

## Gender Perspectives: Problems that Create Gender Inequality

Dr.Ramesh H.Patil, Associate Professor, Dept.of Sociology, Smt.Kusumtai Rajarambapu Patil Kanya Mahavidyalaya Islampur Dist- Sangli (MS). E-mail: [rhprishnaa@gmail.com](mailto:rhprishnaa@gmail.com)  
Cell: 9881550149

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### Abstract:

*Women and men are members of society and society looks at them from different perspectives without looking at them equally. It also treats them differently without treating them the same way. Considering the social roles of men, the role of men is considered superior while the role of women is considered secondary. Also, the social status of the work done by women is considered inferior while the quality of work done by men is considered superior. In a patriarchal society, men have rights in all spheres of life while women are always deprived of rights. It is viewed from a gender perspective, not from a feminist perspective. From that point of view, social, political, cultural, economic, religious, educational, historical, At many levels of justice, women are being treated unfairly and oppressed. Today, in the 21st century, the attitude of men who call themselves modern is exceptionally modern in the case of women. The majority of men look at women from a traditional point of view. His attitude towards women is at the root of many of his problems.*

*The term gender is used to describe the natural biological and physical differences between men and women. The term gender is different from the term sex, usually used to denote the differences between men and women in a society or culture, or the characteristics of masculinity, masculinity and femininity. Through this gender perspective, women's actions and behaviors determine their way of life and men's actions determine their behavior, temperament and way of life. Through the gender perspective, there is a general perception in society that men are stronger, more tolerant, and industrious than women and work outside the family. Women are seen as delicate, living in their families, cooking, caring for children, very delicate. As a result, men have tried to dominate women in the society since ancient times. From this a patriarchal culture was created and the social, political, cultural, religious and economic rights of the society came together in the hands of men Injustice is perpetrated on women mainly from the perspective of patriarchal mentality, influence of religion, empowerment of women. Gender attitudes have contributed to this oppression of women. We will consider the gender perspective through this paper.*

**Keywords:** Feminist, Gender, Patriarchal, Femininity, Sexologist, Dominant, Marital

### Introduction:

In modern times, the place of women in society and the problems of women are being discussed on a large scale globally. In India too, the issue of women is being widely considered. Women's study centers have been set up at various colleges, universities, NGOs, etc. to study the place of women in society, their issues, problems. Research on women's issues is being done. Feminist thinkers are drawing the attention of everyone in the society to the question of women. But in the twenty-first century, the tendency to write less than men, while not inferior to men in terms of intelligence, physical ability, threat to creativity, etc., seems to have persisted. The majority of societies in the world are patriarchal. In a patriarchal society, the status of women is considered secondary, in fact it is. Considering the social roles of men, the role of men is considered superior while the role of women is considered secondary. Also, the social status of the work done by women is considered inferior while the quality of work done by men is considered superior. In a patriarchal society, men have rights in all spheres of life while women are always deprived of rights. It is viewed from a gender perspective, not from a feminist perspective. From that point of view, social, political,

cultural, economic, religious, educational, historical, at many levels of justice, women are being treated unfairly and oppressed.

Today, in the 21st century, the attitude of men who call themselves modern is exceptionally modern in the case of women. The majority of men look at women from a traditional point of view. His attitude towards women is at the root of many of his problems. Not only that, but in the masculine society, men are really superior to us, we are inferior, so we feel like we need the protection of men. Therefore, this gender based attitude created in the society is causing problems in the lives of women.

**Objectives of the study:**

- 1) To study the concept of gender.
- 2) To study gender perspectives.
- 3) To study gender perspectives and women's issues.

**Research method:**

The presented research essay is based on secondary tools. The analysis method has been adopted by collecting information from reference books, books, newspapers etc. for the study, for which the definite meaning of the concept can be explained by the analysis.

**Discussion:**

**Gender Concept:**

The terms sex and gender are used in our society. Of these, the term sex is the most familiar and well-known, because we use it consistently in our daily lives and we know the meaning of the term sex. But the term gender is not the same as that method. Among the various differences in nature, the most important difference in living things is gender. On the basis of sex, living beings are differentiated between males and females. In human beings, male is called men and female is called women. The term gender is used to describe the natural biological and physical differences between men and women. The term gender is different from the term sex, usually used to denote the differences between men and women in a society or culture, or the characteristics of masculinity, masculinity and femininity.

