piece. Ensuring the multilateral assistance millennium goal to be provide the platform for the empowerment women in HIV issues to ensuring the platform policy should be reflected by practicing the strengthening of tracking of spending to the fundamentals of reported on sector widening project in to the planning and designs requirements can use gender equality and women's empowerment indicators as measures of progress and impact.

Sexual education:

Sexual education is another important strategy to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment. The initiative space to learn and discuss gender and sexuality, thus becoming comfortable talking about these previously taboo issues to ensure that gender and sexuality issues are addressed in their reproductive health and AIDS programmed in India.

Women economic empowerment matters too:

Economically empower women in households affected by AIDS to mitigate the impact of AIDS on the children and reduce their vulnerability to HIV. The researchers conclude that social and economic development has the potential to alter risk environment for HIV and intervention to determine if this promising model has wider applicability.

Gender equality and HIV programming.

HIV prevention efforts must promote, protect and respect human rights including the gender equalities to containing the pandemic and national AIDS responses need transforming to encompass gender equality and women's human right can contribute to prevention, care and support and mitigation of the AIDS epidemic as

appropriate in mobilizing human resource to address the gender equality in HIV responses. Justice and women's rights are the local advocacy to comprehensive service of victims and rapes.

Conclusion:

The greatest challenge for women's empowerment and HIV is instigating change with the health status integrating HIV prevention including family planning, mother and child health care to providing access to a comprehensive package of information services to provide the catastrophically HIV prevalence in young women.

Sexual and reproductive health status affect the vulnerability of HIV, gender inequality, poverty, stigma and discrimination and social exclusion and marginalization of most vulnerable population are affected by HIV infection.

