

GENDER EQUALITY: WHAT IS THE RECOGNITION OF IDEAL SOCIETY?

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Abstract

In the total population of every society and country, the population of women is equal to or less than half. From the creation of mankind to their upbringing and development, the role of women is far greater than that of men. Whenever it comes to giving those rights in terms of their proportion in the total population of women in all fields like family, society, politics, administration etc. or their contribution in the upbringing of the family, their position becomes second class. Nature has made a woman more tolerant, creative, and courageous and patient in adverse situations than man, but man has made her incapable of strength only. Women and men are equal in the society, women are the Lakshmi of the house, etc., and things are done only for entertainment.

In the social, economic, and political developments, women are playing a significant and essential role. They have had great success in elevating women's status in all facets of life, bringing about radical shifts in how people view women and their place in a variety of fields, particularly in leadership and decision-making, particularly in recent decades, where women were able to forge a new, improved path through their contributions and success. However, the international and regional context is jeopardizing these accomplishments, and our societies still need to support the empowerment of women and capitalize on their capabilities and great potentials, especially in light of the political openness in the Arab world which pushes forward towards new horizons in the field of human rights and political contribution and participation of the citizens, women and men in turn leading to the progress and achievement. The principles of gender equity and equality are predicated on the idea that the distribution of opportunities, resources, and responsibilities between men and women shouldn't disadvantage any group.

Gender equity concern's needs-based strategies, whereas gender equality concerns equal rights (lack of gendered discrimination).

Keywords: Gender Equality, Social, Economic, Political developments, Human rights

Introduction

In our country, women are still exploited and discriminated against at every level in the journey from birth to death. It will not be an exaggeration to say that we are living in the 21st century with the mentality of the 16th century even after being physically. Even today, 90 percent of the family has a desire for a son as the first child and for that every family whether they are educated, elite or illiterate villagers, everyone gets affected by false beliefs. Along with all this, we try to use all those customs, beliefs and methods so that the son can be attained. In spite of all these efforts, if a daughter is born in the family, then we accept it to show others, but we keep grieving from inside. Even in the family, there is no such happiness as the arrival of a son and we find many ways to discriminate against him throughout our life. It is the dual mentality of our society that in our religion and culture, we worship women as a goddess, but they shy away from the question of giving them status as a human being in personal life and exploit them at every level.

Sex equality/gender equality deals with the various ways that the idea that men and women are equal or should be treated equally is interpreted, as well as the justifications offered for sex equality claims. In this essay, we look at various important interpretations and defenses. In practical ethics, feminist philosophy, and political theory, gender equality presents a number of questions. Talking about sex equality is particularly interesting to liberal political philosophy and ethics since liberalism is concerned with equality and equal rights. As justice, or "treating equals equally," is a primary priority according to liberal ideology, discussing sex equality also requires talking about equitable treatment. Hence, sex discrimination and sex equality are contrasted. Arguments against racial, class, religious, or ethnic discrimination are frequently brought up in discussions of sex equality or gender equity. In particular, many arguments in favor of equal opportunity regulations and preferential hiring practices as means of addressing

gendered or sexual discrimination are based on the same sense of justice as those used to address racial discrimination and disadvantage.

Yet, the problems with female equality go beyond issues of workplace equality. The question of whether there is a single "human nature" shared by men and women or whether they have distinct, contrasting qualities and virtues, as well as the meaning (metaphysical or moral) of biological sexual differences, are some of the deeper conceptual issues that equality of the sexes raises. It is not clear whether equalizing employment opportunities between the sexes is sufficient for genuine equality between men and women given the variety of factors shaping gender and selfhood that occur outside of the political or public sphere, even though the majority of policymakers and employers publicly embrace anti-discrimination policies.

Gender Equality

The premise behind the ideas of gender equity and equality is that neither group should be disadvantaged by how opportunities, resources, and obligations are shared between them. In contrast to gender equity, which focuses on needs-based strategies, gender equality is concerned with equal rights (the absence of gendered discrimination) (Hammarström et al., 2014).

In Western culture, the ongoing development of tools for the defense and progress of gender equality in the face of the commensurate apathy of social and political systems based on gender stereotypes has clearly improved women's integrity and autonomy in relation to men. So, it can appear, for instance, that the duties allocated to men as the family's financial provider and women as caregivers have been abolished in Western society, indicating that traditional gender roles are changing.