In short, the biological and physical differences between men and women are sex, while the social and cultural differences between men and women are gender. Explaining the term; gender, Giddins says that the term; gender; refers to the psychological, social and cultural differences between men and women. The term gender is said to be used. Explaining the difference between sex and gender, it is said that sex is what you are biologically, while gender is what you are socially. Explaining the difference between these terms, the World Health Organization states that the biological and physical characteristics that define men and women are sex. So gender is a set of socially constructed roles, behaviors, actions, and characteristics that society considers appropriate for men and women. Gender is the social and cultural difference between men and women. The meaning of the term gender is clear from the social and cultural characteristics of men and women or whether gender is a social expectation from men and women.

Generally, in 1955, John Money, a sexologist, first used the term gender role in his research paper published in the scientific trade journal, stating that; gender role is all that a person says or reveals about himself, whether he is a boy or a man or her. Quality is a girl or a woman. Later, in the seventies and eighties, the term feminism was popularized by the feminist movement and thinkers. Based on the above analysis, the following points can be made about the term gender.

**Social discrimination between men and women:**

Women and men are members of society and society looks at them from different perspectives without looking at them equally. It also treats them differently without treating them the same way. That is, society discriminates between men and women. E.g. Women

should behave like this, men should behave like this, and society discriminates in many aspects like women's dress, women's standard of living, men's standard of living. The term gender is used to denote the differences between men and women in society.

#### **Characteristics of society created by men and women:**

Biological and physical characteristics of men and women are different. Society also determines some of the different characteristics of men and women at the social and cultural level. It is mainly about women being cowardly, men being brave, women being weak, men being strong, women being tolerant, men being aggressive, women being emotional, men being capable, women being submissive, men being dominant and ambitious. Societies are not created by nature. This gives rise to the term gender.

#### **Behavioral expectations from men and women:**

Society expects men and women to behave differently. In general, the society has stated certain things about what a woman should do, how she should behave, mainly housework, cooking, child rearing are related to women, while men are expected to do hard work outside the family. That is, the behavior of women and the behavior of men should be what society expects. We can call it gender.

#### **Gender Perspectives:**

In general, the biological and physical differences between men and women are sex. On the other hand, the social and cultural differences between men and women are gender. This gender is considered from the time the person is born. Through this gender perspective, women's actions and behaviors determine their way of life and men's actions determine their behavior, temperament and way of life. Through the gender perspective, there is a general perception in society that men are stronger, more tolerant, and industrious than women and work outside the family. Women are seen as delicate, living in their families, cooking, caring for children, very delicate. As a result, men have tried to dominate women in the society since ancient times. From this a patriarchal culture was created and the social, political, cultural, religious and economic rights of the society came together in the hands of men. Women have been deprived of their rights. 'Manusmriti' says that if her father is taking care of her after birth, her husband is taking care of her after marriage and her son is taking care of her in old age, then what is the need of such a woman? From this point of view, women were deprived of many rights. As a result, women have been subjected to many injustices and oppressions since ancient times. It shows that many issues like domestic violence, female feticide, rape, molestation have arisen in the society. Women are subjected to injustice mainly in the form of sexual violence, domestic violence and social violence. Injustice is perpetrated on women mainly from the perspective of patriarchal mentality, influence of religion, empowerment of women. Gender attitudes have contributed to this oppression of women. We will consider the gender perspective through this paper.

#### **Sexual Perspective:**

Although men and women are essential for reproduction and social development, the birth of a woman at the social level is not welcomed. On the whole, women are viewed with the feeling that they are physically, mentally and ideologically weak. She is seen as a female, an object. Naturally, if she is viewed from a social and sexual point of view, then this view denies her the right to live as a woman. According to Dr. Vidyut Bhagwat, sex is a part of the body and is innate, but when a child is born, it makes a difference in the behavior, function and role of a man and a woman by dividing it into two parts, male and female. Gender is the feeling that a woman is less tall and a man is taller, a woman inside the house and a man outside the house.

#### **Marital Perspectives:**

Gender inequality in the context of marriage is widespread. In traditional society,

marriage was performed at an early age. After the death of her husband, she either had to move or live a life of widowhood. Even though the law has increased the age of marriage, the rate of child marriage is still huge. At the same time, despite the recognition of widowhood, widowhood is against the will of the people. The marriage of a girl child is decided by the parents today. In the traditional society, only men had the right to divorce. Today, even though the law gives women the right to divorce, it is not used by all women. Today, many women are living a life of abandonment.

