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# Women Mobilization in Delhi-NCR: Issues and Challenges

**MAMTA SAXENA*[1] AND RANU SHARMA[2]**
[1]Research Scholar and [2]Associate Professor & Head
[1]Agra University, Agra (U.P.) India
[2]Department of Sociology, K.A. Degree College, Kasganj (U.P.) India

## ABSTRACT

As we know that a mobilization is an approach for the development and empowerment process for women. Recent developments have led to the emergence of a common phenomenon that women are paramount for a strong society. Different NGOs are working for women mobilization in different issues. It is noticed that women's mobilization has been changed over times but women remain stable as the subject. This paper focus on some issues and challenges like safety, security, health and survival, Gender Bias and Education of Women with which they have been engaged.

**Key Words :** Women mobilization, Education, Health, Security, Safety

## INTRODUCTION

Since the early seventies, there has been in main concern the mobilization of women as participants in various movements. They are moving mobilized in large numbers and have been participating with a wide variety of movements as well as a wide variety of issues. These mobilizations have often been described as women's movements. Mahatma Gandhi took interest in the collective mobilization of women to fight for political freedom as well as for their social and political rights. Some scholars as Basu (1984), Pravin Saith (1978), Uma Rao (1984), Govind Kelker (1984) have examined the role of women in Political independence movements at a micro level. Manoshi Mitra (1984) and Indra Munshi Saldanha (1986) have analyzed women's militant role in tribal, peasant and other movements. Women's mobilization has given them the empowerment to develop their role and status so that they can take their own decisions by breaking all the hurdles of the family and society. Mobilization has given them the power to participate in all areas and sectors. By empowerment women can build a strong economy, can improve the status of life and can bring gender equality in society.

The study reveals that women of India are not powerful and they are in a lower status. In spite of many efforts by the Government and other organization, they are facing many challenges and barriers as gender gap regarding education and employment. They are not enjoying the freedom of household decision making power, the right of gender equality and education. It is found that gender inequality is still prevailing in the society. We can see domestic violence in rural areas more than that of urban women. We can see this gender gap in political participation, employment and education clearly. Women in India face a lot of social inequalities and in this matter, women's empowerment plays a significant role in letting them know their right. Nowadays, women are breaking all the barriers of social issues and problems against them in society.

**Education:**

This is an African a proverb, "If you educate a man you educate an individual but if you educate a woman you educate an entire nation"

And this is the most important thing to understand the need of the society as well as the country. Even after long periods, the situation has not changed fundamentally and despite several governmental initiative efforts and programmers as well as attempts of non – governmental

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organizations and groups, girls and women continue to be illiterate. Some important issues related to educational opportunity and mobility are outlined 'By Vina Majumdar and Balaji Pandey' (1988) who discuss some of the underlying questions that have been passed about education and its link with women's movements and women's studies.

According to (Malvika Karlikar 'educational Structures), However, despite progress, women girls continue to face multiple barriers based on gender. This includes barriers at all levels to access good education. Although, the government policies gave equal right to the quality education of everyone at committed to achieving gender equality in all fields and have legal obligations to remove all the barriers whether they exist in Law or in everyday life.

It is not surprising, that poverty is the main issue which limits education facility for girls there is a lack of knowledge for the fundamental right of education in the society. There are many factors such as distance or lack of schools, sanitation facilities, shortages of female's teachers and support from the families etc. which reduce the level of education of women in the society. To educate the girls are considered a waste of time and money as they are born only to be married and manage the household's affairs in rural areas still.

According to Delhi Population Census Data, the male literacy rate is 90.94 % while the females are back at 80.76 %. The girl's children's get education only on primary level and the secondary level girls have to drop out their schooling than boys. It is estimated that 50% of girls reach in class 12th in rural areas and almost 40 % of girls have to leave school even before reaching the primary level. Even 15 % of children in schools cannot read a simple story in Hindi, which is over national language.

It may be the point of discussion because there is a great difference between the education and status of men and women in our society and cannot decline because of this difference between the educations levels of men and women. It is needed to understand that going to schools is one thing and to provide qualitative education is another. Basic facilities in the Government schools should be provided. The poor conditions of the school building, overcrowded classrooms, absent teachers, unsanitary conditions, electricity etc. increase the problems because parents have to decide to stop their child going to school.

Therefore, there is much work to be done to develop the opportunities for education in India particularly. Attestation is needed for women's access to education. There should be more fruitful attempts to remove the social, physical and structural barriers so that they also can participate in the development of the society as well as India.

