



Gender Discrimination in Socialization of Girls in India:-A Case Study of Darbhanga District in Bihar.

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Abstract:-In this paper, I intend to discuss how gender discrimination in attitudes and behaviours amongst men and women can be recognised. Through biological study, the reality of sex which is the basis of gender discrimination in India in general and Darbhanga in particular will be studied.

Keywords:-Gender Discrimination, Male Predominance, Biological Differences, Classification of People.

Introduction:- The principle of equality based on gender has been propounded in the preamble, fundamental rights, duties, and direct principles of/in the Indian constitution. The constitution has not only given the right to equality to women but also empowered the states to take appropriate steps to promote women's interests.

Women and men often differ from each other in the field of activism in social life—the determination of these areas of their work in culture. In every culture, both men and women contribute to the process of adaptation to the conditions of life. But in determining the role of both, Gender-based biases in one form or another give rise to a different society. Male predominance or desire for boys to be born in preference to girls is also a cultural condition that gives rise to gender bias right from the beginning of life. Differences or sex differences in the external genitalia in humans are purely biological differences. But the idea/concept of gender discrimination is socio-cultural. The classification of people of a community into male and female categories is due to this difference. The idea of gender recognizes differences in attitude and behaviour between men and women. Although the biological reality of sex is the basis of gender discrimination, where the existence of sex is physical, the idea of gender discrimination is completely socio-cultural.

For centuries, girls, young women, and older people have been victims of gender inequality only because they are women. After studying world history regarding women, the fantastic



conclusions in Indian history are not found anywhere else. On the one hand, there is the belief of "**Yatranaryastupujyanteramante Tatra Devta**," On the other hand, at present human practice, like female feticide, is being practiced after birth. Before or after the 7th century, a women's role in the family was the highest. Even in ancient Arya Samaj, respect was given to women by calling them "**Mothers**". "**Janani**", meaning the one who gives birth, was later called Janani, as the woman was the unit that knew it was she who made the family cohesive and well organized. Over time, there were attempts to marginalize women as men began to hold right over property and inheritance. Similarly, the status of women in the family kept deteriorating compared to men.

Inequality is a social fact; its nature is social. It is not limited to a few individuals but pervades the entire society. Through socialization, individuals learn social norms and unconsciously accept differences. Social institutions like religion, education, marriage, family, politics, and the economy also create societal inequality.

Gender inequality is any form of discrimination, exclusion, or restriction imposed on a girl's child based on sex, which has the effect or purpose of undermining the proper exercise of her human right and fundamental freedoms in the political, social, economic, cultural, civil, or another field.

It is essential to discuss human rights in the context of equality, especially in the context of gender discrimination. Sex discrimination has probably been a universal and traditional part of human civilization. Situations like permanent disparities, dissatisfaction, and less of humanity have come to the fore due to gender discrimination. Gender-based discrimination is present in developed- underdeveloped, civilized- uncivilized societies in a comprehensive or safe form. It is said that there are only two castes in human society, one of the men and the other of women. Unless equal opportunities are made available to women on a large scale, no social change, economic achievement, political power, or foundation of peaceful, safe, and sustainable development can be laid in society.

Human rights are usually the rights that a human being gets after being born as a human being. These rights are such fundamental moral virtues that all humans get equally after birth; the universal, Declaration of human rights and the Indian constitution against human being based on religion, race, caste, sex, and place of birth. From the point of view of human rights, even now, the human rights that men have in the world, women have also got it naturally, it is assumed. Many theoretical explanations have been given for the role discrimination between men and women, which are as follows:-



1. Biological ideology:- Biological thinkers believe that those works done by women were assigned as domestic work due to less mobility and staying more at home. Due to their physical ability, men took up hunting and agricultural work and gained power and authority in society, which is still there.

2. Anthropological ideology:- in the anthropological perspective, "**Levi-Strauss**" believes that the incapacity of demons is assumed in the formation process of society. What is the relationship between mind quality and physical work factors or gender? "Mead" studied 03 (three) different allied organizations (Apropash, Mundgumir, Tennambuli). The analysis showed that the social reflection of men and women is based on biological factors.

3. Marxist ideology:- Marxist thinkers "**Angles**" and "**Morgan**" analyzed the subordination of women to men in revolutionary theory and opposed the doctrine that God has made women work. "**Angels**" tried to show through many historical examples that women were initially independent members of society and equal participant in work production. In ancient civilizations, the division of labour was done equally among men and women because they man and woman because men and women were considered equal.

