



Social Justice in Social Stratification: Human Rights, Law and PILs

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ABSTRACT

Globalization is the process by which decisions and activities in one part of the world have significant consequences for individuals and communities in quite distant parts of the globe. Since 1991 the Government has been following the policy of liberalization, privatization and globalization. The globalization has its influence on family structure, way of life style, in women problems and gender inequity. The present paper focuses its attention on secondary data, on gender inequity in sex wise, nutrition wise, social security and health wise. The concepts of women employment and concept of easy money marriage system and dowry system and foeticide and M.T.P Acts, and how it has shaken the family institution.

KEYWORDS :

Introduction

Similarly the American sociologist Talcott Parsons argues that in nuclear families the most well-knit and enduring relationship is that between mother and child. The mother-child relationship is reinforced by the absence of the father for long hours from home due to the bifurcation, between workplace and home. Today nobody claims that there are no biological differences between the male and the female, but only that these differences should not be invoked to treat women as inferior. Further, it is widely acknowledged that many of the disparities that obtain between men and women emanate from culture rather than biology. In connection with globalization and gender inequality there only very few studies. The present study has focus its attention on globalization impact and on various aspects such as women education, women employment changes and the family structure, women problems like female foeticide, dowry system and gender inequity.

There are others who attest biological differences as the basis of sexual division of labour without endorsing the genetic argument. For example, George P. Murdock, an American anthropologist, after undertaking an elaborate cross-cultural study of societies ranging from hunting and gathering bands to contemporary industrial-urban societies concludes that given their biological specificities women are bound to pursue home-bound and less physically arduous tasks.

The rise of feminist movement led to the questioning of several male-biased conclusions and generalizations regarding the sexual division of labour. Oakley argues that there are no exclusively female roles, and no physical disabilities stemming from biological features which bar women from arduous tasks.

The distinction between work and employment became sharp; women worked at home but they were not paid for it and hence not employed. The phrases "working women" and "mere housewife" signify the importance attached to "work" outside home and the insignificance of "work" done at home. Man as the predominant producer of exchange values came to be reckoned as the "breadwinner", and woman despite the enormous amount of work she did at home got relegated to the position of "dependant".

Man's status came to be anchored to production and that of woman to reproduction; if the former gained power and privilege in the process, the latter experienced an erosion of these. It is against this background that the importance given by women's liberation movements to equality of opportunity in economic participation and political decision-making process by women should be viewed. While inequality between the sexes is a near universal phenomenon, specific circumstances lead to different types of oppression in particular societies. Presently, we are only concerned with analyzing the Indian situation.

The study has focus its main objectives

- i. to study keenly the gender inequity in sex wise, nutrition wise, social security and health wise.
- ii. to enlighten the concepts of easy money marriage system and dowry system and foeticide and M.T.P Acts.
- iii. to focus globalization and how it has shaken the family institution.

All through the ages, women on the basis of gender have always been discriminated in almost all the societies of the world. Sexual difference is biological, but gender difference is sociological. In India, there are various factors which perpetuate gender inequality and keep the status of women low. Right from their childhood, they are deprived of an equal access to health care, education and economic rights, as the males of their society get. Gender inequality in India exists in terms of gross-population, literacy, sex ratio, socioeconomic status and opportunities. The low literacy of women is much because of child marriage, social discrimination, low household and social status. Sex ration has always been a matter of serious concern for India, as it has been much lower than 950 females per thousands males for a long time.

Nutritional wise a girl child needs more iron rich and protein rich food because for the cycle of menstruation and to bear the child in the womb and after delivery for lactation. There should be no discrimination regarding nutritional wise. But such discrimination is generally seen. The environmental climate, working hours and consistent work pressure and insecurity for children in the nuclear families affecting the women health hanging between work at home pressure and work at office leads to stress and strain leads to diabetes, back bone problems, obesity, thyroid and psychological depression. The liberalization and globalization and commercial wave has increased more and more dowry system and evolved a peculiar concept of easy money which is understood by everybody but not attained by every one. This leads to more demand for dowry or late marriages or no marriages and increase in dowry deaths. 304 B deals with dowry death punishment, 498A deals with husband or relative of husband subjecting her to cruelty. Though there were many legal provisions but these harassments were happening. Dowry death case at T.T.D quartets 2006, and manchala vedi case, I.S.Mahal case are examples in Tirupati. Sex harassments case at work place recently was happened in the call center of employee murder case in Bangalore, Sex harassment Manohars case which was familiar throughout the State and publicly a girl was muddier in the educational institution.

