



Original Article

Present Status of Women in India

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Abstract

The purpose of this essay is to discuss some of the major problems for women in India today. A major source of information in this regard will be the recent Report of the committee on the status of Women in India, the best single research & advocacy work available. Today women occupy high ranking posts like IAS, IPS also in our defense services. The modern India, Indian women participate in various sports and games. The contemporary women in Indian serve on MLAs, MPS, Governors and Ministers. The constitution guarantees equal status to women. Indian women yet equality as an idea needs to be embodied not just in laws, but also in the institutions and practices of everyday life. Status of women refers to the position of women in society in relation to men. Geographically men and women share the same place but they are treated equally in the world. In the present situation inequality in women's access to education, health care, physical and financial resources and opportunities in the political, economic, social and cultural field. Women have been lower status than men all over the world. The concept of relationship of domination and subordination is based on sex and inherent politics based on male centric structure where males controlled females in society.

Keywords: Women in India, present status-sex, politics, higher Education, literacy rate

Introduction

Women depended on men for economically that is places to women outside the class system. Lack of knowledge and education restricts the women's power. By the lack of education, economically inequalities are reinforced. Religion also legitimizes masculine dominance. Women are not biologically weak but physically and emotional training make them unable to resist the force used against them by their men folk. Despite a number of employment generation programmes for women, their participation in the total labor force continues to be low. The entire society is still being dominated by the males. Indian women are working in many fields today or have made their debut. If we consider rural and urban areas, just as women in urban areas are working in every field, in the same way, women in rural areas are also showing their role or duty in different fields. Women in rural areas or in general, who were limited to the role of home and child, are now fulfilling different roles in society or politics in addition to that role. Women have fulfilled their role equally well with men in every field. Even though women work with men in every field, they still have a secondary position because they have not been freed from the responsibility of the house and the house. While fulfilling those responsibilities, whether it is in the rest of the society or in politics, they are fulfilling both the responsibilities or many responsibilities along with them. If we take the subject of politics, due to the 33% reservation for women in politics, only the position they have got or some position in politics is used. No work is actually done by the hands of that woman. If there are documentaries or papers, only women or one woman do the work of editing those documents and the rest of the things that are actually done are done by men, so only women nominally work in that position.

Sex Ratio

Two major factors play a critical role in shaping the population composition, one attributes to biological or natural causes and other attributes to biological or natural causes and other attributes to human behavior. A country's development is shaped to a considerable extent by its population demographics and dynamics. For understanding the interplay between gender and population demographics, dynamics and development prospects. The census found a worrying trend in child sex ratio (0-6) age group from 949 in 1991 to 914 in 2011. India's population was Come with 48.5 female population according to Census 2011.

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The total population is expected to reach to 15.2 crore during 2036 with a slightly improved percentage of female population (48.8). Population growth has been slowing down from on average. Similar trend is observed in case of both males and females during this period except for a small increase in respect of females from 1971 to 1981.

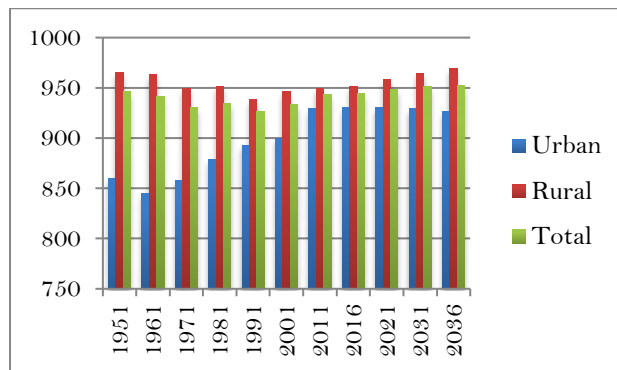
(Source: Census, 010 RGJ: Repost of the Technical Group on Populations for India and states 2011-

2013(Ministry of Health & family Welfare, July 2020 P: projected figures)

The age and sex structure of a country's population can affect gender issues in a variety of ways. Age structure impacting various aspect of societies is determined primarily by trends in fertility and mortality.

Sex ratio in India: 1951-2036

Sr.no.	Year	Urban	Rural	Total
1	1951	860	965	946
2	1961	845	963	941
3	1971	858	949	930
4	1981	879	951	934
5	1991	893	938	926
6	2001	900	946	933
7	2011	929	949	943
8	2016(P)	930	951	944
9	2021(P)	930	958	948
10	2031(P)	929	964	951
11	2036(P)	926	969	952



(Source: Census; 0/0 RG1 & Repost of the Technical Group on Population Projections, MOHFN)

Sex ratio in rural areas show a wavering trend in the next two census years during the post- independence period from 1951 to 2011. During the period 1971 to 2011, Sex ratio of urban areas has been increasing. A lower sex ratio shows urban areas than rural areas. The only states Kerala and Puduchery are favorable in sex ratio in 2011.

