

# Assessing The Terms Of Gender Discrimination

Gender is a common term where as gender discrimination is meant only for women, because females are the only victims of gender discrimination. Gender discrimination is not biologically determined but it is determined by socially and the discrimination can be changed by the proper and perpetuate efforts. Denial of equality, rights and opportunity and suppression in any form on the basis of gender is gender discrimination.

Women, like men are both born and made. Still in almost all societies of the world, we find scathing attack against them. The speculations about women have not been numerous, but immensely varied. In India, a woman is seen as divine and worshiped as the embodiment of all the virtues on one hand but on the other hand she is discriminated against and victimised by the norms created by male dominant society. She has not been given her due and legitimate place and status in the society even after all the civilisation and cultural revolutions. No religion grants equal rights given to women at par with men in all respects. Whatever law applicable to men is also applicable to women equally. However, some enactments may be intended exclusively for women to uplift the dignity and status of women in society. Hence, enactments relating to women are of two kinds: one equally applicable to both women and men and another specially intended to women only.

The constitution of India guarantees equality of opportunity and status to men and women. It directs that women shall not only have equal rights and privileges with men but also that the state shall make provisions- both general and special for the welfare of women. Despite the above constitutional guarantee women have been subjected to deprivation, brutality and extortion.

## Gender discrimination

Gender discrimination, also called sex discrimination, is the practice of treating individuals differently because of their gender. Gender discrimination has historically been perceived as limiting the opportunities of women.

Sexual discrimination can arise in different contexts. For instance an employee may be discriminated against by being asked discriminatory questions during a job interview, or because an employer did not hire, promote or wrongfully terminated an employee based on his or her gender, or employers pay unequally based on gender.

In an educational setting there could be claims that a student was excluded from an educational institution, program, opportunity, loan, student group, or scholarship due to his or her gender. In the housing setting there could be claims that a person was refused negotiations on seeking a house, contracting/leasing a house or getting a loan based on his or her gender. Another setting where there have been claims of gender

discrimination is banking; for example if one is refused credit or is offered unequal loan terms based on one's gender.

Another setting where there is usually gender discrimination is when one is refused to extend his or her credit, refused approval of credit/loan process, and if there is a burden of unequal loan terms based on one's gender.

The United Nations had concluded that women often experience a "glass ceiling" and that there are no societies in which women enjoy the same opportunities as men.

Gender Inequity has been a prevalent condition in all cultures surpassing all other differentiations. Male prejudice as a state of mind is so well dissipated that gender stereotypes and sexism exists even in urban subcultures just as it does, more so, overtly in rural, rudimentary cultures. Gender dynamics have largely been deepened by simple dichotomies between the sexes and its associated products and practices. From tribal to agricultural to industrial societies to organised states the division of labour has primarily stemmed from physiological differences between the sexes, leading to the power resting with the men, resulting in the established gender hierarchies. We have been gifted with a history of discrimination, subjugation and suppression.

In India, it is believed that women enjoyed an equal status as men in the Vedic Period. The education of women held considerable significance, especially from works of katayana and patanjali. The Upanishadas and the Vedas have cited women sages and seers. But the condition declined considerably afterwards. Historical practices such as Sati, Jauhar, Purdah and Devdasis, child marriage, are a few traditions reflective of the gender imbalance in Indian Society. Though these practices are largely defunct now, due to legal reform, the essence of the dysfunctional gender equity still is rampant and manifested today through domestic violence, trafficking, dowry deaths, female infanticide, female foeticide, sexual objectification and violence and sexual harassment at work place.

## Review of Literature

Sonalde Desai (1994) observed that parent's reluctance to educate daughters has its roots in the situation of women. Parents have several incentives for not educating their daughters. Foremost is the view that education of girls brings no returns to parents and that their future roles, being mainly reproductive and perhaps including agricultural labor, require no formal education.

Kalyani Menon Sen and A.K.Shivakumar (2001) found that girls in India are discriminated against in several ways – fewer months of breastfeeding less of nurturing and play, less care or medical treatment if they fall ill, less of "special" food, less of parental attention. As a result, girls are far more susceptible than boys to disease and infections, leading to poor health and a shorter lifespan. It is this life-long discrimination

in nurturing and care that is the real killer of girls – less visible and dramatic, but as unequivocally lethal as female foeticide and infanticide.