On paper, so many rights have been assigned to The girls that now there should not have been any problem left before them. But it is not hidden from anyone how many girls can take advantage of these rights are not being reflected at the practical level. This reflects that a universal lack of value-oriented education, social anomalies, inequality, orthodox tradition, lack of health and positive attitude towards life, and lack of proper understanding and ignorance about the right made for the benefit of the girl child is responsible.

At present, the girls who are provided all those opportunities at the family level develop their personality, establishing their supremacy not only in sport but also in governance administration, politics, industry, and managerial fields or those girls who are establishing dominance on the strength of their struggle, who come forward with their courage, found themselves in the society and by trying to end the ill-will towards the girls in the community, set themselves as an example in the league. Thus, it is a matter of opportunity protection and equality, not that men are knowledgeable and assertive and women are ignorant and weak.

Globally 750 million women and girls were married before the age 18, and at least 200 million women and girls in 30 countries were subjected to F.G.M (female genital mutilation happened). Girls between the age of 15 to 19 are banned from F.G.M in 30 countries. Where this picture is concentrated, 01 out of 02 girls in the year 2000, and the same has become 01 out of 03 girls in



the year 2017. Daughters and sons do not have equal inheritance rights in 39 countries; 49 countries lack laws to protect against domestic violence. 19% of 05-15 women and girls aged 49 have experienced physical and sexual violence by family member in 49 countries that specifically protect women from such violence and avoid violence.

Regarding the presence of women and girls in political office, their representation among national parliamentarians is 23.7%, which is still far from equality. In 46 countries with more than 30% of seats in the federal parliament, 52% of women in marriage or consequences sex make independent decisions about their health through contraceptive use. Globally 13% of women are agricultural landholders, and 01 out of 05 women in the non-agricultural sector of North Africa are in paid work. The proportion of women in paid employment outside agriculture has increased from 35% in 1990 to 41% in 2015.

Similarly, gender inequality is visible in almost every aspect of India. In the global report of the world economic forum. India has come down to rank 140 out of 156 countries. India has become the third worst-performing country in the gender gap report, 2021 in South Africa. According to the gender gap report, India ranks 62.5. The economic participation and opportunity sub-index has also declined, to a lesser extent, given that it was ranked 112 out of 153 countries globally in prior years (Gender gap index, 2020), the report said. But India's gender gap has widened by 03% this year, which has closed a gap of 32.6% so far. Most of the decline occurred on the political empowerment sub-

India's index fell 13.5% points, with a significant drop in women ministers (from 23.1% in 2019 to 09.1% in 2021). Increasing Son carving among the people and decreasing the female-male ratio at a breakneck pace has become a matter of concern for sociologists, population experts, planners, and social thinkers all over the country today. For every 1000 men, an equal 1000 mother power is needed, and the killing of girls after birth has worsened this situation. The sex ratio in the 2011 census figures is only 940 females per 1000 males, while it is only 914 girls per 1000 boys in the age group of 0-6 years. In addition, under the infant mortality rate in India, about 185 girls die out of every 1000 children born in the girl's child. One-fourth of India's population is girls. About 35 lacks of these girls die every year.

National family health survey, sample registration survey, and an Indian institute of the population have also recently revealed shocking statistics that during the year 1991 to 2005 (i.e. in 14 years), about ten millions girls were killed in the womb before birth. It has been done illegally. This painful but terrifying truth is putting a question mark on human existence. It has been estimated in a non-governmental survey that about two million girls are killed before birth



every year in India. Presenting a gruesome picture of female feticide, an organization named "Chetna" has clarified that out of 120 lakh girls born yearly, 15 lakh girls do not survive till their first birthday. Eighty-five lakh girls become victims of death even before the age of 05 years, and only 20 lakh girls can attend by the age of 15 years. Based on a survey conducted by a government organization, it has been concluded that there has been a decrease of ten millions thirty-seven lakh in the number of girl's children in the country during the last two decades. If this situation continues in the future, then it is possible that 25 million youth will be unable to find a life partner after the next decade.