When people see men and women engaging in non-traditional activities, their beliefs about gender roles, as well as the expectations for conduct and preferences that follow, may shift. The social role theory predicts that when social roles change, stereotypes about men and women will also shift. The majority of these investigations support the postulates of this theory, at least in part, by demonstrating a stronger dynamic of the feminine stereotype (Schiebinger, Klinge, Sánchez de Madariaga, & Schraudner, 2010). Because women's societal positions have changed more than men's have, stereotypes about women have changed more frequently than those

about men. Women continue to be underrepresented in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics overall (Su & Rounds, 2015), even if they are directors of large corporations, despite societal changes such as the increased participation of women in the workforce and the fact that many wives earn more than their husbands (Watson, Goh, & Sawang, 2011).

It would help to make people more sensitive to the concerns of both men and women if feminist ideals regarding gender equality were adopted in scientific research, theory, and practice. The cultural, structural, and cognitive perspectives on gender, gender roles, and gender-appropriate conduct are being changed by these ideals. The inclusion of frequently disregarded alternative viewpoints (such those inherent in homosexuality and transgenderism) in concepts relevant to gender role formation, behavior, and attitudes may help to reduce the occurrence of prejudice towards historically oppressed groups. Also, a deeper comprehension of gender stereotypes and how they form, coupled with social and cultural ideology change, may help to reduce the occurrence of medical and psychological issues related to rape, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination.

Gender discrimination

To understand the different types of discrimination and discrimination being done on women and to eliminate it from the root, the correct meaning of the word gender has to be accepted. The term gender used in modern society is completely different from English or Hindi grammar. The term gender used in the field of development is used to explain the difference between women and men in the society. This word is used to explain that the high and low relations that have been formed between the woman and the man are not natural or natural. Many people believe that women are weak and men are strong because of the structure of their body, this means that the body is the fate of the woman and the man. Once the body of a woman or a man is found, then nothing can happen. The use of the word gender was started only to change this thinking.

Sex and gender are two different words in English. Sex means physical gender discrimination. When a child is born, it is male or female. By looking at his body, it is known whether he is male or female. The boy who has testicles, the one who has a vulva is a girl. Every girl grows

up to become a woman, she has uterus and breast in her body. Apart from this difference in the body, there is no difference between the boy and the girl and there is more similarity than the difference in the structure of the body. Apart from physical distinctions which are made between boys and girls such as their clothes, behaviour, education, attitude of society towards them. All these distinctions are made by the society, they are not natural. That is why these distinctions are not the same in every family and society. As we see, a boy's hair can be long, whose hair can be short. In some families the boys work in the house, in some they do not. Some women work at home, some do hot markets etc.

These social beliefs related to boys - girls, women - men have been given the name of social gender discrimination. The girl will stay in the house, the boy will go out; The girl will get less to eat and play, the boy more; the boy will be sent to a good school so that he can grow up to take care of the household business or get a good job; All other discriminations are made by the society itself. Nature produces girls and boys, society converts them into men and women. Due to the definitions of society, the differences between boys and girls have increased and it seems as if the world of boy and girl, woman and man is different. Social gender discrimination creates inequalities between boys - girls, women - men. Society thinks that men are better or better, women are inferior. The work that men do, their wages are high, women's work is less or not at all. Nature never talks about equality. She gives separate organs to the woman and the man just for reproduction, nothing more than that. Distinctions, highs and lows, different ways. These are all made by us. The difference between rich - poor, brahmin - shudra, fair - black, woman - man is not made by nature but by society.

Patriarchal society and gender discrimination

Today, the main reason for social gender differences in most countries is patriarchy – that is, it reflects the authority of men and helps men to flourish. In this system, man gets the social right to dominate, oppress and exploit women. This entitlement, legitimacy and acceptance has not come from anyone else but from our religious beliefs.

For example, in ancient Indian Hindu society, women were not allowed to be independent under any circumstances. At every stage, they had to live their lives by being subordinate to some man, which is also valid in the structure of today's modern society. Leaving a few

exceptions, women have not got any power to make independent decisions in the society or the world, whether at home or outside the home.