Berta Esteve – Volart (2004) described that gender discrimination against women in the market place reduces the available talent in an economy, which has negative economic consequences. Gender discrimination takes many forms. Many social practices seen as normal from a religious or cultural point of view (which may have deep historical roots) have women out of the economic mainstream. These social practices may have profound economic consequences because they do not allow society to take advantage of the talent inherent in women.

Anna-Maria Lind (2006) stated that India's population still leads traditional lives in rural areas. Religious laws and traditions still determine the lives of many people, particularly women. Even if women are formerly entitled to own land and resources social and religious factors make many women refrain from this right in order not to cause distortions within the family. The preference for having sons permeates all social classes in India, which sets the standard for girls throughout their entire lives.

GOI Planning Commission (2008) indicated that discrimination against women and girls impinges upon their right to health and manifests itself in the form of worsening health and nutrition indices. Thus, India continues to grapple with unacceptably high MMR, IMR, and increasing rates of anemia, malnutrition, HIV/AIDS among women.

Julie Mullin (2008) indicated that the developing world is full of poverty stricken families who see their daughters as an economic predicament.

That attitude has resulted in the widespread neglect to baby girls in Africa, Asia and South America. In many communities, it's a regular practice to breastfeed girls for a shorter time than boys so that women can try to get pregnant again with a boy as soon as possible. As a result, girls miss out on life-giving nutrition during a crucial window of their development, which stunts their growth and weakens their resistance to disease.

Areas where gender discrimination is found

Gender discrimination is generally found in each area or field, actually it is found where there is women but specifically if we consider then most common examples are discrimination at workplace, family, schools, friends, etc. This question we asked in our survey also to the women that where they felt the discrimination is found the most, we found the result which tells that it is found in family the most. Family is the basic institute and discrimination is starting at home so we can predict the impact of this socialisation.

Some of the basic areas where the discrimination is found are:-

## Family –

Discrimination starts at home. Families are the primary institutes for socialisation of human being to social being and discrimination is rooted in it. The discrimination in families is found mainly because of patriarchal form of families. The discrimination creates a hard negative impact on the members how they perceive in the society.

From our survey and reading the literature we have found that the form of discrimination found in home i.e. family is giving priority to son, less freedom to female members, not allowing for jobs after education or marriage, decisions on family matters taken by male members, less property to the females, not providing education to girls, restrictions on female members, early marriage, etc. In rich and educated families this kind of discriminations is found less. To fade away discrimination in family awareness and education is most important tool.

## 2. Schools –

Gender discrimination in schools is not discussed much in popular culture, but it is a very important concern, especially for victims and their families. When we took our survey then we found that almost all of them were not known to this kind of discriminations so the impact on the survey was obvious. But it is of very serious concern as it hits hard at a time when young people are trying to discover themselves and understand their roles in society and also this form of discrimination can have a serious negative effect on how children perform in school.

Gender discrimination in schools can be explained in two ways:-

### Teacher to Student:-

Gender discrimination in a school often occurs between a teacher/administrator and a student. In schools everywhere, there are cases of male students being preferred or favoured by teachers, either in assignments or in general with the way that they are handled and spoken to. Alternatively, male students can be victims of this unfair treatment when a girl is favoured by a male teacher or a female teacher who purposely wants the girls to do better than the boys in class. However, due to the perceived dominance of males in society, gender discrimination against girls appears to be more of a concern.

### Student to Student:-

When a student is discriminating against another, it is usually more closely related to harassment---verbal, emotional and physical in some cases. For example, if a male student makes crude comments to a female student about her female parts or tries to makes her feel inadequate in classes because of her gender, this could be classified as gender discrimination.

### 3. Workplace –

Workplace gender discrimination, simply put is said to have happened when an employee suffers an unfair or unfavourable treatment on the basis of gender. Discrimination at the work place is of serious concern as hinders the women to participate in the economic development of the country. At work place the discrimination is found in the form of exploitation, recruitment, unequal pay (wage or salary), sexual harassment, abuse, regarding promotion, getting leaves and benefits, getting loans, drop outs etc. This area is mostly seen in the urban region because in rural areas women are not allowed to do jobs, they are uneducated and social reasons also.