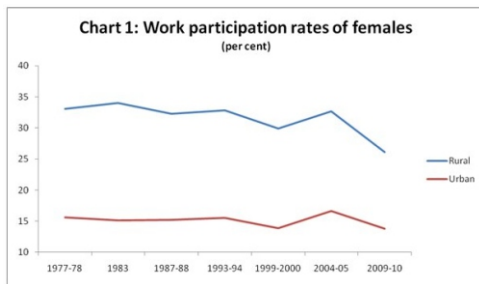
Globalization has its impact and it has shaken family structure and norms and values were decreased. Liberalization is a major reason for disintegration of family system. Computer technology has increased more and more wages at the same time women were working late hours in the night. Divorce rate was increased in Urbana metropolitan areas and economic independence originates

no-compromise tendency.

Among various factors, the prominent ones are high maternal mortality rate, female foeticide, low status of women's patriarchal society, neglect of girl child, etc. Among all the main causative factors which lead to high death rates amongst women, are the 'preference for son' and social stigmas. Foeticide is generally tested for sake of mother and child health wise but incidentally PNDT pre-natal diagnosis techniques was tested. MTP (Medical Termination Pregnancy) Acts are applicable with in 12 weeks for legal scanning or for testing with the help of Two medical practitioners with pucca registration. The MTP Act – 1971.

Women are the focus of all development. Gender empowerment focuses on gender inequality in economic and political opportunities and participation in decision making process, and values. The inequality varies from community to community, race to race and region to region within a particular country. It can be seen in terms of the percentage of women in Parliament, state legislatures, senior officials and managers, and among professional and technical workers.

Chart. 1



Source: Women's Work in India: Has anything changed?, <http://www.macroscan.org/>

Chart. 2

Labour Force Participation of Rural/Urban Women, 2009-10

	Urban Females (per 1,000)	Rural Females (per 1,000)	All India
LFPR	16	25	23
WPR usual status (ps+ss)	15	25	22
Unemployment rate	66	29	37

Source: Ministry of Statistics

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio from 1901 till 2011 has declined considerably. This trend varies from state to state. The sex ratio is favorable in Kerala, while in states like Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Tamil Nadu, it is highly unfavorable.

Sex Ratio in India: 1901-2011

Year	Females per thousand males
1901	972
1911	964
1921	955
1931	950
1941	945
1951	946
1961	941
1971	930
1981	934
1991	927
2001	933
2011	945

In the Indian context, although the men's share in gainful or paid employment in industry and services has increased in most of the states, women even today do not hold 30 per cent seats in Parliament and State Legislatures. The move to make 33 per cent reservation for women in all the Legislatures of India has not yet succeeded. There is much to improve in women's social, economic and political status in our country.

In India, women have been recognized as a separate target group since 1980s in our developmental planning, for raising their status at par with that of men. The National Commission for women was set up in January, 1992. Besides, Constitutional safeguards, initiatives in the areas of capacity building, employment and income generation, welfare and support services, and gender sensitization have been undertaken by the Department of Women and Child development under the national policy for empowerment of women, 2011. India still have to go a long way to catch up the HDI levels of the developed countries in literacy wise, economic wise, social security wise in order to maintain gender equity.

Conclusion

Gender discrimination should be avoid from the grass root level. in the family itself their should be equal concepts of male and female even from the old age people. In society the technology is fast but the mind set is not so fast there is a cultural lag. It should be changed in some aspects. Forth coming legislative enactments should be in tune with globalization. Parents should teach some norms and values to their children and they have to spend more time with their children. Existing legislation in relation to gender empowerment should be amended. The sex ratio should be in balanced manner 1:1. Women should be more employed and to be more empowered

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