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## Gender inequality in contemporary period

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### Abstract

The study aims to map existing gender equality plans in contemporary period. The study documents the perception of women in discrimination in various aspects in a male dominated society. The study was designed as a descriptive study based on sample survey. The total of 50 samples was selected randomly for this study in Lucknow city. The study findings show that there is a discrimination against women in various aspects and it aims to analyze how gender inequality have both impacted and are impacting the economic situation of women in contemporary period.

Women perceive more discrimination in mobility, property, occupation and education. They consider gender and customary practices as major factors responsible for discrimination.

**Keywords:** Gender discrimination, contemporary period, inequality, Lucknow city

### Introduction

After independence in India one of the issues which has attracted the attention of the policy makers was gender issues and concerns. The issue of gender equality and justice assumed added significance in the context of the interface between new economic policy perception and gender relation. The most deep-rooted forms of gender inequality had been built into the structure of traditional Indian society. Through gender inequality exist a large measure in the society under different dimension for long time; its importance has grown in the recent time only. In the traditional society the inequality between male and females existed to a large extent. Women were look down socially, economically, politically.

The gender discrimination in India specifically has been in existence since ages. Initially it was not about work but normal social aspects of life that showed the symptoms of this type of discrimination. The prejudices have taken place due to the patriarchal society in the country, later on prevailing due to the desire of being superior to the opposite gender. It leads to the development of such social cultural that wanted to suppress the opposite gender biasness and harassment. It made working unequal on parts of opportunities and compensations.

The study therefore emphasis on the various issues faced by employees. As discrimination seen in gender therefore the question asked and hypothesis formed are gender biased. In terms of employment as well as promotion at work women often face greater handicap than men. This is clearly exemplified as men getting priorities in getting better work opportunities and pay scale than their female counterparts.

In many societies ownership of property can also be very unequal. Since ages the traditional property rights have favored man in the most parts of India. The absence of claims to property can not only reduce the voice of women, but also make it harder for women to enter and flourish in commercial economics and even some social activities even when there is little difference in basic facilities including schooling the opportunities of higher education may be far fewer for young women than young men. Indeed gender biasness in higher education and professional training can be observed in India.

**Objective:** The study aim to find out existing gender inequality in contemporary period.

**Hypothesis: Ho:** There exist no significant differences between in contemporary period and gender biasness.

**Material and methodology**

**Sample:** The study was conducted within 1 year from July 2017 to May 2018 one-on-one interview among 50 sample of Lucknow city in India.

To deal with the gender differences among government and private sector topic and interviewing the people regarding their which type of biasness they are faced in their organization.

**Data collection:** The data collected was done by interview method using a pre designed and semi structures questionnaire. The questionnaire containing 29 questions were given to people that are currently working in government and private organization.

**Data Processing and analysis:** For statistical analysis, the frequency table was used to compare basic demographic and other characteristics.

Effect of characteristics between two proportions was done using the arithmetic mean standard deviation (SD) and ANOVA F test for proportion.

**Results**

A total of 50 samples were including in the study for analysis. The mean age of the sample was 66.7 S.D.  $\pm 4.9$  years.

Age group wise it is noticed that maximum 40% respondents belonged to 26-30 years with average mean 66.1 and S.D.  $\pm 3.9$ .

According to sex 36(72%) respondents belonged to male and 14(28%) respondents belonged to female. Thus we see that most of the respondents were male members.

Religion wise 44(88%) respondents were Hindus and 5(10%) were Muslim.

According to type of occupation 33(66%) respondents belonged to private sector, where as 17(34%) respondent belonged to government sector. Hence it shows that private sector is dominantly prevailing among the occupation.

According to income, 42% of respondents with average mean 65.3 and S.D. 3.77 belonged to less than 20000 income groups. And it is the maximum number of respondents. Hence it shows that maximum number of respondents belongs to poor income group which is less than 20000.

In general the education level of respondents is higher level of education. 50% of adult were up to post graduation level 42% were up to graduation level. Education and knowledge affect the attitude and behavior. (Table 1)

Table 2 shows that as  $p < .01$ , thus the null hypothesis was rejected. It means that stereotype thoughts may vary according to gender.