It can also be observed that women are doing only the jobs which deals with service to society such as teachers, professors, nurses, principals, etc. They are not given any hard work jobs like defence services, pilots, railway services, etc. This is because they are considered as weaker than men. As when mines were visited for the survey of the women mine worker then it was found that women were not given the work which male were doing, they were given the small works like bringing water, taking small stones from one place to another, for tea, etc, for which they were paid low.

Important cases on gender discrimination at workplace:-

In rural Rajasthan, in India, some 18 years back in 1992, a female government official was gang raped by 5 men whom she tried to refrain from marrying off a girl (less than a year old) from their family. The demon of sexual harassment of women and automatically discrimination of women at work hit the Indian society real bad. It wasn't that it was never there or people were not aware of it, but it was an eye opener of sorts. In this case though, lot of women's organizations filed a petition in the Supreme Court, since they were unable to get justice at lower judicial levels. The petition was filed as Vishakha and in 1997, after 5 long years, the Supreme Court of India gave a landmark judgment adding teeth to rights of women in the workplace by putting across guidelines, called as Vishakha guidelines.

In 2003-04 Air India's hostess accused the airlines because of lowering the age of women employees on board at 50 where as that of men was 58. The struggle over the age issue was carried out on the grounds of gender discrimination. But after the Supreme Court ruling the hostesses have had to concede defeat in court. It was argued by Air India's spokesperson that "the girls were recruited to serve passengers. The airline wanted young and beautiful women to be the face of Air-India. How can we keep up our service standards with women who don't look fresh and capable? These women were recruited to fly and would retire according to Air-India regulations. We all know how difficult it is to change anything in the government."

However, Apart from this Air India was accused of severe gender discrimination.

Consider these:

Air-India's hostesses were junior to all male crew members on board irrespective of the fact that some of them have more than 30 years of experience. Even women in executive positions were subordinate to male workmen in flight. Women were not eligible for supervisory positions on board.

All crew undergo a weight check before boarding a flight. But women are grounded or penalised if they were overweight. Male crew were permitted to fly even if they are 40 kg in excess.

Once a year, women crew members above 35 years had to undergo an internal gynaecological examination. Male crew members were not subjected to any form of medical examination.

Women were allowed to have only two children while men do not had to adhere to the rule.

And air hostesses were not allowed to wear spectacles, as they would affect their looks.

These are some of the cases related to gender discrimination against the women at work place.

This kind of discrimination can be vanished by the changes in laws and change in rules of the institutes as we can infer this from above cases.

As per our survey we found that most women believe that gender discrimination is mostly found at family

Survey

Questionnaire:-

Name –

Residence –

Sex –

Age –

Caste -

Education –

Occupation -

Where do you think gender discrimination can be found?

1. School
2. Office
3. Family
4. Friends
5. Other (please specify)

Have you ever been discriminated against because of your gender?

1. Yes 2.No

If yes, what it was like?

-

Do you think you can fulfil what you want to do in your life, as gender you are?

1. Yes 2.No

If no, why you think you cannot?

-

Whether you were deprived of opportunities despite of having qualification/capacity because of your gender?

1. Yes 2.No

If yes, specify?

-

Do you think male get more opportunities and freedom in society?

1. Yes 2.No

Do you think female does not have capacity to participate equally as male?

1. Yes 2.No

How –

Do you prefer having a son?

1. Yes 2.No

How many children do you have?

Son- Daughter-

Are you able to make decisions on your own in family issues?

1. Yes 2.No

Do you seek permission of your husband to spend money?

1. Yes 2.No

Do you feel that government policies and laws are really helping in eliminating gender discrimination from the society?

1. Yes 2.No 3. Don't know

Who do we need to get rid of discriminations? (Tick appropriate)

Very necessary

Necessary

Some what

Not

Not know

1. Laws

2. Education

3. Rules at workplace

4. Awareness in society

Result:-

We have done our survey by considering the women in general as we had taken some rural women, urban women, rich, poor, educated, illiterate, working women, house wives, etc. And as per the primary data collected by us we got the results as:-

1 – Have you ever been discriminated against because of your gender?

2 – Do you think you can fulfil what you want to do in your life, as gender you are?

