

Gender equality today for an eternal rise

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Abstract-

March 8 is a day to highlight the achievements of women. Various events are organized worldwide for the social, economic, cultural and political achievements of women for the development of the country.

Gender equality is one of the goals that the United Nations has set for sustainable development for future international development. Because, according to the laws of nature, the ratio of male to female 1000 (female): 1000 (male) is considered important for development. There is not a single area in the 21st century where women have not proved their mettle. Leadership, strong self-confidence, integrity, conscientiousness, planning commitment, acceptance of change etc. By proving his prowess on the flow of virtues, he has made the sky golden wherever he gets the opportunity. But her questions are still unanswered. The United Nations has adopted the principle of living no one behind in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the aim of empowering women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, and building global cooperation.

Introduction-

The Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations for future international development. Gender equality is one of them. The fact that there have been continuous efforts for gender equality in India since independence is certainly noteworthy for development. Today, due to the advancement of the education sector, it has reached the lower strata of the society and today's women are moving freely in various fields of life. Performs every task accurately by going ahead of men, not on par with men. There are executives from big companies, factories. Travels abroad for company work. In trade, industry, technology, politics, various products, the work of new research on the strength of creativity is done responsibly and as efficiently as men. In today's age of competition, a woman's vision has become vast. Due to the policy of women empowerment, the wings of the Indian woman became free and she started roaming freely in the sky. Awakening of the latent power of woman, she is entering new field. Did the confident, stubborn women see that the women's question was over? Has gender equality been created? But the facts again draw attention to

the feminine question. Seminar on Awareness on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment It seems.

Objectives

1. Gender equality for sustainable development
2. To create gender equality in practice as enshrined in the Indian Constitution.

Assuming research

1. There is equality between men and women in India but in reality it is not fully observed.
2. Gender discrimination is a barrier to women's empowerment.

Women's empowerment will take place if the country's four pillars of health, education, culture and self-reliance are strengthened by developing the country's manpower in the form of women power.

The words of UN Secretary General Kofi Annan are truly significant. According to him, gender equality is a bigger issue than the actual goal. Gender equality in the society is the primary requirement for the challenge of eradicating poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance.

Simone de Beauvoir, a French feminist writer, says that no one is born a woman, but she is made a woman. That is, the idea of femininity is imposed on her only because of her gender. Gender is present in all the developing nations of the world. In Asia, Africa, Latin, America and India, the child is considered to be the beacon of the race. From the moment a boy is born, girls are treated differently. The whole of social inequality seems to be based primarily on gender. As a result, infertility develops in women from an early age. While the girls have been developing their personality since childhood, the perception of her mind in the family and surroundings is low. A girl is a foreigner's wealth. If a girl is born in such a place, only eight appear on her forehead. The son is considered the heir of the family. According to the laws of nature, the ratio of men to women should be 50:50, but the economic situation of the country and the place of women in the society bring about gender inequality. In rural, backward, poor families there is neglect of proper nutrition and medical treatment of women working hard, malnutrition, childhood illness, pregnancy or childbirth. The social status of women has an important place in the Human Development Index. Women are the deciding force in the future of this country. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the society to empower this power.

Half of the population of our country is women. Mother's Day, Women's Day, Balikadin, Janani Suraksha Abhiyan etc. for awareness of women's power. Programs are

implemented. But today, while empowering women, first of all, it is the responsibility of the society to empower women by eradicating the pernicious practices that are undermining the rights and values of women, namely dowry, female feticide, illiteracy and gender discrimination. Women's empowerment is not about underestimating men, but about treating women equally with their natural qualities, abilities and traditions. Women's empowerment will take place if the four pillars of women's health, education, culture and self-reliance are strengthened by developing the country's manpower in the form of women's empowerment.

The 1995 Human Development Report emphasizes the importance of granting equal human rights to men and women. The message of the report is that if human rights are not violated, they will be threatened. That is why countries around the world need to pay attention to how human development continues to grow. The Gender-Based Development Index was introduced in the Human Development Report in 1995 to explore the gap between the opportunities available to men and women. It is ranked according to the Gender Based Development Index by measuring gender inequality in 130 countries of the world. The countries with the highest index value in the Nordic belt are Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark, respectively. These countries have deliberately reduced the gender gap at the national level by adopting policies. Gender equality and women empowerment are given priority. The literacy rate is the same in this country. The overall level of educational enrolment of women is higher than that of men. The average life expectancy of a woman is seven years longer than that of a man. In other countries the difference is 5 years. The income of women in this country is about 3/4 or 75% of that of men.

Despite the low economic and overall human development in many developing countries, they rank higher in the Gender Based Development Index. Although the gap of inequality has been greatly reduced in the twenty years from 1970 to 1990, it has not completely disappeared.

In India, gender budgeting has been a necessity for many years. In a country that is taking a leap towards modernity, even today, when a girl is born, she is often abandoned. Injustice against girls Violence against women Due to fear of women's safety Gender imbalance due to declining proportion of girls in the society Gender inequality has many adverse effects on the society.

Gender equality is needed to solve this problem. The Constitution of India, the apex body of the country which has the power to decide policy, has also adopted policies that promote the life of women and protect them by eliminating gender discrimination. Some important provisions regarding women have been made by law.

1. Giving women equal rights and equal opportunities in governance, economics and social sciences under Article 14 of the Constitution prohibits discrimination against women.
2. Equal pay for equal work as per section 39 Treatment in the workplace with a just and humane approach. Special concessions during maternity leave.
3. Section 51 (a) (e) Occupations that may discredit women. Closing the social sector industry sector as a fundamental right of women.

If the provisions made in the law are actually implemented then women will definitely be able. A number of provisions were made in the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Five Year Plans for the elimination of gender segregation. The Ministry of Finance needs to empower women by creating funds for them in government schemes and programs to alleviate the deprivation created by gender discrimination. The idea that men and women are on the same page in the social and economic development of the country should be developed.

In short

To create gender equality

1. Man-made gender discrimination should not be imposed on people of any gender.
2. In society, there should be no discrimination between a girl and a girl in the family.
3. Give equal opportunity in business.
4. Make girls self-reliant.
5. Women should not feel inferior about themselves.
6. Equal pay for equal work
7. Girls should be given the freedom to make every decision from an early age.
8. Both men and women should take care of their health and diet.
9. The girl's opinion should be taken into consideration regarding her choice of marriage.
10. The girl's merit, virtue, art skills should be considered.

Plato says that woman is the power of the state. If this half power is directly involved in the decision making process in the social, economic and political spheres, then the society will definitely progress. If every man today recognizes the power of his woman like Mahatma Jyotiba and respects herself, then surely women will carry themselves for the salvation of their Qutb, society and nation by offering Tanmandhan with a new twist to the life of all-round women. Gender equality will be created in the true sense when the flame of public awareness becomes a torch through the campaign "Jagar Jaanivancha Tumchya Aamche Lekicha" and women empowerment will happen.

The words of UN Secretary General Kofi Annan are truly significant. According to him, "Gender equality is a much bigger goal than the actual goal. Gender equality in the society is one of the three most important things for the challenge of eradicating poverty, promoting sustainable development and building a good government."

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