**Child marriage:**

Child marriage is a social evil in India. Limited education opportunity, poverty, low quality of education, lack of transparent, patriarchal social norms etc. increase the risk of a girl being married off since childhood. The concern about girl's safety while travelling to school increases child marriage girls are often seen as a liability and women's work is considered to the household and of no value. Dowry is also a major problem. Despite this fact that dowry is prohibited for five decades (Dowry Prohibited Act. 1961), it is still common for parents to give gifts, cash or others to the grooms or his family and family and the amount increases if the girls are with the age and education level of the girl. Limited knowledge of the law and its consequences undermines the implementation of the PCMA. The people are not aware of the programs as well as laws. Child marriage is a widespread problem in India. Half of the girls got married in the age group 15-18 years and since the decline in the incidence of child marriage starts that was 54 per cent in 1992-93 to 27 per cent in 2016 but the pace of change remains slow. In rural areas, it is 48 % than urban areas 29%

Child marriage is a punishable offence with imprisonment for 02 years or fine of one lakh rupees or both. It is a non-cognizable and non-bail able crime. According to the Prohibition of Child marriage Act, 2006 make it illegal for girls to marry under 18 years and 21 years for boys.

**Safety:**

Every day women are facing harassment and teasing on our streets. While walking on the street or corners people ogle nastily on the girls or women and pass dirty comments. Girls and women face every day and every time when they are out for School College and office. Every single day females from all walks of life being assaulted molested, teased, hunted and violated. The streets, public transport, public areas, nearby places of schools and colleges have become the territory of the hunters.

Women safety in India is of big concern which is the most important topic. As we know, India is such a country of great culture and tradition where women are most respected and adored since ancient time. Women are given the place of Goddess Durga and Laxmi in our society.

Women are working in all fields like politics, banks, schools, sports, army, police etc. But in spite of progress and development. We cannot ignore this malicious fact. Crime rate against women is increasing rapidly. We can see the crimes against women at home, offices, streets, schools, college etc.. If we have a look on the last few crimes against females in India such as rape cases, acid attack, etc. , the safety of women even girls child under age 10 are in doubt. They are becoming victims of crime. This is very dreadful and horrible truth of the society. Safety in India has become doubtful. According to National Crime Record Bureau recorded the highest rate of crime against women was around 4037 incidences in the Chennai in 2000, the capital of Southern state of Tamil Nadu. However, the crime rate against women decreased. It was just the opposite in the capital of India, Delhi. The crime rate against women in Delhi was 17.6/ 100000 females in 2000(2,122 incidents) and 151.13/ 100000 females in 2013(11,449 incidents). Delhi has decreased to a great extent.

According to the statics, it is found that women are losing confidence in the police. By the survey of Delhi Government's women and child development department around 80 % of the women in National capital have fear regarding their safety. They are suffered not only in the night or evening but also in the day time at their schools, colleges, offices, public streets etc. In rural areas, women are still raped by family members beaten by husbands or parents-in-law, burned for dowry etc. According to the statics, it is found that a woman is raped every 20 min in India. There are so many rape cases like Nirbhaya gang rape which we can never be forgotten.

There is an urgent need to understand and find the solution to this problem of women safety so that they can also lay their lives freely and happily like a man in their own country. We have stepped in the 21st century however it is very shameful to say about the condition of women in India. It is a very sad reality of the society that women are living with a great fear all the time. Women safety is a big social issue which should be solved urgently by the strong effort of all. It is inhibiting the growth and development of the country.

**Gender Inequality:**

UNICEF says Gender Equality means that women and girls and boys enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities and protections. It does not require that girls or boys or men and women be the same or that they are treated exactly alike.

Gender Inequality means the unequal treatment of people belonging to genders. It is that situation when women are devoid of their right to be treated equally with their male counterparts.

Since a few decades, there is a change in perception of tower women. The participation of women is continuously increasing. They are working in banking, hospitability, armed forces, private sectors etc. There is a need for changes in the point of view towards women. The society would be more developed and strong when women are treated equally and got their rights. Everyone should have the same respect and enjoy the freedom of doing. Women also should get opportunities like a man because they are a strong part of this society.

Delhi records highest cases of crime against women in 2016 among metropolitan cities with a crime rate of 182.1 crimes per one lakh population according to the latest data released by the NCRB. Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh reported the highest incidence of rape with 4882 cases (12.5%) last year the NCRB data says.

The national average of crimes against women in cities was 72%. The male literacy rate of India is at 82.14% while the women literacy rate of India is only 65.50%, the lowest female literacy rate at 52.66% in Rajasthan. In spite of improving child sex ratio, India still ranks on abysmal 127th out of 146 in the United Nation's Gender Inequality Index.

**Conclusion:**

In nutshell, women's mobilization in India is full of energy and influencing society both at national and international level. We can saw a series of campaign for reforms on issues such as rights, domestic violence, maternity leave, equal pay, women's suffrage, sexual harassment and sexual violence, safety, women education, women health.

If we look at the women's mobilization in India, one can aware of the enormous variety of position, ideologies and strategies. There is the need to celebrate its diverse strengths especially its ability to meet challenges from various fields. Now, at present, the Indian feminists have enough strong bases to build its feature.

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