3 – Whether you were deprived of opportunities despite of having qualification/capacity because of your gender?

This graph shows that almost all of the women think that they are discriminated because of one or the other reason. Like they are deprived of freedom, society put some restrictions on them, not given the chance for education, etc.

The second question shows that women have internalised that there is different work for man and woman so they have limited their scope to the work of women.

In third question the result came that they were not deprived of the opportunities despite of having qualification because they have even not got chance of being qualified.

4 - Do you think male get more opportunities and freedom in society?

5 - Do you think female does not have capacity to participate equally as male?

6 - Do you prefer having a son?

The graph shows that male get more opportunities and freedom female in the society. This is the thing which can be seen in everyday life in the society.

Through the fifth question the result is found that most of the women have internalised that they are weaker than men to participate equally in the society.

The result from the sixth question came out is that the preference of having a son is not for most of the women, it is mainly found in rural and uneducated families.

7 - Are you able to make decisions on your own in family issues?

8 - Do you seek permission of your husband to spend money?

The graph shows the patriarchal form of families where the female is not able to make decisions regarding their family issues and children.

The patriarchal form of society as of male dominance is also proved as most of the female take permission of male to spend money.

# graph shows that how many people believe that laws are really helping to solve the gender discrimination in the society.

But most of the women even don't know about the laws.

The graph shows what we need to get rid of discriminations.

According to the graph most of the people think that awareness is very necessary to get rid of the gender discrimination.

It is also found that most of the women even don't know that are laws helpful in removing gender discrimination.

### Discriminations

From web to death females are facing lots of discrimination against them. The woman is facing the discrimination on each step. From village to cities, from low income group to high income group, from one caste or the other women is facing the discrimination.

There are many forms in which discrimination against the women is found, some of them are:-

Abortion of female gravid with the help of scanning.

Foeticide (By giving liquid extract from cactus / opuntia, giving raw paddy to new born female baby, by pressing the face by pillow or by breaking the female baby's neck)

In Rajasthan the most common way is giving opium to female for foeticide.

Not giving enough and nutritious food

Not allowing to go to school (Denial of education)

Not allowing to do jobs(by family)

At work place by not giving equal pay, status, work, loan, etc.

Not giving needy health care while in ill health

Early marriage

Eve teasing, Rape and Sexual harassment

Dowry

Divorce, Destitution even for silly or without any reason.

### Causes of Gender Discrimination

Through the survey taken and with the help of the literature we found the causes of the gender discrimination against the women in the Indian society. The causes of gender discrimination are:-

Religion – According to human rights Inc., one of the main causes of gender discrimination is religion. Many religion place women below men, and create patriarchal society. One of the examples is restriction on women to enter temple of lord Hanuman, lord Shani.

Caste – Castes have their own traditions according to which women should be put under restriction, there should be male dominancy, and freedom should not given be to them, as they were not given the opportunities to study or go for a job. It is mostly found in lower castes.

Customs and beliefs – People formed their customs that female should be under males and their work is only home makers. Women are forced to stay at home to clean and cook. There are beliefs that women are humble, modest and accommodating, they are weaker than men. They are only to perform the soft works in the society. Even these beliefs are internalised in the females also.

Physical factor – Often because women are physically weaker they are more easily abused and discriminated against.

Attitudes – One of the major causes of gender discrimination is that men have adult pride in the sense that they cannot subject themselves under authority/control of female.

Educational backwardness

Culture

On the name of family history

Races

Low income

Unemployment

Society

## Family situation

Like male or even above them female plays important role in the family and national development. But her contribution is not recognized by the male dominant society.

The thing which we have observed while taking the survey is that many of the females now have internalised the thing that they are weaker than the male, this is male dominant society and they are subordinates. This internalisation is mostly within rural areas and backward areas.

These causes show how to tackle this sociological problem of gender discrimination. This thing needs to be checked with help of awareness and proper education.

## Importance of Women in Development

Females are nearly 50 per cent of the total population but their representation in public life is very low. Woman continues to bear the major load of the household work. Her primary role is often viewed by the society as housewife.