Women Literacy

Female literacy is the ability of women to read and write, which is crucial for women’s empowerment, economic independence, social equality and the development of a country. High female literacy rates include more women in the workforce, improve the health of families and promote socio-economic progress. Women are empowered through female literacy, which makes them self-reliant and able to fight for their rights. Empowerment and self-reliance: Education makes women confident, financially independent and able to make decisions about their own lives. Family and social improvement: Educated women can provide better health and lifestyle for their families, as well as contribute to the family's livelihood. Social equality: Female literacy promotes gender equality and improves the position of women in society. Economic development: Increased

participation of women in the workforce and their skills lead to economic progress in a country. So that they can actively participate in society. Although the female literacy rate in India is improving, there is still a long way to go and many women are deprived of literacy. Need for Digital Literacy: In the modern era, the importance of digital literacy is increasing, but many women are still lagging behind men in the digital world. Despite being earners, many women lack financial literacy, which makes it difficult for them to invest money and plan financially. Literacy rate is one of the indicator of socio- economic progress of a country. Progress has been achieved by the country in raising literacy level for both women and men in the country through the years. Data on Literacy rate in India shown that the safe increased from 43.64. A person whose age 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language. They has taken as literate. A person who can only read but cannot write, that was not literate. It is not necessary that to be treated have received as literate, person should pass any formal education any minimum educational standard. People who are blind and can read in Braille were also treated as literates. All children of age 6 years or less were treated as illiterate by definition, irrespective of their status

of school attendance and the capability to send and write. Female literacy is not just a question of education, it is a question of equality, dignity and the overall progress of the

country. The importance given to quality education in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals points in this direction of the importance of female education.

Enrollment at Under Graduate Level in Major Disciplines/ Subjects- (2020-21)

Sr.no.	Discipline	Male	Female
1	Medical Science	6,32,069	8,94,178
2	IT And Computer	5,33,445	3,44,492
3	Engineering And Technology	26,17,155	10,69,136
4	Law	3,16,115	1,61,897
5	Education	6,08,888	10,40,305
6	Management	5,16,273	2,98,594
7	Science	23,12,602	25,05,224
8	Social Science	5,48,423	5,57,689
9	Commerce	22,27,036	20,96,418
10	Arts	49,88,246	54,17,424
11	Others	6,69,319	6,92,057
12	Total	1,59,69,571	1,50,77,414

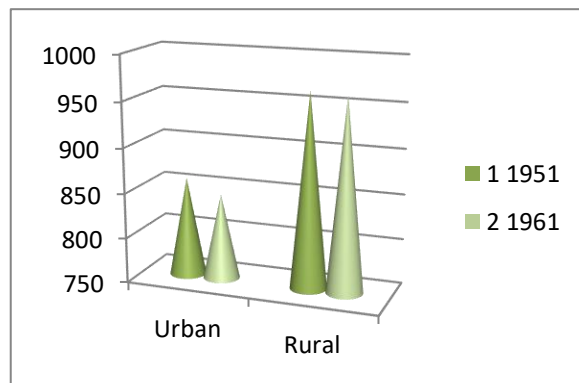
(Source: All Indian survey on Higher Education Repost, D/o of Higher Education, Ministry of Education)

Undergraduate level of higher education, enrolment of female more than male in Arts, Science, Education, Medical science and social science. In medical science, while female enrolment is higher than males in

most of the fields of medical. Female enrollment less than the male enrolment in commerce, engineering, IT and computer Management and Law.

Female Literacy Rate in Rural and Urban India

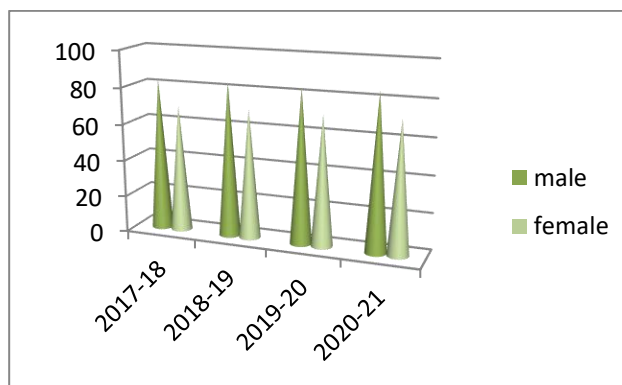
Sr.No.	Year	Rural	Urban
1	2017-18	64.4	81.1
2	2020-21	67.4	82.7



