



Gender Issues in Indian Diaspora

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Abstract

Caste significantly influences the socio-economic status in India. It is not a mere coincidence that most of the rape incidents happen with women belonging to Dalit or marginalized groups. The criminal is in a position to take advantage of his higher caste comparatively better economic-social reach. The caste system encourages gender violence. Lower castes are vulnerable to crimes – because of illiteracy, poverty. Despite having strict laws like SST, gender violence is highest against this group.

Keywords

Gender, Female, Issues, Indian, Diaspora

Introduction

Gender inequality is found in India due to socio-economic conditions. In order to establish control over women, the orthodox people of backward society commit violence against them, the masculine mentality is a major factor behind the dowry system, marital rape, or feticide. According to the National Family Health Survey, 30 percent of girls in the age group of 15 to 49 in India are victims of physical violence. In the midst of the Kovid epidemic, while women were forced to leave their jobs and engage in domestic work, in the care economy, on the other hand, there was an increase in the cases of domestic violence against them. Marital rape is not yet criminalized in India, leading to physical and mental abuse of women.

Objective of the study

The purpose of the present research paper entitled Gender Issues in Indian diaspora is that to study the gender inequalities with special references to Indian diaspora and to present the results.

Hypothesis of the study

The following important research hypotheses were formulated for the present study, which were essential to study gender disparities in the special reference of Indian diaspora.

1. Parents have a special love for boys. Sometimes girls are killed in feticide. The more love received by boys in upbringing makes them feel secure while girls feel insecure.
2. The family is the first school of socialization. Children learn from home that women do household chores and men outside. Gender violence like dowry system, domestic violence exists at the family level.
3. Leftist thinkers consider social tradition to be anti-women, such as marriage and consider it helpful in increasing gender inequalities. Most socio-cultural traditions—such as an older man marrying a younger woman—gender discrimination and prioritize the interests of men. The culmination of masculine mentality is reflected in gender violence.
4. The nation which is ahead in the course of development has developed values like human rights, gender equality while in less developed, backward societies challenges exist at the level of innovation, education, society which promotes gender equality, gender violence.
5. Governments are often unable to move forward on initiatives such as gender equality under societal pressures – pressure groups continue to pressurize governments. This is the reason behind not making marital rape a criminal act in India.

Gender Issues in Indian Diaspora

Gender or gender inequality is against human rights and this issue emphasizes the fact that natural inequalities existing between men and women on the basis of physical structure can be accepted, but on the basis of social, economic, political, men and women. Inequity discrimination is not justified. Today, in almost all societies of the world, the status of women is not equal to that of men and this fact draws attention to the meaning of gender inequality. According to the United Nations, women all over the world, although they represent half of the world population and do two-thirds of the total work, they have only one tenth of the world's wealth. At present, the principle of Good Governance as propounded by the World Bank is being vigorously promoted and spread all over the world. The rule of law does not accept discrimination based on gender. All men and women are equal before the law. Humanity and Human Rights and the Indian Constitution also supports the ideas of equality.

Consequences of gender inequality

1. Personal side effects

In girls, the adverse effects of family discrimination or social practices etc. have a psychological effect. More vulnerable girls become victims of inferiority complex, anxiety, depression, psychosis. Some even become depressed and end their life or take steps like suicide. They feel lonely and get frustrated due to lack of any kind of expectation from the society.

News of exploitation and atrocities against women are heard every day. This is a problem arising out of gender inequality, lack of respect for women etc. Incidents of sexual abuse, violence, domestic violence, molestation in the home market, incidents of kidnapping and rape, which are published in newspapers, create a sense of insecurity among adolescent girls and women. Many talented women confine themselves to the boundary wall of the house. Taliban decrees like wearing burqa, veil, not going out of the house also cause depression in girls and women. The personal life of women is becoming difficult due to gender inequality.

2. Social Consequences

Due to lack of respect for women and not giving importance to their feelings, many social evils arise such as child marriage, widow atrocities, purdah system, illiteracy and illiteracy, acts of violence and exploitation of women by anti-social elements etc. it happens.

3. Education related side-effects

For centuries, the anti-feminist society has increased discrimination against women by showing disinterest towards girl child education. Due to lack of education, women who are victims of ignorance are not able to educate their children. Lack of literacy and education among women as compared to men is a consequence of gender inequality.