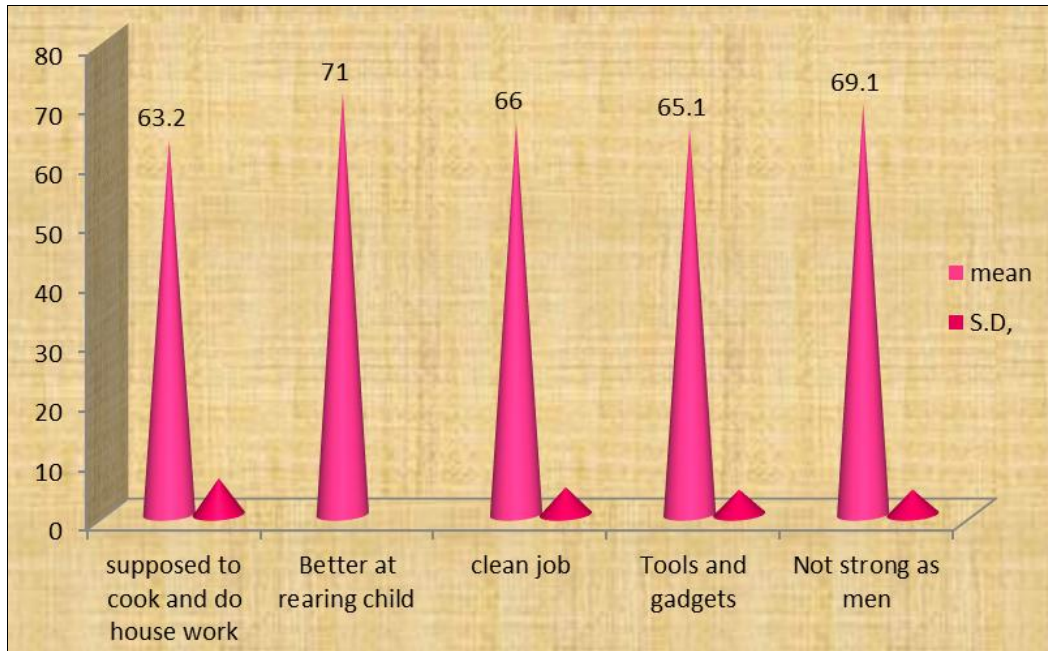
**Table 1:** Distribution of the respondent according to socio demographic profile

S. No.	variable	Frequency	Percentage	Statistics
<b>A.</b>	<b>Age of the Respondent</b>			
1	20-25	9	18%	66.7 $\pm$ 4.9
2	26-30	20	40%	
3	31-35	17	34%	
4	Above 35	4	8%	
<b>B.</b>	<b>Sex</b>			
1	Male	36	72%	66.7 $\pm$ 4.9
2	female	14	28%	
<b>C.</b>	<b>Religion</b>			
1	Hindu	44	88%	66.7 $\pm$ 4.9
2	Muslim	6	12%	
3	Sikh			
4	Christian			
<b>D.</b>	<b>Occupation</b>			
	Government sector	17	34%	66.7 $\pm$ 4.9
	Private sector	33	66%	
<b>E.</b>	<b>Income</b>			
	Less than 20000	21	42%	66.7 $\pm$ 4.95
	20001-50000	20	40%	
	51000-80000	6	12%	
	Above 80000	3	65	
<b>F.</b>	<b>Education</b>			
	High school	1	2%	66.7 $\pm$ 4.95
	intermediate	3	6%	
	Graduation	21	42%	
	Post graduation	25	50%	

**Table 2:** Distribution to respondent according to common stereotypes about women

S. No	Prameter	Supposed to cook and do house work	Better at rearing child	Clean job	Tools and gadgets	Not strong as men	p	F
		Mean $\pm$ S.D.	Mean $\pm$ S.D.	Mean $\pm$ S.D.	Mean $\pm$ S.D.	Mean $\pm$ S.D.		
1	Common stereotypes about women	63.2 $\pm$ 6.1	71.0	66.0 $\pm$ 4.6	65.1 $\pm$ 4.2	69.1 $\pm$ 4.2	2.1	.07

$P < 0.01$ , NS- Not Significant



**Fig 1:** Distribution of respondents according to common stereotypes about women.

### Conclusion

In India gender inequality has now to exist since the time of immemorial – female continued to be heavily disadvantaged at home, school, workplace, education can play a decisive part in making aware of aspiration, real potential, right. In light of slogan “Equality for all”, the study on gender differences among in contemporary period.

In this study out of six zones, number five zone of Lucknow city was selected for this study shopping Mall, Bank and School in which urban area was selected for this study.

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