
GENDER EQUALITY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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Gender equality requires equal enjoyment by women and men of socially- valued goods, opportunities, resources and rewards.

Where gender inequality exists it is generally women who are excluded or disadvantaged in relation to decision making and access to economic and social resources.

Gender issues include all aspects and concerns related to women's and men's lives and situation in society to the way they interrelate, their differences and access to and use of resources their activities and how they react to changes, interventions and policies.

Effectiveness of Institutional mechanisms of the advancement of Gender equality :-
Review of the Implementation of the Beijing platform for action in the EU members states.

Gender equality remains Unfinished business in every country of the world. Women and girls have less access to education and health care too often lack economic autonomy and are under-re-presented in decision –making at all levels.

Which the prevalence of gender discrimination on, and social norms and practices, girls become exposed to the possibility of –

1. Child marriage
2. Teenage
3. Pregnancy
4. Child domestic work
5. Poor education
6. Health
7. Sexual abuse
8. Exploitation – and
9. Violence

Gender in equality Issues in India:

Gender in equality in India refers to “health, Education, Economic and Political in equalities between men and women in India”.

Various international gender inequality indices rank India differently on each of these factors, as well as on a composite basis, and these indices are controversial.

Gender Issues Important:

We need gender equality urgently- Gender equality presents violence against women and girls. Its essential for economic prosperity, societies that value women and men as equal



and safer and healthier Gender equality.

1. The view that both men and women should receive equal treatment and not be discriminated against based on their gender.
2. Also known as sex equality, gender equalitarianism, sexual equality for equality of the genders.
3. The process of being fair to women and men.
4. Requires equal enjoyment by women and men of socially valued goods opportunities, resources and rewards.
5. It doesn't mean men and women being the same.

Factors Responsible for gender in equality:

Illiteracy :

Illiteracy is a one of the factors responsible for gender in equality. According to 2011 census of India, the literacy level in India is 74.04% in which the male literacy level is 82.14% and female literacy level is only 65.46%

Child Marriage:

Children specially the girls are married at a very young age. This proves fatal for their overall development and have a negative impact on their health too.

Social evils:

Social evils like system, sati system, are also responsible for the low status of women.

Discrimination against the girls Child:

The girls child is not treated properly in the family. People still prefer the birth of the boy rather than a girl. The girl child is basically trained for house hold work only. Even today female infanticide is common social evil.

Lack of Employment equality:

The current global labour force participation rate for women is close to 49% for men it's 75%. That's difference of 26 percentage point, with some regions facing a gap of more than 50 percentage point.

Job Segregation:

One of the causes for gender in equality with in employment is the division of Jobs in the most societies, there's and inherent belief that men are simply better equipped to handle certain Jobs. Most of the time those are the Jobs that pay the best. This discrimination results in lower in come for women.

Lack of legal protections:

In many countries there's also a lack of legal protection against harassment in the work place at school and in public. There places become unsafe and without protections women frequently have to make decisions that compromise and limite their goals.

Lack of bodily autonomy:

According to the WHO over 200 million women WHO don't want to get pregnant are no using contraception. There are various regions for this such as a lack of options, limited



access and cultural/religious opposition. On a global scale about 40% of pregnancies are not planned and while 50% of them do end in abortion, 38% result in births, These mothers often become financially dependent on another person the state losing their freedom.

Poor medical care:

Women receive lower – quality medical care than men. This is linked to other gender. In equality reasons such as a lack of education and job opportunities, Which results in more women being in property. They are less likely to be able to offered good health care.

Types of Gender Inequality:-

There are many kinds of gender inequality or gender disparity which are as follows:

- Inequality in family
- Nationality in equality
- Professional or employment inequality
- Ownership inequality
- House hold inequality

Contemporary challenges of Gender equality Discrimination, Issues:

1. Poverty
2. Gender based violence
3. Family violence
4. Lack of girls friendly school environment
5. Child mirrage and early pregnancy
6. Body shaming
7. Killing girls in fetas
8. Psychological Violence
9. Physical Violence
10. Verbal Violence
11. Unequal seats.

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