

Elimination of Discrimination against Women- A Shared Value of Social Work & Feminism

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Abstract:- This paper is an effort to evaluate the 'Social work approach and initiative in the elimination of discrimination against women and girls'. Social workers have a liability to challenge discrimination and promote community and financial justice. There is a longstanding commitment to ending every part of discrimination against women in the social work.

It is necessary to pay attention to the issues of women as women face many aspects of their lives due to discrimination. Women do most of the work in the world but control a small proportion of their resources. Most economic, political, social, and cultural forces in the world work adversely for women and girls. As a result, women are being unfavorably affected in the areas of education; Health care including reproductive and mental health; Crime, especially as a victim of violence; Employment; and social welfare, especially income maintenance programs. The well-being of women and their families is negatively affected by girlhood at all stages of the life cycle. The social work profession has long been working to eliminate discrimination in all forms.

To support it

- Social workers should commit themselves to increase the well being of women and girls
- An essential aspect of the profession's commitment to moral and human rights.
- Increasing strength of women's organizations and women's movement
- Support the activities of committees on the elimination of discrimination against women.

Keywords:- Discrimination, Occupation, Women's Movement, Elimination.

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper is an attempt to evaluate social work attitudes and initiatives in the elimination of discrimination against women and girls. Social work as a profession in India has long since passed its infancy and in the last few decades, it has emerged as the most sought-after profession in India. The social work curriculum consists of a professional foundation level and an advanced concentration level.

Gender and sex form all aspects of our lives, together with key resources and services like info education health,

and credit socially and culturally and culturally within the context of the violence of men and girls and girls. Violence against Bharat remains a world development. No country, no society, and no community area unit immune. ' (United Nations, 2001). Thus reducing gender inequalities in society is driven by considerations that despite numerous efforts by the govt and connected establishments to cut back discrimination against girls, difference persists. Though political and legal equality between men and girls has inflated in most areas, there are unit areas wherever discrimination among girls isn't vital.

Conceptual Framework

- "According to Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia" is the treatment or idea of discrimination in human social matters, or in favor of a person or thing based on a person or group, class, or category, or based on that person or thing are considered related rather than individual qualifications. It involves the treatment of an individual or group based on their actual or perceived membership in a certain group or social category, "in a way that is generally worse than the way people are treated".
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Kinds of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) defines discrimination against women as "... any discrimination, exclusion or restriction made based on sex that impairs or impairs recognition Has the effect or purpose of doing., Enjoyment by, or exercise by women, whether based on the equality of men and women, based on human rights and fundamental freedoms in political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other sphere. ."
- Cheryl A. According to Hydemple University, "feminist social work practice is based on principles derived from political and social analysis of the women's movement."

II. DISCRIMINATION ON WOMEN IN INDIA (6 MAJOR REASONS)

Maintaining gender justice is not an easy task in India. From ancient times, a baby girl is viewed as an unwanted institution and a burden that parents may feel they cannot carry. Discrimination against women begins before they are born. The most important reasons for gender inequality such as poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, social culture, religion and anti-feminist attitudes are discussed here.

1. Poverty: About 30% of Indians live in extreme poverty, and 70 percent are women. Women's poverty in India is directly related to the lack of economic opportunities and

independence, the unavailability of economic resources including debt, land and heritage ownership, lack of access to education and support services, and their limited involvement in decision-making. On the economic side, women's status is not good and men are still taking up a large portion of the cake. Poverty is therefore at the root of gender inequality in our patriarchal society and this economic dependence on our male counterparts is the cause of gender inequality.

2. Illiteracy: Despite well-known international efforts to provide basic education, there are an estimated 960 million illiterate adults, two thirds of whom are women. The retreat of girls is the result of sexual discrimination. India's literacy rate in 2011 is 74.04%. The male literacy rate is 82.14% and the female literacy rate is 65.46% according to the Census 2011.s

3. Lack of employment opportunities: Women are unable to resolve conflicts between new economic and domestic roles. In both rural and urban areas of India, women spend a lot of time in the work of caring for unpaid households. Women are unable to respond to new opportunities and move to new jobs as their mobility is reduced due to the responsibilities of holding a house.

4. Social customs, beliefs, and morals: Women are free from cultural, religious, and social norms. The traditional family traditional family system places women's roles, especially in the domestic sector, giving the senior ones lowers status, authority and power than men. They are considered to be the main providers and protector of the family, and women are considered to be the only supporting roles,

5. Social status: Although the majority of social workers and reformers are waging their war against all social barriers to restore the self-esteem of women, inequality still plagues our rural people. In addition to the obvious social advances and technological advances, women in our society continue to be the victims of exploitation, superstition, illiteracy and cruelty in society. The stigma attached to women being women in their homes and their imprisonment in the four walls of the city is perhaps the leading cause of gender inequality.