In cardinal goals of democracy “of the people, by the people and for the people” cannot be optimically accomplished if the female population remains out of political empowerment. Subordination of women in society acts a structural constraint to their participation in political activities. This constraint operates more or less for all classes and communities of women. Prevalent culture which is very complicated and often decisions are taken behind the scene may be regarded as another constraint in this regard.

Recognising women’s rights and believing their ability are essential for women’s empowerment and development. Females should realize their own capabilities and potentials which will strengthen their self image and foster them with confidence to take action in life. Political empowerment does not imply just a right to role silently but to discuss, share and empower politics by knowing its pros and cons and thereby to influence policies and decision making.

Empowering women is the basic to the basics of human rights where she wants neither to beg for power nor search for power hierarchy to exercise power against others. On the contrary she demands to be accepted as human first of all. She as a person in command of herself and for that necessarily all the resources physical, social, economical, political, cultural and spiritual to be equally accessible to her, are prerequisites for considering the whole question of empowerment.

Indian society is inherited with male chauvinism but now the society has started to realize women’s importance and has being accepted women’s empowerment, women as an active agent for development, participation in and guiding their own development.

## Legislation for Women

In India, several laws, legislations, policies and institutional reforms have been enacted to carry out the gender action plan for the development of women. Legislation is an important instrument for bringing about a change in the unequal economic and social status in India. In pre-independent India, few laws were passed in response to social demands and on the basis of humanitarian consideration. They are Bengal Sati Regulation Act of 1829 and similar Anti-Sati laws in Madras and Bombay, Hindu Widow Remarriage Act 1856, the Hindu Women's

Right to Property Act in 1937, (The Muslim Personal Law) the Shariat Act 1937 and the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act 1939.

After Independence, there have been important changes in legislation and litigation which have facilitated the increased participation of women in political activities as well as in the socio-economic development activities and the increase appear to be more likely at the lower level than at the highest centres of decision making.

Article 14 states that there shall be equal protection of the law and equality before the law which means that the Courts or any Law enforcement agency should not discriminate between a man and a woman. The right to equality is the foundation on which other laws are formulated and can be implemented.

Article 15 says that no women can be discriminated against on the ground of sex.

Article 15 (3) emphasis that the state shall make special provisions for women and children and . Article 16 provides the right to equal opportunity in terms of public employment irrespective of the sex of the person.

In Article 39(a) emphasis that the citizens men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood

Article 39(d) it says that the state should secure equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

Article 42 of the constitution incorporates a very important provision for the benefit of women. It directs state to make provisions forsecuring just and humane conditions of work and of maternity relief.

Article 34 it provides that the state shall make provision for securing just and humor humane for work and for maternity relief.

The 73rd and 74th Amendments of Indian Constitution in 1993 are the milestone in the history of India, which provides lot of powers for the local bodies. It paves the way for decentralisation, empowers the poor people as well as women.

According to these amendments not less than one third of the seats, meant for direct election of members at each tier of Panchayats are to be reserved for women and not less than one-third of the seats of chairperson at any level reserved for women.

Part IV A which consists of only one article 51-A was newly added to the constitution by 42nd amendment, 1976. This article for the first time specifies a code of ten fundamental duties of citizens. Article 51-A(e) is related to women. It states that "it shall be duty of every citizen of India to promote harmony and spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women".

Apart from the provisions in the constitution, there are certain other legislations that were passed specific to the certain issues. The Dowry Prohibition Act was passed in 1961 which dealt with the practice of receiving and giving dowry. Dowry has been one of the age old customs in India and it is one of the major problems faced by women in rural and urban areas, dowry deaths are also quite common. Section 304B of Indian Penal Code deals with the offence of Dowry death; punishment for which is imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years or life imprisonment. Despite the legislation, in practice dowry as a custom continues to thrive. The problem of domestic violence has been a long standing issue for women. Section 498 A deals with the crime of cruelty by the husband or the relatives of the husband. The punishment for which is imprisonment up to three years and fine. This section defines cruelty which includes both mental and physical cruelty. This section was included by an amendment in 1983, by the same amendment, Section 113A has been added to the Indian Evidence Act to raise a presumption regarding abetment of suicide by a married woman. In 2005, The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was passed. The term domestic violence was widened enough to encompass all sorts of physical, sexual, mental, verbal and economic abuse, and it also gives power to anyone else other than the aggrieved party to lodge the complaint. The issue of sexual objectification.

