

Conquering the Constraints of the Patriarchal System

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Abstract: *Despite the fact that women are an essential component of any community, their participation in decision-making through their active participation in economic activity is limited. Economic growth and women's empowerment are mutually beneficial, with growth alone having the potential to significantly reduce gender disparity while empowerment of women has the potential to advance growth. The two essential traits one should possess in the modern world are initiative and excitement. Teaching professional learners employable skills is a challenge for those of us who are doing so. The majority of learners believe that developing employable skills occurs over the course of employment. With the fierce competition of today, firms lack the time and motivation to devote to teaching new hires the fundamental employability skills. Women are hard workers who work with passion and devotion to any job be it knitting or building a rocket.*

Keywords: women, family, gender, employment, force

1. Introduction

The number of young people in India is among the fastest-growing worldwide. One-fourth of India's population, which is quickly expanding, is female and younger than the age of 19. Despite India's reputation for treating women with such reverence that they are treated like goddesses, yet the first question that comes to mind when a baby is born is it a "boy or girl?" since there are more than just biological differences between the two sex. The role of women in India is influenced by a variety of factors, including geography, social standing, and educational attainment. Long ago, Swami Vivekananda, a famous social reformer and spiritual guide, stated on the significance of women's growth that "There is no chance for welfare of world unless the condition of women is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly on only one wing". As we know, women have the subordinate status and position in the gender relationship, so they experience social structural injustices and inequalities in their daily lives. Development is a process that signifies a state of evolution, maturity, completeness, improvement and positive change transiting to a desirable higher level of quality of life. This explains why women receive special consideration during development and why policymakers and programmers emphasize the development of women.

Women's prominent status in society has always ensured a nation's stability, progress, and long-term growth. Women make up a significant amount of the agricultural labour force globally. It is commonly acknowledged that agriculture can be the catalyst for growth and the eradication of poverty in emerging countries. The majority of decisions regarding the family's food and meal preparation are made by women, particularly mothers. Women also take more initiative to preserve their kids' nutrition and health. In every nation on earth, women take care of youngsters and the elderly primarily. Women typically take the lead in assisting the family in making adjustments to new difficulties and realities as the economy and political structure of a society change, according to observation. They are likely to be the

main organizer of outside help and have a significant impact on whether changes in family life are facilitated (or hampered). The treatment of women is the finest indicator of a country's growth, according to any wise man of considerable intelligence and influence. Women have experienced difficulties for generations, and this has given them unbounded tolerance and tenacity, as well as made them stronger in the end. Women who are working professionals have put in a lot of effort over the previous few decades with their talent, devotion, and excitement. They make a significant contribution to India's economic development and prosperity.

India is working hard to ensure that women have access to high-quality education everywhere in the nation. It is clear that education is essential for social equality, scientific progress, economic growth, and cultural preservation. India will have the largest population in the world in coming years. The actions we take in the field of education now will have an effect on the future of billions of Indians. The Indian government, realising the seriousness of the issue, developed the New National Education Policy, which intends to significantly enhance the educational ecosystem and raise the literacy rates of women throughout the nation.

India currently has the third-largest startup ecosystem in the world and the third-largest unicorn community. However, only a meager amount of them were founded by women. More financial and mental support must be mobilised to help women entrepreneurs get their businesses off the ground. Fortunately, there has been a paradigm shift in how women become business leaders and start firms during the past few years. Every day, women are setting new records, even in rural India. Women have fought for their right to financial independence, started their own enterprises from scratch, and served as an inspiration to those around them despite social and familial exclusion. In the panchayat system, women are given a 50% reservation, and multiple government initiatives, including the "National Rural Livelihood Mission," give them opportunity to lead at the local level. Government programmes like the "Swachh

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Bharat Mission" and the "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act" have generated supervisory employment prospects for women in the workforce.

The difficulties brought on by the epidemic have caused India's gender gap to grow by 4.3% as a result of declining economic possibilities for Indian women and a consequent drop in their involvement in the formal labour force. The informal labour market is likewise experiencing the aftershocks of the pandemic crisis. The abundance of unpaid activities restricts a woman's time and, consequently, her capacity to make decisions. Their business development is hampered by this, which prevents them from seeking higher education and skill development.

A nation can benefit greatly from investing in the education of females, including the following:

- Women who succeed in higher education and develop their talents earn significantly more during their lifetimes.
- Crime rates are reduced through education.
- Women who are disadvantaged by society can become more independent and create better futures for their families via education.
- Education for girls helps to lessen inequality in society.
- Education of women has a positive effect on social, economic, and health standards.
- Child mortality is decreased when more women are literate.
- A better educated society can bounce back from a war more quickly.
- Girls who have an education have lower rates of early marriage and higher rates of raising healthy offspring.
- Children with educated mothers are less likely to suffer from stunting or malnutrition.