6. Lack of awareness of women: Most women are unaware of their basic rights and skills. And they do not understand how social, economic, and political forces affect them. They embrace all forms of racism in our family and community, especially because of their ignorance and ignorance.

III. INFLUENCE OF DISCRIMINATION FOLLOWING ASPECTS

- 1. Society:** The type of status assigned to women in any society reflects the level of its cultural richness and standards of its civilization; hence Swami Vivekananda said "Countries and nations that do not respect women are never great." Nor are they ever in the future.
- 2. Health:** According to a 2011 report of the World Health Organization, depriving young girls of primary education negatively impacts fertility rates, place of birth, health literacy, and healthy behavior. Similar reports have found that educating women in Africa and Latin America reduces the risk of HIV infection.
- 3. Education:** Because of the discrimination in education, a girl is often the victim of child abuse and abuse. It makes

women victims of emotional abuse. Discrimination in the education sector leads to personal tragedies, and ultimately, at the level of community or nation development. Women's position in society has a direct impact on their health. In many countries and communities, young girls are uneducated because they are considered to be a burden on family resources. Without education, he could not even express his views, be financially or emotionally independent, or fight against discrimination in the public pulpit.

- 4. Employment:** According to the Asia Foundation, women's literacy rates have increased over time, but the workforce has declined rather than increased. According to The Asia Foundation, many women can get an education, but the idea that working women is still culturally difficult to accept. Another reason according to the New York Times is that many men refuse to allow their daughter, wife, and daughters to leave the city for training, so many educated women cannot join the workforce.
- 5. Process of socialization:** In our socialization process, female children are falling prey to discrimination because even today male children are preferred compared to female children among food, dress, health, education, household work, etc.
- 6. Discrimination in power distribution:** Most Indian families are patriarchal
- 7. Decrease in a female population:** Generally the ratio of male to female in the population of any country is more or less, in India it is 50:50 as there is a steady decline in the female population in the census report.
- 8. In public life:** Men are preferred. In all areas, women are not valued on par with men. Government officials also practice this discriminatory behavior in dealing with people.

IV. OVERVIEW ON THE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

In the early years of this country, women did not have the same rights and privileges as men. Women were not allowed to vote and usually had to hand over property management to their husbands after marriage. Also, their educational and professional opportunities are severely curtailed. It was widely believed that a woman's place was at home, in raising children, and in the family.

The first real struggle for women's equality took place in the 1800's. In the first half of that century, university courses were started. Land laws were enacted that allowed women to keep their property after marriage. Also, the first women's rights conference was held. During the civil war, many women advocates for women's rights began working for the organization to end. Some even became well-known public speakers, a rare feat for women of that era.

Advocate for women's rights advocates are angry that the 15th amendment, adopted in 1870, prohibits countries from being denied the right to vote on the basis of race, but not sex.

- In 1878, Congress passed a constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote. Although the

amendment failed, it was renewed annually for a period of 40 years.

- Congress passed the Equal Pay Act of 1963, which prohibited employers from discriminating against them on the basis of sexual relations with employees regarding compensation policies.
- Congress passed Article VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which, among other things, prohibited discrimination in the workplace. Men, as well as women, are protected from gender discrimination under the Equal Pay Act and Article VII.
- Ending In 1972, Congress introduced the Equality Amendment (ERA) in the provinces for ratification. Initially, the ERA rejected all sexual harassment. However, the ERA was defeated after failing to secure the required number of countries within a set period of ten years.

V. STRATEGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT, PROTECTION, EMPOWERMENT, AND REHABILITATION OF WOMEN

1. Constitution and legislation in support of women's cause

- Constitutional provision for equality to women

2. Social legislations safeguarding women's interest

- The Hindu marriage act 1955
- The Hindu succession act of 1956
- The Hindu adoption and maintenance act of 1956
- The special marriage act 1954
- The dowry prohibition act 1961
- The suppression of immoral traffic of women and girls act 1956
- The medical termination of pregnancy act 1971
- The family court act 1984
- The 73rd and 74th constitution amendment acts 1993

3. Protection of women's rights and rehabilitation of women

- The welfare of women through legislation
- Legal assistance to assure justice to women
- Establishment of the national commission for women
- Relief and rehabilitation
- Governments concern for women through the observance of women's day programs

4. Economic development program for women

- Employment and training for women
- Institutions for providing vocational training for women
- Women's national training institutions
- Socio-economic programs
- The dairy schemes
- Mahila samridhhi yojana

VI. DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN TODAY FEMINIST MOVEMENT NOT A POWERFUL SOCIAL MOVEMENT AS YET

Discrimination against women is still a global problem. Women in many United Nations countries can no longer afford to buy, vote, or wear whatever they want ... smuggling into Asia, the former Soviet Union, Latin America, Africa, and Central and Eastern Europe The problem remains.