#### **Religious Perspectives:**

In Indian society, women are oppressed in the name of culture and religion. In the book; Manusmriti woman is called inanimate. Inanimate means a woman who has no limbs, that is, one who has no control over her own organs, a woman who has the senses of her husband is called inanimate. It means that a woman should be completely dependent on her husband's senses, intellect and way of thinking. The participation of women in the religious sphere and in religious activities is denied. During menstruation, women are considered unholy and are not allowed to enter the temple. In all the religions of the world, there are only men in the position of Dharmaguru, Purohit, Pujari. In Hinduism, a man is given the right to perform all the rituals and the wife only needs to participate in it. This means that religious men are given some special rights but undesirable restrictions are imposed on women. If we consider the religious way of life in different societies, we find that women are given a secondary place in all levels, be it religious, social, political, economic. Religious and cultural elements impose various restrictions on each level of living.

#### **Cultural perspectives:**

The cultural systems of all societies are patriarchal. Therefore, men dominate in the production and presentation of cultural elements like knowledge, art, song, music, dance etc. Today, stories, novels, movies, television series, and traditional entertainment are all designed with men at the center. In most of the plays and films, the role of men is secondary to that of women. Apart from this, in all the societies of the world, philosophers, artists, social workers, dramas etc. are dominated by men. Due to the influence of different religions and cultures on every stage of life, woman is involved in tradition and traditional life. Even in clothes, ornaments, religious life, cultural matters, women are given a secondary place. Gender is part of the socio-cultural structure. In a patriarchal society, the superiority of men and the inferiority of women have been increasing since time immemorial. This is an injustice done to women from the point of view of gender.

#### **Family Perspectives:**

With the exception of a few tribes, most societies in the world have a patriarchal family system. So whether the family is the center family in modern society or the joint family type in traditional society. The formal power of the family is concentrated in the hands of men. The family lineage goes by the man's name. Men are getting family property rights, inheritance rights. After marriage, daughters have to leave their fathers house and move to their husband's house. Men control all the transactions that take place in the family. Even though women are involved in the decision making process of the family, it is not always a decision based on a woman's opinion. In a traditional family, women did not have the right to property, but today the law allows a girl to give up her father's property after her marriage. In a patriarchal family system, the birth of a son is more welcome than the birth of a daughter. A girl is a curse, a responsibility, a foreigner's mentality. Today, female feticide is a problem. As a result, many states in India today have a lower proportion of women than men. Considering the family attitude of the gender brother, female birth is denied in the family through female feticide. From an early age, the girl child is taken care of as a foreigner's wealth. The patriarchal social system in the same family from which equality must begin

begins with the early marriage of a woman and the imposition of offspring on her. And the birth of a female offspring is denied by insisting on a male offspring. This kind of gender perspective shows that women are being treated unfairly.

#### **Social Perspectives:**

In Indian society, the role of women is secondary in all aspects of society, such as family, religion, law and media. Everything like reproduction, labor force, sexuality, means of production are under the control of culture. This is why in all these cases woman is left behind in the social position as a man. Considering the social relations between men and women at different levels of social life, it is seen that women do not get equal status with men in all aspects of social life like family, religion, caste and culture. She thinks of men as slaves, possessions, and possessions. In social life, women have been deprived of political, religious, cultural and family rights. “Chool and Mool”, “Muki Bichari- Kunihi Haka” is the attitude towards women which is found to be sexually motivated.

#### **Political Perspectives:**

In Indian society, women have been kept out of politics since time immemorial, with few exceptions. Today, in most of the countries, there is a democratic political system where women have the same opportunity to participate in the political process as men, but even in a democratic system, women’s political participation is less than that of men. Today, even in a developed country like the United States, a woman does not have the opportunity to become the head of state. In a country like India, women are not represented by political parties. In India, the bill to give 33 per cent reserved seats to women could not be passed in the legislature. Therefore, the proportion of women representatives in the Central and State Legislative Boards is low. With 33 per cent reservation in the panchayat system, their participation in politics is increasing. However, in local politics, only men are seen in charge of women. Women are not given any form of political leadership. Because she was weak as a woman, fragile, she had no physical ability, no decision making process, the rights were denied from this point of view. Women have been fighting for political rights since independence. Even though the Indian Constitution provides for equality, the fact that there is no reservation for women in Parliament and the Legislative Assembly is still seen as an injustice to women.