According to a UNICEF report in 2009, female foetuses of women are deliberately killed in most places in Asia. Even today, knowing how much feticide is being done indiscriminately in every city and metropolis every day. Unfortunately, social organizations and legal efforts have also proved unsuccessful in stopping this crime. A vivid example of this is that even today, the people of the "Kallar" caste in the village of Madurai district of Tamil Nadu consider the birth of a girl child as a curse, which is why within 03(three) days of birth, they kill her by feeding her the milk of poisonous plants or by stuffing cotton in her nose. According to a report from the Indian child welfare council, the people of this community kill new-born girls in such a way that even the police are not able to register any case against them. This mentality of discriminating against the girl child as soon as she is born is not only found in

uncivilized, uneducated, and backward classes, but this pollution of girl's child is also found in inequality in people who are called civilized, educated, and Elite. This primitive vandalism has taken the form of female feticide even in the developed and aware environment of the cities. We can only call this the height of moral decadence that the doctors who have taken the oath to save life have become the killers of the female foetus.

According to a recent release report (2001) of the demographic commission, shocking figures on sex ratio have come to light across the country. In the next 15 years, i.e., in 2026, this number will be much less than 1000 children per person, which is a matter of great concern. According to this report, there is a sharp decline in the number of girls in the age group of 0-6 years in almost all the country's metropolitan cities. Presently, the effect of gender discrimination is visible in India, where there are 940 women per 1000 men; it is clear that gender discrimination exists in our country towards women. But if we study the country as well as some other countries of the world, then gender discrimination becomes very clear. There are many countries where women are less than men, and the sex ratio is more. For example, according to a report "Global Gender Gap. Report (2017-18), Iceland has 878 females per 1000 males, Norway has 830 females per 1000 males, Finland has 823 females per 1000 males, Sweden has 818 females per



1000 males, India has 778 females per 1000 males, the Philippines has 790 females per 1000 male, and New Zealand has 791 females per 1000 male.

This situation is clear from the study of the above figures that along with India, there are many countries in the world where gender discrimination is prevalent.

The objective of the study:- The present study has been carried out in the light of the following purposes:-

1. To know the nature and prevalence of gender discrimination in the socialization of girls.
2. To know the effect of socialization on gender discrimination in girls' children.
3. To know the types of gender discrimination in socialization towards girls.
4. To know the status of implementation of the law related to gender discrimination in the socialization of girls.

The hypothesis of the study:- Hypothesis is an important stage of research through which the initial facts of the research subject are obtained. A hypothesis is an estimated conclusion of the points obtained from the study. In the context of the selected topic, the following assumptions have been made:-

1. Despite several statutory provisions and various acts, crimes against gender discrimination in the socialization of girls are being committed.
2. Case of crime against gender discrimination in the socialization of girls is increasing rapidly in cities.
3. The role of society and government is not satisfactory in increasing crimes against gender discrimination in the socialization of girls.

2. Study method:- the study method is classified into three parts:-

- 1. Brief introduction of the study area:-** As far as the study area is concerned, Darbhanga district under the Darbhanga division in Bihar in the state of India has been selected for this research topic. This research has been done to observe that Indian society is male-



dominated, in which women and girls are not given equal status in many parameters/fields compared to men and neglectful behaviour towards women and girls.

2. Selection of respondents:- For the present study, 50 respondents from a rural area of Darbhanga district and Bahadurpur and 50 from urban areas of Darbhanga Sadar and Laheria-Sarai, i.e., a total of 100 respondents have been selected through the objective observation method.

3. Tools and techniques used for the collection of facts:-

The nature of the present study is analytical and descriptive. The research paper presented is based on primary and secondary sources. Under secondary sources, reports of various NGOs reports, information published by UNICEF, data obtained through an economics survey issued by the ministry of human resource development, Government of India, etc., from famous books, periodicals, newspapers, and websites, etc. and for compilation of primary facts the data has been collected by using an improper interview schedule.

Conclusion and recommendations:-

The report of both men and women has been cooperation in building the nation; without women, the building of society and government cannot be envisaged. Even today, there is fear somewhere in some men that if women come out of the house, there will be a lot of disintegration in family, society, politics, and the outside world; men should overcome this fear if primitive society, primitive struggle in ancient times, women made essential contributions in the development of civilization by standing. With men, so ever today, a woman who is advanced in every way and walks along and leads will not do any disservice to society. This is deeply embedded in India's tradition, ancient literature, and practice and only needs to be recalled and put into practice.

Society must change its prejudice and negative talent in the changing environment by giving them due respect. Men and women, but based on inherent ability, abilities, and interests, liberal and cooperative attitudes should be adopted in the family towards working women so they can play their role at the workplace without any stress. The constitution has given many rights for women's status and development, but will it improve their condition because they are still deprived of the rights they should get? There will be happiness in their life only when they get the right to equality in society; change in the equal and inhuman treatment done to women is very important; only then will the development of society and the nation be possible.



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