It is estimated that more than 700,000 people are trafficked annually, although it is not known how many women there are. Most of these women are trafficked for sexual exploitation. What is even more disturbing is the fact that "honoring assassinations" is still widespread in some parts of the Middle East. These murders can be dismissed out of wedlock by women who commit same-sex marriages or sexual acts, seek to end or end a marriage, or dress in a provocative manner. In Turkey, there is no protection against violence against women; there is no shelter or help for women in these dangerous situations.

For this reason, there is a need for social work interventions in the field of women's empowerment and the elimination of discrimination against women. Social work for women working in the community.

VII. SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE ON DISCRIMINATION ON WOMEN

The basic philosophy of social work is to reduce personal and social problems and to help the well-being of both parties. The scope of social work is expanding in many areas and social work also includes women's social work. In the case of the Indians, before independence, it was felt that the problems of women should be solved in order to live a comfortable life and play an active role in the country's political freedom. Raja Ram Mohanrai, Keshav Chandra Sen, Dayanand Saraswati, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Swami Vivekananda, and many others pioneered the liberation efforts of Indian women.

Social workers treat everyone with care and respect, according to their dignity and the value of social work (NASW, 2008), while recognizing and respecting the differences and personalities of individuals and groups End discrimination. Social work was then associated with the concept of feminism.

➤ Feminist Social Work

Women's social work stems from a women's social work performed by women working with women in their communities (Dominelli & McLeod, 1989). Their goal is usually to improve the well-being of women by linking them to their own predictions and personal suffering and their social and social status. Women social workers have previously been at the root of women's problems in their positions and roles as women. Women's social work also contributes to women's education, research and practice.

➤ *Shared Values Of Social Work And Feminism:*

Social Work and Watching Women has similar values. Among the key values of social work introduced in the National Association of Social Workers (NASW) Code of Ethics (2008), work ethic, social justice, dignity, and the individual, human relationships, and competence are in line with women's views. Depending on the amount of work, social workers aim to help the needy in dealing with social ills (NASW, 2008). Women share this number. The basic premise of feminism is that women thrive on an oppressive, patriarchal crisis

VIII. SOCIAL WORK INITIATIVES TO ELIMINATE THE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

- Professional's Social workers reduce gender disparities by facilitating women's access to formal education. Free education is important for women to challenge their living conditions and develop their ability to act in harmony with them to prevent them from enjoying social benefits. Through education, women can gain knowledge and ideas that will help them to cope with situations that hinder their progress. In addition to developing the ability to ask questions about your health,
- Social workers may also offer informal education programs for professional skills training. These programs can empower women by giving them practical skills and the opportunity to increase their self-confidence and their vital courage in resisting entrenched social pressures.
- Social workers can also empower women through empowerment programs that seek to remove barriers that apply to them. By doing so, women are able to make political processes and make local decisions.
- Awareness social workers can be involved in raising gender awareness through participatory gender analysis methods such as preparing daily work calendars for both sexes. It conducts other gender awareness activities such as workshops, public hearings, film shows, and cultural exchanges, which can help to overcome the many patriarchal prejudices that promote sexual discrimination.
- Social workers can engage in gender training to demonstrate the benefits of including men and women in public life. Social work has great potential to reduce gender inequality, especially for women where the majority of their women participate. The literature has shown that women are more involved in agricultural activities.
- Social programs can focus on activities where women participate directly.
- Social workers can also play an active role in formulating gender and development policies. Linked to the role of social policy, they can be involved in recognizing and strengthening people's ability to assess the impact of policies on improving sexual relationships.
- Efforts Prevention and early intervention efforts are aimed at programs that assist immigrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and victims of human trafficking in intellectual and social studies, in the workplace, and in training programs; And activities to increase the participation of people in a culture derived from political, economic and social decision-making. Therefore, it is

necessary for the International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW) to state clearly its position on issues of global importance for women.

- Addressing Gender Equality in the Life of Women and Girls during their lifetime must be recognized, addressing gender inequalities in the birth and health of children and survival; Access to education at all levels

It is therefore a social work initiative and a social work approach to end discrimination against women and girls but in the end, the role of families is very important in my view.

IX. CONCLUSION

Social work may be neglected or given little attention. However, one of the main goals of social work is to end all forms of discrimination and to promote equality between men and women. The activities that most women participate in. The literature has shown that women are more involved in agricultural activities. Therefore, social work programs can focus on activities where women participate directly. For example, programs and programs to increase productivity in the agricultural and livestock sector can make a significant contribution to women's empowerment. Social workers, through the role of research, make a significant contribution to reducing sexual and gender discrimination by systematically collecting and analyzing data on gender differences and social relationships in order to identify, understand and resolve gender-based inequalities. You can give. Through research, social workers can create useful and descriptive tools that are important to normal sexual systems. Social workers can also play an active role in formulating gender and development policies. Linked to the role of social policy, they can be involved in recognizing and strengthening people's ability to assess the impact of policies on improving sexual relationships.

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