The analysis of (WID) Women in Development gave rise to the Gender and Development (GAD) methodology in the 1980s. The term "Gender" implies that a focus on both women and men is necessary, and Gender and Development recognised that gender roles and interactions are essential to improving women's lives. The Gender and Development approach addresses the issue that it is not enough to include women and girls in current development processes; there is also a need to address their exclusion and the power disparities that underlie that exclusion. As many NGOs and agencies adopted a rights-based approach to development, the 1990s saw the "rise of rising." The understanding that women's demands are legitimate claims grows as a result of rights. The sexual and reproductive rights movement may have achieved the greatest remarkable triumph for the women's movement since it recognised women's right to live without violence and expanded the definition of violence against women from "domestic" to "gender-based." Also, the focus on social development has shifted from being just economic growth to being more holistically social development. Nonetheless, violence against women is still pervasive around the world and women's rights, in particular those related to sexual and reproductive health, are not universally recognised as rights. Moreover, women still do not fully and equally participate in political and economic life. Women's inclusion in development must be given

continuing priority because mainstreaming has not yet occurred.

Girls are taught to confine themselves to the specific subset of attitudes and behaviours that are appropriate to their set gender norms when choosing behaviours and ways of thinking to absorb into their own sense of self (Bem,1983&1993). In India, girls begin learning talents like knitting, singing, painting rangoli, cooking, and other tasks that are seen as feminine in nature. Particularly in rural places, girls are indoctrinated to accept male dominance and disregard their own needs. The advent of puberty reduces autonomy and mobility even before menarche, and it places more limitations on what a person wears, looks like, behaves like, speaks like, and interacts with other people of the opposite sex. School distance from families, lack of female teachers, and parental concern for their daughter's safety as she is "growing up" are all factors that contribute to girls dropping out of school. Daughters take on their mother's household duties and conform to traditional gender norms since they have no other choice. Husband and in-laws have power over her life after marriage. Girls are taught to walk with their eyes cast downward in some societies. The girls thus experience "learned helplessness" (Morgan & King,2008). In cases of female domestic abuse the abused and her family is devastated by the effects of domestic abuse. Such women are incapable of providing their kids with adequate care. Their own sentiments of poor self-esteem, helplessness, and inadequacy are frequently passed on to their kids. Women and children are forced to live in depravity, with social stigma, debt, bondage, and a variety of illnesses, including HIV/AIDS (Vlachovd&Biason, 2005). They are also trafficked and exploited. These changes have increased parental caution. When raising daughters, they are being more cautious. Abuse and violence against girls can lead to the emergence of dysfunctional behaviour, as well as depression, anxiety, eating disorders, somatization disorders, and other conditions (Rao&Rao; 2013). Lowered self-expectations, a negative attitude towards oneself, a lack of initiative, and other issues might arise as a result of discrimination and neglect. When examined further, the symptoms are frequently regarded as exaggerations of traditional sex stereotypes and gender roles for women.

The internet is creating more opportunities than any previous form of communication. It allows individuals to converse, share ideas, promote culture, work, and even be entertained in addition to communicating with one another (Anderson&Baland, 2002). The parda (veil) system, domestic abuse, and other long-standing social obstacles that are not always readily apparent have been broken through the opening of new doors and windows. If the subject of gender equality in general is to be discussed, extreme care must be exercised. The extent of this equality varies significantly depending on the location of the world taken into consideration, as well as the society, religion, and many other sociological elements that affect the uneven gender roles of contemporary society (Ambrus& Field, 2008).

Indian women have made a name for themselves in many fields of life thanks to their newly acquired independence, including politics, oratory, law, medicine, administration, and diplomacy. They are not only given important tasks, but

they also carry them out with great honesty and sincerity. In almost every area of life, Indian women have participated and demonstrated their value (Chandrakala, 2016). Women exercise their right to vote, run for office in the Assembly and Parliament, seek appointment to public office, and engage in competition with men in various fields. This demonstrates that women in India today have greater freedom and equality than they did in the past. They now have more freedom to participate in national issues. Their future planning and responsibility-sharing for themselves, their families, and their country are now on an equal footing with men's (Barlett, 2004). It is a known truth that women are clever, diligent, and productive workers. They give everything they do their all, heart and soul. They are currently competing successfully with men as clerks and typists. They are working extremely hard to complete the administrative task to the highest level of efficiency and precision. They probably have more moral integrity than men do. Women are generally believed to be less vulnerable to corruption, including favouritism and bribery (Cunningham, Beutel & Barber, 2005). When performing their duties as receptionists, air hosts, and booking clerks at train reservation counters, they are not only polite but also honest, effective, and punctual. In actuality, they are progressively dominating the positions of air hostesses and receptionists (Chou, Liu & Grossman, 2010).

2. Conclusion

In our predominantly male society, it is held that if men and women live together and work, men will be less influential in home decisions. But in reality, if both are productive, the country's development and growth rate will be automatically improved. Better financial resources will help increase the riches of the nation and the prosperity of families. There is no doubting that women in India have come a long way in the past fifty years, but they still face many obstacles and societal ills because of the male-dominated culture. In due time with proper aids to awareness about women's education women will not be a meance to the families and by extension to society as a whole but the core strength and a true force of any nation. In the modern world, women now play a much different and better role. Today's women are resourceful, educated, and financially independent. In every sector, women are on the path to achieving great success. Women are now marching side by side with men in every sphere of life thanks to co-education. The twenty-first century has given women fresh hope and positive empowerment. They used to live in a spouse or father's shadow, but now that they have developed their own identities, they can live on their own.

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