(Source: PLES annual report (literacy rate for 5 years and above age group))

Gender Disparity in Literacy Rate

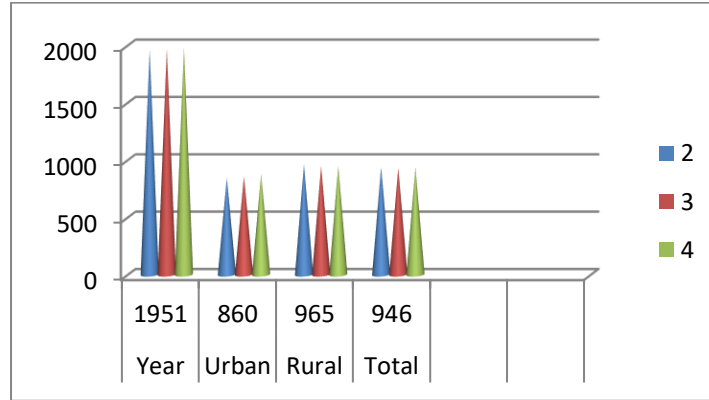
Sr.No.	Year	Male	Female
1	2017-18	83.1	69.4
2	2018-19	84.2	70.6
3	2019-20	84.1	71
4	2020-21	85	71.9



(source: periodic labor force survey (PLES) annual reports (data taken for all India urban rural persons)
From 2017 to 2021, the female literacy rate is less than the male literacy rate.

Dropout rate

Year	Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
2017-18	4.3	4.59	5.14	4.26	17.05	18.68
2018-19	1.52	3.01	9.24	8.61	22.66	20.01
2019-20	0	0	3.39	2.13	18.96	16.3



(source: UDISE, different years Dose UDISE + under esteems dropout Rates)

At the secondary level, the girls dropout rate is high than the boys dropout rate.

Violence Against Women

Violence against women is on the rise. Violence against women is any act that causes physical, mental, sexual harm to women. Violence occurs for various reasons, injustice, social expectations, etc. Violence can also occur due to sexual violence against women. There are many types of violence: physical, mental, sexual, economic, emotional. In the present time or in the present situation, if we look at the physical or sexual violence against women, it has increased or this violence has increased. Even if we say that women are equal to men or that women have been given rights, if we look at the current situation or the current picture in society, it is seen that the number of sexual and physical violence against women has increased. Therefore, we can say that women are not safe in today's era. Violence against women and girls is one of the most widespread, persistent and devastating human rights violations in the world and remains largely unreported due to the impurity, silence, stigma and shame surrounding it. Intimate partner violence (battering, psychological abuse, marital rape), Sexual violence and harassment (rape, forced sexual acts, unwanted sexual advances, child sexual abuse, forced marriage, street harassment, stalking, cyber harassment) Human trafficking (slavery, sexual exploitation), Female genital mutilation and child marriage. (Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau Ministry of Home Affairs)

Women Role in Politics

In today's modern times or changing times, the role of women in state politics is changing because women are seen participating in politics but if you look at some places, only women are put forward as political candidates while behind them whatever they have or the people who are there are different. If you look at the rural level or local level, only women are allowed to participate in politics

because of women's reservation but in reality, men are doing the work. We only see on paper that women are involved in politics. What do some men do or sometimes if there is a woman, i.e. a respected person, his wife or sister or daughter is supported or she is put forward for some post but the actual work is done by that person herself. These things are true and we should accept this truth. Involvement of women in all levels of political posts are important not only because of the fact that women constitute help half of the population, but also because of the fact that realization of balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision making is a matter of full enjoyment of human rights & social justice which is necessary condition as the better functioning of a democratic society.

Conclusion

Women have equal participation as a human being, it is the conclusion of the study. Women are not treated with respect as in the Indian society. Lot of crime against women is seen in modern society. In any case, despite everything she needs, go far to accomplish square with status in the psyches of Indian men. With the adjustments in policies women's have turned out to be all the more effective in different fields yet wrongdoings against women's have developed much with the expansion in different privileges of women's. The performance of various metrics reflecting the status of women in India in recent years has been varied. In the discussion on bridging the gender divide & leveling the playfield for men & women, it is to be understood that years. Even when policies attempt at leveling the playfield, years of favorable bias towards men sends them at a higher initial point. Generations of women have lost out on potential progress. The report is an attempt to open up a more multi-pronged & holistic assessment the condition of women in the country.



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Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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