#### **Economic Perspectives:**

In the post-independence era, women are being provided education, jobs and business opportunities with the idea that if they become educationally and financially self-sufficient, it will truly enhance their social status. Women are working alongside men in job- business, she has proved her existence. Yet the question of equal pay, the mental-physical abuse that occurs, and the attitude of discrimination is evident. In the economic sphere too, there is discrimination between men and women in many areas such as division of labor, property rights. From ancient times till today there is division of labor based on gender. Today, women have to do the housework and childcare that women are supposed to do, even if they are doing the same work as men. Today, educated women have started earning money through jobs and businesses, but they are not entitled to the money they earn. Women are participating in all spheres of employment, but even there they are facing discrimination. In India, according to the Ministry of Manpower’s 2015-16 figures, the proportion of women in government jobs is only 27 per cent, which is a very small proportion of women compared to men.

In the private and unorganized sector, men are given preference over women at many levels such as wages, work. While working, women have to endure the thirst for both job and family roles. In both these roles, when a conflict arises, everyone is expected to accept the role of a housewife. If the daughter is working then after marriage she has to quit her job to

move to her husband's house as the man is not ready to give up career opportunities under any circumstances. Today, her husband has a claim on the salaries of working women. Her claim is denied. Equality, rights have been denied even though it is economically viable.

#### **Educational Perspectives:**

In most of the countries of the world, gender is also seen in the field of education. Considering a country like India, in ancient times, women's education was banned. During the British rule, women got the right to education. Even though the government has given special concessions for women's education after independence, the female literacy rate is lower today than that of men. Today, the majority of parents educate girls, but not as much is spent on girls; education as in vocational education and higher education. It means that the proportion of women in higher education is much lower than that of men. So there is a gender perspective in education as well.

#### **Health Perspectives:**

Gender discrimination is common today. In most families, men's health is taken care of more. From childhood, boys are given priority over nutritious food and preventive health care. Generally, giving birth control pills for family planning, copper implants, family planning surgeries, abortions are done only in the case of women, the side effects of which are borne by the woman. Although family planning surgery is actually easier for men than for women, such surgery is preferred over women. Today many women work hard, but their diet, medicine, water and health are not taken care of. So women suffer from diseases in middle age, they get premature aging. That is, there is a gender bias in health as well.

#### **Judicial Perspectives:**

In fact, in a patriarchal society, the rule of law, the judiciary, the police and the prison system are dominated by men. Therefore, an unjust woman cannot fight against the injustice done to her in this masculine system. In many cases like sexual assault, rape, acid attack, women are afraid to seek justice in a male dominated system. Therefore, from a judicial point of view, this is an injustice done to a woman.

#### **Historical Perspectives:**

Indian society has a long history. Every society in India is influenced by the patriarchal system. In ancient times, with few exceptions, the status of women in Indian society has always been inferior. This is an injustice to women.

#### **Conclusion:**

In Indian society, since time immemorial, there has been an attempt to establish gender equality in the Indian constitution to eliminate gender inequality. Efforts were made to empower women through legislation. However, in a system of justice, such as the police, the prison system, and the judiciary, the influence of patriarchy is so great that even though there are laws, women cannot get justice because of their gender stance. For this, changes must be made at all levels such as social, economic, religious, family, cultural and political. Gender equality is a social and psychological process. This requires a change in family mentality. At the family level, women will be as capable as boys if all members of the family recognize girls as boys in all areas such as education, health, protection, habits, various opportunities, preferences, regardless of gender. If such a change takes place in every family in the society, the patriarchal mentality can change. Initiatives should be taken to create gender equality in the education system. Because education is a system through which acceptance of various social values, mutual cooperation, humanism is organized. This is necessary for gender equality.

Today, various concessions are given at the government level for women's education, jobs and business. It should be implemented in practice. For this, by increasing the participation of girls in various activities in the school, the attitude of the teachers, the school

curriculum can be changed. Today, the fundamental rights in the Indian constitution are gender equality. Laws on women's protection give women a chance to live with dignity. But for this, both men and women need to be literate. Literacy of the law can bring justice to the common man rather than the competence of the law.

In order to bring about a change in the attitude towards gender, it is necessary to change the norms, traditions and signs that are going on in the society regarding women. It is necessary to make efforts for this through family, school education. It is against the menstrual cycle, menstruation, sexual intercourse of a woman. It is considered immoral in the society to talk about sexual matters. As a result, the growth of women as a woman is fragile, weak and helpless. It happens as a person. From that point of view, every element of the society looks at women. False signs, norms, traditions and gender attitudes in society can change only if the physical information about the physical growth of men and women, the sexual changes that take place in the body and the scientific information about it, the physical and mental conditions to accept it.

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