and harassment of women, trafficking in women have been dealt with by specific acts such as the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986 and Section 294 of the IPC which relates to obscenity. For the issue of sati, the Commission of Sati (prevention) Act was passed in 1987, even though Sati was abolished in 1829. The Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention) Act was passed in 1994 to curb the rise in female foeticide. Needless to say that despite this enactment, female foeticide is rampant. To secure gender justice for working women, the related enactments are; Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, Factories Act, 1948. For enhancing social justice for women, enactments such as the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, which made the marriageable of women 18, now its been amended to 21; The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 ensures women's right to inherit parental property; The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, 1956 legalised widow remarriage. All the provisions that have been included in the Constitution and other enactments are reflective of the aim of gender justice but the implementation of all these provisions has been challenging. Thus despite the

measures formulated for curbing the gender imbalance, in practice though, women still continue to face the same complexities. As per the latest Census the sex ratio in India is 927 females to every 1000 males and this has been declining for the last four decades. This is a significant indication of appalling condition of the women in the country. The sex crimes in the country have reasonably increased over the years. Patriarchy, lack of awareness, continuous subjugation, certain deep rooted traditions and custom, male chauvinism, lack of effective enforcement, have altogether resulted in the suppressed condition of women today.

### Solution for Gender Discrimination

Various movements, programmes are being carried out by the Government, voluntary organizations and by lot of social activities for women's development and against the gender discrimination.

To solve the gender discrimination problem the following factors are very important:-

#### 1. Education

Education develops the skills, imparts knowledge, changes the attitude and improves the self confidence. It provides employment opportunity and increases income. Hence educating women is the prime factor to combat gender discriminate and for the upliftment of women.

Not only the female, the society must be educated to give equal right for female.

#### 2. Employment

Employment gives the income and improves the economic position of the women. Employed women are given importance by the family members. Employment gives the economic independence for the women.

#### 3. Economic Independence

In India, mostly, women in the young age – depends her father, in the middle age- she depends on her husband and in the older age – depends on her son. Woman always depends on somebody for her livelihoods hence, independent in economical aspects are imperative for women's development.

Economic independence will free the women from the slavery position and boost the self confidence. Economic independence of women also helps in the national economic development.

#### 4. Empowerment

Empowering women with the help of laws, education and employment will make the society to accept the women as an equal gender like male. Female also has all the potential and empowering women will help to use her full capability and mitigate the economic dependency of women.

#### 5. Self-confidence

Due to prolonged suppression, Indian women, an especially uneducated and unemployed woman hasn't had the self-confidence.

Women need self confidence to fight against all the atrocities against her and to live self esteemed life. Hence, boosting the morale and self confidence of the women, is the key to eliminate the inferior complex of her.

#### 6. Decision Making

Even in the family as well as in the society the decision making power of women is denied. Mostly males make the importance decision in the family and in the society. This makes women as voice less and destroys herself confidence and she feels less important in the family as well as in the society. So, to end gender discrimination women must empower with decision making power.

#### Conclusion

A nation or society, without the participation of women cannot achieve development. If we eliminate gender discrimination, women will deliver all the potentials, skills, knowledge to develop the family, the nation and the whole world. Complete gender justice is complex to achieve typically in a country like India. The diversity of cultures, subcultures, is vast and there is a lot of rigidity in traditions and beliefs. Lack of education, lack of development, poverty, improper enforcement of the laws, lack of awareness among women, deep rooted patriarchy, economic dependence of women, all lead to the subversive condition of women in our society. Women have internalised the inferiority which is developed due to the customs of the society. Women are also considered as weaker so discrimination against them is occurring. From our survey we have inferred that no women said that she had not been discriminated in her life either she is rich or poor, rural or urban, upper caste or lower caste, etc. Discrimination is found in one form and the other. Gender development in any sphere in any country is a key component of the development and overall welfare of any state. Awareness, education, laws, etc. are required to tackle this problem. Various NGO's and governmental agencies, UN agencies, activists have been promoting gender rights and vocal in their protest against discrimination. Indian state for the empowerment of women and to give equal status to them is coming out with different laws and policies. Even though, there has been progress in securing gender justice, there is still a lot to be done