The situation is even worse among Muslims, apart from discrimination in home, family and society, issues like triple talaq, halala speak for themselves. Similarly, in other religions also women are being discriminated in the same way or in different ways. Even in Buddhism, the condition of women cannot be improved.

Gender equality is the only option to remove gender discrimination

Due to social gender discrimination against women, there are many restrictions on girls, there is discrimination against them, and there is violence against them. Because of this, girls are not able to move forward like boys, they are not able to show their skills. Boys flourish and girls are seen withering in the same house. That gender discrimination has a bad effect not only on girls but on family, society and country. Certain tasks, qualities and responsibilities are imposed on boys too. In our society, the appearance and qualities of sons are still compared with father and daughters with mother. Why can't daughters go to father or son to mother?

In a democratic system, constitutionally, men and women are equal in every field, whether it is family, religious, political, administrative, economic, etc., and there can be no discrimination against women on the basis of gender. There is a need to bring such a social revolution which can inculcate the ability and spirit of women to stand up against discrimination, exploitation, atrocities at every level and to oppose them with full force by making them aware and aware of their rights.

This battle cannot be fought by one or two women or men. If we all want, we can change this social gender discrimination, we can give new definitions of boy - girl, woman - man, we can create a society where being a girl does not mean being less, weak and being a boy means to be cruel is not to be violent. The truth is that every girl and boy can wear, play, read, and become whatever they want. Being a girl does not make it possible to do household chores and serve others. Fearlessness, sharp mind, strength etc. do not come from the birth of a boy. All these works and virtues come from learning and teaching. Whoever takes care of him can become like that.

If we want, we can create a society in which work, qualities, responsibilities, behavior and skills are not imposed on the basis of any gender, caste, color and class. Everyone can work according to their will and nature, can learn skills and behave.

Along with all this, there is a need to work with men as well, there is also a need to change the bad thinking related to women sitting in their mind. When there will be a change in the behavior of men, then they will also give equal citizen status to women and start treating them equally. Men should not have trouble in overtaking the women of the house, there should be no problem in knowing their name from their name. They should definitely take care of the women of the house, but not by becoming a road blocker but by playing the role of an ally.

Along with this, women will also have to bring a change in their thinking and see their circle outside the house as well. They have to refrain from acting as agents of a patriarchal society for the sake of some respect so that they do not happen again to other vulnerable women. They have to come out of the concept of tolerance because all these help men to dominate themselves. Women have to inculcate the belief in themselves that they too can do something, move forward, stand on their feet without any help, fight for their rights, and live fearlessly in the world.

For all this, all of us will have to start from our own homes, after birth, the discrimination done between boys and girls will have to be eradicated, they have to study, play, choose their desired employment, fix the right age of marriage. Rights to be given, when and how many children to be born, participation in all kinds of decision making, etc. will have to be given, then only a clean society and country can be imagined based on the concept of women-male equality.

Conclusion

The freedom of women in India is severely constrained. Together with societal norms and expectations that restrict their options and possibilities, this might also involve governmental restrictions that discriminate against them. Women's ability to fully engage in society and make their own decisions may be hampered by these limitations. The government and society must deal with these problems and fight to ensure that women are included and treated equally. This may entail putting laws and regulations in place to safeguard women's rights as well as altering cultural perceptions.

In general, gender inequality in India is a pervasive issue that continues to have an impact on women and girls all around the nation. The work of our charity is so crucial because of this. Because we think that everyone deserves to be treated with respect and equality, we concentrate most of our work on combating gender discrimination in India. You should give to our cause because of this. Your assistance enables us to keep working to build a society that is more equitable and just for everyone.

There is a sense that gender equality is moving into a new era. The ongoing fallout of the MeToo movement to the widespread acclaim of activists like Denis Mukwege and Nadia Murad. Because of this, it only makes sense that the theme of the 2019 International Women's Day is #BalanceForBetter. Today, we are not afraid to demand equality and to punish those who disobey or violate this fundamental human right.

We must awaken to the countless benefits that come with gender equality as the globe moves toward the next stage of the movement, an era that encourages balance for better living, for better policies, and for greater investment. Since we set an example for the following generation of decision-makers, innovators, and citizens, equality is not only a right but also economically advantageous for a developing society.

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