4. Economic consequences

Women should have the right to get employment according to their ability and talent, but being only women, they do not get those job opportunities and opportunities to get salary equal to men. This situation creates economic exploitation in them.

5. Political Consequences

In a democracy, both genders have the right to be elected as a representative of the people, but in a huge democratic country like India, even after 60-65 years of independence, women's entry into politics has not been that successful. Due to the provision in the election of women's reservation, even if women become victorious in Gram Panchayat, Janpad Panchayat etc., then it has been seen that they perform work according to the husband's supervision and desire. Due to illiteracy and less experience, they fail to manage administrative work and budget allocation and take proper decisions.

6. National Damage

Half of the human resources and power of the nation belong to women. Their compulsion of not being able to contribute in public life harms the progress of the country. If women army is engaged in the progress and development of the country, then the country can move towards development and progress in various fields at a rapid pace. care

The use of women power through roles in medical education, journalism, radio television is beneficial for the country. But for this, efforts for women's equality and women's empowerment are required.

7. International or global damage

In the present time, the work of redressal of gender inequality has become international, global, globalized and not focused on the boundaries of any one nation. The prestige of nations is also judged by their human rights and gender equality. The percentage of women's participation in girl child education, social and political field gives shine to the dignity and prestige of those nations.

8. Cultural side effects

Culture is the integrated form of ideals, values, art, literature, religion, customs etc. Lack of dignity and prestige towards women gender and attempts to commit violence against them give rise to unculture rather than culture. In the Vedic period in India, it was said that where women are worshiped, the gods reside there, but over time there was a decrease in the sense of dignity and respect for women. This is also an example of cultural degradation. Thus gender discrimination develops up culture.

9. Family side effects

Incidents of domestic violence and beatings in families are found to be common with women. There is discrimination between boy and girl. Girls are often heard in homes by their parents as well. The girls do the cooking (kitchen) laundry. The burden of keeping young children busy throughout the day is put on for hours. In some families, girls and women (sisters, wives, etc.) are engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry, domestic industry and business, due to which women are deprived of opportunities for independent development, education, participation in social activities.

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions and Initiatives of the Government

1. Article 14 of the Indian Constitution gives the right to equality before the law to all persons. The Indian Constitution talks of making special provisions to protect the interests of women. The right to live a life of dignity has been included under Article 21.
2. Domestic Violence Act 2005 has been passed under the statutory provision.
3. Women have been given equal rights in property as men (sons) by the Supreme Court.
4. The National Commission for Women monitors matters relating to the interests of women.
5. To help women victims of violence, the government launched the One Stop Center scheme, which ensures their access to an approved range of medical, legal and psychological services to help victims.
6. The government promotes gender equality by abolishing triple talaq and reducing gender violence, such as the proposed proposal for equal age of male-female marriage.

Suggestions

1. The topic of gender equality has been directly included under the Sustainable Development Goals. While other subjects like poverty alleviation, health and nutrition and education are indirectly involved. Therefore, the government should give first priority to gender equality.
2. There should be a provision of speedy justice in cases of violence against women because women have resource committee and many times society, family does not support women.
3. Subjects like human rights, gender equality should be included in the education system.
4. Marital rape should be made a crime so that the right of women to lead a dignified life can be protected.

Conclusion

In fact, gender inequality is not only an obstacle in the development of women, but due to its ill effects in various fields like family, society, politics, culture, nationality etc. Women empowerment remains only a slogan and efforts of women empowerment on the real ground prove to be unsuccessful. The dreams of progress in the direction of women's educational, economic, political and social empowerment get tarnished.

Gender inequality exists in almost all countries of the whole world, no matter how much or less. In every society her gender identity and social roles as men and women are determined through the process of socialization. Gender inequality is reflected in many societies of the world, especially in developing countries, in the form of discrimination against women on the basis of various customs, economic rules, legal provisions prevailing in the society and depriving women of the same social and political rights as men. . According to feminist or feminist scholars, gender inequality can be defined as a social form of gender discrimination or a system of unequal relations between men and women.

Humanism is in favor of human and its dignity, but gender inequality i.e. depriving women of many rights in comparison to men is not only a stigma on humanity but also constitutionally and legally flawed. In a human development report it has been said that in no society women are provided with equal opportunities as men. This proves that women are deprived of rights as compared to men.

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